

The topography and mound shapes: well-preserved from their time of construction
Map of the current topography of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group (seen from the west)

Chapter 5

Protection and Management of the Property

- 5.a Ownership
- 5.b Protective Designation
- 5.c Means of Implementing Protective Measures
- 5.d Existing Plans Related to Municipality and Region in Which the Proposed Property is Located
- 5.e Property Management Plan or Other Management System
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- 5.i Policies and Programs Related to the Presentation and Promotion of the Property
- 5.j Staffing Levels and Expertise

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.a Ownership

Table 5-1 Locations and owners of the component parts

ID No.	Component part	Location	Owner(s)
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
2	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, Chayama Kofun and Daianjiyama Kofun	2-1 Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
		2-2 Chayama Kofun	
		2-3 Daianjiyama Kofun	
3	Nagayama Kofun	Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency); Sakai City Government
4	Genemonyama Kofun	Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
5	Tsukamawari Kofun	Sakai City	Sakai City Government
6	Osamezuka Kofun	Sakai City	Sakai City Government
7	Magodayuyama Kofun	Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency); Sakai City Government
8	Tatsusayama Kofun	Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency); Sakai City Government
9	Dogameyama Kofun	Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
10	Komoyamazuka Kofun	Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
11	Maruhoyama Kofun	Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency); Sakai City Government
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	Sakai City	Sakai City Government
13	Hatazuka Kofun	Sakai City	Sakai City Government
14	Zenizuka Kofun	Sakai City	Osaka Prefectural Government
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	Sakai City	Sakai City Government
17	Shichikannon Kofun	Sakai City	Sakai City Government
18	Itasuke Kofun	Sakai City	Sakai City Government
19	Zenemonyama Kofun	Sakai City	Private ownership (legal person)
20	Gobyoyama Kofun	Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency); Private ownership (common ownership)

Chapter 5. Protection and Management of the Property

ID No.	Component part	Location	Owner(s)
21	Nisanzai Kofun	Sakai City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency); Sakai City Government
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	Fujiidera City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency); Osaka Prefectural Government; Fujiidera City Government; Private ownership (legal person and individual)
23	Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun	Fujiidera City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
24	Hachizuka Kofun	Fujiidera City	Fujiidera City Government; Private ownership (common ownership)
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	Fujiidera City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	Fujiidera City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
27	Nabezuka Kofun	Fujiidera City	Fujiidera City Government
28	Suketayama Kofun	Fujiidera City	Fujiidera City Government
29	Nakayamazuka Kofun	Fujiidera City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
30	Yashimazuka Kofun	Fujiidera City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
31	Komuroyama Kofun	Fujiidera City	Fujiidera City Government; Private ownership (individual)
32	Otorizuka Kofun	Fujiidera City	Fujiidera City Government
33	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, Konda-maruyama Kofun and Futatsuzuka Kofun	33-1 Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	National Government (Imperial Household Agency); Habikino City Government; Private ownership (individual)
		33-2 Konda-maruyama Kofun	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
		33-3 Futatsuzuka Kofun	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
34	Higashiumazuka Kofun	Habikino City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
35	Kurizuka Kofun	Habikino City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
36	Higashiyama Kofun	Fujiidera City	Private ownership (individual)
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	Fujiidera City	Osaka Prefectural Government; Fujiidera City Government; Private ownership (common ownership)
38	Hakayama Kofun	Habikino City, Fujiidera City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency); Habikino City Government; Fujiidera City Government; Private ownership (individual)
39	Nonaka Kofun	Fujiidera City	Fujiidera City Government; Private ownership (individual)
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	Habikino City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
41	Nishiumazuka Kofun	Habikino City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
42	Joganjiyama Kofun	Fujiidera City	Private ownership (legal person)
43	Aoyama Kofun	Fujiidera City	Private ownership (Individuals and common ownership)
44	Minegazuka Kofun	Habikino City	Habikino City Government
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	Habikino City	National Government (Imperial Household Agency)

5.b Protective Designation

(i) Legal protection status of the property

Table 5-2 outlines the status of protection for each component of the property. The maps visualizing the different protective status of components are provided in Figures 5-1 and 5-2.

Table 5-2 Protective designation of the component parts

ID No.	Component part		Legal designation for protection		
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun		Ryobo	Imperial House Law ¹	January 16, 1947
				National Property Act	June 30, 1948
2	2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
				National Property Act	June 30, 1948
	2-2	Chayama Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
				National Property Act	June 30, 1948
	2-3	Daianjiyama Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
				National Property Act	June 30, 1948
3	Nagayama Kofun		Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
				National Property Act	June 30, 1948
			Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties/ Sakai City Ordinance for the Protection of Cultural Properties	April 11, 2016
				Designated as a Municipal Historic Site ² (Sakai City Board of Education Notification No. 5)	
4	Genemonyama Kofun		Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
				National Property Act	June 30, 1948
5	Tsukamawari Kofun		Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	May 14, 1958 (1) March 18, 2014 (2)
				(1) Designated as a Historic Site (Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties Notification No. 44) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Mozu Kofungun" (MEXT ³ Notification No. 34)	
6	Osamezuka Kofun		Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	May 14, 1958 (1) March 18, 2014 (2)
				(1) Designated as a Historic Site (Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties Notification No. 44) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Mozu Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 34)	
7	Magodayuyama Kofun		Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
				National Property Act	June 30, 1948
			Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties/ Sakai City Ordinance for the Protection of Cultural Properties	February 6, 2016
				Designated as a Municipal Historic Site (Sakai City Board of Education Notification No. 3)	

ID No.	Component part	Legal designation for protection		
8	Tatsusayama Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
		Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties / Sakai City Ordinance for the Protection of Cultural Properties	April 1, 2016
			Designated as a Municipal Historic Site (Sakai City Board of Education Notification No. 5)	
9	Dogameyama Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
10	Komoyamazuka Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
11	Maruhoyama Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
		Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	July 25, 1972 (1) March 18, 2014 (2)
			(1) Designated as a Historic Site (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 113) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Moza Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 34)	
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	May 14, 1958 (1) March 18, 2014 (2)
			(1) Designated as a Historic Site (Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties Notification No. 44) (2) Unified with the Historic Site "Moza Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 34)	
13	Hatazukaka Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	March 18, 2014
			Designated as a Historic Site as part of "Moza Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 34)	
14	Zenizuka Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	March 18, 2014
			Designated as a Historic Site as part of "Moza Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 34)	
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	March 18, 2014
			Designated as a Historic Site as part of "Moza Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 34)	
17	Shichikannon Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	March 18, 2014
			Designated as a Historic Site as part of "Moza Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 34)	
18	Itasuke Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	May 15, 1956 (1) March 18, 2014 (2)
			(1) Designated as a Historic Site (Commissioner for Protection of Cultural Properties Notification No. 20) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Moza Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 34)	
19	Zenemonyama Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	March 18, 2014
			Designated as a Historic Site as part of "Moza Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 34)	
20	Gobyoyama Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
		Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	In progress
			Designation as a National Historic Site in progress	

ID No.	Component part	Legal designation for protection		
21	Nisanzai Kofun	<i>Ryobo</i>	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
		Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties / Sakai City Ordinance for the Protection of Cultural Properties	April 11, 2016
			Designated as a Municipal Historic Site (Sakai City Board of Education Notification No. 5)	
22	Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun	<i>Ryobo</i>	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
		Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	January 21, 1958 (1) March 14, 1996 (2) January 29, 2001 (3) March 10, 2015 (4)
			(1) Designated as a Historic Site (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 113) (2) Designated area extended (Commissioner for Protection of Cultural Properties Notification No. 12) (3) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13) (4) Designated area extended (MEXT Notification No. 43)	
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	<i>Ryobo</i>	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
24	Hachizuka Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	December 22, 1979 (1) January 29, 2001 (2)
			(1) Designated as a Historic Site (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 176) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13)	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	<i>Ryobo</i>	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	<i>Ryobo</i>	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
27	Nabezuka Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	September 22, 1956 (1) January 29, 2001 (2)
			(1) Designated as a Historic Site as part of "Domyoji Kofungun" (Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties Notification No. 57) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13)	
28	Suketayama Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	September 22, 1956 (1) January 29, 2001 (2)
			(1) Designated as a Historic Site as part of "Domyoji Kofungun" (Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties Notification No. 57) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13)	
29	Nakayamazuka Kofun	<i>Ryobo</i>	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
30	Yashimazuka Kofun	<i>Ryobo</i>	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
31	Komuroyama Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	September 22, 1956 (1) January 29, 2001 (2)
			(1) Designated as a Historic Site as part of "Domyoji Kofungun" (Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties Notification No. 57) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13)	

ID No.	Component part		Legal designation for protection			
32	Otorizuka Kofun		Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	September 22, 1956 (1) January 29, 2001 (2)	
				(1) Designated as a Historic Site as part of "Domyoji Kofungun" (Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties Notification No. 57) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13)		
33	33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947	
				National Property Act	June 30, 1948	
			Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	October 30, 1978 (1) January 31, 1985 (2) January 24, 1989 (3) December 28, 1992 (4) March 23, 1994 (5) February 20, 1995 (6) January 29, 2001 (7) August 27, 2003 (8) February 7, 2011 (9)	
			Historic Site	(1) Designated as a Historic Site (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 191) (2) Designated area extended (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 14) (3) Designated area extended (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 11) (4) Designated area extended (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 119) (5) Designated area extended (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 32) (6) Designated area extended (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 17) (7) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13) (8) Designated area extended (MEXT Notification No. 141) (9) Designated area extended (MEXT Notification No. 17)		
	33-2	Kondamaruyama Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947	
				National Property Act	June 30, 1948	
	33-3	Futatsuzuka Kofun	Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947	
				National Property Act	June 30, 1948	
	34	Higashiumazuka Kofun		Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
					National Property Act	June 30, 1948
35	Kurizuka Kofun		Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947	
				National Property Act	June 30, 1948	
36	Higashiyama Kofun		Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	October 6, 2014	
				Designated as a Historic Site as part of "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 140)		
37	Hazamiyama Kofun		Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	March 29, 1996 (1) January 29, 2001 (2)	
				(1) Designated as a Historic Site (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 55) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13)		
38	Hakayama Kofun		Ryobo	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947	
				National Property Act	June 30, 1948	
			Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	February 22, 1975 (1) January 29, 2001 (2) October 6, 2014 (3) February 9, 2017 (4)	
				(1) Designated as a Historic Site (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 18) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13) (3) Designated area extended (MEXT Notification No. 140) (4) Designated area extended (MEXT Notification No. 13)		

ID No.	Component part	Legal designation for protection		
39	Nonaka Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	February 21, 1995 (1) January 29, 2001 (2)
			(1) Designated as an attachment of Hakayama Kofun (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 18) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13)	
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	<i>Ryobo</i>	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
41	Nishiumazuka Kofun	<i>Ryobo</i>	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948
42	Joganjiyama Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	October 3, 2016
			Designated as a Historic Site (MEXT Notification No. 144)	
43	Aoyama Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	January 29, 2001
			Designated as a Historic Site as part of "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13)	
44	Minegazuka Kofun	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural properties	April 12, 1974 (1) January 29, 2001 (2)
			(1) Designated as a Historic Site (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. 48) (2) Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" (MEXT Notification No. 13)	
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	<i>Ryobo</i>	Imperial House Law	January 16, 1947
			National Property Act	June 30, 1948

*1 Designation of *Ryobo*: The management of imperial tombs had been by tradition conducted by the national government since early modern times. In 1926, the tombs were inscribed on the *Ryo* and *Bo* registers respectively under the Imperial Household Mausolea and Tombs Act, and the system has been taken over by the current Imperial House Law.

*2 Municipal Historic Site designations are applied to some of the component parts, located in Sakai City, under Sakai City Ordinance for the Protection of Cultural Properties based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. The municipal designation denotes protection measures for component parts whose mound is designated as *Ryobo* but whose surrounding moat had not been under national legal protection.

*3 MEXT is an acronym for the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.



Figure 5-1 Map showing the status of legal protection and management of component parts (Mozu area)

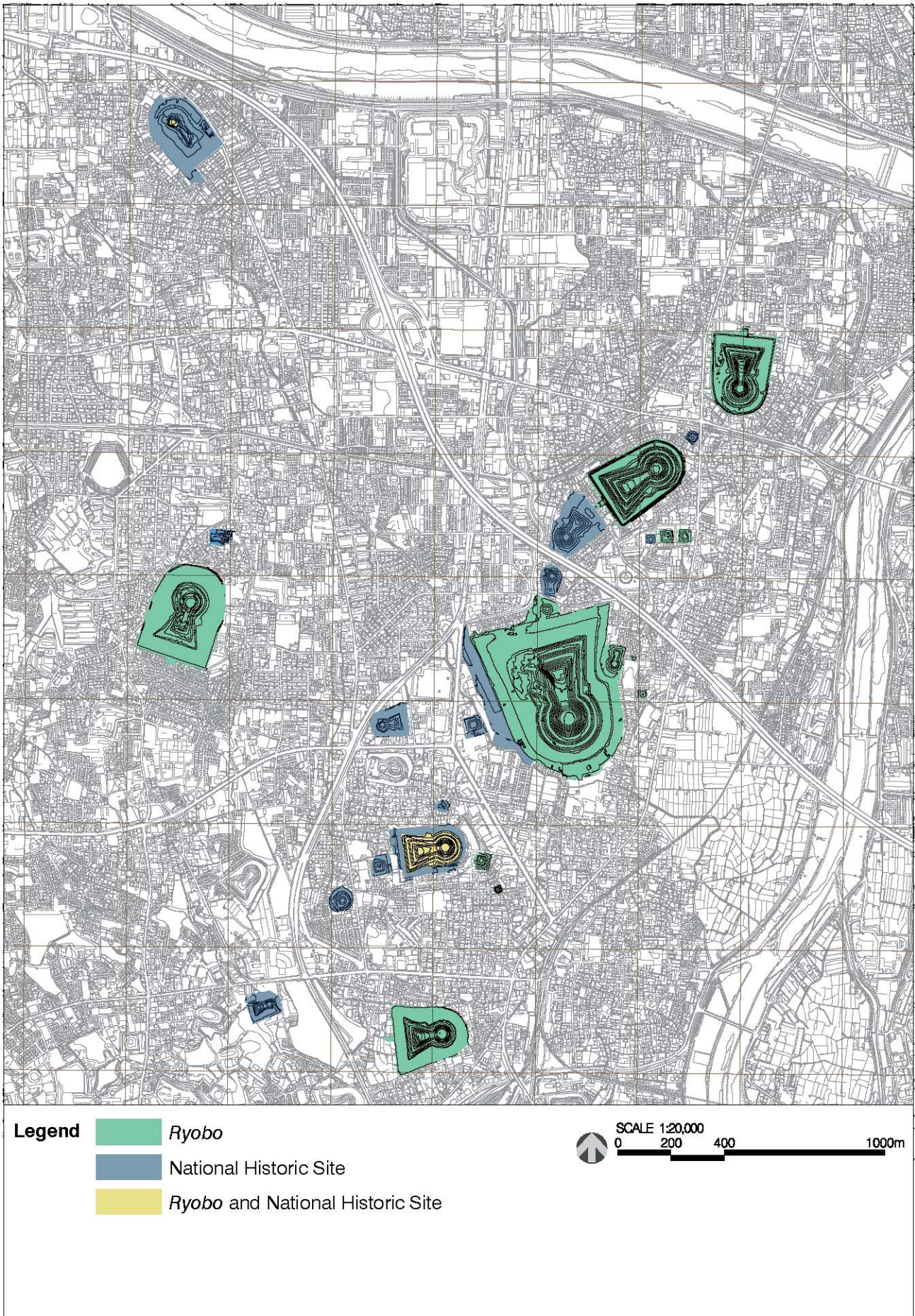


Figure 5-2 Map showing the status of legal protection and management of component parts (Furuichi area)

(ii) Basic concepts for the establishment and conservation of the buffer zone

Kofun were constructed with great importance placed on appearance. Landscape conservation that conveys a sense of the kofun's spectacular size and variety of mound shapes contributes to the understanding of the property. The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group finds itself today in an urbanized area comprising some residential and commercial districts where people live their everyday life.

In order to prevent any negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property situated in such an environment, it is necessary that local residents understand the value and, with their cooperation, contribute to creating a townscape in which the mounded tombs and the urban area surrounding them coexist in harmony.

To that end, a buffer zone surrounding the nominated property has been established based on the following conservation approaches:

- 1) to enhance landscape harmonizing with the various sizes and shapes of kofun;
- 2) to conserve the view of the landscape with gigantic tombs.

Based on the above approaches, the landscape ensures that the sense of the grandeur and serenity of the mounded tombs is maintained and enhanced.

The kofun group is believed to have been constructed deliberately on hills and plateaus. Thus, the buffer zone was delineated on the basis of the hills, plateaus and other natural terrain, as well as city planning districts that are defined by such topographic features.

Boundaries prescribed under laws and regulations, along with roads, railways, rivers and other topographic and landscape features, are used akin to those that delineate the buffer zone (see [Appendix 2.b](#) "Maps indicating the basis of buffer zone boundary delineation").

Furthermore, taking into account the pressure of urbanization on the property due to its current setting, Prioritized Zones were established within the buffer zone to ensure the protection of the landscape immediately surrounding the kofun. Stricter regulations are imposed in the Prioritized Zones. The different means of conservation of the two zones - Prioritized Zones and the rest of the buffer zone - will be described in detail later.

5.c Means of Implementing Protective Measures

(i) Means for protecting the property

As for the component parts which are protected either as *Ryobo* or Historic Sites, appropriate protective measures are provided according to each category of protection respectively based on their status in the society and the historical background of their preservation.

Ryobo is defined in the Imperial House Law as “graves of the Emperor, the Empress, the Grand Empress Dowager and the Empress Dowager”, whose management is traditionally conducted by the state (Table 5-3).¹ At *Ryobo*, rituals by the Imperial Family are performed. Taking into consideration that these tombs are the subject of respect and cherishment for the Imperial Family and the people of Japan, the management of *Ryobo* is guided by the principle that maintaining their serenity and dignity is of the utmost importance. Thus, no developmental pressures are applicable.

1. This is supported by the fact that the state established the Bureau for Imperial Mausolea, called *Shoryo-shi*, in accordance with the Yoro Code enacted in 718.

A Historic Site is a cultural property designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties as a site with exceptional historic and academic value (see Table 5-3). Management is conducted by the Osaka Prefectural Government, the Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments (hereinafter, also the prefectural and municipal governments) and private owners. In accordance with this Law, and any acts affecting the property and the alteration of its existing state are strictly regulated. In the event that property owners wish to carry out alterations to the existing state, it is necessary to get prior permission from the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs. Furthermore, the Commissioner can order to suspend the proposed actions or cancel the permission in cases where the permit applicants do not follow the provisions of the permission granted (see Figure 5-3).²

2. As for the alteration of the existing condition of the municipally-designated Historic Site, the required procedure is stipulated under the Municipal Cultural Properties Protection Ordinance, and the protection of the property is ensured based on the permission granted by the municipal board of education. If the conditions of the permission are not followed, the actions can be halted and the permission canceled.

Detailed policies for “alteration to the existing state of the property” are defined in the Historic Site “Moju Kofungun” Preservation and Management Plan and Historic Site “Furuichi Kofungun” Preservation and Management Plan (see Appendix 1.b “Summaries of property management plans specific to each component part”). Alteration to the existing state of the site can be permitted for projects related to inevitable matters such as repairs and improvement for preservation and utilization purposes, and to a minimum extent.

Furthermore, even in cases of improvement projects for the preservation and utilization of the property, a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is carried out prior to the project if it risks significantly impacting the attributes conveying the

Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Normally, the division in charge of protecting cultural properties within the local municipality is responsible for designing such projects, in accordance with expert opinions from members of the relevant Historic Site Improvement Committee. Therefore, as the impact assessment is expected to be included as a step in the project planning procedure, it is implemented without fail. In the course of project planning, the project drawings and documents are assessed for potential negative impact on three attributes conveying the Outstanding Universal Value and other values of the property. The assessment is conducted by experts such as members of the Historic Site Improvement Committee, for each of the two areas, or by a scientific committee scheduled to be set up by the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council.

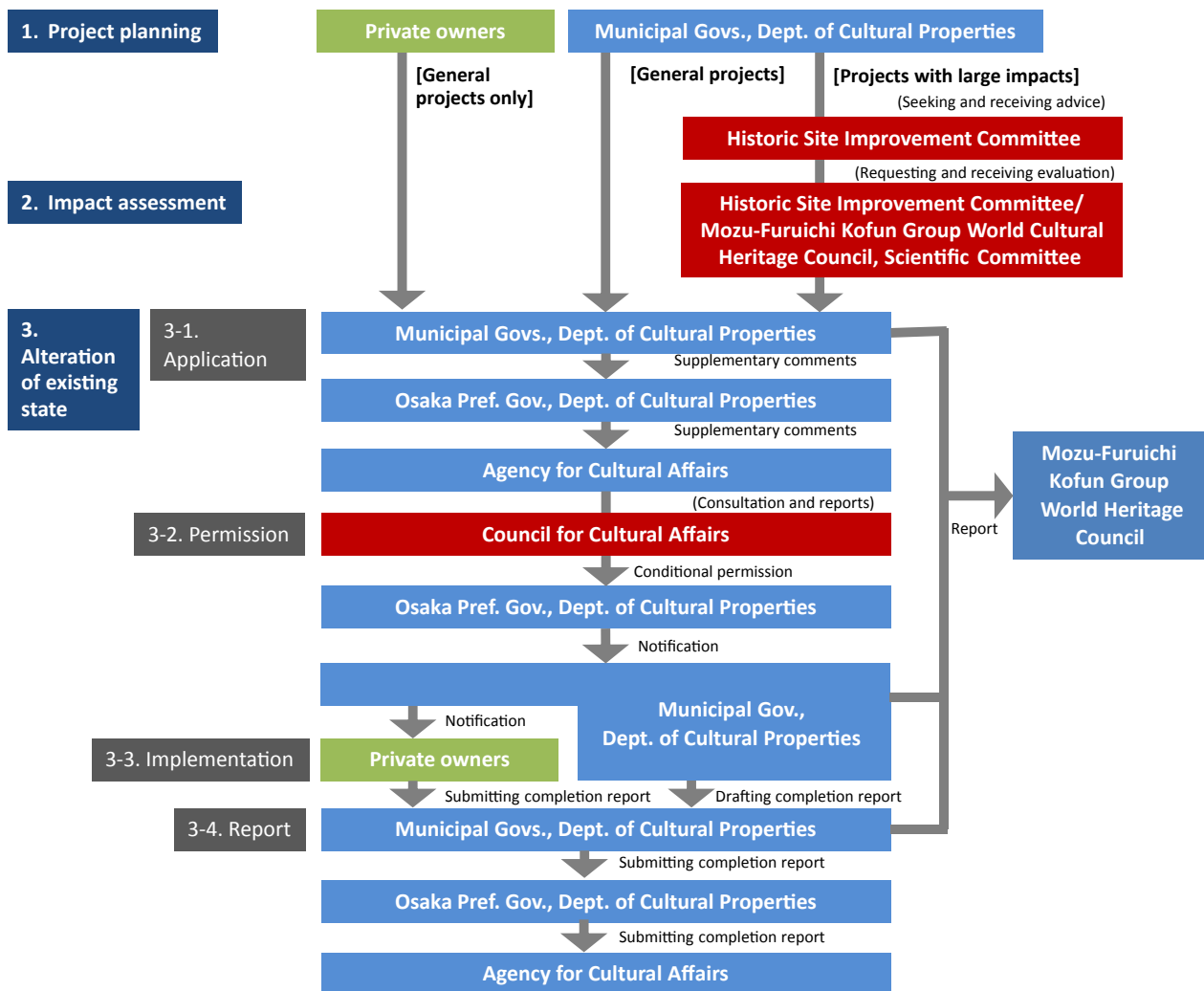


Figure 5-3 Administrative procedure for alteration of Historic Sites

Annotations**1. Project planning****- General projects**

A project planner (a private owner, or the cultural properties section in charge of Historic Sites within the municipality*) first consults their idea with the relevant prefectural or municipal government, fully taking the value of the site into consideration, and then develops a plan and draws up an application for permission of "alteration of existing state."

* With regard to an "alteration of existing state" in the area designated as a Historic Site within a *Ryobo* precinct, the Imperial Household Agency develops a project plan and holds a consultation with the Agency for Cultural Affairs before implementation.

- Project with large impact

The cultural properties section in the local municipality draws up a draft project and develops the plan, taking into account ideas and opinions from the experts in the Historic Site Improvement Committee.

2. Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA)

In the case where a project potentially having a large impact was planned, expert members of the Historic Site Improvement Committee or the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Scientific Committee make an assessment as part of the project development process. They examine whether or not the project would affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and the attributes conveying that value and seek improvement measures. In accordance with the assessment results, the planner draws up a final draft and drafts an application for permission of the "alteration to existing state."

3. Alteration of existing state

3-1: Application: A project planner submits an application for permission of "alteration of existing state" to the cultural properties section of the relevant municipality.

3-2: Permission: The application is forwarded to the Agency for Cultural Affairs, along with the opinions of the cultural properties section of the prefectural/municipal government. The Agency consults with the Council for Cultural Affairs, which consists of experts in the field, as to whether or not it should grant permission for the project. Based on the Council's report, the Agency informs the project operator about its decision, with some conditions, through the prefectural or municipal government.

3-3: Implementation: When implementing the project, officials of the cultural properties section make occasional visits to the site to make sure that the operator complies with the notified conditions without fail.

3-4: Report: A completion report of the project is submitted to the Agency for Cultural Affairs via the prefectural or municipal government.

N.B.: Municipal officials in charge of cultural properties provide information to the World Heritage Council at each step in the process of the alteration of existing state (Application, Permission and Project Completion Report).

(ii) Means of conservation of the buffer zone**Efforts towards the conservation of the buffer zone**

Within the buffer zone, the following efforts are made to ensure an urban landscape that is in harmony with the property and its surrounding buildings based on the aforementioned "Basic concepts for the establishment and conservation of the buffer zone" (see P.262, Figures 5-4, 5-5).

Figures 5-4 and 5-5 show the basic concepts for management and buffer zone conservation in diagrams.

1) Buffer zones (Prioritized Zones)

- To restrict the height of surrounding buildings to a lower level in order to give a sense of the hugeness of the gigantic kofun;
- To restrict the design features (shape, color and other features) of surrounding and subsidiary buildings in order to give a sense of the grandeur of the giant kofun and the serenity associated with them. The exterior of the buildings must be in modest colors and inconspicuous;
- To prohibit, in principle, the placement of outdoor advertisements on surrounding buildings and to conserve the tranquil landscape.

2) Buffer zones (outside of the Prioritized Zones)

- To restrict the height of buildings in order to conserve the vista of gigantic

Buffer Zone Basic policy for buffer zone conservation

- 1) to enhance landscape harmonizing with the various sizes and shapes of kofun
- 2) to conserve the view of the landscape with gigantic tombs

→ Preventing negative impact on the attributes conveying the OUV

Prioritized Zones

The Property

Basic policy for management of the Property

Protection of the attributes conveying the OUV

- 1) A wide range of mounded tombs grouped together;
- 2) Four standardized plan types;
- 3) Evidence of elaborate and distinctive funerary rituals.

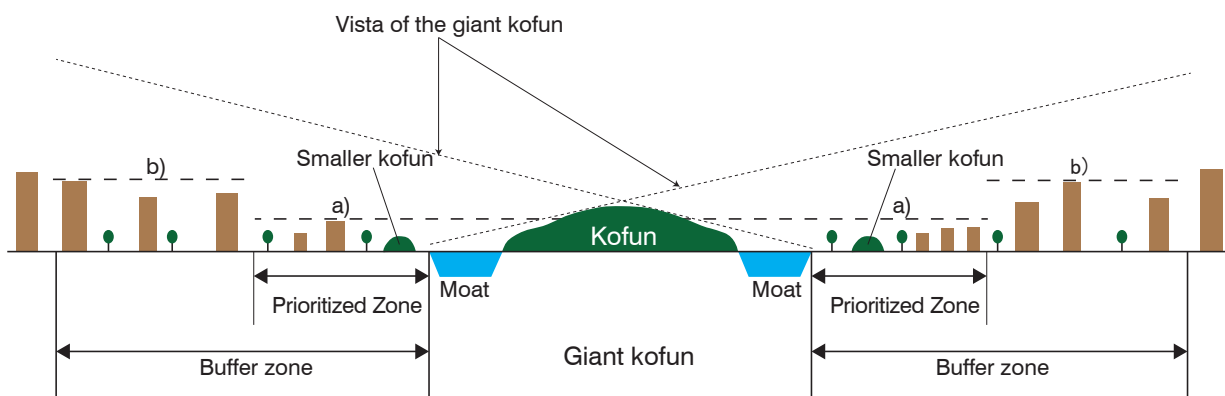
○ What to conserve in the Prioritized Zones

- Landscape that gives a sense of the hugeness of the gigantic tombs (building height control)
- Landscape that gives a sense of the serenity and grandeur of the various kofun (restrictions on building design features including colors/ prohibition on outdoor advertisements in principle)

○ What to conserve in the Buffer Zone outside of the Prioritized Zones

- Vista of gigantic tombs when viewed from outside their moat (building height control)
- Landscape in harmony with the sense of serenity and grandeur that the various kofun create (building design control)
- Serene landscape with restricted outdoor advertisements (outdoor advertisement control)

Figure 5-4 Basic management concepts



- a) Building height control within the Prioritized Zone:
Landscape that gives a sense of the hugeness of the gigantic tombs
- b) Building height control in the rest of the buffer zone:
Vista of gigantic tombs when viewed from outside their moat

Figure 5-5 Approach to buffer zone conservation

tombs when viewed from outside their moat, without any buildings visible behind the mound (see [Appendix 2.b](#) “Maps indicating the basis of the buffer zone boundary delineation”);

- To restrict the design features of the surrounding and subsidiary buildings in order to harmonize the surrounding landscape with the sense of the grandeur of the giant kofun and the serenity that various kofun create. The exterior of the buildings must be in modest colors and inconspicuous;
- To permit the placement of a minimum range of outdoor advertisements, depending on the land use (e.g. residential and commercial) and in consideration of conserving the serene landscape.

Restrictions by laws and regulations are set up to implement the above approaches within the buffer zone by local municipalities. Interventions within the buffer zone are regulated and conducted primarily according to the Landscape Act, City Planning Act and Outdoor Advertisement Act. Under these laws and the related ordinances enacted by the relevant local governments, “building height”, “building design features” and “outdoor advertisements” are regulated (see [Figures 5-6, 5-7, Tables 5-3, 5-4, 5-5](#) and [Appendix 6.c](#) “Tables showing the legal basis for restrictions in the buffer zones for summaries of relevant laws and ordinances applicable to the buffer zone”). Additionally, Urban Parks⁴ and “Land Containing Buried Cultural Properties”⁵ also contribute to the conservation of the buffer zone.

Interventions, including building construction, require prior permission or approval from the relevant authorities. The authorities assess whether the application conforms to the restrictions and give instructions and advice to business operators prior to the application process. This way, the surrounding environment of kofun is favorably protected.

As for the control of building height, the planned height in a building project is evaluated by the division in charge of the municipality concerned to assess if it is within the limit of its corresponding urban planning area, as part of the building permit process under the Building Standards Law.

If a proposed project is within the Scenic District in the Mozu area, the building height in the proposal is evaluated by the division in charge in the Sakai City Government, as part of the permission request and building permit processes under the Scenic District Ordinance.

New construction within the Landscape Districts requires the submission of drawings in conformity with the building planning application under the Landscape Act. In addition to conceptual drawings and colored rendering of the surrounding area, drawings of the proposed buildings with coloring based on the Muncell color system are required to confirm the appearance of the

4. Urban Parks ensure greenery and open space in urban areas. Daisen Park and Minezuka Park have been established based on the Urban Park Law to improve the scenic landscape. As these parks cannot legally be used for any other purposes, they are saved from the influence of development and contribute to the creation of a pleasant landscape for the property and its surrounding environment.

5. Land known to contain buried cultural properties (archaeological sites) is referred to as Land Containing Buried Cultural Properties and legal procedures for its protection and management are established under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. There are estimated to be around 460,000 locations nationwide that have been deemed to be Land Containing Buried Cultural Properties, including those kofun managed by the Imperial Household Agency as *Ryobo*. The property surroundings contain cultural assets with information and value that contribute to a deeper understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and the prefectural and municipal governments work to protect these under the Law. In order to ensure the implementation of conservation and management, more than 5,800 staff specializing in buried cultural properties are engaged in local governments and other organizations. Most of the archaeological excavations are not conducted for academic purposes, but rather as administrative measures aimed at conservation.

buildings. In terms of ensuring a favorable landscape that harmonizes with the property, an examination of compliance with the restrictions on building design features (harmony with surrounding landscape, color of exterior walls, etc.) is conducted by the division in charge of the municipality concerned, taking into consideration the advice of landscape specialists.

The installation of outdoor advertising is examined by the supervisory department of the relevant municipality in accordance with the permission criteria (display area, height of advertisements, etc.) and regulated under the Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance, which is based on the Outdoor Advertisement Acts.

If the applications comply with the above-mentioned restrictions and criteria, a certification is issued. If they do not, procedures for re-certification are conducted (see [Figure 5-8](#) for a diagram showing the procedure for permission and approval under the relevant laws and ordinances).

Assessing the impact of development projects within the buffer zone on the property

The impact on the property of developmental projects taking place within the buffer zone is evaluated through an examination process that includes landscape consultation under the Landscape Act and a HIA, which is applied to large-scale projects.

Applications must be submitted to certify construction, extension and relocation of buildings within the Landscape Districts. Project drawings and documents describing the appearance of the buildings in the Landscape District are confirmed during preliminary consultations, and assessed taking into consideration expert opinions (landscape advisers) in relation to their harmonization with the property.

In accordance with the development guidelines of each municipal government, any projects identified in the preliminary consultations that may significantly affect the value of the property (namely large-scale projects) are assessed to determine whether the project in the buffer zone is appropriate in the context of protecting the Outstanding Universal Value. This assessment is based on project drawings, documents and descriptive outlines, and is conducted prior to the preliminary and execution drawings. The foreseen Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Scientific Committee (see [p.287](#)) also contributes to the assessment of whether or not to allow the implementation of the project.

In this manner, HIAs are implemented through a two-phased approach: one for general architecture and one for large-scale projects.

Table 5-3 Summaries of the details of relevant Laws, Acts and Ordinances

Name of Laws and Regulations	Objective	Summary
Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	Preserves and utilizes cultural properties in order to further the culture of the Japanese people and contribute to the evolution of the world's culture	Stipulates that the owner or local authority designated as the custodial body implements the reliable management of areas designated as Historic Sites. Also stipulates appropriate management measures, such as providing instructions concerning the protection of structural remains and conducting necessary investigations on "land known to contain buried cultural properties" and newly discovered archaeological sites.
Imperial House Law	Defines the basis of the imperial household system	Stipulates matters concerning the Imperial Family and the Imperial House Council. Also stipulates that the tombs where the Emperors, Empresses, grand Empress dowagers and Empress dowagers are interred are inscribed as <i>Ryo</i> . The ones where imperial family members are interred are inscribed as <i>Bo</i> . It also prescribes registrations of <i>Ryo</i> and <i>Bo</i> .
National Property Act	Specifies the acquisition, maintenance, preservation, operation and disposal of national properties	National properties are categorized as administrative (official, public, imperial and forest management properties) and non-administrative assets. Of the administrative assets, imperial properties serve and are accessible to the imperial household. Ministries and agencies manage national properties under their jurisdiction, maintaining and preserving them in a favorable condition through their efficient operation and other suitable methods in accordance with their intended use or purpose.
Imperial Household Agency Act	Stipulates jurisdiction of matters concerning the Imperial Household Agency and a provision to establish the necessary departments to administer jurisdiction	The Imperial Household Agency is responsible for matters related to the Emperor's official duties prescribed by cabinet order, Imperial Family-related matters and custody of the Privy Seal and the State Seal of Japan. The related jurisdiction includes <i>Ryobo</i> and the management of imperial properties.
City Planning Act	Promotes sound urban development and planning by specifying city planning content, authorization processes, restrictions, projects and other necessary matters	Stipulates area divisions in order to prevent urban sprawl, and promotes systematic urbanization. As a result, reasonable land use is promoted under the regulations, and the preservation of the residential environment of townscapes befits an areas' distinct characteristics.
Building Standards Law	Establishes the minimum standards for a buildings' site, structure, facilities and use. Promotes the protection of peoples' lives, health and property, and aims to contribute to improving public welfare	Establishes structural standards for individual buildings and standards to regulate buildings' use, coverage ratio, floor-area ratio and height within city planning districts in accordance with the City Planning Act. In order to ensure compliance with these standards, it prescribes a system (architectural safety confirmation) in which the chief architect (qualified person) confirms the conformance of building plans with laws and regulations, and a system to penalize buildings in violation of the Act.
Landscape Act	Promotes building a beautiful region, creating an attractive and comfortable living environment and establishing vibrant communities with distinctive character. Comprehensive measures such as the formulation of landscape plans are undertaken to develop favorable urban and rural landscapes, in order to improve the quality of life of the people of Japan, and contribute to their socio-economic development	Recognizes favorable landscapes in urban and rural areas as common assets for the people of Japan. As stipulated in this Act, it has established criteria for the enhancement and protection of landscapes. Based on this Act, the Osaka Prefectural and municipal governments relevant to the property formulate landscape ordinances and plans, and establish items necessary for the enforcement of the Act.
Outdoor Advertisement Act	Provides necessary regulations for the display, placement and maintenance of outdoor advertisements, in order to promote a good visual environment, preserve scenic beauty and prevent public hazards	Controls the height and size of outdoor advertisements. In cases where sustaining a favorable landscape or preserving scenic beauty are required, the display of outdoor advertisements may be prohibited or restrictions imposed as necessary. Based on this Act, local municipalities formulate the ordinance and set up items necessary for regulation.
Urban Park Act	Enhances public welfare to achieve sound development of urban parks by defining a standard for the installation and management of parks	Stipulates definitions and other matters concerning the installation and management of urban parks. Local municipalities gain the enhancement of their scenic beauty and foster the development of the environment surrounding the property.

Name of Laws and Regulations	Objective	Summary
Sakai City Landscape Ordinance and Landscape Plan, based on Landscape Act	Clarifies the responsibilities of the public administration, citizens and business operators toward pleasant landscape creation, and defines basic measures for their comprehensive promotion. Protects, nurtures and engenders the Sakai City, built by the wisdom and passion of its predecessors, as a city of beauty and distinct charm by stipulating necessary matters pertaining to the enforcement of the Landscape Act. Facilitates the achievement of a landscape of harmony and class, befitting Sakai.	Designates the entire city limits as a landscape planning district. Stipulates restricted acts and scale, subject to notification. The notification is applied to large-scale buildings. Additionally, it defines the surroundings of the Mozu Kofungun as a prioritized landscape planning district, and utilizes methods prescribed in the Landscape Act and City Planning Act, such as landscape district designation.
Habikino City Landscape Ordinance and Landscape Plan, based on Landscape Act	<p>[Landscape Ordinance] Promotes landscape formation as a shared civic property in the present as well as the future, and creates a comfortable living environment to enhance civic culture</p> <p>[Landscape Plan] Promotes "Pleasant landscape formation utilizing landscape resources distinctive to Habikino City", and "Further promotion to realize World Cultural Heritage Inscription of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group"</p>	<p>[Landscape Ordinance] Establishes the basic concepts concerning landscape formation, and clarifies the responsibilities of the public administration, citizens, business operators and experts. Stipulates basic matters concerning pleasant landscape formation and required matters pertaining to the enforcement of the Landscape Act.</p> <p>[Landscape Plan] Prescribes the goals and basic policy for landscape formation in Habikino City in accordance with highlighting the characteristics and understanding of the landscape issues of the city. It also stipulates the methods and operational systems for landscape formation, and gives directions for implementing concrete measures. Moreover, it designates the Landscape Planning District and Landscape Formation Promotion District, establishing parameters for activities in these districts and stipulating requirements for enforcing the Landscape Act.</p>
Fujiidera City Landscape Ordinance and Landscape Plan, based on Landscape Act	<p>[Landscape Ordinance] Promotes pleasant landscape formation that embodies the individuality, charm, and the cultural and historical richness of Fujiidera, represented by the Furuichi Kofun Group, which is culturally valuable on a global scale.</p> <p>[Landscape Plan] Prescribes important landscape districts in accordance with "basic concepts and policies for landscape formation". The goal is to collaborate with citizens, business operators and public administrations in the creation of a pleasant landscape congruent with the city and at a high cultural level, leading to the inscription of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group on the World Heritage List.</p>	<p>[Landscape Ordinance] Prescribes basic matters related to pleasant landscape formation, and matters pertaining to the enforcement of the Landscape Act.</p> <p>[Landscape Plan] Promotes the development of an attractive and distinctive landscape highlighting the unique environment. Also, it designates Landscape Planning Districts and Landscape Planning Promotion Districts for nurturing a familiar townscape to pass down to future generations, and prescribes matters related to the development of a pleasant landscape.</p>
Osaka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance, based on Outdoor Advertisement Act	Stipulates restrictions and standards to create pleasant landscapes, sustain scenic beauty and prevent any harm to the public. Restrictions apply to the display of outdoor advertisements, installation of objects displaying outdoor advertisements and their maintenance, as well as the outdoor advertisement business.	Regulates the display and maintenance of advertisements by designating prohibited advertisement objects, and prohibited and permitted areas, as well as prescribing display restrictions. Advertisements subject to this ordinance that are displayed and installed outside for the public either permanently or temporarily include: sign boards, self-standing sign boards, posters, advertisement towers, billboards and banners. Restrictions apply not only to for-profit advertisements such as commercial advertisements, but also to the display of names of individuals and businesses, as well as public notices such as classified advertisements. In areas where displays are restricted, certain kinds of general advertisements are prohibited. For areas where advertisements are allowed on a permission basis, size restrictions are imposed; for advertisement objects larger than the size limit, permission is granted or not granted depending on other features. In this manner, efforts are made to ensure the public respects the above-mentioned standards within the scope of the Ordinance.

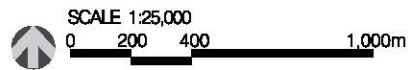
Name of Laws and Regulations	Objective	Summary
Sakai City Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance, based on Outdoor Advertisement Act	Develops favorable landscapes, sustains the scenic beauty, and prevents any harm to the public by implementing necessary matters pertaining to the display of outdoor advertisements, installation of objects displaying advertisements and their maintenance thereafter.	Implements restrictions in accordance with permission criteria for the display of outdoor advertisements greater than the prescribed size. Also designates, depending on the region, districts prohibiting the display of outdoor advertisements other than those exempted, and restrictions for general advertisements. Permission criteria are also stipulated, depending on land-use in the district and the type of outdoor advertisement.
Sakai City Ordinance on Procedures for Development Activities	Aims to contribute to sound urban growth and to enhance public welfare through orderly development highlighting community characteristics.	Prescribes consultations regarding the installation of public facilities and utilities for development activities in the city.
Habikino City Development Guidelines	Promotes the creation of a pleasant living environment by providing guidance based on prescribed standards to those conducting development activities or construction. Thus, it facilitates the creation of a pleasant urban environment and the orderly development of urban functions in Habikino City.	Stipulates matters such as the responsibilities of business operators, the construction of public facilities, public utilities and the associated responsibilities, as well as land-use planning.
Fujiidera City Development Guidelines	Promotes the creation of a pleasant urban environment and orderly community planning. Contributes to the enhancement of public welfare and the development of a safe and prosperous living environment based on the concepts of the Comprehensive Plan in Fujiidera City.	Requests the basic plan for development to comply with these guidelines and stipulates that Fujiidera city provides guidance and advice to the developers based on prior consultations.

Table 5-4 Summaries of laws and ordinances, and restricted activities within the property and Buffer zone

Applicable area	Component parts		Buffer zone		
	Historic Site	Ryobo			
Underlying law	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	Imperial Household Law; National Property Act	City Planning Act; Building Standards Act; Building Regulations Ordinance within Scenic Districts in Sakai City	City Planning Act; Landscape Act; Landscape Ordinances	Outdoor Advertisement Act; Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance
Scheme			Height Control Districts; Scenic Districts; Land-use Districts	Landscape Plan; Landscape Districts	Restrictions on outdoor advertisements
Regulated items	Various acts to ensure the protection of cultural properties	<i>Ryobo</i> is off-limits to the public in principle, as it is a policy for management to “maintain the serenity and dignity” in consideration with the nature of the site.	Building height	Design features of buildings	Size and height of outdoor advertisements
Restrictions on construction activities	Permission is required for acts such as new construction, reconstruction, installation and removal of structures, altering the shape or quality of land, and tree cutting	Places where the emperors and imperial family members are interred, and rituals are performed by Imperial Family members to this day. No buildings except for facilities such as worship places used for rituals, and the management facilities required to maintain their serenity and dignity	Maximum building height is restricted to 31 m for residential districts and neighborhood commercial districts, and 45 m for commercial districts	Restrictions on building design features, such as color, according to size (with the exception of small-scale buildings)	Restrictions on size, height of advertisements according to land-use zoning
			Maximum building height is restricted to 10 m or 15 m	Regulation of colors and design features of all buildings, according to size	Posting of advertisements is prohibited in principle
Prioritized Zone					
Procedure required	Permission	–	Confirmation, in accordance with the Building Standards Act	Authorization, according to Landscape Districts	Permission, based on the Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance

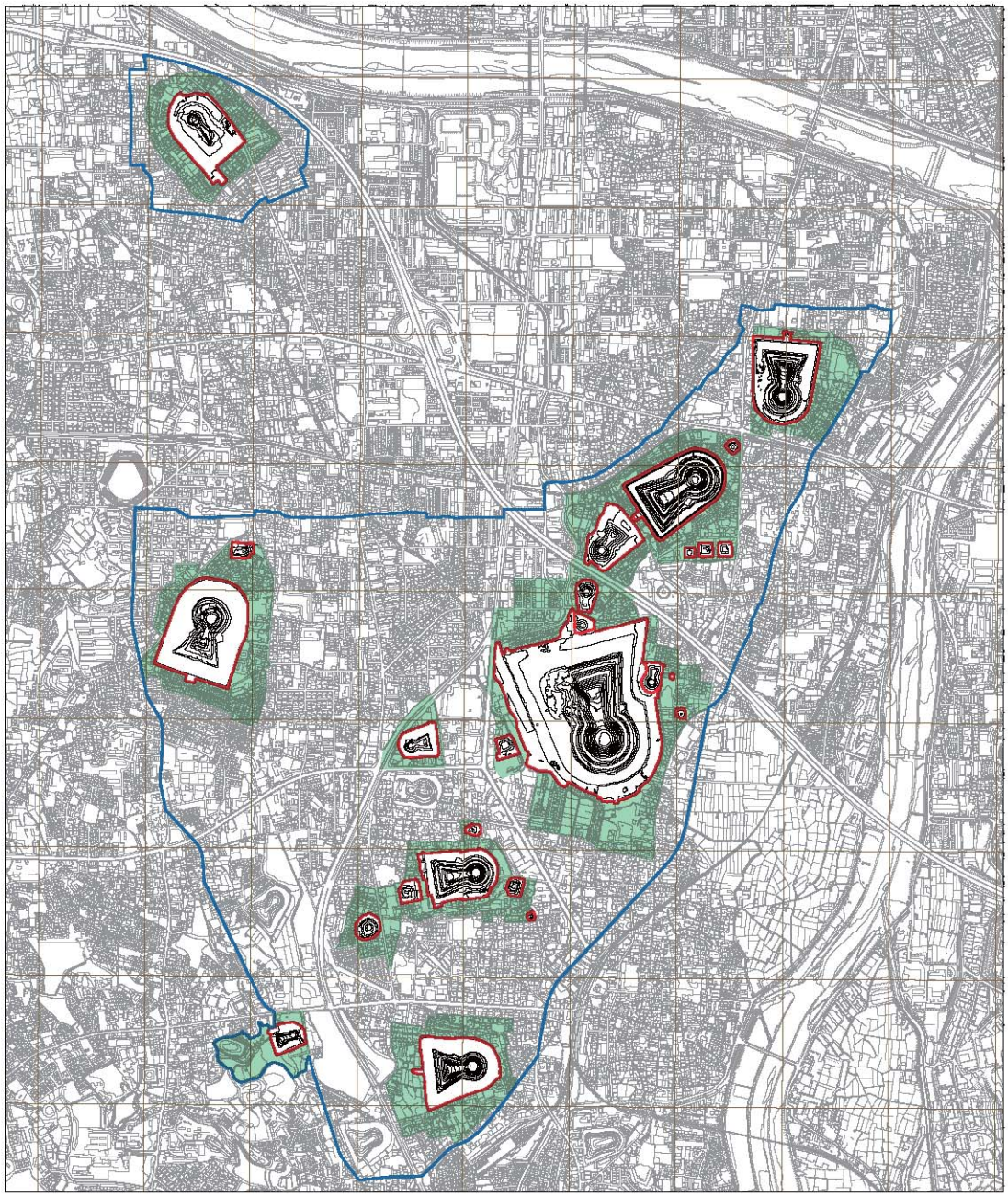


- Legend**
- Nominated Property
 - Buffer zone
 - Prioritized Zone



Restrictions	Buffer zone	
		Prioritized Zone
Building Height Control	Restricted to under 31 m (under 45 m in some parts)	Restricted to under 10 m or 15 m
Building Design Control	Restrictions on building design features, such as color, according to size, with the exception of small-scale buildings	For all buildings, restrictions on design features, such as color, according to size
Outdoor Advertisement Control	Limits on size, height, etc. of advertisements, according to land-use district	Posting of advertisements is prohibited in principle

Figure 5-6 Map of legal controls within the buffer zone of Mozu area



Legend

- Nominated Property
- Buffer zone
- Prioritized Zone

SCALE 1:25,000
 0 200 400 1,000m

Restrictions	Buffer zone	
		Prioritized Zone
Building Height Control	Restricted to under 31 m	Restricted to under 10 m or 15 m
Building Design Control	Restrictions on building design, features, such as color, according to size, with the exception of small-scale buildings	For all buildings, a restriction on design features, such as color, according to size
Outdoor Advertisement Control	Limits on size, height, etc. of advertisements according to land-use district	Posting of advertisements is prohibited in principle

Figure 5-7 Map of legal controls within the buffer zone of Furuichi area

Table 5-5 Details of regulations in buffer zone

Building Height Control

Target area	Buffer zone	
	Prioritized Zone	
Means	Height restrictions established based on the City Planning Act and Building Standards Act Previously building heights have been regulated in accordance with Scenic Districts and Land-use Districts; new restrictions in accordance with Height Control Districts have been added to cover the areas where the areas previously unregulated. (Building Standards Law) For the reconstruction of disqualified buildings, first-time reconstruction is acceptable to the extent that the disqualified parts are not enlarged.	
Restriction details	Residential zone and neighborhood commercial zone: 31 m or lower (Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Zone: 10 m or lower); commercial zone: 45 m or lower	10 m or lower (Scenic Districts other than Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts: 15 m or lower)

Building Design Control

Target area	Buffer zone		
	Prioritized Zone		
Means	Restrictions on the design features of buildings, based on the City Planning Act and Landscape Act (Landscape Districts) (Authorization system)		
Restricted building size	Large-scale buildings (height greater than 15 m)	Restricted	Restricted
	Medium-scale buildings (height greater than 10 m)	Restricted	Restricted
	Small-scale buildings (height lower than 10m)		Restricted
Restriction Details	- Establishment of clear standards for colors based on the numeric value of colors - Establishment of qualitative standards for criteria other than color		

Outdoor Advertisement Control

Target area	Buffer zone		
	Residential Zone	Commercial Zone	Prioritized Zone
Means	Establishment of restrictions on size and height based on the Outdoor Advertisement Act (by ordinance) (Permission system) Existing outdoor advertisements that do not meet the new standard must be modified, in principle, within a set transition period (normally 3 to 6 years) in accordance with the revised ordinance (January 2016). Many advertisements, however, are not easy to change, relocate or remove. Thus, the authorities take a realistic approach in the guidance and application of the new rules.		
Propriety of displaying advertisements	Displaying advertisements is prohibited, except outdoor advertisements for private household use (excluding exempt outdoor advertisements) Regulations concerning advertisements for private household use are outlined below		Displaying advertisements is prohibited in principle (excluding exempt advertisements)
Rooftop advertisements	Prohibited		
Wall surface advertisements	Display area	A total display area of less than 10 m ² per site and less than 1/3 of the mounted area	Prohibited
	Height of advertisements	A distance from the ground to the uppermost end: less than 6 m	
Self-standing advertisement towers, etc.	Display area	Less than 5 m ² per display surface and a total area of less than 10 m ²	Prohibited
	Installation height	A distance from the ground to the uppermost end: less than 6 m	
	Number of posted advertisements	2 objects or less per site (self-standing advertisement towers)	

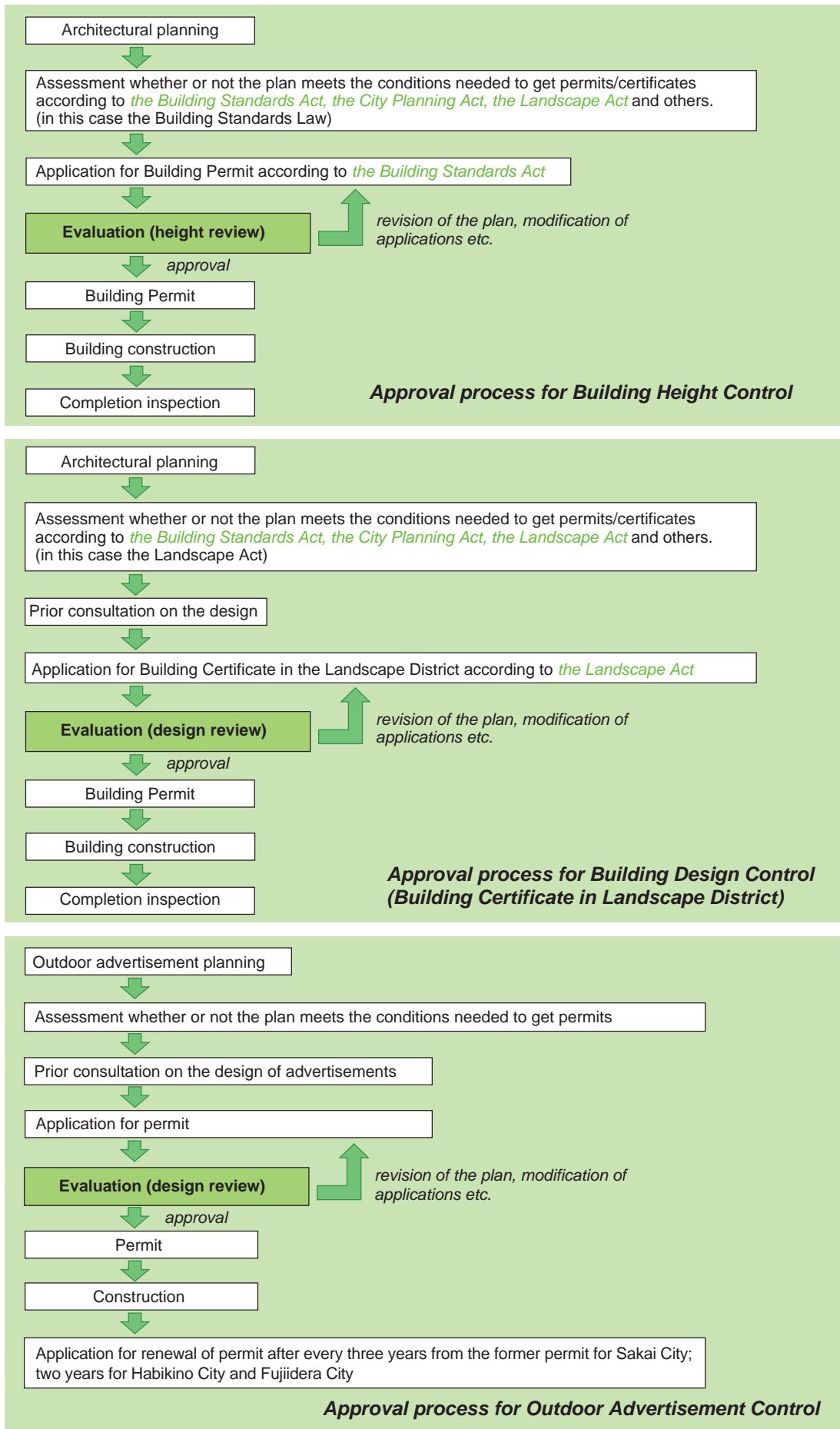


Figure 5-8 Permission and approval processed relating to the buffer zone conservation

5.d Existing Plans Related to Municipality and Region in Which the Proposed Property is Located

(i) General Plans

Name of plan	Future Vision of Osaka
Date of formulation	December 2008
Entity responsible	Osaka Prefectural Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	Osaka is notable for its rich regional resources, such as a unique townscape and shopping areas, as well as an abundance of nature, history, culture, art and food. These resources are cherished by the local people and are promulgated as treasures they can be proud of. The plan aims to realize the resident-oriented creation of a prosperous "Museum City Osaka".

Name of plan	Sakai City Master Plan "Sakai's Future: The Compass of Dreams"
Date of formulation	March 2011
Entity responsible	Sakai City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	Target period: April 2011 – March 2021 (10 fiscal years) One of the three prioritized projects defined herein is "(2) Striving to Share the Charm of Sakai - City of History and Culture. A Project to Develop a Town the People can be Proud of". The city shall improve in such a way that the citizens can feel proud of its historical and cultural resources. To that end, the city promotes efforts for the inscription of the Mozu Kofungun, including Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, on the World Heritage List, as well as to conserve and/or utilize its historic and cultural resources.

Name of plan	The Sixth Habikino City Comprehensive Plan
Date of formulation	March 2016
Entity responsible	Habikino City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	Target period: April 2016 – March 2025 (10 fiscal years) One of the seven goals of this plan is to achieve "(6) [a] city nurturing people, nature, history and culture". The plan aims to develop a city where the citizens can feel affection and pride toward their hometown and pass their heritage on to future generations. It also strives to utilize the city's characteristic historic properties in harmony with their surrounding environment.

Name of plan	The Fifth Fujiidera City Comprehensive Plan
Date of formulation	June 2016
Entity responsible	Fujiidera City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	Target period: FY 2016 – FY 2024 (8 years) Policies for the preservation and utilization of component parts are streamlined in three prioritized strategies. It outlines that Historic Sites such as the Furuichi Kofungun shall be converted to public ownership and protected and utilized proactively in order to pass on the precious historic properties to future generations.

(ii) Protection of the Property

Name of plan	Vision for Regional Activation Utilizing Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group
Date of formulation	March 2014
Entity responsible	Conference Headquarters for the Promotion of Mozu-Furuichi Kofungun for World Cultural Heritage Inscription
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	Osaka Prefecture and the cities of Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera are jointly working towards the successful inscription of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group on the World Heritage List. They discuss matters pertaining to conservation and transmission of the tomb group, and strive to disseminate information and create appeal for the sites. To fulfill these aims, the Vision was designed by considering the two kofun groups as a coherent entity, to promote collaboration among prefectural and municipal governments, and ensure that local residents, private bodies and not-for-profit organizations not only share the goals and objectives, but proactively contribute to achieving them.

Name of plan	Historic Site "Mozu Kofungun" Preservation and Management Plan
Date of formulation	March 2015
Entity responsible	Sakai City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	The goal of this plan is to clarify the essential value and elements constituting the Historic Site in accordance with the surrounding nature, history and current state of the Mozu Kofungun. Basic policies for the proper preservation and management of the property, as well as methods and standards for altering the existing state, are specified under this plan (refer to Appendix 1.b-II).

Name of plan	Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" Preservation and Management Plan
Date of formulation	March 2014
Entity responsible	Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	The goal of this plan is to preserve and manage the Furuichi Kofungun appropriately and systematically, and to pass it on to future generations. The essential value and the elements constituting the Historic Site are clarified, and basic policies for the proper preservation and management of the property, as well as methods and standards for alteration of the existing state, are specified under this plan (refer to Appendix 1.b-III).

Name of plan	Historic Site "Mozu Kofungun" Basic Improvement Plan
Date of formulation	Scheduled for completion in March 2018
Entity responsible	Sakai City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	This plan establishes a policy for improvement of the individual mounded tombs designated as the Historic Site "Mozu Kofungun". This plan is being developed and is scheduled for completion in March 2018.

Name of plan	Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" Basic Improvement Plan
Date of formulation	Scheduled for completion in March 2018
Entity responsible	Habikino and Fujiidera City Governments
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	This plan establishes a policy for improvement of the individual mounded tombs designated as the Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun". This plan is being developed and is scheduled for completion in March 2018.

(iii) City Planning

Name of plan	Southern Osaka City Planning Area Master Plan
Date of formulation	Formulated in March 2011; and revised in March 2016
Entity responsible	Osaka Prefectural Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	Under this plan, the southern Osaka district is positioned as an area containing a vast number of historic and cultural resources including the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group. The importance of creating an attractive urban landscape of history, culture, and climate is emphasized.

Name of plan	Sakai City Planning Master Plan
Date of formulation	December 2012
Entity responsible	Sakai City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	Under the slogan "Collaborative Urban Development in Support of a Sustainable and Autonomous City, Utilizing History and Culture", the city's vibrant history and rich culture contribute to a dynamic world-class community, and whose attractions provide a foundation for future progress. The goal of this plan is to promote urban development so that citizens can rediscover the value of their historic and cultural resources, including the Mozu Kofungun, and identify with the city's attributes and history.

Name of plan	Habikino City Planning Master Plan
Date of formulation	Formulated in April 2008; and revised in April 2016
Entity responsible	Habikino City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	Under the slogan "Habikino - a Prosperous City Full of the Attractiveness of Nature, History and Richness of Mind", the following are stated as future goals: 6) Creating regional attractions and landscapes for World Heritage inscription - Habikino City promotes the World Heritage Site inscription of the Furuichi Kofungun as part of Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group protects historic properties and promulgates the appeal of the region; - Habikino City established a landscape plan to create pleasant landscapes utilizing various historical features and nature. Promoting the creation of pleasant landscapes is expected to enhance opportunities for citizens in the future.

Name of plan	Fujiidera City Planning Master Plan
Date of formulation	Formulated in 1999; and revised in March 2017
Entity responsible	Fujiidera City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	The master plan establishes a policy for city planning that utilizes history, culture and nature as a foundation for enhancing the attractiveness of the town. It lists the following actions: - Managing urbanization with an emphasis on local history and culture; - Developing tourist routes connecting historic cultural properties within the urban and natural areas; - Improving the areas surrounding stations and viewpoints for the historic cultural properties, and protecting and utilizing natural resources and historic cultural properties distributed within the city; - Collaborating to enhance the appeal of the region with history, culture and nature.

(iv) Landscape Planning

Name of plan	Basic Policies of Osaka Prefecture on Landscape Planning
Date of formulation	April 2008
Entity responsible	Osaka Prefectural Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	<p>The basic policies are to promote landscape creation measures comprehensively and systematically based on the Landscape Ordinance, specifying the following matters: goals of landscape creation; promotion measures for landscape creation; and targeted areas for landscape creation.</p> <p>Basic stance on landscape creation: When forming a local landscape, it is necessary to take into consideration the regional, location and historical characteristics and interpret various local information. It is also important to be mindful of how the landscape is seen and by whom, and not only in close range of a certain feature, but also from a wider view including background scenery.</p> <p>Goal for landscape creation: To conserve, create and nurture Osaka's unique landscape, showcasing its proud history and culture.</p> <p>Target areas for landscape creation: By linking up green spaces such as kofun and parks with adjacent public spaces like roads and river facilities, the city promotes the creation of integrated, attractive spaces. Historic buildings, archaeological sites and old townscapes are also designated as elements of the historical landscape. These elements and their surroundings share a historical ambiance that is protected in an integrated manner.</p> <p>Promotion measures for landscape creation: The prefectural government collaborates with municipalities and the private sector within the prefecture, in order to establish a system to promote landscape formation.</p>

Name of plan	Sakai City Landscape Plan
Date of formulation	June 2011
Entity responsible	Sakai City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	<p>The plan aims to protect and nurture the historic landscape of Sakai City, which has developed over the course of history, from ancient times, through the Middle Ages and to the modern era. At the same time, it intends to make the city even more attractive and sophisticated by utilizing modern knowledge, to then be passed on to the next generation. This should enhance the vibrancy of the city and its citizens.</p> <p>Landscape creation policies: Landscape and culture, protecting, nurturing and creating together: from antiquity to the future. Sakai: brilliant city.</p> <p>Basic policies for landscape creation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing the attractiveness of living in Sakai; - Protecting and nurturing the originality of culture in Sakai; - Creating lively representations of the city. <p>The natural environment of the southern hills, the Mozu Kofungun including Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, and the traditional and cultural resources of Sakai such as the historic town will be recognized once again as shared assets of the citizens, and protected and promoted as a local and regional brand and cultural symbol.</p>

Name of plan	Habikino City Landscape Plan
Date of formulation	October 2014
Entity responsible	Habikino City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	<p>Landscape creation policies: The beautiful landscape of Habikino City is protected through wisdom and unrelenting efforts, and its significance is recognized. Leading actors such as citizens, business operators, public administrations and experts collaborate to protect and utilize the landscape and create new attractive attributes, in order to pass this irreplaceable asset on to future generations.</p> <p>Basic policies for landscape creation: Habikino City is proud of its historic and cultural resources. These resources are very important not only to the history of Habikino City, but to Japanese history overall. These historic resources that have been protected in the past will be taken up by future generations, and the landscape will be one where people can feel the history of Habikino.</p>

Name of plan	Fujiidera City Landscape Plan
Date of formulation	June 2013
Entity responsible	Fujiidera City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	<p>Prioritized areas are specified in terms of visual significance according to the basic concept and policies of this plan. The goal is to collaborate with citizens, business operators and public administrations in the creation of a pleasant landscape that complements the city and is of high quality, leading to the inscription of the Furuichi Kofungun as part of Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group on the World Heritage List.</p> <p>Landscape creation policies: For the development of a green-rich cultural landscape that is characteristic of Fujiidera City, nurturing a protected and pleasant landscape is systematically and comprehensively conducted. The landscape utilizes the natural environment and historic and cultural properties, including the Furuichi Kofungun, as appropriate, supported by a shared understanding between citizens and business operators.</p> <p>Basic policies for landscape creation: The historical and cultural landscape, including the Furuichi Kofungun with its world-class cultural value, is protected and a traditional townscape harmonizing with these historical and cultural properties is created and nurtured.</p>

(v) Environment

Name of plan	New Comprehensive Environmental Plan “New Comprehensive Environmental Plan for the Twenty-First Century, Osaka”
Date of formulation	March 2011
Entity responsible	Osaka Prefectural Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	The Basic Environment Ordinance is designed to promote the comprehensive and systematic conservation and creation of a rich environment. In addition, this plan draws up a concrete roadmap to materialize the concept “New Energy Saving City with Rich Water and Green Space”, which featured in the “Vision for the Future, Osaka” depicting a future Osaka in 2025. The Vision provides a path for implementation and stipulates basic policies concerning environment protection measures and specific procedures for Osaka Prefecture. In support of the future view of Osaka as a city that is livable and advanced in environmental and energy innovation, the plan promotes creating an appealing landscape that builds on the city’s historical and cultural resources, so that people experience Osaka as accessible, enjoyable to live, work and visit, as well as attractive and vibrant.

Name of plan	Sakai City Basic Plan for Greenery
Date of formulation	March 2013
Entity responsible	Sakai City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	To clarify an ideal green space environment in Sakai City, and the measures toward its realization. Basic policy: “1. Fostering Green Spaces Symbolizing a Sense of Sakai”. Greenery in the Mozuno area is nurtured through the preservation and utilization of kofun such as the Nintoku-tenno-ryo-Kofun and the enhancement of Daisen Park.

Name of plan	The Second Sakai City Basic Plan for Environment Conservation
Date of formulation	May 2009
Entity responsible	Sakai City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	This plan is the basis for comprehensively and systematically promoting measures for a wider range of environmental conservation. Its creation from a long-term vision has become an environmental guideline for Sakai City, its citizens, and business operators. Environmental goal “III. Nurturing Abundance and Creating Prosperity (Urban Environment)”. The value of precious environmental resources bestowed from the city’s forebears is rediscovered. The historic and cultural heritage of the city, natural scenery such as a community forest, and public spaces such as roads, station squares and the townscape are appropriately inherited, preserved, restored and recreated as shared assets for all citizens to utilize safely and easily. Integrated improvements are conducted on the environment surrounding the property so that people can feel abundance and peace.

Name of plan	Habikino City Basic Plan for Greenery
Date of formulation	May 2000
Entity responsible	Habikino City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	This plan clarifies the basic policy and future vision for the green environment in Habikino City. Future vision for the green environment: Habikino, a refined city scented with flowers and greenery. Basic policy: Conserving, creating and nurturing.

Name of plan	Fujiidera City Environmental Conservation Basic Ordinance
Date of formulation	April 1983
Entity responsible	Fujiidera City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	The purpose of this ordinance is to contribute to realizing a healthy and cultural life for citizens and to promote its policies comprehensively by establishing basic matters for securing a favorable environment. Future vision of the city: “Green and Clear, Healthy and Human-friendly Community Planning”. For the achievement of a favorable environment, the ordinance stipulates: - To protect children from a harmful environment; - To promote greening and pollution prevention; - To prohibit illegal dumping and waste disposal and keep public spaces clean; - To conserve historic heritage.

(vi) Disaster Risk Management

Name of plan	Osaka Prefecture Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
Date of formulation	March 2012
Entity responsible	Osaka Prefectural Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	<p>The Tonankai earthquakes and Nankai megathrust earthquakes, as well as the Disaster Countermeasure Basic Act.</p> <p>The plan aims to promote a comprehensive and systematic disaster prevention framework by establishing an outline defining administrative matters to be handled by Osaka Prefecture, local municipalities, designated regional administrative bodies and public bodies, as well as regional public bodies concerning disaster prevention in Osaka Prefecture (disaster prevention, response, recovery and reconstruction measures).</p> <p>In this manner, the plan is designed to save citizens' lives and protect their assets.</p> <p>Basic policy: I. Saving lives; II. Staying alive; III. Maintaining essential administrative functions; IV. Maintaining functions for economic activity; and V. Prediction and prompt disaster recovery and reconstruction: earthquakes, tsunamis, storms and floods, maritime disasters, aviation disasters, railway disasters, road disasters, disasters caused by hazardous materials, skyscrapers, underground shopping malls, urban areas, forest fires, nuclear disasters and tornados.</p>

Name of plan	Sakai City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
Date of formulation	June 2012
Entity responsible	Sakai City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	<p>The purpose of the plan is to implement disaster prevention measures such as: disaster recovery, reconstruction and first-aid measures with the cooperation of citizens and business operators.</p> <p>In this manner, the plan is designed to save citizens' lives and protect their assets.</p> <p>The basic policy includes preventative measures for the following disasters: earthquakes, storms and floods, maritime disasters, aviation disasters, railroad disasters, road disasters, hazardous materials, high-rise buildings, urban areas and radiation.</p>

Name of plan	Habikino City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
Date of formulation	February 2016
Entity responsible	Habikino City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	<p>The plan promotes implementing disaster prevention activities comprehensively and systematically by designing principles for the relevant facility manager(s), such as Habikino City and public bodies within the region, outlining the role of residents in the promotion of disaster prevention.</p> <p>In this manner, the plan is designed to save citizens' lives and protect their assets.</p> <p>The basic policy is focused on anticipating disasters and the following measures: disaster prevention, first-aid for disaster, emergency for human-induced accidents, and disaster recovery and reconstruction.</p>

Name of plan	Fujiidera City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
Date of formulation	Designed in March 2007; Modified in March 2015
Entity responsible	Fujiidera City Government
Details pertaining to the nominated property (summary)	<p>The plan is based on special policies for promoting earthquake disaster prevention and measures for the Tonankai earthquakes and Nankai megathrust earthquakes, as well as the Disaster Countermeasure Basic Act.</p> <p>The purpose is to: establish a comprehensive and systematic disaster prevention framework; design principles for promoting disaster prevention and handling documentation by Fujiidera City and relevant organizations concerning disaster prevention in Fujiidera City; and outline emergency responses for disasters, and disaster recovery and reconstruction.</p> <p>In this manner, the plan is designed to save citizens' lives and protect their assets.</p> <p>The basic policy centers on the following measures, while anticipating disaster: disaster prevention, emergency for natural disasters, emergency for human-induced accidents, and disaster recovery and reconstruction.</p> <p>The underlying philosophy of the disaster prevention plan is to strengthen disaster recovery and reconstruction efforts (while considering the regional characteristics of Fujiidera City, developmental trends and the experience of both the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake and the Great East Japan Earthquake), and to predict potential damage from future disasters. As disasters cannot be completely prevented, the approach to prevention is to employ risk reduction measures to minimize the damage and ensure prompt recovery.</p>

5.e Property Management Plan or Other Management Systems

Within the 45 component parts of the nominated property, the areas designated as Historic Sites under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties are subject to a “Preservation and Management Plan” for each area, namely Mozu and Furuichi. They are managed according to these plans (see [Appendices 1.b-II](#) “Summary – Historic Site “Mozu Kofungun” Preservation and Management Plan” and [1.b-III](#) “Summary - Historic Site “Furuichi Kofungun” Preservation and Management Plan”). Moreover, a “Basic Improvement Plan” for each area is under preparation for expected completion in March 2018. This plan will include each Historic Site unit, Mozu and Furuichi, describing how the sites should be treated in terms of repairs, improvements and utilization, in order to fully preserve the value of the sites. The plan is also expected to include guidelines on the dissemination of information to the public in an easy-to-understand manner. The areas designated as *Ryobo*, meanwhile, are managed by the Imperial Household Agency as national properties (see [Appendix 1.b-I](#) “Outline of management settings of component parts that are *Ryobo*”). When conducting repair works necessary for the management of the sites or disaster risk prevention, the Agency conducts surveys and chooses construction methods in consultation with experts of the Imperial Mausolea and Tomb Management Committee.

(i) Comprehensive Management Plan

The nominated property is a serial property consisting of 45 component parts, which must be conserved in a coherent manner.

The methods for property protection differ depending on the category of the component part in question, in other words, whether it is a tomb of an emperor or a member of the Imperial Family, or a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Multiple organizations and individuals such as the national government, the prefectural and municipal governments, and private owners are engaged in the management of the property.

To manage such a property in an integrated manner, mutual cooperation between the organizations concerned is indispensable. It is necessary to clarify beforehand the methods for coordinated management with consideration for the surrounding environment, as well as the means of promoting the system.

The following five items are taken as standpoints for the “Comprehensive Management Plan” of the nominated property (see [Appendix 1.a](#) “Comprehensive Management Plan”). For each standpoint, the present state and key issues, responses to the key issues, action plan and monitoring proposals are presented.

1. Protection and management of the property;
2. Buffer zone conservation;
3. Responses to developmental pressures, environmental changes and natural disaster risks;
4. Visitor management;
5. Local community involvement.

(ii) Comprehensive Management System

The management of the serial property made up of 45 components and its surrounding environment has been properly established through mutual coordination among administrative bodies in charge of the relevant laws, local people, private owners of the component parts, and relevant organizations prior to this nomination.

As such, in preparation for the anticipated World Heritage inscription, a comprehensive management system was established in order to further promote collaborative efforts among the stakeholders in sharing information on the state of the sites and their issues, seeking solutions, and evaluating the implementation results.

Under the new system, the following three points are set out as basic directives:

- a) To comply with relevant laws and ordinances for preservation and management;
- b) To accommodate academic research findings and advice, and;
- c) To coordinate with local communities.

To be specific, the Osaka Prefectural Government took initiative and has set up, jointly with the relevant bodies, the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council (hereinafter referred to as “the Council”), which monitors the state of the property and the surrounding environment, and discusses among member institutions, including the Imperial Household Agency, matters concerning the management of the property and its surrounding.

The Council has a “Working Group”, which coordinates practical matters like collecting information for the smooth operation of the Council, including monitoring the current state the property, progress management, etc.

Furthermore, the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Scientific Committee (hereinafter referred to as the “Scientific Committee”) has also been established, with the participation of experts including ICOMOS members and other experts, so that the Council can obtain advice from scientific points of view.

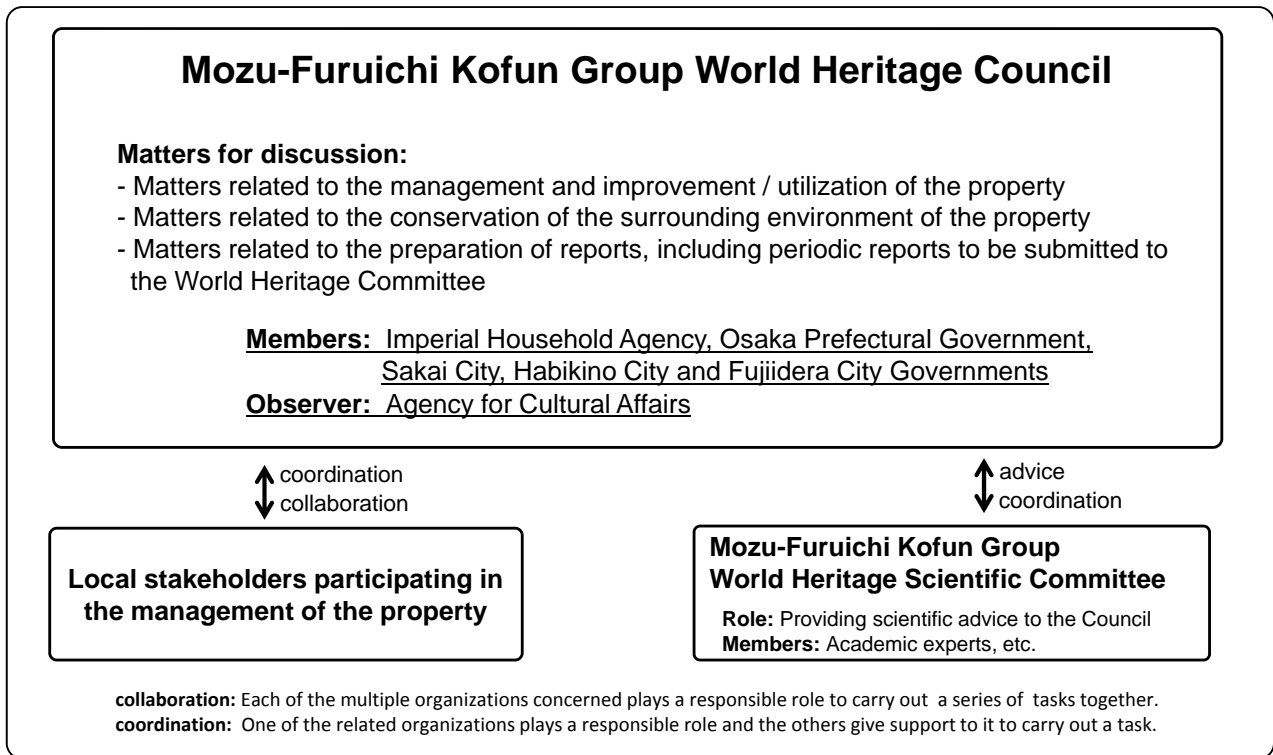


Figure 5-9 Organizational framework for the Comprehensive Management System

Roles of members of the comprehensive management system

The basic roles of the Council members and other parties concerned are as follows:

(a) Imperial Household Agency

- To directly manage the *Ryobo* based on the National Property Act;
- To cooperate with the Agency for Cultural Affairs and Osaka Prefectural Government which plays the central role in the Council, and provide information to the Council contributing to the protection of the property.

(b) Osaka Prefectural Government

- To properly enforce the ordinances and other administrative systems in its jurisdiction, monitor the current status; identify issues concerning the management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment, as well as implement necessary measures over a wide area in coordination with the national government, the local municipalities, and relevant organizations.

(c) Local municipalities (Sakai City, Habikino City and Fujiidera City Governments)

- To properly enforce the ordinances and other administrative systems in their jurisdiction and implement the necessary measures for the management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment in coordination with Osaka Prefectural Government and local residences.

(d) Agency for Cultural Affairs

- To facilitate communication, coordination and consultation, as appropriate and required, regarding matters important to the management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment, and the preparation of periodic and other reporting on the state of conservation to be submitted to the World Heritage Committee. As the national agency that plays the central role in protecting cultural heritage properties, the Agency shall do the above in coordination with Prefectural Government, which plays the central role in the Council;
- To collect information concerning the protection of World Cultural Heritage properties within and outside Japan, and provide information to the Council to contribute to the protection of the nominated property in coordination and cooperation with the Imperial Household Agency;
- To provide instructions to the owners of for Historic Sites that are part of the component parts based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, in cases when they implement repairs or restoration to maintain the sites or take action to alter the existing state or any action that affects their preservation.

(e) Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Scientific Committee

- To provide guidance and advice concerning the management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment in light of scientific and specialist viewpoints;
- The Committee comprises researchers and experts from universities, academic institutions, and the Japan/ICOMOS National Committee.

5.f Sources and Levels of Finance

The management of the component parts designated as *Ryobo* is conducted by the Imperial Household Agency and funded as part of national expenditure.

The management of the component parts designated as Historic Sites, on the other hand, is performed by the local governments and private owners. When they conduct a project for either protection, management or maintenance and improvement, the national government, when necessary, subsidizes 50 % of the costs.

As for component parts on private land, when it is decided that this land ownership should be transferred to the public realm to more assuredly protect it - in accordance with the owner's intentions and when considered necessary for its management - the national government subsidizes 80 % of the costs as necessary.

5.g Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Techniques

The Imperial Household Agency and the local governments, which are responsible for managing the component parts, deploy from within their respective organizations specialist staff with conservation and administration expertise for cultural properties. Taking on-board the technical advice and guidance of external experts, they maintain high-level conservation and management techniques. Moreover, they share with each other methods and techniques for the conservation and repairs of the property based on the results of their respective research and studies, in order to improve their technical knowledge of the property.

For the property's day-to-day management, the component parts designated as *Ryobo* are overseen by the staff of the administrative management office of the Imperial Household Agency. Those designated as a Historic Site are handled by the local municipalities concerned and private owners, and the Cultural Property Protection and Promotion Committee members selected by the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education support their efforts in raising awareness of the protection of cultural properties, monitoring the property, and carrying out activities locally, such as disaster prevention.¹

Furthermore, local residents also undertake cleaning around the property. Through activities such as local guided tours and lectures about local cultural properties including the component parts, the general public are provided with opportunities to learn about specialized knowledge and to have training.

1. Cultural Property Protection and Promotion Committee members are selected by the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education among individuals from civil society who wish to contribute to the protection of cultural properties, such as local historians, retired principals of local schools, local Shinto and Buddhist priests, and tourism volunteers belonging to the associations active in the cities concerned.

5.h Visitor Facilities and Infrastructure

(i) Improving facilities for transmitting information and valorization of the property

Currently, the local governments exhibit materials on the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group and other local history and culture at the facilities. These can be found in the following museums and interpretation facilities: the Sakai City Museum (Sakai City) in the Mozu area; and the *Ryonan-no-mori* Civic Center (Habikino City), and AICEL Shura Hall (Fujiidera City) in the Furuichi area. The Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum specializing in kofun and the Kofun period is located about 10 km away from the Furuichi area. It collaborates with other facilities in initiatives such as holding exhibitions.

Furthermore, artifacts unearthed from the component parts are appropriately presented at interpretation facilities, after having done necessary repairs and preservation work. This is to create more opportunities to provide comprehensive information to visitors and contributes to deeper understanding for the value of the property.

In the event of World Heritage inscription, information on the property's value as a whole will be disseminated more effectively and adequately through strengthened coordination and cooperation between facilities in communication activities under four main pillars: "Communicating the Outstanding Universal Value of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group"; "Interpretation facilities of the individual component parts"; "Presenting the background historical knowledge of the Kofun period"; and "Providing viewing platforms for the component parts" (Table 5-6).

In the case where a facility is to be newly built or renovated, the organization in charge shall determine the appropriate location, size and design of the facility, while giving full consideration to the impact on the property's landscape, so that it will fully function to provide visitors with information and convenience.

As part of such a facility improvement strategy, the Sakai City Government is planning to construct a new interpretation facility to provide information on the property's value as World Heritage. The planned site is adjacent to the western side of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1] and within the buffer zone. Therefore, the project's impact to the property and its surroundings shall be assessed first, before further considering the project and taking into account the assessment results.

Table 5-6 Future division of roles of the public display and utilization facilities communicating the value of the property

	Major role for presentation	Name of the facility	Location	Contents
Mozu area	Interpretation facilities for "Communicating the Outstanding Universal Value of Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group"	Mozu Kofungun Interpretation Center (being planned)	Sakai City	- Interpretation of the World Heritage site Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, especially kofun located in the Mozu area - Providing interpretation for the entire Mozu area including kofun other than the components
	Presenting background history	Sakai City Museum	Sakai City	- Providing general information about the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group - Exhibition on the entire history of Sakai City, folklore and traditional entertainment
	Providing viewing platforms for the component parts	Observatory Lobby of Sakai City Hall (21st floor)	Sakai City	- Viewing spot of Mozu's three major mausoleums (Nintoku-, Richu- and Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun) - Providing information about the surroundings of the component sites in the Mozu area
		Viewing spot for Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	Sakai City	- Viewing spot for Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun
		MIKUNIN Square on the rooftop of Nankai Railway Mikunigaoka Station	Sakai City	- Viewing spot for Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun
Furuichi area	Interpretation facilities for "Communicating the Outstanding Universal Value of Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group"	Habikino City Cultural Properties Exhibition Room	Habikino City	- Exhibition of artifacts excavated from kofun in the Furuichi area - Interpretation of Hakayama Kofun
		AICEL Shura Hall	Fujiidera City	- Interpretation of the World Heritage site Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, especially kofun located in the Furuichi area - Exhibition of artifacts excavated from kofun in the Furuichi area - Introduction of the entire history of Fujiidera City
		Guidance facility underneath the elevated Nishi-Meihan Expressway (being planned)	Fujiidera City	- Interpretation of the World Heritage property of Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group
	Interpretation facilities of the individual component parts	Minezuka Park Administration Building	Habikino City	- Interpretation of an individual component part Minegazuka Kofun
		Chayama Grounds Administration Building	Habikino City	- Interpretation of an individual component part Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun
		Historic Site Shiroyama Kofun Guidance Building "Mahora Shiroyama"	Fujiidera City	- Interpretation of an individual component part Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun
	Presenting background history	<i>Ryonan-no-mori</i> Civic Center	Habikino City	- Exhibition on the entire history of Habikino City
		Fujiidera City Library	Fujiidera City	- Exhibition of artifacts excavated from Kofun in the Furuichi area - Providing general information on the Kofun period
Providing viewing platforms for the component parts	Observatory Room in Habikino City Hall (being planned)	Habikino City	- Viewing spot for Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	
Surrounding area	Presenting background history	Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum	Kanan Town	- Providing comprehensive information on kofun and the Kofun period - Conducting academic research of kofun in Osaka Prefecture, including the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group

(ii) Installation and promotion of amenities

The component parts are distributed across two areas, the Mozu and Furuichi areas, within a 2 km radius range and in locations readily accessible by public transportation from Osaka City (Figure 5-10). Figures 5-11 and 5-12 show the locations of existing interpretation and visitor service facilities, as well as public transport stations, parking spaces and public restrooms.

Maps including directions by public transportation, recommended walking and cycling routes, and a cycling guidebook have been jointly produced by the prefectural and municipal governments. These are available on their websites and at visitor information centers so that the visitors can utilize them when traveling between the component parts on foot or by bicycle.

The Mozu and Furuichi areas are 10 km apart from each other, and no public transportation directly connects the two areas. However, each area is connected to Osaka City by more than one rail line, and it takes around 40 minutes to travel between the two areas, which is relatively easy. Currently, the local municipality concerned is providing pilot shuttle bus services to directly connect them, which shall be considered for future operation in accordance to demand.

Interpretation and practical information on the nominated property, as well as service to respond to inquiries, are provided individually by the management authorities in charge of the specific component part. For further improvement of visitor convenience, the following initiatives are taken:

- Setting visitor routes adapted to various needs, and;
- Installing visitor facilities such as parking spaces and public restrooms.

In addition, the local management authorities have created a common visitor reception scheme covering the property-wide information, in order to respond in a coherent manner to any inquiries, including recommended directions from outside the area (from other World Heritage properties in the Kinki region, stations of the Shinkansen [bullet train] and airports, and other locations within Osaka Prefecture) and accommodation located in the surrounding areas of the property.

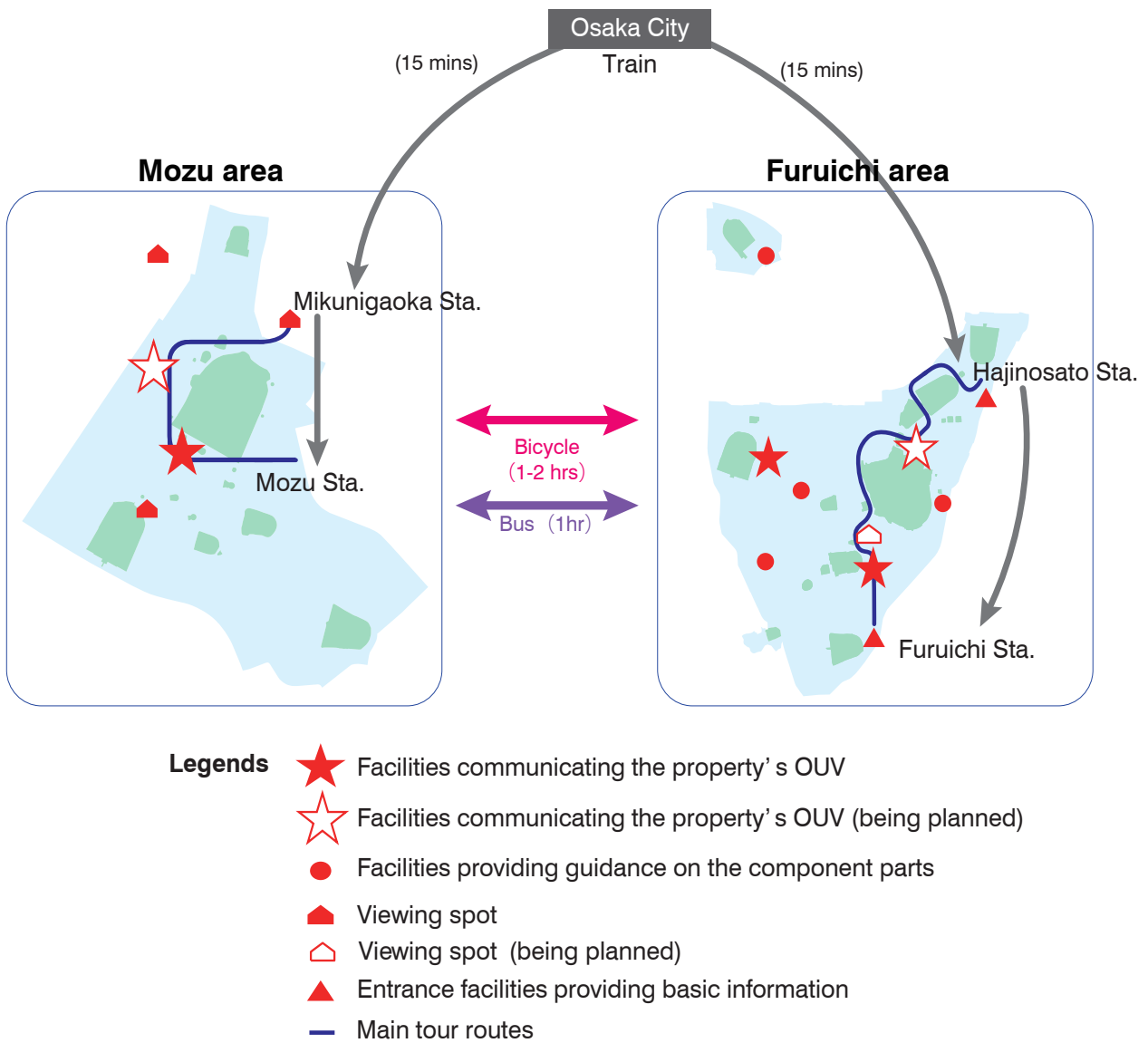


Figure 5-10 Access to the Mozu and Furuichi areas from Osaka City

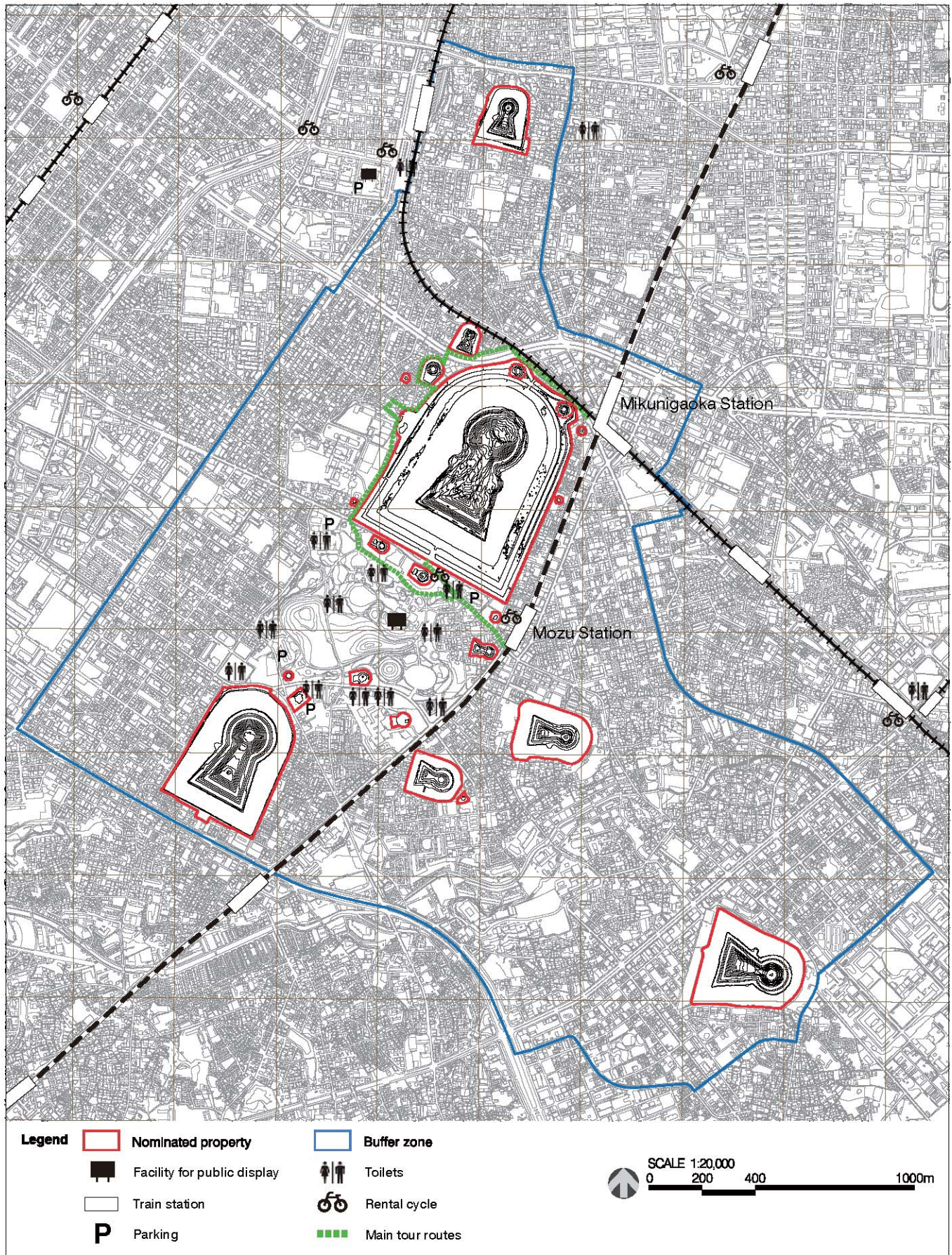


Figure 5-11 Map of the facilities for public display and utilization, and for visitor services (Mozu area)

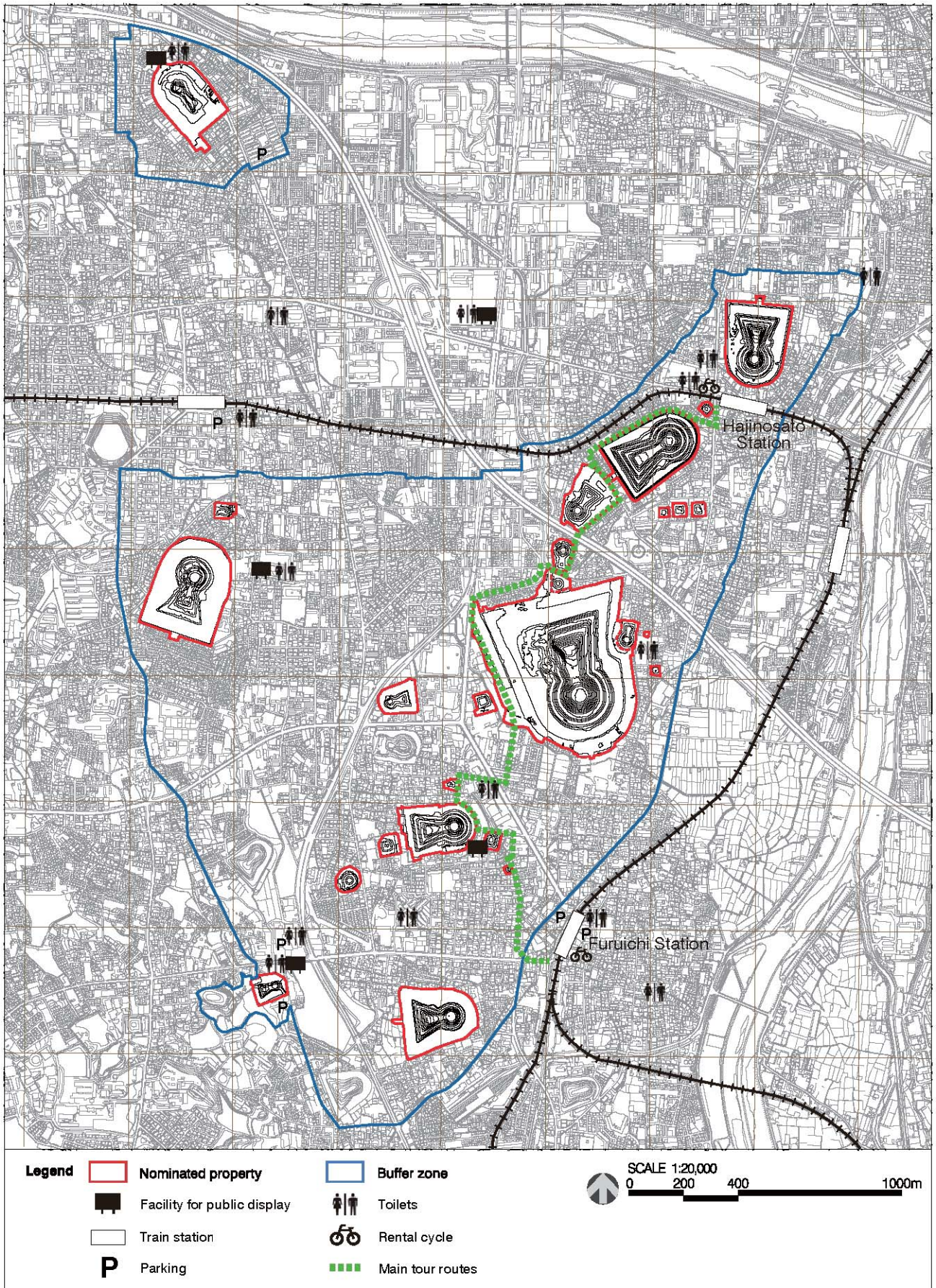


Figure 5-12 Map of the facilities for public display and utilization, and for visitor services (Furuichi area)

5.i Policies and Programs Related to the Presentation and Promotion of the Property

To effectively inform visitors of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, efforts shall be made to repair and improve the component parts in accordance with their protection situation, provide information for effective visitor reception, and improve facilities for visitor convenience. This shall be done taking into consideration the individual components' nature, namely *Ryobo* and Historic Site.

Conservation and improvement of the property

Property improvements are done only as a necessary protective measure, and any alteration of the existing state of the property which does not meet this primary requirement will not be permitted. Conservation of the mounds is aligned with the principle of maintaining the existing state of the archaeological features and (even when reconstructive work is needed) the use of reversible methods is a standard requirement.

Furthermore, basic policies for improvement, display and utilization as well as specific improvement policies for the individual component parts designated as a Historic Site are stipulated under the "Preservation and Management Plans" and "Basic Improvement Plans", the latter of which are to be completed in March 2018 and are mentioned in "5.e Property Management Plan and Other Management System". These plans are designed based on consultations with the committees comprising academic experts. Their general policies are to allow improvement works, which are deemed necessary for preservation, and at the same time, to permit those for a better understanding of the condition at the time of construction from a pedagogical viewpoint (see [Appendix 1.a](#) "Comprehensive Management Plan," Chapter 4, 4-1-(1) b).

Efforts for visitor reception

The number of visitors is expected to rise once the property is successfully inscribed on the World Heritage List, which can pose a problem for the entire property as well as the surrounding area. In an attempt to prevent visitors from impacting the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, the prefectural and municipal governments decided to pursue sound visitor management, and collaborated to establish "Vision for Regional Activation Utilizing the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group" (2015). This strategy considers landscape formation, preservation and utilization of the property with the goal of passing on what local communities have protected to future generations. Moreover, it establishes goals for helping visitors to feel familiarity with the property, and

states fundamental policies and measures for town creation.

The prefectural and municipal governments identify and resolve issues concerning local community involvement and visitor acceptance to be done under the Vision, and discuss measures and countermeasures to address the issues identified. These have been implemented, starting with feasible ones such as setting up a recommended visiting route (see [Table 5-7](#) and [Appendix 1.a “Comprehensive Management Plan”](#), [Chapter 4. 4-4](#), [4-5](#) and [Chapter 5](#)).

With regard to visitor reception, ways to simplify access to information about the property and to enrich the information to allow people to deepen their understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value will be sought. In addition, greater coordination between relevant facilities for display and utilization will further strengthen communicating the value of the nominated property.

Concerning on-site visitor management, the areas where the nominated property is located contain large residential areas and overlap with areas in which local residents' lives are centered. The prefectural and municipal governments are taking measures ([Table 5-7](#)) to prioritize the safety and convenience of visitors, and the protection of the living environment of local residents.

Community involvement

Furthermore, to pass on the property to future generations, it is important to have local residents and business operators involved in the management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment, thereby strengthening local identity through a deeper understanding of the value of local kofun. Thus, opportunities to learn about kofun will be broadened through school and community education, as well as volunteer guides for local cultural properties operated by private bodies. Community schools and community involvement will be actively supported by the municipal governments.

Table 5-7 Issues and measures for the presentation and promotion of the property

Issue	Standard Measures	Specific Approaches	Summary
Enhancing awareness of the OUV	Improving information services	Offering lecture meetings and local explanatory sessions	Communicating the value of the property through lecture meetings and local explanatory sessions
		Utilizing the official website	Widely and correctly conveying the OUV by means of the website
		Publishing official interpretation guidebooks and brochures	Distributing various interpretation materials such as guidebooks and brochures according to the visitor's interest
	Improving facilities for transmitting information and utilization	Developing facilities for interpreting and utilizing the property	Planning and developing interpretation facilities according to the division of roles, and promoting coordination between the facilities
			Providing the public with the interpretation of the property and information about what to care for in its conservation
	Enhancement of the guided explanation system	Training interpretation guides	Fostering guides with sufficient ability who can correctly communicate the value of the property
Publishing official interpretation guidebooks and brochures in foreign languages			Distributing brochures and pamphlets in various languages to fit the needs of foreign visitors
Providing better site-visiting environment for visitors	Setting up contact points	Setting up contact points and appropriately guiding visitors to the sites	Establishing integrated contact points at the local municipalities to improve visitors' convenience and promote efficient visitor reception
	Presenting recommended visiting routes	Setting up visiting routes; publicizing them	Setting up recommended routes for visitors to follow according to their means of transportation, visiting aim and staying time, and publicizing them
		Installing visitor-guiding signage	Installing visitor-guiding signage along the recommended routes for visitors
	Installation and promotion of amenities	Installing landscape-sensitive service facilities	Installing parking lots, toilets and other facilities

5.i Policies and Programs Related to the Presentation and Promotion of the Property

Issue	Standard Measures	Specific Approaches	Summary
Building a framework for appropriate visitor reception	Constructing a visitor reception system	Considering basic plans for visitor reception	Establishing basic plans to smoothly receive visitors based on the Vision for Regional Activation; and giving concrete forms to project plans
	Improving visitors' manners and promoting the community's understanding regarding visitor reception	Improving visitors' manners and community members' awareness of potential influences	Publicizing and fostering visitors' manners appropriate for visiting the property and community members' awareness for visitor reception
	Building a framework for appropriate visitor reception	Counting the number of visitors	Analyzing the number of visitors in order to plan and conduct improvement and other conservation measures to prevent negative impact on the sites open to the public
Utilizing the property for promoting local identity	Increasing lifelong-learning opportunities about the local heritage	Holding outreach classes	Dispatching officers to regional events, and providing classes on the property
	Promoting heritage education for primary and secondary school children	Producing guidebooks for elementary and secondary school students	Producing supplementary textbooks and guidebooks and distributing them to elementary and secondary schools
Promoting citizens' involvement in conservation	Promoting the activities of private-sector support groups	Supporting activities of private-sector support groups	Promoting communication between private sectors and the municipalities or the Council, and enhancing cooperation and collaboration
	Supporting the activities of local community members	Cooperating in local community activities	Supporting the activities of local communities by dispatching officers who specialize in heritage conservation

5.j Staffing Levels and Expertise

The Imperial Household Agency and each of the relevant local governments have technical staff with professional and technical expertise in archaeology, history and architecture who are dedicated to properly carrying out the management of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group. They conduct excavations, surveys and research taking on-board inputs by external experts, execute management, dissemination and awareness-raising activities, and generate exhibition and interpretation activities.

The management of *Ryobo* in the property is implemented by staff stationed at the Furuichi Regional Office for the Imperial Mausolea and Tombs, one of the five regional offices of the Imperial Household Agency in the country.

As for Historic Sites, members of the Cultural Property Protection and Promotion Committee, commissioned by the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education, patrol and inspect the cultural properties on a regular basis and provide advice about their protection. Based on their reports, instructions concerning the management of cultural properties are issued to owners or relevant municipal governments.

In addition, daily maintenance of the sites such as cleaning is not only carried out by the public sector but also by private sector. This is an example of the parties concerned working together for site management.

Table 5-8 Administrative bodies directly in charge of site management

Organization	Division / Department	Total number of officials in charge
Imperial Household Agency	Divisions in charge of <i>Ryobo</i> research and management	33
Osaka Prefecture	Divisions in charge of cultural properties, landscape planning and world heritage	24
Sakai City	Divisions in charge of cultural properties, landscape planning and world heritage	28
Habikino City	Divisions in charge of cultural properties, landscape planning and world heritage	15
Fujiidera City	Divisions in charge of cultural properties, landscape planning and world heritage	11

