

*Délégation permanente du Japon auprès de l'UNESCO*  
*100, avenue de Suffren, 75015 Paris*

22/16

The Permanent Delegation of Japan to UNESCO presents its compliments to the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO and has the honour to submit the State of Conservation Report of “Fujisan, sacred place and source of artistic inspiration”, in response to Decision 37COM8B.29 of the World Heritage Committee, and in compliance with Paragraph 169 of the Operational Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention.

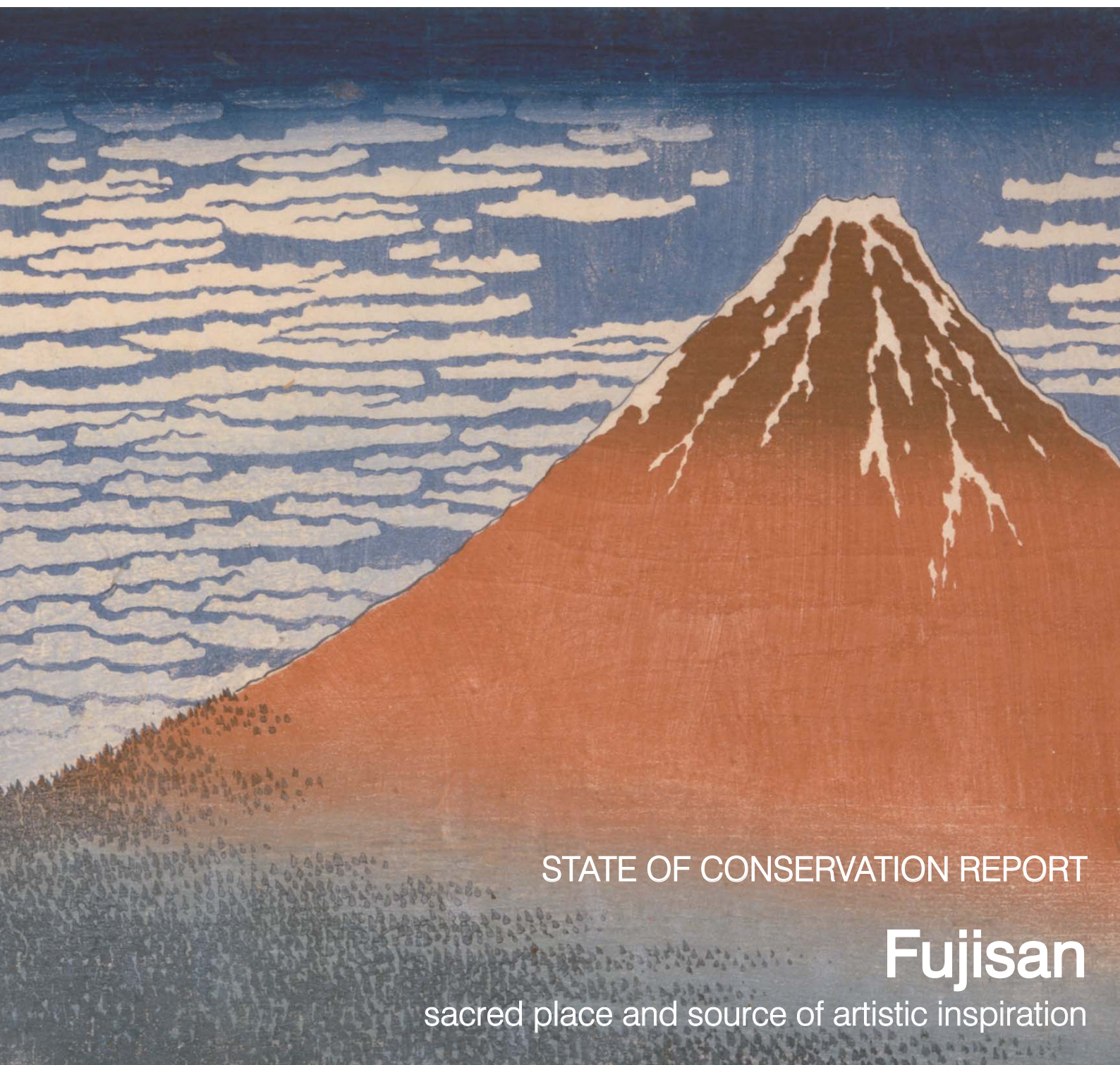
The Permanent Delegation of Japan to UNESCO avails itself of the opportunity to renew to the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO the assurances of its highest consideration.

Paris, 27 January 2016

World Heritage Centre  
UNESCO



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STATE OF CONSERVATION REPORT

**Fujisan**

sacred place and source of artistic inspiration

January 2016

**JAPAN**



"A Mild Breeze on a Fine Day" of "Thirty-Six Views of Mt Fuji" (1831 - 1836) by Katsushika Hokusai. (collection of Yamanashi Prefectural Museum, Yamanashi)



**FORMAT FOR THE SUBMISSION OF  
STATE OF CONSERVATION REPORTS  
BY THE STATES PARTIES**

**(in compliance with Paragraph 169 of the *Operational Guidelines*)**

Fujisan, sacred place and source of artistic inspiration (Japan) (ID: 1418)

**1. Executive Summary of the report**

The Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council has developed “The World Cultural Heritage Fujisan Vision and Strategies” (hereafter referred to as “The Vision and Strategies”) in response to the recommendations and requests given in the Decision of the World Heritage Committee (37 COM 8B.29) at the “Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council”, which included Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, the relevant municipal governments, and other stakeholders, in coordination with the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment, and the Forestry Agency.

The vision (in response to paragraph 4 a of Decision 37 COM 8B. 29) gives the overall vision for operationalizing a management system in order to manage the property both as an entity and as a cultural landscape, including the participation of local communities in the preservation and utilization of the World Heritage property.

The strategies thereafter describe the existing state of affairs and identify pertinent issues within each point made in Decision 37 COM 8B.29, i.e. delineation of the pilgrim routes on the lower slopes of the mountain (paragraph 4 b), a visitor management strategy (paragraph 4 c), an overall conservation approach for the upper access routes etc. (paragraph 4 d), an interpretation strategy (paragraph 4 e), strengthening of the monitoring indicators (paragraph 4 f), a risk management strategy (paragraph 5), and development control (paragraph 3). The Vision and Strategies also present corresponding policies for preservation and management, concrete measures, and implementation schedules.

Furthermore, in January 2016, an overall revision was made to the “Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan for the World Cultural Heritage, Fujisan” (hereafter referred to as the “Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”) (2012) to reflect “The Vision and Strategies”.

Summaries of “The Vision and Strategies” are given in “2. Response to the Decision and of the World Heritage Committee” and the full texts are attached as Appendix 1 and the revised Comprehensive and Preservation Management Plan (including the action plan and implementation schedules) is attached as Appendix 2.

The State Party has identified no other current conservation issues which may have an impact on the property’s Outstanding Universal Value. Nor are any potential major restorations, alterations or new construction intended within the property or the buffer zone that may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including its authenticity and integrity,

Public access to this state of conservation report is acceptable.



## 2. Response to the Decision of the World Heritage Committee

At its 37<sup>th</sup> session, the World Heritage Committee adopted Decision 37 COM 8B.29, in which six recommendations were made to the State Party, regarding operationalizing a management system in order to manage the property as an entity and as a cultural landscape.

Decision 37 COM 8B.29

4. Recommends that the State Party operationalize the management system in order to manage the property as an entity and as a cultural landscape with respect to the following:
- a) Put in place an overall vision for the property related to its conflicting needs to offer access and recreation and to maintain spiritual and aesthetic qualities,
  - b) Delineate the pilgrim routes on the lower slopes of the mountain in relation to the shrines and lodging sites and to their links to the upper ascent routes, and consider how these might be perceived and understood,
  - c) Develop a visitor management strategy based on researched carrying capacities for the upper access routes,
  - d) Develop an overall conservation approach for the upper access routes and their associated huts and tractor routes,
  - e) Develop an interpretation strategy that informs how each of the individual sites can be appreciated and understood as part of the overall property and of the overall pilgrimage routes around both the upper and lower slopes of the mountain, in order to guide the development of visitor centres and interpretation at individual sites,
  - f) Strengthen the monitoring indicators to reflect spiritual and aesthetic aspects of the landscape

In addition to these recommendations, the development of a risk management strategy was requested in the last paragraph (paragraph 5) of the decision. A need was identified in the management and protection requirements section in the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (paragraph 3) to more tightly control the scale, the location, and the siting of buildings, including hotels, on the lower flanks of the mountain.

Responses to the recommendations and requests articulated in the Decision of the World Heritage Committee have been compiled into “The Vision and Strategies” (December 2014) by the “Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council”, consisting of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, the relevant municipal governments, and other stakeholders, in coordination with the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment, and the Forestry Agency (Appendix 1).

The summaries of these responses are given below:

### **a) Put in place an overall vision for the property related to its conflicting needs to offer access and recreation and to maintain spiritual and aesthetic qualities**

#### **1) Purpose**

- To manage the World Heritage, Fujisan, which consists of 25 component parts, as an entity and as a cultural landscape; and
- To operationalize a management system in terms of preservation and utilization with the active participation and contribution of the entire local community.

#### **2) Summary**

##### **i. Management as an entity**

The 25 component parts are treated as an entity and the relationships among these component parts are clarified from the perspectives of both their spiritual and aesthetic qualities. Integrated management is implemented, maintaining the scenic views of Fujisan from the two representative viewpoints (Nakanokura Pass on the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko and the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove).

##### **ii. Management as a cultural landscape**

Efforts are being made to fuse social needs between lives, livelihoods, tourism, and recreation on the one hand and maintaining spiritual and aesthetic qualities that constitute the Outstanding Universal Value on the other hand. A harmonious solution will be found to address the

conflicting issues between them, from the perspective of treating the component parts and the buffer zone as a cultural landscape.

iii. Roles of local community

- To clearly understand the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and recognize the significance of the World Cultural Heritage;
- To participate in discussions, practices, and inspections on an ongoing basis;
- To clearly recognize mutual roles and effectively participate in, and contribute to, the preservation and utilization of Fujisan effectively; and
- To provide information to visitors and climbers in general and encourage positive attitudes toward preservation and utilization.

**b) Delineate the pilgrim routes on the lower slopes of the mountain in relation to the shrines and lodging sites and to their links to the upper ascent routes, and consider how these might be perceived and understood**

- A system for research is to be established and/or enhanced, centering on the “Fujisan World Heritage Centers”. This system will identify the locations and courses of those pilgrimage routes that are no longer used and will show the historical relationships among the different component parts. The results of previous research will be collected and studied. Instruction and advice will be provided to municipal governments.
- The results of the research will be reflected in the Interpretation Strategy in a stepwise, carefully planned approach to help visitors easily perceive and understand the relationships among the different component parts in terms of both their spiritual and aesthetic qualities. Educational lectures will be given in coordination with schools and exhibitions and seminars will be organized at museums, art museums, and other venues.

**c) Develop a visitor management strategy based on researched carrying capacities for the upper access routes**

- The goals and targets have been set out and indicators are being determined, as shown below, based on World Heritage Manual No. 1, “Managing Tourism at World Heritage Sites: a Practical Manual for World Heritage Site Managers” (UNESCO World Heritage Centre, 2002) and case studies of national parks in other countries. The results will be monitored.
- It is important that those who make ascents using various climbing styles can perceive both the spiritual and aesthetic qualities of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan. Recognizing this fact, and in consideration of the carrying capacities for the upper access routes, visitor management is to be implemented by setting out the “desired style of Fujisan ascents” as a goal of visitor management.
  - Transmission of the cultural traditions of ascents originating from worship-ascents in the 17<sup>th</sup> century as a cultural tradition;
  - Maintenance of scenic landscapes along the ascending routes and around the mountaintop; and
  - Safety and comfort of visitors who ascend.
- A 3-year research programme, planned for 2015-2017, is currently underway, mainly on the carrying capacities for the upper access routes, to realize the “desired style of Fujisan ascents”. By July 2018, several indicators and the desired levels by indicators will be determined, including the daily number of climbers, from the perspectives of (i) transmission of the cultural traditions of ascents, (ii) maintenance of scenic landscapes, and (iii) safety and comfort of Fujisan ascents.



- Measures including addressing the concentrated distribution of the numbers of climbers at the mountaintop on the specific dates and times and providing information for climbers' safety are to be taken. In close coordination with the Interpretation Strategy, visitors and climbers will be encouraged to perceive and understand the relationships among the different component parts of the property and to visit the component parts at the foot of the mountain and/or make a circular tour of surrounding tourist attractions.
- Measures and indicators will be evaluated and reviewed periodically to advance and improve the visitor management.

**d) Develop an overall conservation approach for the upper access routes and their associated huts and tractor routes**

- Ascending routes and mountain huts originate from worship-ascents that were made as part of religious practice, whereas the tractor routes are indispensable for the operation of mountain huts etc. Preservation and management are to be promoted in a comprehensive manner, with a focus on the harmonious and complementary relationships among the three elements.
- With regard to ascending routes, measures set out in the Visitor Management Strategy will be implemented, mitigating visitors' impact on ascending routes. Patrols will be conducted in accordance with the "Manual for Patrolling Ascending Routes of Fujisan" to monitor the existing state of the ascending routes. Maintenance and repair will be done, using materials and methods harmonious with the scenic landscape.
- With regard to the mountain huts, improvements will be made to achieve harmony with the scenic landscape, based on an analysis of the existing state. With regard to tractor routes, consultations and discussions will be held with stakeholders to make improvements as needed.

**e) Develop an interpretation strategy that informs how each of the individual sites can be appreciated and understood as part of the overall property and of the overall pilgrimage routes around both the upper and lower slopes of the mountain, in order to guide the development of visitor centres and interpretation at individual sites**

- A system for research will be established with the aim of advancing more comprehensive examination, including the further identification of pilgrimage routes. The results of these studies will be systematically gathered and their presentation and use will be promoted.
- Information will be provided about the Outstanding Universal Value through the establishment of the "Fujisan World Heritage Centers", the development of human resources such as World Heritage guides, and educational programmes in coordination with schools, and the provision of model routes. Information necessary for the conservation and safe ascents of Fujisan will also be provided.

**f) Strengthen the monitoring indicators to reflect spiritual and aesthetic aspects of the landscape**

- Monitoring indicators have been strengthened to identify the negative impact on the property, to evaluate the effectiveness of the strategies implemented for solving, or improving on, various issues, and then to review strategies.
- To monitor the scenic landscapes, 34 new fixed observation points have been added to the original two representative viewpoints at the Nakanokura Pass on the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko, and at the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove.

**g) Develop a risk management strategy**

- Measures will be promoted based on disaster prevention plans such as regional disaster prevention plans and other procedures prepared by Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and the relevant municipal governments to protect the lives and property of visitors and residents from natural disasters etc. In particular as a measure to respond to a sudden eruption, discussions will be undertaken regarding the methods for transmitting information to climbers, including routes evacuation plans, etc. The results will be reflected in the “Wide-Area Evacuation Plan for the Mt. Fuji Volcano”.
- As a measure for disasters at the component parts at the foot of the mountain, actions will be taken for disaster prevention and recovery from disasters at buildings, as well as safety measures for visitors, based on the “Disaster Prevention Action Plan of the Agency for Cultural Affairs”.

**h) Development control**

- In the area within the buffer zone subject to relatively mild restrictions on the size (scale) and location of buildings etc., administrative procedures such as prior consultation concerning development and consultation with the advisory committee will be enhanced. The effectiveness of development control will be strengthened through early detection of development pressure and subsequent coordination. Landscape plans and ordinances will be developed and updated by municipal governments, which will harness the momentum of the entire community toward conservation. In particular, Yamanashi Prefecture has adopted a new ordinance governing development at the component parts and at the buffer zone on the Yamanashi Prefecture side, including the area along the shorelines of the Fuji Five Lakes (Fujigoko), where a need for tighter development control was highlighted in ICOMOS’ evaluation document in 2013 (WHC-13/37. COM/INF. 8B1, ICOMOS Evaluations of Nominations of Cultural and Mixed Properties to the World Heritage List/Fujisan (Japan) No. 1418). This ordinance aims to control development and thereby contribute to the conservation of the landscape, requiring that the project undertakers who are planning development exceeding a certain scale survey, predict, and evaluate the impact of their development on the landscape.
- Specific issues that need to be addressed on a case-by-case basis, such as visual harmonization, will be initially addressed through quick action to bring immediate effects, followed by measures for fundamental solutions, which will be implemented in a carefully planned approach (e.g., improvement at Oshino Hakkai springs and Shiraito no Taki waterfalls, installation of facilities at the fifth station of the Yoshida Ascending Route, and conservation of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove).

**3. Other current conservation issues identified by the State(s) Party(ies) which may have an impact on the property’s Outstanding Universal Value**

There are no other current conservation issues identified.

**4. In conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, describe any potential major restorations, alterations and/or new construction(s) intended within the property, the buffer zone(s) and/or corridors or other areas, where such developments may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including authenticity and integrity.**

There are no potential major restorations or other projects to be reported.

**5. Public access to the state of conservation report**

Uploading this report for public access on the web site is accepted without reservation.



6. Signature of the Authority



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AOYAGI Masanori

Commissioner

Agency for Cultural Affairs

Government of Japan



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OKUNUSHI Yoshimi

Director-General

Nature Conservation Bureau

Ministry of the Environment

Government of Japan



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IMAI Satoshi

Director-General

Forestry Agency

Government of Japan



# Vision and Strategies

Fujisan, sacred place and source of artistic inspiration

December 2014 (amended October 2015)

Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council





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## World Cultural Heritage Fujisan Vision

### - To Pass on its Spiritual and Aesthetic Qualities to Future Generations -

(Response to Comments and Recommendations of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee)

24 December 2014

Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council

(Amended on 23 October 2015)

## 1 Preamble

Fujisan, Japan's highest peak, is a beautiful conical stratovolcano that is representative and symbolic of Japan. Its majestic, sublime shape has nurtured the spiritual attitudes of Japanese people toward the nature as well as the art and culture that are unique to Japan. It has been a spiritual center for Japanese people throughout the long history of Japan. Not only did the fire-erupting sacred mountain inspire a feeling of awe and respect in the people but its sacred, beautiful shape also aroused deep admiration. Eventually, Fujisan came to be known by many people around the world through the Ukiyo-e wood block prints by Katsushika Hokusai and Utagawa Hiroshige.

Due to such values of Fujisan, the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the World Heritage Committee") inscribed "Fujisan – Sacred Place and Source of Artistic Inspiration" (hereinafter referred to as "Fujisan") on the UNESCO World Heritage List as a cultural heritage property. In adopting the decision for inscription, the World Heritage Committee made comments and recommendations to Japan for the future improvement of its state of conservation, requesting the submission of a state of conservation report by 1 February 2016.

We, the people of Japan, accept these comments, recommendations, and requests sincerely and spare no effort in addressing issues for improvement and responding to the requests. We have an international responsibility to pass on to future generations the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as a "treasure of the world".

The landscape of Fujisan is a record of a long history of the people who lived there and created livelihoods from the natural landforms, spring waters, and plants of the area. This history also includes the wisdom of the people who have been confronting Fujisan as a volcano and managed to coexist with it. In response to the comments, recommendations, and requests made by the World Heritage Committee, it is necessary to present concepts concerning, and methods for, the preservation and utilization of Fujisan with all such characteristics of the landscape considered and with its role as "object of worship" and "source of artistic inspiration" at the core.

In setting out a roadmap for solving problems and taking action, it is essential that government and other relevant organizations take the lead in making the utmost effort to enable the people of Japan, including local residents, to participate in, and contribute to, measures for the preservation and utilization of Fujisan. Information must be shared closely and mutually and between all parties, and roles allocated appropriately. It is our conviction that through such a process we can convey to the world the strong message regarding the measures taken for the preservation and utilization of this World Cultural Heritage, Fujisan.

In light of the above, the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council hereby adopts the “World Cultural Heritage Fujisan Vision”<sup>1</sup>, as the embodiment of the resolution of the people of Japan, including but not limited to those who live on and around Fujisan, to ensure the protection of the spiritual and aesthetic qualities of this World Cultural Heritage, Fujisan, and improve its condition and that of the surrounding area.

## 2 Background to the Inscription Decision (with Comments, Recommendations, and Requests)

The World Heritage Committee adopted the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value when it decided to inscribe Fujisan on the World Heritage List, clearly stating that its value as a World Cultural Heritage property is based on two characteristics.

Fujisan has the characteristics of being a “sacred place”, and many people have been trying to climb to its peak as an act of worship. It also has the characteristic of being a “source of artistic inspiration”, which has inspired various works of literature and art, even influencing European art, particularly through the Ukiyo-e wood block prints of Katsushika Hokusai and Utagawa Hiroshige in early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan unifies both of these features.

The area of Fujisan inscribed as a World Cultural Heritage property consists of 25 component parts, including: (i) Fujisan Mountain Area; (ii) several ascending routes and a group of Sengen-jinja Shinto shrines at the foot of the mountain that serve as the starting points for those routes; (iii) lava tree molds, lakes and ponds, waterfalls, and pine tree grove on and around the mountain, which are revered as spiritual spots; and (iv) viewpoints of the Fujisan Mountain Area. They are widely distributed, centering on (i) the Fujisan Mountain Area, from the peak to its base. To pass on its Outstanding Universal Value as a whole to future generations, it is extremely important to make the inter-relationships between these component parts clearly recognizable

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<sup>1</sup> This vision, together with strategies and approaches that have been developed from it, constitutes one of the attached documents of the “Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan for World Heritage, Fujisan”, revised by the relevant ministries and agencies (Agency for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, and Forestry Agency), Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities on January 2016.

from the perspective of the mountain being both a “sacred place” and a “source of artistic inspiration”.

The area inscribed as the World Cultural Heritage is designated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Special Natural Monuments, Historic Sites, Place of Scenic Beauties, Natural Monuments, or Important Cultural Properties under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties and as a Special Protection Zone or Special Zone under the Natural Parks Law. It is also managed as a National Forest under the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests. Protection measures under the applicable laws of Japan for the protection of both culture and nature have been taken.

Through the process of nominating Fujisan for inscription as a cultural heritage property on the World Heritage List, the understanding of the cultural value of Fujisan has spread, and measures taken for its conservation have resulted in great progress. Candidate component parts that had not been protected by the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties became designated by the Government of Japan as National Cultural Properties before nomination, as was the case with Historic Site, Fujisan, and Place of Scenic Beauty, Fuji Five Lakes. With regard to the Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument, Shiraito no Taki waterfalls, and the Natural Monument, Oshino Hakkai springs, the state of their surrounding environments has been improved. Efforts such as periodic cleaning and public announcements to climbers and other visitors for better behavior have resulted in an increased number of people carrying out trash. The planned installation of environmentally-sensitive toilets has made steady progress. As a result, the situation regarding garbage and human waste on the mountain has improved.

There has been improvement in the management of ascending routes etc. and the shape and color of the mountain huts along those routes. Awareness for environmental conservation has also become more profound, as is shown, for example, in the establishment of opportunities for communication and consensus building at the community level such as the “Meeting for the Creation of Fuji Five Lakes for Tomorrow” which is discussing the uses of the lakes and landscaping.

In light of the aforementioned background, the World Heritage Committee has recognized past efforts of local communities in attempting to address issues by referring them in its Decision (Statement of Outstanding Universal Value) and, at the same time, the Committee has pointed out issues that remain outstanding. In relation to these issues, suggestions for solution or mitigation were made as summarized below. Also included are the six recommendations for operationalizing a management system to manage the whole property, consisting of 25 component parts, “as an entity” and “as a cultural landscape”, including the buffer zone.

The comments given in the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value are related to the need for



tighter control of the scale, location, and siting of the buildings on the lower flanks of the mountain (hereinafter referred to as “development controls”).

The six recommendations were to: a) put in place an overall vision; b) delineate the pilgrim routes on the lower slopes of the mountain<sup>2</sup>; c) develop a visitor management strategy based on researched carrying capacities for the upper access routes; d) develop an overall conservation approach for the upper access routes; e) develop an interpretation strategy; and f) strengthen the monitoring indicators.

Furthermore, the World Heritage Committee requested that Japan submit a State of Conservation Report by the 1<sup>st</sup> February 2016 for examination at its 40<sup>th</sup> session in 2016, to provide a progress update on: the aforementioned recommendations; the development of a risk management strategy; and the overall revision of the management plan to reflect a cultural landscape approach.

### 3 Purposes of the Vision

In light of the aforementioned background, the Fujisan Cultural Heritage Council hereby sets forth the “World Cultural Heritage Fujisan Vision” with the following four purposes.

To respect fully the comments and recommendations in the decision of the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee (37COM 8B.29) and to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is passed on to future generations, attitudes and activities that have proven successful regarding the preservation and utilization of cultural heritage properties and the surrounding environments during the process of nomination and inscription are to be continued and passed on to future generations with deeper penetration and further development.

The two aspects of Outstanding Universal Value, “sacred place” and “source of artistic inspiration”, are deeply related to the spiritual and aesthetic qualities of Fujisan, respectively. To maintain and enhance these two attributes and ensure comprehensive management of the property consisting of 25 component parts “as an entity”, necessary strategies and approaches are set forth.

The area at the foot of the mountain, including the “skirts” of Fujisan, has been an arena for people’s lives and livelihoods over a long period of time. It also has a long history as a representative destination for tourism and recreation in Japan. In addition, it has shaped the wisdom of people who have coexisted with the volcano. In light of such history, desirable styles of land use are to be projected, setting out strategies and approaches to build a sustainable, positive relationship between the people and the mountain based on management of it as a

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<sup>2</sup> “Pilgrim routes on the lower slopes” are the pilgrimage routes located on the mountain slopes lower than “Umageshi”, one of the boundaries associated with the sacredness of Fujisan, which connect the upper access routes with spiritual places on the mountain and at the mountain foot.

“cultural landscape”, without compromising the principle of passing on the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan to future generations.

To realize the aforementioned items and to operationalize an effective management system, efforts are to be made to build consensus and deepen understanding not only among stakeholders at local levels but also widely, among the people of Japan; measures for preservation and utilization that are expected to show immediate effect are to be implemented with certainty and measures to be realized in the long term are to be implemented in a stepwise, planned manner.

#### **4 Preservation and Utilization Reflecting the Management of the Property “as an Entity” and “as a Cultural Landscape”**

Strategies and approaches are to be developed with a view to achieving preservation and management that reflect appropriate approaches and mechanisms for the management of the World Heritage property, Fujisan, consisting of the 25 component parts, not only “as an entity” but also “as a cultural landscape”.

Fujisan is “an entity” constituting an “object of worship” and a “source of artistic inspiration”; individual component parts should not be considered in isolation.

The “preservation and utilization reflecting the management of the property ‘as an entity’” is to be construed as “clarifying the interrelations between the 25 component parts, based on worship ascents and pilgrimage, and maintaining the excellent visual landscapes from the two viewpoints represented in artistic works (Nakanokura Pass on the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko and the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove), so that both can be recognized and shared”.

This focus should set out appropriate examples, for future discussion and exploration, of “desired styles of Fujisan ascents”, considering its characteristics as an “object of worship”, and with a view to conserving the excellent visual landscapes of Fujisan, which have been the “source of artistic inspiration”.

Concrete strategies and approaches are required for appropriate harmony, co-existence, and unity with summit ascents, tours on the mountain slopes, and tourism and recreation at the foot of the mountain, taking into account the need for appropriate forms of harmony, co-existence, and unity.

Paragraph 47 of the “Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention” defines “cultural landscapes” as “combined works of nature and of man”.

Based on this definition, “preservation and utilization reflecting the management of the property ‘as a cultural landscape’” is to be construed as “finding out, from the perspective of “harmonious co-existence between people and nature”, what kinds of relationships have evolved and maintained between the 25 component parts over a long history up to the present with the lives and livelihoods of the local society (including tourism), from the perspectives of the mountain as both “sacred place” and “source of artistic inspiration” and, furthermore, how these relations

should evolve and develop in the future. It also means presenting concepts and methods for achieving fusion between social needs for access to, and recreation at, the peak, the mountain area, and the foot of the mountain, and maintenance of spiritual and aesthetic qualities as aspects of the Outstanding Universal Value, while addressing the issues of conflict in a harmonious manner, both in the component parts but also in the surrounding area.

To enable future discussion and exploration of desired styles of land use in the component parts and in the buffer zone, appropriate examples should be given based on the active involvement of local communities aiming to improve potential hazards and successfully prevent negative impacts in the good course of maintaining the scenic landscapes of Fujisan, with their spiritual and aesthetic qualities.

In light of the comments and/or recommendations that the World Heritage Committee made in its decision to inscribe Fujisan on the List, methods to address issues relating to preservation and utilization are to be set out clearly, based on the “management of the property “as an entity” and “as a cultural landscape”.

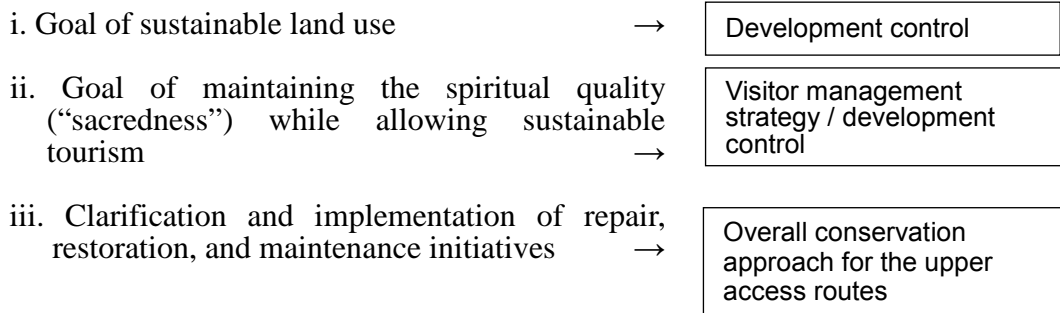
- A. To set out approaches to address conflicting needs between “access and recreation” on the one hand and “maintaining spiritual and aesthetic qualities” on the other.
- B. To set out approaches to show how the overall series can be managed “as an entity” by drawing together relationships among the component parts and stressing their links with Fujisan.
- C. In light of points A and B above, to set out conservation approaches for “a cultural landscape” that pay attention to the relationships among Component Parts that capture the overall series as one whole.

Concurrently, the approaches and strategies are to be clarified for addressing or improving problematic situations and monitoring indicators are to be strengthened in order to keep track of the state of their implementation accurately.

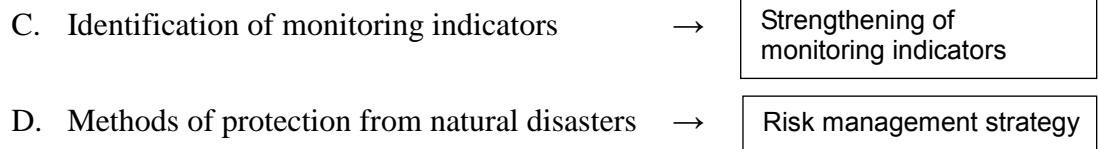
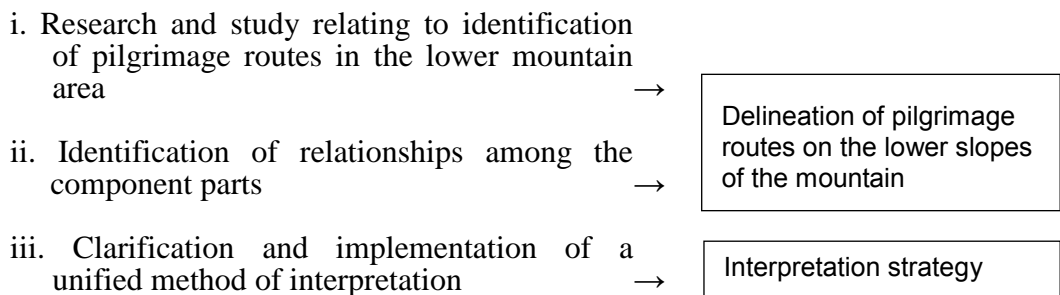
It must be noted that the following items related to A and B are particularly inter-related and the content of some approaches and strategies are inseparably linked. For example, the outcomes of the delineation of pilgrimage routes on the lower slopes of the mountain are to be reflected appropriately in the strategy for the interpretation of Outstanding Universal Value. Also, the visitor management strategy is inseparably linked to the overall conservation approach for the upper access routes, while the provision of information to climbers and other visitors in case of disaster is deeply connected to the risk management strategy. Therefore, the individual approaches and strategies for solutions and improvement are shown below in appropriate categories, together with descriptions of their inter-relations with individual approaches and strategies.

Their structure is shown below:

## A. Methods for a solution between conflicting needs



## B. Methods to link component parts with Fujisan



The summaries of the approaches and strategies that have been developed to address and/or improve on issues are given below. Their details are provided in separate documents.

A. Development Control (pointed out in the section, “management and protection requirements” of paragraph 3 of World Heritage Committee Decision 37 COM 8B.29, adopting the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value)

Measures are to be taken to detect, quickly and appropriately, development pressures such as the construction of buildings at the foot of the mountain, and to enhance administrative procedures in this regard, including consensus-building among local people; measures are also to be taken to raise awareness of the need for conservation in Japanese society generally. Also, individual issues are to be addressed through the implementation of immediate mitigating measures and the planned implementation of measures for a full solution.

B. Visitor Management Strategy (item c) in paragraph 4 of World Heritage Committee Decision 37 COM 8B.29, making recommendations)

To implement “desired styles of Fujisan ascent”, research and study with a focus on the “carrying capacities for the upper access routes” (the number of visitors who make summit ascents) is to be conducted in consideration of relevant World Heritage

manuals published by UNESCO and cases on the other Natural Parks. Based on the results of this research, several indicators from multiple perspectives, including the number of visitors who make summit ascents are to be established, together with desired levels for those indicators.

Measures to address issues are to be taken, such as mitigation of visitor concentrations, raising awareness of safe ascents etc., and promotion of visitation to areas at the foot of the mountain, and other touring activities. Monitoring is to be carried out to establish desired levels for individual indicators and the state of implementation of individual measures.

C. Overall Conservation Approach for the Upper Access Routes (item d) in paragraph 4 of World Heritage Committee Decision 37 COM 8B.29, making recommendations)

With a focus on the interrelationships between upper access routes, mountain huts, and tractor routes, implementation of the measures set out in the visitor management strategy is to be ensured, to control the impact of visitors on ascending routes. In the conservation work for the aforementioned three initiatives, materials and construction methods are to be selected that preserve harmony with the natural environment, sacred character, etc..

D. Delineation of the Pilgrim Routes on the Lower Slopes (item b) in paragraph 4 of World Heritage Committee Decision 37 COM 8B.29, making recommendations)

To identify the locations and routes of pilgrimage routes that are no longer in use today, and to show the historical relations among the component parts, a research and study system is to be established, or enhanced, that compiles the results of past research and feeds them back to the interpretation strategy in a planned and stepwise manner, so that visitors can recognize and understand the relationships among the component parts without difficulty.

E. Interpretation Strategy (item e) in paragraph 4 of World Heritage Committee Decision 37 COM 8B.29, making recommendations)

In order to provide the interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value, based on the results of the research and study for the locations and courses of the pilgrimage routes that have gone out of use today, interpretation centers are to be established and measures for effective interpretation are to be determined, including the training of guides. Information necessary for the conservation and ascent of Fujisan is to be provided at the same time.

F. Strengthening of Monitoring Indicators (item f) in paragraph 4 of World Heritage Committee Decision 37 COM 8B.29, making recommendations)

Monitoring indicators are to be enhanced and/or strengthened, to ensure the implementation of monitoring based on the indicators set forth in the Comprehensive

Preservation and Management Plan for Fujisan and also to monitor, evaluate, and review the various strategies and approaches that are newly presented as policies and methods to resolve or improve on issues.

G. Risk Management Strategy (pointed out in paragraph 5 of World Heritage Committee Decision 37 COM 8B.29, making requests)

To protect the lives and property of visitors and residents from disasters such as volcanic eruptions, storms, and floods and to conserve the Component Parts of the World Cultural Heritage property, measures that have been prepared by the national government and individual local governments in the relevant administrative plans including disaster prevention plans are to be implemented.

## 5 Role of Community

In the process of implementing the methods to address or improve on issues set out in section 4 above, and in order to operationalize an effective management system, the role played by the whole local community, including a wide range of local residents and relevant government agencies, is extremely important<sup>3</sup>. The following five points should be considered.

- 1) It is important that the entire local community understands the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan “as an entity” and recognizes the significance of, and responsibility that comes with, its inscription as a World Cultural Heritage property. To this end, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities are to work together in mutual coordination to ensure the protection (preservation and utilization) of Cultural Properties, based on academic evidence, and the implementation of development control measures and other measures set out in the six strategies and/or approaches, based on scientific knowledge and without compromising the Natural Park protection, with cooperation and assistance from the national government agencies.
- 2) To continue the aforementioned efforts and measures over a long period of time, particularly from the perspective of “a cultural landscape”, the continued discussion, practice, and checks at a local community level are required. It is necessary, therefore, for Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities to ensure the sustainable provision of opportunities for diverse discussions, practices, and regular checks of the realization process, so that each member of the local community can participate actively in the efforts and measures for preservation and utilization of the property.

<sup>3</sup> The importance of the role of community in heritage protection was stressed in the Kyoto Vision, adopted on the occasion of the Closing Event of the Celebrations of the 40th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention held at Kyoto in 2012.



- 3) To promote and enhance development control measures and the six strategies and approaches, it is important that residents who constitute the local community, various groups engaging in various projects for the preservation and utilization of Fujisan, research institutes engaged in research and study of Fujisan, and educational organizations such as schools, all have a clear understanding of their respective roles and make efforts to participate in and contribute effectively to the preservation and utilization of Fujisan.
- 4) Also, the relevant organizations should make concerted efforts to provide information and raise awareness widely, so that visitors and climbers from different locations around Japan and from other countries can understand their own responsibilities and roles fully and participate in, and contribute to, the appropriate preservation and utilization of Fujisan.
- 5) To realize the above goals, the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council needs to fulfill its responsibility so that it can play a central role in furthering understanding among stakeholders and the general public, and build up an effective system for information sharing and role allocation.

# Delineation of Pilgrim Routes on the Lower Slopes of the Mountain

## 1 Purpose

From the perspective of spiritual quality of Fujisan, the analysis and compilation of the past research and study findings is to be made to look into the matters that have not yet been clarified, with a view to identifying the locations and courses of the ascending routes and pilgrimage routes on the lower slopes of the mountain that are no longer in use today. Also, new research and study is to be continued. The results will be reflected in the Interpretation Strategy etc., so as to help visitors recognize and understand the relationships among different component parts based on information about the pilgrimage routes in the past.

Also, while identifying the locations of the ascending routes and pilgrimage routes, considerations should be given to not only those on the lower slopes of the mountain but also those on the body of the mountain and the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove.

## 2 Existing State

Since the Early Modern period (from the 17th to late 19th centuries), the routes of worship-ascents and pilgrimage used to exist, used by many ordinary people traveling to the foot of Fujisan from different places in Japan to tour spiritual places, including the Sengen-jinja shrines, and to ascend to the summit, utilizing the upper ascending routes. However, many of the pilgrimage routes on the lower slope of the mountain are no longer in use today or have been converted to roads. Therefore, it has become difficult to recognize the relationships of some spiritual places and Shinto shrine compounds to the upper ascending routes. As a result, the relationships among the 25 component parts are difficult for visitors to understand in some cases.

Thus far, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and the relevant municipal governments have been conducting research related to pilgrimage routes, and their results have been published in individual reports. However, this research has not advanced insufficiently to present a complete picture of Fujisan as a “sacred place” in terms of the ascending routes and pilgrimage routes.

## 3 Issues

The pilgrimage routes that connect the component parts of the mountain were not simple linear routes along which people moved from one place to another; instead, they were an assemblage of complex networks of various routes taken by different people for varied purposes. Therefore, it is necessary to show not only the locations and historical changes in pilgrimage routes but also the multi-layered historical relationships that have developed among the component parts, reflecting

the styles of worship in different periods.

To clarify the relationships among the component parts, it is essential to conduct long-term research and use results to develop the Interpretation Strategy etc. in a stepwise, planned manner. In particular, it is essential that Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and the relevant municipalities establish and strengthen the system for research to ensure the continuation of long-term research and study.

## 4 Policies

The following two policies are set out: “continuation of comprehensive research” and “feedback to the Interpretation Strategy”.

### (1) Continuation of comprehensive research

#### *i. Analyze and compile the findings of previous research*

To compile the findings of previous research conducted separately by Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and municipal governments and to identify the need for future research, including by making decisions on the subjects of such research.

#### *ii. Continue long-term research*

To plan and conduct long-term research, including the analysis of old documents, drawings, field surveys, archaeological excavations of the remains of old roads, and so on and to compile these findings systematically.

#### *iii. Establish and reinforce a system for research*

To establish and reinforce an appropriate system and station relevant expert research staff at Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments.

### (2) Feedback to the Interpretation Strategy

As information on the “locations and delineation of ascending routes and pilgrimage routes” is obtained, it will be used to develop the Interpretation Strategy in a stepwise, planned manner.

## 5 Measures

### (1) Measures for the continuation of comprehensive research

- To clarify the diverse relationships among component parts, examination will be made of not only the locations of and historical changes in individual pilgrimage routes but also the multilayered historical connections that have developed among component parts, reflecting

the styles of worship in different periods. The results will be presented as the outcomes of research and study.

- “The Fujisan World Heritage Centers”<sup>1</sup>, which will be established by Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture respectively, will play a central role in developing and implementing a practicable plan for the promotion of comprehensive and interdisciplinary research, the preparation and publication of reports, and the provision of opportunities to present and disseminate their outcome data. Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture have established separate research committees, consisting of university researchers and others and have started research on pilgrimage routes to collect and clarify the documents and other materials. The progress of each research committee will be shared to integrate the results.
- Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and “Fujisan World Heritage Centers” will play a central role in coordinating the research conducted by the relevant municipal governments and provide instructions and advice, as necessary, from the perspective of research and study.
- Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and the relevant municipalities will strengthen the institutional capacities of “Fujisan World Heritage Centers” and the relevant municipal governments to perform research.

## (2) Measures for feedback to the Interpretation Strategy

- Working in coordination with the relevant municipal governments, “The Fujisan World Heritage Centers” are to play a central role in developing effective interpretation methods, including training locally-rooted human resources to serve as “World Heritage guides”<sup>2</sup>; publishing and using brochures, guidebooks and so on to provide visitors and climbers with an overview of the locations, courses, functions and so on of ascending and pilgrimage routes; and recognizing and understanding the relationships among the component parts.
- Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture will play a central role in presenting educational seminars in coordination with schools and in organizing special exhibitions, academic symposia, and so on at museums and other facilities in Yamanashi and Shizuoka Prefectures.
- Based on up-to-date knowledge of the “locations of ascending and pilgrimage routes”, methods to educate visitors on the unused routes as well as ways to guide visitors to the component parts, such as the use of integrated and systematic explanatory boards, road signs, trails, information plazas, and so on, will be developed in compliance with the Fujisan Regional Guidelines, which specify the principles and rules for the installation of signs and so on on and around Fujisan.

<sup>1</sup> Fujisan World Heritage Centers: Facilities and their organizations that implement the information provision, research, and study about the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and its conservation. To be set up by Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, respectively. Details are provided in Example 1 of the interpretation strategy.

<sup>2</sup> World Heritage guides: People who provide interpretation to deepen visitors’ understanding about the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and its conservation. Details are provided in Example 2 of the interpretation strategy.

## **Results of Researches and Studies for the Delineation of Pilgrim Routes on the Lower Slope of the Mountain**

## <1> Historical relations of component parts and transformation of pilgrimage routes

Significant practices of the religious beliefs of Fujisan are categorized into the following four types and described in chronological orders: (i) Volcanic eruption and worshiping of the Fujisan from afar (“Yohai”); (ii) Shugen practice and worship-ascent (“Tohai”); (iii) Popularization of religious belief and pilgrimage; and (iv) Diversified styles of climbing in Fujisan. Findings of research and study individually conducted by Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture and municipalities in the past are organized, and an overall view describing the pilgrimage routes is summarized, thereby reviewing historic relationships among individual component parts and transformation of pilgrimage routes based on historical documents and relics.

### (1) Volcanic eruption and worshiping of Fujisan from afar (from around ninth century)

Since ancient times, Fujisan, the mountain with frequent volcanic activities, has been the symbol of worshiping from afar (“Yohai”), a practice of worshiping the mountain by viewing the mountain top from the foot of the mountain. Records of volcanic disasters of Fujisan date back to the eighth century in literatures. Frequent volcanic activities led people to enshrine the god residing in Fujisan as Asama no Okami to pray for the volcanic eruptions to calm down. According to legend, Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine enshrining the Asama no Okami, was first relocated from a site at the foot of Fujisan<sup>3</sup> to Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine, which was then relocated to the current location on the southwestern side in the early ninth century. Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine which has no main hall, located on the Shizuoka side, is a compound without any building reflecting a scene of religious services practiced before the ninth century. Yamamiya is the location where people practiced worshipping the sacred mountain from afar. On the Yamanashi side, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine which initially had no shrine, is also thought to be established as a location for worshipping Fujisan from afar.

The eruption in 864 (Jougan 16) (the Jougan Eruption) caused damages in which lava flow filled Lake Motosuko and Senoumi (current Lake Saiko and Lake Shojiko). In the following year, the Imperial Court constructed a small shrine enshrining the Asama no Okami in the region of Kai (present Yamanashi Prefecture) to stop the eruption. This small shrine is thought to be Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine or Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine<sup>4</sup>. The Sengen Shrine was constructed in the region of Kai after the construction of the current Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine. Kawaguchi, the location of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine, was a post town of the Kamakura Kaido Route (Misakaji Route) connecting the region of Suruga (present Shizuoka Prefecture) and the region of Kai, and the location of the route is considered to have an influence on the construction of the shrine. The Nakamichi Okan Route connecting Omiya, the location of where

<sup>3</sup> The exact location is unknown but estimated to be somewhere closer to the summit than to Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine.

<sup>4</sup> Based upon “Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan Comprehensive Academic Research Report” (published by Yamanashi Prefecture Board of Education, 2012) and other references



Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine and the Lake Motosuko area was also an important route.



(left) Photo 1 Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine  
(Component Part 2) ©Imaki Hidekazu

(above) Photo 2 Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine  
(Component Part 7) ©Imaki Hidekazu

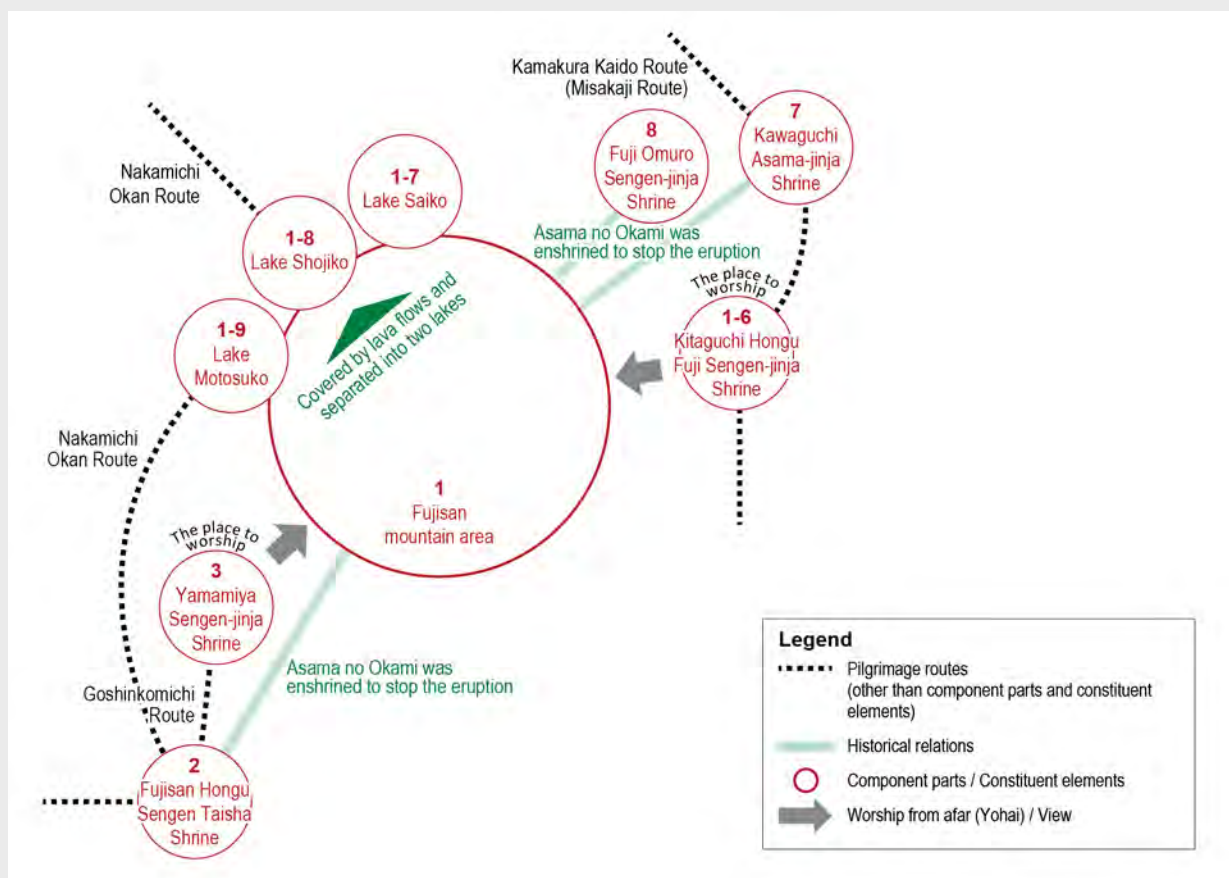


Figure 1 Conceptual diagram presenting historical relations (Volcanic eruption and worshipping of Fujisan from afar)

## (2) Shugen practice and worship-ascent (from 12th century)

Since 12th century, religious people called Shugen practitioners started to regard Fujisan as the place of mountain training and began to develop the aspiration to the worship-ascent (“Tohai”) to directly climb up Fujisan. Matsudai who trained in Soutousan (Izusan-jinja Shrine)<sup>5</sup> climbed up Fujisan around 1149 as worship-ascent and constructed Dainichi-ji Temple at the peak and buried the *Issaikyo* buddhist scripture. Matsudai also constructed Fujisan Koho-ji Temple (current Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine) in the area of Murayama located on the south slope. Murayama then developed as the base station of Shugen practice (Murayama Shugen practice). The Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route was the route constructed for Murayama Shugen practitioners to climb up Fujisan as worship-ascent and training. Thus, Murayama Shugen practitioners continued to maintain the route from the Murayama entrance to the top of Fujisan in the medieval era and the period of Edo in the modern era (from the 12th century to the 19th century).

Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine, a sacred place of Shugen practice on the Yamanashi side, has a folklore that Kakujitsukakudaibo who trained in Soutousan (where Matsudai trained) created the Yamato Takeru statue and goddess statue dated late 12th century<sup>6</sup>. Sacred places at the foot of Fujisan and mountain slopes were connected in the Shugen practice network beyond the boundary of Yamanashi and Shizuoka. There is also a legend that there was an ancient road called “Keiau Route” or “Keian Route” ascending from Komitake-jinja Shrine (in Fujiyoshida City) on the Ochu-do Route which surrounded the mountain side to Hakusan-dake on the mountain top until the early 19th century<sup>7</sup>. Yet, there is a possibility that this road was named by a monk Kennan who was from the region of Kai and involved with Soutousan. The Keiau Route was probably used as a pilgrimage route of Shugen practitioners on worship-ascent.



Photo 3 Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 4) ©Imaki Hidekazu



Photo 4 Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 8) ©Imaki Hidekazu

5 Sotosan: Izusan-jinja Shrine in Atami city, Shizuoka Prefecture. It was a temple within a shrine for Shinto- Buddhist syncretism and had been called Sotosan or Izusan Gongen before the formal separation of Buddhism from Shinto by the Meiji government.

6 From “Kaikokushi” (a comprehensive book on the history of Kai (present Yamanashi Prefecture) compiled in 1814)

7 From “Kaikokushi” (a comprehensive book on the history of Kai (present Yamanashi Prefecture) compiled in 1814)



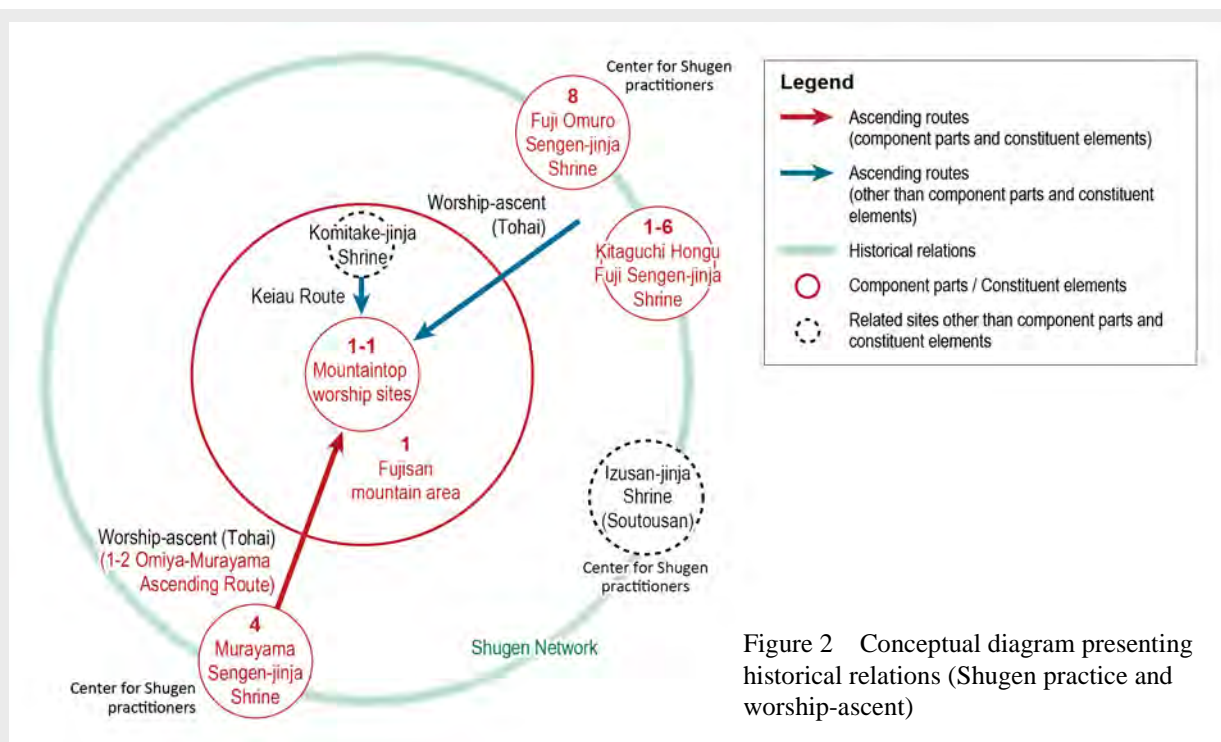


Figure 2 Conceptual diagram presenting historical relations (Shugen practice and worship-ascent)

### (3) Popularization of religious belief and pilgrimage (from 14th century)

In the 14th to 16th centuries, common believers called Doja started worship-ascent to Fujisan, and the mountaintop worship sites were developed. The business of guides called Oshi who guided and attended Doja became active, and Kamiyoshida (a part of the city of Fujiyoshida) and Kawaguchi located on the southwestern side where residences of Oshi were located flourished as villages of Oshi. Yoshida Ascending Route, one of pilgrimage routes used by Doja, appeared in records in the end of the 15th century along with Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, the starting point of the ascending route. This route was probably used frequently by Doja along with Funatsu Ascending Route connecting Kawaguchi and the mountaintop<sup>8</sup>. Lower Shinto priests at Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine also ran lodgings to care for Doja at Omiya Entrance, the starting point of Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route. There were more than 30 lodgings for Doja in the early 16th century<sup>9</sup>. Shugen practitioners at Koho-ji Temple at Murayama Entrance also provided lodgings. Doja in worship-ascent in this period is depicted in Silk-colored Fuji Mandala(Photo 5).

Fuji-ko (Fuji pilgrimage association) led by Hasegawa Kakugyo who trained in the Fujisan area and Hitoana Cave emerged in the 17th century. Hitoana and Uchiakkai (including Fuji Five Lakes), the training sites of Kakugyo, Soto Hakkai, and other areas are considered to be sacred places of Fuji-ko, and religious style of visiting these sacred places as pilgrimage became popular. Fuji-ko became popular under leaders such as Murakami Kosei and Jikigyo

<sup>8</sup> Based upon "Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan Comprehensive Academic Research Report" (published by Yamanashi Prefecture Board of Education, 2012) and other references

<sup>9</sup> From "Omiya Dojodo Kibun" (documents recorded by Mr. Fuji, who took a job called *anzushiki* at Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine)

Miroku in the 18th century. The popularity of Fuji-ko led to the repair work for the buildings in the compound of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine and the development of pilgrimage routes in mountain areas and the foot of the mountain such as the Ohachimeguri encircling the crater at the mountain top and the Ochu-do Route which horizontally surrounded the mid-mountain side.



(left) Photo 5 Fuji Mandara Painted on Silk(ca. 16th century) (collection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, Shizuoka) ©Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine

(above) Photo 6 Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Constituent Element 1-6) ©Imaki Hidekazu

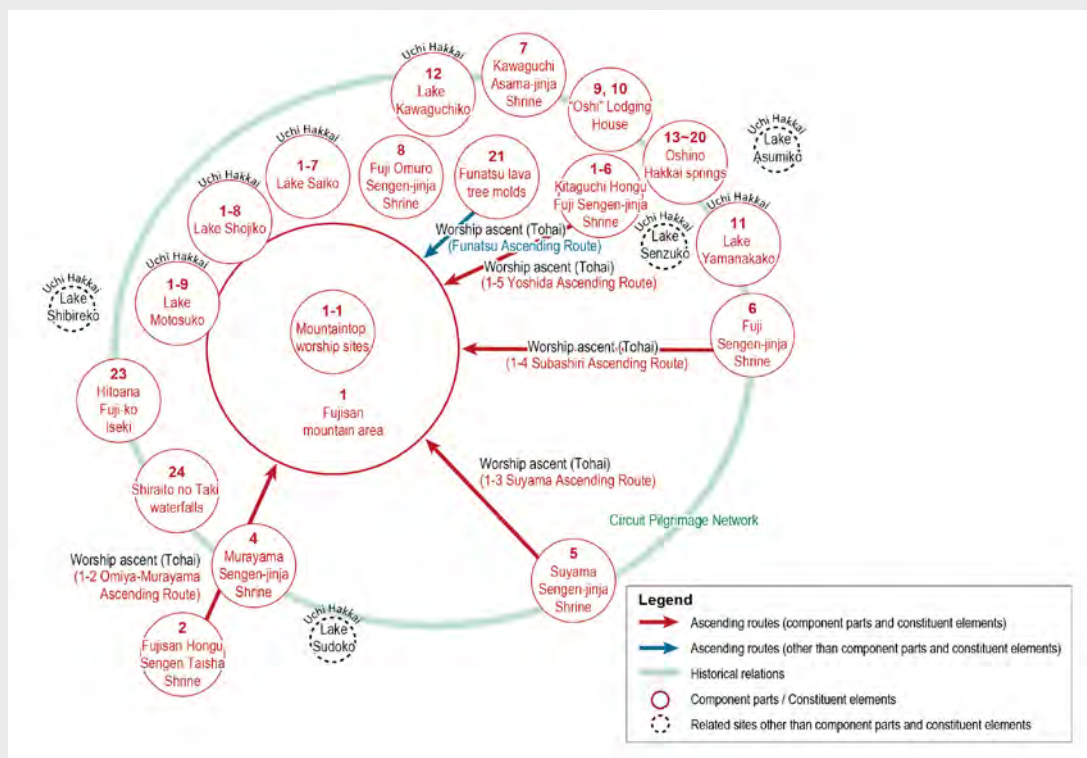


Figure 3 Conceptual diagram presenting historical relations (popularization of the religious belief and pilgrimage)

#### (4) Diversification of climbing in Fujisan (from around mid-19th century)

When the religious beliefs of Fujisan became similar to Shinto practices, and the Government of Meiji was established in the 19th century, mountaintop worship sites and many Buddhist statues enshrined in various locations of mountain areas were removed, and edifices enshrining them were transformed into shrines. Also, as the Oshi business system was abolished, and Fuji-ko was reorganized, diversified religious practices became common such as the abolition of the ban on women to climb in Fujisan, extension of the mountain climbing season, and simplification of religious purification procedures<sup>10</sup>.

Routes connecting component parts and constituent elements indicate that the Fujinomiya Ascending Route that is connected from Omiya Entrance to the current Sixth Station without going through Murayama Entrance opened in 1906 on the Shizuoka side in expectation of the development of the Fuji-Minobu Train Line. The motorway, called “Fuji Subaru Line”, leading to the current Fifth Station also opened at this route in 1970, and climbing using cars has become common since then.

Climbers who used to use the Suyama Ascending Route began to use the new Gotemba Ascending Route that merged with the Suyama Ascending Route at the 2.5 Station in 1883 in expectation of the opening of the Tokaido National Train Line. The Suyama Ascending Route was further degraded as some sections of the route became parts of Maneuver field in 1912. Climbers today can drive up to the Fifth Station at the Gotemba Ascending Route and Subashiri Ascending Route.

On the Yamanashi side, the Yoshida Ascending Route was widened in 1907, and the Fuji Sanroku Train Line started its operation in 1929, which led to the improvement of commonly used climbing routes. New routes were also developed such as Shoji Trail that opened in 1923. The opening of the bus route to Funatsu Ascending Route in 1952 and the opening of Fuji Subaru Line that allowed automobiles to drive halfway up the mountain, in 1964 improved the convenience of transportation between the Lake Kawaguchiko area and the Fujisan Mountain Area.

The improvement of the convenience of these means of transportation resulted in the increased number of visitors both from within Japan and overseas. Motivation to climb in Fujisan also diversified such as for sightseeing. While old mountain huts located along ancient pilgrimage routes were closed, some of the pilgrimage routes are still available for people visiting Fujisan with various expectations.

<sup>10</sup> Based upon “Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan Comprehensive Academic Research Report” (published by Yamanashi Prefecture Board of Education, 2012) and other references





Photo 7 Subashiri Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-4) after the confluence point with Yoshida Ascending Route (near the 8.5<sup>th</sup> station point) ©Imaki Hidekazu



Photo 8 Sunrise ("Goraigo" or "Goraiko") viewed from the mountaintop ©PREC Institute Inc.

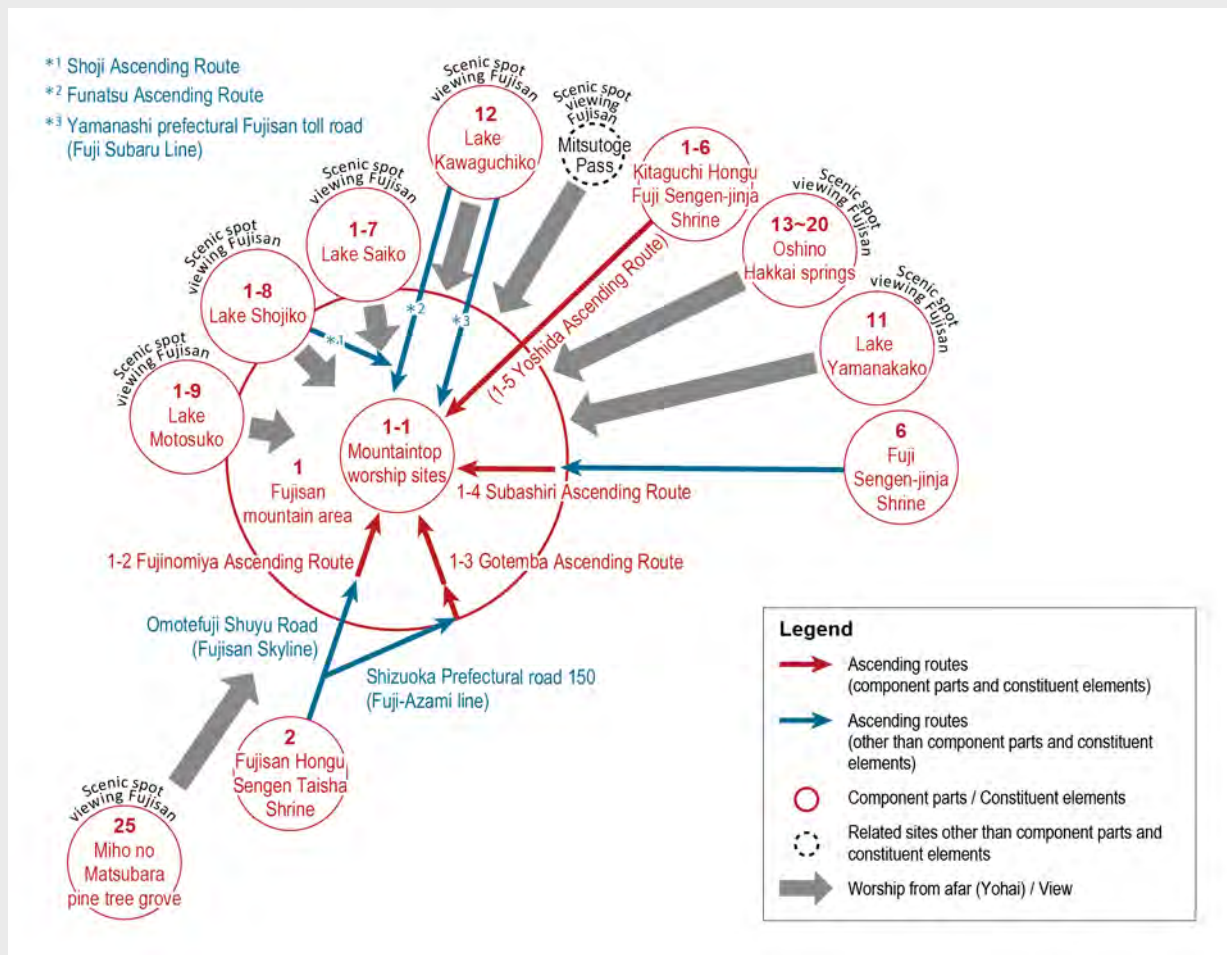


Figure 4 Conceptual Diagram Presenting Historical Relations (Diversification of Mountain Climbing)

## <2> Description of individual pilgrimage routes

The establishment and history of individual pilgrimage routes are described based on research reports individually prepared by prefectures of Yamanashi and Shizuoka and relevant municipalities, as well as historical documents and relics. The pilgrimage routes in the middle of 19th century is shown in Figure 6.

### (1) Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route

The starting point (Omiya Entrance) of this ascending route was in Omiya-machi, the town developed around Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine (Component Part 2). The route passes through Murayama Village (Murayama Entrance) in the compound of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Fujisan Koho-ji Temple) and ends at the mountain top. This route was developed by religious practitioners participating in mountain training in the 12th century at the latest and used as the main route before the Middle Ages.

The section from Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine to the 6th station is a presumed delineation, whereas the section from the 6th station to the summit has been identified.

### (2) Suyama Ascending Route

This ascending route started at Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 5) and ends at the mountain top. Although it is not clear when this route was constructed, the record from 1483<sup>11</sup> mentioned "Suhama-Guchi Entrance," indicating that the route entrance had been constructed before this record. The route was diverted due to the Hoei Eruption in 1707.

The sections from Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine to Suyama Otainai and from Makuiwa to the 2.8<sup>th</sup> station are presumed delineations, whereas the sections from Suyama Otainai to Makuiwa and from the 2.8<sup>th</sup> station to the summit have been identified.

### (3) Subashiri Ascending Route

This Ascending Route started at Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) (Component Part 6) and ends at the mountain top. Although it is not clear when this ascending route was built, a round plaque carrying the image of Buddha called Kakehotoke dated 1384 was unearthed near the Seventh Station, indicating a possibility that the route was already there around that time.

The section from Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) to Komitake-jinja Shrine is a presumed delineation, whereas the section from Komitake-jinja Shrine to the summit has been identified.

### (4) Yoshida Ascending Route

This ascending route was a pilgrimage route starting at Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Constituent Element 1-6) in Kamiyoshida at the foot of Fujisan on the north side and ends at the mountain top. Doja in worship-ascent was already using this route in the 15th and 16th centuries. Sacred places for religious practices such as Suzuhara Dainichido (Fujiyoshida

<sup>11</sup> From "Kaikoku Zakki" (a journal and a collection of poems written by Shogoin-Monzeki Dokojunko of Kyoto when she travelled in Hokuriku, Kanto and Oshu regions of Japan from 1486 to 1487.)

City), Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine Motomiya (Fuji Kawaguchiko Town), and Chugu (Fujiyoshida City) were constructed along this route<sup>12</sup>. The population practicing Fuji-ko increased in the southern part of Kanto, mainly in Edo (Tokyo) after the 18th century. They mostly used the Koshu Route and Fujisan Route (Yamura Route) to arrive at Kamiyoshida, Oshi Village, located at the foot of Fujisan. They then used the Yoshida Ascending Route to climb up to the mountain top. Many visitors today are still using this ascending route due to this background.

The entire route from Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine to the summit has been identified.

## (5) Funatsu Ascending Route

This ascending route was a pilgrimage route starting at Kawaguchi at the foot of the mountain on the north side where Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (Component Part 7) was located and went around Lake Kawaguchiko (Component Part 12) or over the lake, passed through Funatsu lava tree molds (Component Part 21), and ended at the mountain top. While Kawaguchi had been a post town of Misakaji Route since the ancient times, the Kawaguchi area developed as an Oshi village after the 15th and 16th centuries. Many people from the Koshin region and northern Kanto region who headed to Fujisan mainly via the Kamakura Kaido Route and Doshamichi Route used this route, which used to be the route for climbing up the mountain from the "front of the north entrance." However, records indicate that this route was closed and transformed into a route that started at Funatsu lava tree molds, went through Komitake, and merged with the Yoshida Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-5) via Ochu-do Route by the 19th century<sup>13</sup>. This route was abandoned after the 18th century as the Yoshida Ascending Route became a popular route.

The section from Kawaguchi Sengen-jinja Shrine to Funatsu lava tree molds has been identified, whereas the section from Funatsu lava tree molds to Komitake-jinja Shrine is a presumed delineation.

## (6) Ochu-do Route

This route horizontally encircled Fujisan at the altitude of about 2,100 to 2,800 meters. The route starts at the 6.5 Station of Yoshida Entrance, passes near the Fifth Station at Subashiri Entrance, below the Sixth Station of Suyama, above the Hoei crater, the 3.5 Station of Omiya-Murayama Entrance, passes over Osawa from the Fifth Station of Murayama Entrance, and ends at Komitake. Although there is a theory based on the period of its establishment that Kakugyo Hasegawa started using this route, the use of this route probably became common among Fuji-ko believers after the Fuji-ko became popular. This route has gone through many transformations in different periods because it passes over many streams. The route is now closed at the section of the Osawa Kuzure collapse. Thus, investigation is necessary at the entire section of this route.

<sup>12</sup> Based on "Yamanashi Prefecture Academic Research Report of Fujisan" (published by Yamanashi Prefecture Board of Education, 2012) and other references

<sup>13</sup> From "Surugano-kuni Shin Fudoki" (a comprehensive book on the history of Suruga(present Shizuoka Prefecture and Fujisan) compiled by Michio Shinjo in 1834)

The sections from the 6<sup>th</sup> station on the Yohishida Ascending Route to the 6<sup>th</sup> station on the Subashiri Ascending Route and between Komitake and Osawakuzure are presumed delineations, whereas the section from Komitake to the 6<sup>th</sup> station on the Yohishida Ascending Route has been identified. However, all the sections including presumed ones need further investigation.

### (7) Tainaimichi Route (Echigomichi Route, Muromichi Route)

This was a pilgrimage route starting at Nakanochaya at the Yoshida Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-5) and leading to Yoshida lava tree molds (Component Part 22), and Funatsu lava tree molds (Component Part 21). The route directly leading from Kamiyoshida to Yoshida lava tree molds and Funatsu lava tree molds, without going through Yoshida Ascending Route was also called Tainaimichi Route. Records indicate that Fuji-ko leaders in the 17th and 18th centuries discovered Funatsu lava tree molds (Yoshida lava tree molds was discovered in 1892.). Then, Fuji-ko believers used this route to participate in the training of walking through the lava tree molds after that<sup>14</sup>. Tainaimichi Route was also used as a route to go from Funatsu Ascending Route to Yoshida Ascending Route, as well as the route (Echigomichi Route, Muromichi Route) that Osano Echigonokami, the priest of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 8), used to go from Satomiya in Katsuyama (a part of the town of Fuji Kawaguchiko) to Motomiya located at the Second Station of Yoshida Ascending Route.

### (8) Kamakura Kaido Route (Misakaji Route)

The Kamakura Kaido Route was the main road that has been used since the ancient times connecting the Kofu basin and the Mikuriya region (eastern part of Shizuoka) by going around the foot of Fujisan on the north side. From Kawaguchi where Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (Component Part 7) is located, the route passes through the eastern shore of Lake Kawaguchiko (Component Part 12), leading to Kamiyoshida where Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Constituent Element 1-6) and “Oshi” Lodging Houses (Component Parts 9 and 10) are located. The route then passes through the southern shore of Lake Yamanakako (Component Part 11) and the Kagosaka Ridge (Yamanakako Village and Oyama Town) and leads to Subashiri, where Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 6) is located. While this route was developed as an ancient Tokaido Route and medieval Kamakura Kaido Route, it was also used as a pilgrimage route that Doja heading to Fujisan used after the 15th and 16th centuries. The route connecting Kamiyoshida and Oshino Hakkai springs (Component Parts 13 to 20) and the route extending from the eastern shore of Lake Yamanakako to Takenoshita (Oyama Town) via the Mikuni Ridge (Yamanakako Village and Yamakita Town, Kanagawa Prefecture) were also called "Kamakura Kaido Route."

The sections from Kawaguchi Sengen-jinja Shrine to Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine and from Lake Yamanakako to Kagosaka Ridge have been identified, whereas the section from Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine to Lake Yamanakako is a presumed delineation.

<sup>14</sup> Based on "Yamanashi Prefecture Academic Research Report of Fujisan" (published by Yamanashi Prefecture Board of Education, 2012) and other references



## (9) Wakahikoji Route (Fuji Doshamichi Route, Gonnoji Route, Hitoanamichi Route, Kamiidemichi Route)

The Wakahikoji Route was a pilgrimage route starting at the western shore of Lake Kawaguchiko (Component Part 12) and leading to Funatsu Ascending Route and Yoshida Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-5). Doja who traveled over Misaka-yama mountain areas from the Kofu basin, those who traveled via Narusawamichi Route from Lake Motosuko and those who traveled via Gonnoji Route from the Hitoana area were probably the main users of this route. The path from Kawaguchi and Oishi (in Kawaguchiko Town) on the northern shore of Lake Kawaguchiko and Nagahama (in Fuji Kawaguchiko Town) on the western shore of Lake Kawaguchiko to Oarashi and Katsuyama (in Fuji Kawaguchiko Town) on the southern shore is identified<sup>15</sup>.

## (10) Narusawamichi Route

Narusawamichi Route was a pilgrimage route starting near Lake Motosuko (Constituent Element 1-9) and Lake Shojiko (Constituent Element 1-8), running across the Aokigaharajukai Forest, passing through the village of Narusawa, and leading to Kamiyoshida. A checkpoint (kuchidome bansho) was installed in the village of Narusawa from the late 16th century to the early 18th century to administer the traffic of Doja visiting Fujisan.

The sections from Lake Motosuko to Narusawa and between Kodachi (in Fujikawaguchiko Town) and Kamiyoshida (in Fujiyoshida City) are presumed delineations, whereas the section from Narusawa to Kodachi has been identified.

## (11) Nakamichi Okan Route

Nakamichi Okan Route was an ancient main road connecting the Kofu basin and Yoshiwara Station of the Tokaido Route (in Fuji City) by going around the foot of Fujisan on the western side. The route started near Lake Shojiko (Constituent Element 1-8) and Lake Motosuko (Constituent Element 1-9), passed by Hitoana and Kamiide (in Fujinomiya City), and led to Omiya (in Fujinomiya City) where Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine (Component Part 2) is located. Oshi was stationed in Motosu (in Fuji Kawaguchiko Town) until the late 16th century. Records indicate that Doja headed to the top of Fujisan by using the front road at the North Entrance after traveling through Mt. Ashiwadayama (in Fuji Kawaguchiko Town) and arriving at Oarashi (in Fuji Kawaguchiko Town)<sup>16</sup>. This route is probably the path which went up the mountain on Funatsu Ascending Route via Narusawamichi Route that passes through the Aokigaharajukai Forest and Fuji Doshamichi Route.

The sections around Lake Motosuko have been identified, whereas the sections from Lake Shojiko (in Fujikawaguchiko Town) to Motosu and from Motosu to the border between Yamanashi and Shizuoka Prefectures are presumed delineations.

<sup>15</sup> Based on "Yamanashi Prefecture Research Report of Historical Roads" (published by Yamanashi Prefecture Board of Education, 1986)

<sup>16</sup> Based on "Yamanashi Prefecture Academic Research Report of Fujisan" (published by Yamanashi Prefecture Board of Education, 2012) and other references

## (12) Goshinkomichi Route (Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine - Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine)

Goshinkomichi Route started at Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine (Component Part 2) and ends at Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 3). This is the route of the Yamamiya Goshinko ceremony held every April and November. Although it is not clear when this route was built, the route was used from 1577 to 1874, the period with the record of the religious ceremony.

The section from Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine to San-chome Milestone has been identified, whereas the section from Yonju Nana-chome Milestone to Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine is an presumed delineation.

## (13) Route leading to the Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove

This route starts at Ejiri Station of the Tokaido Route (district of Shimizu in the city of Shizuoka), goes through the Kunoan Mountain Road to the village of Komagoe, and ends at Miho-jinja Shrine<sup>17</sup> located in the central part of the Miho Peninsula. Miho-jinja Shrine is found in a record from 972<sup>18</sup>, and it is not clear whether the visiting route to this shrine existed back then. There was also a sea route connected with Shimizu Minato Uo-machi by boat in the 19th century.

The section from Tokaido Ejiri-juku (in Shimizu district of Shizuoka City) to Orito Mura (Miho Peninsula) is a presumed delineation, whereas the section from the front of Miho-jinja Shrine to Hagoromono Matsu (Kamino-michi) has been identified.

## <3> Status of researches and future research plans concerning pilgrimage routes

This section describes sections identified or assumed based on researches and studies individually conducted by prefectures of Yamanashi and Shizuoka as well as relevant municipalities. Zones which require researches and studies are summarized as follows.

Researches and studies in the past have clarified relationships among various component parts which are based on different styles of religious beliefs of Fujisan practiced in different periods.

Meanwhile, identification of pilgrimage routes becomes more difficult with time due to past urbanization and other developments. Therefore, researches and studies must be quickly implemented as soon as possible based on plans through different means such as gathering references and literatures, interviews, on-site investigations, surveys, and excavations. Another task to be implemented in the future is to research and studies how the religious beliefs of Fujisan expanded to regions near pilgrimage routes.

<sup>17</sup> From "Tokaido Funken Nobe-ezu" (a book compiled by Edo Shogunate in 1806)

<sup>18</sup> Recorded as a "Shikinaisha" in the "Engishiki Jimmyocho" (a list of Shinto shrines in Japan compiled in 972)

Route	Research Report	Sections Identified	Sections Estimated	Sections requiring Research /Studies and their Details
(1) Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route	“Research report on artifacts of Fujisan Murayama Ascending Route” (1993) Fujinomiya City Board of Education “Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route” (2009) Shizuoka Archaeological Research Institute “Research report on Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route, Historic Site, Fujisan” (2016) Fujinomiya City BoE	The 6th station to the summit	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine to the 6th station	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine to Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine, Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine to the sections yet to be assumed at the 6th station
(2) Suyama Ascending Route	“Research report on Fujisan Suyama Ascending Route” (2009) Susono-city Fujisan Shiryokan	Suyama Otainai to Makuiwa, the 2.8th station to the summit	Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine to Suyama Otainai, Makuiwa to the 2.8th station	Assumed sections on the left column, sections yet to be assumed before the Hoei Eruption
3) Subashiri Ascending Route	There is no research report	Komitake-jinja Shrine (from the 5th station) to the summit	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine to Komitake-jinja Shrine	Assumed sections on the left column
(4) Yoshida Ascending Route	Cited in “Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan Comprehensive Academic Research Report” (2012) Yamanashi Prefecture Board of Education “Report on restoration work on government-designated historical site in Fujisan (Yoshida Ascending Route) - at Nakano Chaya, Umagaeshi, the 1st station (Suzuharasha)” (2013) Yamanashi Prefecture Buried Cultural Properties “Artifacts relating to the Fujisan Yoshida Ascending Route” (2001, 2003) Fujiyoshida City Museum of History and Folk Culture Shinto and Buddhism sculptures enshrined in mountain in sheds along the route are cited in “Shintoism and Buddhism Fujisan – Sculptures on the Yoshida Ascending Route” (2008) Fujiyoshida City Museum of History and Folk Culture	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine to the summit	—	Research is required for the group of religious sites along the ascending routes and descending routes (Hashiri-michi)
(5) Funatsu Ascending Route	“Research study report on the history and folklore of Kawaguchi community” (2014) Yamanashi Prefectural Museum “Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan Comprehensive Academic Research Report 2” (2016) Yamanashi Pref. BoE	Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine to Funatsu lava tree molds	Funatsu lava tree molds to Komitake	Comprehensive research is required for all sections especially the assumed sections on the left column
(6) Onchudo Route	Cited in “Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan Comprehensive Academic Research Report” (2012) Yamanashi Pref. BoE	Komitake to the Yoshida Ascending Route (6th Sta.)	The Yoshida Ascending Route (6th Sta.) to the Subashiri Ascending Route (6th Sta.) Komitake to Osawakuzure	Comprehensive research is required for all sections
(7) Tainaimichi Route (Echigomichi Route, Muromichi Route)	“Fujisan Comprehensive Academic Research Report” (2012) Yamanashi Pref. BoE	Yoshida Ascending Route (Nakano Chaya) to Yoshida	Yoshida lava tree molds to Funatsu lava tree molds	Comprehensive research is required for all sections especially the assumed sections on the left column



Route	Research Report	Sections Identified	Sections Estimated	Sections requiring Research /Studies and their Details
(8) Kamakura Kaido Route (Misakaji Route)	“Research report of historical roads in Yamanashi” 6 Kamakura Kaido Route (Misakaji) (1985) Yamanashi Pref. BoE “Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan Comprehensive Academic Research Report 2” (2016) Yamanashi Pref. BoE	Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine to Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, Lake Yamanakako to Kagosaka Ridge	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen Jinja Shrine to Lake Yamanakako	Assumed sections on the left column
(9) Wakahikoji Route (Fuji Doshamichi Route, Gonnoji Route, Hitoanamichi Route, Kamiidemichi Route)	Mentioned in “Research report of historical roads in Yamanashi” 8 Wakahiko Route (1986) Yamanashi Pref. BoE “Hitoana as historical sites” (1998) Fujinomiya City Board of Education “Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan Comprehensive Academic Research Report 2” (2016) Yamanashi Pref. BoE	Lake Kawaguchiko to Handachiba (the border between Yamanashi and Shizuoka prefectures)	Oarashi (Fujikawaguchiko Town) to the summit	Assumed sections on the left column
(10) Narusawamichi Route	There is no research report	Narusawa to Kodachi (Fujikawaguchiko Town )	Lake Motosuko to Narusawa, Kodachi to Kamiyoshida (city of Fujiyoshida)	Comprehensive research is required for all sections especially the assumed sections on the left column
(11) Nakamichi Okan Route	Mentioned in “Research report of historical roads in Yamanashi” 3 Nakamichi Okan (1984) Yamanashi Pref. BoE “Shiseki Hitoana” (1998) Fujinomiya City Board of Education “Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan Comprehensive Academic Research Report 2” (2016) Yamanashi Pref. BoE	Motosu (Fujikawaguchiko Town )	Shoji (town of Fujikawaguchiko) to Motosu, Motosu to the border between Yamanashi and Shizuoka prefectures	Assumed sections on the left column
(12) Goshinkomichi Route	Mentioned in “The remains of Sengen Taisha Shrine/The remains of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine” (2009) Shizuoka Archaeological Research Institute	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine to San-chome Milestone, Yonju Nana-chome Milestone to Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine	San-chome Milestone to Yonju Nana-chome Milestone	Assumed sections on the left column, research and identification of unidentified milestones
(13) Route leading to the Miho no Matsubara pine tree grove	There is no research report	In front of the Miho-jinja Shrine to Hagoromono Matsu (Kamino-michi)	Tokaido Ejiri-juku (Shimizu District of Shizuoka City) to Orito-mura (Miho Peninsula)	Orito-mura to Miho-jinja Shrine

## Schedule

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	from 2018
Researches and Studies for the delineation of Pilgrim Routes						
Subashiri Ascending Route researches						
Yoshida and Funatsu Ascending Route researches						
Foot of the mountain researches						

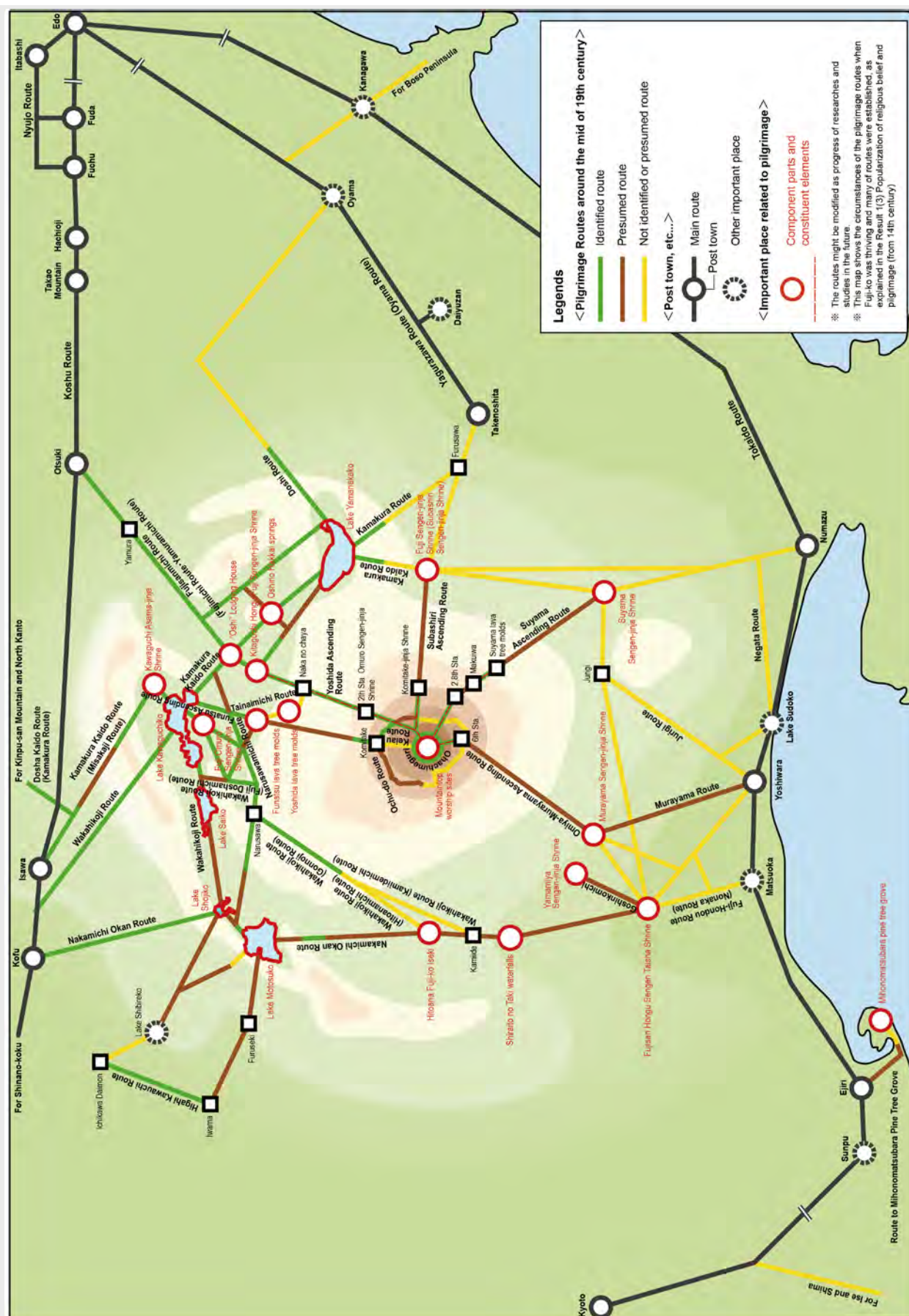
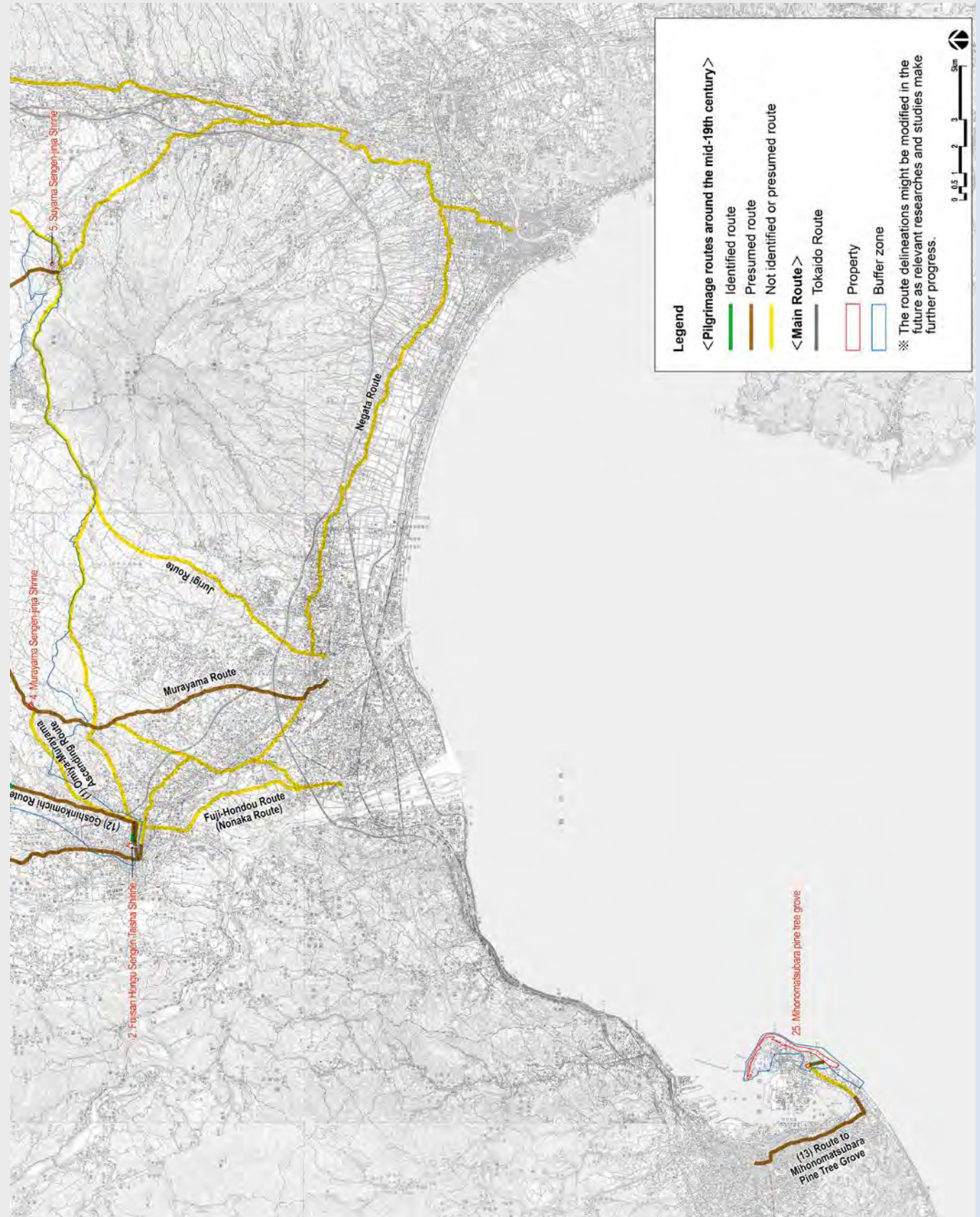


Figure 5 Conceptual Diagram Presenting Pilgrim Routes











# Visitor Management Strategy

## 1 Purpose

From the perspectives of maintaining and enhancing the dual characteristics of Fujisan as a “sacred place (spiritual quality)” and a “source of artistic inspiration (aesthetic quality)” while conserving the natural environment as its foundation, the existing state of and problems facing Fujisan are to be examined and the ideal vision of visitor management is to be developed, with a focus on the upper access routes. To realize the ideal vision, research and study that mainly examine carrying capacities<sup>1</sup> for the upper access routes (fifth station and higher) are to be carried out. Based on these results, multidimensional indicators are to be identified; the standards for these indicators will be established, and the implementation of the measures taken will be monitored.

It should be noted that the property area of Fujisan includes not only the Fujisan Mountain Area, which is characterized by upper access routes but also spiritual places at the foot of the mountain, such as Shinto shrines, lakes, ponds, and waterfalls. Consequently, this strategy includes the component parts at the foot of the mountain within its scope.

## 2 Existing State

In the summer of 2012, the year before the inscription on the World Heritage List, approximately 320,000 people climbed Fujisan. In 2014, however, the number decreased to approximately 240,000, equal to the number in 2007, as there were few days of good weather on weekends and in the mid-August festival (the Bon Festival) season, when many people usually visit Fujisan, and because the restrictions on private vehicles and the shuttle bus service to the fifth station were enforced for a longer period of time than in previous years. The number of climbers decreased even further, to approximately 200,000 in 2015, whereas roughly 10 million people visit the component parts at the foot of the mountain annually.

Environmentally sensitive toilets funded by national government subsidies have been installed along the upper access routes and are maintained appropriately by managers of individual toilets. Currently, 10 years after they were installed, the Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, etc. are currently examining treatment and maintenance methods etc., to ensure their ongoing appropriate maintenance.

Management measures adopted on Fujisan include improving mountain huts, ascending routes, and relevant visitor facilities and conducting research to examine their current state. However, the relevant stakeholders do not share a common understanding of the basic principles and policies underlying future visitor management.

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<sup>1</sup> Carrying capacities = the number of climbers = one of the many multidimensional indicators developed

### 3 Issues

Regarding the upper access routes, the distribution of people who make ascents from the Fifth Station to the summit is concentrated on specific dates and times. There is also significant variation in the manner that ascents are made. It is important that climbers recognize the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as a “ sacred place ” and “source of artistic inspiration” and pass on the cultural traditions of Fujisan ascents to future generations.

Although there has been no significant congestion at the other component parts at the foot of the mountain, , it is necessary from the perspectives of considering the component parts as “an entity” to facilitate visitors’ recognition and understanding of mutual relationships among individual component parts, with a focus on the unity between the Fujisan Mountain Area and the other component parts at the foot of the mountain.

In order to address these issues, management measures need to be implemented in a stepwise, planned manner based on the visitor management strategy.

### 4 Policies

The visitor management strategy for the World Cultural Heritage Fujisan Vision will be developed based on World Heritage Manual No. 1, “Managing Tourism at World Heritage Sites: a Practical Manual for World Heritage Site Managers” (UNESCO World Heritage Centre, 2002) and on case studies of National Parks in other countries with a view to ensuring the appropriate implementation of a framework in which targets and objectives are defined and the effectiveness of visitor management measures are monitored based on indicators (refer to Figure 1. page 38).

On Fujisan, the distribution of climbers who ascend to the summit from the fifth station is concentrated on specific dates and times. Therefore, a “desired style of Fujisan ascents” is to be decided on as a target for visitor management; this style will be based on consideration of the “carrying capacities for the upper access routes”.

The “desired style of Fujisan ascents” will be defined based on the following three perspectives, recognizing that it is important that climbers who make ascents using various climbing styles can feel the characteristics of Fujisan in terms of both spiritual and aesthetic qualities.

#### (i) Transmission of the cultural traditions of ascents originating from worship ascents in the 17th century

- Ascents to the summit for the purposes of viewing sunrise (“*Goraiko*”) should be accompanied by an overnight stay or a short stay at a mountain hut on the way.
- Ascents should be made via the identified pilgrimage or ascending routes.
- The relationships between Shinto shrines and spiritual spots at the foot of the mountain and ascending routes should be recognized and understood.



## (ii) Maintenance of scenic landscapes along the ascending routes and around the mountaintop

- Facilities for climbers, such as mountain huts and disaster prevention facilities, should be designed to be in harmony with the natural environment.
- Factors that affect the scenic landscapes such as erosion and vegetation changes, should be controlled.

## (iii) Safety and comfort of visitors who make ascents

- Necessary climbing equipment should be available, and appropriate manners should govern behavior.
- Ascents can be enjoyed without congestion, danger, or dissatisfaction due to excessive numbers of climbers.

The following three policies will facilitate the achievement of a “desired style of Fujisan ascents”.

## (1) Research on carrying capacities and determination of indicators

“To balance the conservation and the utilization of Fujisan, research to examine the “carrying capacities for the upper access routes” will be conducted based on advice from experts. And multidimensional indicators, including the number of climbers, and standards of the identified indicators will be decided upon in consultation with local stakeholders etc. from the perspectives of the (i) transmission of the cultural traditions of ascents originating from worship ascents in the 17th century to future generations, (ii) maintenance of scenic landscapes along the ascending routes and around the mountaintop, and (iii) safety and comfort of visitors who make ascents (reference information 1, page 40).

## (2) Implementation of visitor management measures

To realize the “desired style of Fujisan ascents” in coordination with businesses, groups, local stakeholders, and so on who work to conserve Fujisan, visitor management measures will be implemented for the purpose of achieving the desired level of each indicator, focusing on the upper access routes but not excluding the area at the foot of the mountain.

## (3) Monitoring of measures and indicators

The completed measures, identified indicators, and standards for individual indicators will be evaluated and reviewed periodically.

## 5 Measures

### (1) Research on carrying capacities and determination of indicators (reference information 1, page 40)

- To survey the movements, behavior, and perceptions of climbers at the fifth station and higher in the summer on a continual basis over a 3-year period from 2015 to 2017.
- To analyze the results of this survey and determine indicators and desired levels<sup>2</sup>, including but not limited to the target daily number of climbers on each ascending route, by July 2018, from the three perspectives of (i) transmission of the cultural traditions of ascents originating from worship ascents in the 17th century to future generations, (ii) maintenance of scenic landscapes along the ascending routes and around the mountaintop, and (iii) safety and comfort of visitors who make ascents.

### (2) Implementation of visitor management measures

Currently, the following measures are being implemented with a view to conforming to the “desired style of Fujisan ascents”.

#### *Upper Access Routes*

#### (i) Mitigation of the concentrations of climbers near the summit on specific peak dates and times

- To review the last daily departure time of the shuttle bus between the parking at the foot of the mountain and the fifth station.
- To encourage ascents from the foot of the mountain (reference information 2, page 43).
- To encourage visits to the component parts at the foot of the mountain through discussion and the selection of model visitation routes, including those based on the results of research on pilgrimage routes on the lower slopes of the mountain. (Reference information 3, page 44.)

#### (ii) Increasing awareness

- To provide information on the degree of congestion of each ascending route and the status of mountain hut reservations, to discourage climbers from attempting “bullet climbing” (night-time ascents without sufficient rest before climbing); to provide information on safe climbing, including clothing and equipment; and to raise public awareness about good climbing manners, such as carrying out trash (reference information 4 to 7, pages 45 to 49).
- To construct an “Integrated Tourism and Safety Information System for Fujisan Ascents”

<sup>2</sup> For indicators and standards for individual indicators, refer to reference information 1, “Examples of Indicators and Standard Levels” (pages 41 and 42).

which has a range of functions from tourist information about the surrounding area of Fujisan, electronic submission of registration papers, safety information, to tracking of climbers' locations.

#### (iii) Alternative transportation system

- To implement an alternative transportation system that contributes to achieving the “carrying capacities for the upper access routes” (reference information 8, page 50).

#### (iv) User payment system

- To ensure the implementation of a system called “Fujisan Conservation Donation” as a request for voluntary cooperation from climbers and to promote projects that conserve the cultural and natural environment of Fujisan and ensure the safety of climbers (reference information 9, page 51).

#### (v) Proper maintenance of toilets

- To promote the maintenance of toilets along the upper access routes, with a view to maintaining the spiritual quality of Fujisan and reducing the environmental load (reference information 10, page 53).

### ***Foot of the Mountain (Lower Slopes of the Mountain)***

#### (i) Encourage visits to component parts at the foot of the mountain

- To guide visitors to the component parts at the foot of the mountain by delineating pilgrimage routes on the lower slopes of the mountain.

#### (ii) Promote circular tours in the area at the foot of the mountain.

- To encourage visitors to make circular tours at the foot of Fujisan by developing model routes and providing guided tours of the component parts at the foot of the mountain and other tourist destinations in the surrounding area so that visitors can experience the charms of not only the higher mountain area but also the area at the foot of the mountain of Fujisan (reference information 11, page 55).
- To disseminate information through media, such as guidebooks and web pages: to provide information at the grass-roots level via local guides etc.; and to facilitate visitors' recognition and understanding of relationships among the component parts and the Outstanding Universal Value of the entire property. (Refer to Interpretation Strategy's reference information 4, page 77).

### **(3) Monitor measures and indicators**

To respond to changes in the existing state and to new issues, the effectiveness and sustainability of individual measures is to be evaluated and reviewed approximately every 5

years, starting from 2015, to achieve steady progress and improvement.

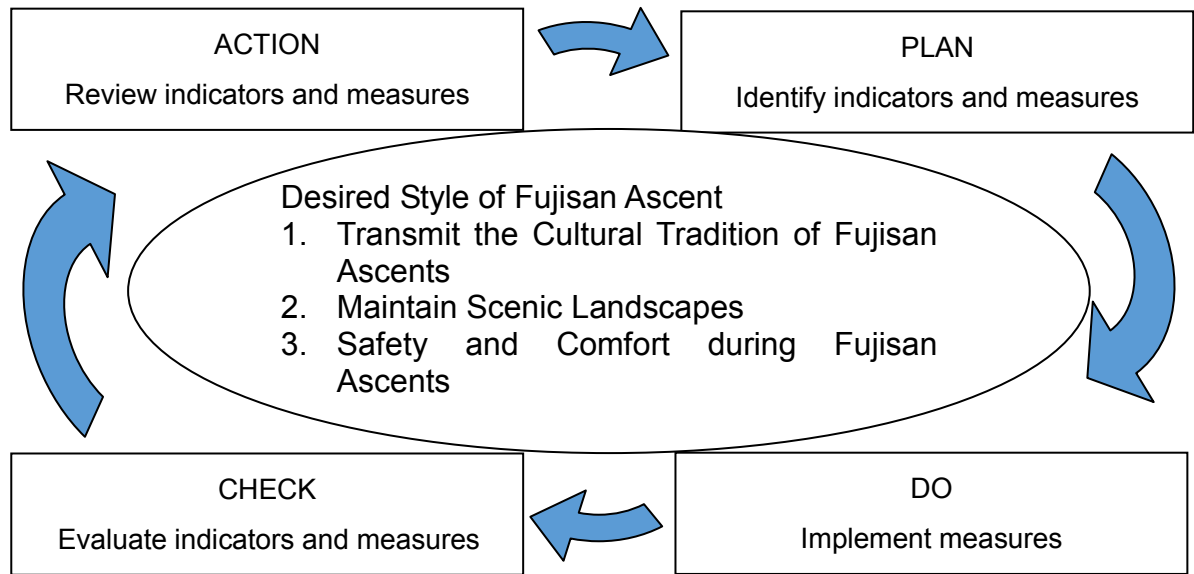


Figure 1 Framework for Visitor Management at Fujisan

## Reference Information

## Reference Information 1: Study of Carrying Capacities and Determination of Indicators

### • Summary

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture play a central role, sharing information with the Agency for Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of the Environment, in carrying out the survey of the dynamics of climbers and the perceptions of climbers for three years from 2015 to 2017 as part of the study centering on the carrying capacities of the upper access routes, in order to realize the “desired style of Fujisan ascents”.

By July 2018, under consultation with local stakeholders, several indicators and the desired standard levels for each indicator will be determined, including but not limited to the number of climbers, from the perspectives of (i) transmission of the cultural traditions of ascents originating from worship ascents in the 17th century to future generations, (ii) maintenance of scenic landscapes along the ascending routes and around the mountaintop, and (iii) safety and comfort of visitors who make ascents.

### • Actions already implemented

From 2015, with advice from experts on National Parks management etc., the following studies centering on “carrying capacities of the upper access routes” have been conducted.

#### (1) Study on the dynamics of climbers

At each starting point of the Fujinomiya, Gotemba, Subashiri, and Yoshida Ascending Routes, GPS data loggers were handed out to climbers and data of arrival time to the mountaintop and density of climbers, etc. Also, fixed-point cameras were installed at congestion points along the ascending routes and the status of congestion was recorded for different time slots.

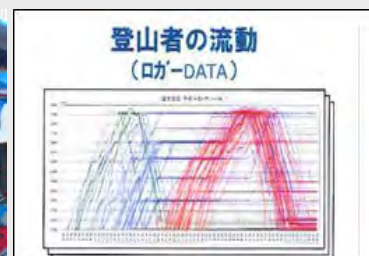
#### (2) Study on the perceptions of climbers

Questionnaire survey was conducted on climbers and other visitors, asking about satisfaction, tolerance about congestion, recognition and understanding of the 25 component parts as one whole, status of visitation to component parts, etc.

In addition, Web questionnaire survey was conducted for people other than climbers about congestion tolerance etc.

#### (3) Study on the status of congestion at toilets

At the toilet on the 7<sup>th</sup> Station of the Yoshida Descending Route, where an issue of congestion is identified, the waiting time and the number of people in queue were recorded.



Scenes from GPS logger survey and dynamics of climber recorded by GPS logger

### • Future actions

In the three years up to 2017, studies are to be continued and, through consultation with stakeholders, several indicators and the desired standard levels for each indicator will be selected, including but not limited to the number of climbers per day, from the perspectives of (i) transmission of the cultural traditions of ascents originating from

worship ascents in the 17th century to future generations, (ii) maintenance of scenic landscapes along the ascending routes and around the mountaintop, and (iii) safety and comfort of visitors who make ascents by July 2018.

#### <Indicative examples of indicators and standard levels>

The indicators and standard levels for each indicators to realize the “desired style of Fujisan ascents” will be selected by July 2018, after study is conducted for three years up to 2017. The indicative examples of the indicators and desired standard levels that are currently under discussion are shown below.

#### ◎Indicative examples of indicators

The indicative examples of the indicators to be selected to realize the “desired style of Fujisan ascent” from the perspectives of (i) transmission of cultural traditions of Fujisan ascents to future generations, (ii) maintenance of scenic landscapes, and (iii) safety and comfort of ascents are shown below.

Desired style of Fujisan ascent		Indicators (measurement method)	Standards	
Transmission of cultural traditions	Visitors can feel the sacredness and beauty of Fujisan.	Percentage of climbers who have felt the sacredness of Fujisan. (questionnaire survey) etc.	Fujinomiya	Indicative examples of standards are shown on next
			Gotemba	
			Subashiri	
			Yoshida	
Maintenance of scenic landscapes	Facilities for climbers such as mountain huts and disaster prevention facilities are in harmony with the natural environment.	Percentage of climbers who think the landscapes along the ascending routes are in harmony with the natural environment (questionnaire survey) etc.	Fujinomiya	
			Gotemba	
			Subashiri	
			Yoshida	
Safety and comfort of Fujisan ascent	Climbers can make safe and comfortable ascents.	Number of climbers per day (recording of the number of climbers with the counting device installed at the 8th Station) etc.	Fujinomiya	
			Gotemba	
			Subashiri	
			Yoshida	

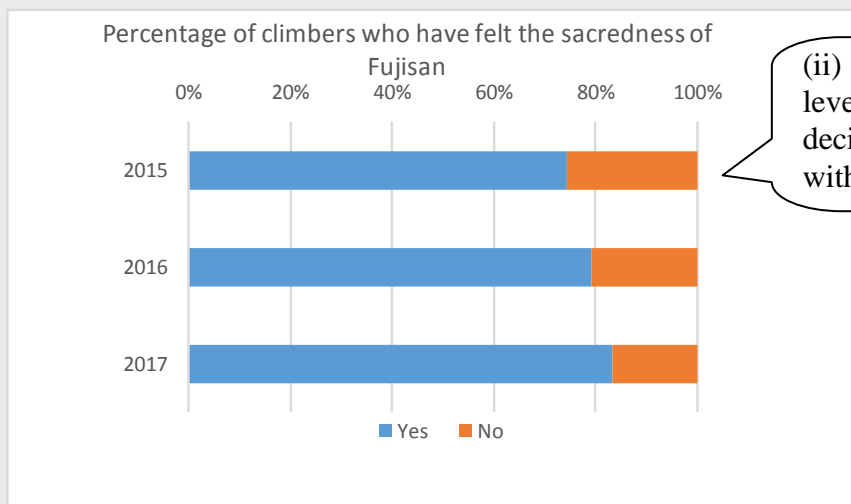


### ©Indicative examples of desired standard levels

The indicative examples of the desired standard levels for each indicator are shown below. The figures shown here are provided only for indication purposes and are not actual data.

#### (Example 1) Indicative example of the desired standard level concerning the “percentage of climbers who have felt the sacredness of Fujisan”

##### (i) Analysis of survey



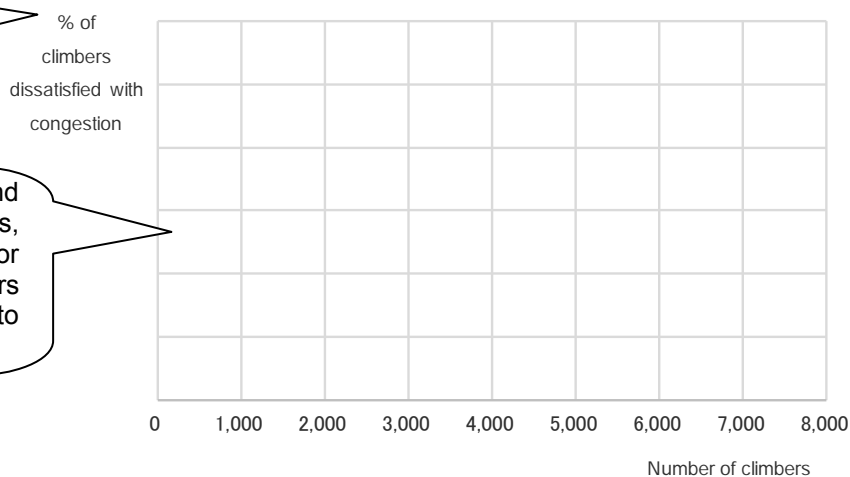
(ii) Desirable standard level (X %) is to be decided on, in consultation with stakeholders.

#### (Example 2) Indicative example of the desired standard level concerning the “number of climbers per day”

- (i) Items for the vertical axis (axis Y) have several options such as the percentage of climbers who are dissatisfied with congestion, the density, or the waiting time. Therefore, in deciding on the selection of the item for the vertical axis (axis Y), the correlation between the vertical axis (axis Y) and the number of climbers (axis X) are to be analyzed first based on the survey results.
- (ii) In consultation with stakeholders, the vertical axis (axis Y) is to be decided upon, in consideration of its correlation with the number of climbers (axis X).

For axis X, the density, the waiting time, etc. can be used.

(iii) Based on the survey results and in consultation with stakeholders, the desirable level for axis Y (for example, X percent of climbers dissatisfied with congestion) is to be decided on.



(iv) The value of axis X (number of climbers) is to be decided on.

## Reference Information 2: Encouragement of Ascents from the Foot of Fujisan

### • Summary

Visitors are encouraged to make ascents from the foot of Fujisan, starting from the route connecting Oshi villages including the Former House of the Togawa Family, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, and the starting point of the Yoshida Ascending Route, in order to improve the understanding and interest in the history of Fujisan ascents at Yoshida Entrance and heighten the motivation to pass on the World Heritage Fujisan to future generations.

### • Actions already implemented

Fujiyoshida City renovated the Nakano Chaya teahouse on the Yoshida Ascending Route that had been closed for a while, turning it into a guidance station and a resting hut. Civic volunteers operated a Fujisan resting spot at Umagaeshi during the summer climbing season, served water to visitors, and guided visitors around nearby areas. These activities led to the maintenance of the environment for people to make ascents from the foot of Fujisan. Information for "ascents from the foot of Fujisan" was provided through pamphlets and web sites.

A dilapidated mountain hut located before the Fifth Station of the Yoshida Ascending Route was removed. An explanatory sign introducing the history of the removed mountain hut was then installed to improve the understanding of the history of Fujisan ascents.



Nakano Chaya teahouse

Before



Fujisan resting spot

After



Dilapidated mountain hut



Hut removed and sign installed

### • Future actions

Visitors are continuously encouraged to "make ascents from the foot of Fujisan" by continuing the above-mentioned activities.

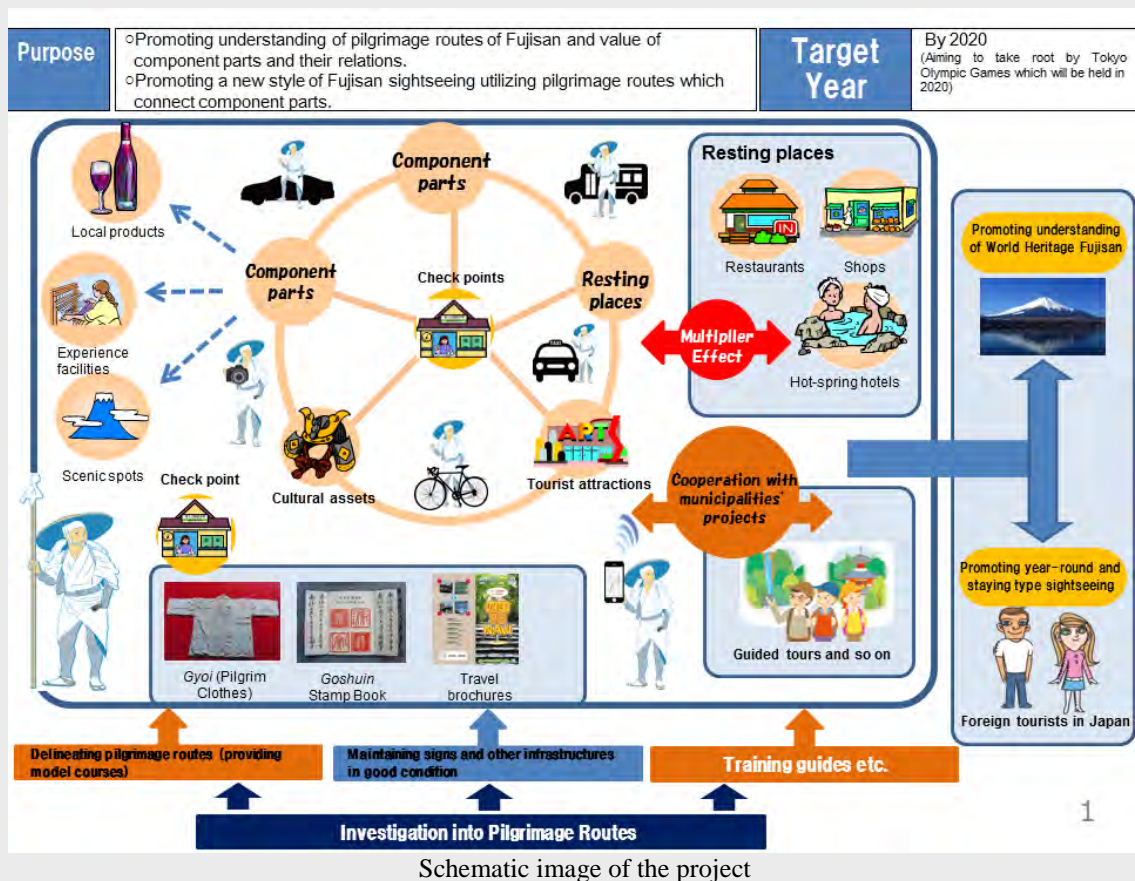
### Reference Information 3: Guidance of Climbers to the Component Parts at the Foot of the Mountain, Using Pilgrimage Routes

#### • Summary

In order for climbers and other visitors to understand the mutual relations among the component parts, various possibilities have been examined, including the designation of model courses etc. to encourage people to visit not only ascending routes but also the Shinto shrines at the mountain foot and spiritual places such as the Fuji Five Lakes, using the pilgrimage routes that have been identified or estimated, based on the results of the researches and studies concerning pilgrimage routes in the lower slopes of the mountain.

#### • Actions already implemented

In June 2015, an organization for the promotion of projects was set up, consisting of Yamanashi Prefecture, municipal governments, tourist organizations, etc. and the discussion toward the designation of model courses etc. started.



Schematic image of the project

#### • Future actions

The implementation of the monitor tours and field surveys will be conducted and the model courses will be designated. The training of tour guides etc. will be discussed, with a view to the establishment of circular tours of Fujisan as a standard style of Fujisan tourism, including the component parts at the mountain foot by 2010.



## Reference Information 4: Instruction to Avoid "Bullet Climbing"

### • Summary

An overnight ascent to the summit of Fujisan without having sufficient rest beforehand is called "bullet climbing". Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture submitted requests to the Japan Tourism Agency to give strict instructions to relevant organizations and groups about the avoidance of "bullet climbing" and also installed information boards asking visitors to avoid "bullet climbing" at the starting points of ascending routes in order to ensure the safety of climbers.

### • Actions already implemented

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture are requesting the Japan Tourism Agency, tourism organizations, and mountaineering organizations to give strict instructions that climbers must avoid "bullet climbing" before the summer climbing season every year. They are also spreading the message using pamphlets and other means and installing information boards at ascending routes to raise awareness. The Council for Proper Use of Fujisan (secretariat: the Hakone Natural Environment Office of the Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture) is also asking Fujisan visitors to allow for sufficient time in their web site, "Official Web Site for Mt. Fuji Climbing".



Awareness-Raising Sign



Lecture to relevant organizations

### • Future actions

Strict instruction will be continuously given to hikers to avoid dangerous "bullet climbing" and its risks are publicized.

## Reference Information 5: Information Provision at Climbing Starting Points for Safe and Comfortable Ascents and Awareness Raising for Good Manners

### • Summary

Information provision about necessary equipment and characteristics of ascending routes and awareness raising about good mountain-climbing manners such as bringing wastes back home are to be conducted in order to ensure safe and comfortable Fujisan ascents.

### • Actions already implemented

At the 5<sup>th</sup> Station of the ascending routes, information provision about the confirmation of necessary equipment and characteristics of ascending routes and awareness raising about good mountain-climbing manners such as bringing wastes back home are to be conducted by rangers of the Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture and the showing of video programmes.



Instruction by rangers etc.



Showing of videos

### • Future actions

Measures are to be implemented on a continual basis, with a view to promoting safe and comfortable Fujisan ascents and improving good manners.



## Reference Information 6: Standardization of Signs, Including Those along the Ascending Routes of Fujisan

### • Summary

To respond to the rapid increase in the number of visitors to Fujisan, people getting lost, deterioration of signs, and the increased number of non-Japanese visitors, the Fujisan Sign Liaison Council consisting of the Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipalities, tourism organizations, mountain hut unions, and other organizations was set up in 2009. The council developed "The General Guideline for Signs in Fujisan" in March 2010 and has been installing signs in compliance with this guideline.

### • Actions already implemented

Item	Content
Locations of signs	Ascending routes and descending routes (between 5 <sup>th</sup> station and summit)
Responsible agencies	(Yamanashi Prefecture) Ascending route: Development dept. Descending route: Tourist dept. (Shizuoka Prefecture) Ascending route: Civil engineering offices Descending route: Gotemba City and Oyama Town (Summit) <i>Ohachimeguri</i> circuit: Ministry of the Environment
Special features of signs	<p>&lt;Improvement on signs&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consistency in the English translations of place names; change from displaying ascending routes to displaying directions.</li> <li>Displaying distance and usual time on some signs.</li> <li>Color-coding of ascending routes.</li> <li>Introduction of a system that allows the identification of the location in case of rescue operation</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Measures for visitors from other countries&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-language (Japanese, English, Chinese, and Korean) and pictograms</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Consideration to good scenic landscapes&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brown sign boards in line with the preservation and management plan of Fujisan.</li> <li>Consistent design in Yamanashi and Shizuoka Prefectures.</li> <li>Improvement on landscapes through prevention of excessive installation of signs.</li> </ul>

## Color-coding of ascending routes

Blue: Fujinomiya Route  
Green: Gotemba Route  
Red: Subashiri Route  
Yellow: Yoshida Route



- Future actions

The managers of individual roads repair, improve, and install when necessary and as appropriate information signs at roads to provide information, ensure safety, and maintain comfortable hiking environment when necessary based on the established “General Guideline for Signs in Fujisan”, while sharing information and building consensus at the “Council for the Promotion of the Appropriate Use on Fujisan”.

## Reference Information 7: Collection and Treatment of Wastes on Fujisan

### • Summary

Along the roads in the surrounding area of the mountain foot of Fujisan and along the ascending routes, cleaning activities are conducted on a continual basis in an effort to reduce environmental loads and raise awareness for the conservation of Fujisan.

Also, as a measure to address the illegal waste dumping at the mountain foot of Fujisan, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities conduct patrols and other activities together for the prevention and early detection of illegal waste dumping and its expansion.

### • Actions already implemented

Wastes along the ascending routes are regularly collected by the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, private organizations, and volunteers. Also, as a successful result of calls to climbers for better manners and to visitors for cooperation in bringing wastes back home, the awareness of climbers and other visitors for the conservation of Fujisan has been enhanced, as is reflected in the decrease in the amount of wastes along the ascending routes.

Also, with regard to the illegal waste dumping that has been identified along the roads in the surrounding mountain-foot area of Fujisan, the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, etc. have stationed waste inspectors and installed surveillance cameras in an effort for the prevention and early detection of illegal waste dumping and its expansion as well as removing wastes when found.



Cleaning activities by volunteers



Installation of surveillance cameras as a measure to prevent illegal waste dumping

### • Future actions

Cleaning activities by related government organizations, private organizations, and volunteers are to be continued, awareness for conservation is to be enhanced, and efforts are to be made to promote the rules and manners. Also, measures for the surveillance of illegal waste dumping are to be strengthened.



## Reference Information 8: Implementation of Traffic Control (Alternative Transportation System) and Reevaluation of the Period of Traffic Control

### • Summary

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments have been implementing and expanding restrictions on private automobile traffic during the summer climbing season at the Fujisan Skyline (Fujinomiya ascending route), Fuji Azami Line (Subashiri ascending route), and Fuji Subaru Line (Yoshida ascending route) to ensure safe and smooth traffic without traffic congestion for visitors of Fujisan and to protect the environment of Fujisan.

### • Actions already implemented

The period of restriction is gradually extended to alleviate traffic congestion.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Fujisan Skyline* (Fujinomiya)	26 days	34 days	52 days	63 days	63 days
Fuji Azami Line (Subashiri)	26 days	34 days	37 days	40 days	47 days
Fuji Subaru Line (Yoshida)	15 days	15 days	31 days	53 days	53 days

※ Fujisan Skyline: In 2014 and 2015, traffic restriction was imposed throughout the mountain climbing period.

Before



Road-side parking occurred

After



No road-side parking

### • Future actions

Meetings of relevant personnel are held to determine periods of traffic control in the following year and other aspects based on effects of the traffic control in this year.

# Reference Information 9: Fujisan Conservation Donation (User Fee System)

## • Summary

An experimental user fee system was implemented in the summer of 2013 to protect the environment of Fujisan and ensure the safety of climbers. Since 2014 the full-fledged user fee system based on voluntary payment has been operated as "Fujisan Conservation Donation" to ask for the cooperation of visitors to generate funds for protecting the environment of Fujisan and ensuring the safety of climbers.

## • Results of implementation in 2015

Item	Yamanashi Prefecture	Shizuoka Prefecture
Purpose	Conservation of the environment of Fujisan and safety of climbers of Fujisan	
Target	Climbers who make ascents to the summit from the 5 <sup>th</sup> station	
Fee	Basic fee: 1,000 JPY/person	
Period	Official climbing season (i.e. from 1 July to 14 September on the Yamanashi Prefecture side)	Official climbing season (i.e. from 10 July to 10 September on the Shizuoka Prefecture side)
Collection method and time	On-site collection • Fuji Subaru Line (5 <sup>th</sup> Station): 24 hours/day	On-site collection • Fujinomiya, Gotemba, and Subashiri Ascending Routes (5 <sup>th</sup> Station): from
Raised fund	72,191 people; 71,041,820 JPY (including on-site payment of 70,646,820 JPY from 71,796 people)	43,792 people; 43,455,701 JPY (including on-site payment of 42,190,701 JPY from 42,527 people)

※Pilot programme in 2013 (10 days on an experimental basis)

Raised fund: 19,157,950 JPY in Yamanashi Pref.; 14,974,472 JPY in Shizuoka Pref.

※2014

Raised fund: 114,353,116 JPY from 116,184 people in Yamanashi Pref. (on-site payment of 113,497,116 JPY from 115,328 people)  
43,820,274 JPY from 43,312 people in Shizuoka Pref. (on-site payment of 42,928,274 JPY from 42,420 people)



Voluntary payment of Fujisan Conservation Donation at the Fifth Station



Gift badges as the reward of the payment (from left, Fujinomiya, Subashiri, Gotemba, and Yoshida Ascending Routes)



## &lt;Use&gt;

The fund raised through the Fujisan Conservation Donation is used for the replenishment of the financial source for new and existing projects that are implemented for the conservation of the environment of Fujisan, climbers' safety, and the interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan.

To be specific, funds were used for information provision for safe and comfortable Fujisan ascent and awareness raising for the promotion of good climbers' manners (reference information 5, page 46), repair of the guidance signs along the ascending routes (reference information 6, page 47), refurbishment of environmentally sensitive toilets (reference information 10, page 53), and distribution of helmets and dust-proof masks at mountain huts.



Helmets etc. that have been provided to a mountain hut with the financial support of the fund

- Future actions

The Fujisan Conservation Donation is to be continued to generate funds for starting new projects and expanding other projects for the protection of the environment of Fujisan higher than the Fifth Station, by implementing safety measures for climbers, and publicizing the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan. Specific fund allocation to projects is determined through discussions every year by determining up a project selection committee.

### Reference Information 10: Maintenance of Toilets on Fujisan

#### • Summary

In order to reduce the environmental loads on Fujisan, the Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, related organizations, and mountain huts had replaced all the toilets in the area from the 5<sup>th</sup> station to the summit with environmentally sensitive toilets by 2006. Under the difficult environmental conditions, the responsible operators have been taking care of them properly.

#### • Actions already implemented

In addition to the increasing number of climbers and other visitors, severe climatic and geographical conditions used to result in the insufficient availability or capacities of toilets, as a result of which human wastes discharged from the toilets were pointed out as an issue of adverse environmental impact in the past.

Therefore, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture set up a committee consisting of academic experts, relevant municipal governments, local stakeholders, etc. and carried out verification projects for human waste treatment, and started in 2002 to install public toilets at mountain huts, in consideration of locations and management requirements.

Shizuoka Prefecture had completed the replacement of toilets at all of the 24 mountain huts by 2005 and Yamanashi Prefecture had completed the replacement of toilets at all of the 18 mountain huts by 2006 with environmentally sensitive toilets that do not discharge human wastes.

Also, the Ministry of the Environment installed environmentally sensitive public toilets at three locations, including the summit of Fujisan and relevant municipal government installed public toilets at the 5<sup>th</sup> stations. As a result, the hygienic conditions of Fujisan has improved.



Before (in the 1990s near the 8<sup>th</sup> station)

Toilet papers discharged from toilets used to be infamously called “white rivers”.



All the toilets have been replaced with environmentally sensitive toilets (human waste issue has been solved.)

## &lt;Waste treatment methods of environmentally sensitive toilets&gt;

		
<b>Bio-toilet</b> Sawdust is used to stimulate microorganisms, which decompose human waste.	<b>Recycled Water Toilet</b> Water and oyster shells are put into the treatment cistern, and microorganisms from the shells decompose human waste. Treated water can be reused for flushing.	<b>Incinerator Toilet</b> Oil burners are used to incinerate human waste. No sludge is produced. Only a minimal level of ash is left.

## • Future actions

In order to meet the requirements of many climbers under the severe environmental conditions, the responsible operators of toilets continue to take care of the maintenance of toilets properly. In addition, now that ten years have passed since the installation of environmentally sensitive toilets, the Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, etc. are working to discuss methods of human waste treatment and maintenance requirements in order to ensure the appropriate management of the toilets.

## &lt;Process&gt;

Category FY	Short term (completed)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 or later
Installation of environmentally sensitive toilets	Completed by 2006					
Proper maintenance of environmentally sensitive toilets	→					
Examination of treatment methods and maintenance requirements		→				

## Reference Information 11: Fujisan Perimeter Walking Circuit

### • Summary

Concurring with the inscription of Fujisan on the World Heritage List, a map showing recommended routes such as a perimeter walking circuit around Fujisan is prepared so that visitors can enjoy walking around Fujisan while visiting component parts.

### • Actions already implemented

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities prepared maps showing routes such as a perimeter walking circuit around Fujisan so that visitors can enjoy walking around Fujisan. The route was named "Fujisan Perimeter Long Trail," and the provisional edition of the map was posted on the web site in June 2013.

Safety of the routes was later examined, and viewpoints of Fujisan were added to the map. The map was renamed as "Fujisan Perimeter Walking Circuit" as the final edition depicting the main perimeter route around Fujisan as well as other routes. The information was updated in February 2014.

Also in 2014, a social experiment was carried out with the aim of establishing a system for the sustainable management of "road-side landscapes" of Fujisan based on collaboration between local communities and road managing authorities. This experiment is to be continued from 2015 on.



### • Future actions

The map has been used for various purposes after the information was posted, such as the development of products by travel agencies and information printed in outdoor activity magazines. In coordination with the national government, NPOs, and other organizations, further use is to be facilitated by providing information actively to commercial magazines and by installing guide posts not only for Japanese tourists but also for international visitors and providing bicycle routes using trail routes.





# Overall Conservation Approach for the Upper Access Routes and Their Associated Huts and Tractor Routes

## 1 Purpose

The ascending routes taken by pilgrims and the mountain huts -- facilities meant to support climbers -- originate from the worship ascents (or “*Tohai*”), which were made as part of religious practice. Meanwhile, the tractor routes are indispensable for the operation of mountain huts and the transport of injured and sick people. Therefore, in order to maintain the “spiritual quality” and “aesthetic quality” that characterize Fujisan, comprehensive conservation and management should be promoted, with a focus on harmonious and mutually complementing relations between the ascending routes, mountain huts, and tractor routes.

## 2 Existing State

### (1) Ascending routes

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture are actively engaged in maintaining the ascending routes, making inspections of the ascending routes based on the “Practical Guidelines for the Patrol of Fujisan Ascending Routes”, and conducting repair and maintenance work, using local materials.

In addition, where man-made structures such as stone-fall protection works are installed or repaired, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture make efforts to integrate the shape and design of these structures with the surrounding scenic landscapes.

### (2) Mountain huts

Mountain huts are set up and operated by private companies with the permission of the Ministry of the Environment as part of the park project based on the Park Plan of the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan District) under the Natural Parks Law. With regard to the shape and design of the facilities and signs at the mountain huts, due consideration is to be given to scenic landscapes based on the Park Management Plan and the General Guidelines for Signs on Fujisan, etc.

### (3) Tractor routes

Tractor routes are the freight roads that have been used by the associations of mountain huts owners and operators to transport goods are necessary for the operation of mountain huts. In addition to the transportation of goods, they function as an important public lifeline,

facilitating the emergency transportation of injured or sick people.

Also, efforts have been made to control environmental impacts by minimizing the frequency of the operation of tractors.

### 3 Issues

Since the ascending routes and mountain huts originate from worship ascents as religious practice and tractor routes are indispensable for the operation of mountain huts etc., these three elements of Fujisan's infrastructure are closely related to one another.

Nevertheless, hardly any attempt has been made to operate these three elements in a complementary or mutually harmonious manner.

#### (1) Ascending routes

There are some places on Fujisan where the geological stability of the slope is low and erosion from rain, storms, and snowmelt is progressing. On the other hand, slopes made of robust lava are not likely to be affected by climbing.

Therefore, it is necessary to continue research into, and analysis of, the impact of erosion, and to take measures to enhance the efficacy of conservation measures that meet the specific geological conditions of individual erosion spots.

Further, it is necessary to select the materials and engineering methods of man-made structures such as stone-fall prevention walls, in a way that protects the ascending routes, while not damaging the atmosphere or appearance of Fujisan.

#### (2) Mountain huts

At the moment, efforts are being made to mitigate the negative impact of huts on Fujisan's scenery by working from the existing standards for the exterior appearance of facilities and signs. However, further measures to improve scenic landscapes are needed.

#### (3) Tractor routes

It is technically difficult to shift completely the mode of transportation from tractors to other options such as helicopters, due to Fujisan's severe climate conditions along with other factors. It is also difficult to change the paths of tractor routes or the color of tractors for safety reasons. Therefore, it is necessary to select appropriate materials and engineering methods from the perspectives of the natural environment, the sacred atmosphere, and the mountain's appearance from ascending routes.

## 4 Policies

To facilitate a harmonious and mutually-complementing relationship between the ascending routes, mountain huts, and tractor routes, the following two policies are set out: “To implement the Visitor Management Strategy” and “to select materials and engineering methods in consideration of scenic landscapes etc.”

### (1) To ensure the implementation of the Visitor Management Strategy

To ensure the implementation of measures set out in the Visitor Management Strategy, with the aim of promoting a “desired style of Fujisan ascent” that maintains the spirit of worship ascents, in order to control the impact of visitors on the ascending routes.

### (2) To select materials and engineering methods in consideration of scenic landscapes

To select appropriate materials and engineering methods in consideration of the natural environment, the sacred atmosphere, and Fujisan’s appearance from ascending routes at all times when maintenance work on the ascending routes is necessary.

## 5 Measures

### (1) To ensure the implementation of the Visitor Management Strategy

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture will play a central role, based on local consensus, in controlling visitor impact on the ascending routes by taking measures to mitigate the concentrations of visitors during specific periods.

### (2) To select materials and engineering methods in consideration of scenic landscapes

#### (i) *Ascending routes*

- Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture are to monitor constantly the points eroded by storms, rain, and snowmelt, along with signs of the impact of ascents, through patrols of the ascending routes. Also Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture are to improve the effectiveness of maintenance work by integrating best practices and appropriate materials and engineering methods into maintenance and repair work. (Reference information 1, page 62.)
- When man-made structure such as stone-fall prevention walls are to be installed or repaired, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture are to decide on the materials and engineering methods to be used, taking into consideration opinions of experts in

various fields to help mitigate the adverse impact of the appearance of man-made structures. (Reference information 2, page 64.)

*(ii) Mountain huts*

- Relevant stakeholders will work together to research and improve the existing state of the appearance of the mountain huts, signs, etc., in order to maintain the sacred atmosphere of the mountain and to enhance harmony between the huts and scenic landscapes. (Reference information 3, page 65.)

*(iii) Tractor routes*

- Relevant stakeholders will work together to research the existing state of tractor routes etc., and analyze the degree of their impact upon scenic landscapes.
- To continue consultation and discussion with regard to allowing relevant stakeholders to organize the effective operation of freight vehicles and the introduction of low-noise and low-emission vehicles so that their impact on the natural environment can be reduced and harmony with the scenic landscapes may be promoted.

## Reference Information



## Reference Information 1: Patrols of Ascending Routes

### • Summary

The officers of Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture are patrolling the ascending routes of Fujisan that are prefectural roads before and during the summer climbing season for the purpose of maintaining the ascending routes and ensure the safety of climbers.

The staff on patrol repair the ascending routes and signs on the spot if they find any damage to ensure the safety of climbers. If the damage cannot be repaired on the spot, provisional safety measures are taken so that they would not cause any inconveniences to climbers. The staff then immediately contact contractors to make arrangements for repair work.

### Guidelines for Patrolling Ascending Routes (excerpt)

#### 1 Information on patrolling Fujisan Ascending Routes

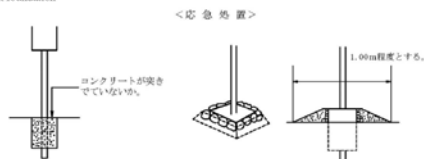
- (1) Patrol ascending routes based on the "Fujisan Ascending Routes Patrolling Guideline".
- (2) On encountering a dangerous situation, pay attention even when you are off the duty.
- (3) Always keep in mind a quick response to any situations. However, it is also important to consider your body condition. Please make sure not to overwork yourself.
- (4) Pay attention to sudden change of weather and weather forecast. Please make sure not to overwork yourself.
- (5) When working, make sure not to get injured. Also, make sure not to cause the rock falling, paying special attention.
- (6) Do not act on your own.

#### 2 Checking routes

- (1) Remove loose rocks on the routes.
- (2) Rocks on the roadside which might fall must be buried.
- (3) Spots dug by water must be buried.
- (4) Rolling stones which might fall must be buried.

#### 3 Checking Signs

##### 1) Check foundation



Check whether concrete is penetrating or not.  
Emergency Measures  
The width must be around 1.00 meters.

##### 2) Check whether the signs work properly

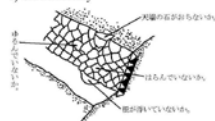
- (i) Check whether the sign turn around the other direction by wind, mischief, and so on.
- (ii) Check whether attaching fittings come loose or damaged.
- (iii) Check if the pole inclines or not.
- (iv) Check whether the paintings and signs are peeled off or not.

##### 3) Check if the sign is in the right spot or not

- (i) Check whether the sign exists on the right spot that is illustrated on a plan figure.
- (ii) Check if the signs fell down to mountain stream or were stolen.

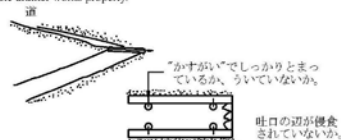
#### 4 Checking structure

##### 1) Check masonry



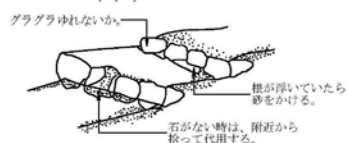
Check whether top stone is falling down or not.  
Check whether the structure of masonry comes loose.  
Check if the root appears on the surface or not.  
Check whether the masonry swells out.

##### 2) Check whether the drainer works properly.



Check whether the clamp holds properly.  
Check whether the spout is eroded or not.

##### 3) Check whether the staircases work properly.



Check whether the stone shakes.  
If there is no rock on the staircases, bring some rocks from nearby to use.  
If tree roots are coming out, cover them with sand.

##### 4) Check leading chain and rope fence

###### (i) Check the place of pole.



###### (ii) Check the chains and rope fence warp or not.



### • Actions already implemented

Since it was anticipated that climbers would increase after the inscription of Fujisan on the World Heritage List in 2013, the frequency of the ascending route patrols by officers of Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture has been increased since 2013. In particular at the Yoshida Ascending Route, which is used by many climbers, the frequency of the patrol of the ascending route has been increased since 2012, one year before inscription.



Patrols of ascending routes

### • Future actions

The maintenance and management of ascending routes are to be done basically by maintaining the current gravel roads with consideration to the natural environment and landscape. Patrols and repair works are to be implemented with increased frequency to ensure the safety of climbers.

#### <Process>

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 or later
Maintenance and repair of ascending routes						
Patrol of ascending routes						

## Reference Information 2: Maintenance of Structures such as Rockfall Protection walls

### • Summary

Necessary artificial structures such as rockfall protection walls are constructed to ensure the safety of climbers and to maintain ascending routes.

### • Actions already implemented

Artificial structures have been constructed, by adopting methods in consideration of scenic landscapes, such as painting them in harmony with the surrounding mountain textures. Even more effective visual harmonization methods are explored for future improvement in terms of consideration to scenic landscapes.

Further visual harmonization methods will be tested in consideration of opinions from landscape experts and others and the appropriate methods will be selected from the perspectives of feasibility, durability, etc. Questionnaire survey will also be carried out to hear opinions of climbers in an effort to find the ideal visual harmonization method.

### • Future actions

The results of test implementation etc. will be verified and efforts will be made to adopt visual harmonization methods that meet the specific conditions of the place where the artificial structure in question is installed.



An example of visual harmonization (greening of walls)

### <Process>

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 or later
Maintenance and repair of ascending routes and exploration of visual harmonization methods for artificial structures						
Maintenance and repair of ascending routes and test implementation of visual harmonization methods for artificial structures						
Verification of test implementation						
Maintenance and repair of ascending routes and implementation of visual harmonization of artificial structures						

### Reference Information 3: Maintenance of Mountain Huts.

#### • Summary

In order to maintain the spiritual and aesthetic qualities characteristic of Fujisan, the improvement of the exterior of mountain huts, signs, etc. are pursued.

#### • Actions already implemented

The “Fujisan Signage Stakeholders’ Liaison Council”, consisting of The Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, tourist associations, mountain hut associations, etc., has adopted the “General Guidelines for Signs on Fujisan” and promoted the improvement of signs in terms of color, display manners, etc. in accordance with the guidelines.

Also, with regard to the exterior appearance of mountain huts, it should be noted that many of them retain the atmosphere of their origin, rock caves, in their retention walls.

In addition, explanation is provided about the origins of mountain huts and religious elements such as the household altars inside the huts, with a view to showing the role of mountain huts as religious centers.

With regard to the landscapes along the Yoshida Ascending Route, where many mountain huts are located, Yamanashi Prefecture has set up a committee consisting of experts in cultural properties, architecture, etc. and started the discussion toward the development of “visual harmonization guidelines” for mountain huts, in order to develop landscapes compatible with “sacredness” and “beauty” in the future.

#### • Future actions

The relevant stakeholders work together to improve the exterior appearance of mountain huts, signs, etc.

In particular, for the Yoshida Ascending Route, where many mountain huts exist, “visual harmonization guidelines” will be developed and consultation will be continued with the relevant stakeholders such as mountain hut associations toward the realization of the exterior appearance of mountain huts compatible with “sacredness” and “beauty”.



Exterior appearance of a mountain hut that retains the atmosphere of a rock cave



Household altar inside a mountain hut



Signboard explaining about the origins of mountain huts etc.





# Interpretation Strategy

## 1 Purpose

In order to ensure that visitors can easily perceive and understand each of the component parts as part of the whole property or part of the pilgrimage routes in the upper and lower mountain slopes, the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of Fujisan should be passed on to future generations; for this purpose, interpretation will be made of the relationships between individual component parts based on the outcomes of research and study on the delineation of the pilgrimage routes and pertinent information will be provided regarding conservation.

## 2 Existing State

Because currently there are few interpretation tools to present a clear relationships between the different component parts, visitors must gather information pertaining to the inter-relationships between the component parts themselves. A significant amount of time and effort to build up an understanding of the entire property.

“Fujisan World Heritage Centers” are currently being built in Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture. Organizations are also being established in these prefectures to operate them as central facilities that promote interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, provide information about conservation measures, and conduct research and study.

## 3 Issues

It is necessary to use effective methods of interpretation, such as publishing and distributing informative materials, to help visitors easily recognize and understand the relationships between the component parts. Other methods include the installation of signboards and road signs to guide visitors to pilgrimage routes in the lower mountain slopes.

It is also important to establish a system for research, study, and capacity building, in which the “Fujisan World Heritage Centers” play a central role in these aims in coordination with museums and relevant municipal governments and also to put in place a system to facilitate the recognition and understanding of visitors, by incorporating the outcomes of research and study, in coordination with relevant facilities such as the Mount Fuji Research Institute (Yamanashi Prefectural Government) and various museums.

## 4 Policies

The following two policies are set out: “promotion of research and study and feedback of their outcomes” and “transmission of OUV and appropriate interpretation”.

### (1) Promotion of research and study and feedback of their outcomes

#### (i) *Implementation of research and study*

Research and study on Fujisan will be promoted, centering on “Fujisan World Heritage Centers”, in coordination with museums and relevant municipal governments.

#### (ii) *Feedback of the outcomes of research and study*

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture accumulate the outcomes of research and study systematically and make use of them for presentation and interpretation.

### (2) Transmission of OUV and appropriate interpretation

#### (i) *Contents*

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture play a central role in conveying the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and providing pertinent information concerning conservation measures.

#### (ii) *Establishment of a system for interpretation and human resources development*

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture proceed with the construction of “Fujisan World Heritage Centers” and the establishment of organizations to operate them as central facilities for interpretation. They will also develop locally-rooted human resources, such as “World Heritage guides”, in coordination with relevant municipal governments.

#### (iii) *Methods*

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture play the central role in developing effective interpretation methods, with respect to both hardware and software, that are consistent with the aforementioned policies.

## 5 Measures

### (1) Promotion of research and study and feedback of their outcomes

#### (i) *Implementation of research and study*

- Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture in coordination with museums and art museums in both prefectures and relevant municipal governments will establish the system for research and study, centering on “Fujisan World Heritage Centers”, so that

comprehensive research and study can be made, including the delineation of pilgrimage routes, and promote the development of research and study plans and interdisciplinary research and study within the context of a long-term vision (reference information 1, page 72).

- Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments will conduct surveys to evaluate visitor awareness and to understand the extent of visitor recognition and understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan.

(ii) *Feedback of the outcomes of research and study*

- Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture promote the accumulation and use of the collected documents and the outcomes of research and study through the exploration of the possibility of building a database of the outcomes of research and study.

## (2) Transmission of OUV and appropriate interpretation

(i) *Contents*

a. *Transmission of OUV*

Visitors will be guided not only to the upper mountain area but also to the component parts at the foot of the mountain by promoting visitors' recognition and understanding about the relationships between the component parts, which will be further clarified as a result of the ongoing work to identify the pilgrimage routes and by explaining that it was interactions between the nature (i.e. Fujisan) and people that gave rise to a unique form of worship and inspired excellent and diverse works of art, paying attention to the style of, and historical changes in Fujisan worship.

b. *Conservation measures*

Information will be provided about the degree of congestion at each ascending route and the state of mountain hut reservations. People will be discouraged from attempting "bullet climbing" (night-time ascents without sufficient rest before climbing). Information for safe climbing will be provided regarding the appropriate climbing gear and other matters that climbers should keep in mind. Measures would be taken to raise public awareness about good climbing manners, such as carrying out garbage (reference information 2, page 75).

To facilitate people's understanding for the conservation of Fujisan, information will be disseminated regarding the efforts made by mountain huts, such as the use of toilets with a low environmental impact; activities by local governments and NPOs, such as cleaning; and laws and rules for the conservation of Fujisan.

(ii) *Establishment of a system for interpretation and human resources development*

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture construct "Fujisan World Heritage Centers"

as core facilities for interpretation, where staff are stationed in charge of operating projects and activities of “Fujisan World Heritage Centers”. Also, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture provide the interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value and pertinent information regarding conservation measures in coordination with relevant facilities such as museums in Yamanashi and Shizuoka Prefectures. They will develop locally-rooted human resources, such as “World Heritage guides”, in coordination with relevant municipal governments (reference information 3, page 76).

### *(iii) Methods*

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture play a central role in making brochures and other informative materials available that illustrate the relationships among the component parts (reference information 4, page 77) and in organizing lectures and seminars in coordination with school education, such as Fujisan learning and “kids’ study programmes” (reference information 5 and 6, pages 78 and 79). Also, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture organize special exhibitions and academic seminars at “Fujisan World Heritage Centers”, museums, art museums, etc., and plan and provide model routes to guide visitors to the component parts at the foot of the mountain (reference information 3 of the visitor management strategy, page 44).

## Reference Information



## Reference Information 1: Construction of “Fujisan World Heritage Center”

### • Summary

The Fujisan World Heritage Centers are being constructed to be used as a base of the comprehensive conservation and management of Fujisan and to respond to the needs of many visitors by providing information about the nature, history, and culture of Fujisan as well as tourist attractions in nearby areas.

Also, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities jointly construct a system to welcome visitors around Fujisan.

### • Actions already implemented

Progress of the Construction of “Fujisan World Heritage Centers”

FY	Yamanashi Prefecture	Shizuoka Prefecture
2011	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of the basic concept preparation committee</li> <li>Development of the basic concept</li> </ul>
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of the construction discussion committee</li> <li>Selection of the construction site (within the precinct of the existing Yamanashi Prefecture Fuji Visitor Center at Funatsu, Fujikawaguchiko Town)</li> <li>Development of the basic construction plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of the basic plan</li> </ul>
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exhibit design and construction design</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selection of the construction site (Miya Town, Fujinomiya City)</li> <li>Development of the detailed exhibit plan</li> </ul>
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction and exhibit design, construction work, manufacturing of exhibits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic design and detailed design</li> </ul>
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction work, manufacturing and installation of exhibits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Installation of exhibits</li> </ul>

Overview of “Fujisan World Heritage Centers”

	Yamanashi Prefecture	Shizuoka Prefecture
Location	Funatsu, Fujikawaguchiko Town To be constructed as an extension to the existing Fuji Visitor Center in its southern precinct	Miya Town, Fujinomiya City To be newly constructed in and around the existing open space
Size	Area: approx. 27,600 m <sup>2</sup> Construction area: approx. 4,330 m <sup>2</sup> Total floor area: approx. 500 m <sup>2</sup> ※Fuji Visitor Center (existing) Total floor area: approx. 1,671 m <sup>2</sup>	Area: approx. 7,000 m <sup>2</sup> Construction area: approx. 6,200 m <sup>2</sup> Total floor area: approx. 3,600 m <sup>2</sup>
Project cost	Approx. 1.5 billion JPY (including a construction cost of 930 million JPY and an exhibit installation cost of 460 million JPY)	Approx. 4.3 billion JPY (including a construction cost of 3.1 billion JPY and an exhibition installation cost of 1 billion JPY)
Facilities	As planned in the detailed design Exhibition room: 824.49 m <sup>2</sup> Library: 72.36 m <sup>2</sup> Multi-purpose hall: 47.24 m <sup>2</sup> Meeting rooms: 52.61 m <sup>2</sup> etc. ※Fuji Visitor Center (existing) Exhibition room: 470 m <sup>2</sup>	As planned in the detailed design Permanent exhibition room: 957 m <sup>2</sup> Special exhibition room: 128 m <sup>2</sup> Library: 59 m <sup>2</sup> Seminar room: 76 m <sup>2</sup> Video theater: 93 m <sup>2</sup> Storage rooms: 76 m <sup>2</sup> etc.

## • Future actions

Aiming to open the center in Yamanashi Prefecture in July 2016 and to complete the construction of the center in Shizuoka Prefecture by the end of October 2017, the construction of the building and the manufacturing of exhibits are in progress and the management system and specific operations are to be determined in time. In addition, the recruitment of staff who will run the projects and programmes of the centers and the establishment of mechanism for research and study centering on Fujisan World Heritage Centers are done in coordination with relevant municipalities.

### Schedule

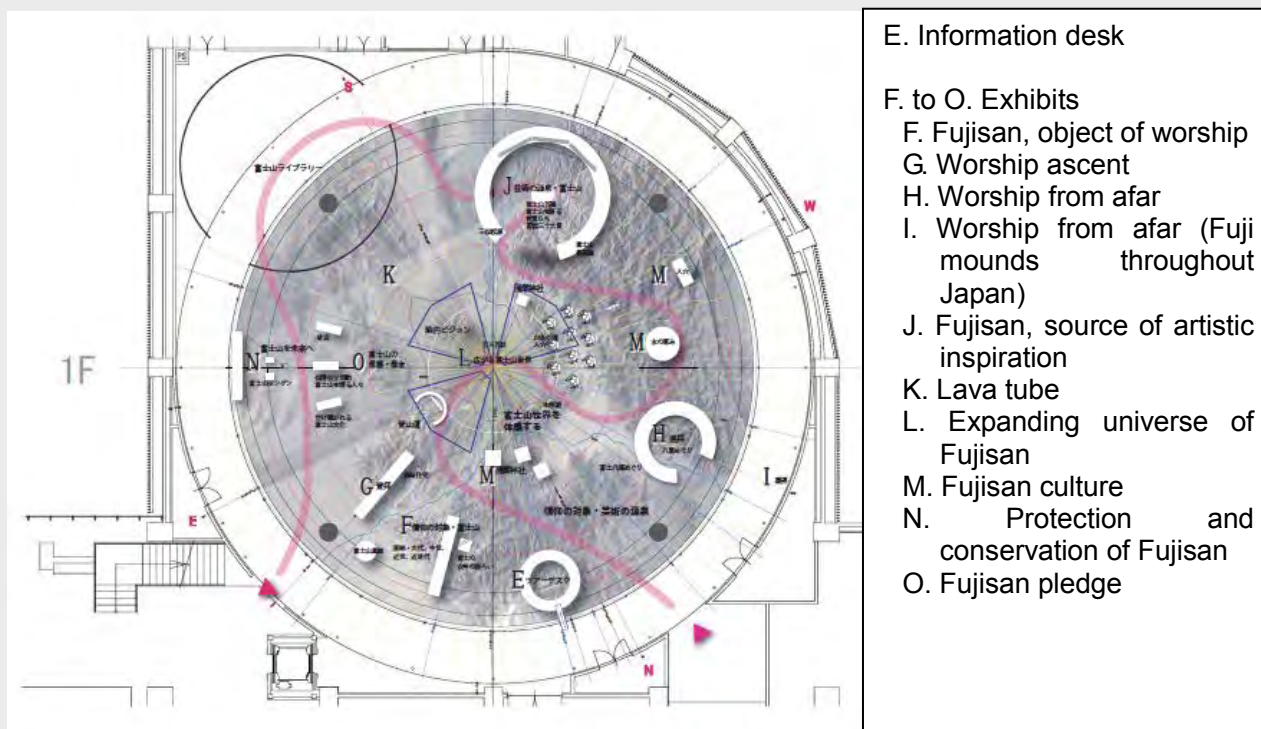
FY	Yamanashi Prefecture	Shizuoka Prefecture
2016	Opening	Construction, exterior works, manufacturing and installation of exhibits
2017	--	Completion

### <Visual Image of Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan World Heritage Center>



### <Visual Image of Exhibits at Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan World Heritage Center>

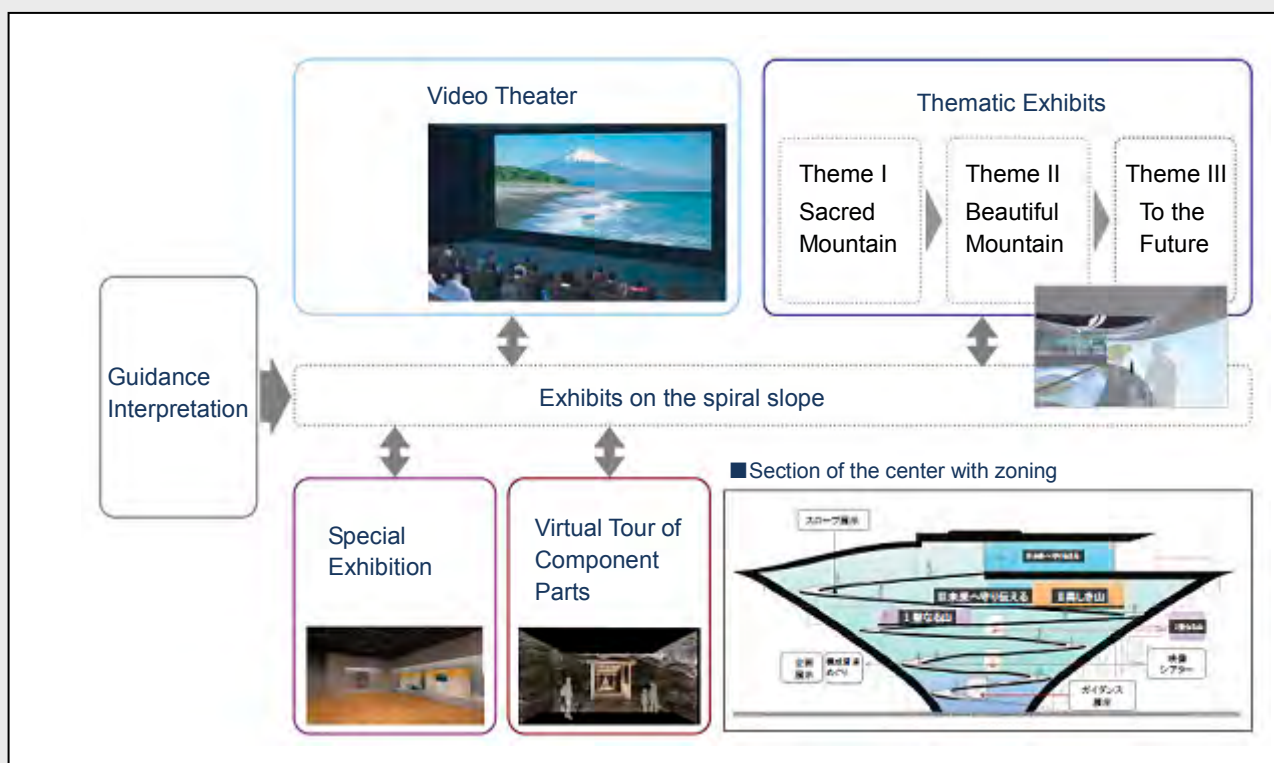
Exhibits are structured with the intention of interpreting the relationships between the component parts.



<Visual Image of Fujisan World Heritage Center (provisional name) (Shizuoka Prefecture)>



<Visual Image of the Exhibits of Fujisan World Heritage Center (provisional name) (Shizuoka Prefecture)>



## Reference Information 2: Information for Safe and Comfortable Climbing

### • Summary

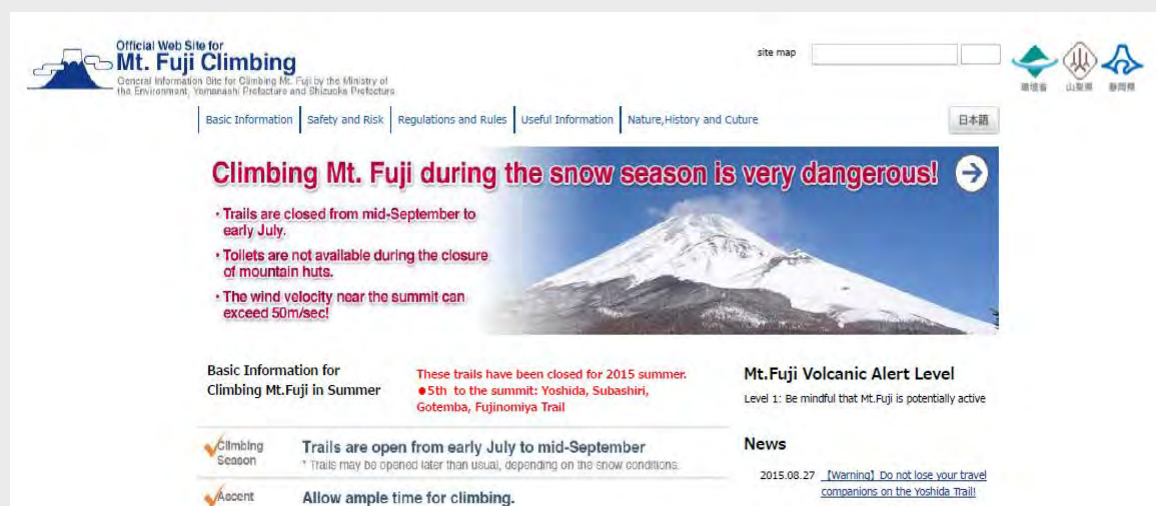
The Council for the Promotion of the Proper Use of Mt. Fuji (secretariat: Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture) has been promoting the proper uses of Fujisan, which is designated as a National Park since the council was set up in February 2011 (as an expansion of the Fujisan Sign Liaison Council). The Council started a mobile web site, "Official Web Site for Mt. Fuji Climbing", in June 2013, in order to provide information to promote safe climbing of Fujisan.

### • Actions already implemented

Recent problems of climbing on Fujisan are so-called "bullet climbing" by those who start climbing at night without sleeping and make descents after watching the sunrise at the mountain top. Lightly dressed and equipped climbers can become sick or get injured during the ascent. As the inscription of Fujisan on the World Heritage List might result in further increase in the number of climbers and the congestion at the mountaintop in the weekends and holidays, information useful for climbers in the preparation stage, pre-climbing stage, and in the climbing stage is provided at the Official Web Site for Mt. Fuji Climbing (launched in June 2013) in order to facilitate and promote safe ascents of Fujisan based on appropriate climbing plans that allow ample time.

### • Future actions

The above-mentioned official web site is providing information about the conditions of ascending routes, basic equipment for Fujisan ascent, safety information, risks, regulations and rules, and real-time information such as weather conditions. The web site will be improved to contain more information that meets visitors' needs.



Official Web Site for Mt. Fuji Climbing



### Reference Information 3: Training and Mobilization of World Heritage Guides

#### • Summary

"World Heritage Guides", who can guide visitors, interpreting the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage, "Fujisan", and explaining about the proper conservation and management, have been trained through training programs since 2012.

#### • Actions already implemented

The World Heritage Guide Training Program is offered to volunteer guides who are working in Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture (nature, tourism, and foreign language) and those who have the intention of working as World Heritage guides. As of the end of September 2015, 190 people have completed the program. They are working as guides for visitors at different component parts and nearby facilities.

In Yamanashi Prefecture, 47 people have completed the program as of the end of September 2015. They are working as guides for visitors at the Yamanashi Prefecture Fuji Visitor Center.

Number of world heritage guides trained in the past few years

FY	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Number of people who completed the guide training course	71	77	74	15 (at the end of September)	237



Seminar



Field visit

#### • Future actions

"World Heritage Guides" are to be trained to interpret the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan to visitors. Activities of "World Heritage Guides" such as guiding visitors at individual component parts are also to be promoted in cooperation with liaison organizations of relevant municipalities.

Also, at "Fujisan World Heritage Centers" in Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, information about the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is to be provided and awareness raising for its conservation is to be implemented.



## Reference Information 4: Publication and Utilization of Pamphlets

### • Summary

Pamphlets and brochures are prepared to provide information about mutual relationships between the component parts based on the research and study on pilgrimage routes, the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, and conservation efforts, so that visitors can easily recognize and understand the mutual relations between the component parts.

### • Actions already implemented

The Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council prepared multi-language pamphlets and brochures in Japanese, English, and other languages based on the results of research and survey on pilgrimage routes as current at March 2015 and have been distributing them at the 5<sup>th</sup> stations and other places, using them at lectures, seminars, etc. and posting them on the web sites.



### • Future actions

The pamphlets and brochures that have been prepared so far continue to be distributed at the 5<sup>th</sup> stations and other places, used at lectures, seminars, etc., and posted on the web site, with a view to deepening the understanding of visitors about the mutual relationships between the component parts, the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, and conservation efforts.

In addition, they will be updated based on the results of future research and study on pilgrimage routes etc.

## Reference Information 5: Visiting Lectures and Seminars

### • Summary

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture give visiting lectures in order to explain the nature and culture of Fujisan, basic knowledge of World Heritage, and efforts that have been made for inscription on the World Heritage, to enhance the understanding of and interest in Fujisan, and to build up the mood for passing on the World Heritage, Fujisan, to future generations.

### • Actions already implemented

Lecturers have been given by staff of Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture at elementary schools, junior highs, and high schools and, upon request, at various organization.

Number of visiting lectures and participants in the past few years

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Kindergarten, elementary school, junior high, and high school	43 times / 4,005 people	36 times / 5,188 people	59 times / 6,693 people	47 times / 5,013 people
Adults	36 times / 2,191 people	60 times / 3,576 people	82 times / 4,229 people	45 times / 2,028 people
Total	79 times / 6,196 people	96 times / 8,764 people	141 times / 10,922 people	92 times / 7,041 people



Scenes of visiting lectures

### • Future actions

Staff of prefectural governments will continue to visit elementary schools, junior high schools, high schools, local communities, and companies to give lectures for students and citizens in order to improve their understanding of and interest in Fujisan and encourage them to pass on the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan to future generations.

## Reference Information 6: “Fuji no Kuni” Kids’ Study Program

### • Summary

The Certified NPO, National Council on Mt. Fuji World Heritage, and Yamanashi and Shizuoka Prefectures are promoting programmes in which the masterpiece of *ukiyo-e* woodblock print, “Thirty-six Views of Mount Fuji”, is used in order for students to understand the cultural value of Fujisan and develop attitudes to “cherish Fujisan, hometown, and Japan”.



Textbook



DVD containing educational materials

### • Actions already implemented

In 2012, model classes were held in elementary schools in Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Tokyo. Based on the aforementioned model classes, teaching materials for 6<sup>th</sup> grade social study class were made. In 2013, the teaching materials were distributed to all elementary schools in Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and the Chuo ward of Tokyo. Teaching materials were also distributed to all elementary schools in Sumida, Taito, and Shibuya wards of Tokyo in 2014. Furthermore efforts to improve the programme quality have been made, such as the revision of the teaching materials for easier use in 2015.



School children learning in a lecture

### • Future actions

The efforts for better quality of the program are to be continued, for example by making revisions to the teaching materials for easier use in classes. In addition, the further use of the programme in Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and other places in Japan is to be promoted.





# Risk Management Strategy

## 1 Purpose

To protect the component parts of the World Heritage property as well as the lives and the property of visitors and residents from disasters such as volcanic eruptions, storms, floods, landslides, and fires.

## 2 Existing State

In its evaluation report, ICOMOS noted that there is no disaster plan for Fujisan. However, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and the relevant municipal governments did already have the “regional disaster prevention plan” when the nomination dossier was submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. This plan included disaster prevention, emergency disaster response, recovery, and reconstruction, from the pre-disaster stage through to the disaster and post-disaster stages, to protect the lives and property of residents. The prefectures also conduct disaster prevention drills on an ongoing basis.

In addition to this “regional disaster prevention plan”, the Agency for Cultural Affairs has established the “Disaster Prevention Plan the Cultural Properties”, which pertains to the cultural properties constituting the World Heritage property. Shizuoka Prefecture and relevant municipal governments within Yamanashi Prefecture, in coordination with Yamanashi Prefecture, additionally published the “Cultural Properties Disaster Prevention Manual”. Based on the Plan and Manual, the relevant municipal governments and related organizations within the two prefectures have been implementing measures to prevent disasters, recover from disasters, and ensure the protection of lives and physical safety of visitors at interpretation facilities etc.

### (1) Measures to respond to volcanic eruption

As measures for responding to the eruption of Fujisan, the “Basic Framework of Volcano Wide-Area Disaster Countermeasures for Mt. Fuji” was drawn up in 2006 by the Central Disaster Management Council, which consists of all of Japan’s ministers, including the Prime Minister, as well as academic experts. Based on the “Report of the Committee for the Discussion of the Mt. Fuji Hazard Map”, which was published in 2004, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and the relevant municipal governments have added a “volcano disaster prevention plan for Mt. Fuji”, which mainly addresses evacuation measures in case of the eruption of Fujisan, to the “regional disaster prevention plan”.

Furthermore, in February 2014, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, etc. published the “Wide-Area Evacuation Plan



for the Mt. Fuji Volcano”, setting out basic evacuation principles such as the area where evacuation is needed, the number of people who need to be evacuated, evacuation destinations, and staged evacuation procedures. In March 2015, measures for the smooth evacuation of residents etc. from a wide area, including information sharing, wide-area evacuation, and traffic control, were identified and added to enhance the plan.

In October 2014, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture and Kanagawa Prefecture conducted joint disaster prevention drills of the simulated response and coordination procedures needed in case of the eruption of Mt. Fuji. In the summer of 2015, climbers were trained in safety measures in coordination with tourist companies, mountain hut associations, etc. The plan will be enhanced by training drills etc. with a view to improving safety and ensuring people’s peace of mind.

## (2) Responses to storms, floods, landslides, earthquakes, fires.

The “Regional Disaster Prevention Plan” sets out disaster prevention measures for different types of disaster, including storms, floods, earthquakes, and large-scale fires. Disaster prevention drills have been conducted on an ongoing basis.

## 3 Issues

Measures to ensure the protection of lives and physical safety of visitors need to be enhanced. Measures for conserving component parts of Fujisan require review and strengthening.

## 4 Policies

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and the relevant municipal governments play a central role in increasing the visitor awareness of the regional disaster prevention plan. In addition, the relevant organizations will work together to review plans for conserving individual component parts of Fujisan to strengthen disaster-prevention measures.

## 5 Measures

### (1) Volcanic eruption and associated disasters

Based on the “Wide-Area Evacuation Plan for the Mt. Fuji Volcano” published in February 2014, relevant plans are to be validated based on the lessons learned during previous disaster-prevention drills. This will allow the population targeted for evacuation to be evacuated as smoothly as possible if a volcanic eruption appears imminent.

Since the eruption of Mt. Ontake (3,067 m), on the border between Nagano Prefecture and Gifu Prefecture on 27 September 2014, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture have been examining the information provided to climbers, in addition to the evacuation routes, requirements for evacuation facilities, and ways to raise awareness among people planning to make ascents (from the perspective of ensuring the safety of climbers in case of a sudden eruption etc). Future discussions will be led by the Mt. Fuji Volcano Disaster Prevention Council, and the results will be fed back to the “Wide-Area Evacuation Plan for the Mt. Fuji Volcano” (reference information 1 and 2, pages 86 and 90).

In addition, the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture will work together to develop the “Emergency Disaster Damage Reduction Plan for the Eruption of Mt. Fuji”. The Plan will mitigate damage from landslide disasters, resulting from an eruption of Mt. Fuji, to infrastructure, lifelines, etc., and will support broad evacuation efforts. Furthermore, equipment will be installed, and the monitoring mechanism enhanced, to identify early signs of an eruption for ensuring prompt emergency damage-mitigation measures.

## (2) Landslides and stone falls

### *(i) Construction of facilities to prevent erosion-caused disasters*

In the “Osawa Kuzure” erosion area, measures to control erosion and prevent the collapse of mountain slopes are to be taken together with the construction of sediment-control dams and sand-retention fields at the foot of the mountain of Fujisan in order to prevent debris-flow disasters, while taking consideration of the scenic landscape (reference information 3, page 91).

### *(ii) Landslides and stone falls*

To prevent erosion, the cutting of trees etc. is restricted; and to protect climbers and visitors from stone falls etc., facilities such as training levees, protection walls, and protection fences are to be installed, in consideration of the scenic landscape.

## (3) Earthquakes

Based on the “Shizuoka Prefecture Action Programme 2013 for Countermeasures against Earthquakes and Tsunamis”, measures against earthquakes and tsunamis are to be improved in terms of both hardware and software.

Based on the regional disaster prevention plan, countermeasures against earthquakes are to be promoted.

## (4) Fires

### (i) *Mountain fires*

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture conduct awareness-raising campaigns to prevent mountain fires in coordination with relevant municipal governments and other organizations.

### (ii) *Prescribed fires*

Prescribed fires are necessary to eradicate harmful insects and prevent wild fires. When prescribed fires are set, the safety of workers must be ensured and the spread of fire is to be prevented based on good practice guidelines and the safety measures manual (reference information 4, page 92).

## (5) Safety of visitors in the mountain area

Information will be provided to visitors and climbers by installing radio equipment and loudspeakers in the mountain huts, and the 5th Station, and pamphlets will be distributed to raise the awareness of visitors and climbers and ensure the safety of visitors to the mountain area (reference information 5, page 93).

## (6) Disaster affecting the component parts at the foot of the mountain

Measures to prevent disaster, recover buildings designated as Cultural Properties, and ensure the safety of the people visiting them are to be taken based on the “Disaster Prevention Plan for Cultural Properties” of the Agency for Cultural Affairs and the “Cultural Properties Disaster Prevention Manual”, etc. (reference information 6, page 94).

## Reference Information

## Reference Information 1: Volcanic Disaster Countermeasures for Fujisan

### • Summary

The “Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Management Council”, consisting of the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, other municipal governments, volcano experts, and relevant organizations, was set up in June 2012 in order to discuss comprehensive evacuation measures in case of the eruption of Fujisan and other matters jointly. It promotes the establishment of a disaster prevention system for volcanic disasters and contributes to raising awareness of local people etc. for disaster prevention.

Within the Council, prefectural core groups, three-prefecture core group, and prefectural joint secretariat are established (see the figure on next page). At the prefectural core groups, matters to be discussed at each prefecture are considered by member departments and organizations. At the three-prefecture core group, all the core groups of the three prefectures gather together when needed for confirmation or coordination about overarching policies. At the joint secretariat of the prefectural core groups, the secretariats of individual prefectures put together the results of discussions at the individual groups and make necessary coordination.

In case that the volcanic activities of Fujisan become active, residents and other people in wide areas need to be evacuated. Therefore, the Council has a role to play in taking measures to address volcanic disasters over a wide area, by ensuring the coordination and information sharing among member organizations and building consensus and making necessary coordination about disaster prevention measures, including wide-area evacuation, in light of the opinions of volcano experts etc. in preparation of the implementation of countermeasures that cover a wide area.

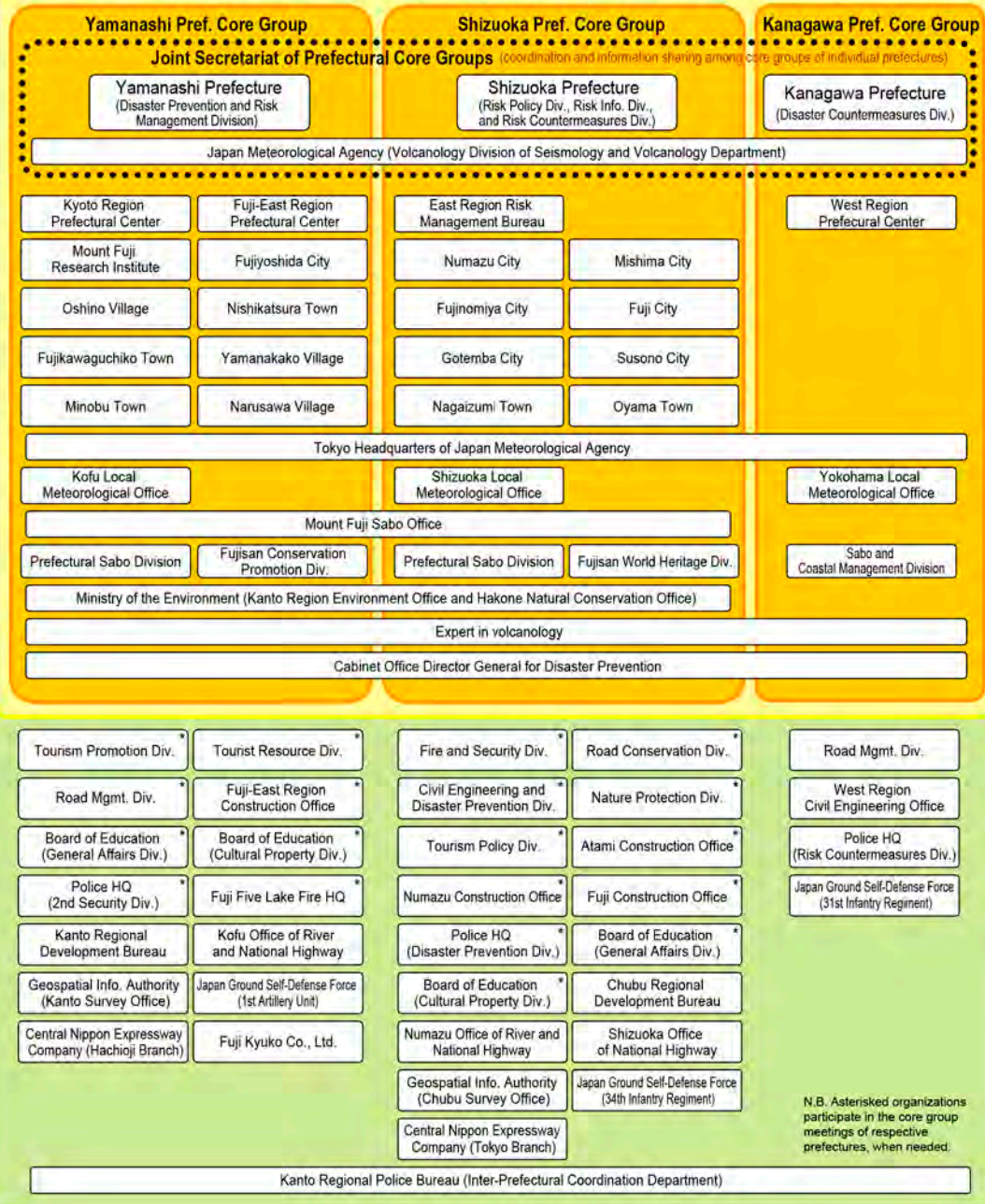


### Mt Fuji Volcanic Disaster Countermeasures Council (director level)

The system to jointly discuss measures to prevent volcano disasters including evaluation in the event of an eruption (basic plan for disaster prevention)

#### Three-Prefecture Core Group (officer level)

Members who are substantially involved in specifying the timing of evacuation and areas of evacuation (guidelines for the volcano disaster prevention system)



- Actions already implemented

The “Wide-area Evacuation Plan for the Eruption of Mt. Fuji” provides evacuation plans consisting of specific information, such as who needs to be evacuated when from where to where, based on different types of volcanic phenomenon. Basically, in case of lava flow (generation of crater, pyroclastic flow, large volcanic ejecta, and lava flow), people are evacuated over a wide area to outside the “Danger Area” (area to be evacuated from); in case of snow melt triggered by volcanic eruption, ash fall, and small volcanic ejecta, people are evacuated to nearby (in robust buildings etc.). Period of evacuation and concept of to where the residents would evacuate are described below.

“Climbing restriction” is issued to tourists and climbers when the announcement of “preparation for evacuation” is issued to the general public in the same area.

Also, in order to prevent society from being thrown into confusion or panic due to evacuation and to avoid traffic congestions, the area to be evacuated from is delineated to the minimum necessary and the differentiated timing of evacuation is planned according to the specific conditions of locations.

As a measure to ensure the public awareness of the volcanic alert levels for Fujisan and evacuation plans for different volcanic phenomena, pamphlets have been published and distributed.

In October 2014, “Three-Prefecture Joint Disaster Prevention Drill 2014” was conducted in order to verify and improve the effectiveness of the “Wide-area Evacuation Plan for the Eruption of Fujisan”, based on three main training pillars: “joint on-map training”, “residents’ evacuation training”, and “individual trainings of relevant organizations”.

In March 2015, the existing “Wide-area Evacuation Plan for the Eruption of Mt. Fuji” was revised, following the three points: (i) the organizational structures of the Council, the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments; (ii) procedures for mutual information sharing, designation of wide-area evacuation routes, principles and procedures of evacuee acceptance; and (iii) actions to be taken by different organizations to ensure the smooth wide-area evacuation according to different eruption alert levels.

- Future actions

The Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Management Council will continue to conduct evacuation drills to verify and improve the effectiveness of the existing “Wide-area Evacuation Plan for the Eruption of Mt. Fuji”. In particular, the Council will have joint discussion, as appropriate, about the content of Mt. Fuji Hazard Map, the standards for robust buildings and their designation, the removal of objects obstructing wide-area evacuation routes, and the safety measures for tourists and climbers in case of sudden eruption, and will reflect the results of discussion in the “Wide-area Evacuation Plan for the Eruption of Mt. Fuji”.



# Volcanic Alert Levels

## for Mt. FUJI

— to prevent loss of life from volcanic disasters —








### Volcanic Alert Levels

in Volcanic Forecasts/Warnings :

- Classified into five levels (1-5) according to the type of disaster prevention action to be taken.
- Described using keywords such as "Level 5: Evacuate", "Level 4: Prepare to evacuate", "Level 3: Do not approach the volcano", "Level 2: Do not approach the crater", "Level 1: Be mindful that the volcano is potentially active", and explaining measures to be taken by local municipalities, inhabitants, mountaineers, etc.
- Volcanic Alert Levels are issued for each Volcanic Warning. Please take the relevant action for each Volcanic Alert Level.



### Action to be taken in relation to each Volcanic Alert Level for Mt. Fuji

-  Possible eruption area
-  Evacuation area in the case an eruption begins or is suspected.  
(This area incorporates the three types of hazard zones — zones where influence from ballistic ejecta, pyroclastic flow and lava flow are deemed likely)
-  Possible zone affected by pyroclastic flow
-  Possible zone affected by ballistic ejecta if the eruption occurs at the summit
-  Possible zone affected by lava flow within 3 hours of the beginning of an eruption
-  Possible zone affected by mud flow caused by an eruption occurring while snow-capped
-  Possible zone affected by lava flow within 24 hours of the beginning of an eruption

### Action to be taken in relation to each Volcanic Alert Level

-Before eruption

Level 5 (evacuate) or 4 (prepare to evacuate)



Elderly and disabled persons in these zones should evacuate

Level 3 (do not approach the volcano)



Refrain from doing any activities in this zone

Level 2 (do not approach the crater)

Refrain from approaching areas that are determined to be locations of volcanic activity.

Level 1 (be mindful that the volcano is potentially active)

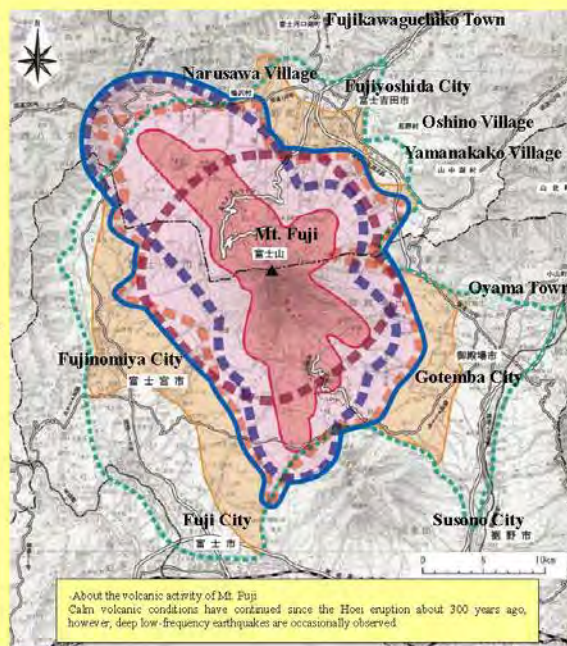
-Post-eruption hazard zones

Hazard zones are subject to change depending on the particular circumstances of the volcanic activity.

-These zones are based on the Volcanic Hazard Zone map for Mt. Fuji (June 2004).

-The volcanic alert levels indicated here are determined in collaboration with local municipalities. Local disaster prevention plans outline details such as the areas that are subject to restrictions.

For more information, please contact the relevant local municipality around Mt. Fuji.



This brochure is created by Shizuoka Prefecture based on Japan Meteorological Agency materials.

## Reference Information 2: Volcano Disaster Management for Visitors

### • Summary

In preparation of sudden eruption of Fujisan, a map showing the evacuation routes on the existing roads is developed and measures are taken to raise the awareness of climbers, other visitors, and other people about evacuation routes, in order to help them take actions for evacuation in case of eruption.

### • Actions already implemented

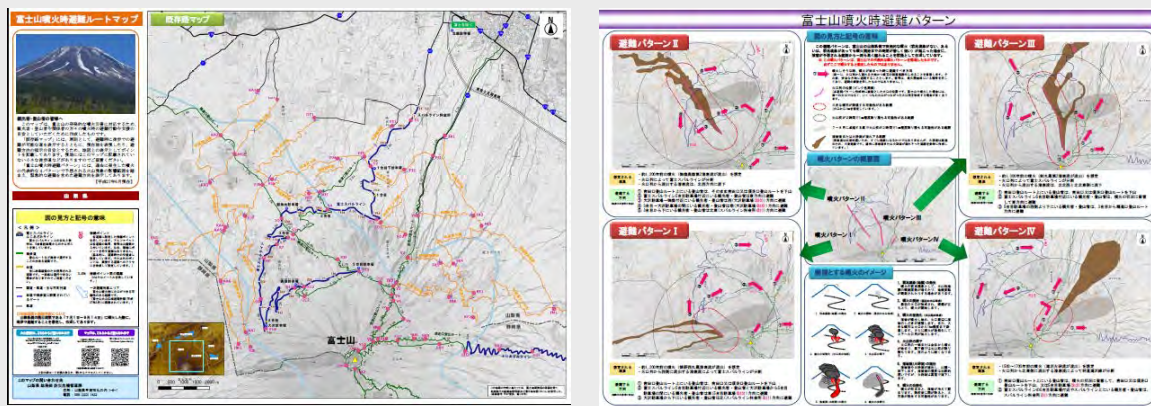
Yamanashi Prefecture surveyed the current conditions of the existing roads and, based on the records of past eruptions of Fujisan, simulated four representative patterns of eruption through exchange of opinions with experts in volcanoes, municipal governments, local stakeholders, etc., estimating the area to be affected by volcanic phenomena and developing a map showing the evacuation routes on the existing roads.

The prepared map has been posted on the web site of Yamanashi Prefecture and distributed to climbers, other visitors, and other people at the facilities of the 5<sup>th</sup> station and other places in an effort to raise awareness of the evacuation routes.

Also, Shizuoka Prefecture is making a map of evacuation routes on the model of Yamanashi Prefecture's evacuation route map for the eruption of Mt. Fuji, so that they can complete the map by March 2016.

### • Future actions

The issues that have been identified in the process of the survey on the current conditions of the existing roads for the development of the map and also in the process of the discussion on evacuation routes will be sorted out and translated into the future evacuation measures in case of eruption.



Evacuation Route Map for the Eruption of Mt. Fuji



### Reference Information 3: Development of Erosion Control Facilities at the Foot of Fujisan, Including Sabo Works for the Osawa Kuzure

#### • Summary

The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism is taking the initiative in implementing river-bed works to prevent erosion and hillside landslides at the head of the Osawa River, where land collapses have been continuing on the western slope of Fujisan (known as Osawa Kuzure). In relation to this, at the Osawa River and other streams with high risks of debris flows at the foot of Fujisan on the side of Shizuoka Prefecture, measures to prevent landslide and debris flows from flowing out to the downstream are implemented, including the installation of erosion control dams and sand retention areas at proper locations in order to prevent damage caused by debris flows.

#### • Actions already implemented

The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism has been constructing sediment-related disaster prevention facilities to prevent bank erosion, to stabilize unstable soil, and to prevent the spread of debris flows in the downstream valleys where erosion and collapses are taking place, including Osawa Kuzure, as a measure to protect the downstream areas from damage of debris flow. In addition, measures to prevent sediment-related disasters have been implemented at the streams to the southwest of Fujisan.

##### 【Consolidation works at Osawa Kuzure】



Before



After

##### 【Sediment-related disaster prevention measures to the southwest of Fujisan】



Sand retention works



Channel works



Sabo dam

#### • Future actions

In order to protect the downstream areas from sediment-related disasters, Mount Fuji Sabo Office of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism will continue to construct dams for erosion and sediment control (Sabo dams) and sand retention works at Osawa Kuzure and streams to the southwest of Fujisan, and Shizuoka Prefecture will at other streams.



## Reference Information 4: Prevention of the Spread of Fire during Prescribed Burning

### • Summary

Prescribed burning is a traditional process of burning dead grasses such as the miscanthus intentionally and is locally called *hiire* in local communities around Fujisan.

Prescribed burning has been conducted for various reasons: acceleration of the growth of medicinal herbs and the miscanthus that is gathered by local people as roofing materials for traditional Japanese houses, maintenance of biodiversity, continuation of cultural traditions with the participation of local residents, and contribution to maintaining the landscapes of Fujisan, such as forests and grass fields.

### • Actions already implemented

Municipalities where prescribed burning is implemented have set ordinances to regulate the process of open burning.

Ordinances are stipulating regulations to prevent the fire from spreading, such as suspension of the prescribed burning process when measured wind velocity exceeds the threshold value or humidity decreases below the threshold value, as well as the implementation structure of prescribed burning such as the allocation and roles of people participating in the process, and installation of fire safety zones.

Safety manuals describing cautions to ensure the safety of prescribed burning are also prepared and distributed to increase the awareness of participants.

Municipalities near the site of prescribed burning are also implementing safety measures such as installing fire safety zones with sufficient widths to prevent the fire from spreading to nearby forests and grass fields.

### • Future actions

The safety of people engaging in prescribed burning will continue to be ensured, based on work guidelines and safety manuals, and efforts are to be made to prevent the spread of fire.

## Reference Information 5: Volcano Disaster Countermeasures for Visitors

### • Summary

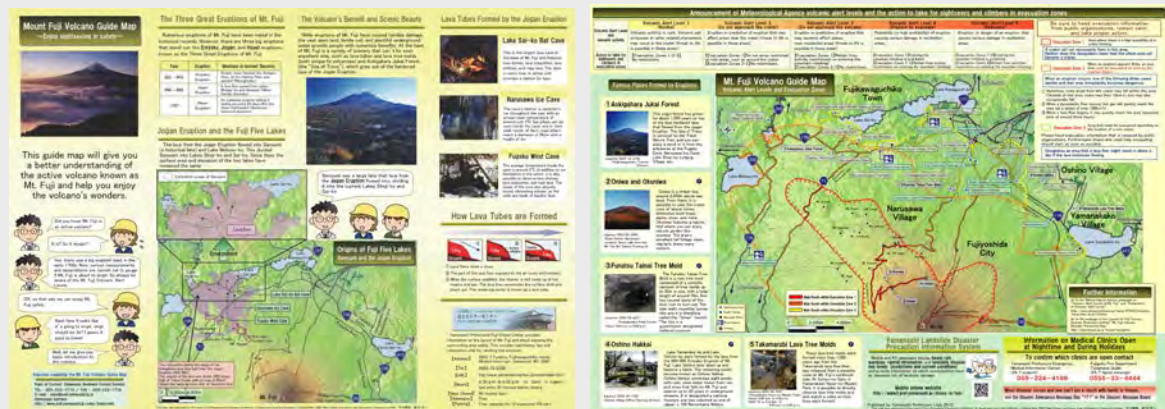
“Mt. Fuji Volcano Guide Map” has been prepared, providing climbers and tourists visiting the northern foot of Fujisan with information of procedures for smooth evacuation in case of emergency. Mt. Fuji Volcano Guide Map has been made available at roadside stations and tourist spots for higher public awareness.

### • Actions already implemented

“Mt. Fuji Volcano Guide Map” has been published in Japanese, English, Chinese, and Korean in an effort to raise awareness of volcanic disaster prevention and evacuation procedures in case of eruption and has been made available at about 25 locations centering on roadside stations and tourist spots. So far, about 100 thousand copies have been distributed.

### • Future actions

“Mt. Fuji Volcano Guide Map” will continue to be distributed to climbers and tourists from other countries who do not have access to information about disaster prevention in advance and the information provision will be strengthened.



Mt. Fuji Volcano Guide Map

## Reference Information 6: Disaster Controls at the Component Parts Located at the Foot of Fujisan

### • Summary

With regard to the wooden buildings etc. associated with the World Heritage, Fujisan, designated by the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture, measures have been taken based on the “Disaster Prevention Business Plan” by the Agency for Cultural Affairs and the “Disaster Prevention Manual for Cultural Properties” by Shizuoka Prefecture, such as fire prevention, recovery in case of damage due to disasters, and safety and security of lives of visitors at facilities. Efforts will be continued to call on owners of wooden buildings to maintain and manage fire prevention facilities in order to prevent fire.

Also, in order to rescue cultural properties in case of a disaster, Shizuoka Prefecture has organized a network to support the rescue of cultural properties, consisting of organizations related to cultural properties within and outside Shizuoka Prefecture (hereinafter referred to as “Rescue Network”). The secretariat of the Rescue Network organizes training courses for cultural property rescue supporters in order to train human resources who can work in the rescue and appointing those who completed these training courses and people with necessary skills to protect cultural properties as “cultural property rescue supporters”.

### • Actions already implemented

With regard to fires at buildings such as Shinto shrines, owners or local governments which are designated as custodial bodies under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties are implementing measures such as the installation of fire prevention facilities including automatic fire alarm systems and the establishment of fire brigades.

For the maintenance and management of these fire prevention facilities, financial assistance has been provided to owners and custodial bodies since before the inscription of Fujisan on the World Heritage List.

Shizuoka Prefecture launched the rescue network in 2011 and training courses for cultural properties rescue supporters have been organized since 2012.

In the Shizuoka Prefecture General Disaster Prevention Drill in 2013, cultural properties rescue supporters and the rescue network conducted a drill for information collection about damage to cultural properties and in 2014 the member organizations of the rescue network conducted the drill.

Also the municipalities of Yamanashi Prefecture in coordination with Yamanashi Prefecture developed a manual for ensuring the safety of visitors to the relevant component parts (hereinafter referred to as “manual”) in 2015.

### • Future actions

Financial assistance will continue to be provided for maintenance and management of fire prevention facilities. Also, training courses for cultural properties rescue supporters will be continued and the efforts to enhance the rescue network will also be continued.

Municipal governments within Yamanashi Prefecture will conduct disaster prevention drills in accordance with the manual, while verifying and revising the manual.

# Development Control

## 1 Purpose

Desired styles of future land uses at the foot of Fujisan are to be explored, building upon the historical developments of land use styles at the foot of the mountain, through the process of consensus building among diverse stakeholders within local community about how Fujisan should be.

A balance between conservation and development is to be achieved, to build a sustainable, good relationship between the local population and the mountain itself and to conserve Fujisan's scenic landscapes, while ensuring as a matter of principle that the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is passed on to future generations.

## 2 Existing State

### (1) Component parts (property)

The land where the component parts are located can be divided into public land and private land.

On public land, the use of which is decided upon by the national government, Yamanashi and Shizuoka prefectural governments, and/or municipal governments, the possibilities of development are extremely low. On private land, although ownership belongs to individuals, strict land use controls are in place under the provisions of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties and the Natural Parks Act (which governs areas designated as Special Zones of a National Park) and alterations to the existing landforms, the construction of new buildings and other structures, and other development acts are regulated, significantly limiting the execution of land ownership. Therefore, the possibilities of development are very low and the protection of the component parts is thus ensured.

### (2) Buffer zone

The buffer zone can also be divided into public and private land.

On public land, the use of which is decided upon by the national government, Yamanashi and Shizuoka prefectural governments, and/or municipal governments, the possibilities of development are extremely low.

On the other land, within the private land category, some areas are subject to strict land use regulations under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Act (which governs areas designated as Special Zones of a National Park), and the City Planning Act (which governs areas designated as Urbanization Control Areas), while others are subject

to relatively mild regulations on size and location of buildings etc., such as the Ordinary Zones of a National Park – as designated under the Natural Parks Act -- and areas of the Landscape Ordinances and Landscape Plans, which are under the jurisdiction of municipal governments by way of the Landscape Act.

In such privately owned areas, which are subject to relatively mild regulations, there is the possibility of development affecting the connections between the component parts and the body of Fujisan, necessitating countermeasures.

Further, even in the designated Urbanization Control Areas under the City Planning Act (which strictly regulates land use) there are some cases of insufficient enforcement of control measures. Measures need to be taken to address both concerns.

### 3 Issues

The major issue pertaining to development control, such as the construction of buildings, along the lower mountain slopes is how to control the scale and location of buildings that are constructed in areas with relatively milder regulations, along with other structures that are not regulated under the City Planning Act.

The design of buildings, the color of exterior walls, etc. are to be regulated by the Landscape Act and the ordinances that have been adopted by municipal governments under the said act. However, at this point in time, there remain some municipal governments that have yet to adopt these ordinances. Measures need to be taken to address this.

### 4 Policies

The following two policies are set out: “measures to control development pressures within the buffer zone” and “measures to address specific issues”.

#### (1) Measures to control development pressures within the buffer zone

Administrative procedures effective in controlling the scale and location of development need to be strengthened.

When measures to address development pressures within the buffer zone are considered, the historical background of the lower mountain slopes of Fujisan which have long been central to local people’s lives and livelihoods as well as serving as popular tourist destinations should be respected, and due attention should be paid to building consensus among the various stakeholders within the local community.



## (2) Measures to address specific issues

When solving specific issues, a mix needs to be achieved between long-term measures to thoroughly address ongoing problems to be implemented in a planned manner and immediate actions expected to bring about effective improvement quickly.

## 5 Measures

### (1) Measures to control development pressures within the buffer zone

The national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments are to work together to review at an early stage various administrative procedures under applicable laws from the perspective of conserving the value of Fujisan, without excluding the possibilities of their amendment. To be specific, by enforcing these administrative procedures at various stages in an effective and multilayered manner such as requiring prior notification of controlled activities, prior consultation, public hearings, and examination from technical perspectives at councils consisting of academic experts etc., the effectiveness of development control is to be enhanced, facilitating early detection of potential development pressures, coordination for consensus building, and monitoring.

The relevant municipal governments that have not yet done so will also pass their own landscape ordinances based on the Landscape Act as soon as possible and set out standards for good landscape development.

Once these measures are implemented, due attention will be paid to consensus building among various stakeholders within the local community; efforts will be made to raise public awareness of the need for conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, to build the momentum of the whole society, and to help businesses understand their social responsibilities pertaining to Fujisan.

## (2) Measures to address specific issues

### i Fuji Five Lakes (reference information 1, page 103)

Yamanashi Prefecture and relevant stakeholders are discussing lake surface usage and landscaping at the “Meeting for the Creation of Fuji Five Lakes for Tomorrow” etc. Yamanashi Prefecture has also revised its ordinances (Yamanashi Prefectural Ordinance for Maintaining the Quiet Environment of Fuji Five Lakes) to require those who plan to ride engine-powered boats on the lakes to submit “notifications of navigation” to the governor of Yamanashi Prefecture every year, so that the actual status of boat riding can be ascertained.

### ii Oshino Hakkai springs (reference information 2, page 104)

Oshino Village is implementing the Improvement and Utilization Plan for the Natural

Monument, Oshino Hakkai Springs, including measures to improve the visual harmony of the buildings around the springs.

### iii Shiraito no Taki waterfalls (reference information 3, page 106)

Based on the Basic Plan for the Improvement and Maintenance of the Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument, Shiraito no Taki”, Fujinomiya City removed or relocated shops around the waterfall basin: an old bridge in poor condition has also been removed. A new bridge designed to blend in with the surrounding scenic landscape has instead been installed in a location set back from the waterfall basin; and a viewpoint for waterfalls and Fujisan was set up. Further improvement work is to be implemented in the surrounding area of this component part, including the removal of the viewing platform, utility poles, and electric lines.

### iv Facilities at the fifth station on the Fujinomiya Ascending Route

The common understanding is to be shared among the local government officers of Shizuoka Prefecture about the philosophy, functions, roles, etc. suitable for the entrance to the World Cultural Heritage, Fujisan. To achieve visual harmonization that complies with the standards of exterior appearance (color etc.) set by the Natural Parks Act, the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and other laws, Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City, owners, and others are continuing consultation and discussion.

### v Facilities at the fifth station on the Yoshida Ascending Route (Reference information 4, page 108)

Yamanashi Prefecture is playing the central role in providing opportunities for discussion among stakeholders (Fourth Station and Fifth Station Working Group), consisting of local stakeholders including the owners of facilities at the fifth station on the Yoshida Ascending Route and a committee consisting of experts in cultural properties, landscapes, regional planning, color planning, tourism, etc.; discussion is underway about the spatial composition and visitor flows in light of the characteristics of the fifth station of the Yoshida Ascending Route serving as a spiritual center and a provider of various services to visitors, etc.

### vi Signs and explanatory boards (reference information 5, page 110)

Yamanashi Prefecture has started designating the “Advertisement Control Area for Landscape Conservation”, which since April 2015 has entailed stricter standards for the installation of outdoor advertisements and also developed guidelines for outdoor advertisements. It also provides financial support for landscape improving activities, such as refurbishing the existing outdoor advertisements that do not comply with the new standards and improving the visual harmonization of outdoor advertisements to comply with the guidelines.

Shizuoka Prefecture has strengthened its control measures for signs etc. by implementing

the Plan for the Installation of Public Signs in the Surrounding Areas of Fujisan and revising the enforcement regulations of its Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance.

#### vii Utility poles (reference information 6, page 114)

Yamanashi Prefecture is carrying out the underground installation of electric lines etc. in the northern mountain foot area of Fujisan.

Shizuoka Prefecture, to develop good landscapes in the areas surrounding Fujisan, is promoting the elimination of utility poles in the cities and towns surrounding Fujisan. Also, Shizuoka Prefecture has set up the “Working Group for the Expansion of Utility-Pole Free Areas in the Surrounding Areas of Fujisan” as a forum for discussion and coordination among stakeholders to expand utility-pole free areas and has developed a plan of action to eliminate utility poles in Prefectural Road Miho-Komagoe Route, the area around the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls, and other areas.

#### viii Private cars driving on access roads to ascending routes (reference information 8. of the visitor management plan. P50)

The period of private vehicle restriction has been extended on the Fuji Subaru Line (the access road to the fifth station of the Yoshida Ascending Route), the Fujisan Sky Line (the access road to the fifth station of the Fujinomiya Ascending Route), and the Fuji Azami Line (the access road to the fifth station of the Subashiri Ascending Route).

#### ix Development control along the lower mountain slopes (reference information 7, page 116)

The relevant municipal governments are planning to control the design of buildings, the color of exterior walls, etc. by completing the preparation of landscape plans and ordinances by around 2016, collectively covering all of the component parts and the buffer zone.

Also, in response to large-scale photovoltaic power generation facilities (“mega-solar”) whose installation has been spreading in Japan recently, the Ministry of the Environment has revised the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Natural Parks Act, making it mandatory to submit a prior notification for the installation of photovoltaic power generation facilities exceeding a certain scale in the National Park Ordinary Area.

Yamanashi Prefecture set an ordinance that requires those who intend to carry out projects exceeding a certain scale in the property area and the buffer zone in Yamanashi Prefecture to undertake surveys, predictions, and evaluations of the impact their projects would have if implemented on the landscapes and to consider taking measures for the conservation of landscapes based on the opinions of experts knowledgeable about World Heritage. Also, municipal governments have agreed to require those who install photovoltaic power generation facilities exceeding a certain scale to submit prior notification when they make or update their Landscape Plans.

In Shizuoka Prefecture, the greater part of the buffer zone is composed of national forests or Urbanization Control Areas, where large-scale developments are restricted. Municipal governments are also encouraged to make it mandatory, through their landscape plans, to submit prior notifications for the installation of photovoltaic power generation facilities exceeding a certain scale; Fujinomiya City already drafted its own ordinance, making it mandatory for those who install photovoltaic power generation facilities and wind turbines exceeding a certain scale to submit prior notification and delineating a control area within the buffer zone in which no such facilities will be agreed to in principle. If the mandatory requirement is not followed, punitive measures are to be taken, including public disclosure of the name of the non-compliant company. Fuji City has delineated a control area in which calls are made for cooperation not to install the controlled facilities through the procedures of administrative instruction.

#### x *Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (reference information 8, page 120)*

Shizuoka City has developed the Mihonomatsubara Conservation and Utilization Plan for the purpose of preserving and utilizing the essential value of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove and pass it on to future generations.

“Conservation of the pine tree grove”, “conservation of the sand bar”, and “conservation of scenic landscapes” are set out as the three principles, for which Shizuoka Prefecture and the relevant organizations are to take conservation measures in coordination.

#### • *Improvement of coastal landscape*

Shizuoka Prefecture has organized the “Mihonomatsubara White Sand and Green Pine Conservation Technical Meeting”, which discussed how to mitigate visual impact of the breakwater blocks that had been installed to conserve the sand beach and presented new policies and measures for the coast improvement work that would meet the needs for seacoast protection and landscape conservation at the same time..

Several policies have already been adopted: “In order to realize the seacoast whose sand beach can be sustained without dependence upon artificial structures, efforts are made to secure the continuity of sand supply at all times”. Furthermore, “as an intermediate measure until the natural recovery of the sand beach, the sand beach is to be conserved with a minimum level of facilities with due landscape consideration”. Decisions to replace the existing four breakwaters with L-type groins and to conserve the sand beach through artificial sand supply have been taken.

The area including Breakwater Nos. 1 and 2, which would have significant impact on the view of Fujisan from an important viewpoint around the Feather Robe pine tree, has been selected as a “Short-term Improvement Area”, for which concrete measures have been identified based on a thorough examination of protective functions and landscapes

and simulations predicting future changes in the seacoast, using the scale models.

▪ *Conservation of pine tree grove*

Shizuoka Prefecture is exploring overall conservation approaches for the pine grove at the “Mihonomatsubara Pine Grove Conservation Technical Committee” and other opportunities, including the measures to prevent the spread of the pine nematode disease and to produce a soil environment appropriate for the growth of pine trees.

Based on the outcomes of the meeting, Shizuoka Prefecture will develop the “Basic Plan for the Management of Mihonomatsubara” and phase in concrete measures for the conservation and growth of the pine tree grove in coordination with the municipal government and the local population.

▪ *Measures to make roads free from utility poles*

At the “Working Group for the Expansion of Utility-Pole Free Area in the Surrounding Area of Fujisan”, Shizuoka Prefecture, Shizuoka City, and other stakeholders such as the authority in charge of the management of electrical lines have agreed on principles to make the Prefectural Road Miho-Komagoe Route free from utility poles. Based on these principles, overhead electric lines crossing the road are to be removed in the short term and the utility poles are to be removed in the middle and long term in parallel with road improvement projects.

xi *Vicinity of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (reference information 9, page 128)*

The widening of Route 138, the national road passing to the north of the compounds of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, is planned. A forum composed of the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujiyoshida City, local stakeholders, and academic experts was set up to consult and discuss town-building issues in the surrounding area, including road-side landscapes and walking space.



## Reference Information

### Reference Information 1: Fuji Five Lakes

#### ◎ “Meeting for the Creation of Fuji Five Lakes for Tomorrow”

##### • Summary

Local stakeholders such as Yamanashi Prefecture, relevant municipalities, and the fishery industry examine method of using the lakes and lakeside landscape improvement.

##### • Actions already implemented

“The Meeting for the Creation of Fuji Five Lakes for Tomorrow” was established in 2011.

Rules are established for Lake Motosuko and Lake Shojiko based on the agreement with local stakeholders. Activities are being implemented concerning the use of the lakes, removal and unification of signs, etc. for improvement of landscapes.

##### • Future actions

Landscapes will be improved based on rules. Rules will be continuously established for the lakes other than Lake Motosuko and Lake Shojiko, where rules have not yet been made.

#### ◎ Amendment and enactment of the Yamanashi Prefectural Ordinance for Maintaining the Quiet Environment of Fuji Five Lakes

##### • Summary

This ordinance mandates the submission of "cruising notification" every fiscal year and pasting the "cruising notification certificate" (sticker) on boats to accurately keep track of the operation of motorboats on Fuji Five Lakes.

##### • Actions already implemented

The above-mentioned ordinance was revised in March 2014 and entered into force as of August. The ordinance becomes applicable to motorboats after April 2015.

##### • Future actions

The quantity (real number and cumulative number) of motorboats operating in each lake and the annual trend of their operations will be accurately identified every fiscal year. These data will be used for the deliberations on the Fuji Five Lakes Conference for Future to establish rules for individual lakes.

## Reference Information 2: Oshino Hakkai Springs

### © Landscape development at Oshino Hakkai springs and surrounding area

#### • Summary

Technical and financial assistance is provided to visual harmonization projects implemented by residents and municipalities by establishing the subsidy system based on the collaboration of Yamanashi Prefecture, municipal governments, and local people ("Landscape Development Model Project" from 2011 to 2013, "World Heritage Landscape Development Support Project" from 2013 to 2018).

#### • Actions already implemented

Landscaping has been implemented at areas around the Shinnasho River and Oshino Hakkai springs.

Oshino Village established a visual harmonization plan for the Shinnasho River area in 2011. Two projects were implemented in 2011, including one by the village and one by residents. One project was implemented by residents in 2012. Five projects were implemented by residents in 2013.

Oshino Village established a visual harmonization plan for the area around Hakkai in 2012. One project was implemented by residents in 2012, and one by residents in 2013. Three projects were implemented by residents in 2014.



Before  
Discordant building color and signs



After  
Building color harmonized with surroundings

#### • Future actions

Residents' awareness for landscapes has been raised as a result of the results of visual harmonization projects so far implemented and the request for early implementation of projects has increased. In light of this, the project area will be expanded for project implementation.

## © Townscape development at Oshino Hakkai springs and surrounding area

### • Summary

Using the general subsidy for the development of social capitals (townscape development project) of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, good landscape development is promoted through, for instance, the removal of elements obstructing the view of Fujisan and the improvement of road pavement.

### • Actions already implemented

Measures to improve the views of Fujisan have been taken, including the coloring of the road pavement around Oshino Hakkai springs and the underground installation or relocation of electric wires.



Before



After

### • Future actions

Visual harmonization measures will be further implemented in the area around Oshino Hakkai springs in accordance with the Oshino Hakkai Springs Development and Utilization Plan.

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 or later
Removal of above-ground utility poles, discolored asphalt pavement, and renewal of lighting	→					
Environmental improvement, installation of signs, and visual harmonization of public facilities around springs	→					
Renewal of river protection fences and landscaping plantation of trees on the riverside	→					
Assistance to visual harmonization projects implemented by residents and businesses	→					

### Reference Information 3: Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls

#### ◎ Improvement work at Shiraito no Taki waterfalls

##### • Summary

In order to ensure that the value of the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls be passed on to future generations for them to appreciate, Fujinomiya City, the custodial body of the waterfalls as a Place of Scenic Beauty and a Natural Monument, takes the lead in removing artificial structures that disturb the scenic beauty of the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls, maintaining and regenerating the scenic landscape composed of Fujisan and the waterfalls, and promoting visual harmonization, so that people can feel the history of the place as pilgrimage routes and places of religious practice associated with Fujisan worship.

Also, in order to improve the scenic beauty as well as safety and comfort of visitors, measures are taken such as the construction of walking paths, the installation of viewing spots commanding good views of Fujisan and the waterfalls, and removing utility poles and electric wires which are disturbing views.

##### • Actions already implemented

Based on the "Basic Development Plan for Places of Scenic Beauty and the Natural Monument, Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls" established in March 2012, construction projects started in August 2012, and shops at the basin of the waterfalls were removed and relocated with the agreement of the owners.

Agreements with local stakeholders were obtained, and opinions of experts were gathered by installing a development council before implementing the development.

The construction projects around the basin of the waterfalls including the construction of a new bridge were completed in December 2013. The scenic beauty of the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls was thus maintained and regenerated. Guidance facilities and guideposts were also constructed to inform visitors of the significance and universal value of the waterfalls and to provide more information to visitors.

In terms of the removal of utility poles and electric wires that were disturbing views, the Working Group for the Expansion of Utility-Pole Free Area in the Surrounding Area of Fujisan, which was held in September 2014 adopted the policy of removing utility poles in areas around the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls with Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City, and electric wire administrators.



Before  
Buildings on the waterfall basin



After  
After removal of buildings and visual harmonization







Before  
Artificial structures in the waterfall basin (bridge and shop)

After  
Replacement with new bridge

#### • Future actions

Further efforts will be made toward the removal of utility poles and electric wires that are disturbing views from the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls toward Fujisan.

Category	Short term (Implemented)			Medium term		Long term
FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 or later
Installation of viewing platform	 (Completed in 2014)					
Removal of utility poles and electric wires						



Present

After removal of utility poles (future image)

## Reference Information 4: Facilities at the Fifth Station of the Yoshida Ascending Route

### © Improvement at the Fourth and Fifth Stations of the Fuji Subaru Line

#### • Summary

Yamanashi Prefecture defines the way the Fourth and Fifth Stations of the Fuji Subaru Line should be and take necessary actions with local stakeholders, in light of the facts that the 5th Station of the Yoshida Ascending Route used to be a place of spiritual significance as the boundary separating the sacred and the secular worlds and that it is still a “node” or a meeting place of people and faith, people and people, and path and path.

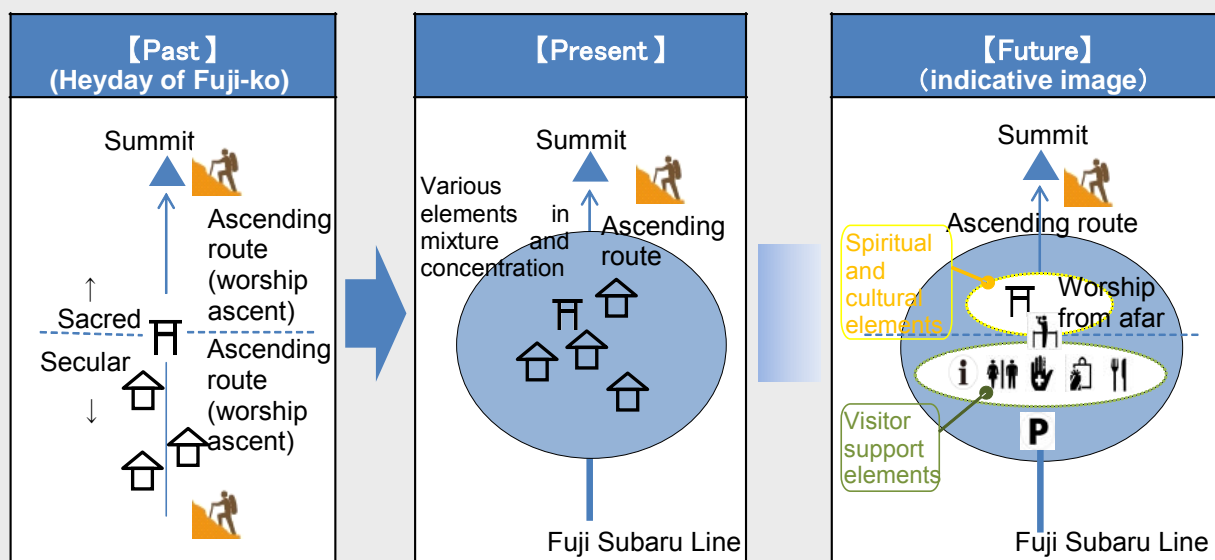
#### • Actions already implemented

Yamanashi Prefecture played a central role in creating opportunities for discussion among relevant municipal governments and local stakeholders such as owners of facilities at the Fifth Station and establishing a committee consisting of experts in cultural properties, landscapes, regional planning, color planning, tourism, etc.

The committee came up with a draft zoning proposal with streamlined spatial structure and visitor movements at the Fifth Station (see the figure below), which would enable different kinds of visitors to recognize the value of Fujisan as an object of worship and participate in various opportunities of learning and mutual interchanges, taking into consideration the opinions of local stakeholders, the characteristics of the Fifth Station in the spiritual context, and the historical land uses.

At the council of local stakeholders, discussion has been continuing about the future visions of the Fourth and Fifth Stations and improvement measures that can be implemented in the short term, based on more detailed future images (see next page).

Based on these discussions, Yamanashi Prefecture plans to adopt the “Grand Design for the Fourth and Fifth Stations of Fujisan” by March 2016, in which the functions and services to be provided at the Fourth and Fifth Stations are shown together with the basic layout of facilities.



Schematic Figure of Historical developments and future vision of the Fifth Station

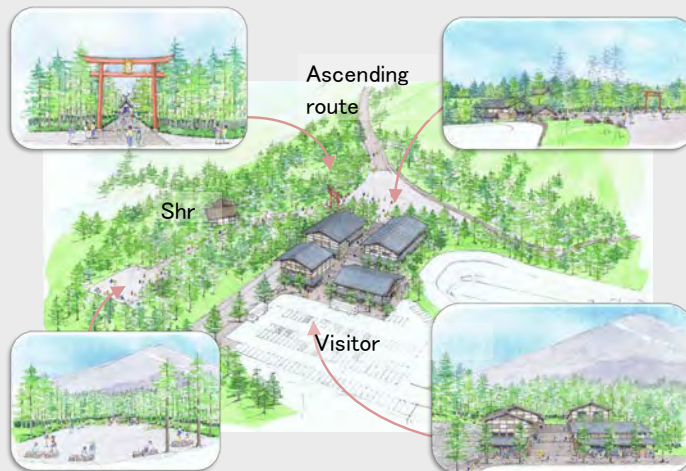
## &lt;Present&gt;



## 【Concept of future Image】

- Creating a space where one can feel the sacredness and beauty of Fujisan
- Control the height of buildings by making use of difference of elevation
- Consider united design of buildings
- Secure the space for worshipping from afar
- Improve visibility of proof of the faith (ex. ascending route, shrine, torii gate towering and so on)
- Separate flow line of people and vehicles

## &lt;Future image&gt;



## • Future actions

With the participation and continual consultation of all the stakeholders (businesses, governments, etc.), actions for landscape improvement that can be implemented in the middle term will be taken, such as improvement on outdoor advertisement signs and consistency of exterior color and design of buildings. At the same time, the clearer vision of the future to be realized in the long term will be explored and the detailed schedule toward its realization will be worked out.

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 or later
Future vision of 4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> Stations		→		●Grand Design		
Implementation of medium-term actions for improvement of landscapes				→		
Promotion of long-term actions for the realization of future vision				→		

## Reference Information 5: Signs and Explanatory Boards

### ◎ Reinforcement of standards for the installation of outdoor advertisements (in the surrounding area of Fujisan)

#### • Summary

Yamanashi Prefecture, in coordination with relevant municipal governments, designates “advertisement restriction areas for landscape conservation”, in which higher standards need to be cleared for permission of the installation of outdoor advertisements for the conservation of landscapes around Fujisan, with a view to securing the visibility of Fujisan from the major roads at the foot of Fujisan and developing beautiful landscapes.

#### • Actions already implemented

Yamanashi Prefecture underwent consultation with municipal governments (Fujiyoshida City, Fuji Kawaguchiko Town, and Narusawa Village) for the designation of “advertisement restriction areas for landscape conservation” up to 2014; a briefing meeting for local residents was held in July 2014.

In September 2014, the public announcement was made concerning the designation of “advertisement restriction areas for landscape conservation” and the designation took effect in April 2015.

#### • Future actions

Yamanashi Prefecture is to provide financial assistance to visual harmonization or removal of outdoor advertisements for compliance within the “advertisement restriction areas for landscape conservation”.

### ◎ Assistance to the improvement on outdoor advertisements and visual harmonization

#### • Summary

Relevant municipal governments and Yamanashi Prefecture promotes the improvement of landscapes on the northern side of Fujisan by providing assistance (as World Cultural Heritage Landscape Development Support Project) to the owners of advertisement signs in improving the existing advertisements that have become non-compliant with the standards of newly designated “advertisement restriction areas for landscape conservation”, removing them, or taking visual harmonization measures in order to come into compliance with the outdoor advertisement guidelines.

#### • Actions already implemented

Assistance has been provided for the improvement of landscapes such as the removal of advertisement signs through the establishment of a subsidy system (landscape development model project) from 2011 to 2013 and a new subsidy system (World Cultural Heritage Landscape Development Support Project) from 2014 onward.

#### • Future actions

Municipal governments directly providing subsidies for landscape improvement such as the removal of advertisement signs are currently working on the areas to be included in the individual administrative plans. Provision of subsidies is planned to be started once the relevant administrative plans have been completed.



## ◎ Development of Outdoor Advertisement Guidelines

### • Summary

“Outdoor advertisement guidelines” is established and publicized so that citizens can understand roles and characteristics of outdoor advertisements which become component parts of towns. Citizens are guided to select landscape-friendly and high quality outdoor advertisements by following the guideline. The guideline describes important points to avoid disturbing the balance between advertisements and cultural properties without degrading the view of Fujisan in areas located at the northern foot of the mountain.

### • Actions already implemented

Yamanashi Prefecture started the preparation of the “outdoor advertisement guidelines (draft)” in 2013, received advice from experts in landscapes (the Council for the Development of Beautiful Prefecture) in May 2014, subjected it in August to the Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Council, an auxiliary body of the prefectural government, and adopted and announced it in October.

### • Future actions

Further efforts will be made to raise the awareness of “Outdoor Advertisement Guidelines”.

## ◎ Development of Outdoor Advertisement Guidelines

### • Summary

As a measure to address the inconsistent design and excessive numbers of signs, guidance signboards, etc. in the surrounding area of Fujisan, standard designs are shown, based on which the design of signs, guidance signboards, etc. is harmonized. In addition, unnecessary signs, guidance signboards, etc. are removed.

### • Actions already implemented

For consistency in design of signs, guidance signboards, etc. standard designs have been made. Also, unnecessary signs, guidance signboards, etc. have been removed at Lake Saiko and Lake Shojiko.



<Standard design of an explanatory board>

### • Future actions

At Lake Saiko and Lake Shojiko, based on the standard design shown above, necessary actions will be taken step-by-step, such as the unification and new installation of signs, guidance signboards, etc. Also in other areas, unification, new installation, and other actions will be taken.



◎ Action plan for the installation of public signs by regions (surrounding area of Fujisan)

• Summary

Based on the “Action Plan for the Installation of Public Signs by Regions (Surrounding Area of Fujisan)” adopted in 2007, public signs are installed in the surrounding areas of Fujisan.

• Actions already implemented

Based on the “Action Plan for the Installation of Public Signs by Regions (Surrounding Area of Fujisan)”, guidance signs have been installed in order to direct visitors from major tourist routes to major destinations such as the three ascending routes (Fujinomiya Route, Gotemba Route, and Subashiri Route) and parking lots smoothly.

<Examples>



Sign showing directions to ascending routes and parking



Sign showing direction to a park

Also, larger and unified English types have been used and principles of universal design have been incorporated in multiple languages.

<Examples>



Multi-language sign



Larger English letters

## © Instruction for improvement on sign stands in compliance with new standards

### • Summary

To restrict the use of gaudy colors on advertisement signboards bustling on the roadside for the development of good landscapes, higher standards for permission of the installation of outdoor sign stands have been introduced since 1 October 2013.

Briefing meetings were held in order to explain about the new standards and raise awareness about them before their enforcement.

- \* Municipal governments in the surrounding area of Fujisan, where the Shizuoka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance is applied: Susono City and Oyama Town (\*Susono City is authorized by Shizuoka Prefecture to issue permission or give administrative instruction to non-compliant cases on its behalf.)
- \* Interim moratorium period is set for the existing advertisements that do not comply with the new standards until 30 September 2016.

### • Actions already implemented

- (i) Discussion of new standards by the “Working Group for Re-evaluation of Guidance Signboards Permission Standards” (December 2011 to October 2012)
- (ii) Revision of the Enforcement Regulations of the Shizuoka Prefectural Ordinance on Outdoor Advertisements (promulgated on 29 March 2013 and in effect on 1 October 2013)
- (iii) Establishment of the “Manual for the Installation of Outdoor Guidance Sign Stands -- Standards and Principles for Permission” (third edition, September 2013)
- (iv) Briefing sessions for outdoor advertisement agents and owners of advertisements (June 2013)

### • Future actions

- (i) Outdoor advertisement agents and owners of advertisements will be notified with explanation about the new standards.
- (ii) Instructions will be given for corrective measures for guidance signboards which do not comply with the new standards.

## Reference Information 6: Utility poles

### ◎ Removal of road-side utility poles in the surrounding area of Fujisan

#### • Summary

Shizuoka Prefecture is removing utility poles and electric wires which are disturbing the view of Fujisan simultaneously with road development works to create better landscapes in areas around Fujisan.

Yamanashi Prefecture is burying electric wires underground in areas located at the northern foot of Fujisan to create suitable landscapes as a World Heritage property.

#### • Actions already implemented

Based on No Utility Pole Plan, Shizuoka Prefecture has been promoting projects centering on urban areas where the demand for electricity and communication is high. Particularly in the Second Phase of Shizuoka Prefecture No Utility Pole Plan, 25 locations (a total length of 8.2 km) in municipalities around Fujisan have been selected as priority consensus-built zones, out of which 14 locations (a total length of 3.0 km) have been completed with the removal of utility poles by the end of fiscal year 2014.

The “Working Group for the Expansion of Utility-Pole Free Area in the Surrounding Area of Fujisan” was established under the Shizuoka Zero Utility Pole Council in April 2014 in order to explore effective methods of removing utility poles and make necessary coordination among stakeholders, with the advice from experts, in an effort toward the promotion of utility pole removal for the development of good landscapes around Fujisan.

The Council worked out the policies for utility pole removal as well as effective methods such as selectively addressing a limited number of locations and areas where good view should be protected, targeting the roadside of the Miho-Komagoe Line and areas around the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls, where the demand for zero utility pole is especially high.

Yamanashi Prefecture had set as its goal the removal of utility poles in the section totaling 4.3 km at the northern foot of Fujisan in four years from 2011 to 2014. By 2013, the total length of utility pole removal reached 6.2 km, or some 140 % performance ratio.

In 2014, utility pole removal totaling a length of 1.3 km is planned. In the coming four years, the utility pole removal totaling a length of 7.5 km is now aimed at, much higher than the original target.

The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism decided to remove utility poles in a section of 7.2 km from 2013 to 2014 in the northern mountain foot area of Fujisan and is currently implementing the design and civil engineering works

Also, with regard to the expansion of the width of National Route138, coordination has been made with relevant organizations for utility pole removal.

【Example: City Planning Road, Motoichiba-Obuchi Line (Fuji City)】



&lt;Before&gt;



&lt;After&gt;

### • Future actions

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture continue the removal of utility poles from roads in areas around Fujisan.

Shizuoka Prefecture uses the Working Group for the Expansion of Utility-Pole Free Area in the Surrounding Area of Fujisan for the establishment of the Zero Utility Pole Plan and examination and coordination of construction method.

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 or later
Promotion of removal of utility poles in the northern mountain foot area of Fujisan •National Route 139 •Fujikawaguchiko-Fuji Line •Funatsu-Koume Line						
Working Group for the Expansion of Utility-Pole Free Area in the Surrounding Area of Fujisan		Set up in April 2014		<Survey, Discussion>		
Removal of utility poles around Shiraito no Taki waterfalls						
Decision on policies						
Design and civil engineering works		Detailed design		Civil engineering work		
Removal of utility poles at Prefectural road Miho-Komagoe Line						
Decision on policies						
Design and civil engineering works		Removal of road-traversing overhead wires		Removal of utility poles in tandem with road widening to 4-lane		
Promotion of removal of utility poles in the next phase of Shizuoka Prefecture Plan for Removal of Utility Poles		Coordination		Promotion of removal of utility poles around Fujisan		
		Development of plan				

## Reference Information 7: Development Control at the Foot of the Mountain

### ◎ Development of landscape plans

#### • Summary

Landscape lectures are offered, and advisers are dispatched. Also, examples of landscape improvement and new actions done by the Fujisan Landscape Council and the project team composed of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Kanagawa Prefecture are introduced. Also, the transfer to landscape administration organizations and establishment and reevaluation of landscape planning are supported through these activities.

#### • Actions already implemented

Five cities, four towns, and three villages around Fujisan have already become the Landscape Administrative Bodies, out of which four cities, three towns, and two villages have already established landscape plans (see the table below).

Municipality	Date of Designation as Landscape Administrative Body	Date of Enforcement of Landscape Plan
Fuji City	15 June 2005	1 October 2009 (revised 1 May 2015)
Fujikawaguchiko Town	25 September 2005	1 April 2013 (revised 1 July 2015)
Oshino Village	25 December 2006	1 October 2011 (revised 1 July 2015)
Fujinomiya City	1 August 2007	1 January 2010
Yamanakako Village	1 December 2007	1 August 2010
Susono City	1 May 2010	1 April 2013
Minobu Town	1 April 2011	1 September 2013
Nishikatsura Town	7 November 2011	1 April 2014 (revised 1 July 2015)
Gotemba City	15 March 2012	1 April 2014
Narusawa Village	1 December 2011	1 October 2015

#### • Future actions

One city and one village (Fujiiyoshida City, Oyama Town) which have not established landscape plans have been already transferred to landscape administration organizations by 2014. They also continue working on establishing and implementing landscape plans.

### ◎ Establishment of ordinances concerning the conservation of landscapes of Fujisan

#### • Summary

Yamanashi Prefecture established an ordinance that requires those who intend to conduct projects for new construction or enlargement of buildings exceeding a certain scale within the area subject to relatively mild restrictions on the scale, location, etc. of buildings etc. to carry out landscape assessment (survey, prediction, and evaluation of the impact of the project implementation upon landscapes and identification of landscape conservation measures).



### • Actions already implemented

Within the administrative boundaries of Yamanashi Prefecture, there is a wide area of relatively mild restrictions on the scale, location, etc. of buildings etc.

Therefore, Yamanashi Prefecture set up a committee consisting of members of the Japan/ICOMOS National Committee, academic experts in landscape engineering, and local economic associations to discuss a development control system that strikes balance between conservation and utilization (development) of Fujisan, without impairing the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan. Based on the discussion at the committee, Yamanashi Prefecture established an ordinance to control development. The summary of the ordinance is as follows.

#### <Summary of the ordinance>

Those who intend to implement projects etc. exceeding a certain scale are required to give consideration to landscapes as part of the procedure. In order to ensure the appropriate conservation of Fujisan, an expert committee consisting of academic experts in World Heritage, landscape, etc. that expresses its opinions about the landscape impact assessment, landscape conservation measures, etc. submitted or proposed by project undertakers is to be set up. The flow of the procedure for landscape consideration is as follows:

#### 1 Landscape assessment

The project undertaker carries out survey on the existing state in the early stage of the project\*, predicts landscape impact, and makes a self-assessment of landscape impact.

##### (1) Survey on the existing state

Survey on the existing state is conducted based on the existing state survey plan that includes survey items, survey methods, etc.

##### (2) Prediction of landscape impact

###### (i) Selection of viewpoints

Viewpoints are selected from those for fixed-point observation of the World Heritage.

###### (ii) Landscape simulation

Comparison of views from the viewpoints selected in item (i) between before and after the project is simulated (landscape simulations should be made by photomontage in principle. Landscape simulation must be conducted during the lush green season when trees are covered with leaves and the autumnal leave season.

##### (3) Self-exalution of landscape impact (including landscape conservation measures)

\* Early stage of the project: the early stage to the extent possible prior to decisions on the basic specifications of the project, such as location and scale, and other stages of the project implementation.

#### 2 Procedure for landscape consideration document

With regard to the landscape consideration document submitted by the project undertaker, the governor expresses its opinions from the perspectives of the conservation of Fujisan (the governor can consult with academic experts knowledgeable about World Heritage etc.).

\* Landscape consideration document: A document showing the results of the landscape assessment done by the project undertaker as the basis to ask for the governor's opinions.

### 3 Procedure for project undertaker's opinion document

With regard to the project undertaker's opinion document submitted by the project undertaker, the governor can express its opinion again from the perspectives of the conservation of Fujisan (the governor can consult with academic experts knowledgeable about World Heritage etc.).

\*Project undertaker's opinion document: A document showing the results of the revised landscape assessment done by the project undertaker after the governor's opinions in response to the landscape consideration document have been addressed.

### 4 Request for actions to the content of project undertaker's opinion document

The governor may request the project undertaker to take necessary actions when he/she deems that the implementation of the project in question threatens to have significant impact on the conservation of Fujisan after taking into consideration the response from the project undertaker about the governor's opinions about the project undertaker's opinion document.

#### • Future actions

Efforts will be made for the appropriate enforcement of ordinances concerning landscape consideration in development control.

## © Countermeasures to control large-scale solar photo-voltaic panels

#### • Summary

After fixed price purchase of electricity generated by renewable energy was made mandatory for electric companies, plans were made to set up large-scale photovoltaic power generation facilities in many places, including the surrounding area of Fujisan. This raised concerns about their potential impacts on view from major viewpoints such as those at high altitudes, which might eventually damage the World Heritage value. In response to this, new administrative instruments have been put in place.

#### • Actions already implemented

The Ministry of the Environment amended the regulations for the enforcement of the Natural Parks Act in 2015, setting out the standards for permission of installation of large-scale photovoltaic power generation facilities etc. within the Special Area of the National Park. They also added a new category of photovoltaic power generation facilities exceeding a certain scale to the list of structures that require the submission of prior notification even in the Ordinary Area of the National Park.

Municipal governments of Yamanashi Prefecture have made it mandatory, revising or developing new landscape plans, for project undertakers of the installation of photovoltaic power generation facilities to submit prior notification.

Shizuoka Prefecture, in the landscape plans of individual municipalities, promotes the requirement of the submission of prior notification for the installation of photovoltaic power generation facilities exceeding a certain scale. Fujinomiya City has enacted its own ordinance and designated the restriction area in which no agreement is given to large-scale facilities in principle; there is also a penalty clause in case that obligation is not fulfilled – the public announcement of the name of the company. Also, Fuji City and Fujikawaguchiko Town have put in place their own administrative instruments such as the designation of the restriction area.

- **Future actions**

Further efforts will be made to raise awareness for the conservation of landscapes of Fujisan. In addition, when there is any information about projects that require prior notification etc., the proper enforcement of the applicable administrative instruments will be made to prevent the project in question from affecting important views or surrounding landscapes significantly, so that the plan in question will not affect important views or surrounding landscapes significantly and that the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage will be maintained.

## Reference Information 8: Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove

Shizuoka City has established the “Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Conservation and Utilization Plan” to protect the fundamental value of Mihonomatsubara and pass it on to future generations, while utilizing it appropriately.

Through proper conservation of a “lush pine tree grove”, “beautiful sand spit”, and “scenic beauty created by Fujisan”, the essential value of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove is protected, connected, polished, and widely publicized while leaving the regional culture that has been protecting the beautiful landscape to future generations.

Three points of maintenance policy, “conservation of the pine tree grove”, “protection of the sand spit”, and “conservation of the scenic beauty” are designated. Conservation measures are implemented through the cooperation with prefecture of Shizuoka and relevant organizations.

Representative activities which evolved after the World Heritage inscription are described below.

### ◎ Improvement of coastal landscapes

#### • Summary

To reinstate the coastal landscapes composed of “ocean, beach, and pine tree grove” which used to be depicted in works of arts such as *waka* poems, paintings, and ukiyo-e woodblock prints, actions are implemented aiming to realize coastal conservation through the recovery of natural sediment supplies without depending on the construction of facilities.

Also, four breakwaters which are considered to be unfavorable from aesthetic perspectives are replaced with structures that incorporate consideration to coastal landscapes on a step-by-step basis.

#### • Actions already implemented

At the Shimizu Coast (Miho area), where coastal erosion is progressing due to the mining of large amounts of sand in the Abe River, projects are implemented, through the combination of headland construction and beach replenishment (sand bypass and sand recycling) for sand conservation, to maintain the minimum necessary beach area and to protect the inland area. Also, along with these projects, the “Shimizu Coastal Erosion Control Committee” consisting of academic experts and local stakeholders is verifying the effectiveness of the projects and reviewing measures on a regular basis.

In the process of nomination and evaluation as a component part of Fujisan for inscription on the World Heritage List, ICOMOS commented that some of the associated viewpoints “are not as aesthetically pleasing because of shoreline barriers”. Given this comment, the “Mihonomatsubara White Sand and Green Pine Conservation Technical Committee” was set up in August 2013, consisting of academic experts and administrative representatives in order to address a higher level of coastal landscape protection and inland area protection at the same time.

This Committee confirmed that it will pursue the long-term goal of seacoast protection that does not depend on artificial structures and decided to replace the four breakwaters located to the north of the “Feather Robe Pine Tree” with L-type groins on a step-by-step basis.

Among them, the section including two breakwaters close to the “Feather Robe Pine Tree” is prioritized for short-term actions; the concrete methods of the short-term measures were decided upon, based on the analysis and examination of seacoast shape change simulation and photomontage, from various perspectives such as securing the

width of the sand beach necessary for the protection of the hinterland, the visibility of structures, and the impact on human uses and the environment.






【Image of future landscape improvement (from the documents of the Mihonomatsubara White Sand and Green Pine Conservation Technical Committee)】



#### • Future actions

Based on the conclusions of the “Mihonomatsubara White Sand and Green Pine Conservation Technical Committee”, the construction of L-type groins will be started to the north of Breakwater No. 1, closest to the Feather Robe Pine, and after its completion, Breakwater No. 1 will be removed. Also, with regard to the sand replenishment of the beach, the scale of implementation will be expanded and the overall sand management in which mountains, rivers, and seacoasts are considered integrally will be promoted for the achievement of long-term objectives.

As a forum to solve problems that might occur in the course of the implementation of countermeasures, the “Technical Follow-up Conference for the Improvement of the Landscapes of the Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove” will be set up and the plan will be reviewed, as necessary, based on the monitoring and verification of the effectiveness and impact.

Category		Short term (Implemented)			Medium term		Long term
FY		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 or later
Selection of countermeasure methods	of	 (Completed in 2014)			 (Monitoring and renewal of plan)		
Installation of L-type groins							
Removal of breakwaters	of						
Beach sand replenishment	sand						

#### © Conservation of the pine tree grove

#### • Summary

Measures are promoted to conserve the pine tree grove suitable as a component part of the World Cultural Heritage, Fujisan, and to ensure that the Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove be protected and passed on to future generations together with the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.



### • Actions already implemented

Shizuoka City has been conducting the injection of chemicals into the trunk of pine trees as a preventive measure against the pine wilt disease and the spraying of chemicals over the entire pine tree grove. Also, decayed pine trees have been cut and removed without delay and collaborative efforts to plant new trees have been made with local businesses.

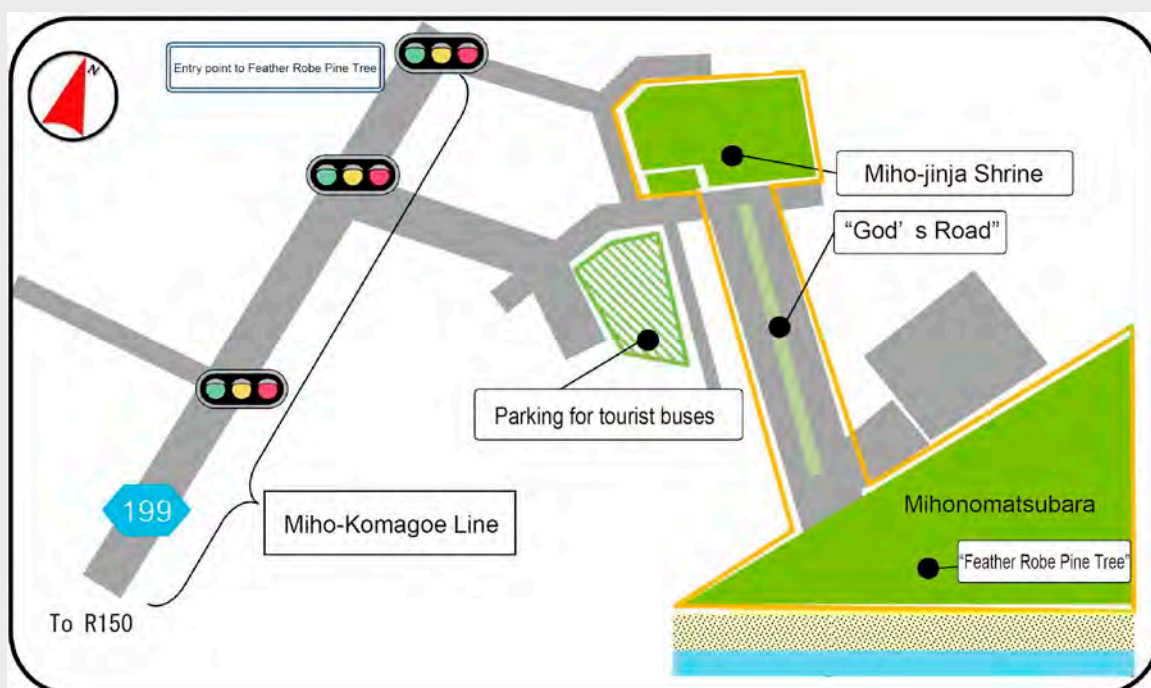
In addition, with regard to the “God’s Road” from Miho-jinja Shrine to the “Feather Robe Pine Tree”, measures to prevent roots of pine trees from being damaged by soil compaction have been conducted, such as the installation of a boardwalk as a measure to prevent and mitigate negative impact of visitors and the restriction on the passage of tourist buses.

Furthermore, Shizuoka Prefecture organized meetings of the “Technical Committee for the Conservation of the Pine Tree Grove of Mihonomatsubara” consisting of academic experts for the purpose of conserving the pine tree grove suitable as a component part of the World Cultural Heritage and to pass it on to future generations. Based on the recommendations of the committee, basic measures have been materialized and implemented in coordination based on a principle of differentiated roles with Shizuoka City concerning (i) establishment of a system and development of human resources to protect, nurture, and utilize the pine tree grove and (ii) improvement of the living environment for pine trees and early-stage mitigation of the pine wood nematode damage.

Shizuoka City adopted the “Basic Plan for the Management of Mihonomatsubara” in March 2015, in which those recommendations were reflected, and has been implementing measures for the conservation of the pine tree grove in cooperation with local people.

### 【Summary of recommendations】

- To pursue sustainable conservation of the pine tree grove by sharing an ideal future image of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, building up a system and human resources to promote local people’s activities for conservation, centering on the “Mihonomatsubara Conservation Center (provisional name)”\* and with the involvement of people (coexistence with the pine tree grove).
  - To pursue the realization of the conservation of the pine tree grove without depending on chemicals etc. to the extent possible and by making the utmost use of the power of nature.
  - To address the damage of the pine wilt disease as a matter of urgency by reinforcing the management system including the establishment of the database that covers all the pine trees and by mitigating the damage to the minimum level possible through the application of effective quarantine measures in the early stage.
  - To build the environmental conditions that are suitable for the growth of pine trees through the research and development of environmentally friendly methods such as the promotion of coexistence between pine trees and mycorrhizal fungi.
  - To implement adaptive management in response to the evaluation and review cycle of monitoring, incorporating the latest scientific findings in order to respond to various environmental changes appropriately.
- \* “Mihonomatsubara Conservation Center (provisional name)”: Mihonomatsubara conservators (provisional name) are stationed and the center serves as a center for information collection and provision and human resources development and also conducts the monitoring of forests.



#### • Future actions

Shizuoka Prefecture and Shizuoka City will ensure the implementation of general conservation measures for the pine tree grove based on the recommendations of the “Technical Committee for the Conservation of the Pine Tree Grove of Mihonomatsubara” in coordination and cooperation with local people and relevant organizations.

Also, with regard to the “Feather Robe Pine Tree”, which is a symbolic tree of Mihonomatsubara, measures will be taken to help it recover strength, such as the prevention of soil compaction through the installation of a surrounding boardwalk.

Category	Short term (Implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018 or later
Restriction on tourist buses etc.		Completed				
Discussion for countermeasures		Completed		Monitoring		
Establishment of mechanism and training of human resources						
Improvement of living environment		Clearing of fallen leaves		Soil improvement test / verification		Soil improvement
Early-stage mitigation of the pine wood nematode damage				Target: 2 trees/ha or fewer		1 tree/ha or fewer

## ◎ Removal of roadside utility poles

### • Summary

As a measure to improve landscapes around the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, roadside utility poles and electric wires are removed. Along the prefectural road, Miho-Komagoe Line, which is the access road to the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, overhead electric wires that traverse the road are removed as a short-term measure, followed by the removal utility poles on occasions of the expansion of the road width in the long term.

### • Actions already implemented

In June 2013, a decision was taken to include the section of the prefectural road, Miho-Komagoe Line, from which Fujisan can be seen at the front of the road, into the Second-period Shizuoka Zero Utility Pole Plan as a target area. Since then, Shizuoka Prefecture and Shizuoka City, which is the main implementing agency for the zero-utility pole project, have been working for the early realization of zero utility pole and Shizuoka Prefecture and Shizuoka City have been jointly requesting the managers of electric wires for cooperation for the promotion of activities for zero utility pole.

Shizuoka City announced its policy in April 2014 of removing overhead electric wires traversing the road by fiscal year 2015 as a quick action and moving on to the fundamental solution of implementing the utility pole removal project on the occasion of a road width expansion project to enlarge the road into a four-lane road.



Also, Shizuoka Prefecture set up the “Working Group for the Expansion of Utility-Pole Free Area in the Surrounding Area of Fujisan” under the Shizuoka Zero Utility Pole Council in April 2014 in order to explore effective construction methods and make necessary adjustments among stakeholders with the advice of experts toward the promotion of no utility pole for the development of good landscapes in the surrounding area of Fujisan.

This Working Group examined the zero utility pole policy at the prefectural road, Miho-Komagoe Line, and adopted a policy of prioritizing the removal of road-traversing overhead electric wires at Orido (a total length of 0.56 km), where the impact on the landscape of Fujisan is the most significant, by March 2015, if feasible, as a quick action. The working group also addressed the removal of road-traversing wires at the remaining part (a total length of 0.96 km) by February 2016, if feasible, including the relocation and shortening of one utility pole that is disturbing the scenic landscape. As a fundamental solution (realization of no utility pole on the occasion of road width expansion), policies were adopted to prioritize the removal of utility poles on the Suruga Bay side which has a significant impact on scenic landscapes and to push forward the start of the project to expand the road width to four lanes at Orido to fiscal year 2014.

Along with the removal of utility poles on the roadside, Shizuoka City developed in 2014 the “Miho Peninsula Landscape Development Guidelines” targeting the access road to the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove as well as buildings and advertisement signs along it, based on the opinions and advice from local people and experts, with a view to promoting the development of good landscapes that are appropriate for World Cultural Heritage through public-private partnership. From 2015 onward, local people are to play a central role in promoting the landscape development and community building based on these guidelines.

### • Future actions

Shizuoka City, which is the manager of the road in question, promotes projects for removal of utility poles based on the guidelines established in the Council for Removing Utility Poles around Fujisan.

Category	Short term (Implemented)			Medium term		Long term
FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 or later
Removal of overhead electric lines traversing roads	 (to be completed in 2015)					
Removal of utility poles in tandem with the widening of roads to four-lane roads.						

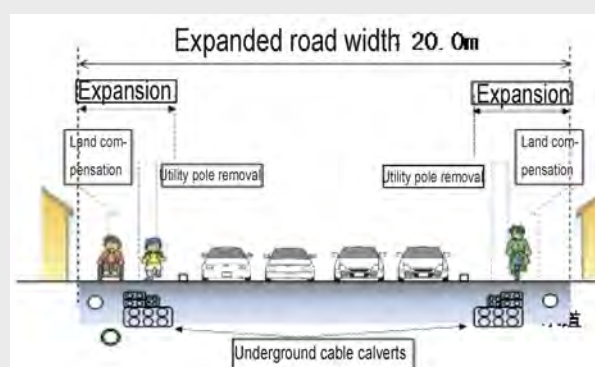
【Present】



【Future image: short term (after removal of road-traversing overhead electric lines)】



【Future image: middle term and long term (removal of utility poles)】





## Reference Information 9: Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine and surrounding area

### • Summary

The national road, R138, passing to the north of the compounds of the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine is planned to be widened. In response to the plan to widen the road, the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujiyoshida City, local stakeholders, and intellectuals are creating opportunities to discuss how the surrounding areas ought to be developed such as the development of roadside landscapes and spaces for pedestrians.

### • Actions already implemented

The Committee for the Development of Nearby Towns upon the Widening of the National Road, R138, consisting of the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujiyoshida City, local stakeholders, and intellectuals have been continuing discussions by exploring various perspectives such as the consideration for the relationship between Oshi residences and Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, conservation of landscapes, and utilization of natural and historical resources.

### • Future actions

The Committee will continue discussion after 2015 onward.



# Strengthening of Monitoring Indicators

## 1 Purpose

To ensure the protection of the World Cultural Heritage property area of Fujisan and to maintain and improve the good state of conservation in the buffer zone of the property, monitoring is to be carried out with appropriate indicators. When negative impacts are identified or foreseeable, measures are to be developed and implemented without delay to remove their causes or mitigate the impacts.

In the course of the implementation of such monitoring, comprehensive preservation and management of individual component parts as parts of the whole property will be made by evaluating and reviewing the policies and/or measures for the solution to, or improvement of, the issues identified in individual strategies etc.

## 2 Existing State

To carry out the monitoring appropriately, periodic and systematic monitoring is in operation based on the specified factors that affect the component parts negatively and the corresponding monitoring indicators that have been identified from three perspectives: “the conservation of the component parts and the buffer zone”, “protection of individual component parts and constituent elements”, and “interpretation of Outstanding Universal Value”.

## 3 Issues

From the perspectives of maintaining and enhancing aspects of Fujisan both as a “sacred place” (spiritual quality) and a “source of artistic inspiration” (aesthetic quality, it is necessary to strengthen and add monitoring indicators to take into account the spiritual and aesthetic qualities of scenic landscapes.

Also, to monitor the progress of individual strategies and approaches on a continuous basis, and to evaluate and review them, it is necessary to conduct a regular and systematic monitoring.

## 4 Policies

### (1) Strengthening and Adding Indicators Incorporating Spiritual and Aesthetic Qualities

#### (i) Additional monitoring points for views of Fujisan

In addition to the two representative viewpoints included in the property as a component part or a constituent element (Nakanokura Pass on the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko and the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove), new viewpoints are to be set up within the property area and the buffer zone so as to monitor the condition of visual landscapes from fixed observation points.

#### (ii) Inventory of religious events related to the worship of Fujisan

Religious events related to the worship of Fujisan, together with measures to pass them on to future generations, are to be inventoried.

#### (iii) Survey on the awareness of visitors

The understanding of visitors about the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and about relationships between the component parts is to be surveyed.

#### (iv) Determination of indicators concerning carrying capacities for the upper access routes

Research and study on the carrying capacities of the upper access routes of Fujisan are to be carried out and indicators from multidimensional perspectives are to be determined.

### (2) Monitoring of the progress of individual strategies and approaches

To monitor the progress of measures for solving to and/or improving on issues that are set out in individual strategies and approaches on a continuous basis, to evaluate and review them, as appropriate, regular and systematic monitoring is to be conducted.

## 5 Measures

### (1) Strengthening and Adding Indicators Incorporating the Spiritual and Aesthetic Qualities

#### (i) Additional monitoring points for views of Fujisan

To keep track of the status of maintenance and improvement of the spiritual and aesthetic qualities of Fujisan in its entirety (the area including the mountain body and all the

component parts at the foot of the mountain) and to evaluate and revise the measures to maintain good visual landscapes, appropriate points to monitor the spiritual and aesthetic qualities are to be selected and fixed-point monitoring is to be conducted for visual landscape changes, based on visual observation and photography.

Specifically, based on research and study for the protection of the places that have long been viewpoints, new monitoring viewpoints were selected in 2015 from the following three perspectives in addition to the two representative viewpoints of the Fujisan mountain area, Nakanokura Pass on the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko and the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, which are directly related to drawings and photos of outstanding universal significance that are described in the nomination dossier etc.

*a. Viewpoints toward Fujisan from all directions*

To select several places out of those located in the surrounding foot of the mountain that contribute to the explanation of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan or have become viewpoints recently in the Early Modern period, to carry out fixed-point monitoring of views of Fujisan.

*b. Viewpoints within the mountain body of Fujisan toward individual component parts and the buffer zone*

To select several places within the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) from which most of the property and the buffer zone are visible as viewpoints to carry out fixed-point monitoring of the views of the component parts and the buffer zone.

*c. Viewpoints located within each of the individual component parts toward themselves and the surrounding areas*

To select several places within each of the individual component parts or their surrounding areas that have specific issues as viewpoints to carry out fixed-point monitoring of the views of the component parts or the surrounding environment.

## **(ii) Inventory of religious events related to the worship of Fujisan**

To confirm that religious events related to the worship of Fujisan are transmitted from generation to generation as intangible elements associated with the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, appropriate religious events related to the worship of Fujisan are to be selected and the numbers of participants are to be surveyed on a continuous basis.

Specifically, those that are performed *inter alia* for the purpose of Fujisan worship were selected in 2015 from the events in the individual component parts and constituent elements that were described in the nomination dossier.

### (iii) Survey on the awareness of visitors

To evaluate the measures for information provision to visitors and revise them appropriately when there are problems, questionnaire surveys have been conducted since 2014 to ascertain the degree of visitors' understanding about the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and links between the component parts.

### (iv) Determination of indicators concerning carrying capacities for the upper access routes

For three years from 2015 to 2017, research and study is conducted on the carrying capacities for the upper access routes of Fujisan and indicators and desired levels, by indicators, are to be set out, including but not limited to the target number of climbers per ascending route, from the perspectives of (i) transmission of cultural traditions of Fujisan ascents to future generations, (ii) maintenance of scenic landscapes, and (iii) safety and comfort of Fujisan ascents (reference information 8 of the visitor management plan< page 50).

## (2) Monitoring of the progress of individual strategies and approaches

To monitor the progress of measures set out in the individual strategies and approaches on a continuous basis, monitoring is to be conducted based on indicators for the natural environment, natural disasters, and interpretation of the OUV, which are set out in the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan for Fujisan, as well as added and strengthened indicators such as fixed monitoring viewpoints. In coordination with the relevant municipal governments etc., regular and systematic monitoring is to be conducted, together with periodic evaluations and reviews of measures.

World Cultural Heritage

# *Fujisan*

## Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan

(Main Document)

January 2016

**Agency for Cultural Affairs,  
Ministry of the Environment, and Forestry Agency**

**Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture**

Fujiyoshida City, Minobu Town, Nishikatsura Town,  
Oshino Village, Yamanakako Village, Narusawa Village, Fujikawaguchiko Town,  
Fujiyoshida City and Two Other Villages Organization for the Protection of the  
Prefectural Estates Given by the Imperial Family,  
Narusawa-Fujikawaguchiko Organization for the Protection of Prefectural  
Estates Given by the Imperial Family,  
Shizuoka City, Numazu City,  
Mishima City, Fujinomiya City, Fuji City, Gotemba City,  
Susono City, Shimizu Town, Nagaizumi Town, and Oyama Town





# Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan (Main Document)

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## **Chapter 1. Purpose, Background of Preparation and Revision, Composition, and Structure of the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan**

This chapter in the very beginning of the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan” (hereinafter referred to as “the Plan”) gives the summary of the Plan, including the purpose, background, composition, and structure of the Plan as well as coordination with other individual administrative plans and the implementation period of the Plan.

### **1. Purpose of the Plan**

“Fujisan, sacred place and source of artistic inspiration”, which has been inscribed on the World Heritage List (hereinafter referred to as the “property”), consists of the Fujisan Mountain Area, which is an object of Fujisan worship, the compounds and buildings of Sengen-jinja Shinto shrines and “Oshi” lodging houses at the mountain foot, spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as a wind cave<sup>1</sup>, lava tree molds<sup>2</sup>, lakes, springs, waterfalls, and coastal beach that all became the objects of Fujisan religious worship, and viewpoints and the views from there that became the source of inspiration for artistic works of outstanding universal significance. The area extending at the foothill of Fujisan including these areas has long been used for the lives and industries of the local people, as well as one of the most major tourist and recreation sites in Japan.

To pass the Outstanding Universal Value of the characteristics of these component parts on to future generations, the serial property consisting of multiple parts need to be regarded as “an entity” for an integrated management. Also, basic policies and methods for preserving and utilizing these component parts need to be established by reflecting management methods as “a cultural landscape” to maintain and integrate social demands for tourism and recreation with sacredness and beauty which are the aspects of the Outstanding Universal Value. Therefore, this new Plan has been prepared by revising the current Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan, targeting not only the property but also its surrounding environment.

### **2. Background of the Preparation and Revision of the Plan**

#### **(1) Background of the Preparation**

For the preparation of the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan in relation to the nomination of Fujisan for inscription on the World Heritage List, local stakeholders’ opinions were collected and compiled by the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment, the Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujiyoshida City, Minobu Town, Nishikatsura Town, Oshino Village, Yamanakako Village, Narusawa Village, Fujikawaguchiko Town, Shizuoka City, Numazu City, Mishima City, Fujinomiya City, Fuji City, Gotemba City, Susono City, Shimizu Town, Nagaizumi Town, and Oyama Town. After discussions at the Yamanashi Prefectural Academic Committee, the Shizuoka Prefectural Academic Committee and the Yamanashi Academic Committee which consist of academic experts as well as the Yamanashi Prefecture Committee of the Cooperators for the Preparation of the Preservation and Management Plan, Shizuoka Prefecture Working Group of the Cooperators for the Preparation of the Preservation and Management Plan, and the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan Preparation Working Group under respective academic committees, the Plan was prepared in January 2012 (the 2012 edition). The established Plan was attached to the nomination dossier of Fujisan that was submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in January 2012.

#### **(2) Background of the Revision**

The World Heritage Committee advised the establishment of operationalized management methods and systems to implement an integrated management of the property as “an entity” and also as “a cultural landscape” before the inscription of Fujisan on the World Heritage List in June 2013. Therefore, based on the contents of the 2013 ICOMOS evaluation for Fujisan (Japan) No. 1418 and the decision of the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session (37.COM8B.29)<sup>3</sup>, the current Plan was revised in January 2016 (the 2016 edition) based on advice of the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Academic Committee and through discussions at the Fujisan World

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<sup>1</sup> Wind cave: Generally refers to a cave that has atmospheric circulation. In particular, the wind cave on Fujisan was created by lava. In some cases, the cave was formed after just the surface of the lava had hardened and the molten lava inside continued to flow, while in other cases gas accumulated within the lava flow, creating hollows within the lava. For further information on the wind cave, please see the discussion of Component Part 23.

<sup>2</sup> Lava tree molds: Hollows that are formed when trees are caught up in lava flows, the lava begins to harden around the tree, and the tree then is incinerated by the heat of the lava, leaving a cylindrical hole where the tree had been. For further information, see the references to Component Parts 21 and 22.

<sup>3</sup> Decision of the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session (37.COM8B.29): the full text of the decision is included in section 1 of Chapter 2 of this document and Attached Document 3.

Cultural Heritage Council and its subcommittees in order to further promote the preservation of Fujisan while paying sufficient attention to visions and strategies adopted by the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council in December 2014. The plan established after the revision is called “the Plan” in this document hereinafter unless there is a special reason not to do so.

### 3. Composition and Structure of the Plan

Figure 1 shows the Plan’s composition and structure. The content of each chapter in the Main Document of the Plan is as follows:

**Chapter 1** describes the objectives of the Plan, the history of the preparation and revision of the Plan, the structure of the Plan, etc.

**Chapter 2** describes the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and re-categorizes them based on the two aspects of Fujisan as an “object of worship” and a “source of artistic inspiration”. This chapter also summarizes the position and overview of component parts and constituent elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and describes the relationship among the component parts and constituent elements based on the perspective that they form “an entity” based on findings of current researches.

**Chapter 3** describes current conditions of the properties and surrounding environment and organizes problems to be solved with the perspective of “an entity” and “a cultural landscape”.

**Chapter 4** sets forth the six basic policies of the Plan which were determined in the light of Chapter 2 and Chapter 3.

**Chapter 5** gives the direction of integrated preservation and management of the properties as “an entity” and “a cultural landscape” based on two perspectives including the viewpoint of them as “places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage” as the object of worship and “viewpoints and views” as the source of artistic inspiration to ensure the preservation and management of Outstanding Universal Value described in the first basic policy in Chapter 4. In addition, component parts and constituent elements are categorized into two groups based on the two aspects of Fujisan and the methods of preservation and management are clarified for individual component parts. The measures to address the issues identified in Chapter 3 are also explained. At the same time, the chapter summarizes the laws, regulations, and various plans, whose proper enforcement and implementation are necessary in order to ensure the implementation of the methods and measures for the preservation and management of the property.

In **Chapter 6**, based on the 2<sup>nd</sup> basic policy, “integral conservation of the surrounding environment”, the surrounding environment of the property is divided into the “buffer zone” and the “management zone” and the conservation methods and measures are clarified for each zone. The chapter also describes the management method based on the concept of “a cultural landscape” and the methods of harmonious resolution of contradicting issues by creating a fusion of the maintenance of sacredness and beauty which are the sources of the significant and outstanding values and also responding to satisfy social demand for tourism and recreation at component parts as well as in buffer zones. The chapter also summarizes the laws, regulations, and various plans whose proper enforcement and implementation are necessary in order to ensure the implementation of the conservation methods and measures.

**Chapter 7** gives the direction and concrete measures for the 3<sup>rd</sup> basic policy, “promotion, presentation, and utilization of the property”.

**Chapter 8** deals with the 4<sup>th</sup> basic policy, “establishment and operation of the system for the implementation of the Plan”, from the standpoint of the smooth implementation of this Plan.

**Chapter 9** shows the specific “action plan” that needs to be implemented into the future, which is described in the fifth basic policy.

**Chapter 10** specifies the indicators for monitoring, its frequency, and organizers, and other aspects of evaluating effects on the properties and implemented measures which are listed in the sixth basic policy.

This Plan consists of the Main Document, which contains the above-mentioned ten chapters; Attached Document 1, summarizing The Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, Natural Parks Law, Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests which provide the legal basis for the property preservation and the overviews of individual plans established in close relation to these laws; Attached Document 2, providing standards of permissions in laws and regulations which serve as the ground of preserving the properties and the surrounding environment; Attached Document 3, containing the ICOMOS evaluation for Fujisan (Japan) No. 1418 and the Decision of the World Heritage Committee at its 37<sup>th</sup> session (37.COM.8B.29); and Attached Document 4, containing the Vision and Strategies, which have been prepared for the purpose of further advancing the preservation and management of Fujisan.

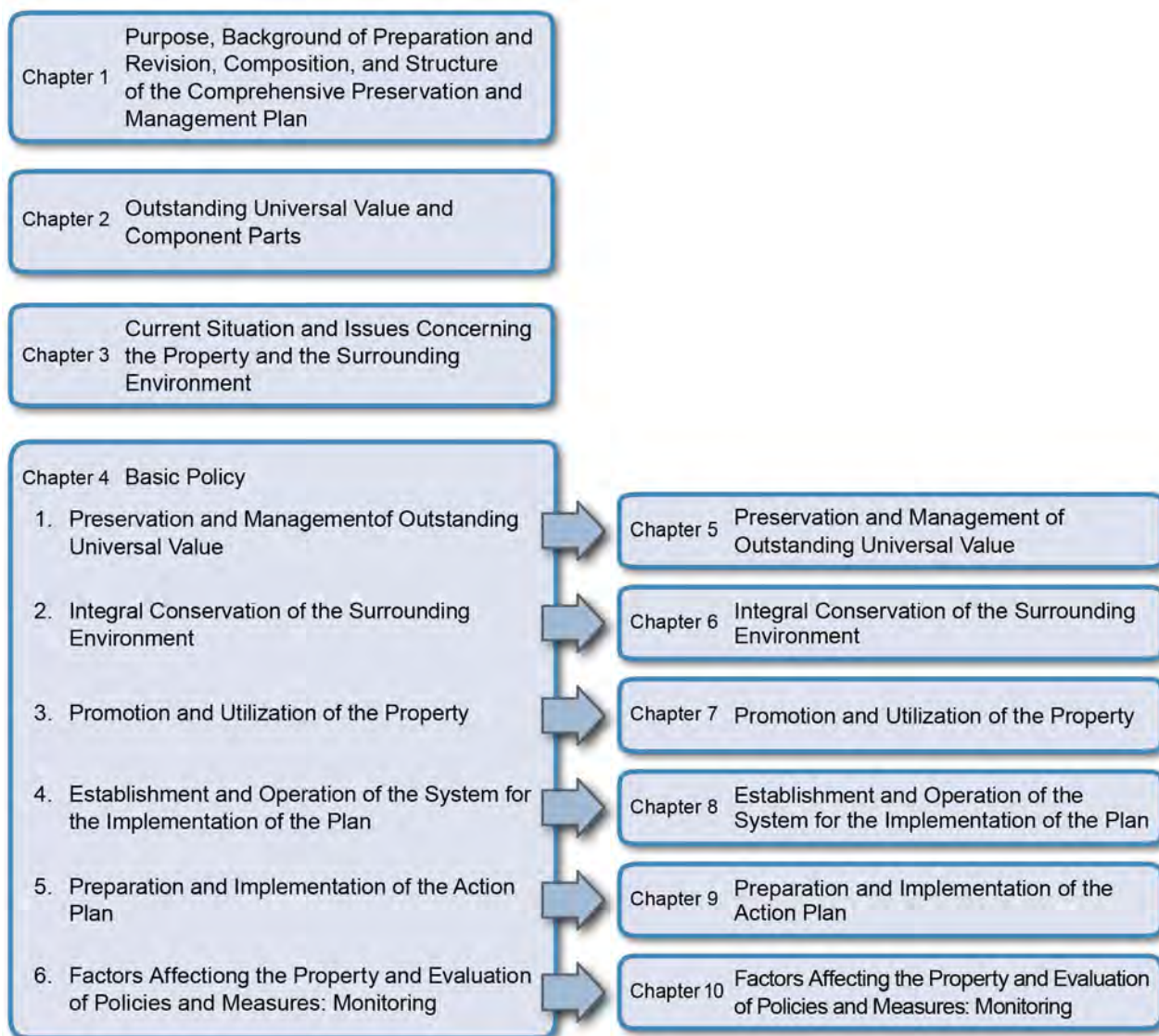


Figure 1 Composition and structure of the comprehensive preservation and management plan (Main document)

#### 4. Coordination with Individual Administrative Plans etc.

In the preparation of this Plan, full consideration was given to coordination with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law, and the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests, which provide the basis for the preservation and management of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, individual plans that were prepared in close relation with these laws, other laws and/or regulations, and various legal and administrative instruments that provide the basis for the conservation of the surrounding environment of the property.

Figure 2 shows the relationship between this Plan and individual laws, regulations, and instruments. Table 1 lists the names of individual plans that have been prepared in close relation with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law, and the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests. The summaries of the individual plans are provided in Attached Document 1 of this document.

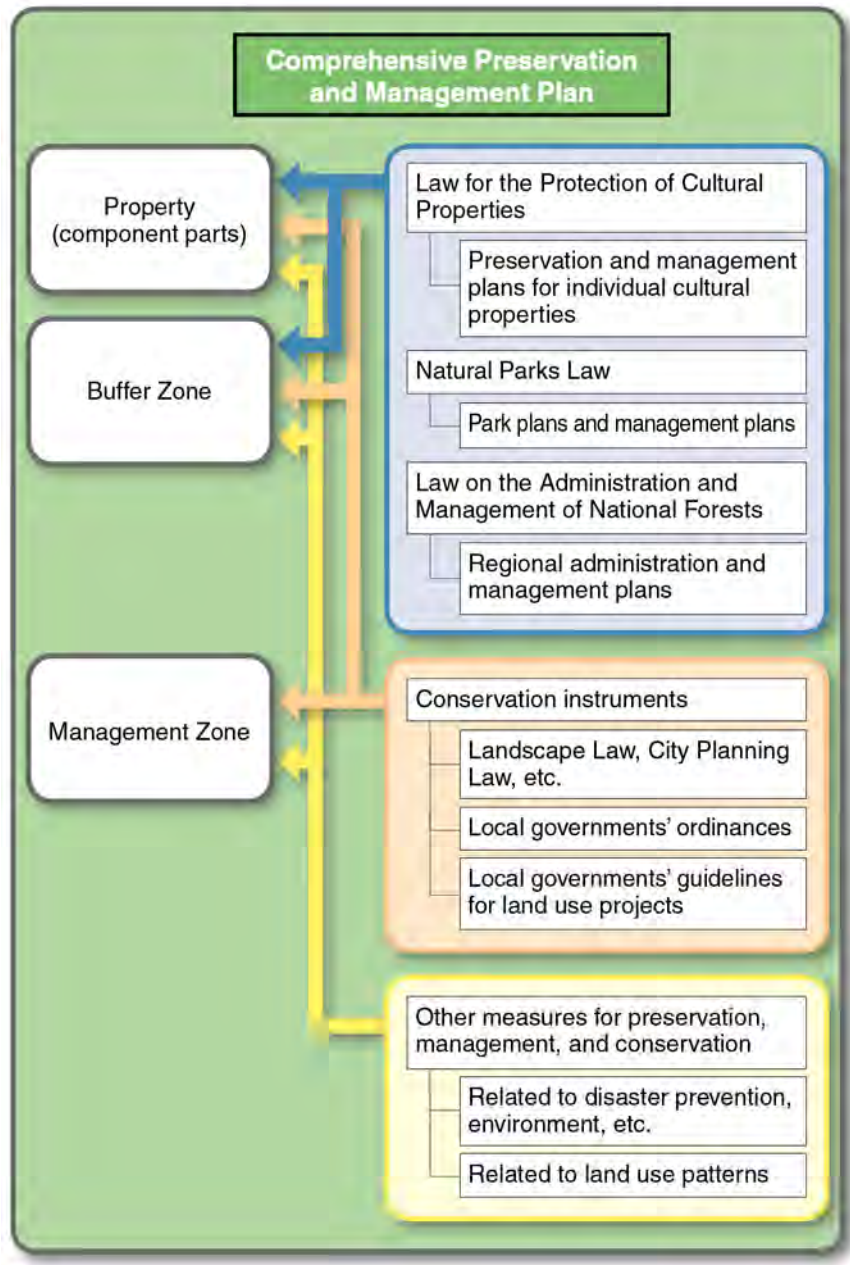


Figure 2 Relation of the applicable laws, regulations, etc. to the Plan

Table 1 Plans Related to the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law, and the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests

Plan	Preparer	Year
1. Plans related to the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties		
Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan	Yamanashi Pref.	Revised in March 2006
Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan	Shizuoka Pref.	October 2006
Historic Site, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan	Yamanashi Pref.	January 2012
Historic Site, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan	Shizuoka Pref.	January 2012
Important Cultural Property, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, Preservation and Utilization Plan	Fujiyoshida City	March 2010
Special Natural Monument, Wakutamaike Pond, Preservation and Management Plan	Shizuoka Pref.	March 2009
Important Cultural Property, Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine Main Hall, Preservation and Utilization Plan	Fujikawaguchiko Town	March 2010
Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Kawaguchiko, Lake Saiko, and Lake Shojiko), Preservation and Management Plan	Fujikawaguchiko Town	January 2012
Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Motosuko), Preservation and Management Plan	Yamanashi Pref.	January 2012
Important Cultural Property, House of the Osano Family, Preservation and Utilization Plan / Important Cultural Property, Former House of the Togawa Family, Preservation and Utilization Plan	Fujiyoshida City	Revised in January 2012
Place of Scenic Beauty, Fuji Five Lakes (Lake Yamanakako), Preservation and Management Plan	Yamanakako Village	January 2012
Natural Monument, Oshino Hakkai Springs, Preservation and Management Plan	Oshino Village	March 2011
Plan for the Preservation, Management, and Promotion for Natural Monument Lava Tree Molds in Fujikawaguchiko Town	Fujikawaguchiko Town	March 2010
Natural Monument, Yoshida Lava Tree Molds, Preservation and Management Plan	Fujiyoshida City	March 2010
Conservation, Management, Maintenance and Utilization Plan for National Natural Monuments (Caves and Lava Tree Molds) within Fujikawaguchiko Town	Fujinomiya City	Revised in March 2010
Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove, Preservation and Management Plan	Shizuoka City	Revised in March 2011
2. Plans related to the Natural Parks Law		
Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan District) Park Plan	Ministry of the Environment	Revised in March 2006
Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park Fujisan District Management Plan	Ministry of the Environment	January 2000
3. Plans related to the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests		
Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan	Forestry Agency	April 2014
Fuji Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan	Forestry Agency	April 2011

## 5. Implementation of the Plan

The current Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan was established in January 2012, which has already been enacted. This Plan becomes effective in January 2016 as the revision of the former plan.

This Plan is going to be regularly reevaluated and revised when necessary to respond to the progress and effects of the preservation, management, and conservation efforts described in Chapter 9 as well as changes in current situations and issues identified through the monitoring described in Chapter 10.



## Chapter 2. Outstanding Universal Value and Component Parts

This chapter explains the brief synthesis of Outstanding Universal Value of the property

Section 1 provides the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value adopted in the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee in June 2013. Section 2 (1) shows the list of component parts and constituent elements exhibiting Outstanding Universal Value, followed by (2) consisting of the reorganization of the component parts and constituent elements based on the two aspects of Fujisan as an object of worship and a source of artistic inspiration based on the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, (3) explains about the delineation of the boundaries of component parts and constituent elements that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan. (4) sets the range of Sengen-jinja Shrine and the lava tree mold, (5) describes the position and overview of individual component parts and constituent elements, followed by (6) which summarizes common elements of component parts and constituent elements. In the end, (7) describes the mutual relationships and connections of component parts and constituent elements, as the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee (37.COM8B.29) advised that the management of the World Heritage Fujisan be conducted by integrating the 25 component parts and nine constituent elements as “an entity.”

### 1. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value stated in the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee in June 2013 is as follows:

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B, WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B4;
2. Inscribes Fujisan, sacred place and source of artistic inspiration, Japan, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii) and (vi);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

#### Brief synthesis

The solitary, often snow-capped Mount Fuji (Fujisan), rising above villages and tree-fringed sea and lakes, has inspired artists and poets and been the object of pilgrimage for centuries. Fujisan is a solitary strato-volcano, around 100 km south-west of Tokyo that rises to 3,776 meters in height. The base of its southern slopes extends to the sea shores of Suruga Bay.

The awe that Fujisan’s majestic form and intermittent volcanic activity has inspired was transformed into religious practices that linked Shintoism and Buddhism, people and nature, and symbolic death and re-birth, with worship ascents and descents to and from the summit, formalised in routes and around shrines and lodging houses at the foot of the mountain. And the almost perfect, snow-capped conical form of Fujisan inspired artists in the early 19th century to produce images that transcended cultures, allowed the mountain to be known around the world, and had a profound influence on the development of Western art.

From ancient times, pilgrims carrying a long staff, set off from the compounds of the Sengenjinja shrines at the foot of the mountain to reach the crater at its summit where it was believed that the Shinto deity, Asama no Okami resided. At the summit, they carried out a practice called ohachimeguri (literally, “going around the bowl”), processing around the crater wall. There were two types of pilgrims, those who were led by mountain ascetics, and from the 17th century onwards, those in greater numbers who belonged to Fuji-ko societies that flourished in the prosperous and stable Edo period.

As pilgrimages became more popular from the 18th century onwards, organizations were established to support the pilgrims’ needs and routes up the mountain were delineated, huts provided, and shrines and Buddhist facilities built. Curious natural volcanic features at the foot of the mountain, created by lava flowing down after volcanic eruptions, came to be revered as sacred sites, while the lakes and springs were used by pilgrims for cold ablutions, Mizugori, to purify their bodies prior to climbing the mountain. The practice of making a circuit of eight lakes, Hakkaimeguri - including the five lakes included in the Fujigoko (Fuji Five Lakes) - became a ritual among many Fuji-ko adherents.

Pilgrims progressed up the mountain through what they recognised as three zones; the grass area around the base, above that the forest area and beyond that the burnt or bald mountain of its summit.

From the 14th century, artists created large numbers of images of Fujisan and between the 17th to the 19th century, its form became a key motif not only in paintings but also in literature, gardens, and other crafts. In particular the wood block prints of Katsushika Hokusai, such as the Thirty-Six Views of Mount Fuji, had a profound impact on Western art in the 19th century and allowed the form of Fujisan to become widely known as the symbol of 'Oriental' Japan.

The serial property consists of the top zone of the mountain, and spread out around its lower slopes shrines, lodging houses and a group of revered natural phenomena consisting of springs, a waterfall lava tree moulds and a pine tree grove on the sand beach, which together form an exceptional testimony to the religious veneration of Fujisan, and encompass enough of its majestic form to reflect the way its beauty as depicted by artists had such a profound influence on the development of Western art.

**Criterion (iii):** The majestic form of Fujisan as a solitary strato-volcano, coupled with its intermittent volcanic activity, has inspired a tradition of mountain worship from ancient times to the present day. Through worship- ascents of its peaks and pilgrimages to sacred sites around its lower slopes, pilgrims aspired to be imbued with the spiritual powers possessed by the gods and buddhas believed to reside there. These religious associations were linked to a deep adoration of Fujisan that inspired countless works of art depicting what was seen as its perfect form, gratitude for its bounty, and a tradition that emphasised co-existence with the natural environment. The series of sites are an exceptional testimony to a living cultural tradition centred on the veneration of Fujisan and its almost perfect form.

**Criterion (vi):** Images of Fujisan as a solitary strato-volcano, rising above lakes and sea, have been a font of inspiration for poetry, prose and works of art since ancient times. In particular the images of Fujisan in early 19th-century Ukiyo-e prints by Katsushika Hokusai and Utagawa Hiroshige had an outstanding impact on the development of Western art, and have allowed the majestic form of Fujisan, which can still be appreciated, to be known around the world.

### **Integrity**

The series contains all the necessary components needed to express the majesty of Fujisan and its spiritual and artistic associations. However, because of development in the lower part of the mountain, the relationship between pilgrims' routes and supporting shrines and lodging houses cannot readily be appreciated. The serial property currently does not clearly project itself as a whole, nor does it allow a clear understanding of how each of the component sites contributes to the whole in a substantial way. There is a need to strengthen the inter-connectedness between the component sites and to introduce interpretation that allows a more accessible understanding of the value of the whole ensemble and the functions of the various parts in relation to pilgrimages.

In terms of spiritual integrity, the pressure from very large numbers of pilgrims in two summer months, and the infrastructure that supports them in terms of huts, tractor paths to supply the huts and large barriers to protect the paths from falling stones, works against the spiritual atmosphere of the mountain. The Fuji Five Lakes (Fujigoko), and especially the two larger lakes – Lake Yamanakako and Lake Kawaguchiko, face increasing pressure from tourism and development, and the springs and ponds also face threats from low-rise development.

### **Authenticity**

In terms of the ability of the series as a whole to convey its spiritual and aesthetic value, currently this is limited in relation to the way individual sites project their meaning in relation to each other, and to the whole mountain. The component parts need to be better integrated into the whole, with the relationship between shrines, and lodging houses and the pilgrim routes being clearly set out.

In terms of the authenticity of individual sites, the physical attributes relating to the upper routes, shrines and lodging houses are intact. The renewal of shrines on a periodic basis is a living tradition. The Ise Shrine is renewed on a 20-year cycle while some shrines (or parts of some shrines) associated with Fujisan are renewed on a 60-year cycle. This means their authenticity rest on their siting, design, materials and function as well as on the age of their component parts. However the location and setting of some of the component parts, such as between the five lakes, ponds, waterfall and a pine tree grove, is compromised by development that interferes with their inter-visibility.

## **Management and protection requirements**

Various parts of the property have been officially designated as an Important Cultural Property, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, a Historic Site, a Place of Scenic Beauty, and a Natural Monument, in addition to it being designated as a National Park. The overall landscape of the summit is protected as part of the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park and this includes the lava tree molds and Lakes Yamanakako and Lake Kawaguchiko. Most component sites, including the ascending routes, shrines and lakes within the summit, have been given national protection as important cultural properties, historic sites or places of scenic beauty – within the last two years. The Murayama and Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrines and the Oshino Hakkai springs were protected in September 2012.

For the buffer zone protection is provided by the Landscape Act and Guidelines for Land Use Projects (and related legislation). All component parts and the buffer zones are planned to be covered by Landscape Plans around 2016. These provide the framework within which Municipalities undertake development control.

What needs strengthening is how these various measures in practice control the scale and location of buildings that might impact on the sites. In principle they relate to the need for harmonious development (in colour, design, form, height, materials and sometimes scale). However, the strictest controls seem to relate primarily to colour and height. There is a need to control more tightly the scale of buildings, as well as the location of buildings, especially the siting of buildings, including hotels, on the lower flanks of mountains.

The two prefectures, Yamanashi and Shizuoka with relevant municipal governments have established the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council to create a comprehensive management system for the property. These bodies also work in close cooperation with the main relevant national agencies that are the Agency for Cultural Affairs, which is the competent authority charged with preserving and managing Japan's cultural heritage properties, the Ministry of the Environment and the Forestry Agency. This Council is also receiving input from an academic committee of experts for the surveying, preservation and management of Fujisan.

The Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan was established in January 2012 to coordinate the actions of all parties, including local residents. The plan lays out not only methods for the preservation, management, maintenance, and utilization of the property overall but also for each individual component site and also sets out the respective roles that the national and local public bodies and other relevant organizations should play. In addition, there are park plans under the Natural Parks Law and forest management plans under the Law on the Administration and Management of the National Forests that provide measures for the management of the visual landscape from important viewpoints.

The property is subject to conflicting needs between access and recreation on the one hand and maintaining spiritual and aesthetic qualities on the other hand. A 'vision' for the property will be adopted by the end of 2014 that will set out approaches to address this necessary fusion and to show how the overall series can be managed in a way that draws together the relationships between the components and stresses their links with the mountain. This vision will then over-arch the way the property is managed as a cultural landscape and inform the revision of the Management Plan by around the end of 2016.

An overall conservation approach is needed for the upper routes and for the associated mountain huts in order to stabilize the paths, manage the erosion caused by visitors and water, and manage delivery of supplies and energy.

The Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council is planning to complete the development of a Visitor Management Strategy and adopt it by the end of 2014. This is needed as a basis for decisions on carrying capacities for the heavily used upper routes, parking, service buildings and visual clutter, but also on how visitors may perceive the coherence of the sites and their associations. This is particularly crucial for the sites in the lower parts of the mountain where their relationship with the pilgrim routes is unclear. An Interpretation Strategy will be adopted around the end of 2014.

4. Recommends that the State Party operationalize the management system in order to manage the property as an entity and as a cultural landscape with respect to the following:

- a) Put in place an overall vision for the property related to its conflicting needs to offer access and recreation and to maintain spiritual and aesthetic qualities,
  - b) Delineate the pilgrim routes on the lower slopes of the mountain in relation to the shrines and lodging sites and to their links to the upper ascent routes, and consider how these might be perceived and understood,
  - c) Develop a visitor management strategy based on researched carrying capacities for the upper access routes,
  - d) Develop an overall conservation approach for the upper access routes and their associated huts and tractor routes,
  - e) Develop an interpretation strategy that informs how each of the individual sites can be appreciated and understood as part of the overall property and of the overall pilgrimage routes around both the upper and lower slopes of the mountain, in order to guide the development of visitor centres and interpretation at individual sites,
  - f) Strengthen the monitoring indicators to reflect spiritual and aesthetic aspects of the landscape;
5. Requests the State Party to submit a state of conservation report to the World Heritage Centre by 1 February 2016 in order to provide an update on the progress with the development of an overall vision for the property, a tourism strategy, a conservation approach for the access routes, an Interpretation strategy, a risk management strategy with the overall revision of the management plan to reflect a cultural landscape approach to be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016 and encourages the State Party to ask ICOMOS advice on these approaches.

The 37th session of the World Heritage Committee perceives Outstanding Universal Value from two viewpoints, “object of worship” and “source of artistic inspiration” based on criteria (iii) and (vi). Figure 3 and Figure 4 describe this using models.

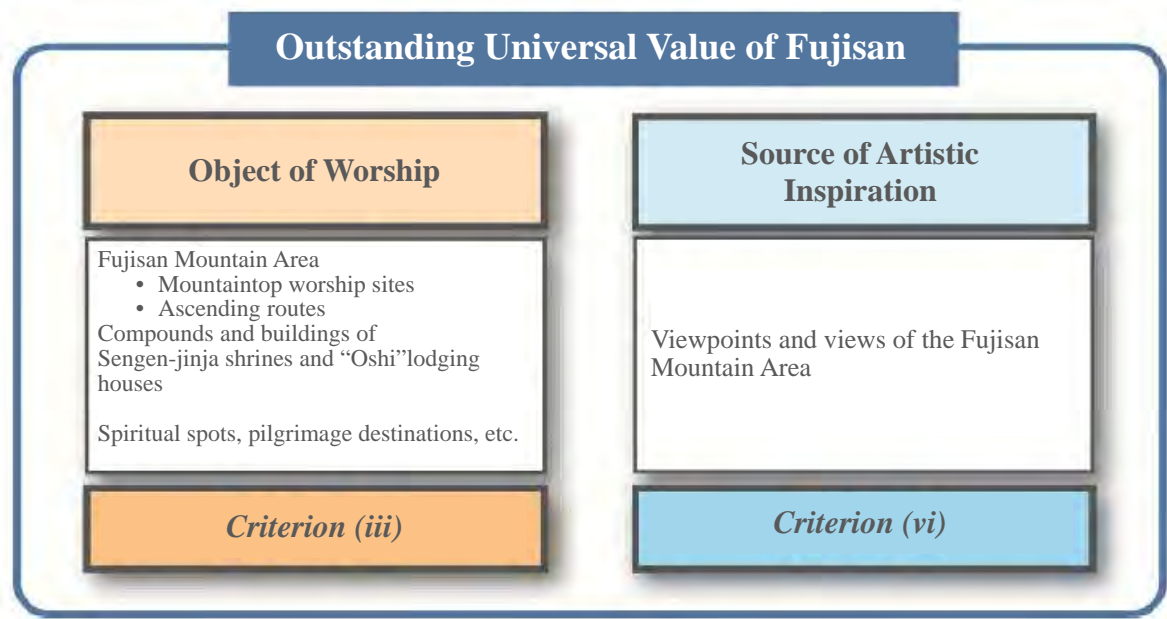


Figure 3 Model of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan

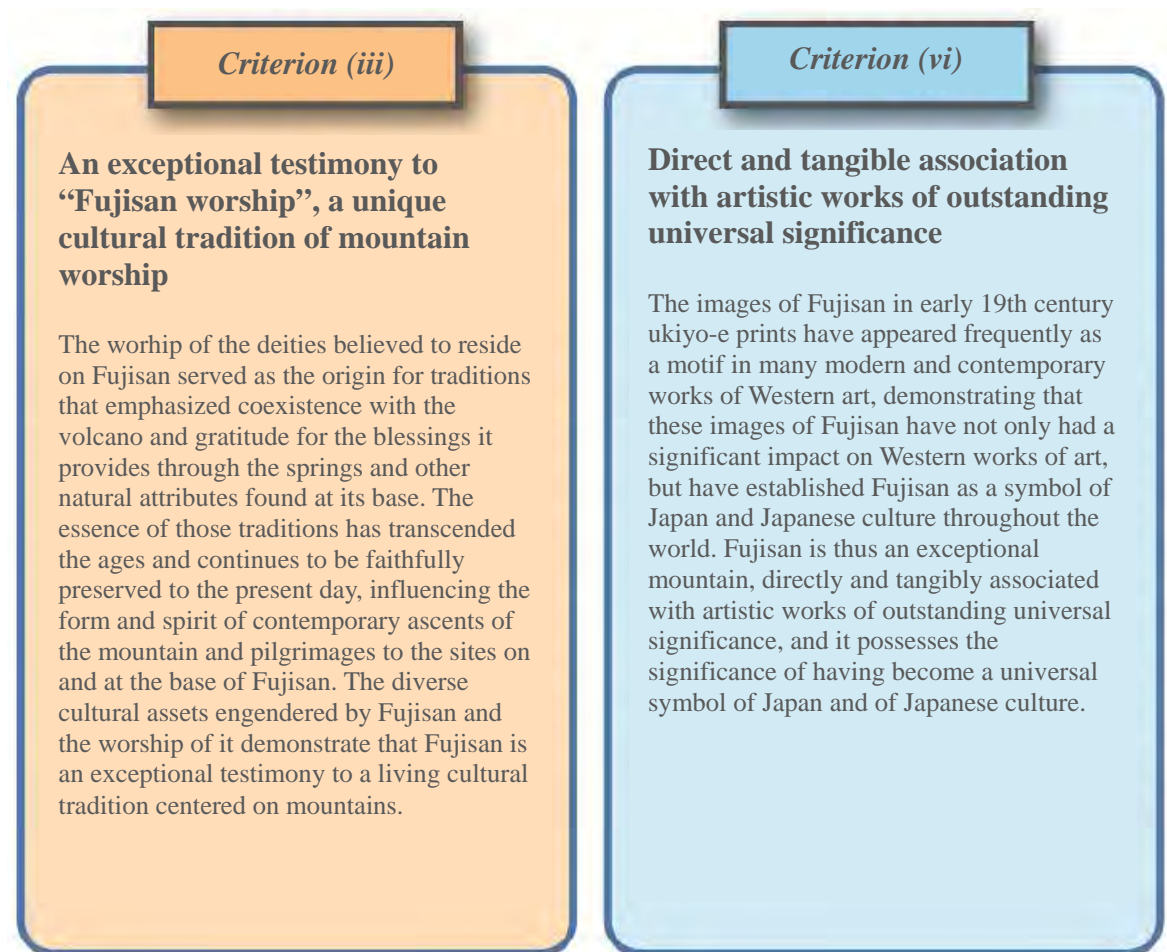


Figure 4 Interrelations among the criteria



## 2. Component Parts

### (1) List of Component Parts

The Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is represented by 25 component parts and Component Part 1 “Fujisan Mountain Area” contains 9 constituent elements (from 1-1 to 1-9). These component parts and constituent elements exhibit either of the aspects of Fujisan as an “object of worship” or as a “source of artistic inspiration”. Table 2 shows the list of component parts and constituent elements with their location, their area, and the area of the buffer zone. Table 3 shows the area of the management area in addition to the areas of the property and the buffer zone. In addition, their distribution is shown in Figures 5 to 9.

In addition, the component parts and constituent elements are divided based on the two aspects of Fujisan as is shown in Table 4.

Fujisan, the property, corresponds to the “sites” defined in Article 1 of the World Heritage Convention, and paragraph 45 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (hereinafter referred to as the “Operational Guidelines” in this chapter).

However, among the component parts of the property, the buildings of the Sengen-jinja shrines can be characterized as “monuments,” and two sets of buildings that comprise the “Oshi” Lodging Houses can be characterized as “a group of buildings” as defined in Article 1 of the Convention and paragraph 45 of the Operational Guidelines.

Table 2 Location and area of component parts and constituent elements

NO	Component Parts (1 -- 25) And Constituent Elements (1-1 --1-9)	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Area of component parts (ha)	Area of buffer zone (ha)
1	Fujisan Mountain Area	Yamanashi Prefecture (Fujiyoshida City, Minobu Town, Narusawa Village, and Fujikawaguchiko Town) Shizuoka Prefecture (Fujinomiya City, Fuji City, Susono City, Gotemba City, and Oyama Town)	N35°21'39"	E138°43'39"	19,311.9	49,375.7
	1-1 Mountaintop worship sites	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture <sup>1</sup>				
	1-2 Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)	Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture				
	1-3 Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)	Gotemba City, Shizuoka Prefecture				
	1-4 Subashiri Ascending Route	Oyama Town, Shizuoka Prefecture				
	1-5 Yoshida Ascending Route	Fujiyoshida City and Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Prefecture				
	1-6 Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Prefecture				
	1-7 Lake Saiko	Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Prefecture				
	1-8 Lake Shojiko	Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Prefecture				
	1-9 Lake Motosuko	Minobu Town and Fujikawaguchiko Town and, Yamanashi Prefecture				
2	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine	Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture	N35°13'39"	E138°36'36"	4.8	
3	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine	Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture	N35°16'16"	E138°38'13"	0.5	
4	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine	Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture	N35°15'41"	E138°39'59"	3.6	

<sup>1</sup> In this area, there is a section without a clearly drawn prefectural boundary.

NO	Component Parts (1 -- 25) And Constituent Elements (1-1 --1-9)	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Area of component parts (ha)	Area of buffer zone (ha)
5	Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine	Susono City, Shizuoka Prefecture	N35°15'16"	E138°50'56"	0.9	
6	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)	Oyama Town, Shizuoka Prefecture	N35°21'45"	E139°51'48"	1.8	
7	Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine	Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°31'57"	E138°46'29"	1.6	
8	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine	Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°30'45"	E138°44'43"	2.6	
9	“Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)	Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°28'48"	E138°47'45"	0.1	
10	“Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)	Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°28'34"	E138°47'38"	0.1	
11	Lake Yamanakako	Yamanakako Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°25'16"	E138°52'32"	698.1	
12	Lake Kawaguchiko	Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°30'47"	E138°44'48"	592.8	
13	Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°27'13"	E138°50'12"	0.048	
14	Oshino Hakkai springs (Okamaike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°27'34"	E138°49'53"	0.002	
15	Oshino Hakkai springs (Sokonashiike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°27'36"	E138°49'54"	0.006	
16	Oshino Hakkai springs (Choshiike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°27'35"	E138°49'56"	0.005	
17	Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°27'36"	E138°49'58"	0.078	
18	Oshino Hakkai springs (Nigoriike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°27'36"	E138°49'56"	0.031	
19	Oshino Hakkai springs (Kagamiike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°27'39"	E138°49'59"	0.014	
20	Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°27'41"	E138°50'03"	0.042	
21	Funatsu lava tree molds	Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°27'10"	E138°45'15"	8.2	
22	Yoshida lava tree molds	Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°26'54"	E138°45'37"	5.8	
23	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki	Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture	N35°21'42"	E138°35'29"	2.8	
24	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls	Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture	N35°18'47"	E138°35'14"	1.8	
25	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove	Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture	N34°59'37"	E138°31'22"	64.4	252.0
Total	—	—	—	—	20,702.1	49,627.7

Table 3 Area of the property, the buffer zone, and the management zone

Area of the property (ha)	Area of the buffer zone (ha)	Area of the management zone (ha)
20,702.1	49,627.7	20,291.5

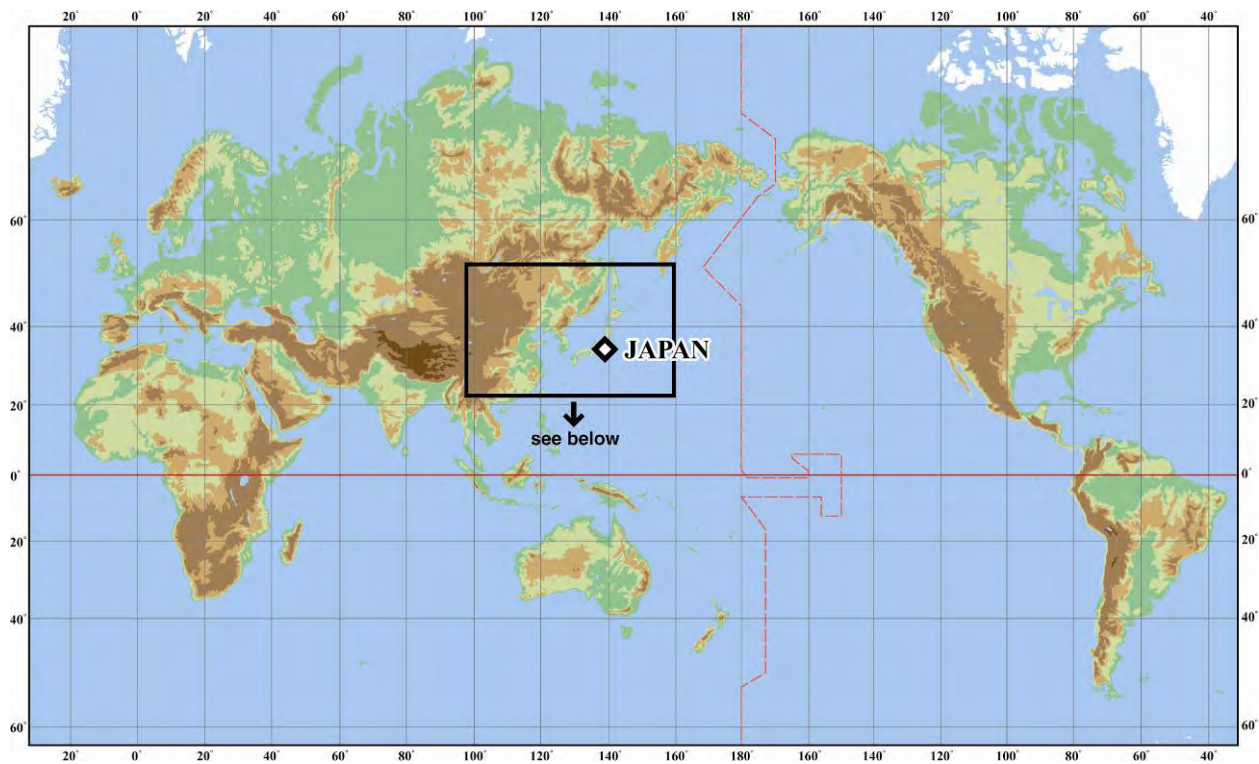


Figure 5 Map indicating the location in the world

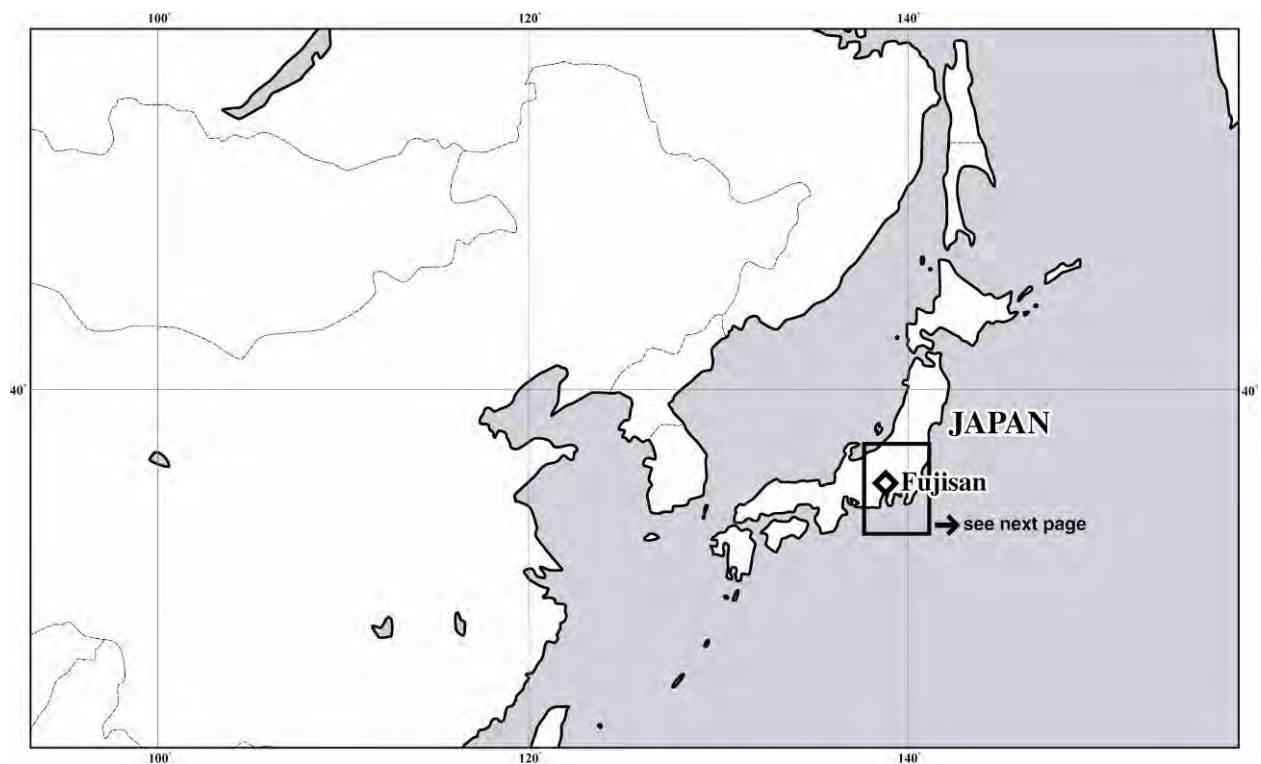


Figure 6 Map indicating the location in East Asia

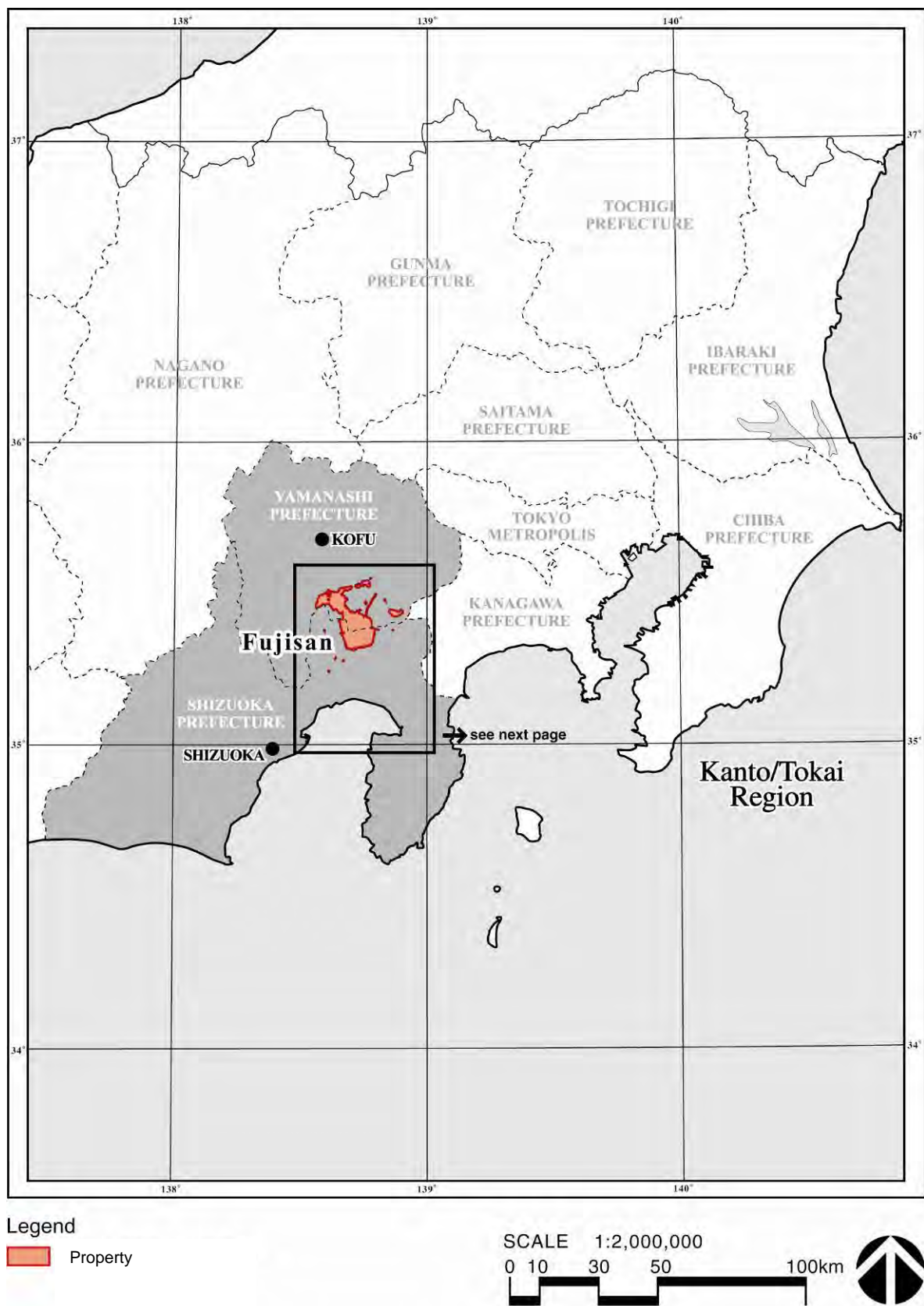
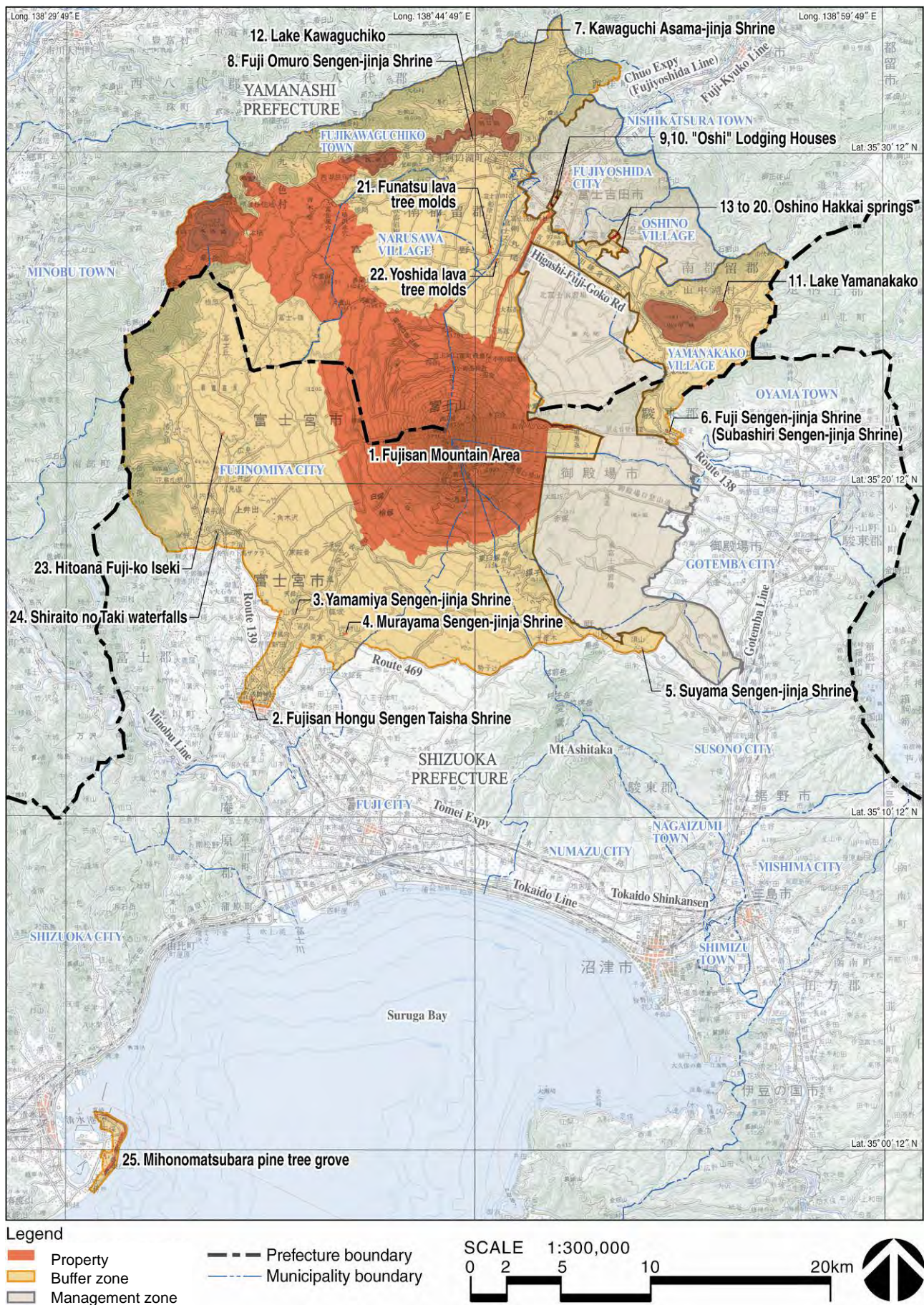


Figure 7 Map indicating the location in Kanto / Tokai Region







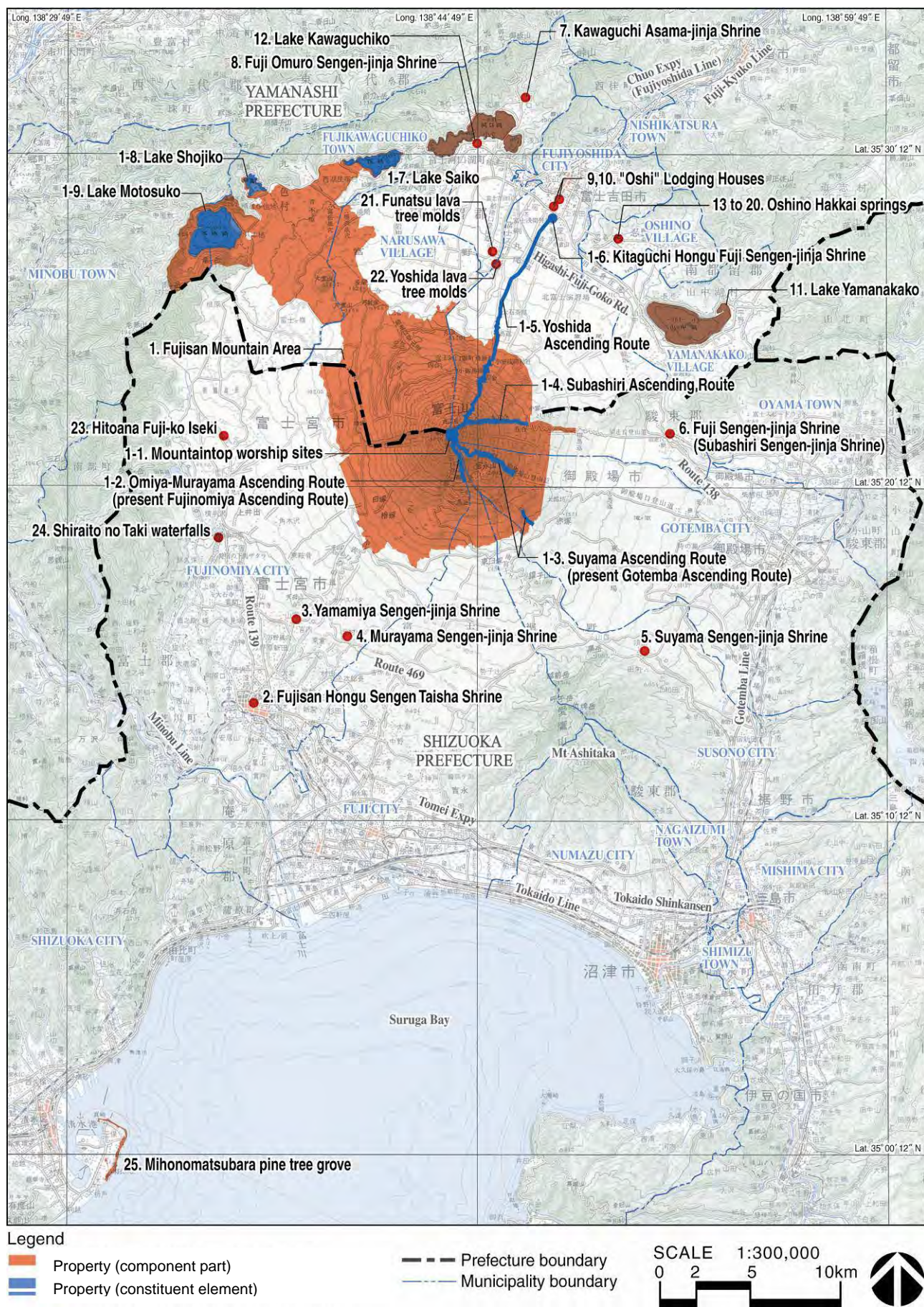




Table 4 Categorization of component parts and constituent elements based on the two aspects of Fujisan

No.	Component parts (1 to 25) and constituent elements (1-1 to 1-9)		“Object of worship”	“Source of artistic inspiration”
1	Fujisan Mountain Area		○	○
	1-1	Mountaintop worship sites	○	
	1-2	Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)	○	
	1-3	Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)	○	
	1-4	Subashiri Ascending Route	○	
	1-5	Yoshida Ascending Route	○	
	1-6	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	○	
	1-7	Lake Saiko	○	
	1-8	Lake Shojiko	○	
	1-9	Lake Motosuko	○	○
2	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine		○	
3	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine		○	
4	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine		○	
5	Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine		○	
6	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)		○	
7	Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine		○	
8	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine		○	
9	“Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)		○	
10	“Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)		○	
11	Lake Yamanakako		○	
12	Lake Kawaguchiko		○	
13	Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond)		○	
14	Oshino Hakkai springs (Okamaike Pond)		○	
15	Oshino Hakkai springs (Sokonashiike Pond)		○	
16	Oshino Hakkai springs (Choshiike Pond)		○	
17	Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond)		○	
18	Oshino Hakkai springs (Nigoriike Pond)		○	
19	Oshino Hakkai springs (Kagamiike Pond)		○	
20	Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond)		○	
21	Funatsu lava tree molds		○	
22	Yoshida lava tree molds		○	
23	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki		○	
24	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls		○	
25	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove		○	○

## (2) Categorization of the Component Parts and Constituent Elements Based on the Two Aspects of Fujisan: “Object of Worship” and “Source of Artistic Inspiration”

As noted in (1) above, based on Fujisan’s characteristics of being an “object of worship” and a “source of artistic inspiration”, the property’s 25 component parts and the nine constituent elements included in Component Part 1 can generally be classified into two categories: (1) places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage; and (2) viewpoints and views.

The former can further be broken down into three subcategories based on the nature of each component part and constituent element: (a) the Fujisan Mountain Area from Umagaeshi<sup>1</sup> up, the mountaintop worship sites, and the ascending routes extending from the base to the summit of the mountain; (b) the compounds and buildings of the Sengen-jinja shrines and the “Oshi” Lodging Houses at the foot of the mountain; (c) the wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls and beaches that became spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations.

These categories and subcategories are described in detail below.

### i) “Places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage” based on Fujisan’s aspect as an “object of worship”

#### (a) *The Fujisan Mountain Area from Umagaeshi up, the mountaintop worship sites, and the ascending routes extending from the base to the summit of the mountain*

The scope of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) as an “object of worship” corresponds to the area above Umagaeshi, an approximate elevation of 1,500 meters, which is a borderline that expresses the sacred nature of the area. In particular, the area above the forest limit was considered to be the “other world” for humans, or in other words the world after death, and within that, the area above the eighth station<sup>2</sup> is part of the compound of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine and is viewed to be extremely sacred.

The Fujisan Mountain Area contains the mountaintop worship sites (Constituent Element 1-1) that dot the crater walls, and several ascending routes (Constituent Elements 1-2 to 1-5) that extend from the compounds of Sengen-jinja shrines at the base of the mountain up to the summit. Also included are facilities such as the mountain huts that are found alongside the ascending routes to offer assistance to pilgrims<sup>3</sup> and Fuji-ko adherents<sup>4</sup> as they made their worship-ascents and carried out their ascetic practices, as well as the stelae and other stone-made structures that they erected as evidence of their worship of Fujisan.

Among the ascending routes are the Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-2) on the southern slope of the mountain, which is thought to have first been cleared in the 12th century by the priest Matsudai<sup>5</sup> as he carried out his ascetic practices; the Suyama Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-3) on the southeastern slope, which is mentioned in a 1486 entry in the “Kaikokuzakki”<sup>6</sup> (Record of Travels); and the Subashiri Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-4) on the eastern slope, where archaeological excavations at the seventh station discovered a round plaque bearing the image of a buddha (“Kakebotoke”)<sup>7</sup> with the inscription of the year 1384. The northern Yoshida Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-5) is considered to have been the main route for Fuji-ko adherents, and from the latter half of the 18th century on, it became the most popular route for both Fuji-ko adherents and other pilgrims as well.

In addition to the small shrines and stelae found along the ascending routes, other key sites including small wooden or stone-made mountain huts were built to shelter the Fuji-ko adherents and other pilgrims or climbers. These elements, including the routes themselves, are specific features that indicate Fujisan’s unique worship-ascent system.

Once Fuji-ko adherents and other pilgrims reached the summit, they carried out a practice called “Ohachimeguri”, (literally, “going around the bowl”) which was a pilgrimage to a number of slightly elevated points around the crater wall at the summit that had been named to reflect the Buddhist world as depicted in the

<sup>1</sup> Umagaeshi: When making worship-ascents, ascents on horseback were permitted only up to a certain point, beyond which, it was believed, lay the sacred area of the mountain. During the 18th to mid-19th centuries, the boom period for worship-ascent activities, Umagaeshi (literally, “the point where horses must turn back”) was consistently located at an elevation of about 1,500 meters.

<sup>2</sup> Fujisan’s eighth station: The routes from the base of Fujisan to the summit are divided into 10 segments roughly based on elevation, and this represents the eighth station of the 10. While the precise location differs according to the route, it is situated at an elevation of about 3,200–3,375 meters.

<sup>3</sup> Pilgrims (*dosha*): A general term referring to those who climbed mountains as part of their faith. There were two types of Fujisan pilgrims: those who belonged to the Fuji-ko societies that became popular in Edo from the 17th century on, and those who were led by mountain ascetics. For the purpose of this nomination, we have differentiated between the two. The former type of pilgrims are referred to here as “Fuji-ko adherents,” while those who were pilgrims before the Fuji-ko became popular, those pilgrims who were guided by the mountain ascetics of the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine at the southern foot of Fujisan, and others who made worship-ascents unrelated to the Fuji-ko are referred to as “pilgrims.”

<sup>4</sup> Fuji-ko adherents: In this nomination, this term is used to refer to those pilgrims who specifically belonged to Fuji-ko societies.

<sup>5</sup> Matsudai Shonin: Matsudai Shonin, a priest of the Shugen sect of ascetic Buddhism is mentioned in the “Honchoseiki”, a historical document of Japan compiled in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>6</sup> Kaikokuzakki: a journal and a collection of poems written by Shogoin-Monzeki Dokoju of Kyoto when he travelled in Hokuriku, Kanto, and Oshu regions of Japan from 1486 to 1487.

<sup>7</sup> Hanging Buddha: images of gods and/or Buddhas carved on round-shaped plates of copper or other metals that were hung in the sanctum as the object of worship; the oldest one found on Fujisan has an inscription of the year 1482.

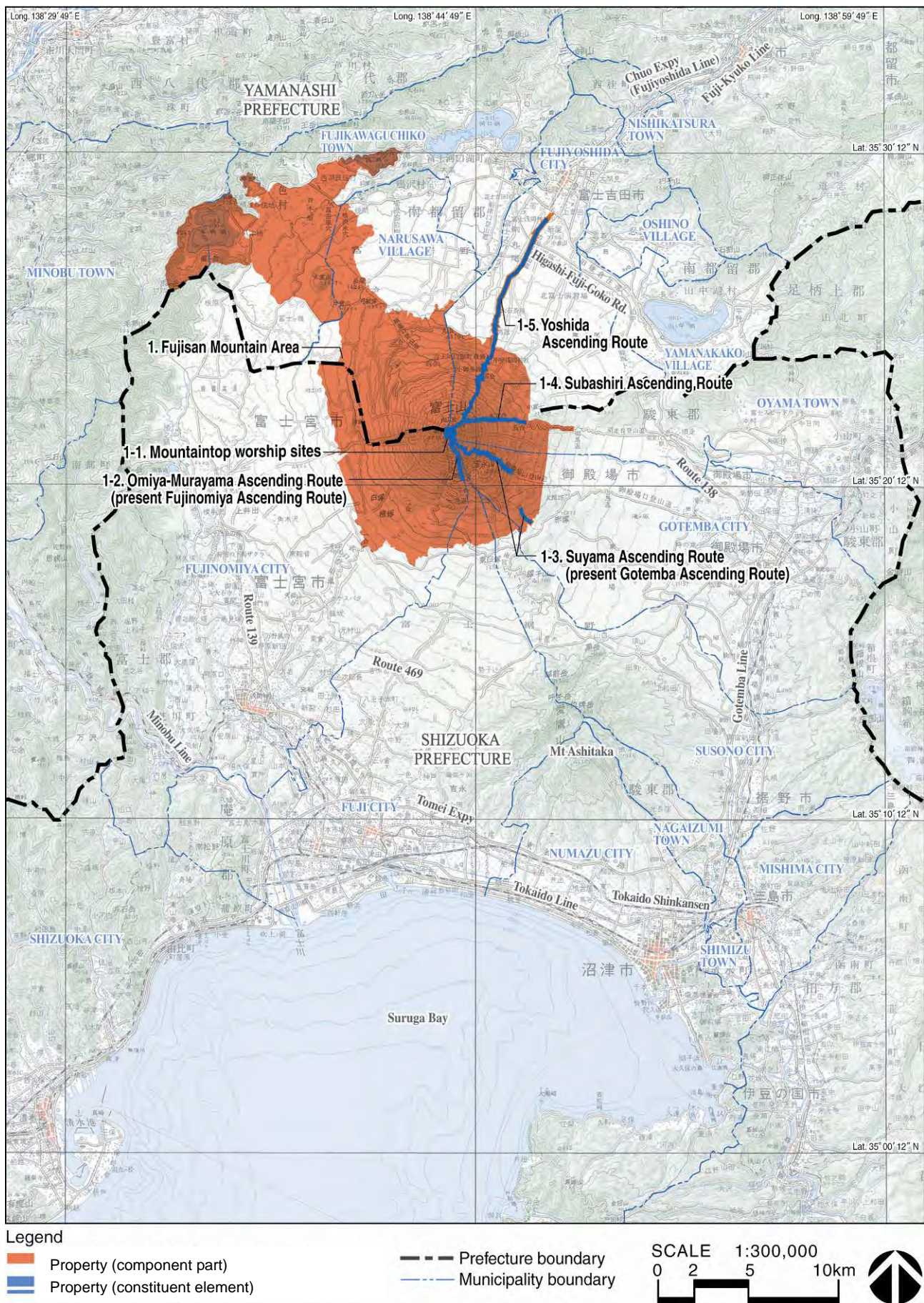
Buddhist mandalas. This practice is still carried out today by many of those who climb Fujisan, making the mountaintop worship sites (Constituent Element 1-1) that provide the setting for that practice, along with the ascending routes themselves, an indispensable feature for indicating Fujisan's unique worship-ascent system.

As described above, the Fujisan Mountain Area from Umagaeshi up, the mountaintop worship sites, and the ascending routes extending from the base to the summit of the mountain fully indicate the importance of Fujisan as an "object of worship".

**Component Part 1. Fujisan Mountain Area**

- Constituent Element 1-1. Mountaintop worship sites**
- Constituent Element 1-2. Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route  
(Present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)**
- Constituent Element 1-3. Suyama Ascending Route  
(Present Gotemba Ascending Route)**
- Constituent Element 1-4. Subashiri Ascending Route**
- Constituent Element 1-5. Yoshida Ascending Route**







*(b) The compounds and buildings of the Sengen-jinja shrines and the “Oshi” lodging houses*

From ancient times, Fujisan has repeated a cycle of dormancy and volcanic activity, and it thus became the focus of veneration from afar (“Yohai”) as people at the base of the mountain looked to the summit in worship. It is recorded in historical documents from a number of the Sengen-jinja shrines that exist today that they were supposed to be built on sites from which people had venerated Fujisan in the age of Japanese mythology.<sup>1</sup> In particular, the layout of the compound of the Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 3) has no main building and is built on an axis that stresses the view of Fujisan, which is thought to reflect the method in which the ritual of veneration from afar of Fujisan was carried out in ancient times.

Subsequently, Fujisan began to erupt again in the late 8th century, and in the early 9th century the ritsuryo government (centralized government under the ritsuryo codes) based in Kyoto built a Sengen-jinja shrine at the southern base of the mountain that worships Fujisan as the “Goshintai” (literally, the sacred body of the god). In the latter half of the 9th century, a shrine was built on the northern base of the mountain as well in order to quell the eruptions. These shrines are believed to have been the origins of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine (Component Part 2) and the Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (Component Part 7), respectively.

In the latter half of the 11th century, as the volcanic eruptions subsided and the mountain entered a dormant period, followers of ascetic Buddhism<sup>2</sup>—a belief system created through a fusion of mountain worship based on the ancient Japanese Shinto religion, and the esoteric Buddhism and Taoism (belief in immortals) that had been introduced from China—began actively carrying out ascetic practices in the Fujisan Mountain Area. Their bases of activity would later develop into the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 4) and the Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 8).

As the worship-ascents became popular among the masses, the Sengen-jinja shrines built at the base of the ascending routes, including the Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 5) and the Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) (Component Part 6) thrived and became more influential.

At the base of the Yoshida Ascending Route, houses (Component Parts 9 and 10) were built for the “Oshi” guides who made arrangements for the worship-ascents and provided lodging for Fuji-ko adherents, and improvements were made to the compound of the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Constituent Element 1-6) as a place for people to worship before making the ascent. These shrines and “Oshi” Lodging Houses clearly convey to the present day the conditions in the latter half of the 18th century and the 19th century, when the Fuji-ko were at the height of popularity among the commoners of the great city of Edo, the seat of the Shogunate.

As described above, the scope of the compounds of the Sengen-jinja shrines and “Oshi” Lodging Houses fully indicates the importance of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

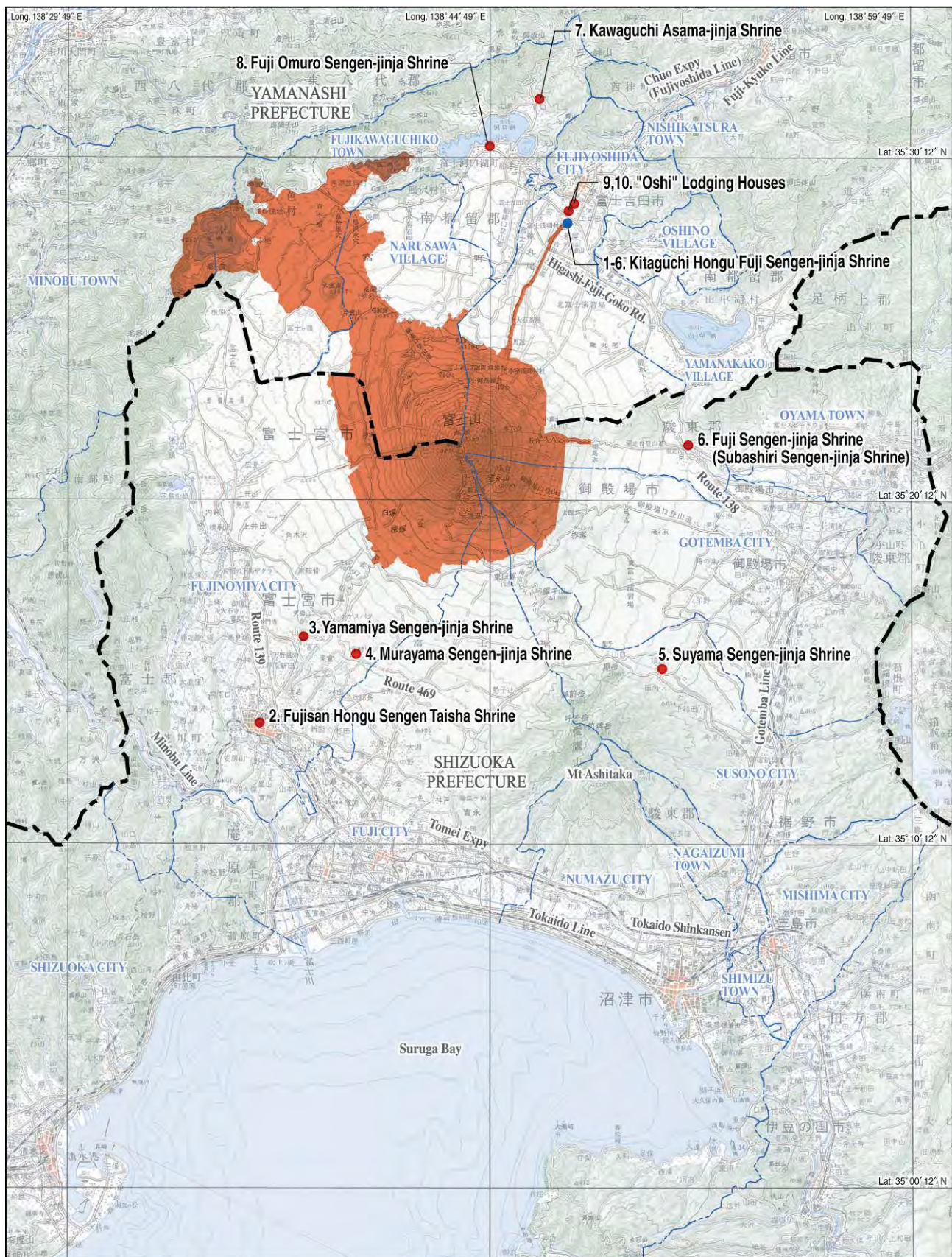
**Constituent Element 1-6. Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine**

<b>Component Part 2.</b>	<b>Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine</b>
<b>Component Part 3.</b>	<b>Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine</b>
<b>Component Part 4.</b>	<b>Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine</b>
<b>Component Part 5.</b>	<b>Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine</b>
<b>Component Part 6.</b>	<b>Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)</b>
<b>Component Part 7.</b>	<b>Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine</b>
<b>Component Part 8.</b>	<b>Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine</b>
<b>Component Part 9.</b>	<b>“Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)</b>
<b>Component Part 10.</b>	<b>“Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Japanese mythology: In Japanese history books compiled in the 8th century, such as *Kojiki* (Records of Ancient Matters) and *Nihon shoki* (Chronicles of Japan), legends related to the creation of the nation up until that point were depicted as myths.

<sup>2</sup> Shugendo: ascetic Buddhism: A unique Japanese religion that was formed through a syncretic blend of Japan’s ancient worship of mountains based on Shinto beliefs, and the esoteric Buddhism and Taoism (belief in immortals) that had entered the country from China. The practitioners of ascetic Buddhism were known as mountain ascetics. They would sequester themselves in the mountains and carry out extremely austere practices in order to attain “Satori”, or enlightenment.





#### Legend

- Property (component part)
- Property (constituent element)

- Prefecture boundary
- Municipality boundary

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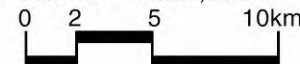


Figure 11 Map indicating the location of component parts and constituent element (the compounds and buildings of the Sengen-jinja shrines and the "Oshi" Lodging Houses)  
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*(c) Wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls and coastal beach that became sacred sites and destinations for pilgrimages*

From the latter half of the 18th century on, the Fuji-ko groups became tremendously popular and not only did the adherents seek to make worship-ascents of Fujisan, but they also made pilgrimages to and conducted ascetic practices at a wind cave (Component Part 23), lava tree molds (Component Parts 21 and 22), lakes (Constituent Elements 1-7 to 1-9 and Component Parts 11 and 12), springs (Component Parts 13 to 20), waterfalls (Component Part 24), and other natural sites around the base of the mountain where the ascetic Hasegawa Kakugyo and his disciples once practiced. In particular, those who became leaders known as “Sendatsu”<sup>1</sup> in the Fuji-ko would unfaillingly visit and carry out ascetic rituals at these sites.

Kakugyo, who is considered the founder of the Fuji-ko, secluded himself in the Hitoana cave (located within Component Part 23, the Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki) and carried out acts of austerity such as standing on tiptoe on a small piece of timber for 1,000 days. He also is said to have carried out cold-water ablutions and other water-related rituals in the eight lakes (including the five lakes included in the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes); Constituent Elements 1-7 to 1-9 and Component Parts 11 and 12) at the foot of the mountain and in the pool below the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls (Component Part 24). Many of the subsequent Fuji-ko adherents made pilgrimages to these sites to worship and emulate the rituals carried out by their founder. Among the places that became the focus of these ascetic practices were certain springs and lava tree molds that were considered sacred locations and pilgrimage sites by some Fuji-ko adherents. These included (a) the Oshino Hakkai springs (Component Parts 13 to 20), sites of pilgrimages that were said to imitate Kakugyo’s “Hakkai” practices, where adherents made a circuit of eight small springs found in the present-day Oshino region known as “Fujisan Nemoto Hakko” and carried out water rituals at each; (b) the Funatsu lava tree molds (Component Part 21) where the legend holds that he worshipped Asama no Okami; and (c) the Yoshida lava tree molds (Component Part 22).

In addition, the beach at the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (Component Part 25), with its white sand and green pines, is considered to be an important site in that it was viewed from ancient times as a “bridge” between Fujisan -- which was also referred to as “Mt Penglai”<sup>2</sup> (sacred mountain) based on Shenxian thought<sup>3</sup> -- and the human world. And from the 16th century on, it was depicted in mandalas and in many of the climbing guides as an expression of the worship-ascent process and as an important holy ground situated on the western edge of the sacred precincts of Fujisan worship.

As described above, the scope of the wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls and coastal beach that became spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations fully indicates the importance of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

<b>Constituent Element 1-7.</b>	<b>Lake Saiko</b>
<b>Constituent Element 1-8.</b>	<b>Lake Shojiko</b>
<b>Constituent Element 1-9.</b>	<b>Lake Motosuko</b>
<b>Component Part 11.</b>	<b>Lake Yamanakako</b>
<b>Component Part 12.</b>	<b>Lake Kawaguchiko</b>
<b>Component Part 13-20.</b>	<b>Oshino Hakkai springs</b>
<b>Component Part 21.</b>	<b>Funatsu lava tree molds</b>
<b>Component Part 22.</b>	<b>Yoshida lava tree molds</b>
<b>Component Part 23.</b>	<b>Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki</b>
<b>Component Part 24.</b>	<b>Shiraito no Taki waterfalls</b>
<b>Component Part 25.</b>	<b>Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove</b>

<sup>1</sup> *Sendatsu*: In the Fuji-ko, “Oshi” guides would bestow the qualification of Sendatsu on leaders of Fuji-ko adherents. “Oshi” guides would be in charge of all the arrangements for the Fuji-ko adherents who made worship-ascents during summer, including providing lodging and meals and usually worked to spread Fujisan worship and to engage in prayer-giving and invocation, while Sendatsu would guide them up the mountain and play a central role in religious ceremonies such as the Otakiage fire ceremony. One could not become a Sendatsu without of course first having completed many worship-ascents, as well as having made the “Hakkaimeguri” pilgrimage to eight lakes or completed other difficult ascetic practices.

<sup>2</sup> *Mt Penglai*: Mt Penglai is one of the five sacred mountains or islands believed in ancient China to exist in the sea to the east of China. It was believed that immortals lived there. Under the influence of the Taoist belief in immortals free from ageing and death, it was associated with legendary utopia. The highest peak of Japan, Fujisan, was also called “Mt Penglai” as the mountain closest to the celestial world.

<sup>3</sup> *Shenxian thought*: Belief in immortals, which was introduced in the mid-7th century to Japan mainly from China and developed under the influence of Taoism to be associated with the eternal utopia and celestial nymphs.



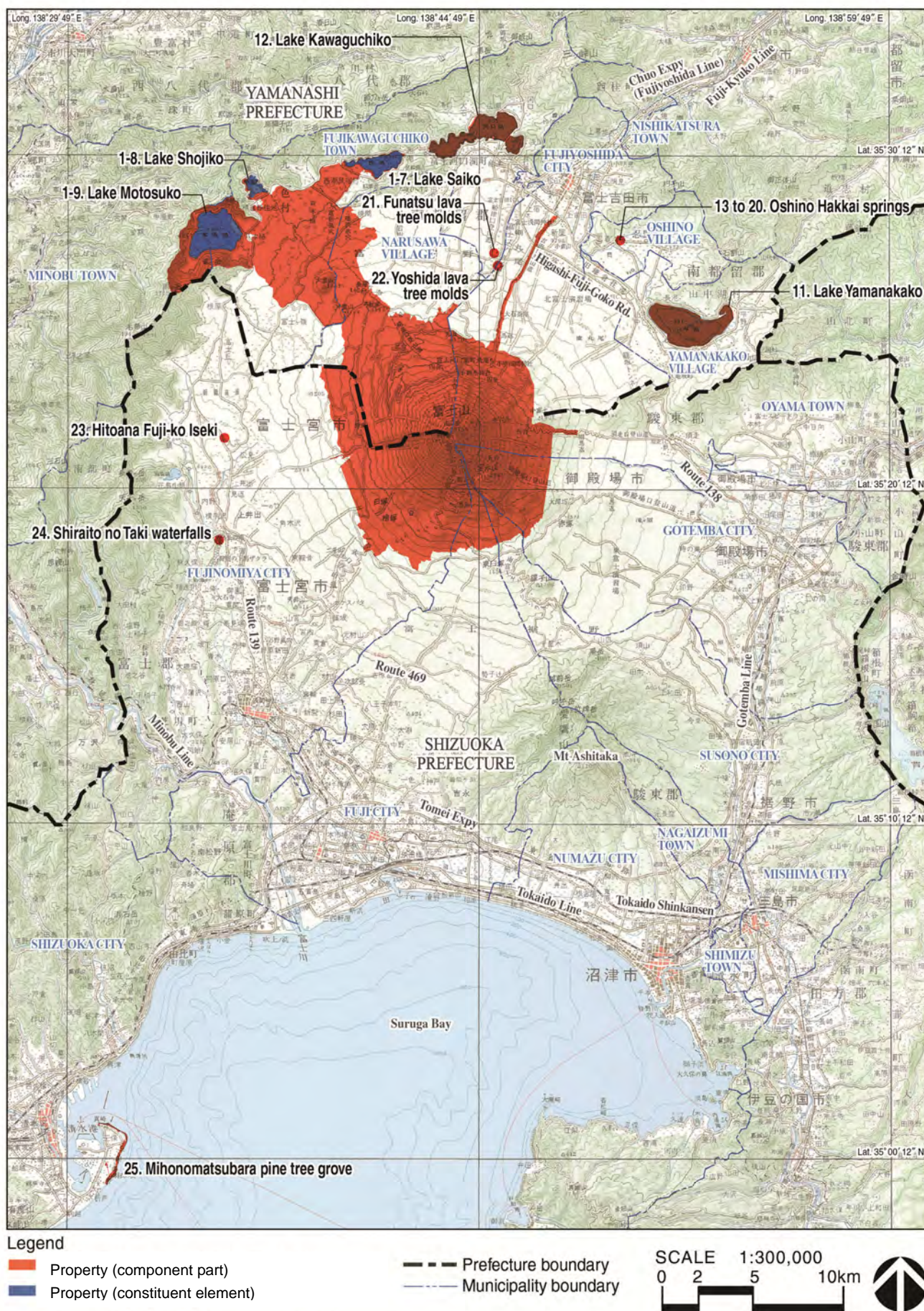


Figure 12 Map indicating the location of component parts and constituent element (wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls and coastal beach that have become sacred sites and destinations for pilgrimage) © PREC Institute Inc.



ii) Viewpoints and views based on Fujisan's aspect as a "source of artistic inspiration"

The Nakanokura Pass, which is located on the northwest shore of Lake Motosuko (Constituent Element 1-9), found at the northwest corner of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1), is the spot from which a photograph of Fujisan was taken that has been used several times in the design of Japan's bank notes<sup>1</sup>. Also, the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (Component Part 25), situated on the western shore of Suruga Bay, is a scenic seaside location with a dense grove of pine trees that was invariably included in Ukiyo-e prints and other classical artistic depictions of Fujisan. Accordingly, these two locations are extremely important as representative viewpoints from which to view Fujisan.

The scenic landscape of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) as seen from the Nakanokura Pass, located on the northwestern banks of Lake Motosuko (Constituent Element 1-9), is included in the scope of the property. It includes a view with the lake stretching out broadly in the foreground, thick groves of trees surrounding the base of the mountain in the intermediate range, and the top of the mountain in the distance, thus providing an exquisite vista of the entire Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1).

As described above, the scope of these two representative viewpoints from which to view the Fujisan Mountain Area and the landscape that can be seen from there fully indicates the importance of Fujisan as a "source of artistic inspiration" as people viewed and admired the mountain.

**Component Part 1. Fujisan Mountain Area**

**Constituent Element 1-9. Lake Motosuko**

**Component Part 25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove**

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<sup>1</sup> A photograph of Lake Motosuko and the Fujisan Mountain Area taken by Koyo Okada (1895–1972) from the Nakanokura Pass has been used many times in the design of Japan's ¥1,000 and ¥5,000 banknotes.





### **(3) Delineation of the Boundaries of the Component Parts**

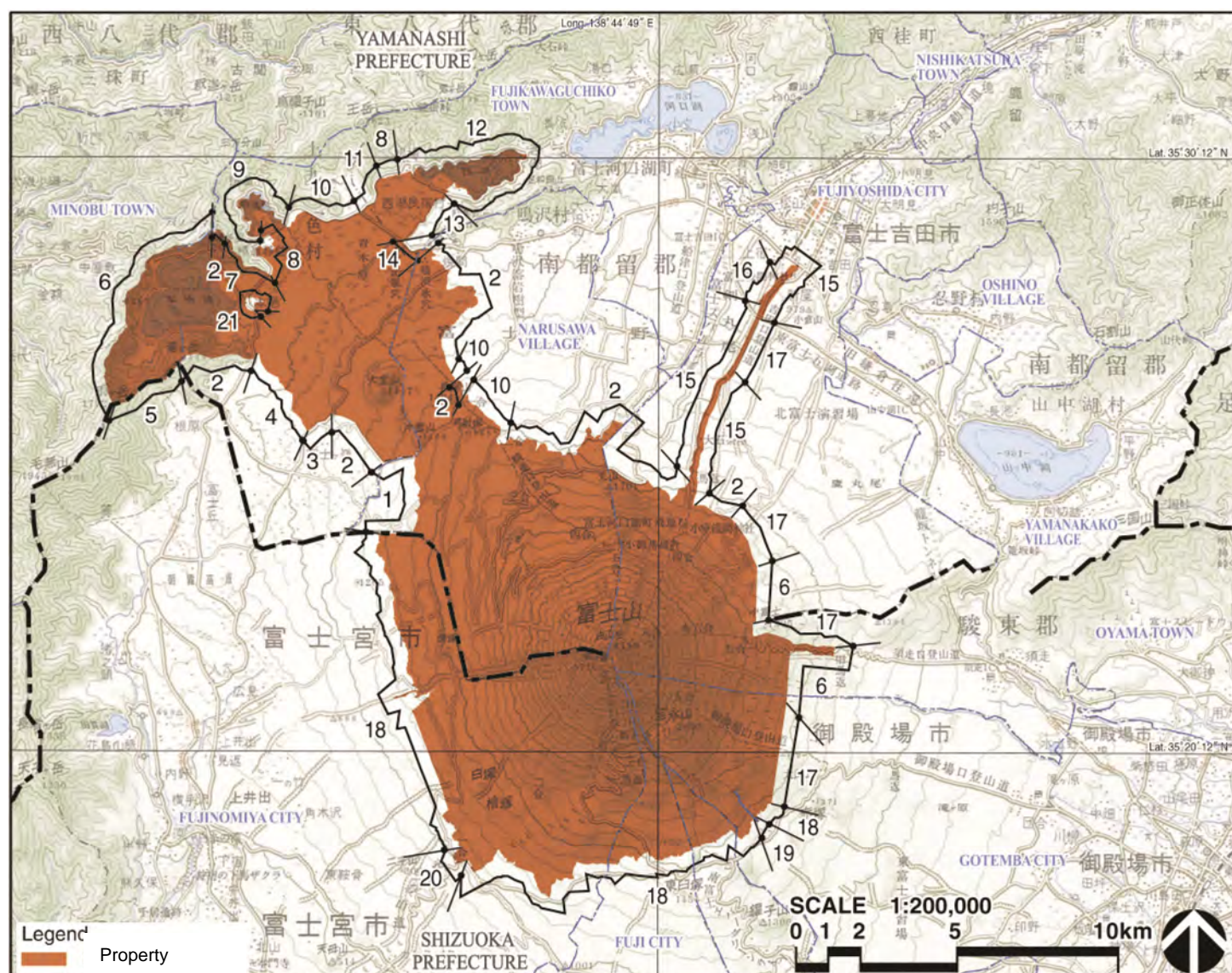
The boundaries of component parts and constituent elements have been defined from the two perspectives: (1) to include the sufficient and appropriate area to represent the Outstanding Universal Value based on the two aspects stated in the previous section and (2) to ensure that appropriate protection is in place in the relevant area based on the legal control measures.

With respect to the latter, particular consideration was given to whether (1) the area is designated and protected under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties to cover the area of value as cultural heritage, (2) activities are controlled based on the prior permission requirement under the Natural Parks Law in order to protect the area of good natural landscape, or (3) the area is managed by the national government as a National Forest.

On the other hand, (1) roads easily recognizable for local people engaging in the preservation of the property, (2) boundaries between Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, and (3) clear boundaries of land uses such as forest unit boundaries were adopted in defining the boundaries.

The boundaries of the property that have been defined accordingly are shown in Figures 14 to 19.





Types of nominated property boundary delineation			
1	Boundary of National Park (Class III Special Zone)	12	Refer to Figure A6-2
2	Forest unit of prefectural forest	13	Road (Prefectural Road Aokigahara-Funatsu Line) excluding road plane
3	Road (Prefectural Road Fujinomiya-Narusawa line) excluding road plane	14	Road (National road 139) excluding road plane
4	Road (Forest Road Ousaka line) excluding road plane	15	Boundary of Cultural Property (Special Place of Scenic Beauty and Historic Site, Fujisan)
5	Prefecture boundary between Yamaguchi and Shizuoka	16	Boundary of National Forest
6	Boundary of National Park	17	Boundary of maneuver field
7	Ridge line	18	Forest units of National Forest
8	Forest sub-unit of prefectural forest	19	Boundary of Cultural Property (Historic Site, Fujisan)
9	Refer to Figure A6-3	20	Boundary of Cultural Property (Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan)
10	Boundary of Cultural Property (Natural Monument, Fujisan Primeval Forest and Aokigaharajukai Woodland)	21	Boundary of National Park (Special Zone)
11	Road (Prefectural Road Kawaguchiko-Shoji Line) excluding road plane		

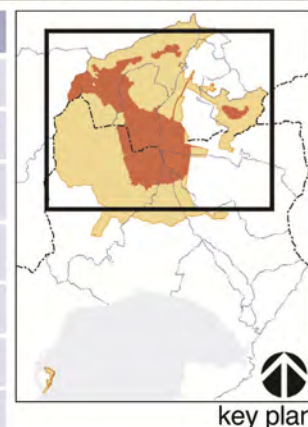


Figure 14 Property boundary delineation 1



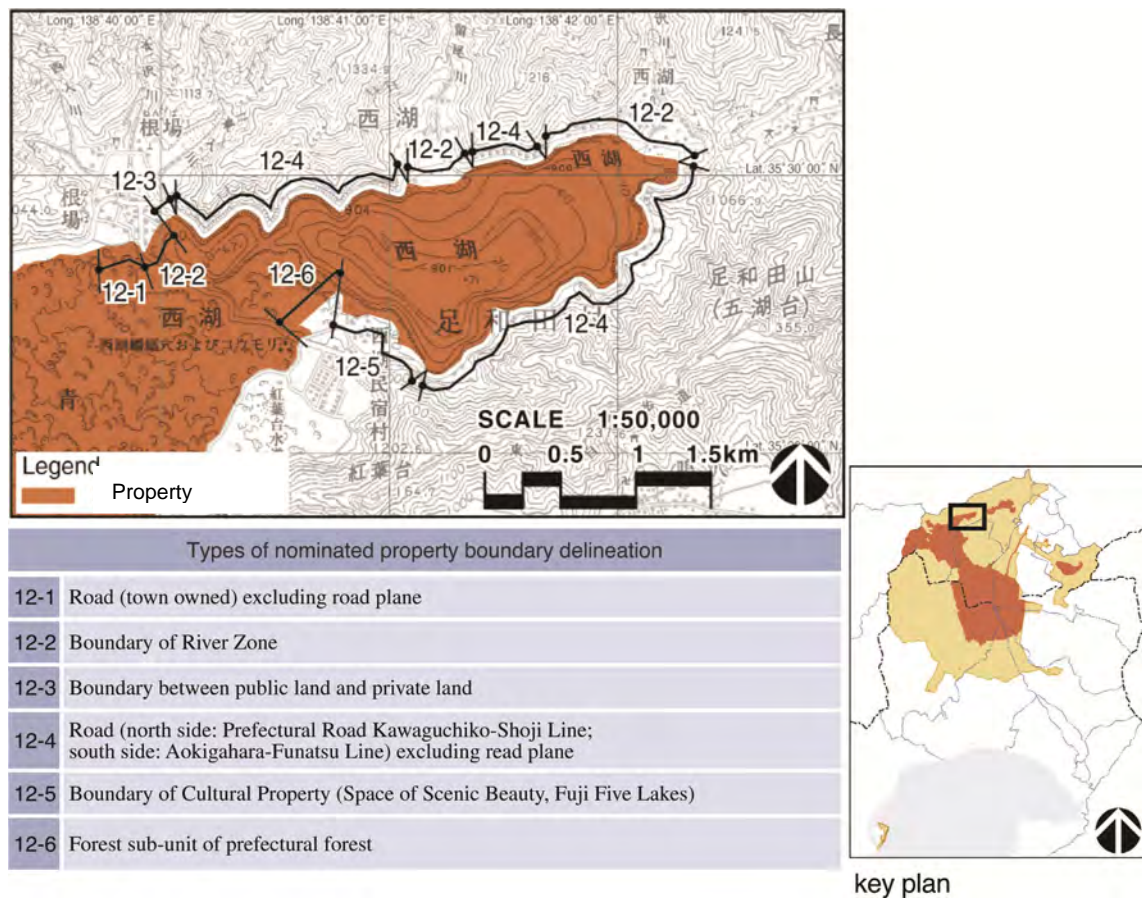


Figure 15 Property boundary delineation 2

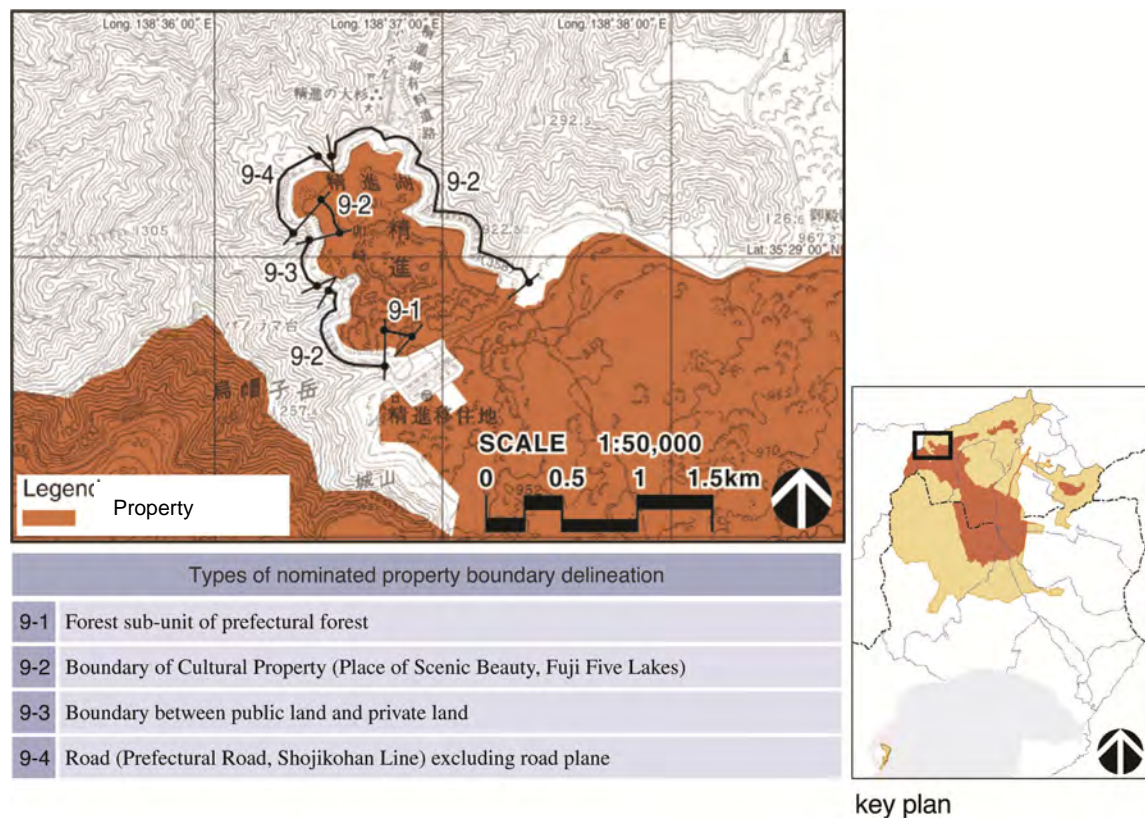


Figure 16 Property boundary delineation 3



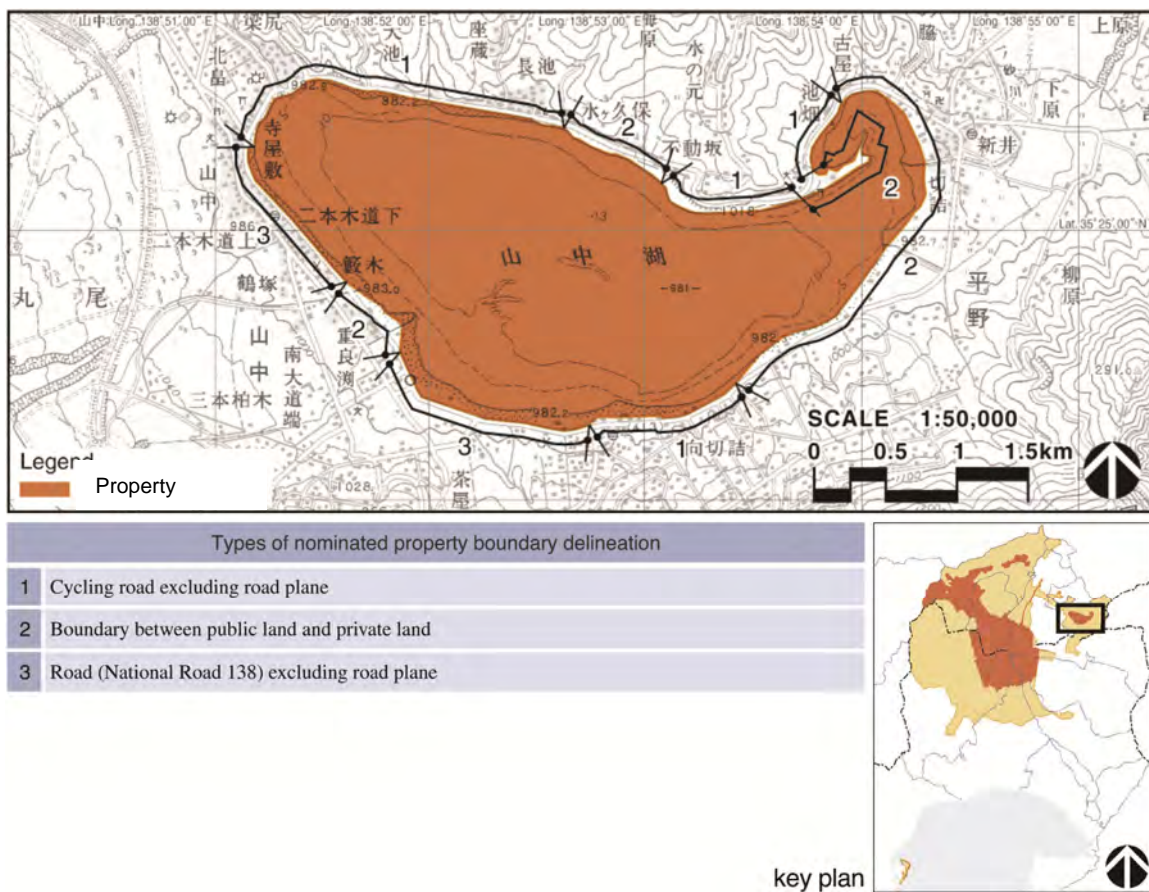


Figure 17 Property boundary delineation 4

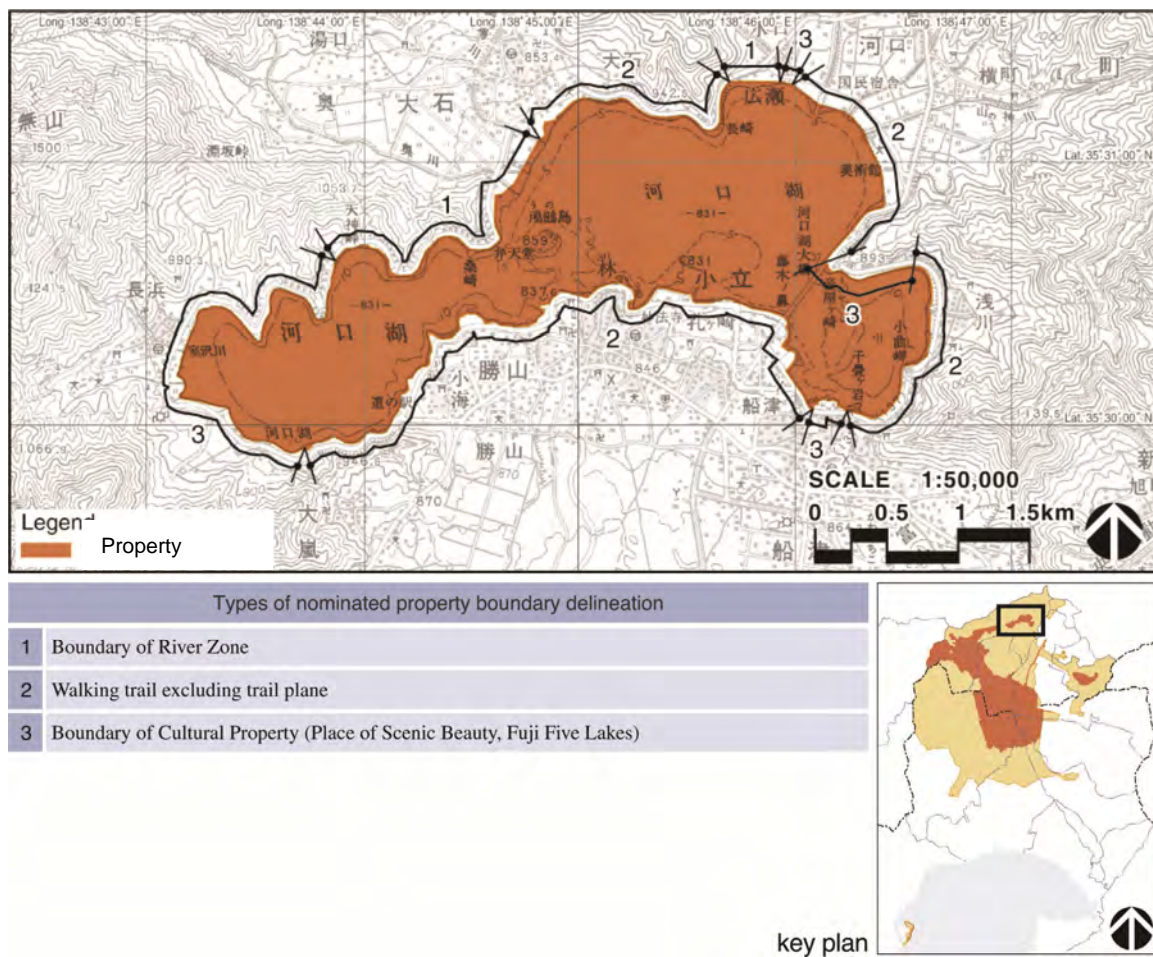


Figure 18 Property boundary delineation 5



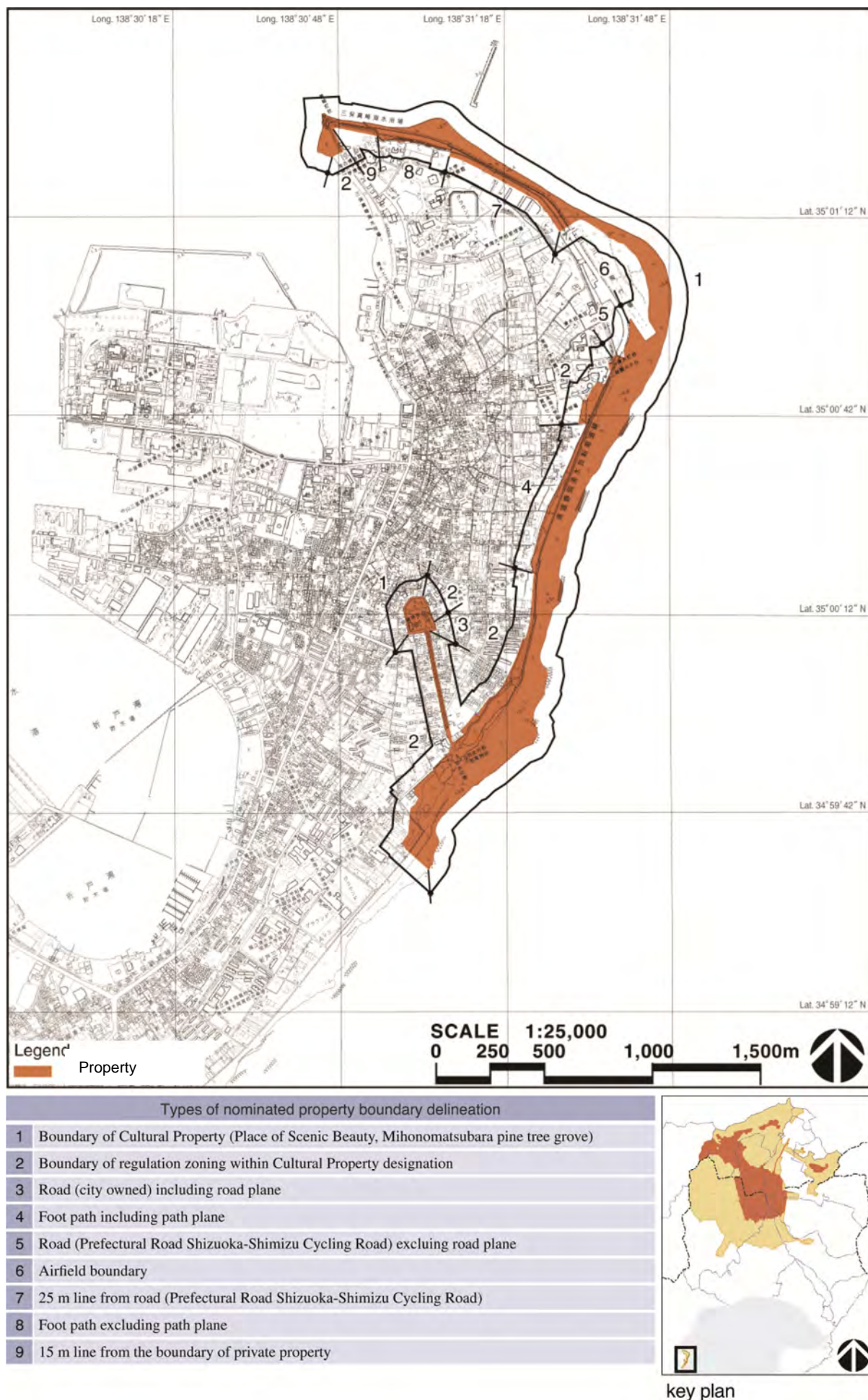


Figure 19 Property boundary delineation 6

#### **(4) Setup of the range of Sengen-jinja Shrine and lava tree mold**

Many Sengen-jinja Shrines and lava tree molds are located around the foot of Fujisan. Among them, eight Sengen-jinja Shrines and two lava tree molds are selected as component parts and constituent elements. Reasons for the selection are as follows.

##### **A. Selection criteria for Sengen-jinja Shrines**

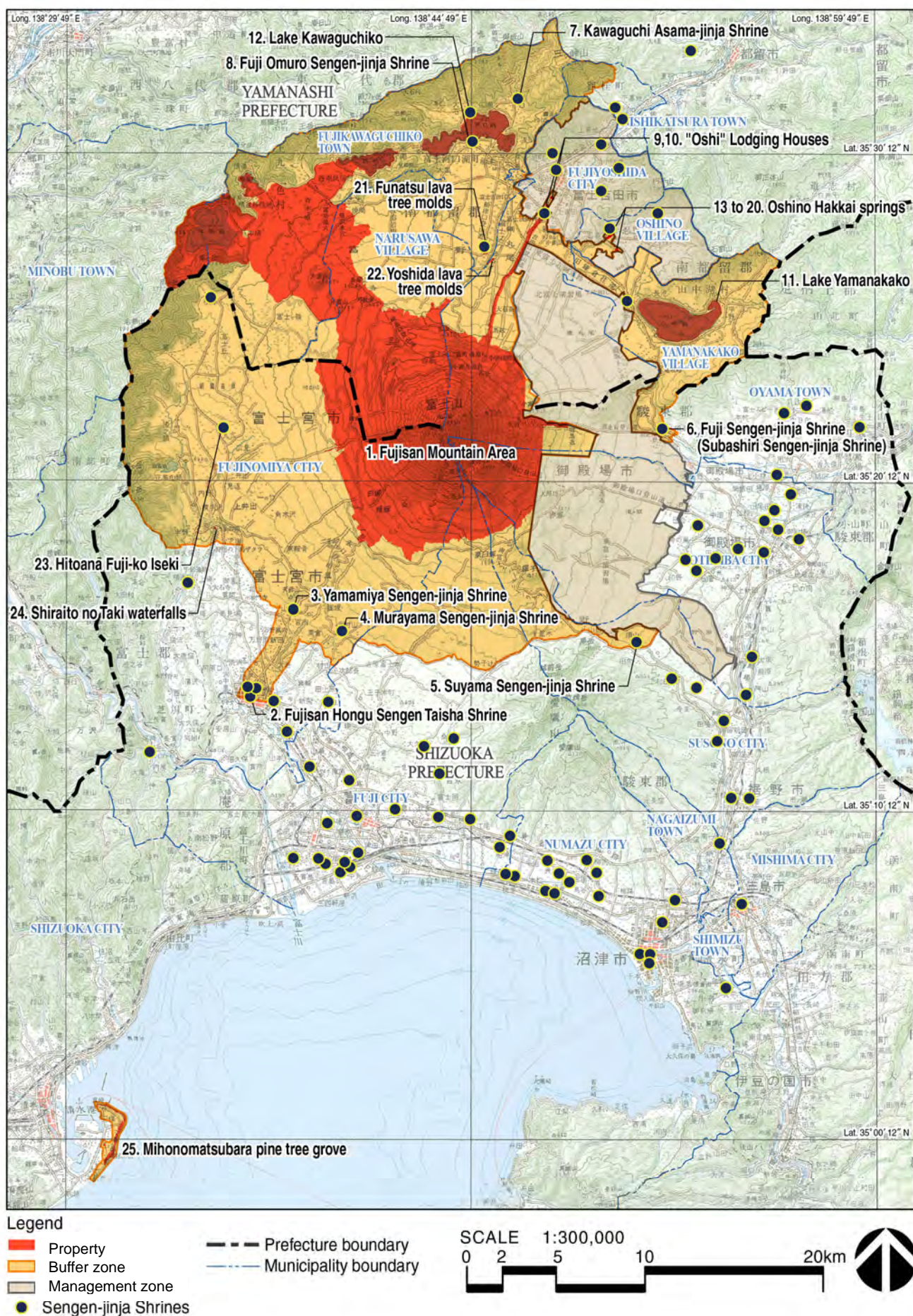
Many Sengen-jinja Shrines are located around Japan. As shown in Figure 20, 90 Sengen-jinja Shrines are located at the foot of Fujisan in the area to which lava flows from Fujisan reached in the past.

Sengen-jinja Shrines enshrine the Great God of Asama, the god of Fujisan itself or the god residing in Fujisan and Konohana Sakuya Hime (goddess of the flowering tree) deemed as the incarnation of the Great God of Asama or the festive god of Fujisan. Many shrines originate in guardian deities of a specific area, however. Therefore, Sengen-jinja Shrines with strong bonds with Fujisan worship need to be selected as component parts and constituent elements showing Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan.

Thus, eight Sengen-jinja Shrines are selected as component parts and constituent elements based on the following four points: (1) the history from the origin of Fujisan worship to today can be traced at the shrine; (2) the shrine is still functioning today as a station of Fujisan worship; (3) the shrine is located in an area directly connected with the main body Fujisan; (4) the historical environment and the natural environment are well preserved at the shrine.

Constituent elements 1-6	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine
Component parts 2	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine
Component parts 3	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine
Component parts 4	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine
Component parts 5	Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine
Component parts 6	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)
Component parts 7	Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine
Component parts 8	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine







## B. Grounds for setting the range of lava tree mold

Many lava tree molds are located at the foot of Fujisan. Large lava tree molds among them became sacred sites of Fuji-ko practice where pilgrims practiced “Tainai meguri” or womb visit.

Hasegawa Kakugyo, a person said to be the founder of Fuji-ko, trained at the foot of Fujisan from the late 16th century to the mid-17th century and said to enshrine the Great God of Asama in a lava tree mold. Based on this legend, Fuji-ko adherents discovered large lava tree molds in the areas of Funatsu lava tree molds and Yoshida lava tree molds and positioned them as the two “Otainai” (sacred wombs) in the series of sacred sites. These two lava tree molds are located close to Yoshida Ascending Route that many pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents used, and many Fuji-ko adherents considered them important, which was the reason they were selected as component parts.

Only one lava tree mold called “Otainai,” an important sacred site for Fuji-ko adherents is located each at Funatsu lava tree molds and Yoshida lava tree molds. Yet, the component part Funatsu lava tree molds is set for the area including 57 lava tree molds including “Otainai,” and the component part Yoshida lava tree molds for the area including 67 lava tree molds including “Otainai”. This range includes areas with the largest number of large and well-preserved lava tree molds. The area is the minimum range of the base group of the series of lava tree molds where “Otainai,” the sacred site of Fuji-ko is found (Figure 21).

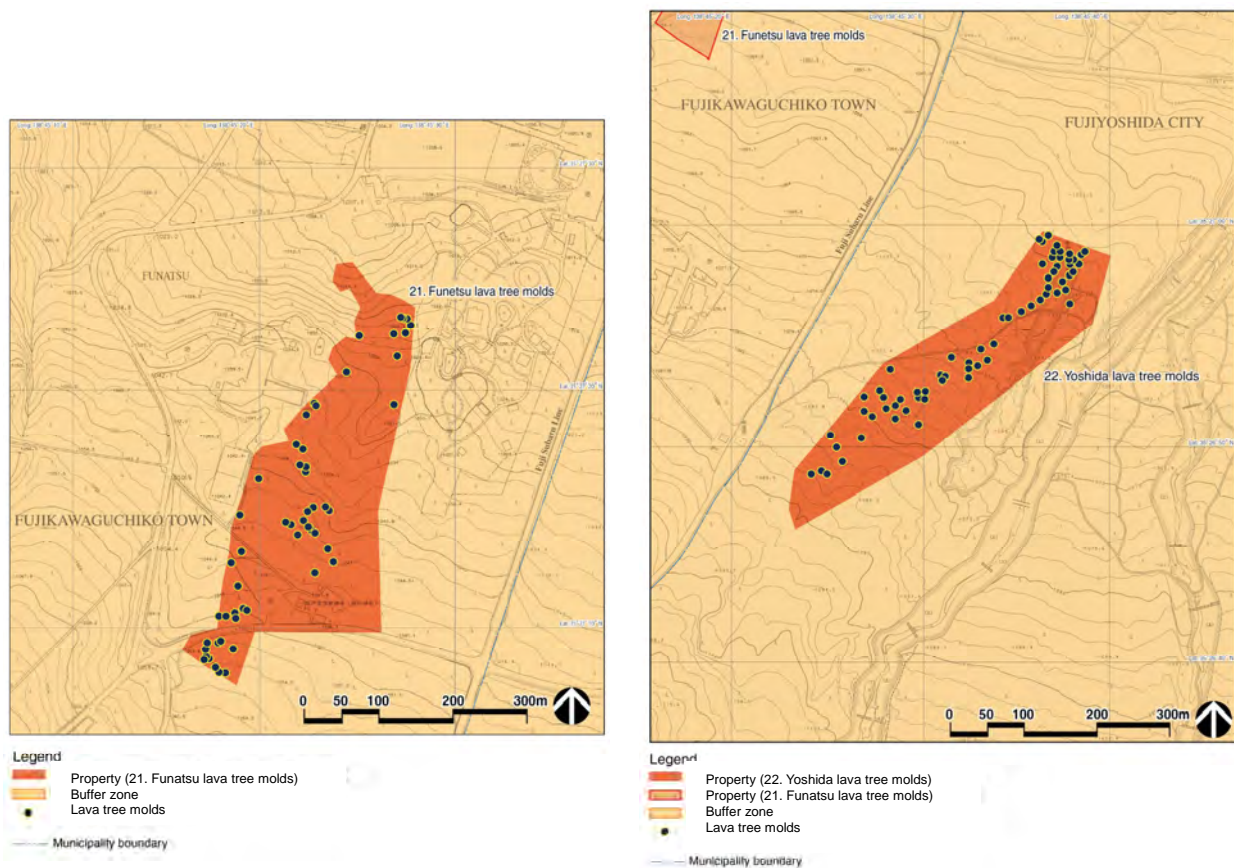


Figure 21 Distribution of lava tree molds



## **(5) Overview of Individual Component Parts**

### **Component Part 1. Fujisan Mountain Area**

The Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) corresponds to the area higher than an altitude of approximately 1,500 m beyond “Umagaeshi” (literally, horse’s return, meaning the limit of ascent on horseback), which is one of the markers of the boundary of the sacred space. It covers a sufficient area of the views of Fujisan seen from the two representative viewpoints that inspired artistic works of outstanding universal significance, including the areas constituting the views particularly of the mountaintop and the ridge lines extending to its right and left.

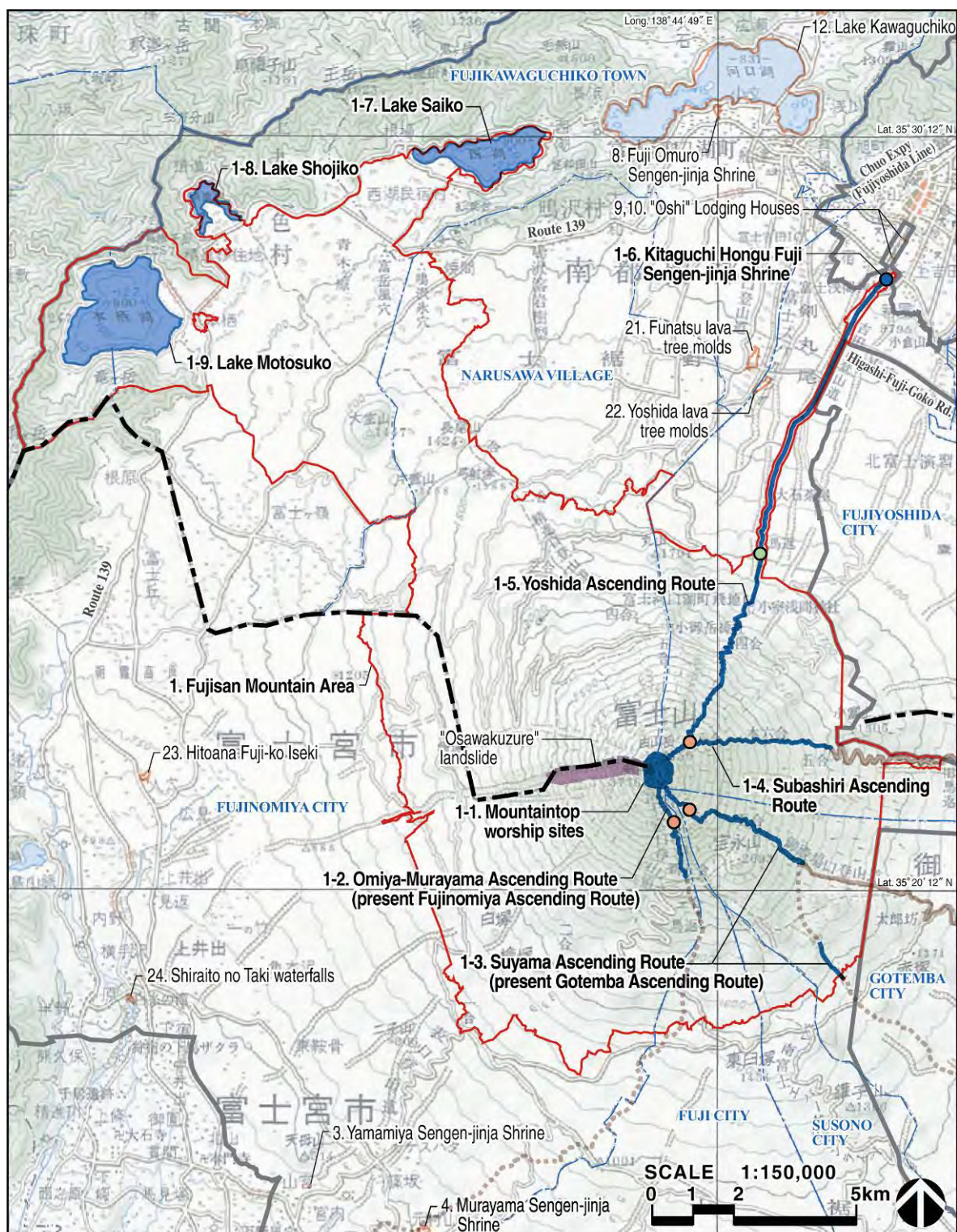
The area higher than the forest limit at an altitude of approximately 2,500 m around the fifth station<sup>1</sup> was considered to be a sacred area or the other world to humans (the world after death) and was called “Yakeyama” (literally, burned mountain) or “Hageyama” (literally, bald mountain) by pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents.

Out of the Fujisan Mountain Area, the area higher than the eighth station (an altitude of approximately 3,200 to 3,375 m) has been regarded as the compound of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine since 1779. This is based on the belief that Asama no Okami (the god of Sengen) is seated at the bottom of the crater (inner sanctum) on the mountaintop; therefore, the part starting from the eighth station, which is almost at the same altitude as the bottom of the crater up to the mountaintop, has been considered to be the most sacred area.

The Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) contains 9 constituent elements (from 1-1 to 1-9) that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan in both aspects as an “object of worship” and a “source of inspiration”.

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<sup>1</sup> Fujisan’s fifth station: The routes from the base of Fujisan to the summit are divided into 10 segments that are roughly based on elevation, and this refers to the fifth station of the 10. Although the precise elevation of the fifth station differs based on the route, it is generally in a spot that is roughly 2,400 - 2,500 meters in elevation. Because this station was considered to be the border between the earth and the heavens, it was called “Tenchi no Sakai” (literally, “the heaven-earth border”).



- |   |   |  |   |                    |
|---|---|--|---|--------------------|
| <b>Legend</b>                                 | <b>Property</b>   | <b>Ascending routes (others)</b>   | <b>Specific features of constituent element</b>   | <b>Buffer zone</b> |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Component part</li> <li>Other component parts</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ascending routes (estimated old route)</li> <li>Prefecture boundary</li> <li>Municipality boundary</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Umagaeshi" (horse's return)</li> <li>8th station</li> </ul> |                    |
| <b>Constituent elements of component part</b> |   |  |   |                    |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mountaintop worship sites</li> <li>Ascending routes</li> <li>Lakes</li> <li>Shinto shrine</li> </ul> |  |   |                    |

Figure 22 Plan of the Fujisan Mountain Area

### Constituent Element 1-1. Mountaintop worship sites

At the mountaintop area of Fujisan, a group of places and facilities associated with Fujisan worship is distributed along the crater wall.

As the worship-ascent of Fujisan began, the construction of Buddhist temples and the donation of Buddhist statues etc. began to be conducted at the mountaintop under the influence of the ascetic Buddhism of the preceding periods; then, the religious activities at the mountaintop became more organized. It became a common practice of pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents to await and see “Goraigo” (or Goraiko)<sup>1</sup> near the summit, to worship and offer money to the gods and Buddhas such as Asama no Okami, believed to be seated at the inner sanctum (“Naiin”) at the very bottom of crater and Dainichi Nyorai (Mahavairocana Buddha), believed to be its incarnation<sup>2</sup>, and then to make a circuit pilgrimage called “Ohachimeguri”, visiting the several peaks around the crater wall (Mt Kengamine, Mt Mishimagatake, Mt Komagatake, Mt Sengendake, Mt Jojudake, Mt Izudake, Mt Dainichidake, Mt Kusushidake, and Mt Hakusandake) in a simulation of visiting the worlds of Buddha that are depicted in Buddhist Mandalas. On their way in pilgrimage, Buddhist priests and Fuji-ko adherents collected springwater from the wells at the mountaintop called “Kimmeisui” (literally, golden clear water) and “Gimmeisui” (literally, silvery clear water) and worshipped Buddhist images in small shrines at Higashiyasunokawara and Mt Kengamine.

The group of places and facilities on the mountaintop that are associated with Fujisan worship is said to originate from those built by Matsudai, a Buddhist priest in the 12th century. Subsequently, Buddhist sutras<sup>22</sup>, “Kakebotoke” (hanging Buddhas), Buddhist statues and other items were carried to the mountaintop or buried there as offerings; a practice of throwing money into the crater that was considered to be the “inner sanctum” was also conducted. In addition, by the 17th century at the latest, the Dainichido (Mahavairocana Buddha Hall) was built at the mountaintop end of the Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (at the location of the present Okumiya of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine) and the Yakushido (Bhaisajyaguru Buddha Hall) was built at the mountaintop end of the Yoshida and Subashiri Ascending Routes (at the location of Kusushi-jinja Shrine at present).

In accordance with the Meiji government’s decree of 1868 to separate Shinto and Buddhism, Buddhist facilities and statues at the mountaintop were removed in 1874; the names of the peaks associated with Buddhas were also changed and Buddhist temples such as the Dainichido (Mahavairocana Buddha Hall) were converted to Shinto shrines. However, people’s worship toward the mountaintop never changed.

Even today, there remain stone monuments and Buddhist statues in many places at the mountaintop; torii gates stand at the peaks regarded as sacred spots and at the places for worshipping the inner sanctum (Murayama-Omiya worshipping place, Suyama worshipping place, and Yoshida-Subashiri worshipping place). In particular, the worshipping of “Goraigo (Goraiko)” (sunrise) at the mountaintop and the practice of “Ohachimeguri”, making a circuit of the peaks of the crater wall at the mountaintop, are still conducted by many climbers today; through such activities, the quintessence of Fujisan worship has been loyally passed on up to the present.

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<sup>1</sup> Goraigo (or Goraiko): “Goraigo” (sacred arrival) is a Brocken spectre interpreted as the apparition of the Buddha. Later, the sunrise from the mountaintop came to be called similarly-pronounced “Goraiko” (sacred light).

<sup>2</sup> Honjibutsu: With the rise of Buddhism in Japan, a belief that the indigenous gods of Japan and Buddhist gods were actually the same became popular. According to this belief, the indigenous Shinto gods were in fact avatars or local Japanese manifestations of the various Buddhas and bodhisattvas described in the Buddhist scriptures.



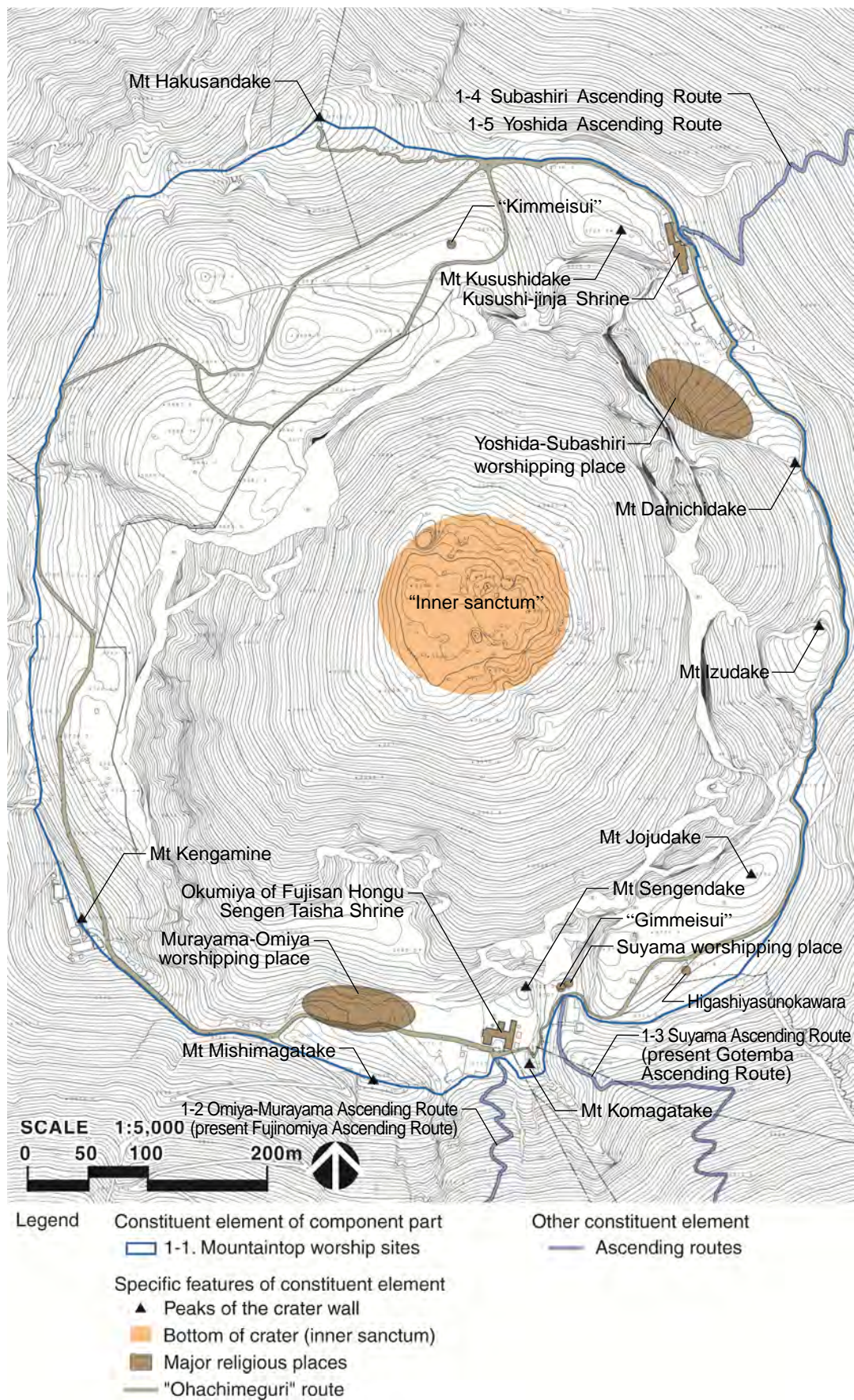


Figure 23 Plan of mountaintop worship sites



## Constituent Element 1-2. Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)

The Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route) (Constituent Element 1-2) is an ascending route that starts from the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine (Component Part 2) at the southwestern foot of Fujisan and reaches the south side of the mountaintop via the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Kohoji Temple) (Component Part 4). It is said that climbing on the southern side of Fujisan started as a result of the activities of the 12th-century Buddhist priest Matsudai and that organized climbing by the Shugen sect of ascetic Buddhism began in the early 14th century mainly on the southern side. From the 17th century to the late 19th century, three powerful lodging house groups known as “Murayama Sambo” (three lodging houses of Murayama) took care of the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Kohoji Temple) and ascending routes; the Shugen ascetics affiliated with them carried out religious training at the ascending routes etc.

At present, the section from the fifth station to the summit is called “Fujinomiya Ascending Route”; however, the area nominated as the Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route is only the section from the sixth station to the summit. Alongside this section, there still exist several mountain huts that provide accommodation to climbers. Since the 18th century, people of the mountain foot villages have been maintaining the tradition of building a torii gate as an offering on the ascending route near the summit on the Year of Monkey<sup>1</sup>, the same Eto (Chinese astrological year) as Legend of the birth of Fujisan<sup>2</sup>, which comes around every 12 years.

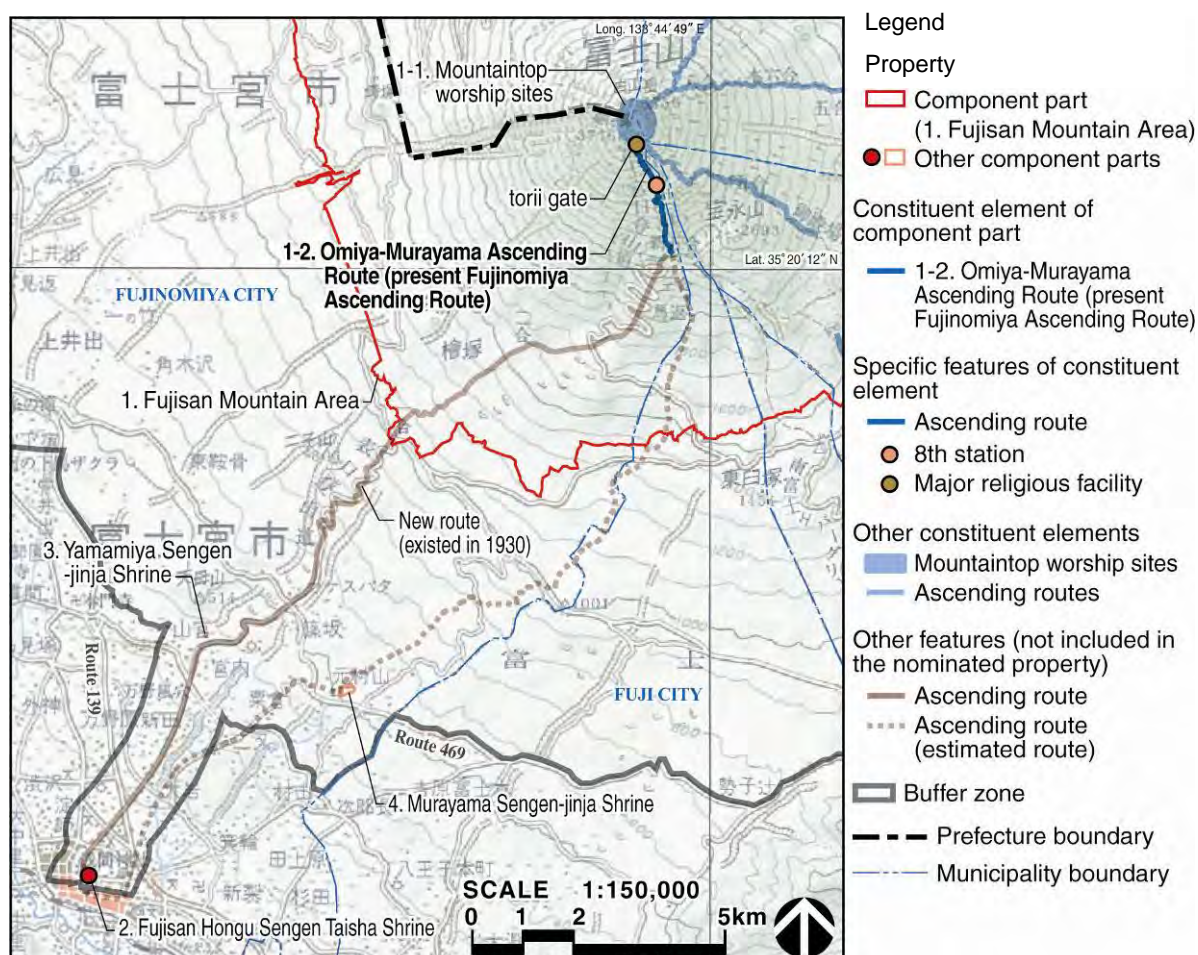


Figure 24 Plan of Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)

<sup>1</sup> The year of Monkey, which comes around every 12 years, was also considered to be an important year, because the birth year of Fujisan was also a year of Monkey.

<sup>2</sup> Legend of the birth of Fujisan: The legend that says that Fujisan was created overnight in the 92<sup>nd</sup> year of Emperor Koan (probably circa 300 B.C.). It spread after the 13<sup>th</sup> century. It is thought that the custom of celebrating the anniversary of Fujisan every 60 years after the birth of Fujisan as the year of “Goennen” started around the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Particularly in the “Goennen” years of 1800 and 1860, it is recorded that many people climbed Fujisan.

### Constituent Element 1-3. Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)

The Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route) (Constituent Element 1-3) is an ascending route starting at the Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 5) at the south-eastern foot of Fujisan and reaches the south-eastern part of the mountaintop. Although its origin is not clear, there is a word, “Suhamaguchi”, which is construed as the Suyama Ascending Route, in the “Kaikokuzakki” dating from the late 15th century.

As a result of the Hoei eruption<sup>1</sup> of 1707, which occurred in proximity to the ascending route, it suffered devastating damage. Subsequently, the course of the route was partially changed and it was not until 1780 that the ascending route was fully recovered. In addition, along the ascending route near the first station, there exists a wind cave called Suyama Otainai<sup>2</sup> (“sacred womb”), which is said to have been visited by pilgrims who made the worship-ascent.

In 1883, the Gotemba Ascending Route, which connects to the point of the 2.8th station of Suyama Ascending Route (at an altitude of 2,050 m), was opened and the Tokaido Honsen Line (railway) was opened in 1889, improving the convenience of the Gotemba Ascending Route as compared to the Suyama Ascending Route. Furthermore, in 1912 a part of the Suyama Ascending Route became a part of the army’s maneuver field and therefore went out of use as the ascending route. Consequently, the worship-ascent on the Suyama Ascending Route declined completely.

Below the 2.8th station point, it is only limitedly possible to identify the course of the Suyama Ascending Route that had existed before the opening of the Gotemba Ascending Route. The area nominated as the Suyama Ascending Route consists of two parts: the part from the 2.8th station point to the summit, which is still in use by the name of “Gotemba Ascending Route” and the part near the first station of the Suyama Ascending Route (at an altitude of 1,435 m to 1,690 m) that is in use as a walking trail. In addition, alongside the route higher than the 2.8th station point, several mountain huts exist, many of which provide accommodation to climbers still today.

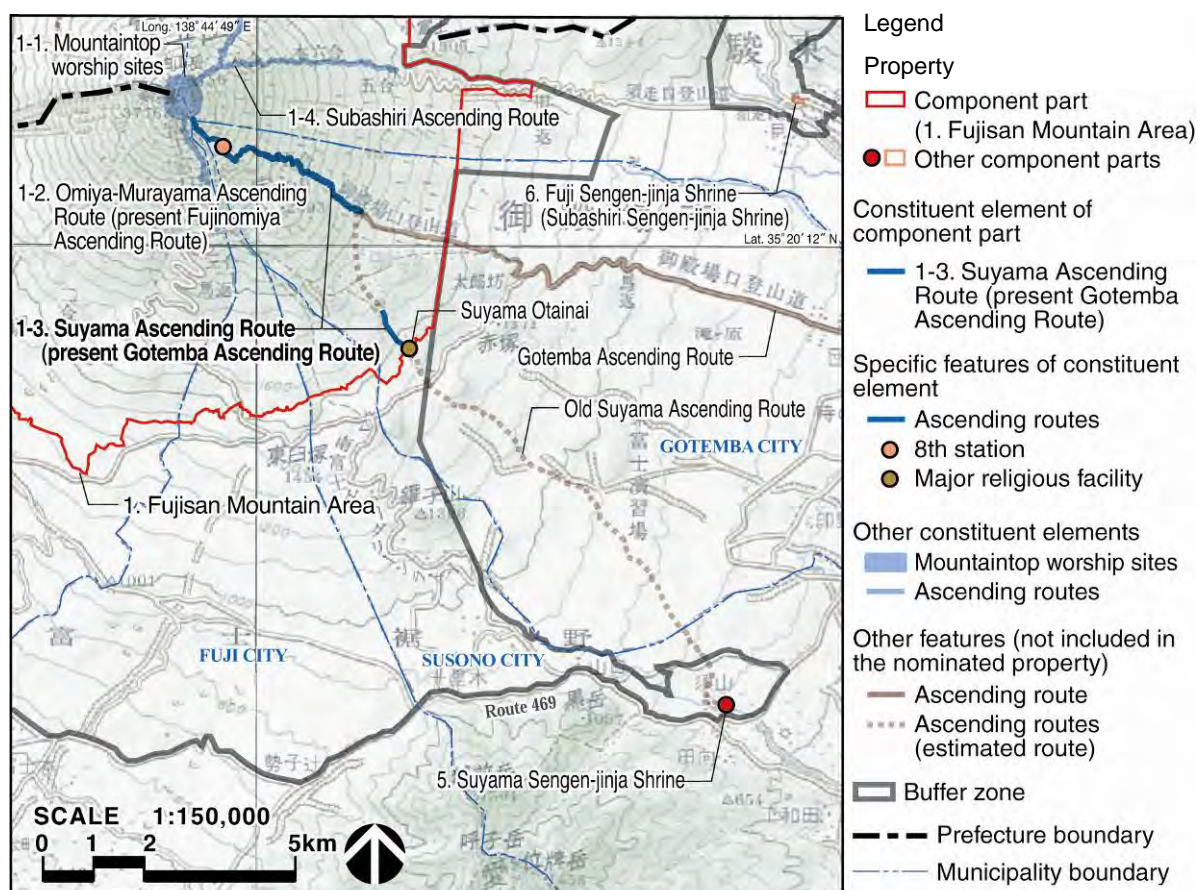


Figure 25 Plan of Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)

<sup>1</sup> Hoei eruption: The eruption that occurred on the south-eastern slope of Fujisan in 1707 (the 4<sup>th</sup> year of Hoei). Three creators were formed as a result. The volcanic ash reached Edo, some 100 km away. The Hoei eruption is the last eruption of Fujisan in history up to the present.

<sup>2</sup> Otainai: The details of the religious activities associated with Otainai are described in the explanation for component parts 21 and 22: Funatsu lava tree molds and Yoshida lava tree molds.



#### Constituent Element 1-4. Subashiri Ascending Route

The Subashiri Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-4) is an ascending route starting at the Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 6) at the eastern foot of Fujisan, merging with the Yoshida Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-5) at the eighth station (at an altitude of approximately 3,350 m), and reaching the eastern side of the mountaintop. Although its origin is not clear, a “Kakebotoke” (hanging Buddha) with an inscription of the year 1384 was excavated on the route at the seventh station (at an altitude of approximately 2,925 m) as the oldest extant example of the an offering to Fujisan; there is a description about the congestion of pilgrims on the Suyama Ascending Route in the section of the year 1500 in the “Katsuyamaki”<sup>1</sup>.

The Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine and Subashiri Village (present Subashiri in Oyama Town), where the route was located, had gained the control of the entire ascending route up to the mountaintop.

At the time of the Hoei eruption in 1707, these facilities got heavily damaged, but reconstruction was completed in the following year, so that a large number of pilgrims returned.

In 1959, a road compatible with the passage of buses was completed from the southern mountain foot to the present fifth station (at an altitude of approximately 2,000 m). Consequently, the section of the ascending route below the fifth station was rarely used; therefore, there are some sections where the location of the ascending route cannot be identifiable in parts. The area nominated as the Subashiri Ascending Route is the section from the fifth station to the summit, which is still in use today. Alongside this section, several mountain huts exist, most of which provide accommodation to climbers still today.

In addition, in 1979, the several Shinto shrines that existed alongside the ascending route below the fifth station were relocated and merged into the Komitake-jinja Shrine at the fifth station. Around the old sixth station (at an altitude of approximately 2,700 m), there is an “Otainai” wind cave that attracted worship from pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents. Furthermore, at the ninth station (at an altitude of approximately 3,575 m) exist the Mukaekusushi-jinja Shrine that is thought to have existed in the 18th century as a subsidiary shrine of the Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 6) as well as the flatland called “Hinomigozen”, one of the places to worship the sunrise from afar.

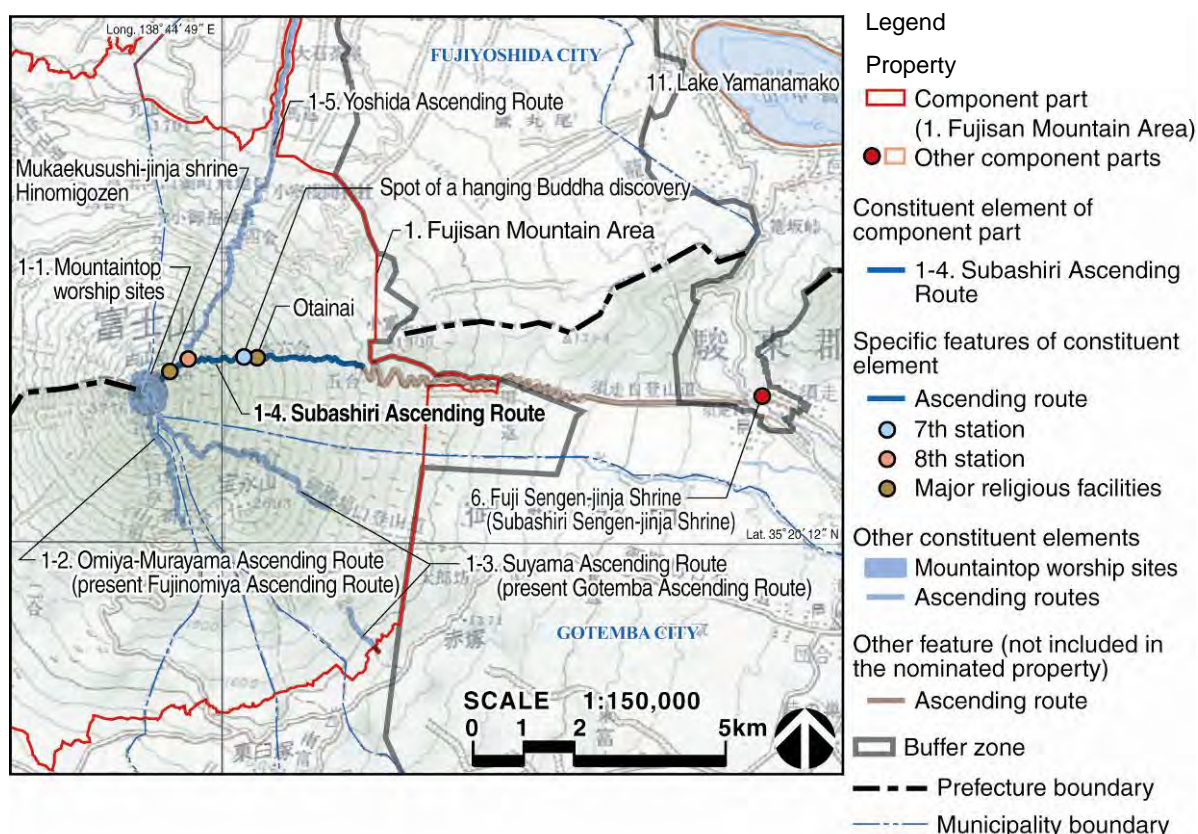


Figure 26 Plan of Subashiri Ascending Route

<sup>1</sup> Katsuyamaki: A record written by several people, which describes events from 564 to 1563 about the records of landlords, people's life, and disasters in the area on the northern side of Fujisan. When the “Kaikokushi”, a general book about Kai Province (present-day Yamanashi Prefecture), was compiled in 1814, the collection of records thusfar was named “Katsuyamaki”.

### Constituent Element 1-5. Yoshida Ascending Route

The Yoshida Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-5) is an ascending route starting at the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Constituent Element 1-6) and reaching the eastern part of the mountaintop. At the second station of the Yoshida Ascending Route (at an altitude of approximately 1,720 m), it is said, there used to be a statue of a god with the inscription of a year in the late 12th century that had been donated as an offering. It is to be thought that in the 13th and 14th centuries at the latest a center of the Shugen ascetics had been formed there.

Because Jikigyo Miroku (1671-1733), who built the foundation of the flourishing of Fuji-ko, designated this Yoshida Ascending Route as the main ascending route for his followers when he passed away in the religious training attempting to enter the supreme plane of meditation<sup>1</sup>, from the late 18th century, when the number of Fuji-ko adherents gradually increased, the number of people who used the Yoshida Ascending Route in order to climb to the mountaintop reached almost the same number of climbers to the total of all the other ascending routes. At the important points along the route, there are torii gates, or their remains, to signify the boundaries of the sacred area, the mountain-ascent torii (mountain-ascent gate) in the compound of the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, which marks the starting point of the Yoshida Ascending Route, “Umagaeshi” (the limit of ascent on horseback), the second station where the main shrine of the Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 8) existed, and “Tenchi no Sakai” (literally, border between Heaven and Earth), which marked the boundary between “Yakeyama”(literally, burned mountain) and “Kiyama” (literally, tree mountain). In addition, the Yoshida Ascending Route had several places along its course that would build, in the minds of pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents, the impression of Fujisan as a sacred mountain, such as the Suzuharasha Shrine at the first station, where Dainichi Nyorai (Mahavairocana Buddha) had been worshipped before the national movement to abolish Buddhism was issued, and the remains and sites of the religious facilities at the second station such as the Gyojado (Pilgrims Hall) at the second station. The pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents erected stone monuments and other stone-made structures in many places along the ascending route in order to record the successful achievement of worship-ascent or pilgrimage and also to pay tribute to or pray for peace on the souls of the leading guides called “Sendatsu” of Fuji-ko and other people.

Among the natural features existing along the route, there are examples of historical significance, such as the Eboshiiwa Rock, where Jikigyo Miroku entered the supreme plane of meditation, at the 7.5th station point, the Kyogatake, where Nichiren<sup>2</sup>(1222 – 1282) is said to have enshrined the Lotus Sutra, the Gozaishi Rock, where Hasegawa Kakugyo is said to have undergone religious training, and the Kameiwa Rock, where the Eight Great Dragon Kings are worshipped as the gods of the water. Along the route below the fifth station, there remain the vestiges of rest facilities etc. for pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents, such as the Chujikido (a building for having lunch and rest) at the third station. Along the route above the fifth station, there exist many mountain huts that provide accommodation to climbers still today.

The Yoshida Ascending Route is the only old ascending route that can be climbed on foot from the mountain foot to the summit today and the entire route is included in the property. In addition, it is an ascending route that is used by many climbers still today; the traditional use, initiated by Fuji-ko adherents who used it as the main ascending route, has been maintained loyally.

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<sup>1</sup> Supreme place of meditation: The status of becoming a Buddha in this world, transcending the boundary between life and death, for the purposes of the salvation of the general public until the time of the descent of Maitoreya Buddha. A religious ideal of esoteric Buddhism related to the belief that a living body can reach Nirvana. Jikigyo Miroku aimed to enter the supreme plane of meditation at the old 7.5 station point (present 8 station) of the Yoshida Ascending Route and passed away in the training.

<sup>2</sup> Nichiren: A 13<sup>th</sup>-century Buddhist priest, who chose the Lotus Sutra as the correct teachings of the Buddha. The teachings of the Nichiren sect, which he started, spread mainly among the samurai, merchants, and workers in the Kanto region.



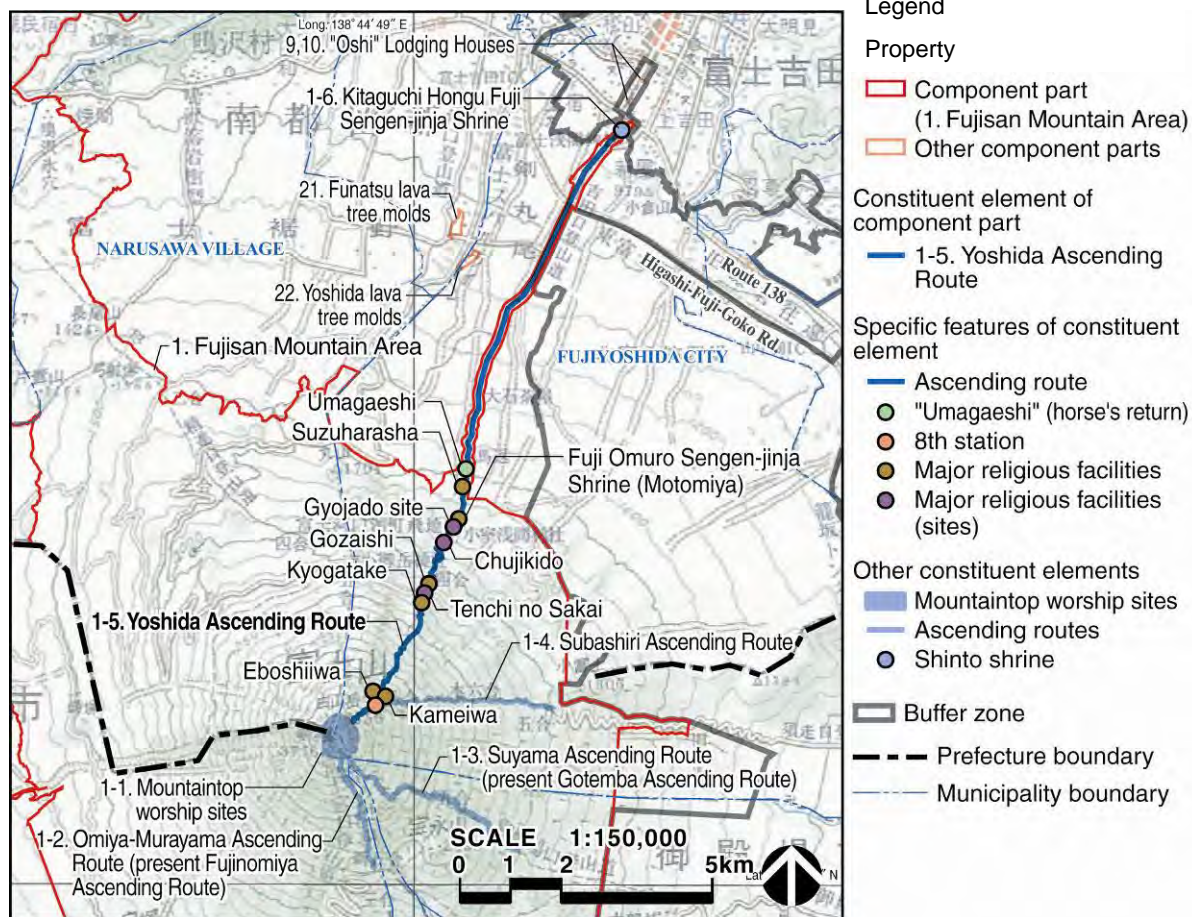


Figure 27 Plan of Yoshida Ascending Route

### Constituent Element 1-6. Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine

The Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Constituent Element 1-6) has its origin as the place to worship Asama no Okami of Fujisan from afar. According to the historical document of the shrine, it is said to date back to the mythological times of Japan. The entire surrounding area was a forested area called “Suwanomori”, which had at its center the Suwa-jinja Shrine in which local tutelary gods were worshipped originally. According to the “Katsuyamaki”, the torii gate in association with Fujisan itself had been built within the forest by 1480; it is known that in the mid-16th century at the latest the first shrine buildings of the Sengen-jinja Shrine were constructed. Subsequently, the present main hall of the east shrine was built in 1561, the present main hall of the west shrine in 1594, and the central main hall in 1615. In the 1730s, the repair work for the buildings in the compound was conducted with the contribution from Murakami Kosei (1682-1759), a leader of Fuji-ko, which laid the foundation of the landscape of the present shrine compound. The above-mentioned three main halls, the prayer-giving hall, the offering hall, middle gates, subsidiary shrines, etc. were newly built or repaired on this occasion.

The adherents of Fuji-ko who aimed for Fujisan, after departing from an “Oshi” lodging house, visit the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine first. Going through the torii gate to enter the compound, they proceed on the approach road lined with overhanging trees of cypress and cedar toward the main hall. On both sides of the approach road stand stone lanterns and near the middle section of the approach remain base stones of a “Niomon” gate, which are the archaeological remains of a Buddhist facility. In the vicinity of the end of the approach road, a stream runs across the shrine compound; pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents purified themselves, bathing in this stream. Across the stream over a stone bridge, there is a large torii gate, which ranks among the largest wooden torii gates in Japan. This torii gate is considered to be a torii gate of Fujisan, rather than that of the Sengen-jinja shrine. And it has been rebuilt one generation after another since the first one was erected in 1480. After the middle gate, there stands the Kaguraden Hall in the front. Every year on the first of July, the mountain-opening festival is observed in prayer for the safety of climbers; on this occasion, the sacred music and dance called “Daidai Kagura” is performed on the Kaguraden Hall as an offering directed to the main hall.

Up until the late 19th century, the administration of the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine was in the hands of the “Oshi” guides of Yoshida and the priests of the shrine were selected from “Oshi” guides.

Behind the main hall of the west shrine is the mountain-ascent torii (mountain-ascent gate) and the Yoshida Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-5) starts from the compound of this shrine, extending to the mountaintop of Fujisan. Fuji-ko adherents visited the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine while, chanting Buddhist prayer<sup>1</sup> on the way, after departing from an “Oshi” lodging house. After giving prayer at the prayer-giving hall, they set out on the ascent of Fujisan.

Since old times, it has been the rule that the season for the worship-ascent of Fujisan starts on the 1st of July and religious services praying for safety of people on the mountain during the summer have been conducted at the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine for the “Mountain-Opening Day”. Today, a grand parade celebrating the opening of the mountain and a ceremony of cutting off the straw festoon called “Shimenawa” at the starting point of the mountain-ascent torii (ascending gate) are conducted on 30 June, the day before the opening of the mountain; it is virtually the mountain-opening festival. Since the Mountain-Opening Day up to the “Yoshida no Himatsuri” (Yoshida Fire Festival), which is performed as a ceremony to close the mountain on 26 and 27 August, the compound of the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine becomes busy and lively with many Fuji-ko adherents heading to the mountaintop.

The Yoshida Fire Festival, which is performed mainly in the compound of the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, is the ritual of both the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine and the Suwa-jinja Shrine, located within its compound, at the same time; on 26 August, people depart from the compound, carrying portable shrines -- one of the orthodox style of the Suwa-jinja Shrine and the other in the image of Fujisan shining red in the sunlight -- to make a tour of the town toward the “Otabisho” (house of rest of the gods) in the Oshi residential area. On the arrival of the portable shrines at the Otabisho, bonfires are lit in many places around the town and the mountain huts of the Yoshida Ascending Route all at once light a fire to torches. The Fire Festival of Yoshida is important as bearing witness to the tradition of valuing harmony with the natural environment created by the volcano.

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<sup>1</sup> Kenen-butsu: Indicating words such as regret, remorse, and purification of six senses. Seeking to remove sins they committed in their lives and purify themselves, Fuji-ko adherents chanted Kenen-butsu prayers during the worship-ascent.

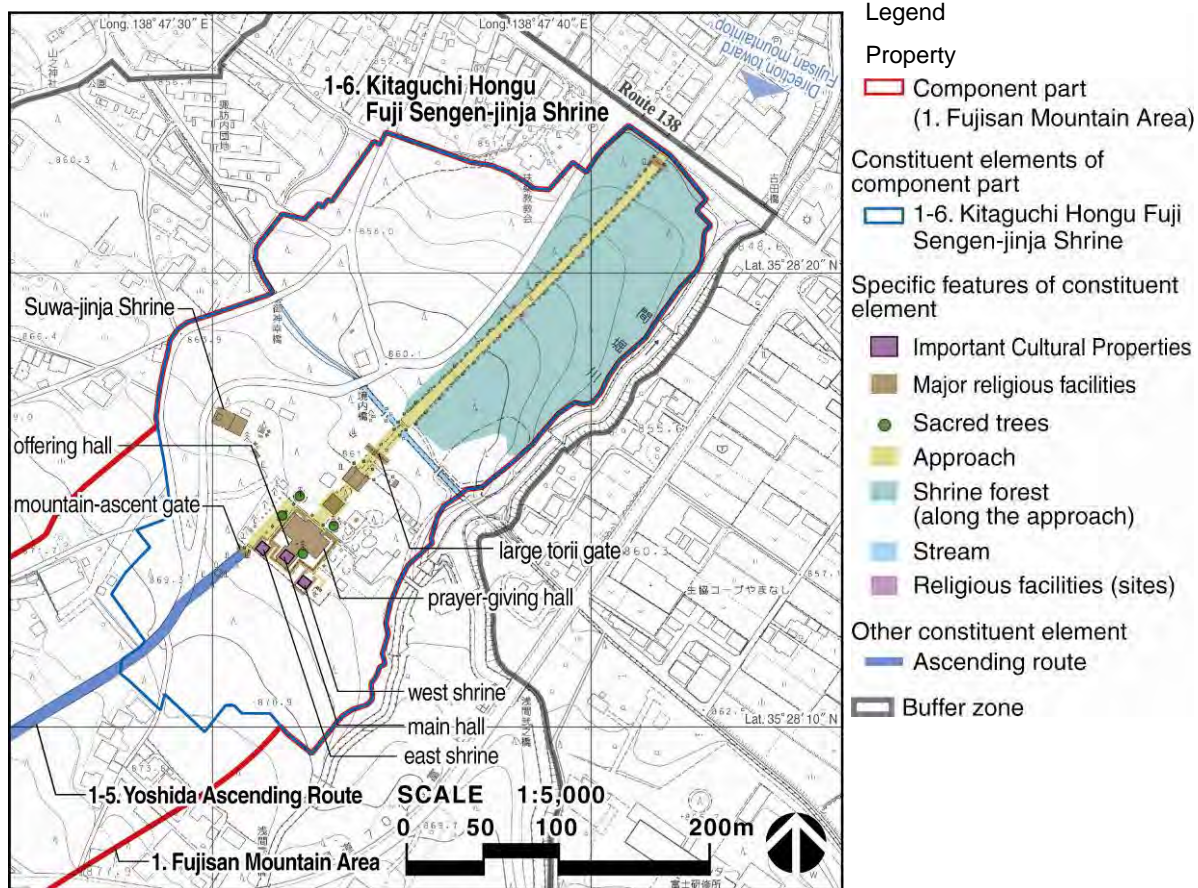


Figure 28 Plan of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine  
(Refer to Figure 3 in p.14 of Attached Document 1)







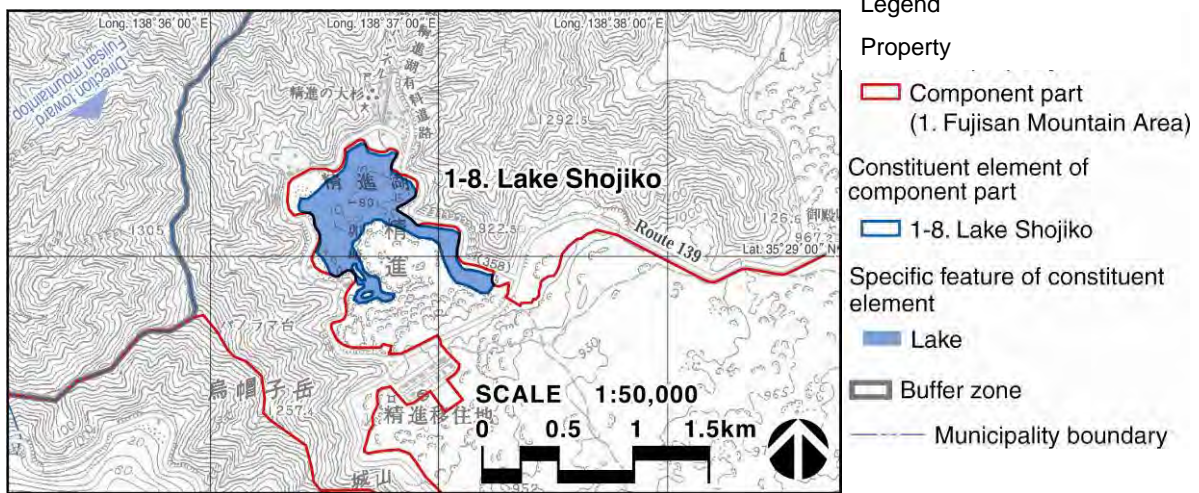


Figure 30 Plan of Lake Shojiko

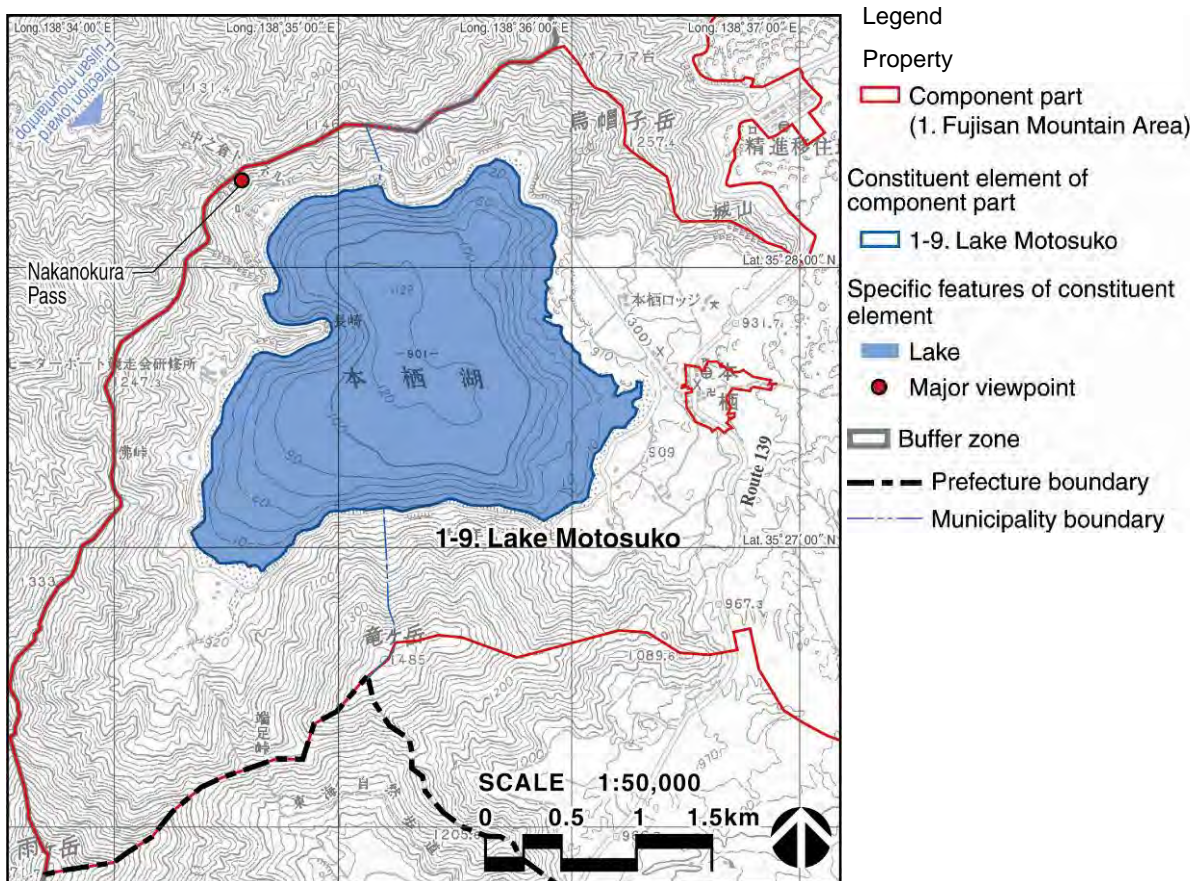


Figure 31 Plan of Lake Motosuko

## **Component Part 2. Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine**

According to the historical document of the shrine, it is said to have been divided from the Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 3), which had existed in the early 9th century in a closer place to Fujisan as a place of worshipping it, and placed at the present location; it is known as the Shinto shrine that has been playing a central role since old times on the south side of Fujisan. It is revered as the headquarters of a great number of the Sengen-jinja shrines that have been built to worship the same god in the eastern part of Japan.

Also, this shrine enjoyed strong connections with the rulers of successive regimes; particularly under the powerful protection of the Edo Shogunate, the development of shrine buildings and compound was promoted. In 1606, the existing main hall etc. were built under the protection of Tokugawa Ieyasu<sup>1</sup> (1542-1616). In 1779, the shrine was officially vested with the authority over the area higher than the eighth station in a trial by the Shogunate. Although the area higher than the eighth station was declared as the national land by the Meiji government in around 1877, it was returned to the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine in 2004.

An old picture<sup>2</sup> probably depicting the scene of the compound around 1670 shows the torii gate, the approach, Kagamiike Pond and a drum-shaped bridge, the two-storied gate, the prayer-giving hall, the main hall, the subsidiary shrine, etc. in the same layout as they are now. This picture also shows Buddhist facilities that had existed before the government's order to abolish Buddhism; as a result of archaeological excavation within the compound, a part of their archaeological remains have been discovered.

Within the compound of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, there is a pond called Wakutamaike Pond, whose source is the springwater from Fujisan. The forested hill area in the northern half of the compound corresponds to the end of the lava flow from Fujisan; the abundant water flowing from this place nurtures Wakutamaike Pond. The "Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk", dating from the 16th century, etc. depicts the scenes of pilgrims going through ablution in the upper part of Wakutamaike Pond and setting out to Fujisan. Ablution in Wakutamaike Pond had continued until the 1920s and the 1930s. However, it is not performed any longer today. However, many people who value and use the springwater as sacred water are to be seen in the shrine compound even today. In addition, the Mizuya-jinja Shrine, which is depicted as a shrine in charge of the springwater in an old picture probably depicting the scene of the compound around 1670, still exists and in July every year the "Otauesai" festival (rice-planting festival) is observed in prayer for good harvest, representing the loyal transmission of tradition in the expression of gratitude toward Fujisan for the bounty of springwater.

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<sup>1</sup> Tokugawa Ieyasu: The founder of the Edo Shogunate who set up a unified government in Edo (present Tokyo) in 1603, after approximately 150 years of the warring period.

<sup>2</sup> Old picture: The extant picture is a copy dating from 1708. The offering hall is only indicated in letters. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the corridor and the latticework fence were rebuilt close to the locations indicated in the picture.



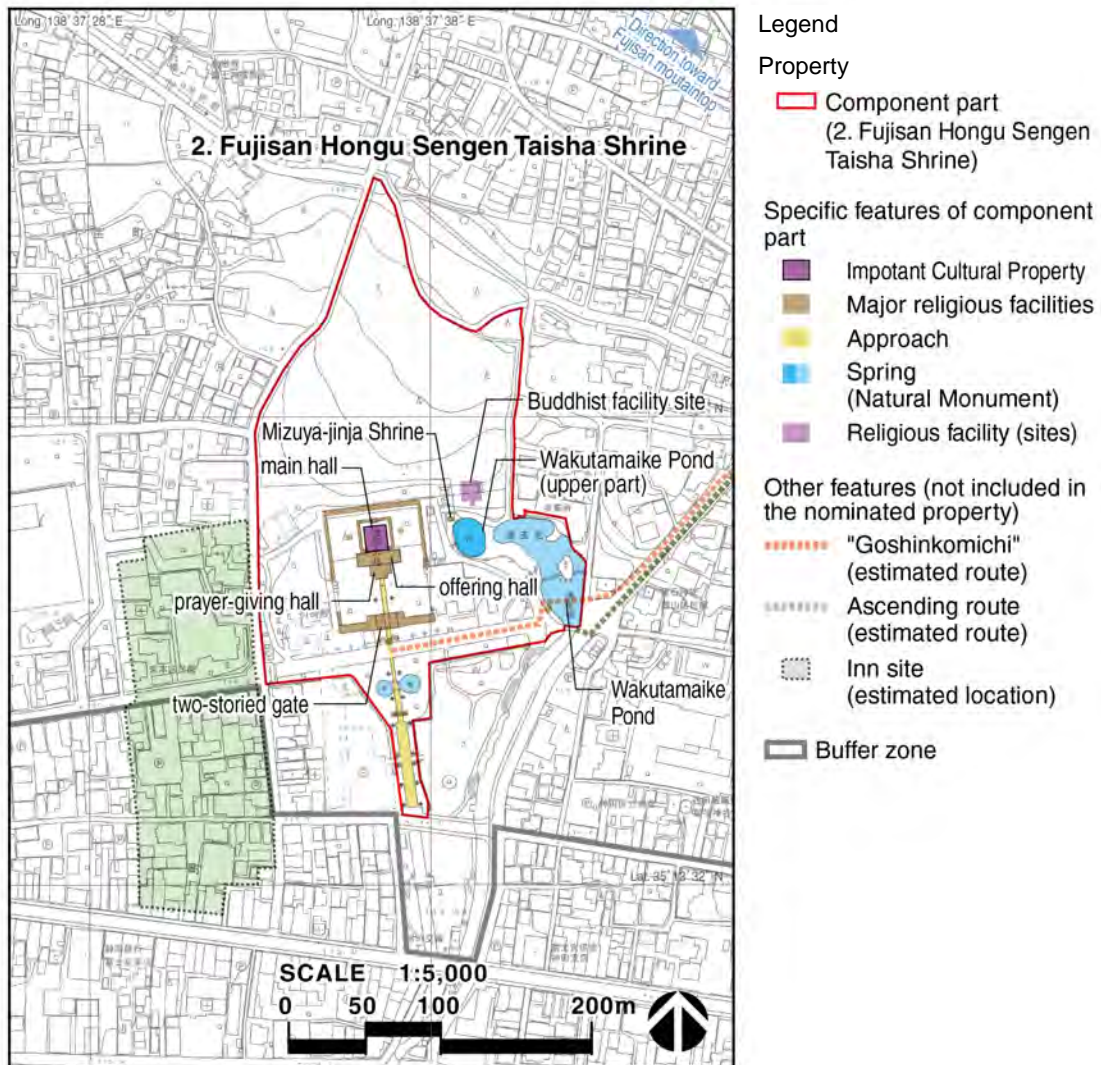


Figure 32 Plan of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine  
(Refer to Figure 13 in p.69 of Attached Document 1)

### Component Part 3. Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine

According to the historical document of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine (Component Part 2), the Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 3) is said to have been the predecessor of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine.

The Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine is characterized by the unique compound layout, not having a main hall structure at the end of the approach but an altar or a stone-partitioned space for giving prayer to Fujisan from afar. This is presumed to reflect and retain the ancient styles of Fujisan worship. As a result of the archaeological excavations within the compound, several pieces of earthenware dating from the 12th to 15th centuries have been discovered. The location of the prayer-giving space corresponds to the end of the lava flow that occurred some 2,000 years ago, where the exposed lava flow is raised by approximately 10 m higher than the tree-covered approach.

In addition, the “Fuji Omiya Goshinjicho” (the records of religious activities in Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine) dating from 1577 also has a description about the Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine; it is thought that a ritual related to Asama no Okami called “Yamamiya Goshinko” had already been conducted between this shrine and the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine in the late 16th century at the latest. This ritual was an annual event in April and November in which priests of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine carrying a spear believed to be inhabited by Asama no Okami make a return trip between the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine and the Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine. This divine event had been continued up to 1874 but is not observed any longer today.

In the compounds of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine and the Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine, there remain three bed stones called “Hokotateishi” (literally, spear stand stone), which were used to rest the spear on it during the divine event. Lined stones in the prayer-giving space marking the seating positions of the priests and the lodging house, which is the only building within the compound, used to play an important role in the past divine events.

The route used for “Yamamiya Goshinko” is called “Goshinkomichi” (literally, Goshinko Road), along which there remain a series of stone monuments that was built in 1691 to mark the distance. Although the exact routing of the original course of the “Goshinkomichi” is not clear at present, there remain one milestone at the starting point of the Goshinkomichi in the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine and four other stone monuments elsewhere. Because the state of preservation of these four stone monuments is not fragmental, they are included in the buffer zone.

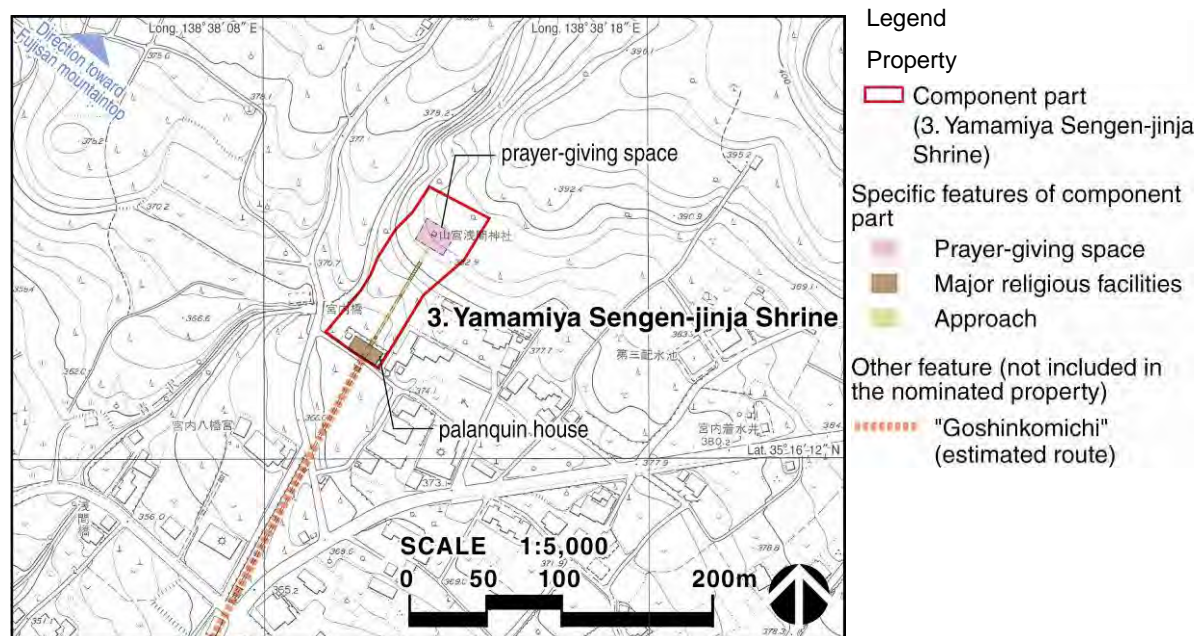


Figure 33 Plan of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine  
(Refer to Figure 14 in p.70 of Attached Document 1)



#### Component Part 4. Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine

This shrine is said to have been built by Matsudai, a Buddhist priest in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. It was also called Kohoji Temple as a religious facility of Shintoism-Buddhism fusion. In the early 14<sup>th</sup> century, the priests of the Shugen sect of ascetic Buddhism on Fujisan were organized and the Kohoji Temple became a center of the Shugen sect in Fujisan. The Kohoji Temple was governed from the 17<sup>th</sup> century to the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century by three powerful lodging house groups called “Murayama Sambo” (Daikyobo, Tsujinobo, and Ikenishibo).

The Kohoji Temple was abolished by the Meiji government’s decree of 1868 to separate Shintoism and Buddhism, it was divided into the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 4) and the Dainihido (Mahavairocana Buddha Hall). Furthermore, in 1872, the Shugen sect of ascetic Buddhism was also banned; as a result most of the Shugen-sect priests became laymen.<sup>1</sup> Nevertheless, the activities of ascetic Buddhism were continued by some Shugen priests until the 1940s.

The area of the component part that is densely covered with trees, including the large cypress tree that is revered as a sacred tree, contains a torii gate, the shrine building at the end of the approach, the Dainichido (Mahavairocana Buddha Hall) as a facility particularly of Kohoji Temple, the platform for the fire-burning ritual called “Goma” (Skt: Homa) by the Shugen sect of ascetic Buddhism, and the ablution spot used by pilgrims. In addition, the archaeological excavation done within the compound has identified the surface of the land formation for the compound dating back to the 14th century and the remains of buildings that could date back to the 17th century or later. The existing Dainichido (Mahavairocana Buddha Hall) enshrines Buddhist statues associated with the Shugen sect of ascetic Buddhism, including a statue of Dainichi Nyorai (Mahavairocana Buddha) with the inscription of the year 1259.

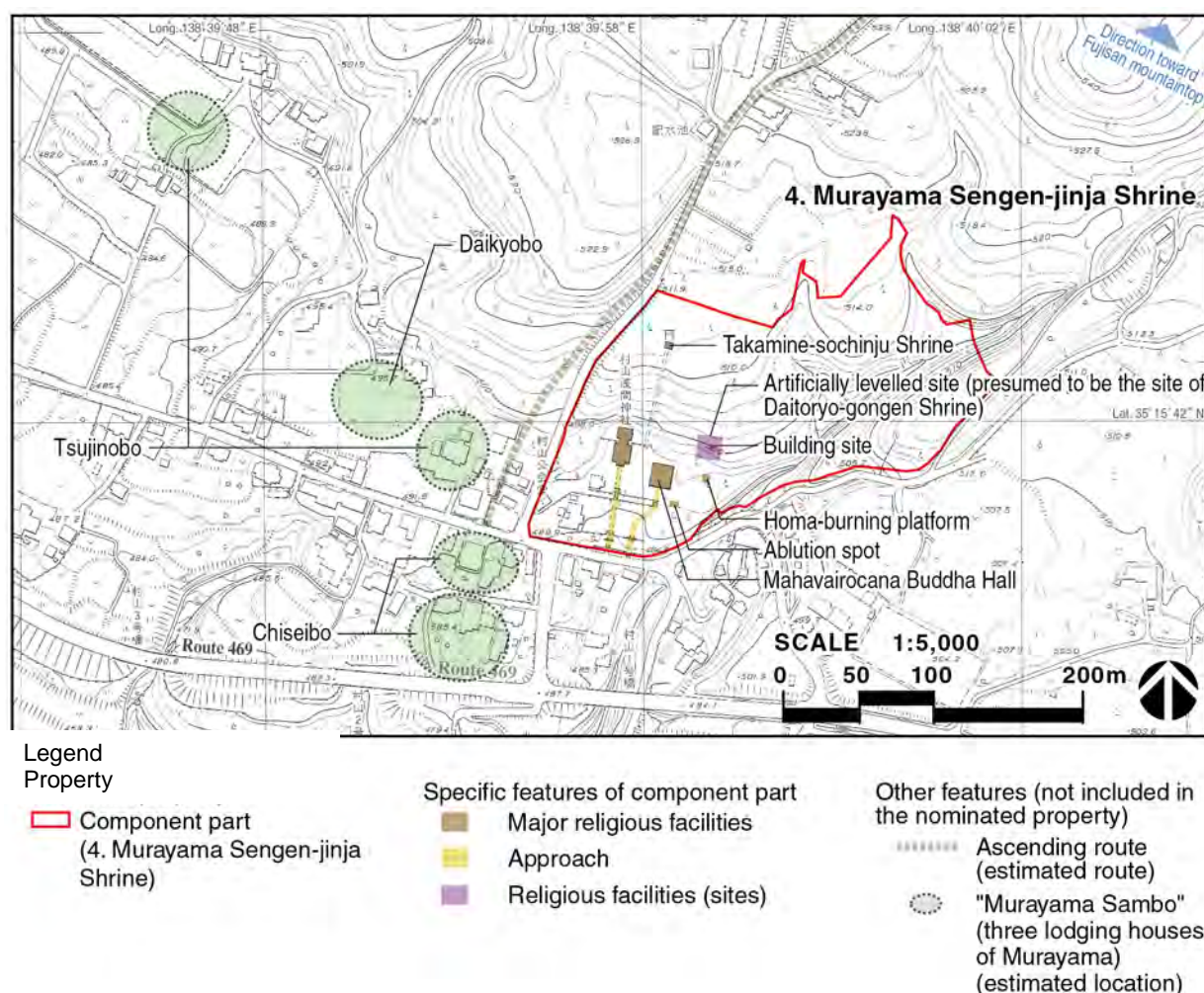


Figure 34 Plan of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine  
(Refer to Figure 15 p.71 of Attached Document 1)

<sup>1</sup> Genzoku: A person in a priest position abandons his or her position as a priest who is committed follow religious precepts and becomes a layman.

### Component Part 5. Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine

The Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 5) is a Shinto shrine that marks the starting point of the Suyama Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-3). After the Suyama Ascending Route was fully recovered in 1780 from the damage it suffered from the Hoei eruption of 1707, many pilgrims coming mainly from the area to the east of Fujisan started to pay a visit to the Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine.

The entire area of the present shrine compound, including the torii gate and the approach, is shrouded in the divine atmosphere, being physically covered with a group of large cypress trees, including those revered as sacred trees.

The existing shrine building, which is seated within the shelter structure, is an 1823 reconstruction. According to the historical document of the shrine, the construction of the Shinto shrine is said to dates further back to the mythological times of Japan. Based on the record on the ridgepole of the shrine building, it is presumed that it had already existed in 1524 at the latest. In addition, the building of the Furumiya-jinja Shrine seated within the shelter structure at the right side of the main hall is presumed to have been the former main hall of the Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine.

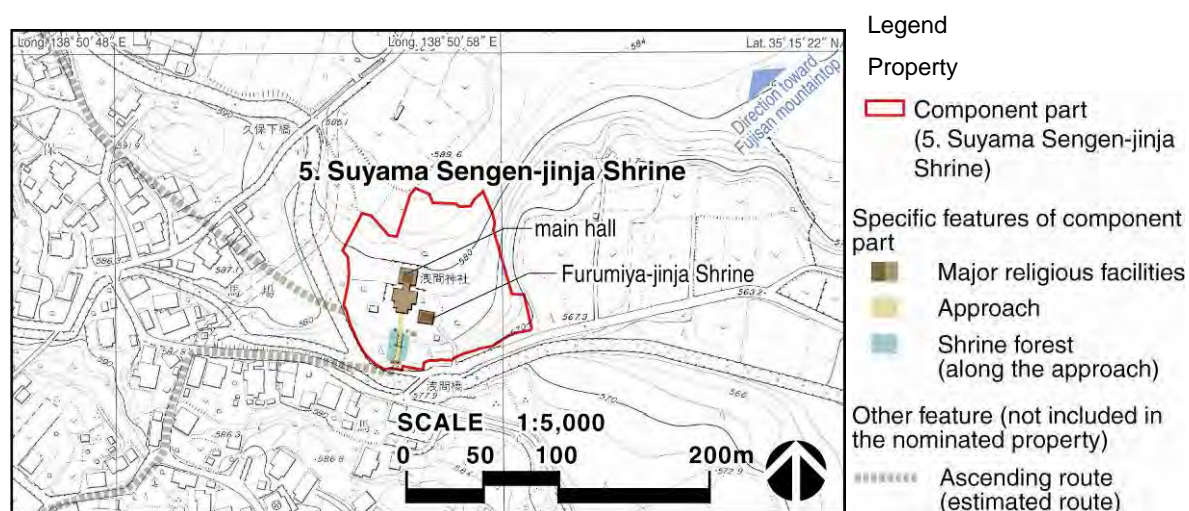


Figure 35 Plan of Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine  
(Refer to Figure 17 in p.72 of Attached Document 1)

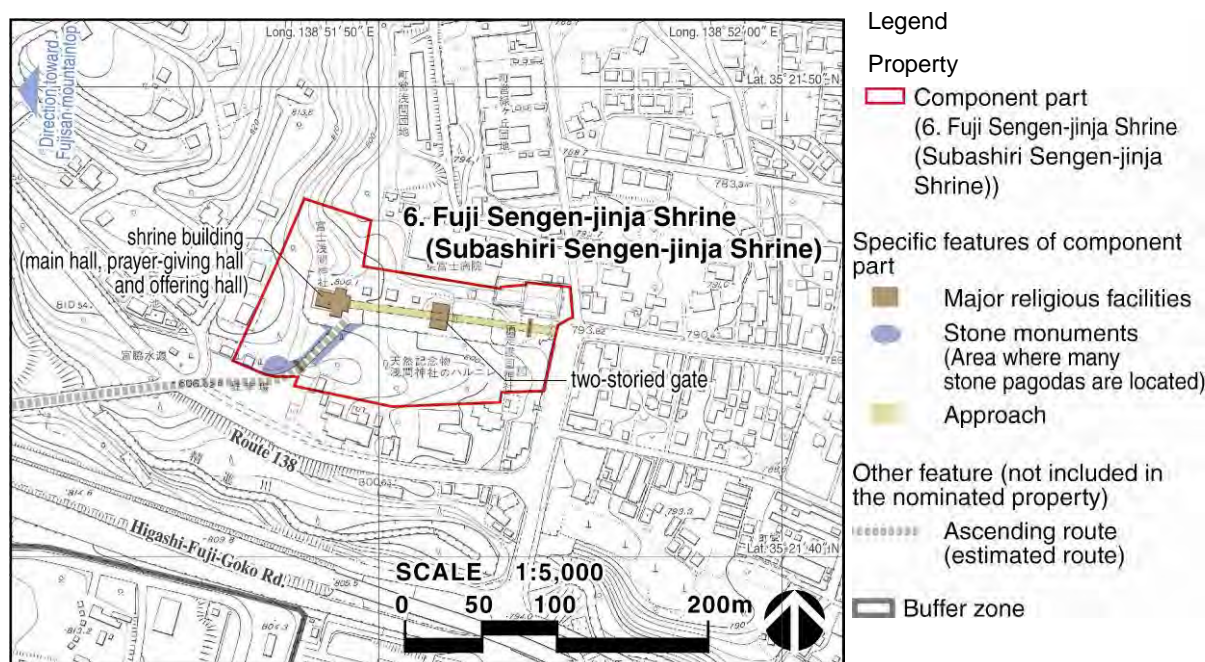


## Component Part 6. Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)

The Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) (Component Part 6), located in the eastern mountain foot of Fujisan, is a Shinto shrine marking the starting point of the Subashiri Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-4). According to the historical document of the shrine, the construction of the shrine buildings is said to date back to the early 9th century. In the 16th century, under the protection by a powerful feudal lord, the Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) obtained the authority to own a part of the offering money left by people at the mountaintop.

Although the shrine buildings of the Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) collapsed in the Hoei eruption of 1707, they were rebuilt in 1718. According to a picture drawn after then, it is known that the torii gate, the approach, and the two-storied gate called “Shimmon” (god’s gate) were aligned in a straight line in the compound that was covered with trees including large cypress trees revered as sacred trees, with the prayer-giving hall, the offering hall, and the main hall at the end -- much in the same layout and structure to the existing one. When the repair work for the main hall was conducted in 2009, the signs of repair work conducted after 1718 were identified in many places; however, it was also found that part of the original structural members dating from the time of reconstruction in 1718 had been used in every repair work.

After the late 18th century, many pilgrims came to visit the Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine quite often. At present, on both sides of the approach, which connects to the ascending route, there remain approximately 70 stone structures.



## Component Part 7. Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine

The “Nihon Sandai Jitsuroku”<sup>1</sup> says that a Sengen-jinja shrine was built on the northern side of Fujisan in 865 in association with the eruptions that occurred from 864 to 866. The description of the “Kaikokushi”<sup>2</sup> written in the 19th century shows the above-mentioned shrine was the present Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (Component Part 7).

Proceeding on the approach and passing through the large torii, visitors enter the sacred space lined with sacred trees such as cypress trees. After the middle gate, there stand the subsidiary shrine etc. with the prayer-giving hall at the center and the main hall at the end, being covered with dense trees including seven large cypress trees.

The Kawaguchi area, centering on the Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine, functioned as a post town on a government road from the Kofu Basin. As the worship-ascent of Fujisan spread among ordinary people, the area developed also as an “Oshi” village from around the 16th century. However, as Fuji-ko became extremely popular in Edo (present-day Tokyo), which resulted in the flourishing of the “Oshi” guides of Yoshida, the function of the Kawaguchi area as an “Oshi” village declined in and after the 19th century.

On the other hand, the Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine still continues to organize religious events that are closely associated with Fujisan even today such as the festival of “Magomi” (literally, grandson-seeing), in which it is believed that the goddess of the shrine, Konohana Sakuya Hime<sup>3</sup> (goddess of the flowering tree), makes a trip, bringing baby clothes from the shrine to the cape of “Ubuyagasaki”, or the birthplace of her grandchild, on the shore of Lake Kawaguchiko and the Daidai Okagura festival, which is performed by the Oshi guides as an offering to the god in prayer of the successful achievements of the wishes made by people who gathered to worship the Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine.

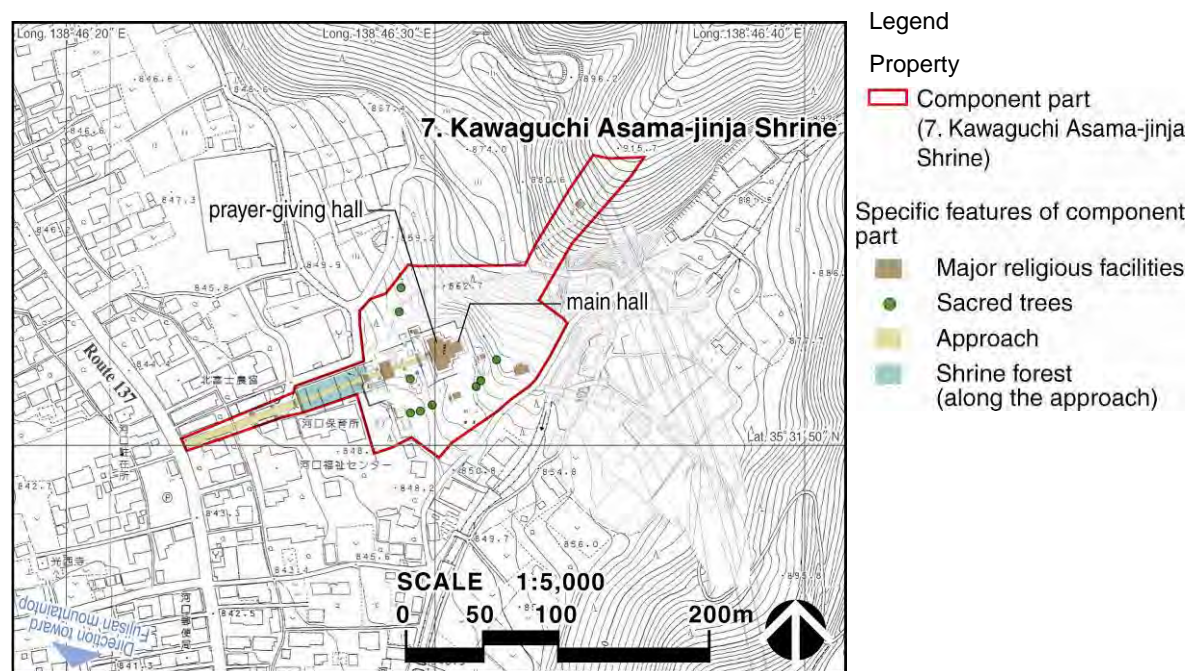


Figure 37 Plan of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine  
(Refer to Figure 8 in p.43 of Attached Document 1)

<sup>1</sup> Nihon Sandai Jitsuroku: An official history of Japan compiled from 894 to 901 by order of Emperor Uda (867 – 931).

<sup>2</sup> Kaikokushi: A comprehensive book on the history of the Province of Kai (present Yamanashi Prefecture) compiled in 1814.

<sup>3</sup> Konohana Sakuya Hime: A goddess that appears in Japanese mythology. Worshipped as the “goddess of fire”, because she gave birth in fire. Also as the goddess of Fujisan, which is a volcano, the goddess is worshipped at many Sengen-jinja shrines as the main divinity. Particularly, as Fuji-ko became popular from the 18<sup>th</sup> century to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, many adherents of Fuji-ko regarded Konohana Sakuya Hime as the manifestation of Asama no Okami or the goddess of Fujisan.



## 8. Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine

The Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 8), located on the northern side of Fujisan, consists of two parts: the “Motomiya” (literally, original shrine), where the original shrine compound is located, and the “Satomiya” (literally, village-shrine), where the relocated shrine buildings exist. Both shrine compounds constitute the integral value as the compound of the Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine – the Motomiya seated at the second station of the Yoshida Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-5) functions as the center for various forms of Fujisan worship such as the Shugen asceticism and worship-ascent, while the present Satomiya houses the main shrine that was relocated from the Motomiya to the present compound on the shore of Lake Kawaguchiko as the dwelling place of the local tutelary god.

According to the “Kaikokushi”, it was in the early 9th century that the Motomiya was built at the second station of the Yoshida Ascending Route.

Although the center of the Shugen sect of ascetic Buddhism on Fujisan was the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 4) (Kohoji Temple) located in the south-west side, the Buddha Hall dedicated to En no Gyoja was also built in Omuro located at the second station on the northern side between the 13th and 14th centuries as a central religious facility for activities within the mountain area. Subsequently at Omuro, a Sengen-jinja shrine and a Buddhist temple were built and it came to be recognized as an important religious center of Fujisan worship on the Yoshida Ascending Route.

The main hall of the Motomiya at the second station was subjected to the severe climate conditions in the mountain, so it was relocated in 1970s to the present Satomiya, close to human settlements on the shore of Lake Kawaguchiko, for the purposes of protecting the main hall permanently from severe natural conditions.

In the compound of the Satomiya, the approach is extending from the torii gate to the main hall of the Satomiya. In the area after the middle gate, there stand subsidiary shrines etc. with the main hall and the accompanying prayer-giving hall and offering hall in the front. The main hall is protected with a sheltering structure that was later built to protect it together with the prayer-giving hall and the offering hall as one whole. The compound is covered with cypress trees and other trees, producing a sacred and awe-inspiring space.

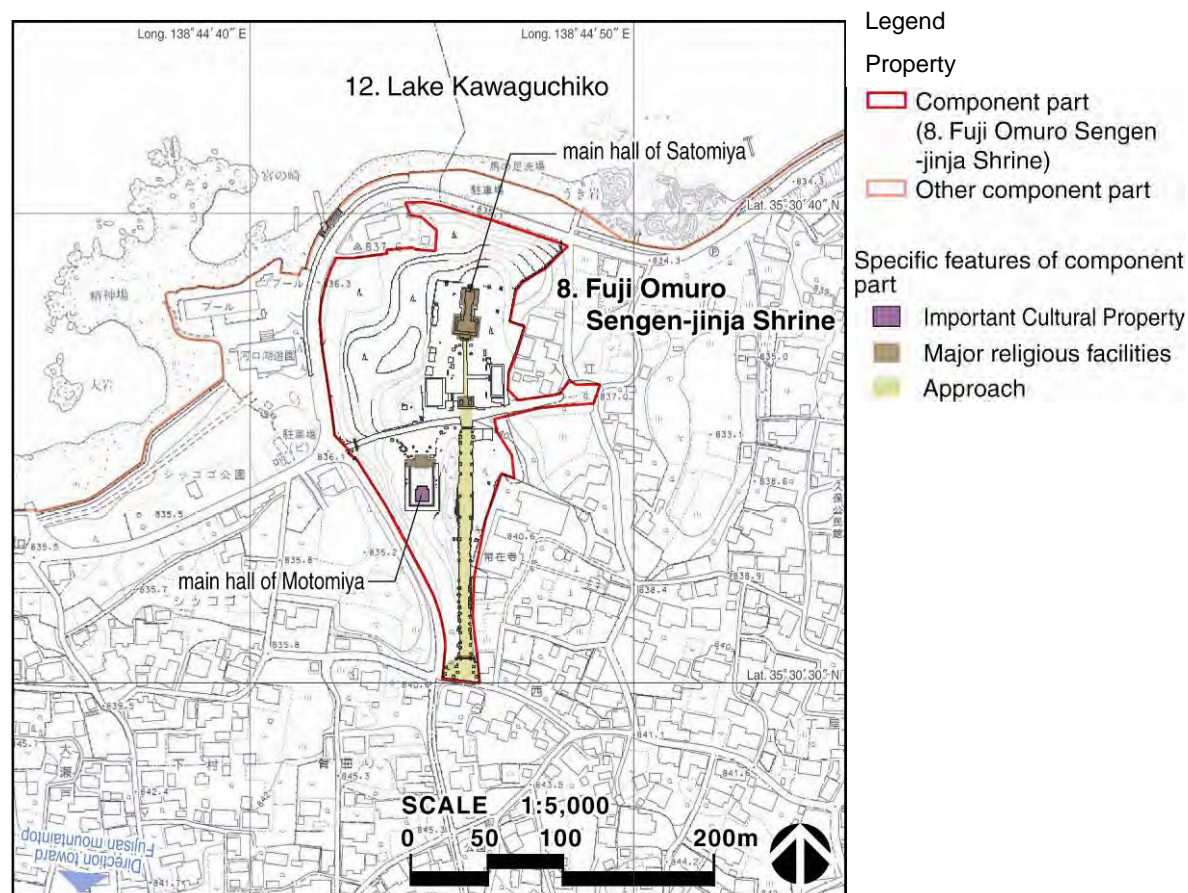


Figure 38 Plan of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine  
(Refer to Figures 6 in p. 41 and 7 in p.42 of Attached Document 1)

**Component Part 9. “Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)**

**Component Part 10. “Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)**

“Oshi” was the professional guides who took all the necessary care, including accommodations and meals, of people who made worship-ascent during the summer and usually worked to spread Fujisan worship and to engage in prayer-giving and invocation. The “Oshi” guides of Yoshida, the representative “Oshi” of Fujisan, built large-scale “Oshi” villages on both sides of a road that extended north-south in the area in front of the gate to the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Constituent Element 1-6), which marked the starting point of the Yoshida Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-5).

The property contains two “Oshi” lodging houses: the Former House of the Togawa Family (Component Part 9) and the House of the Osano Family (Component Part 10).

The houses of “Oshi” are characterized by narrow, oblong plots that are deeper than they are wide; the gateway passage was laid down facing and extending from the main street, with a watercourse traversing the precincts; at the end of the precincts across the watercourse stands the building that was used both for residential and lodging purposes.

At the “Oshi” lodging houses, the adherents of Fuji-ko guided here by their leader, or “Sendatsu”, first washed hands and feet with water from the watercourse traversing the precincts. Then, reaching the main house, the leader, or “Sendatsu”, was received by the “Oshi” guide to enter the main house from the platform entrance and the followers entered it from the veranda. From the platform entrance, guest rooms continue to the back of the main house and there is a sanctum at the end of the main building. “Oshi” guides and Fuji-ko adherents gathered and prayed in front of the sanctum, preparing themselves for worship-ascent.

The Former House of the Togawa Family was extended with a detached building, in which the sanctum was set up, in order to accommodate the explosively increasing Fuji-ko adherents due to the flourishing of the Fuji-ko practice.

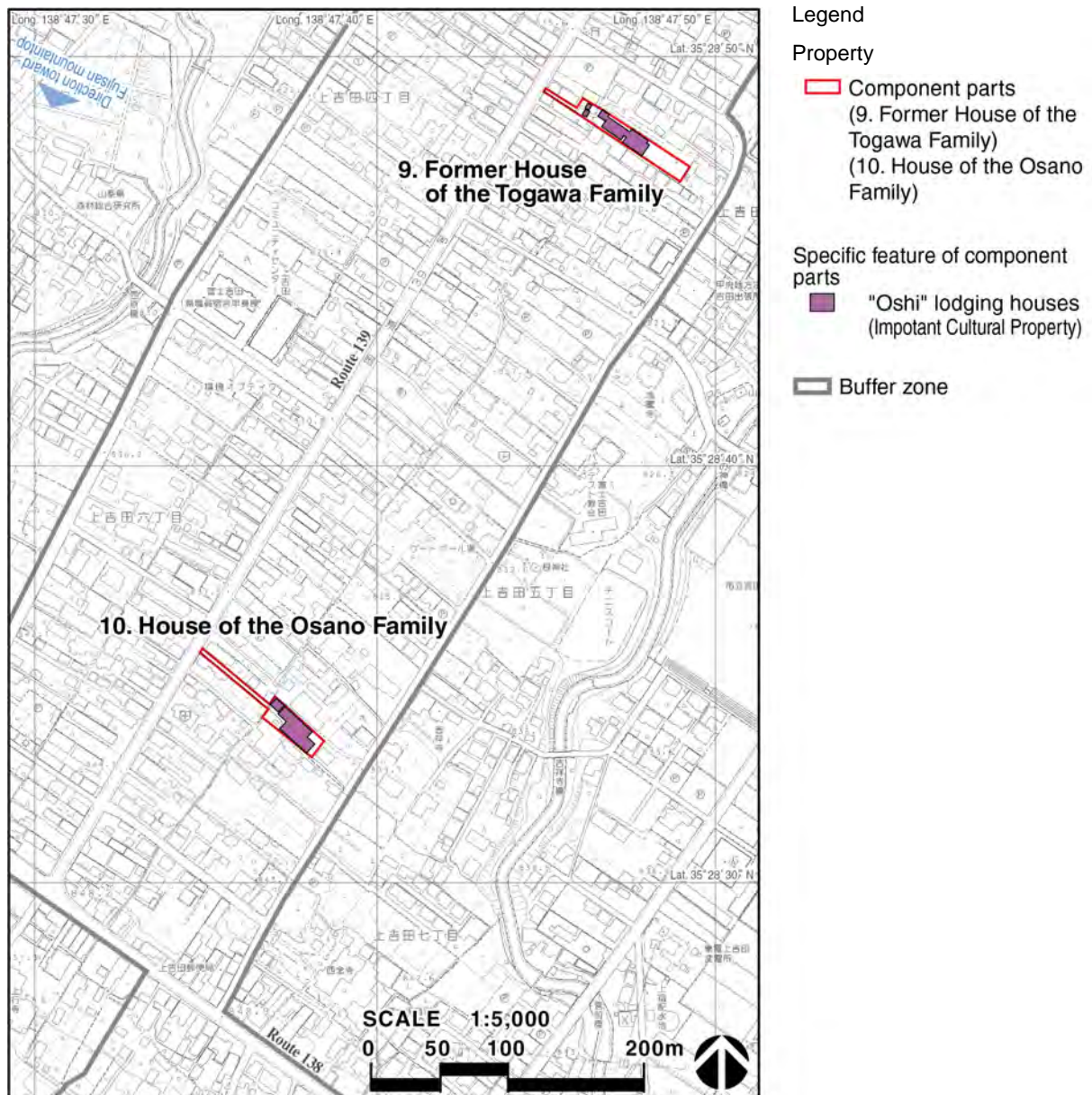


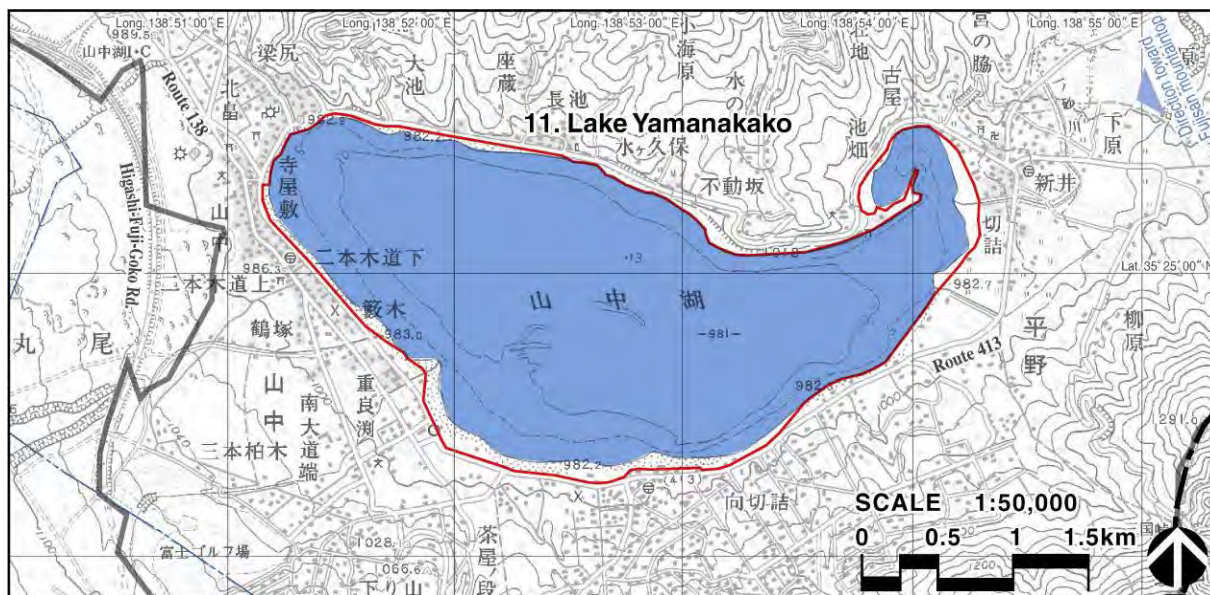
Figure 39 Plan of "Oshi" Lodging Houses  
(Refer to Figures 26 and 27 in p.106 of Attached Document 1)

**Component Part 11. Lake Yamanakako****Component Part 12. Lake Kawaguchiko**

These two lakes are dammed lakes that were created by the volcanic activities of Fujisan and are included in the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes). “Ubuyagasasaki” on the northern shore of Lake Kawaguchiko is the place where, in the “Magomi” festival, Kinohana Sakuya Hime, the goddess of the Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (Component Part 7), makes a visit in order to see her newly born grandchild.

Based on the tradition that Hasegawa Kakugyo is said to have undergone in-water religious training in lakes at the mountain foot of Fujisan in the late 16th century, the religious training called “Uchihakkaimeguri” (circuit of the eight seas), in which lakes existing in the surrounding areas of Fujisan are serially visited, came to be conducted by Fuji-ko adherents. In a document presumed to have been written by Kakugyo himself in the late 16th century, Lake Yamanakako (Component Part 11) and Lake Kawaguchiko (Component Part 12) were mentioned as one of the lakes in which Kakugyo himself underwent “Hakkaisuigyo”. In the “Sanjuichinichi no Omaki” written in 1733, Jikigyo Miroku mentioned eight lakes as the pilgrimage destinations for “Uchihakkaimeguri”. Among them, the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) including Lake Yamanakako and Lake Kawaguchiko have invariably been the pilgrimage destinations for in-water religious training through different periods of time.





#### Legend

##### Property

- Component part (11. Lake Yamanakako)

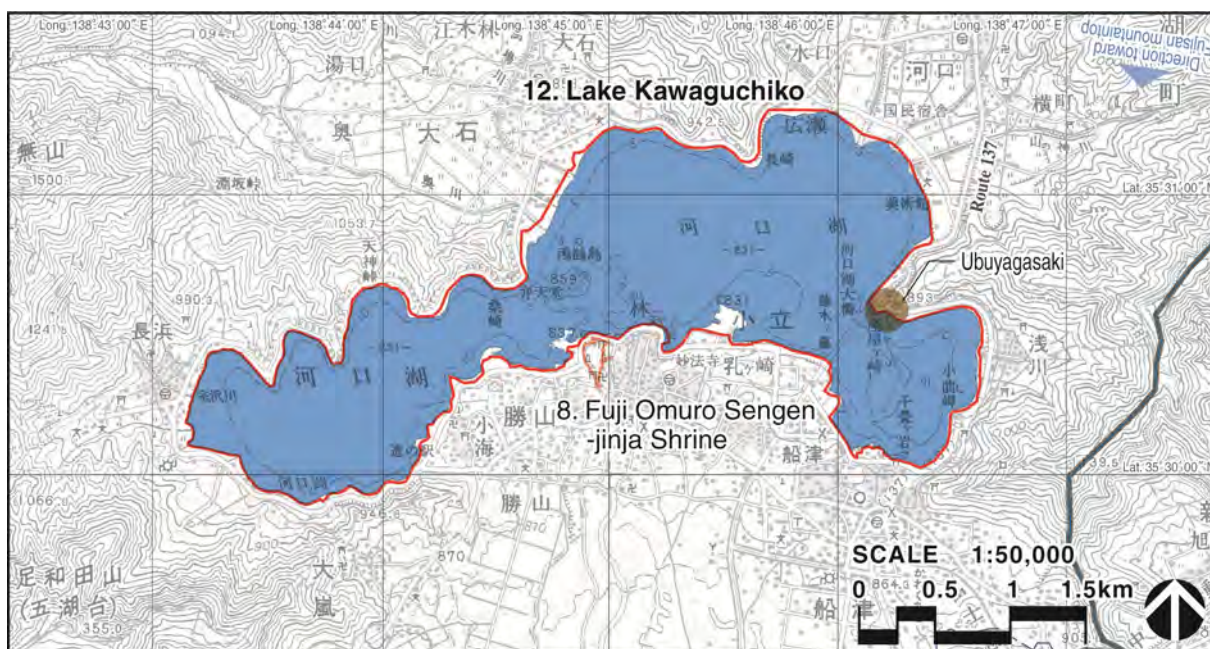
##### Specific feature of component part

- Lake

##### Buffer zone

- Buffer zone
- Municipality boundary

Figure 40 Plan of Lake Yamanakako



#### Legend

##### Property

- Component part (12. Lake Kawaguchiko)
- Other component part

##### Specific features of component part

- Lake
- Major religious place

##### Buffer zone

- Buffer zone
- Municipality boundary

Figure 41 Plan of Lake Kawaguchiko

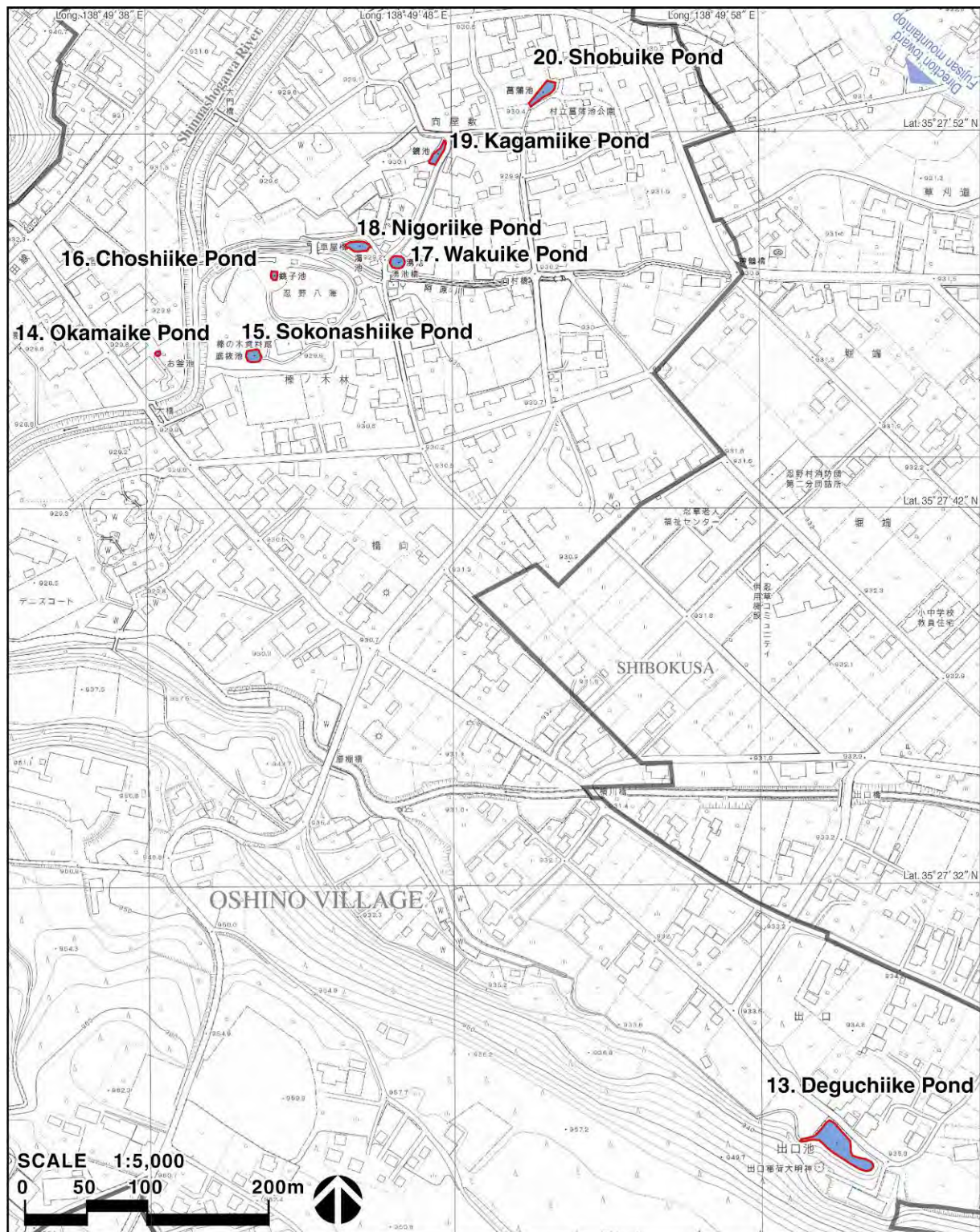
**Component Part 13. Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond), Component Part 14. Oshino Hakkai springs (Okamaike Pond), Component Part 15. Oshino Hakkai springs (Sokonashiike Pond), Component Part 16. Oshino Hakkai springs (Choshiike Pond), Component Part 17. Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond), Component Part 18. Oshino Hakkai springs (Nigoriike Pond), Component Part 19. Oshino Hakkai springs (Kagamiike Pond), and Component Part 20. Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond)**

Oshino Hakkai springs (Component Parts 13 to 20) are a group of eight springs formed by the underflows of Fujisan, each of which was a pilgrimage destination of Fujisan worship in association with one of the Eight Great Dragon Kings<sup>1</sup>. Pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents setting out on the ascent of Fujisan purified themselves with the water from Oshino Hakkai springs. Based on the tradition that Hasegawa Kakugyo is said to have undergone in-water religious training in lakes at the mountain foot of Fujisan in the late 16th century, people started to conduct the pilgrimage called “Fujisan Nemoto Hakko” (eight lakes at the base of Fujisan) of Oshino Hakkai springs in 1843, making a circuit of eight small springs. The adherents of Fuji-ko opened a path from Deguchiike Pond (Component Part 13) to Shobuike Pond (Component Part 20) and dredged the ponds, so as to enshrine the Eight Great Dragon Kings. Since then, Oshino Hakkai springs continued to be the destinations of pilgrimage up to the late 19th century. Pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents conducted ablution in these springs, then set out on the worship-ascent of Fujisan the next morning.

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<sup>1</sup> Eight Great Dragon Kings: the gods protecting the Buddha's Law, who appears in the Lotus Sutra. Generally, they are associated with rain and water.





#### Legend

#### Property

- Component parts  
(13 to 20. Oshino Hakkai springs)

#### Specific feature of component parts

- Springs

#### Buffer zone

Figure 42 Plan of Oshino Hakkai springs



## Component Part 21. Funatsu lava tree molds

## Component Part 22. Yoshida lava tree molds

Among lava tree molds, those resembling the shape of a gutted human body became the object of worship called “Otainai” and the religious practice of making a circuit inside the cave called “Tainaimeguri” (literally, touring inside the body) started. Funatsu lava tree molds (Component Part 21) and Yoshida lava tree molds (Component Part 22) are the representative examples. Since both of them were located close to the Yoshida Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-5), many Fuji-ko adherents regarded them as important and the two groups of “Otainai” were considered to be part of the series of spiritual sites. The Fuji-ko adherents who engaged in Tainaimeguri visited the “Otainai” one day before they made worship-ascent and purified themselves by going around inside the cave. Then, they returned to an “Oshi” lodging house and prepared themselves for the worship-ascent the next day.

In the early 17th century, it is believed, Hasegawa Kakugyo found one of the Funatsu lava tree molds, when he made the worship-ascent of Fujisan, and made it the place to worship Asama no Okami. In addition, in 1673, a Fuji-ko adherent discovered the largest cave among the Funatsu lava tree molds and enshrined Asama no Okami therein again, erecting the shrine building of the Utsumuro Sengen-jinja Shrine near the entry to the cave.

Yoshida lava tree molds were found by a Fujiko adherent in 1892 and became the destination of pilgrimage since then. Inside these two caves, Konohana Sakuya Hime, who is worshipped as the incarnation of Asama no Okami and the goddess of Fujisan, is enshrined.

In addition, lava tree molds, including these two lava tree molds, became the object of worship for those who wish for the safe delivery of babies, because of their resemblance to wombs, which are the origin of life. Such practice of worship of the natural objects that were shaped by volcanic activities nurtured traditions that put emphasis on coexistence with nature among people.

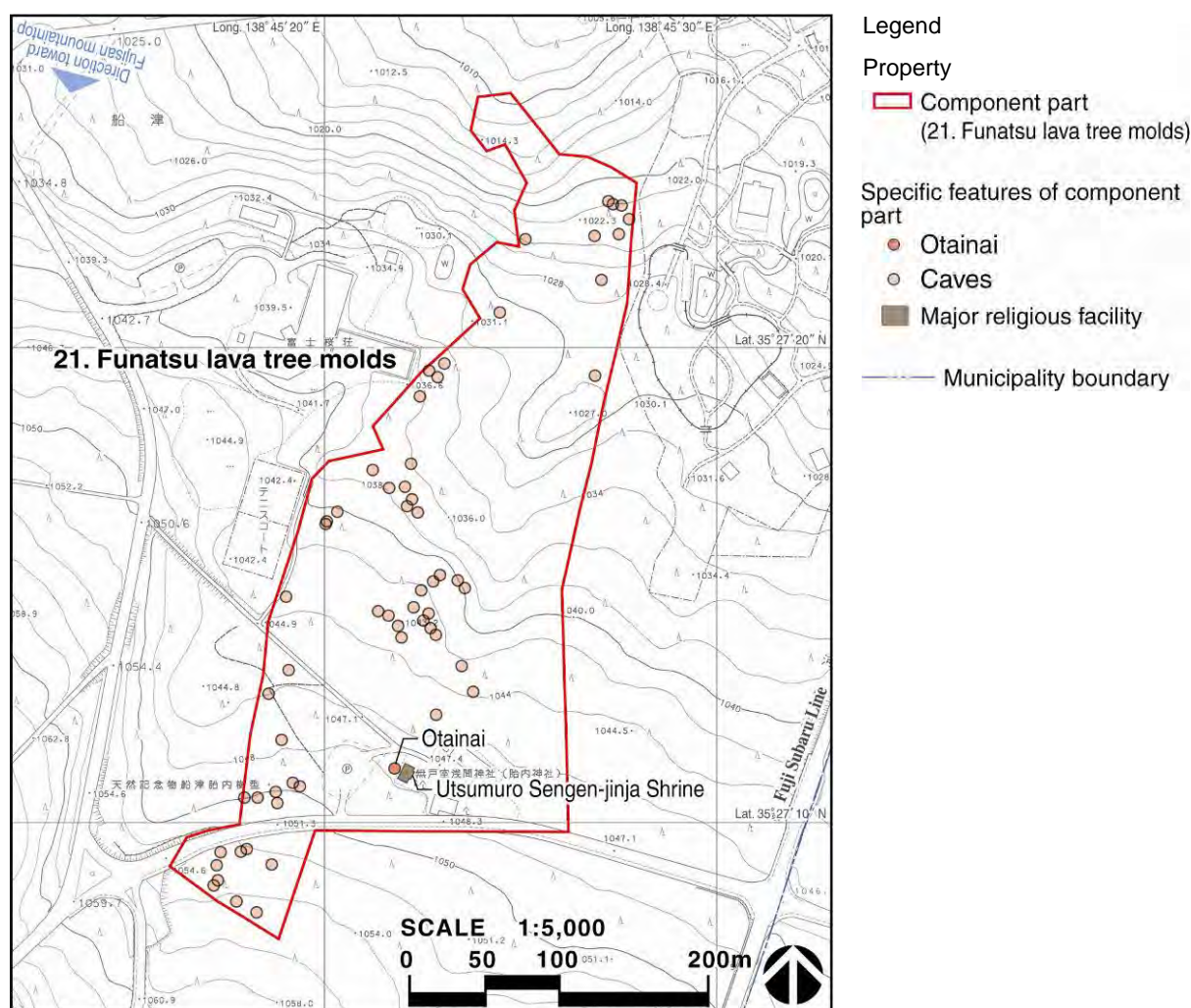


Figure 43 Plan of Funatsu lava tree molds



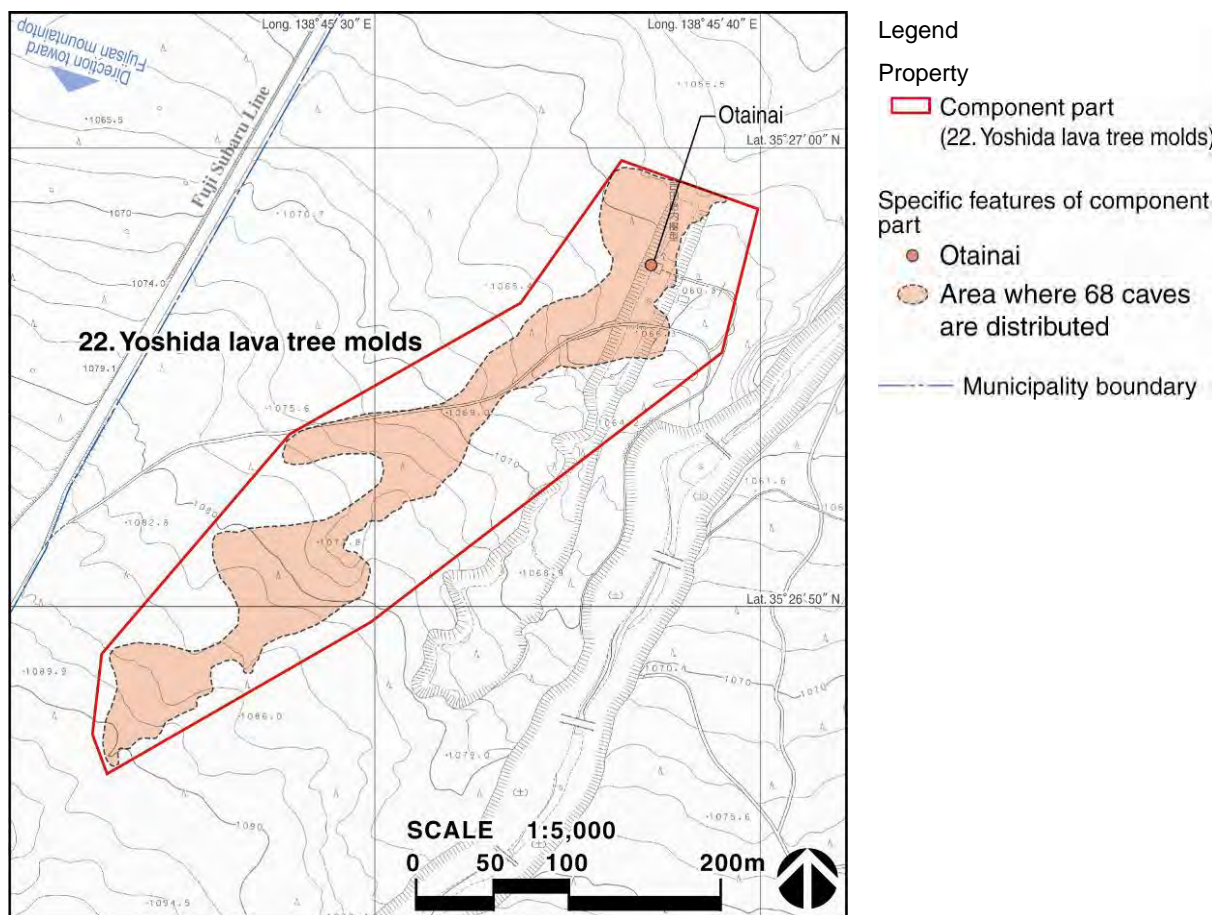


Figure 44 Plan of Yoshida lava tree molds

### Component Part 23. Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki

Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki (Component Part 23) is a site where remains a group of more than 200 monuments and pagodas that were erected by Fuji-ko adherents, including a wind cave called “Hitoana”, where it is believed that Hasegawa Kakugyo vanished entering Nirvana as a result of ascetic practices. The “Azumakagami”<sup>1</sup> (Mirror of Eastern Japan) contains a description about the spiritual experience by a samurai who explored the cave by order of the second shogun of the Kamakura Shogunate, Minamoto no Yoriie (1182-1204); it is known that the Hitoana cave was revered as the “dwelling place of Asama no Okami” as early as in the 13th century.

According to the old Fuji-ko-related documents, Hitoana was a place where Hasegawa Kakugyo is said to have received the revelation from Asama no Okami during the religious training in the 16th century to the 17th century. Also, based on the tradition that Kakugyo said that Hitoana was the Buddhist “Pure Land” or the gate to it, enthusiastic Fuji-ko adherents who came to Hitoana and underwent religious training in there appeared. At the peak of Fuji-ko, adherents built many stone monuments in order to pray for or pay homage to Kakugyo and other Fuji-ko leaders and/or to record the number of worship-ascent they achieved.

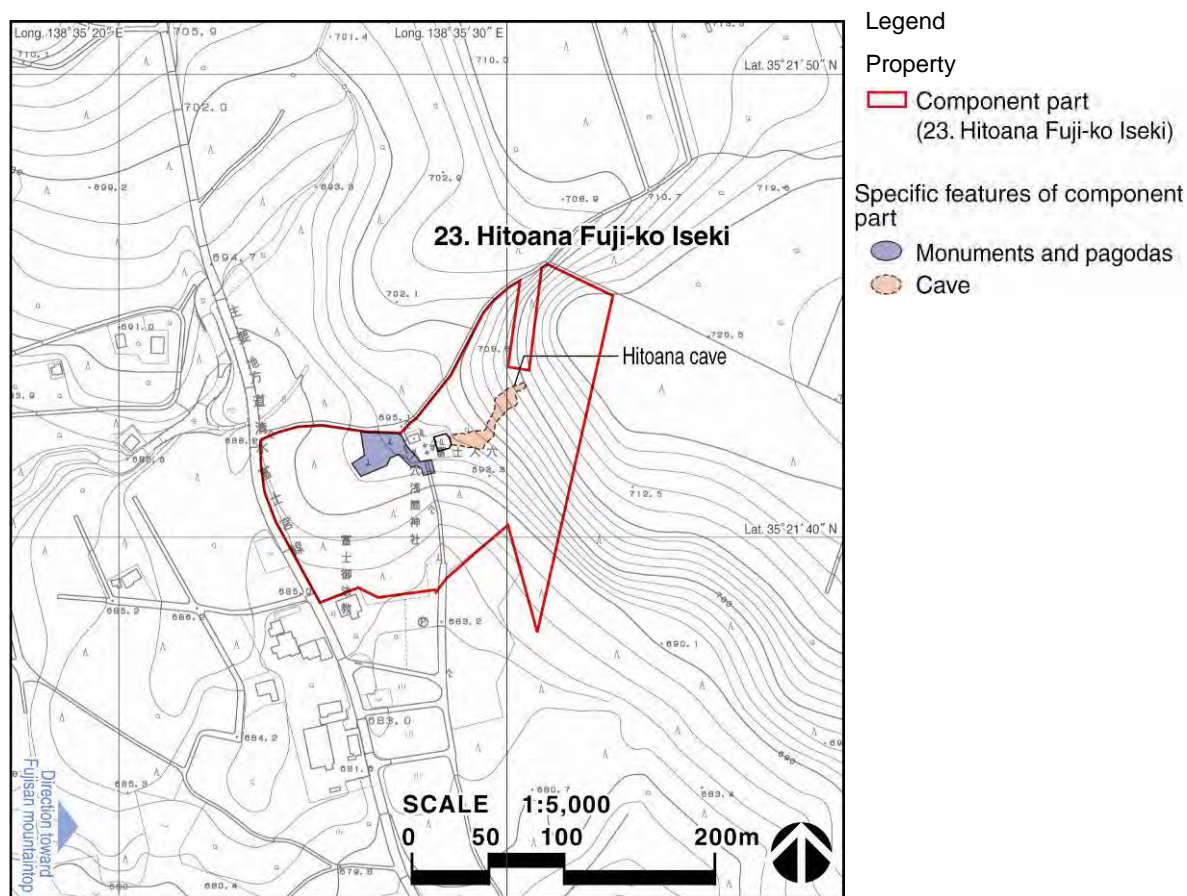


Figure 45 Plan of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki  
(Refer to Figure 16 on page 72 of Attached Document 1)

<sup>1</sup> Azumakagami: A historical document describing events of the 12th and 13th centuries, including an article of the year 1203 about Hitoana.

## Component Part 24. Shiraito no Taki waterfalls

Shiraito no Taki waterfalls (Component Part 24) originate from the springwater of Fujisan. The name of the waterfalls, “Shiraito” (white threads), comes from the appearance of the springwater of 150,000 m<sup>3</sup> to 160,000 m<sup>3</sup> daily on average falling like hundreds of white threads.

According to Fuji-ko-related documents, Shiraito no Taki waterfalls are the place where Hasegawa Kakugyo is said to have undergone in-water religious training in combination with the religious training in the Hitoana cave; therefore, the waterfalls became a destination of pilgrimage and religious training by Fuji-ko adherents and other people. There remain the pictures drawn by Fuji-ko adherents depicting not only the scene of the religious training in Shiraito no Taki waterfalls in around the mid-18th century, but also the stone monuments that still exist today.

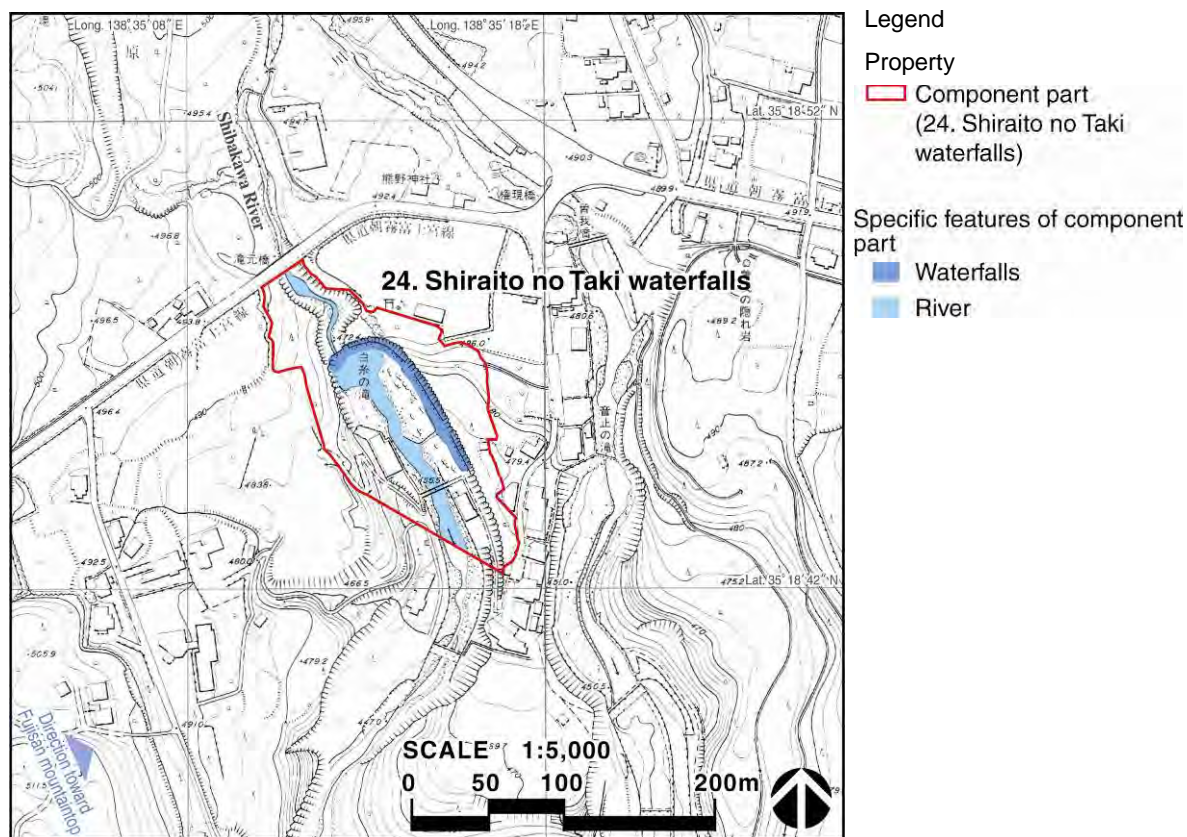


Figure 46 Plan of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls

## Component Part 25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

The Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove is located approximately 45 km southwest from the mountaintop of Fujisan and is a sand bar covered with a grove of pine trees that faces Suruga Bay. The sand bar extends approximately 7 km long. Among them, the area around the “Feather Robe” pine tree (“Hagoromo no Matsu”), which is regarded as the stage of the “Legend of Feather Robe”<sup>1</sup>, or a story about an encounter of a local fisherman with a celestial nymph said to be associated with Fujisan, is known as a scenic spot for the particularly beautiful view of Fujisan with the pine tree grove in the foreground. Also, the “god’s road” lined with a continuation of pine trees extends from the “Feather Robe” pine tree to the compound of the Miho-jinja Shrine, of which the foundation is said to date back to the 9th century. On the occasions of the divine events at the Miho-jinja Shrine, the “Feather Robe” pine tree serves as the landmark for the god to arrive from the sea and the god then takes the “god’s road” to the shrine compound.

Since the “Man-yoshu” (Collection of a Myriad Leaves)<sup>2</sup>, Japan's oldest anthology of poems, was compiled in the 8th century, the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove became the subject of “waka” poems.

Also, based on the belief of ancient China in Taoist immortals, which exerted great influence upon Japanese culture, the coastal landscape of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove characterized by the linear strip of the white sand beach and the green pine trees in the orientation toward Fujisan has since old times been construed to be a “bridge” connecting the secular world and Fujisan, which was identified with legendary Mt Penglai. Furthermore, in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, when religiously-motivated ascents to the mountaintop spread among ordinary people, the “Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk”, which gives visual expression of the worship of Fujisan in a landscape painting, was drawn with the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove in the lower part of the painting. This shows that Japanese people at that time recognized the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove as an important spiritual spot on the route of the worship-ascent of Fujisan.

Such landscape cognition was passed down to the 18th century and the early 19th century, when worship-ascents to the summit spread explosively among ordinary people; the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove came to be recognized as an important place signifying the process of the worship-ascent of Fujisan for those from the western regions who took the Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route by way of the Tokaido Road. This is evident in many pilgrimage maps and other guide maps for climbers that depict the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove in the western corner of the sacred area of Fujisan worship.

On the other hand, the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove also became the stage of the “Noh” play titled “Hagoromo” (Feather Robe) which was written based on the “Legend of Feather Robe” probably in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The pine tree grove impressed Japanese people as a spot to view Fujisan. In the late 19th century, the Noh play, “Hagoromo” (Feather Robe), was also introduced to people outside Japan and included in the works of Modernist writers such as Yeats (1865 -1939) and Pound (1885 -1972). It contributed to global dissemination of the Japanese traditional performance art, “Noh”. Furthermore, as a result of paintings since the 16th century, the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove became recognized as a scenic spot that appears in typical compositions for depictions of Fujisan and it is known as the viewpoint or stage of internationally renowned works of art, including the works of Utagawa Hiroshige (1797-1858).

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<sup>1</sup> Legend of Feather Robe: It is a type of swan maiden story. The legend has a variety of local versions that have traditionally been told in various places throughout Japan. Among them, the legend of feather robe whose stage is set at the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove has the following plot: a celestial nymph descends to the earth and puts her feather robe on a pine tree; a local fisherman picks up the robe and the nymph, who cannot fly back to the heaven without the feather robe, asks him to return it; the nymph performed a celestial dance to convince the fisherman and finally flies back to the heaven in the direction of Fujisan. The “feather robe” pine tree is said to be the pine tree, on which the nymph put her robe; however, the existing pine tree is not so old as the story. In addition, a piece of cloth has been enshrined in the Miho-jinja Shrine, as the piece from the feather robe.

<sup>2</sup> Man-yoshu: The oldest extant collection of Japanese waka poetry, compiled in the late 7<sup>th</sup> to late 8<sup>th</sup> centuries.



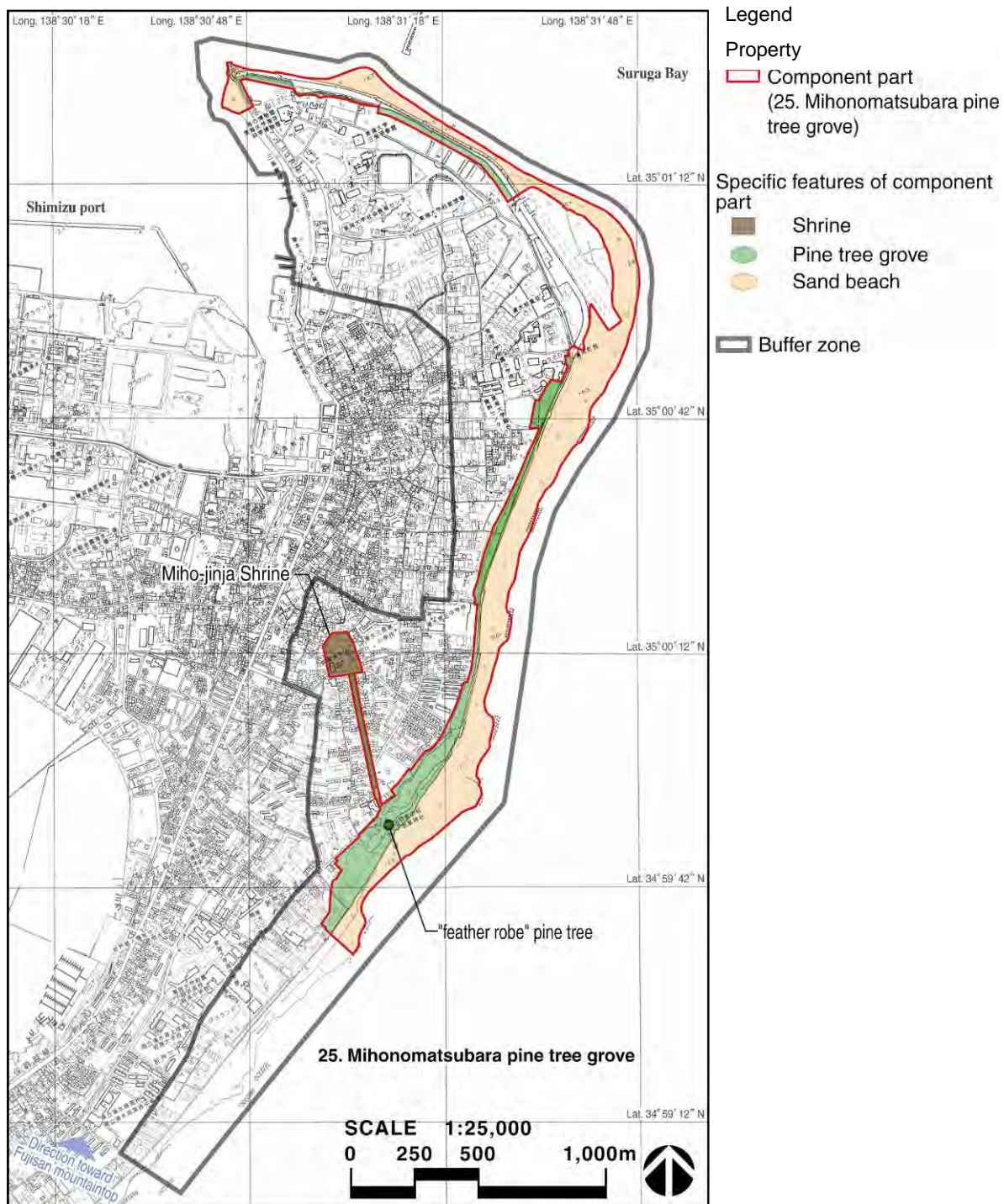


Figure 47 Plan of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

## (6) Overview of Component Parts and Constituent Elements and Specific Features Included Therein

Table 5 shows the component parts and the constituent elements and the specific features included in them.

Table 5 Overview of component parts and constituent elements and specific features included therein

Table 3. Overview of component parts and constituent elements and specific features included therein					
No.	Component parts	Constituent elements	Specific features		
			Natural	Historical	Social
1	Fujisan Mountain Area				
		1-1 Mountaintop worship sites	Inner sanctum and peaks (Mt Kengamine, Mt Mishimagatake, Mt Komagatake, Mt Sengendake, Mt Jojudake, Mt Izudake, Mt Dainichidake, Mt Kusushidake, and Mt Hakusandake)	Okumiya of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha, Kusushijinjin Shrine, Kimmeisui, Gimmeisui, Higashiyasunokawara, worshipping place (Murayama-Omiya, Suyama and Yoshida-Subashiri), and Ohachimeguri pilgrimage route	-
		1-2 Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)		Ascending route and torii gate (donated by Fujisan-worshippers' groups)	Mountain hut
		1-3 Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)		Ascending route	Mountain hut
		1-4 Subashiri Ascending Route	Otainai	Ascending route, spot of a hanging Buddha discovery (at the 7 <sup>th</sup> station), Komitake-jinja Shrine, Mukaekusushi-jinja shrine, and Hinomigozen	Mountain hut
		1-5 Yoshida Ascending Route	Gozaishi, Eboshiiwa, and Kameiwa	Ascending route, mountain-ascent gate, Umagaeshi, Suzuharasha, Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (Motomiya), Gyojado site, Chujikido, Tenchi no Sakai, and Kyogatake	Mountain hut
		1-6 Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	Forest (including sacred trees)	Main Hall, main hall of east shrine, main hall of west shrine, prayer-giving hall, offering hall, Kaguraden, Suwa-jinja Shrine, middle gate, large torii gate, torii gate, Niomon gate base stone, and approach	-
		1-7 Lake Saiko	Lake	-	-
		1-8 Lake Shojiko	Lake	-	-
		1-9 Lake Motosuko	Lake and Nakanokura Pass	-	-
2	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine		Wakutamaike Pond and forest	Main hall, prayer-giving hall, offering hall, two-storied gate, corridor, latticework fence, torii gate, approach, subsidiary shrines (Mizuya-jinja Shrine and two other shrines), rounded bridge (drum-shaped bridge), Goshinkomichi, milestone representing the starting point of Goshinkomichi, Hokotateishi, and Buddhist facility site	-
3	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine		Forest	Prayer-giving space (including altar and stone-partitioned space), approach, lodging house, and Hokotateishi	-
4	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine		Forest (including a sacred tree)	Shrine buildings (main hall, prayer-giving hall, and offering hall), Mahavairocana Buddha Hall, Takane Sochinjusha Shrine, torii gate, approach, ablution spot, Goma platform, and building site	-
5	Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine		Forest (including a sacred tree)	Main hall (including shelter house), Furumiya-jinja shrine (including shelter house), torii, and approach	-
6	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)		Forest (including a sacred tree)	Shrine buildings (main hall, prayer-giving hall, and offering hall), two-storied gate (Shimmon), torii, approach, and stone monuments of Fuji-ko adherents	-
7	Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine		Forest (including sacred trees)	Shrine buildings (main hall and prayer-giving hall), middle gate, torii gate, and approach	-
8	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine		Forest	Shrine buildings (Satomiya main hall and Motomiya main hall), middle gate, torii gate, and approach	-
9	“Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)		-	Gateway passage, water course, gate, main house, and detached building	-
10	“Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)		-	Gateway passage, water course, main house, gate posts, and stone lanterns	-
11	Lake Yamanakako		Lake		-
12	Lake Kawaguchiko		Lake and Ubuyagasaki	-	-
13	Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond)		Spring	-	-
14	Oshino Hakkai springs (Okamaike Pond)		Spring	-	-
15	Oshino Hakkai springs (Sokonashiike Pond)		Spring	-	-
16	Oshino Hakkai springs (Choshiike Pond)		Spring	-	-
17	Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond)		Spring	-	-
18	Oshino Hakkai springs (Nigoriike Pond)		Spring	-	-
19	Oshino Hakkai springs (Kagamiike Pond)		Spring	-	-
20	Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond)		Spring	-	-
21	Funatsu lava tree molds		“Otainai”	Utsumuro-jinja Shrine	-
22	Yoshida lava tree molds		“Otainai”		-
23	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki		Wind cave	Monuments, pagodas, and stone Buddha	-
24	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls		Waterfalls		-
25	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove		Pine trees and sand beach	“Feather Robe” pine tree (“Hagoromo no Matsu”) and Miho-jinja shrine	-

## **(7) Relationships and connections of component parts and constituent elements**

The 25 component parts and nine constituent elements are mutually and closely related to each other as objects of worship. Also, the component parts and constituent elements which are viewpoints depicted in artistic works (Nakanokura Pass on the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko and Mihonomatsubara) and the component parts (the Fujisan area) which are the views from these viewpoints are also closely related with each other as the sources of artistic inspiration.

### **A. Relationships and connections of component parts and constituent elements as “objects of worship”**

Pilgrimage routes at Fujisan are not just a line of path visiting component parts and constituent elements. They are the group of complicated routes that pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents used depending where they started and purposes of worship and pilgrimage. Thus, historic connections of component parts and constituent elements are described using four categories which symbolize notable events of Fujisan worship.

#### **1) Eruption and worshipping Fujisan from afar (from around the 9th century)**

From ancient times, Fujisan has repeated a cycle of dormancy and volcanic activity, and it thus became the focus of veneration from afar (“Yohai”) as people at the base of the mountain looked to the summit in worship. Increased volcanic activities which date back to the 8th century drove people to enshrine the Great God of Asama to calm down the volcanic mountain. People constructed Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine at the end of lava flows on the mountain slope, Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha at the end of lava flow and location of springs at the foot of Fujisan, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine, and Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine. The volcanic activities also formed the present-day Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko, and Lake Motosuko.

Kawaguchi, where Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine is located, was a lodging station of the Kamakura Route (Misakaji) connecting the Suruga Province (Shizuoka) and Kai Province. The location of the route is said to have affected the construction of the shrine. The Nakamichi Route connecting Omiya where Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine is located and the Lake Motosuko area was also an important route.

#### **2) Shugen asceticism and worship-ascent (around the 12th century -)**

Shugen practitioners developed Fujisan as a site of mountain asceticism and gradually started to directly hike up Fujisan as worship-ascent. A Buddhist priest Matsudai performed a worship-ascent to Fujisan in 1149. He constructed Dainichi Temple at the summit and buried Issaikyo Sutra as an offering. Matsudai then constructed Fujisan Kohoji Temple (present-day Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine) in a mountain village at the south side of Fujisan, and this location developed as a station of Shugen asceticism (Murayama asceticism). The Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route was initially a route constructed for the Murayama asceticism practitioners to engage in worship-ascent and training in Fujisan.

Shugen practitioners who trained at areas where Matsudai also trained said to have constructed statues of Yamato Takeru and goddess dated at the end of the 12th century at Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine, a sacred training site on the Yamanashi side. Sacred sites around Fujisan were connected in a network of Shugen asceticism beyond the boundary of Yamanashi and Shizuoka.

#### **3) Popularization of the worship and pilgrimage (around the 14th century -)**

In the 14th to 16th centuries, common Fuji-ko adherents called “dosha” started to practice worship-ascent to Fujisan, which led to the development of the clusters of worship remains at the summit. The “Oshi” guides who guided and took care of dosha became active. Kamiyoshida (present-day Fujiyoshida City) and Kawaguchi where they resided developed as communities of “Oshi.” Yoshida Ascending Route, one of pilgrimage routes that Fuji-ko adherents used, emerged in historic records at the end of 15th century with Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, the origin of the ascending route. Pilgrims frequently used Yoshida Ascending Route along with Funatsuguchi Ascending Route extending from Kawaguchi to the top of Fujisan. People serving for Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine also operated lodging houses to take care of dosha at the Omiya Entrance, the starting point of Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route. Priests at Kohoji Temple also established lodging houses at the Murayama Entrance.

Hasegawa Kakugyo who trained in the Fujisan Mountain Area and the Hitoana cave established Fuji-ko in the 17th century, and the Hitoana cave, Uchino-Hakkai (including Fuji Five Lakes) and Sotono-Hakkai, the training sites of Kakuyo, became sacred places. With the emergence of Fuji-ko, the worshipping style of visiting these sacred places became popular. In the 18th century, Fuji-ko flourished under leaders such as Murakami Kosei and Jikigyo Miroku. Reconstruction of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine and construction of pilgrimage routes in and around Fujisan such as the Ohachimeguri route surrounding the crater at the top of Fujisan and the Ochudo route traversing the circumference of the mountain slope of Fujisan occurred in this period.

#### **4) Diversification of hiking at Fujisan (around 19th century -)**

In the 19th century, Fujisan worship started to turn into Shintoism. After the establishment of the Meiji government, remains of worships at the summit of Fujisan and various Buddha statues enshrined in various parts of the mountain area were removed, and halls enshrining these statues were turned into shrines. The “Oshi” system was abolished, and Fuji-ko became reorganized. Meanwhile, diversified styles of worship spread such as the removal of the rule to ban female worshippers and simplified purification routines became common.

The diversified means of transportation also resulted in changes in and removal of routes and gates of ascending routes. Roads connecting component parts and constituent elements on the Shizuoka side indicate that the Fujinomiya Ascending Route was established in 1906 which was directly connected with the current sixth station without stopping at Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine at the Murayama Entrance starting from Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine before the start of the Minobu Line train service. An automobile road of this route up to the current fifth station opened in 1970, and a hiking style using automobiles became common.

The number of hikers decreased at Suyama Ascending Route, as the new Gotemba Ascending Route opened in 1883 and merged with Suyama Route at the 2.8th point. Suyama Ascending Route further deteriorated as a part of the route was included in the military training ground in 1912. Hikers can now drive up to the 5th station at Gotemba Ascending Route and Subashiri Ascending Route.

On the Yamanashi side, the widening of Yoshida Ascending Route in 1907 and the start of Fuji Sanroku Train Service in 1929 led to the improvement of the conventional ascending routes. A new route was also established such as Shoji Ascending Route in 1923. Especially, the start of a bus route service to the Funatsu Ascending Route in 1952 and the opening of the Fuji-Subaru Line in 1964 improved the accessibility to the Lake Kawaguchiko area and Fujisan Mountain Area.

The improved means of transportation resulted in the increased number of visitors from within Japan and overseas. The motivation to hike Fujisan also became diversified such as for leisure. Old mountain huts along pilgrimage routes were closed. Yet, some sections of pilgrimage routes are still being used by people visiting Fujisan for various wishes and purposes.

#### **B. Relationships and connections of component parts and constituent elements as “sources of artistic inspiration”**

The Nakanokura Pass at the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko provides a great view of the entire Fujisan with the surface of Lake Motosuko with the backdrop of the lower portion of Fujisan from the base to the mid section, the portion densely covered with trees and the upper portion from the mid section and up showing the bare ground of lava rocks. “Kohan no Haru” (Lakeside Spring) that a photographer Okada Koyo (1895-1972) released in 1935 captured the entire posture of Fujisan seen from Nakanokura Pass and Fujisan reflected on the surface of Lake Motosuko. His photographs later became widely known as images decorating Japanese banknotes (5,000 yen bill in 1984, and 1,000 yen bill in 2004).

Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove exhibits a view of pine tree grove, sand beach, and sea surface with Fujisan above the 2.5th station appearing over the Suruga Bay. Mihonomatsubara became widely known as it was depicted in ukiyoe pictures such as “Matsubara in Miho, Suruga” in “Rokuju Yoshu Meisho-zue (Pictures of Sixty Landmarks)” by Utagawa Hiroshige (1797-1858).

These views consist of three elements in a good balance including (1) lakeside pass or beach which becomes a viewpoint, (2) Fujisan as the target of the view, and (3) a view line connecting the above two elements.



## **Chapter 3. Current Situation and Issues Concerning the Property and the Surrounding Environment**

This chapter explains and analyzes the current situation and issues of the property and the surrounding environment, including currently on-going measures.

The first section summarizes the current situation and issues common to the property and the surrounding environment by five fields: (1) development and urban infrastructure, (2) environmental changes, (3) natural disasters, (4) visitor/tourism pressures, and (5) others. In addition, the current situation and issues specific to the individual component parts and constituent elements are divided into “places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage” based on the aspect of Fujisan as an “object of worship” and “viewpoints and views” based on the aspect of Fujisan as a “source of artistic inspiration” and described in sections 2 and 3, respectively.

### **1. The Current Situation and Issues Found Common to the Property and the Surrounding Environment**

#### **(1) Development and Urban Infrastructure**

The properties and nearby lands are categorized into public land or private land.

The national government, prefectural government, and municipal government can determine the use of public land, and the possibility of allowing development is extremely low.

Meanwhile, the use of some sections of private lands is strictly regulated based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, Natural Parks Law (sections designated as Special National Park Zone), or the City Planning Law (sections designated as urbanization control zones). Other sections of private lands include zones designated as National Park Ordinary Zone by the Natural Parks Law, zones regulated by landscape ordinances and landscape plans to designate designs and exterior colors of buildings based on the Landscape Act by municipalities, as well as zones with relatively relaxed restrictions on sizes and locations of structures.

The component parts and nearby lands have long been visited by many tourists. Thus, tourist facilities such as hotels, golf courses, and ski runs have been constructed by paying full attention to blend them in with the landscape. Infrastructures such as industrial parks have also been constructed to strengthen the local economy. In the surrounding area of the residences of local people, the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments carry out the construction of city infrastructure facilities such as roads and sewage.

These facilities have been properly constructed and developed under the current laws and regulations. Yet, urban infrastructures which may affect the connection among component parts and constituent elements may be constructed in areas with relatively relaxed restrictions on the sizes and locations of structures, and something has to be done to regulate this.

Also in areas designated as Urbanization Control Zone under the City Planning Law which restricts land uses, restrictions on sizes and locations are not applicable to some type of architectures and structures such as a large-scale solar farm, which also require some responses.

Thus, the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture and municipalities are working in tandem to review the various administrative processes which exist from a regulatory standpoint with relation to the size (scale) of workpiece that fall beyond the control of conduct regulations and regulation of the location thereof.

Also, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture are promoting below-ground wiring in order to preserve good scenic landscapes for Fujisan.

Chapter 5 and Chapter 6 describe details of restrictions in laws and regulations.

#### **(2) Changes in the Natural Environment**

##### **(i) Air pollution**

Environmental changes that may reduce the value of the property caused by air pollution include the impact of acid rain, but there has been no report of damage caused by acid rain at this point.

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture both monitor air pollutants in areas surrounding Fujisan and control emissions from soot and smoke-producing facilities and volatile organic chemical-emitting facilities full-time.

## **(ii) Climate change**

Due to the climate change, the permafrost of Fujisan, which had been a continuous existence, has become discontinuous parcels. The possibilities of changes such as the accelerated forest limit rise and vegetation change have been pointed out.

The Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, private associations and companies are conducting the thinning of trees in order to maintain the sound functions of forests to absorb and sequester carbon dioxide.

## **(iii) Conservation of Biological Diversity**

### **1) Changes in the grassland environment**

To respond to changes in the grassland environment which characterizes the base area of Fujisan, the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities are studying vegetation and patrolling in cooperation with private organizations to promote the conservation of the grassland environment.

### **2) Damage to crops caused by wild animals**

In the surrounding area of the Fujisan Mountain Area, Japanese deer's feeding damage to the trunks of standing trees has been reported. In addition, feeding damage to bamboo grass and other grasses has also been reported, although less severe as compared to the standing tree damage.

The Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments are carrying out patrol to monitor the status of tree trunk damage and taking preventive measures such as the installation of fences around standing trees etc. Municipal governments are trying to identify the population of the Japanese deer and implementing controlled hunting to regulate the population to a proper size.

### **3) Invasion of alien species**

Invasion of alien species has been detected in the area around Fujisan. Thus, the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities are promoting the ecosystem conservation around Fujisan such as by implementing alien species survey and removal activities in cooperation with private organizations.

## **(3) Natural Disasters**

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities have established Regional Disaster Management Plan providing disaster prevention plans, emergency response plans, and recovery and reconstruction measures for each timeframe of a disaster including before the onset, during the event of a disaster, and after the onset and continuing training to protect lives and properties of residents from disasters. They also organized safety issues to protect the lives and health of visitors from disaster and implementing additional measures.

To protect cultural properties which are component parts and constituent elements, Agency for Cultural Affairs has established Agency for Cultural Affairs Disaster Assignment Plan, and municipalities in Shizuoka and Yamanashi also established manuals in addition to Regional Disaster Plan. Relevant municipalities and organizations are implementing safety measures to prevent disaster, recover from disasters, and protect lives and health of visitors in public facilities.

Relevant organizations at the fifth station of the Fuji-Subaru Line have been implementing disaster drills and other preparations to make sure they would be able to quickly respond to disasters. Prefecture of Yamanashi also installed Water Safety Instructors in 1973 to ensure water safety in Fuji Five Lakes and to raise the water safety awareness among visitors and educate people of evacuation from the water in the event of an approaching typhoon.

Current situations and problems for different types of disasters are described below.

### **(i) Volcanic eruption and associated disasters**

Fujisan is an active volcano and it is anticipated that natural disasters such as eruption, associated disasters, pyroclastic flows, pyroclastic surges, lava flows, snow-melt type volcanic mud flows, ash fall, and mud flows caused by rain after ash fall might impact the property. Government agencies including Japan Meteorological Agency and research facilities are continuously monitoring the weather conditions.

The Central Disaster Management Council consisting of the Prime Minister and all ministers established the Basic Policy for Wide-area Volcanic Disaster Management in Fujisan in 2006 based on the report by the National Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Management Council. Also, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities added Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Management Plan describing smooth and safe evacuation of local residents and visitors to the Regional Disaster Management Plan based on the Fujisan Hazard Map Committee Report released in 2004. In February 2014, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, and relevant municipalities released the Fujisan Wide Area Volcanic Evacuation Plan describing basic concept of evacuation such as areas where evacuation is required, the number of expected evacuees, where to evacuate, and evacuation plans for specific levels. As a continuation of this effort, in March 2015, the municipalities organized measures to ensure smooth wide-area evacuation of residents such as methods of communication, wide-area evacuation, and traffic restrictions to improve the plan. Shizuoka Prefecture included contents of Wide Area Evacuation Plan to the Shizuoka Prefecture Regional Disaster Management Plan in 2015.

In October 2014, Yamanashi, Shizuoka, and Kanagawa Prefectures jointly held Fujisan volcanic disaster drills and collaborated on the order of measures in case of an eruption at Fujisan, and in summer 2015 held safety drills for climbers in collaboration with mountain hut associations. They are going to improve the plans by implementing trainings and drills to further reinforce the safety.

### **(ii) Landslide, mud flow, and rockfall**

In the sloped area, the erosion of landforms by landslides and mud flows and the occurrence of rockfalls are anticipated. With respect to these risks, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism is playing a central role in taking measures for the prevention of landform collapse and mud flows to the downstream such as the series of valley bed protection works to curb erosion and prevent the collapse of mountain slopes at the “Osawakuzure<sup>1</sup>” area and the construction of sand control facilities aimed at the prevention of mud flow disasters at the mountain foot, including sand control dams and sand retention fields.

In addition, the Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture have designated the forests including those in the surrounding areas of Osawakuzure etc. as the “conservation forest for the prevention of erosion”, restricting the cutting of trees etc., and have been constructing facilities to prevent the erosion of valleys, solidify unstable sand, and prevent the spread of mud flows in the lower valley areas where erosion and collapse continue as is most evident with Osawakuzure.

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture in charge of the management of the ascending routes have set up levees, protection walls, and protection fences at necessary points alongside the paths in order to protect climbers and other people from dangers such as rockfalls.

### **(iii) Earthquake**

Massive earthquakes have occurred and triggered serious damages every 100 to 150 years in the area along the Nankai Trough. The long-term evaluation by the Headquarters for Earthquake Research Promotion of Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology estimates that the area has a 70% chance of being hit by a massive earthquake within the next 30 years.

Thus, government agencies including Shizuoka Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Japan Meteorological Agency are constructing infrastructures such as shelter facilities and means of transportation as well as the development of systems such as the establishment of evacuation plans and implementation of disaster drills by effectively combining both based on Act on Special Measures Concerning Countermeasures for Large-Scale Earthquakes and Special Measures Law Concerning the Promotion of Earthquake Disaster Management in Relation to the Nankai Trough Earthquake, etc.

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<sup>1</sup> Osawakuzure: A landslide occurring from the source of the Osawagawa River near the mountaintop to an altitude of approximately 2,200 m on the western body of Fujisan

#### **(iv) Storm and flood damage**

The owners of forests including the Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and municipal governments, are to nurture the forests that suffered tree-fall damage and take measures such as the selection of native trees (e.g. *Zelkova serrata* and *Quercus crispula* Blume) in planting trees in particularly damaged areas.

As countermeasures against storms and floods, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments carry out the reinforcement of river facilities according to a plan.

With regard to the possibilities of collapse and inundation of buildings of Shinto shrines etc., the owners and the local governments that are designated as Custodial Bodies under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties take measures such as the inspection of the parts that are susceptible to storm and flood damage and the early repair work.

#### **(v) Fire**

With respect to forest fires, prevention and early fire-fighting are important. The Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture are implementing the strengthened level of forest conservation patrol for the purpose of conserving and managing the rich natural environment in close coordination with municipal governments and local fire brigades. In addition, the system for communication and cooperation among the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments has been established.

In terms of field burning conducted in the grasslands at the foot of Fujisan,<sup>1</sup> municipalities where field burning is conducted are individually setting ordinances concerning field burning to designate arrangement and roles of people involved with the field burning and the establishment of fire-control zones to prevent the spread of fire to nearby forests and grasslands. They also prepare and distribute safety manuals to raise awareness to participants. Municipalities located near areas of field burning are also establishing fire control zones to prevent the fire from spreading.

With respect to the fires at the buildings of Shinto shrines etc., the owners and the local governments that are designated as Custodial Bodies under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties are taking measures such as the installation of fire prevention facilities such as automatic fire alarms and the organization of voluntary fire-fighting brigades.

### **(4) Visitor/Tourism Pressures**

#### **(i) Climbers and other visitors**

In the summer of 2012, the year before the inscription on the World Heritage List, approximately 320,000 people climbed Fujisan. In 2014, however, the number decreased to approximately 240,000, equal to the number in 2007, as there were few days of good weather on weekends and in the mid-August festival (the Bon Festival) season, when many people usually visit Fujisan, and because the restrictions on private vehicles and the shuttle bus service to the fifth station were enforced for a longer period of time than in previous years. The number of climbers decreased even further, to approximately 200,000 in 2015, whereas roughly 10 million people visit the component parts at the foot of the mountain annually. Tables 6, 7, and 8 show the numbers of climbers during the summer climbing season in July and August, the numbers of visitors during summer at the 5th station at each ascending route, and annual numbers of visitors at major component parts around Fujisan.

The ascent of Fujisan in the summertime maintains the tradition of the public mountain-climbing originating from the large-scale worship-ascent since the Early Modern Period and constitutes an important part of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan.

For the safety of climbers, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujiyoshida City, Fujinomiya City, Gotemba City, and relevant organizations have set up guidance facilities and rescue facilities such as “Fujisan Comprehensive Guidance Center” (at the 5th station of the Fujinomiya Ascending Route), “Fujisan Hygiene Center” (at the 8th station of the Fujinomiya Ascending Route), “Mount Fuji Trail Station (at the 5th station of the Gotemba Ascending Route),” “Fujisan 5th Station General Management Center (at the 5th station of the Fuji-Subaru Line),” “Fujisan Safety Guidance Center” (at the 6th station of the Yoshida Ascending Route), “Fujisan 7th Station Rescue Center” (at the 7th station of the Yoshida Ascending Route), and “Fujisan 8th Fujiyoshida Station Rescue Center” (at the 8th station of the Yoshida Ascending Route). In addition, all of the mountain huts on the Fujinomiya Ascending Route and the Yoshida Ascending Route are equipped with automated external defibrillators (AED) as part of the efforts to reinforce the emergency life-saving system. Also, Ministry of the Environment is taking initiative and launched Council for Promoting Proper Use of Fujisan consisting of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities and constructed systems of providing climbing information or cautions to climbers to ensure that users can safely experience the nature and culture of Fujisan.

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<sup>1</sup> Field burning: Burning of grassland in every spring



Temporary security stations are installed in the mountain such as the 5th station and the foot of Fujisan such as Lake Kawaguchiko to ensure the safety of climbers and visitors.

Municipalities and governments have developed facilities and systems for the safety of climbers and visitors as discussed so far. Yet, stakeholders have not shared basic ideas and directions of the visitor management. Thus, they are now determining the structure of visitor management in Fujisan and establishing a management method based on researches with main focus on the carrying capacities for the upper ascending routes (fifth station and higher).

#### **(ii) Automobiles**

The number of cars, motorbikes, and bicycles used by visitors reached an annual average (of the five-year period from 2006 to 2010) of some 430,000 (round trips) on the Fuji Subaru Line, some 120,000 (one way trips) on the Fujisan Sky Line, making their environmental load from exhaust gas and traffic congestion an issue of concern. To deal with this problem, relevant organizations in Yamanashi and Shizuoka Prefectures restricted the traffic of private cars in the summer hiking season from July to September. As a result, the number of vehicles decreased to about 380,000 in the Fuji-Subaru Line (round trip: the annual traffic in 2014) and about 87,000 in the Fujisan Skyline (one-way trip: the annual average traffic from 2010 to 2014), showing the effect of the traffic control. Table 9 shows the traffic conditions during the private car restriction period.

As a measure to address this issue, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, and relevant organizations provide shuttle bus transportation service between parking lots near the Fuji Subaru Line, the Fujisan Sky Line, and the Fuji Azami Line and the 5th stations of the Yoshida Ascending Route, the Fujinomiya Ascending Route, and the Subashiri Ascending Route in an effort to promote transportation with the least environmental load possible

#### **(iii) Waste**

The treatment of wastes that are left by visitors has been an issue. However, for the wastes in the area above the 5<sup>th</sup> station, the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, NGOs, and volunteers are periodically conducting cleaning activities. The promotion by the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefectures for hikers to practice good manners and visitors to bring their wastes back home is working effectively, and hikers and visitors came to have a strong sense of protecting the Fujisan environment. These have resulted in considerably reduced volume of wastes around ascending routes.

With regard to the illegal dumping of wastes alongside the roads around the mountain-foot area, measures have been taken by the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments, such as the installation of surveillance cameras on the roads and the cleaning activities to detect and prevent illegal dumping.

#### **(iv) Human waste**

Released human wastes from toilets which release them to the outside and dumping of wastes by increasing number of hikers and visitors have been criticized as the sources of negative impact on the environment of Fujisan.

As a measure to reduce the environmental load at Fujisan, the Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, relevant organizations, and mountain huts had upgraded all the toilets from the fifth station to the summit to environmentally conscious toilets such as biological decomposition toilets by 2006. This resolved the problem of released human wastes. Toilet managers are now properly managing the facilities. As ten years have passed since these environmentally sound toilets have been installed, the ministry, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and others are proceeding with discussions on disposal and management methods so that appropriate maintenance and management continues.

**(v) Utility facilities**

Various utility facilities have been installed at component parts and nearby areas for the convenience of hikers and visitors such as outdoor signs such as road signs and guide maps, parking spaces, and toilets.

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture are individually designating ordinances for outdoor signs to regulate sizes and locations. National government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities have also established guidelines to ensure proper styles and designs are used. Outdoor advertisements with various styles and designs are installed in some area. People installing these signs and advertisements are modifying them to improve landscapes based on ordinances and guidelines in these areas.

With regard to facilities for the convenience of visitors such as car parks and toilets, people installing these facilities are modifying them so that their sizes, locations, and designs are in harmony with the surroundings in consideration of the specific conditions of the location and landform as well as convenience.

**(vi) Fujisan Conservation Donation (user fee system)**

A user charge system was introduced in summer 2013 on a trial bases to aid in environmental preservation and climber safety measures on Fujisan. Starting in the summer of 2014, as funds for the carrying out of business operations required for the purpose of providing information on the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and for safety measures concerning climbers as well environmental conservation at Fujisan, the full system of Cooperation Fund for the Conservation of Fujisan started, wherein the cooperation of climbers aiming for the top of the mountain from the 5th station is sought out to promote the sustaining of the sacredness of Fujisan.

Table 6 The change of the number of climbers of Fujisan (number of climbers at the 8th stations of each ascending route in July and August) /Unit: people.

Year	Present Fujinomiya Ascending Route	Present Gotemba Ascending Route	Subashiri Ascending Route	Yoshida Ascending Route	Total
2006	61,611	9,232	30,536	119,631	221,010
2007	54,011	11,157	33,394	132,980	231,542
2008	64,034	16,624	52,323	172,369	305,350
2009	67,590	11,390	43,861	169,217	292,058
2010	78,614	9,845	48,196	184,320	320,975
2011	<u>72,441</u>	<u>15,758</u>	<u>40,179</u>	<u>165,038</u>	<u>293,416</u>
2012	<u>77,755</u>	<u>15,462</u>	<u>35,577</u>	<u>189,771</u>	<u>318,565</u>
2013	<u>76,784</u>	<u>17,709</u>	<u>36,508</u>	<u>179,720</u>	<u>310,721</u>
2014	<u>57,054</u>	<u>15,503</u>	<u>29,109</u>	<u>141,996</u>	<u>243,662</u>
2015	<u>51,453</u>	<u>14,296</u>	<u>21,431</u>	<u>117,267</u>	<u>204,447</u>

Based on the Ministry of the Environment's infrared counters at the 8<sup>th</sup> stations (data were not obtained for 14 days for the Gotemba Ascending Route in 2010).

Table 7 The change of the number of visitors to Fujisan (estimated numbers of visitors who entered the 5th station of each ascending route in July and August) / Unit: people

Year	Present Fujinomiya Ascending Route	Present Gotemba Ascending Route	Subashiri Ascending Route	Yoshida Ascending Route (Fuji Subaru Line)	Total
2005	166,347	20,599	106,952	571,994	865,892
2006	217,400	21,290	97,407	749,617	1,085,714
2007	365,249	18,320	101,246	813,478	1,298,293
2008	420,206	21,644	118,111	925,949	1,485,910
2009	189,894	22,244	118,651	904,475	1,235,264
2010	212,868	25,968	147,105	901,212	1,287,153
2011	<u>177,401</u>	<u>25,134</u>	<u>97,192</u>	<u>638,018</u>	<u>937,745</u>
2012	<u>183,789</u>	<u>30,467</u>	<u>75,174</u>	<u>1,023,575</u>	<u>1,313,005</u>
2013	<u>167,839</u>	<u>46,558</u>	<u>74,574</u>	<u>981,802</u>	<u>1,270,773</u>
2014	<u>110,133</u>	<u>24,373</u>	<u>65,189</u>	<u>971,314</u>	<u>1,171,009</u>

Based on the survey and statistics of Yamanashi Prefecture Tourism Planning and Local Product Promotion Division, Fujinomiya City Tourist Association, Gotemba City Division of Commerce and Tourism, and Oyama Town Division of Industry and Tourism. Due to the change in the calculation method for the Yoshida Ascending Route in 2010, the data up to 2009 and those in 2010 should be compared on the understanding that they are based on different calculation methods.

Table 8 Change of the number of visitors to major component parts (incl. estimates) / Unit: people

Year	Around Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko, and Lake Motosuko	Around Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine	Around Lake Yamanakako and Oshino Hakkai springs	Around Fujiyoshida, Lake Kawaguchiko, and Mitsutoge	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove
2005	2,990,866	1,030,000	3,736,182	5,965,307	480,247	538,105
2006	2,956,876	1,324,396	3,590,901	6,195,826	520,880	603,970
2007	3,188,573	1,532,142	3,564,707	6,393,117	519,279	646,898
2008	3,377,859	1,517,059	3,440,314	6,444,140	517,437	669,959
2009	3,453,929	1,381,385	3,663,506	6,334,873	484,248	713,104
2010	1,780,097	1,341,505	834,482	4,693,954	443,841	578,536
2011	<u>1,759,018</u>	<u>1,419,590</u>	<u>722,293</u>	<u>4,310,978</u>	<u>379,068</u>	<u>633,757</u>
2012	<u>1,845,813</u>	<u>1,513,223</u>	<u>799,648</u>	<u>5,159,333</u>	<u>353,888</u>	<u>625,026</u>
2013	<u>2,247,081</u>	<u>1,619,000</u>	<u>906,026</u>	<u>5,760,806</u>	<u>437,635</u>	<u>1,564,788</u>
2014	<u>2,161,462</u>	<u>1,452,995</u>	<u>896,562</u>	<u>5,852,708</u>	<u>548,627</u>	<u>1,013,220</u>

Based on the survey and statistics of Yamanashi Prefecture Tourism Planning and Local Product Division, Fujinomiya City Tourist Association, and Shizuoka City Tourist City Promotion Division. Due to the change in the calculation method for the area around Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko, and Lake Motosuko, the area around Lake Yamanakako and Oshino Hakkai springs, and the area around Fujiyoshida, Lake Kawaguchiko, and Mitsutoge in 2010, the data up to 2009 and those in 2010 should be compared on the understanding that they are based on different calculation methods. The number in 2010 only shows the value from April 2010 to March 2011. Numbers for “Areas near Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine,” “Shiraito no Taki waterfalls,” and “Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove” are the total from April of a given year to March in the next year.

Table 9 Period of Fujisan Traffic Control

Year	Fujisan Sky Line (Fujinomiya)	Fuji Azami Line (Subashiri)	Fuji Subaru Line (Yoshida)
2010	17 days	7 days	12 days
2011	26 days	26 days	15 days
2012	34 days	34 days	15 days
2013	52 days	37 days	31 days
2014	63 days	40 days	53 days
2015	63 days	47 days	53 days

\*Traffic restriction is reinforced for the entire day and every day during the summer hiking season at Fujisan Sky Line in 2014 and 2015.

## (5) Others

### (i) Research, promotion, and utilization

After the 14th century, there have been routes of worship-ascent and pilgrimage such as arterial roads extending from various regions to the foot of Fujisan, pilgrimage routes visiting sacred sites around the foot of Fujisan, and multiple ascending roads in high altitudes connecting Sengen-jinja Shrines with the top of Fujisan. Yet, the relationship between multiple sacred sites and precincts of shrines, and ascending routes in high altitudes became ambiguous due to reduced number of users at pilgrimage routes at the foot of Fujisan and conversion of the routes into roads for automobile traffic.

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities studied component parts, constituent elements, and pilgrimage routes connecting them and summarized findings in reports. They are also working to increase the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value in exhibitions in facilities such as Yamanashi Fuji Visitor Center and seminars targeting local residents.



They produced pamphlets describing relationships among component parts and constituent elements, as they learned about various relationships among component parts depending on varying styles of Fujisan worship in different eras through past researches they have conducted.

Yet, the research to clarify the entire picture of Fujisan as the object of worship centering around pilgrimage routes and ascending routes has not been fully developed yet.

Thus, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture are constructing World Heritage Center to build a system to improve the knowledge and understanding of visitors in cooperation with research systems implemented in cooperation with museums and municipalities as well as Mount Fuji Research Institute, Yamanashi Prefectural Government.

#### **(ii) Others**

A wide area on the northeastern and southeastern slopes of Fujisan outside the property area and the buffer zone are in use as Japan Ground Self-Defense Force's North Fuji Maneuver Field (Yamanashi Prefecture), East Fuji Maneuver Field (Shizuoka Prefecture), Kitafuji Station, Nashigahara Stable, Fuji School, and Takigahara Station (hereinafter referred to as "maneuver fields etc.") for reasons of national defense. Exercises conducted on the maneuver fields include live fire exercises. In these areas, local residents' groups have continued the traditional land uses such as grass harvesting and even today local people belonging to the local residents' groups are allowed to enter the areas that are in use as the North Fuji Maneuver Field and the East Fuji Maneuver Field to continue the tradition of grass harvesting.

## **2. Current Situation and Issues concerning "Places of Worship-ascent and Pilgrimage" from the Perspective of an "Object of Worship"**

### **Component Part 1. Fujisan Mountain Area**

The state of conservation of the area of the property ranging from the summit of Fujisan and the mountain area to the mountain foot is extremely good at present.

At the source of the Osawagawa River on the western side of the Fujisan Mountain Area, continuous landslides have been occurring since some 1,000 years ago, forming a large-scale landslide area called "Osawakuzure". On the southwestern slope of Fujisan, including Osawakuzure, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism is continually conducting measures to prevent the expansion of the landslide etc. for the purpose of preventing landslide-caused disasters.

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, the administrators of roads, are properly managing and maintaining ascending routes by patrolling and inspecting them, as well as by repairing them using local materials. They are also installing and repairing necessary man-made facilities such as protective walls for falling rocks along ascending routes for the safety of hikers by making sure that the styles and designs of the structures blend in with the landscape.

In respect to the styles and designs of facilities and signs of mountain huts, people installing them are trying to further improve the landscape by reducing their effects on the landscape based on management plans of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park and the general guideline for signs at Fujisan.

In respect for facilities for visitors and hikers at the 5th station of Fujinomiya Ascending Route and Yoshida Entrance (Fuji Subaru Line), Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture are discussing and working with relevant municipalities and owners to improve the landscape by making the facilities blend in with the environment.

It has been pointed out that the discharge of human wastes from toilets and the littering of garbage by the increasing number of climbers and other visitors negatively affect the environment of Fujisan; however, as a result of the installation of environmentally conscious toilets etc. such as bio-treatment toilets by the Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, relevant organizations, and individual mountain huts, the issue of human waste discharge has been resolved. Meanwhile, about 10 years have passed since the installation of the environmentally friendly toilets, and the reduced treatment capacity and the increased frequency of maintenance and repair work due to the aging of the toilet facilities have become apparent. Thus, Shizuoka Prefecture started exploring management methods to sustain the treatment capacity of the toilet and reduce the load of management.

Also, the situation of the garbage that is left in the mountain area higher than the fifth station has improved significantly due to the improvement in the awareness of climbers and other visitors for the conservation of Fujisan.

The Fujisan Mountain Area consists of facilities for hiking and hikers such as ascending routes, mountain huts, and bulldozer routes for the maintenance of environmentally friendly toilets, transporting wastes, injured or sick hikers, and doctors in emergencies. The size and the use of these facilities are minimized to reduce environmental load.

#### **Constituent Element 1-1. Mountaintop worship sites**

Although the stone monuments that constitute the mountaintop worship sites are exposed to the severe climate conditions, the present state of conservation is good without particular needs for repair work or other interventions. The Okumiya of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine has been renovated and reconstructed since 2014 due to significant deterioration in the wooden parts of the rock room caused by winter freezing. The reconstruction is going to be completed in 2016.

The rock room is the origin of the shrine, and the stone wall must be left for the future generations. Thus, the wall surfaces were surveyed before the reconstruction, and the walls were restructured by reusing old materials based on the survey findings so that the appearance would be the same as the original structure. Structures and materials of the wooden parts inside the rock room were surveyed during the construction so that changes from the original structure would be kept to the minimum level to withstand the severe natural environment based on the findings of the survey. Remains beneath the structures were also surveyed, and the foundation of the building is going to be preserved under the ground.

#### **Constituent Element 1-2. Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)**

The roads along the Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route which are included in component parts have good landscapes. Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, the administrators of roads, are properly managing and maintaining ascending routes by patrolling and inspecting them, as well as by repairing them using local materials.

#### **Constituent Element 1-3. Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)**

Shizuoka Prefecture, the administrator of roads, is properly managing and maintaining the section of Suyama Ascending Route above the 2.8th station by patrolling and inspecting them, as well as by repairing them using local materials. Gotemba City is maintaining ascending routes near the 1st station as walking routes, which are kept in good conditions.

#### **Constituent Element 1-4. Subashiri Ascending Route**

Some sections of Subashiri Ascending Route show past repairs to prevent damages of landslide. Yet, Shizuoka Prefecture, the administrator of roads, is properly managing the route by patrolling and inspecting them, as well as by repairing them using local materials. Thus, the routes are well preserved at this point.

The flat section at Hinomi Gozen at the 9th station with the history of prayer-giving space for sunrise is also well preserved. Mukae Kusushi Shrine located along an ascending route at the 9th station needs roof repairs. Thus, Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine), the owner of the shrine, is planning the roof repair.

#### **Constituent Element 1-5. Yoshida Ascending Route**

Some sections of Yoshida Ascending Route show past repairs to prevent damages of erosion caused by rain. Yet, Yamanashi Prefecture, the administrator of roads, are properly managing the route by patrolling and inspecting them, as well as by repairing them using local materials. Thus, the routes are well preserved at this point. At the starting point of the Yoshida Ascending Route (ascending route), the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine stands and there is an “Oshi” lodging house in the surrounding, bearing witness, together with ascending routes, to the past flourishing of worship-ascent at the peak of Fuji-ko and the still continuing worship-ascent activities.

**Constituent Element 1-6. Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine**

The landforms, shrine buildings, stone monuments, etc. showing the land divisions of the shrine compound are maintained through periodical maintenance and repair work by the owner. Besides, automatic fire alarms, fire extinguishers, etc. are installed particularly for shrine buildings. The present state of conservation is good. The precinct is designated as a Special Places of Scenic Beauty and Historic Site. The structure of Honden is designated as an Important Cultural Property. Preservation and management plans are established for the proper preservation and management of these properties. A development plan was established in 2015 providing directions of the development of the entire precinct to implement an integrated preservation of the precinct and structures as well as for the proper development and use of the facilities. Specific development plans will be established based on the development plan to improve the precinct.

In addition, shrine forests that function also as the wind-break forests are properly maintained through pruning etc. on a regular basis by the owner, with a view to reducing damage from typhoons etc.

To reduce chronic traffic congestion and improve the safety of pedestrians, widening of the national route 138 passing on the north side of the precinct is being planned. The national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujiyoshida City, local stakeholders, and intellectuals are having discussions to decide how the nearby areas should be developed including the development of landscapes and pedestrian spaces.

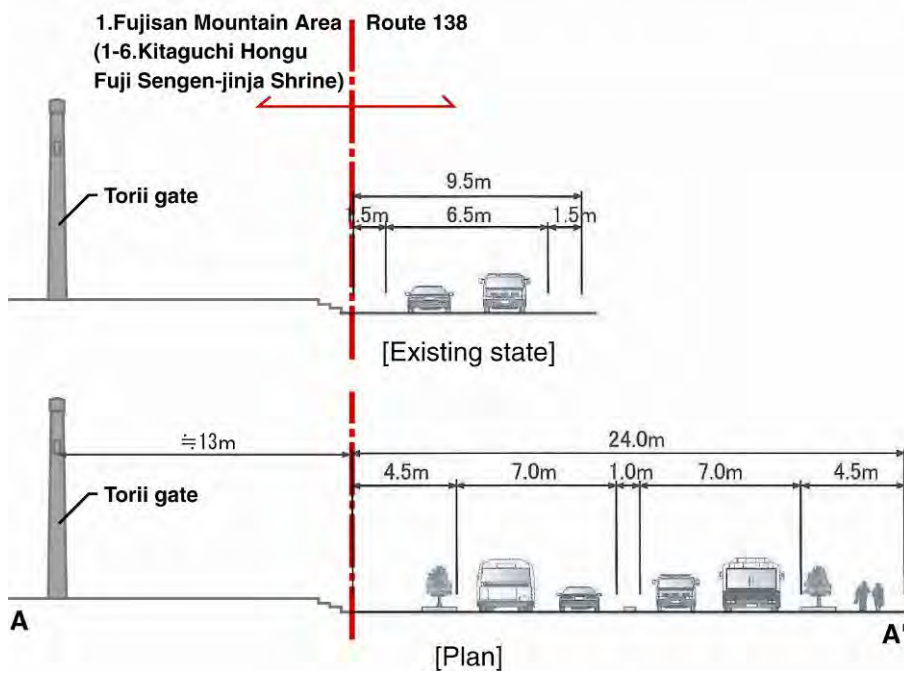
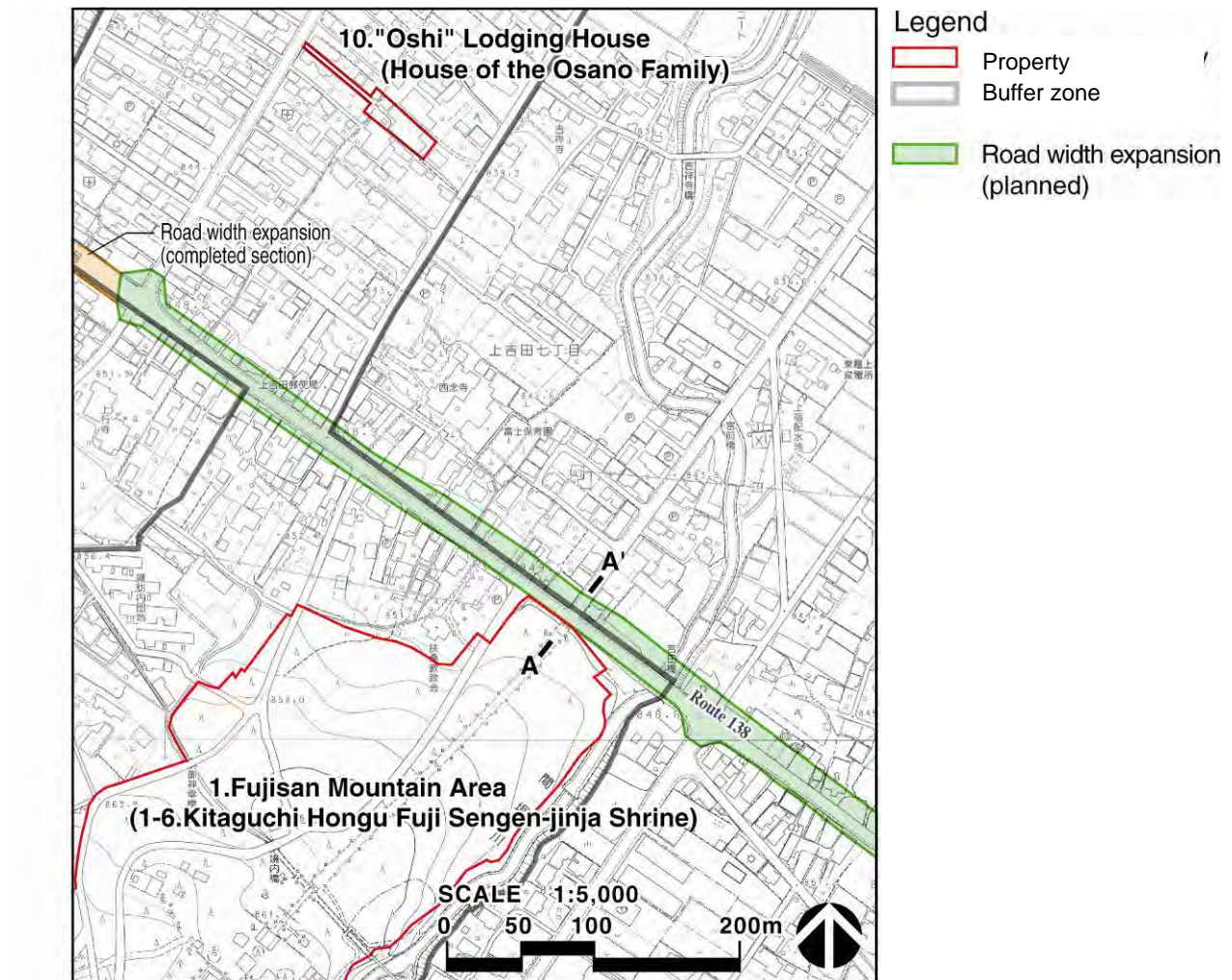


Figure 48 Road width expansion plan of Route 138 (plan and section)



#### **Constituent Element 1-7. Lake Saiko**

The present state of conservation is good. Lake Saiko is used for leisure activities such as fishing and the lake water is used for hydroelectric power generation. Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujikawaguchiko Town, and local residents are working together to determine methods of utilizing Lake Saiko and methods to improve the landscape of the lake. Voluntary restriction of the number of vessels has been in place in Lake Saiko, which has become an established practice. Yamanashi Prefecture additionally revised ordinances to mandate those who are to use powered vessels on the lake to submit “permission for vessel uses” to the governor of Yamanashi every year so that the prefecture can keep track of the vessels operating in the lake.

#### **Constituent Element 1-8. Lake Shojiko**

The present state of conservation is good. Lake Shojiko is used for leisure activities such as fishing and canoeing. Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujikawaguchiko Town, and local residents established rules for utilizing Lake Shojiko and methods to improve the landscape of the lake. They are implementing activities to improve the utilization and landscape of Lake Shoji based on the rules.

Lake Shojiko is small and has shallow areas which cause danger to vessels. Thus, voluntary restriction of the use of vessels has been in place for many years which has become an established practice. Yamanashi Prefecture additionally revised ordinances to mandate those who are to use powered vessels on the lake to submit “permission for vessel uses” to the governor of Yamanashi every year so that the prefecture can keep track of the vessels operating in the lake.

#### **Constituent Element 1-9). Lake Motosuko**

The present state of conservation is good. Lake Motosuko is used for leisure activities such as fishing and windsurfing and the lake water is used for hydroelectric power generation. In addition, based on the Natural Parks Law, the use of motor boats is restricted throughout the lake. Yamanashi Prefecture, Minobu Town, Fujikawaguchiko Town, and local residents established rules for utilizing Lake Motosuko and methods to improve the landscape of the lake. They are implementing activities to improve the utilization and landscape of Lake Motosuko based on the rules.

### **Component Part 2. Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine**

The landforms, shrine buildings, stone monuments, etc. showing the land divisions of the shrine compound are maintained through periodical maintenance and repair work by the owner. Besides, automatic fire alarms, fire extinguishers, etc. are installed particularly for shrine buildings. The present state of conservation is good.

With regard to Wakutamaike Pond, which is located in the eastern end of the shrine compound, it generally remains in good condition, but algae have propagated. Thus, local residents and stakeholders are regularly cleaning up the pond. Additional measures are also going to be implemented to further improve the environment of the pond.

### **Component Part 3. Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine**

The present state of conservation is good. However, because only a small number of the milestones that were built alongside the “Goshinkomichi”, which connect the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine with the Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine, remains, Fujinomiya City is to conduct appropriate maintenance and repair work at their original locations. Because the view from the shrine compound through to the summit of Fujisan is extremely important in understanding the relation between this Shinto shrine and Fujisan, local people are trimming part of the trees in an effort to maintain the view of Fujisan.

Stone walls forming surrounding structures specify ranges of prayer-giving spaces. Thus, the current conditions of stone walls are being protected by removing trees around them.

Also, to improve the understanding toward the Outstanding Universal Value of component parts, guidance facilities and information boards are being installed, and toilets and parking spaces are also installed for the convenience of visitors.

### **Component Part 4. Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine**

The present state of conservation is good. For old-growth trees that exist within the shrine compound, the owner carried out periodical maintenance work as pruning. With regard to the ablution spot in the eastern part of the shrine compound, a comprehensive research is to be conducted in the future to identify the water source and the course of water flow and restoration work will be conducted based on the results.

Dainichido is being repaired to the original condition based on findings of researches of construction materials and excavations, and the repaired Dainichido is now released to the public. Also, to improve the understanding toward the Outstanding Universal Value of component parts, guidance facilities and information boards are being installed, and toilets and parking spaces are also installed for the convenience of visitors.

#### **Component Part 5. Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine**

The owner has completed rebuilding the old and decayed prayer-giving hall and offering hall in November 2012. The present state of conservation is generally good. Within the shrine compound, there are 22 giant trees older than 500 years and worship-related archaeological remains, such as shrine buildings and stone structures, for which appropriate maintenance and management are carried out by the Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine. For the purposes of enhancing the convenience of local people, the construction of a road is planned to the west of the shrine compound; however, no particular negative impact on the landscape around the Shinto shrine is envisaged.

Also, to improve the understanding toward the Outstanding Universal Value of component parts, information boards are being installed, and toilets and parking spaces are also installed for the convenience of visitors.

#### **Component Part 6. Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)**

Because the owner conducts the maintenance and repair work on a regular basis, the present state of conservation is good. The many giant trees that exist within the Shrine compound and stone monuments etc. related to Fuji-ko remain in good condition.

There is a museum open to visitors to improve their understanding toward the Outstanding Universal Value of component parts.

#### **Component part 7. Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine**

The present state of conservation is good. The owner carries out periodic maintenance and repair work for the large torii gate, the middle gate, the prayer-giving hall, and the main hall. In addition, the shrine forest, including “seven cedar trees” that exceed 40 m, maintains the excellent scenic landscape as a spiritual spot.

#### **Component Part 8. Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine**

The owner carries out periodical maintenance and repair work of the shrine compound and shrine buildings and the present state of conservation of the whole shrine compound is good.

In addition, shrine forests that function also as the wind-break forests are properly maintained, in an effort to reduce damage from typhoons etc.

#### **Component Part 9. “Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)**

Among the two “Oshi” lodging houses, the Former House of the Togawa Family was given a large-scale preservation repair work from 2006 to 2007 by Fujiyoshida City in its responsibility as the owner of the house. Daily maintenance work and inspection are conducted by the members of the Friends of the House of the Togawa Family, consisting of volunteer guides, under the guidance of Fujiyoshida City. In addition, automatic fire alarms etc. are installed and the fire prevention system is fully in place. Therefore, the present state of conservation is good.

Future repair work is planned, including measures against earthquakes such as structural reinforcement, based on the accurate assessment of the wooden buildings’ earthquake resistance.

Since April 2008, the precincts and the inside of the building have been open to the public and interpretation for visitors is provided by the members of the Friends of the House of the Togawa Family so that visitors can learn about the activities of “Oshi” guides.

#### **Component Part 10. “Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)**

Among the “Oshi” lodging houses, the owner carries out daily maintenance work for the House of the Osano Family, including repair of pillars and wooden walls and the installation of the automatic fire alarm. The present state of conservation is good. The house is currently used as a residence of the owner; neither the precinct nor the building is open to the public.

### **Component Part 11. Lake Yamanakako**

The present state of conservation is good. Lake Yamanakako is used for leisure activities such as fishing and yachting and the lake water is used for hydroelectric power generation. Yamanashi Prefecture, Yamanakako Town, and local residents are working together to determine methods of utilizing Lake Yamanakako and methods to improve the landscape of the lake.

Yamanashi Prefecture additionally revised ordinances to mandate those who are to use powered vessels on the lake to submit “permission for vessel uses” to the governor of Yamanashi every year so that the prefecture can keep track of the vessels operating in the lake.

### **Component Part 12. Lake Kawaguchiko**

The present state of conservation is good. Lake Kawaguchiko is used for leisure activities such as fishing and boating and the lake water is used for hydroelectric power generation. Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujikawaguchiko Town, and local residents are working together to determine methods of utilizing Lake Kawaguchiko and methods to improve the landscape of the lake.

Yamanashi Prefecture additionally revised ordinances to mandate those who are to use powered vessels on the lake to submit “permission for vessel uses” to the governor of Yamanashi every year so that the prefecture can keep track of the vessels operating in the lake.

- Component Part 13. Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond)**
- Component Part 14. Oshino Hakkai springs (Okamaike Pond)**
- Component Part 15. Oshino Hakkai springs (Sokonashiike Pond)**
- Component Part 16. Oshino Hakkai springs (Choshiike Pond)**
- Component Part 17. Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond)**
- Component Part 18. Oshino Hakkai springs (Nigoriike Pond)**
- Component Part 19. Oshino Hakkai springs (Kagamiike Pond)**
- Component Part 20. Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond)**

The eight small springs, which were the places where people purified themselves before making the ascent of Fujisan, generally remain in good condition; however, a decrease in water quantity and artificial morphological modifications are identified in some ponds. In addition, there are some issues to be solved with respect to the surrounding environment appropriate for a spiritual spot, such as the proximity of souvenir shops and residential buildings. Therefore, Oshino Village has prepared the preservation and management plan for the group of springs as a Natural Monument and the landscape plan based on the Landscape Act for a large area including the surrounding environment. It has been taking improvement measures on a step-by-step basis, including the maintenance of the view of Fujisan from springs by relocating electric poles and installing electric lines underground. Oshino Village is additionally establishing Development and Utilization Plan to improve the landscape around the spring with structures.

### **Component Part 21. Funatsu lava tree molds**

Daily maintenance work is carried out by Fujikawaguchiko Town, which is designated as the Custodial Body of the Natural Monument, and the owner association; it remains in good condition at present. With the Utsumuro Sengen-jinja Shrine at the entry, the setting as a spiritual spot has been maintained. A large number of people come to enter the cave not only for worship purposes but also for nature education and/or sightseeing. As the lava tree molds are narrow, visitors are guided to enter and exit the cave in a one-way passage.

### **Component Part 22. Yoshida lava tree molds**

Daily maintenance is carried out by Fujiyoshida City, which is designated as the Custodial Body of the Natural Monument, together with the Fujisan North Side Oshi Group, which has historically been taking care of them. It remains in good condition at present.

A strict management is applied by setting a door at the entrance to the lava tree molds, which play the central role as a spiritual spot, which is locked except for special occasions such as festivals.

### **Component Part 23. Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki**

The internal space of the wind cave that is said to have been the place where Hasegawa Kakugyo confined himself for 1,000 days to undergo ascetic religious training such as keeping standing on the cut end of a vertically erected rectangular timber remains in good condition. Yet, the remain is being preserved by restructuring the stage, reinforcing the surface layer of the stone, and applying water repellent coating.

Also, to improve the understanding toward the Outstanding Universal Value of component parts, guidance facilities and information boards are being installed, and toilets and parking spaces are also installed for the convenience of visitors.

#### **Component Part 24. Shiraito no Taki waterfalls**

Although there are erosions of the natural landform caused by the water flow of the Shibakawa River and the spring water spouting out from various places of the cliff walls around the basin, there is no negative impact on the entire landscape.

Fujinomiya City, the administrator, takes the center stage in preserving and recreating the scenic landscape of the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls, to enable viewers to feel their history as a spot for pilgrimage and Shugen training related to the Fujisan worship. Construction work started in August 2012 based on the Basic Development Plan for Places of Scenic Beauty and the Natural Monument Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls established in March 2012. The kiosk and storage located near the waterfall were relocated and removed with the consent of the owners. Agreements with local stakeholders were obtained before the development. A development committee organized by experts was also established to gather various opinions. The construction around the basin of the waterfall, including the construction of a new bridge, was completed in December 2013, which improved the landscape of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls. Guidance facilities and information boards were also installed so that visitors can learn Outstanding Universal Value and obtain various information.

Additionally, in May 2015, the organizations work to both improve paths and viewpoints that secure excellent views of Fujisan and the waterfalls in order to improve a scenic landscape that takes into account visitor safety and comfort. Going forward, they will continue to remove utility poles and power lines that obstruct scenic views.

#### **Component Part 25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove**

The Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove is an aesthetic landscape wherein one can get a glimpse of Fujisan united with the great scenic landscape consisting of white sand and great pines. This area is also a significant sacred ground located at the western edge of the sacred area of Fujisan worship and also famous as this area has been depicted in pictures and used as the stage of a song “Hagoromo.”

To preserve the landscape of the white sandy beach and fresh pine tree grove of Mihonomatsubara, Shizuoka Prefecture, the administrator of the shoreline, has been maintaining and recovering the sandy beach to reduce coastal erosion by installing minimum level of protective facilities and artificially supplying sand to protect the beach. However, the wave-absorbing dykes installed for the conservation of the beach have been criticized as they degraded the landscape. Thus, the prefecture is going to replace them with L-shaped dykes which are less visible in the environment and increase the sand supply to protect the beach.

To prevent withering of pine trees including the Hagoromo pine tree, Shizuoka City, the administrator, is injecting chemicals into the trunks of the pine trees and spraying chemicals to the entire pine tree grove. They are also cutting down and removing damaged pine trees. Shizuoka City is also working with local companies to plant trees and gradually implementing comprehensive preservation measures such as installing wooden boardwalks to prevent visitors from stamping on the trees and implementing the management of individual trees.

Miho-jinja Shrine is well preserved at this point. The precinct has trees to be preserved such as camphor tree and cherry blossom which need preservation. The owners are regularly maintaining structures and removing unnecessary branches of the trees. The 500-meter approach connecting the beach and Miho-jinja Shrine is lined with pine trees, and the approach is called the God’s road, which is properly managed along with the nearby trees.

Shizuoka City is sharing awareness with various organizations in terms of the preservation and sustainable use of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove. They established Mihonomatsubara Preservation and Utilization Plan in July 2014 to leave the Outstanding Universal Value to the future generations.



### **3. Current Situation and Issues Concerning the “Viewpoints and Views” from the Perspective of a “Source of Artistic Inspiration”**

#### **(i) The Northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass)**

##### **(a) Viewpoint**

Nakanokura Pass on the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko is a viewpoint from which it is possible to have an excellent view of Fujisan extending from its summit down to the lake shore of Lake Motosuko. Although the ascending route from the lake shore is steeply sloped, the number of people who visit Nakanokura Pass is increasing, and the site needs to be preserved in good conditions.

##### **(b) View**

The view of the Fujisan Mountain Area from the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass) has been maintained without much change to that of the original photo that was used as the design on the bank notes of Japan.

The view of the Fujisan Mountain Area from the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass) maintains an extremely good state of conservation through the control of developments with potential negative impact under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties and the Natural Parks Law and also through the proper management and operation as National Forests by the national government under the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests. The good preservation condition needs to be maintained.

#### **(ii) Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove**

##### **(a) Viewpoint**

The Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove is a viewpoint commanding a view of Fujisan in unity with the scenic landscape of white sand and green pine.

However, the removal of a large amount of sediment from the Abe River which supplies sand to the beach triggered the erosion of the coastline and resulted in a fear of losing the beach. Thus, Shizuoka Prefecture, the administrator of the shoreline, has been maintaining and recovering the sandy beach to reduce coastal erosion by installing minimum level of protective facilities and artificially supplying sand to protect the beach.

The restricted removal of sediment from the Abe River increased the amount of sediment supply to the beach, which is gradually expanding from the river mouth towards Mihonomatsubara.

The wave-breaking dykes installed to protect the beach are playing important roles as the protection of the beach. Yet, they are criticized for degrading the landscape, and the improvement of the landscape became an urgent task. Thus, Shizuoka Prefecture established Technical Committee for the Conservation of Mihonomatsubara White Sandy Beach and Pine Tree Grove and determined to replace the water-breaking dykes with less noticeable L-shaped dykes and increase the amount of sand supply to the beach. Specific actions are to take place in the near future.

Shizuoka Prefecture is developing and maintaining coastal conservation facilities based on the coastal conservation plans to protect the area from high tides.

In addition, because damage from the pine wood nematode has been observed in the pine tree grove, preventive chemical injection into individual tree trunks has been conducted by Shizuoka City, as well as the chemical spraying over the entire grove by Shizuoka City. Furthermore, Shizuoka City removes the dead trees without delay and plants new trees in collaboration with local private companies.

Shizuoka Prefecture holds the Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Preservation Techniques Conference to preserve a pine grove worthy of a world cultural heritage site and to carry it on for the future. It creates systems and people to protect, grow, and utilize the groves; improves the pine tree life cycle; and implements basic measures against lessening damage from pine wilt disease are made concrete based on the conference's proposals, and it works together with Shizuoka City to ensure that advices given in the Conference are properly implemented.

##### **(b) View**

The view of the Fujisan Mountain Area from the viewpoint on the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove is in a good state of conservation. Since the distance from the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove to the Fujisan Mountain Area (the top of Fujisan) is as long as approximately 45 km in a straight line and the huge surface of the sea lies of Suruga Bay between them, visual impact of the densely populated areas of the opposite shore on the scenic landscape (urban areas of Fuji City) is extremely small. That is the reason why these areas are not included in the scope of property area. With regard to the sea surface, it is not possible to foresee developments that have negative impacts such as land reclamation; with regard to the view of the densely-populated urban areas, the situation has been improving as a result of the efforts by

Shizuoka Prefecture and Fuji City to remove high smokestacks that have come out of use. Currently, the height of buildings and other structures continues to be regulated. Therefore, the view of the Fujisan Mountain Area from the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove is maintained in good condition.

In addition, the view of the Fujisan Mountain Area from the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove has been in an extremely good state of conservation through the control of development activities that have the potential of negative impact on the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove and/or the Fujisan Mountain Area under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties and the Natural Parks Law as well as the appropriate administration and management of the Fujisan Mountain Area as a National Forest by the national government under the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests.

In the densely populated area of Fuji City on the southern side of Fujisan, there densely stand institutions for massive energy consumption industry such as paper manufacturers and their high chimneys which stand close each other could be seen. Since 2002 fiscal year, Shizuoka Prefecture and Fuji City have recommended the manufacturers to remove chimneys from their plants under “Fuji Area Zero Chimney strategy”, which aims to improve the view-landscape to Fujisan and to promote countermeasures to the global warming. More specifically, chimneys higher than 20 meters and chimneys which are 10 meters higher than the attached buildings is being removed. So far, most of the unnecessary chimneys have been removed. From now on, Fuji City will play the central role in giving proper advices in removing the chimneys and paint available chimneys with colors which blend in with the landscape of Fujisan.




Legend  
 Property

Figure 49-1 The property area visible from the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass)



Legend  
 Property

Figure 49-2 The property area visible from the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

## Chapter 4. Basic Policy

In order to assuredly pass on the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan to future generations, there is a need to build sustainable, good relationships between people and Fujisan by looking forward at land utilization based on the historical land utilization of the areas at the foot of the mountain, together with maintaining and improving upon the hallmarks of beauty and divinity possessed by Fujisan. In order make this a reality, there is a need to build methods and systems for conservation management that include elements such as local residents and groups working on the conservation management of assets (not just related administrative organizations).

This chapter sets forth the 6 basic policies as below in consideration of the content of the above and Chapters 1 to 3.

### 1. Preservation and Management of Outstanding Universal Value

The Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, which is based on the two aspects of Fujisan as an “object of worship” and “source of artistic inspiration”, is to be analyzed and the preservation and management are to be implemented from the two perspectives corresponding to these aspects: “places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage”, which constitute the core of Fujisan worship and “viewpoints and views”, which became the source of artistic inspiration. At the same time, conservation management is to be implemented for the 25 component parts of Fujisan demonstrating the two [above] aspects while viewing them each as “an entity” and “a cultural landscape.”

Furthermore, based on the two aforementioned aspects of “object of worship” and “source of artistic inspiration” and the viewpoint that views each of the 25 component parts as “an entity” and “a cultural landscape”, methods for concrete conservation management will be stipulated for parts that will be categorized as “current state of the property/commonly share issues in the entirety of the property” and “items that are unique to individual component parts of the property, while taking consideration to the relatedness and connection between each of the individual component parts.

With regard to the implementation of the methods for preservation and management of the property, when any person intends to conduct acts that alter the existing state of the property or affect its preservation (hereinafter referred to as “alternations to the existing state etc.”), the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law, the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests, and plans that have been prepared in close relation with these laws shall be enforced and implemented properly.

### 2. Integral Conservation of the Surrounding Environment

In the areas at the foot of Fujisan that include the skirts of the property and the surrounding environment thereof, is a place where people live and work; in consideration of the fact that it is also a major Japanese destination for tourism and recreation, conservation which reflects the management methods for cultural landscapes under the positive involvement of the local community will be carried out. As such, based on the current situation and the location of the property as well as the state of land uses of the surrounding area, the buffer zone of an appropriate size is to be set up around and adjacent to the property that represents the Outstanding Universal Value. Then, unified conservation of the property and surrounding environment will be carried out. At the same time, the management zone is to be set up adjacent to the buffer zone, as an area in which voluntary conservation activities are to be conducted in light of the state of land uses etc.

In consideration of the current situation and issues of the buffer zone and the management zone, appropriate conservation methods suitable for the specific conditions of the place will be determined.

With regard to the implementation of the methods for the conservation of the buffer zone, when any person intends to conduct acts that alter the existing state within the buffer zone, the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law, the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests, plans that have been prepared in close relation with these laws, the Landscape Act, the City Planning Act, and other regulations such as ordinances and guidelines shall be enforced and implemented properly.

In addition, with regard to the management zone, which is composed of the area to be conserved by relevant local governments under landscape ordinances and the area of maneuver fields etc., landscape ordinances shall be enforced property and proper conservation in accordance with land use patterns shall be made.

### 3. Promotion and Utilization of the Property

Depending on the status of the individual component parts and constituent elements such as the compounds and buildings of Sengen-jinja shrines, a wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls, appropriate responses such as restoration shall be made and the necessary measures for the maintenance and enhancement of good scenic landscapes shall be put in place. In addition, in order for visitors and local people to understand the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and the relationship/connection between



component parts in a comprehensive manner and to utilize it appropriately, the presentation of the entire property, individual component parts, and constituent elements shall be promoted based on the results of surveys and research promoted prior thereto.

#### **4. Establishment and Operation of the System for the Implementation of the Plan**

In order to ensure the integral preservation, management, and conservation of the component parts and the constituent elements of the property and their surrounding environment as a whole from the perspective of an entity and a cultural landscape, the system that ensures full coordination among the administrative bodies in charge of relevant laws and regulations, local people, and other organizations and individuals engaging in the preservation and management of the property, with the assistance of academic opinions from experts, shall be established.

#### **5. Preparation and Implementation of the Action Plan**

An action plan shall be prepared for the actual implementation of the measures for the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment in accordance with the basic policies set out in this Plan.

#### **6. Influence on the Property and Evaluation of Policies and Measures: Monitoring**

In order to understand the state of preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment, monitoring shall be carried out using appropriate indicators with respect to the implementation and execution of measures and policies that are based on five items outlined in the basic policies 1-5 in the above. As a result of that, in the case that adverse effects have been either verified or have been predicted to occur, countermeasures will be drawn up and carried out in order to swiftly remove the cause thereof and lessen the effect thereto. In the event that the implementation of measures and policies are delayed or the effect thereof cannot be seen, an appropriate review of the content of measures and policies and their process flows will be carried out.

## Chapter 5. Preservation and Management of Outstanding Universal Value

In order to conserve the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and pass it on to future generations, preservation and management from the two viewpoints, “objects of worship” and “sources of artistic inspiration,” along with each of the 25 component parts as each constituting “an entity” and “a cultural landscape” which comprise Fujisan as expressed in item 1 in Chapter 4 (Basic Policy).

Based on the above-mentioned basic policy, this chapter sets forth the direction for the preservation and management of the property and the concrete methods for the preservation and management of the property, the measures to address issues, and the laws, regulations, and various plans that are needed for their implementation.

### 1. Direction

#### (1) Preservation and Management of Outstanding Universal Value based on Two Aspects

As was clarified in Chapter 2, the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is comprised of the two aspects, “object of worship” and a “source of artistic inspiration”; along with the implementation of preservation and management thereof from the two standpoints, “places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage” and “viewpoints and views.” Preservation and management will be carried out for the 25 component parts [which demonstrate the two aspects] dealing with each of them as “an entity” and “a cultural landscape.”

##### (i) Preservation and management as “places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage” based on the aspect of Fujisan as an “object of worship”

- (a) To maintain the Fujisan Mountain Area above Umageshi, mountaintop worship sites, and ascending routes from the mountain foot to the summit, and the mountain huts and spiritual spots along them in good condition together with the surrounding environment in their immediate vicinities;
- (b) To maintain the compounds and buildings of Sengen-jinja shrines at the mountain foot area and the “Oshi” lodging houses in good condition together with the surrounding environment in their immediate vicinities;
- (c) To maintain the spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as a group of wind caves, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls in good condition together with the surrounding environment in their immediate vicinities; and
- (d) To pass the present climbing style on to future generations as testimony to the quintessence of worship-ascent practice for further development.

##### (ii) Preservation and management as “viewpoints and views” based on the aspect of Fujisan as a “source of artistic inspiration”

- (a) To select the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, which was depicted as an integral part in the Ukiyo-e image produced by Utagawa Hiroshige, and the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass), which was the viewpoint for the photo of Fujisan used on the bank notes of Japan and maintains the good environment in unity with Fujian, as the two representative viewpoints for Fujisan and maintain them in good condition; and
- (b) To maintain views in good and desirable condition in full consideration of the distance between the two viewpoints and their views of the Fujisan Mountain area and the landforms and land uses existing in-between.

#### (2) Clarification of the Methods of Preservation and Management

In consideration of the two aspects and perspectives that constitute the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, and the viewpoints in terms classification as “an entity” and “a cultural landscape”, the current situations and issues that are identified in Chapter 3 are divided into those common to the entire property and those specific to the individual component parts. Constituent elements and the methods of preservation and management are clarified respectively.

#### (3) Compliance with Laws and Regulations Concerning the Implementation of the Methods of Preservation and Management

Concerning the implementation of the methods of preservation and management of the property, when any person intends to conduct acts that alter the existing state within the property area, the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, Natural Parks Law, Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests, and relevant plans that were prepared in close relations with them are enforced and implemented properly.

## 2. Methods

Based on the directions given in Section 1, the methods to address the issues that are common to the entire property are to be shown below. In addition, the concrete methods of the preservation and management of the individual component parts and constituent elements and the measures to address the issues specific to them are to be shown separately for “places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage” and “viewpoints and views”. For some component parts and constituent elements whose characteristics are the same, the concrete methods of preservation and management and the measures to address issues are to be shown collectively.

### (1) The Property as a Whole

#### A. Development and Urban Infrastructure

For the new construction, enlargement, and remodeling of buildings<sup>1</sup> and other structures<sup>2</sup>, consideration shall be given to landscape by ensuring compliance with the provisions concerning height, scale, etc. of the buildings and other structures that are set out by relevant laws, regulations etc. in order to avoid negative impact on the property.

In the maintenance of urban infrastructure such as roads (including facilities such as road signs), attention must be paid to ensure the formation of a good landscape through landscaping of areas along roads and the securing of vistas so that the impact on scenic landscapes of properties is kept to an absolute minimum. At the same time, for actions such as the installation of road safety facilities (such as guard cables and guard pipes), utility poles as well as workpieces, the positioning, form and design of such shall be one that strikes a balance with the surrounding scenic landscapes.

At the same time, the relocation of electric poles and the underground installation of electric lines shall be promoted, while full care is taken for the preservation of underground archaeological remains.

#### B. Environmental Pressures

The monitoring of changes in natural environments will be conducted properly and the results of individual research and study conducted by the Meteorological Agency, other government agencies, and research institutes, will be collected with regard to the status of acid rain, status of both vegetation and damage caused by wildlife among other elements. At the same time, consultation will be held concerning the measures to address the future environmental changes.

In addition, the Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, and private organization and companies and other organizations will take measures including the thinning of forests in order to nurture and improve the fit forests that deliver the functions to absorb and sequester carbon dioxide. Also for the purpose of preventing wild animals' feeding damage to trees, the installation of fences and the planned animal capturing and other initiatives are to be continued along with patrols for the protection of vegetation.

#### C. Natural Disasters

##### 1) Volcanic Eruption

In order to collect information that indicates the possibility of volcanic eruptions, the results of observations and study conducted by the Meteorological Agency, other government agencies, and research institutes including universities and individuals specialized in volcanoes, are to be collected. Regional Disaster Management Plan prepared by Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities are to be disseminated to the local people and to be implemented.

Moreover, based on the Fujisan Wide Area Volcanic Evacuation Plan publicly released in February of 2014, verification of the plan through the implementation of emergency drills will be carried out, with evacuation of people subject to evacuation taking place smoothly when volcanic eruptions are imminent.

In Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, with the volcanic eruption taking place on Ontakesan (elevation 3,067 m) located at the border of Nagano Prefecture and Gifu Prefecture on September 27, 2014,

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<sup>1</sup> Buildings: for the purposes of this nomination dossier, buildings mean “structures fixed on the ground (including the lake bottom) having roofs as well as columns or walls; gates or fences attached thereto; structures used as grand-stands; or structures used as offices, stores, play houses, warehouses or other facilities similar thereto established in underground or elevated structures (excluding those facilities which are provided within the site of a railway or tramway for the operation and maintenance thereof, as well as overbridges, platform sheds, storage tanks and other facilities thereto). Building equipment (facilities provided in or on a building for the purpose of electricity supply, gas supply, water supply, drainage, ventilation, heating, cooling, fire extinguishing, smoke exhaust, or waste disposal; including chimneys, elevatory equipment and lightning rods) shall be considered as part of a building”.

<sup>2</sup> Other structures: for the purposes of this nomination dossier, other structures mean “structures, other than buildings, which are fixed or continuously installed on the ground (underground or underwater) or on a building”. However, because the scope of the term varies, depending on the specific laws and regulations, the specific scope of the term is given in the summary of laws and regulations in Attached Documents 1 and 2 of the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”, which is attached as Appendix 8 to the nomination dossier.

there have been safety countermeasures being formulated for climbers such as investigations on evacuation routes and modality of evacuation facilities as well as the conveyance of information to climbers for the purpose of ensuring the security of climbers in sudden events such as volcanic eruptions. Going forward, discussions will be held within the Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Prevention Committee, the results of which will be reflected in the Fujisan Wide Area Volcanic Evacuation Plan.

Moreover, the national government and Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture will work together to formulate a Plan for Erosion Control and Emergency Disaster Mitigation Countermeasures in the Event of a Volcanic Eruption on Fujisan, and monitor and maintain via monitoring cameras.

## **2) Landslide, Mud Flow, and Rockfall**

With regard to the "Osawakuzure", extending from the source of the Osawagawa River near the mountaintop to an altitude of approximately 2,200 m on the western slope of Fujisan, protection forests for sand erosion prevention are properly managed. At the same time, Continuous civil engineering works for the prevention of sand erosion will be undertaken with the goal of preventing encroachment and destruction of mountain slopes based on methods that give consideration to scenic landscapes and other elements so as to safeguard the lives and property of the local residents.

The area going from 2,200 m elevated area of the Osawakuzure to the mountain stream vicinity that leads down to the foot of the mountain is a designated sediment control area; continuous civil engineering works for riverbeds will be carried out along with the safeguarding of the lives of residents and of their property with the goal of preventing both encroachment and hillside collapse.

At other headwater areas of mountain streams and along ascending routes, training dikes and erosion control dams will be constructed where necessary in order to prevent collapses of landforms and soil erosion to the downstream, while consideration is given to scenic landscape. Also, preventive walls, fences, etc. to protect climbers and visitors from falling rocks and other phenomena, are to be installed.

## **3) Earthquakes**

The observation system for the purpose of forecasting the occurrence, the evacuation/alert system based on the forecast, and the disaster prevention facilities are to be set up. At the same time, disaster prevention plans prepared by the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments are to be implemented. When there is any damage on the property, information regarding the damage will be shared among the relevant organizations and restoration measures will be developed and implemented, based on the property management system presented in Chapter 9.

With regard particularly to the impacts on the property such as collapse of buildings of Shinto shrines etc. due to earthquake, the accurate assessment of the earthquake resistance of wooden buildings and measures such as assitional structural reinforcement are to be taken, as appropriate.

## **4) Storm and Flood Damage**

Conservation of forests damaged by wind, avalanches and other phenomena and planting of trees and conservation of the areas is to be continued. River improvement work etc. are to be implemented as a measure to prevent or mitigate flood damage.

## **5) Fire**

Inspection tours for forest conservation and maintenance/management of forest roads for fire safety are to be continued. At the same time, municipalities and related organizations etc. will work together to thoroughly conduct educational activities via exercises for prevention of mountain fires.

Also, controlled burning is essential for the purpose of exterminating pest insects and preventing wildfires; therefore, in the implementation thereof, the safety of workers as well as preventing spread of fire will be ensured based on outlines for the teaching of workers, safety measure manuals and other materials.

# **D. Visitor/Tourism Pressures**

## **1) Climbers and Visitors**

Using as a reference the case studies on the development of national parks abroad and materials such as "Managing Tourism at World Heritage Sites: A Practical Manual for World Heritage Site Managers" (published in 2002 by the UNESCO World Heritage Center), the management of climbers and visitors will be carried out based on multiple indicators that include numbers of users (visitors).

Management of climbers and visitors will be unfailingly carried out. Also, measures and policies that encompassing the areas at the foot of the mountain will be implemented while taking note of the upper access routes in order to realize the "desired style of Fujisan ascents".

Also, the ascending routes, rescue stations, and transportation bulldozer routes will be properly maintained in order to ensure the safety of climbers and visitors. Furthermore, the safe and appropriate utilization of the property is promoted through the establishment of the system to provide mountain information and alerts. In addition, information programs and awareness-raising activities are to be conducted in order to facilitate the understanding of climbers and visitors about the Outstanding Universal



Value of the property from the perspectives of both aspects of Fujisan as an “object of worship” and a “source of artistic inspiration”.

## **2) Automobiles**

In order to mitigate the environmental impact of automobiles on the environment of Fujisan and to reduce traffic congestion in the summer season when there are many visitors, the passage of general vehicles is banned for a certain period of time on the Fuji Subaru Line (Yoshidaguchi), the Fujisan Sky Line (Fujinomiyauchi) and the Fuji Azami Line (Subashiriguchi). Together with an investigation on the continuance of these measures and by transforming the methods of transport through a regular shuttle bus service between the parking lots in the surrounding area and those on the fifth stations, efforts will be made to reduce the environmental impact on Fujisan.

## **3) Waste**

The promotion of cleaning activities by relevant government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and volunteers is to be continued. At the same time, establishing rules and manners along with the increasing of conservation-related awareness will be carried out. Also, a system for surveillance on illegal dumping of waste is to be strengthened.

## **4) Human Waste**

In order to response to the large number of climbers and severe climate conditions, those who installed toilets are to maintain the toilets appropriately and renew the facilities as needed. Also, investigations are being done on the treatment methods and management methods for toilets so as to continue proper maintenance and management. Proper maintenance and management will be promoted as well.

## **5) Utility facilities**

When signboards, information boards are installed on the ascending routes above the fifth station, in the mountain area including mountain huts, on the major routes between the mountain foot and the fifth station, the major roads leading to the fifth stations, etc., full consideration shall be given to their location, size, form, and design, based on the “General Guidelines for Signs Used on Fujisan”, which stipulate the policies concerning the designs and locations of the signs from the purposes of ensuring the safety of visitors, promoting the appropriate utilization, and maintaining and developing good landscapes.

Also, in the event that outdoor signboards such as road signs and information boards are to be installed, full consideration shall be given to their location, size, form, and design, based on guidelines and other materials concerning outdoor signboards.

With regard to facilities for the convenience of visitors such as car parks and toilets, the size, location, and design in harmony with the surroundings shall be selected in consideration of the specific conditions of the location and landform as well as convenience.

## **6) Fujisan Conservation Donation (user fee system)**

As funds for carrying out business operations required for the purpose of providing information on the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and for safety measures concerning climbers as well environment conservation at Fujisan, Fujisan Conservation Donation will be continued, wherein the cooperation of climbers aiming for the top of the mountain from fifth station is sought out to promote the sustaining of the sanctity of Fujisan.

## **(2) Places of Worship-ascent and Pilgrimage**

### **A. Fujisan Mountain Area above Umagaeshi, mountaintop worship sites, and ascending routes from the mountain foot to the summit**

#### **Component Part 1. Fujisan Mountain Area**

**Constituent Element 1-1. Mountaintop worship sites**

**Constituent Element 1-2. Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)**

**Constituent Element 1-3. Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)**

**Constituent Element 1-4. Subashiri Ascending Route**

**Constituent Element 1-5. Yoshida Ascending Route**

In light of the historical background of ascending routes that many pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents used, worship-related artificial landforms and facilities that have been left on and along the routes as testimony, stone monuments along the routes, archaeological remains and artifacts that are preserved underground will be strictly preserved. In addition, the course of the ascending routes, the condition of the surface of the paths, and the conditions of their neighboring areas will be maintained in good condition.

As for the ascending routes whose original condition and function have been significantly lost, appropriate restoration and improvement work is to be conducted based on the results of academic research such as academic excavation and historical materials review.

In Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, continuous ascertaining of spots where erosion has taken place and impacts resulting from the acts of climbers will take place via patrols and other means. Also taking place will be maintenance and management that entails such elements as the incorporating appropriate materials and construction methods on maintenance and repair operations.

Also, in going about the installation of artificial structures such as protective walls for falling rocks and other structures required in ensuring the safety of climbers, installation that utilizes materials and methods that mitigate the impact on views will be conducted based on the standard of protecting the historical value of mountain paths and value related to scenic landscapes.

When land diggings are needed for the restoration and installation of buildings and other structures, archaeological excavations are to be conducted as necessary and, if important archaeological remains and artifacts are discovered, efforts will be made for their conservation.

For the repair of mountain huts and rest facilities, consideration to scenic landscapes is to be paid in terms of location, scale, form, color, etc.

With respect to tractor paths and the like, analyses of the extend of impacts on views will take place together with the continuation of discussions and investigations for the purpose of working cooperation between related parties for countermeasures such as that having to do with reducing noise and the introduction of low-emission vehicles alongside effective methods for running vehicles used for freight; this will be done with the aim of lowering impacts on the natural environment and striking a balance with views.

For forests in the Fujisan Mountain Area, appropriate forest improvement work is to be undertaken with consideration given to the scenic landscape of the property. Particularly for afforestation areas, preservation and management are conducted in consideration of the forestry operation including the cycle from planting to cutting.

## **B. Compounds and buildings of Sengen-jinja shrines in the mountain foot area and “Oshi” Lodging Houses**

### **Constituent Element 1-6. Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine**

- Component Part 2. Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine**
- Component Part 3. Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine**
- Component Part 4. Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine**
- Component Part 5. Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine**
- Component Part 6. Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)**
- Component Part 7. Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine**
- Component Part 8. Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine**
- Component Part 9. “Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)**
- Component Part 10. “Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)**

Because the compounds and buildings of Sengen-jinja shrines and the “Oshi” lodging houses are the core representing the historical value of Fujisan worship, the strict preservation and management of the various elements that constitute them are to be ensured.

As for the wooden structures such as shrine buildings, the existing disaster prevention facilities are checked to see if they are operational and periodical fire prevention drills are to be conducted. In addition, the inherent earthquake resistance of wooden structures is fully assessed and the additional reinforcement of appropriate scale is to be made, using appropriate methods, in an effort to strengthen countermeasures against earthquakes.

With regard to the shape of the precincts, vegetation, and Fujisan worship-related structures that exist within the precincts, efforts will be made to maintain their existing condition and, when there is any damage, appropriate restoration and improvement measures will be taken.

In addition, strict control will be put in place to prevent the destruction of archaeological remains and landscape disturbance as a result of the renovation of buildings and other structures. When land excavation is needed, prior archaeological excavation will be conducted as necessary and measures will be taken for the appropriate preservation of archaeological remains and artifacts.

The worship-related artificial landforms and facilities that remain within the precincts and the archaeological remains and artifacts that are preserved underground will be strictly preserved.

With regard to streams that exist in the precincts and have close relation with Fujisan worship, water is supplied from rivers in the surrounding area. For them, the appropriate water quantity is to be maintained through the maintenance of the water intake facilities. Also, with regard to Wakutamaike Pond, a spring in the compound of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, research to study the impact of algae growing in the pond on its water quality is to be conducted and control measures will be taken based on the results.

With regard to the entrance area of shrines, including the approach, the maintenance and management will be conducted in order to maintain the sacred and solemn atmosphere of the shrine compound and efforts will be made to create better environments. Also, full consideration is given to the maintenance of the views toward the summit and ridge lines of Fujisan.

**C. Wind caves, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls that have become spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations**

**Constituent Element 1-7. Lake Saiko**

**Constituent Element 1-8. Lake Shojiko**

**Constituent Element 1-9. Lake Motosuko**

**Component Part 11. Lake Yamanakako**

**Component Part 12. Lake Kawaguchiko**

The five lakes, i.e. Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko, Lake Motosuko, Lake Yamanakako, and Lake Kawaguchiko, are destinations of pilgrimage called “Hakkaimeguri” (a circuit of eight seas) and are collectively referred to as “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes). Their water quality and lake-shore landforms, which are the common elements of the value of the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes), will be maintained appropriately.

Particularly the lake shores are the places of the daily life and livelihoods of local people and at the same time tourist destinations visited by many people. Therefore, the maintenance and management will be conducted in consideration of the safety of tourists, while full regard is paid to the opinions of local people.

With respect to Lake Yamanakako, Lake Kawaguchiko and Lake Saiko (including the above items as well), Yamanashi Prefecture, municipalities and local residents will work together in order to continue carrying out usage methods and landscaping methods for lakeshores and will aim to formulate rules relating thereto. With respect to rules formulated for Lake Shojiko and Lake Motosuko, improvements and other actions to landscapes will be promoted based on the rules.

Also, based on ordinances, Yamanashi prefecture will carry out the ascertaining of trends each fiscal year for each lake in terms of number of powered-vessels which have entered (real numbers/total numbers) and yearlong trends for instances of entry and use compilations of this information as foundational materials for the formulation of rules for each of the lakes.

**Component Part 13. Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond)**

**Component Part 14. Oshino Hakkai springs (Okamaike Pond)**

**Component Part 15. Oshino Hakkai springs (Sokonashiike Pond)**

**Component Part 16. Oshino Hakkai springs (Choshiike Pond)**

**Component Part 17. Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond)**

**Component Part 18. Oshino Hakkai springs (Nigoriike Pond)**

**Component Part 19. Oshino Hakkai springs (Kagamiike Pond)**

**Component Part 20. Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond)**

In order to maintain the quantity and quality of spring water which is the quintessence of Oshino Hakkai springs appropriately, the methods for improvement in terms of drainage, water intake, etc. are to be set forth for the settlements and shops located close to them in the Oshino Village Landscape Plan. In addition, the Oshino Village Landscape Plan will set forth measures to improve the immediate surrounding environment with a view to securing the views from springs toward Fujisan.

Furthermore, since Oshino Hakkai springs are the source of water supply essential to the life of local people and at the same time the places where stone monuments remain showing that they were places for religious practices in association with Fujisan worship, efforts will be made to maintain and preserve their surrounding environments, too.

**Component Part 21. Funatsu lava tree molds****Component Part 22. Yoshida lava tree molds**

Lava tree molds are pilgrimage destinations for Fuji-ko adherents and are precious as distinctive natural features that represent Fujisan worship. Therefore, efforts will be made to maintain and manage their landforms. In addition, efforts will be made to maintain and manage the man-made structures that were added for religious purposes in terms of location, form, and characteristics.

On the other hand, it is possible to enter some lava tree molds within the area of the Funatsu lava tree molds and the Yoshida lava tree molds and it is of significant importance that many people can visit these places not only for religious reasons but also for a variety of purposes including nature education and tourism. Therefore, efforts will be made to strike a balance between the maintenance and management of landforms and the visitors' safety.

**Component Part 23. Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki**

Within the compound of the Hitoana Sengen-jinja Shrine, there exist many features that are related to Fujisan worship such as monuments, pagodas, and a wind cave. Efforts will be made to maintain their locations, forms, and characteristics. If there is any damage due to aging, repair work will be conducted in full consideration of their locations, forms, and designs, based on the results of academic research including archaeological excavation. With respect to the pagodas in particular, surveys that include the still-unresolved portions will be carried out for the subsequent implementation of conservation measures since there is quite severe damage present resulting from earthquakes and other phenomena as well as wear and tear due to age-related degradation.

In addition, appropriate preservation and management will be conducted for the forested mountain area existing aboveground at the end of the wind cave from the perspective of maintaining the wind cave.

**Component Part 24. Shiraito no Taki waterfalls**

Shiraito no Taki waterfalls are an important place for cold water ablutions for Fuji-ko adherents and also renowned as an excellent scenic spot. Therefore, efforts will be made to maintain and manage the shape of the steep bedrock and the quality and quantity of the flowing water in order to maintain and manage the scenic landscape of the sacred and graceful waterfalls in unity with the forest on the bedrock.

Regarding the erosion of the bedrock landform by the water of the waterfalls, no interventions are taken with the natural process in principle; however, monitoring will be made on the degree of erosion and the necessity and timing of protection measures will be considered. In addition, as for the surrounding environment, measures will be taken, including visual harmonization of the several shops and rest facilities that exist on both sides of the approach to the waterfalls and their removal and relocation, if necessary.

During the Investigation Panel for the Promotion of Elimination of Utility Poles in the Surrounding Areas of Fujisan held in 2014 with respect to power poles and power lines which inhibit the visual ranges of views [at Fujisan], Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City and power line administrators organized a working policy for the elimination of utility poles within the vicinity areas of the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls; with this, efforts geared to the removal of power poles and power lines will be promoted.

**Component Part 25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove**

The Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove is an aesthetic landscape wherein one can get a glimpse of Fujisan united with the great scenic landscape consisting of white sand and great pines. This area is also comprised of sandy beaches, pine forests and shrines and exists as a significant sacred ground located at the western edge of the sacred area of faith of Fujisan.

With respect to sand beaches, Shizuoka Prefecture will replace breakwater (which have been pointed out as a problem in terms of landscapes by the manager of the coast) with L-type wing dams (which are designed in consideration of scenery). In terms of other related efforts, there is also a plan to provide maintenance and restoration of sandy beaches through the continuation of increasing the volume of shore reclamation (the artificial supply of sand), the future aim of which is a coastline where sandy beaches are maintained without relying on structures.

With respect to pine groves that include the "Feather Robe" pine tree, pesticides will be injected into the trunks of the pine trees as a measure against pine tree death caused by insects. Continuous initiatives such as the spraying of pesticides will also be carried out within the entirety of the pine-covered area. Moreover, in the future the aim will be to safeguard the pine groves without reliance on chemicals to the greatest extent possible, with comprehensive pine grove conservation measures being carried out such as the creation of environments that constitute suitable growing environments for pine trees.



With respect to Miho-jinja Shrine, inspections on the working status of fire prevention facilities and periodic fire prevention drills will be carried out along with appropriate restoration and maintenance in the event that relevant structures or other elements have been subject to damage. In addition, strict control will be put in place to prevent the destruction of archaeological remains and landscape disturbance as a result of the renovation of buildings and other structures. When land excavation is needed, prior archaeological excavation will be conducted as necessary and measures will be taken for the appropriate preservation of archaeological remains and artifacts.

Moreover, Shizuoka City, in an effort to convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove to visitors, established a guidance facilities called Mihonavi (Hagoromo Information Center) in December of 2013 and also decided to construct in 2018 the Mihonomatsubara Visitor Center (tentative name) based on the Mihonomatsubara Conservation and Utilization Plan formulated in 2014.

### **(3) Viewpoints and Views**

#### **(a) The northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass)**

##### **(i) Viewpoints**

The northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass) is the viewpoint commanding an extraordinary view of Fujisan with its skirts unfolding up to the lake shore of Lake Motosuko. Only a minimum level of the intervention for the viewpoint will be made.

##### **(ii) Views**

The photograph titled “Kohan no Haru” (Lakeside Spring), taken by Okada Koyo from the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass) in 1935, was used as the design on the 5,000-yen bank note and the 1,000-yen bank note of Japan in 1984 and in 2004, respectively. The view of Lake Motosuko and Fujisan has been maintained almost as it was captured in the photo. In order to continue to maintain the view in this good condition, the maintenance and conservation of the landform and vegetation will be continued together with the control of the factors that disturb the view.

#### **(b) Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove**

##### **(i) Viewpoints**

As the green pine tree grove on the white sand beach to be depicted in the typical composition of paintings of Fujisan as its foreground feature, it became the viewpoints and stages for famous artworks. Efforts will be made to maintain the excellent view toward Fujisan, to nurture pine trees, and to maintain the sand beach landform.

With respect to the maintenance and management of the topography of the sandy beach coastlines, the aim will be coastlines that are in the future maintained without reliance on structures. Until that time, the breakwater facilities will be replaced (which have been pointed out as a problem in terms of landscapes by the manager of the coast) with L-type wing dams (which are designed in consideration of scenery), with the maintenance and restoration of sandy beaches taking place via the implementation of continuous accommodating management based on evaluations and improvements subsequent to the increasing of shore reclamation volumes which entail the artificial supply of sand. Moreover, in the event of damage caused to coastal protection facilities, minimum requirement in terms of restorative repairs will be carried out with sufficient consideration paid to the appearance.

With respect to the preservation of pine groves, creating systems and personnel that protect and harness pine groves, growing environment improvements, as well as countermeasures with respect to early minute damage from pine wilt disease and other elements will be implemented. At the same time, for various changes in the environments surrounding the growing of pine trees and for abnormalities with respect to pine trees, countermeasures will be executed which incorporate the very latest scientific and technical knowledge with subsequent accommodating management leading to evaluations, improvements and the like being carried out.

Moreover, the Miho-komagoe prefectural road (the main road used to access the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove) exists on the outside of the buffer zone and component parts. However, since the scenic view of Fujisan is obstructed by utility poles and power lines along the road, the city will implement measures such as removal of overhead power lines in the short term, and in the long and medium term will remove utility poles in tandem with the widening of the road.

##### **(ii) Views**

The view of Fujisan from the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, in which the skirts of the mountain spread out to cover a wide area of Fuji City and unite with the sea surface in a scenic landscape, has been maintained almost as it was depicted in Ukiyo-e of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Already, local businesses, local people, and local governments have been making concerted efforts to safeguard the desirable views of Fujisan, including the promotion of the removal of stacks in the industrial area on the coast of Suruga Bay. Continuous efforts will be made into the future in order to maintain the excellent view through measures for the maintenance and conservation of landforms and vegetation, the control of visually disturbing factors, and the development of desirable landscapes.

### **3. Conservation Based on Laws, Regulations, etc.**

The protection and management of the component parts and their constituent elements which constitute Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan shown in chapter 2 is ensured by regulation method based on more than 1 law within the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law, and the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests, which are shown in Table 10. The brief overview and application of each law is shown in Table 10 and the outline of permission etc. in the law is shown in Table 11.

In addition, the details of the handling of the alterations to the existing state of the component parts and their constituent elements are shown in the individual plans that have been prepared in close relation with the laws and regulations given in Table 10 (contained in Attached Document 1 of this plan).

The extent of the legal protection under the laws that apply to the individual component parts and constituent elements are shown in Table 14 and Figures 52 to 123 in Chapter 6.

The plan of concrete actions for the preservation and management of the individual component parts and constituent elements are shown in the list of planned projects in Chapter 9.

#### **(1) Laws and Plans for the Implementation of the Preservation and Management of “Places of Worship-ascent and Pilgrimage”**

The "places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage" based on the aspect of Fujisan as an "object of worship" contain 3 categories of the component parts and constituent elements: (a) the Fujisan Mountain Area above Umagaeshi, mountaintop worship sites, and ascending routes from the mountain foot to the mountaintop; (b) the compounds and buildings of Shinto shrines at the mountain foot and "Oshi" lodging houses; and (c) spiritual spots and destinations of pilgrimage such as a wind cave, lave tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls. They are designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties as Important Cultural Properties, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, a Historic Site, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments for the purpose of ensuring their protection and management. To be specific, for the individual component parts and constituent elements designated as Cultural Properties, owners or local governments etc. that are designated as Custodial Bodies under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties are implementing the preservation and management properly in accordance with the respective preservation and management plans that were prepared by local governments (refer to Attached Document 1 of this plan).

On the other hand, with regard to the natural environments and forests that constitute the basis of the cultural value of the individual component parts and constituent elements, proper protection and management have been ensured either through designation as a Special Protection Zone or a Special Zone of a National Park under the Natural Parks Law or as a National Forest that is managed directly by the national government as a national property. To be specific, for the National Park, the Ministry of the Environment has prepared the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan District) Park Plan and the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park Fujisan District Management Plan under the Natural Parks Law (refer to Attached Document 1 of this plan); for National Forests, the Forestry Agency has prepared the Fuji Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan and the Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan under the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests and are implementing the protection and management properly [refer to Attached Document 1 of this plan].

#### **(2) Laws and Plans for the Implementation of the Preservation and Management of “Viewpoints and Views”**

##### **(i) The northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass)**

The wide area from the Fujisan Mountain Area to Lake Motosuko and its northwestern shore (Nakanokura Pass), which constitutes the "viewpoints and views" based on the aspect of Fujisan as a "source of artistic inspiration", are protected as at least one of the following for the purpose of ensuring their protection and management: a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Historic Site, a Place of Scenic Beauty, and a Natural Monument under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties; Special Protection Zone or Special Zone of a National Park under the Natural Parks Law; and National Forest under the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests.

To be specific, for the individual component parts and constituent elements designated as Cultural Properties, owners or local governments etc. that are designated as Custodial Bodies under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties are implementing the protection and management of viewpoints and views properly in accordance with the respective preservation and management plans that were prepared by local governments.

Also with regard to the National Park, the Ministry of the Environment has prepared the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan District) Park Plan and the Fujisan District Management Plan under the Natural Parks Law and with regard to the National Forests, the Forestry Agency has prepared the Fuji Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan and they are implementing the protection and management of viewpoints and views properly.

## (ii) Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

The Fujisan Mountain Area and the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, which constitute the "viewpoints and views" based on the aspect of Fujisan as a "source of artistic inspiration", are designated as at least one of the following for the purpose of ensuring their protection and management: Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Historic Site, and a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties; Special Protection Zone or Special Zone of a National Park under the Natural Parks Law; and National Forest under the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests.

Among them, for the individual component parts designated as Cultural Properties, owners or local governments etc. that are designated as Custodial Bodies under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties are implementing the protection and management of viewpoints and views properly in accordance with the respective preservation and management plans that were prepared by local governments.

Also with regard to the National Park, the Ministry of the Environment has prepared the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan District) Park Plan and the Fujisan District Management Plan under the Natural Parks Law and with regard to the National Forests, the Forestry Agency has prepared the Fuji Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan and they are implementing the protection and management of viewpoints and views properly.

Table 10 Summary of laws and regulations that apply to the component parts and constituent elements

Law	Purpose	Summary	Relevant component parts
Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	<p>This law aims to preserve and utilize cultural properties, so that the culture of the Japanese people may be furthered and a contribution be made to the evolution of world culture.</p> <p>The Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is to be protected through legal designations of the Fujisan Mountain Area, mountaintop worship sites, ascending routes from the mountain foot to the summit, the compounds and buildings of Sengen-jinja shrines at the mountain foot, "Oshi" lodging houses, and spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as a wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls -- based on the aspect as an "object of worship" -- and the viewpoints and views of the Fujisan Mountain Area -- based on the aspect as a "source of artistic inspiration" --</p>	<p>The law stipulates the acts that require prior permission or consent for the purposes of preserving and utilizing cultural properties.</p> <p>For the specific acts that require prior permission or consent, refer to Table 11.</p> <p>With respect to individual component parts, constituent elements, and the specific features contained therein that are designated as cultural properties such as Important Cultural Properties, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, a Historic Site, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments, local governments prepare preservation and management plans and set out the principles and methods of preservation and management as well as the standards for the handling of acts that alter the existing state or affect conservation (hereinafter referred to as "alternations to the existing state etc." in the table), taking into</p>	<p>1 Fujisan Mountain Area (part)</p> <p>1-1 Mountaintop worship sites</p> <p>1-2 Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)</p> <p>1-3 Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)</p> <p>1-4 Subashiri Ascending Route</p> <p>1-5 Yoshida Ascending Route</p> <p>1-6 Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine</p> <p>1-7 Lake Saiko</p> <p>1-8 Lake Shojiko</p> <p>1-9 Lake Motosuko</p> <p>2 Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine</p> <p>3 Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine</p> <p>4 Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine</p>

Law	Purpose	Summary	Relevant component parts
	as Important Cultural Properties, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, a Historic Site, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments.	consideration the location, form, and character of individual cultural properties.  Details of the individual plans are provided in Attached Document 1.	5 Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine 6 Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine 7 Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine 8 Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine 9 "Oshi" Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family) 10 "Oshi" Lodging House (House of the Osano Family) 11 Lake Yamanakako 12 Lake Kawaguchiko 13 through 20 Oshino Hakkai springs 21 Funatsu lava tree molds 22 Yoshida lava tree molds 23 Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki 24 Shiraito no Taki waterfalls 25 Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove
Natural Parks Law	This law aims to protect the areas of natural scenic beauty and also, through the promoted utilization thereof, contribute to the health, recreation, and education of the people as well as to biodiversity. The Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is to be protected through legal designations of the Fujisan Mountain Area, mountaintop worship sites, ascending routes from the mountain foot to the summit, some of the compounds of some Sengen-jinja shrines at the mountain foot, and spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as lava tree molds, lakes, and waterfalls -- based on the aspect as an "object of worship" -- and the viewpoints and views of the Fujisan Mountain Area based on the aspect as a "source of artistic inspiration" as a Special Protection Zone or a Special Zone of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park.	The law stipulates the acts that require prior permission or consultation for the purposes of the protection and appropriate utilization of national parks. For specific acts that require prior permission or consultation, refer to Table 11. With regard to the areas of the national park that are included in the component parts, the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan District) Park Plan has been prepared. Based on this park plan, the types and arrangements of facilities, the differentiated levels of regulation, and other necessary matters within the national park are set out. In addition, the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park Fujisan District Management Plan has been prepared, based on which the policies for the protection and utilization of scenic beauty and landscapes within the national park are set out. Details of the individual plans are provided in Attached Document 1.	1 Fujisan Mountain Area (part) 1-1 Mountaintop worship sites 1-2 Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route) 1-3 Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route) 1-4 Subashiri Ascending Route 1-5 Yoshida Ascending Route 1-6 Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine 1-7 Lake Saiko 1-8 Lake Shojiko 1-9 Lake Motosuko 7 Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine 8 Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine 11 Lake Yamanakako 12 Lake Kawaguchiko 21 Funatsu lava tree molds



Law	Purpose	Summary	Relevant component parts
			22 Yoshida lava tree molds 24 Shiraito no Taki waterfalls
Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests	<p>This law aims to ensure the implementation of the appropriate and efficient administration and management of National Forests by clarifying administration and management plans.</p> <p>The Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is to be protected through the protection of the Fujisan Mountain Area and ascending routes from the mountain foot to the summit -- based on the aspect as an “object of worship” -- and the views of the Fujisan Mountain Area based on the aspect as a “source of artistic inspiration” as part of the National Forests and through appropriate forest administration and management based on the basic plan concerning the administration and management of National Forests.</p>	<p>This law stipulates basic plans concerning the administration and management of National Forests (administration and management basic plans) for the purposes of the appropriate administration and management of National Forests.</p> <p>In addition, in accordance with the administration and management basic plan, plans concerning the administration and management of National Forests for individual forest planning areas (“regional administration and management plans”) are prepared.</p> <p>With regard to the areas of National Forests that are included in the component parts, regional administration and management plans for the Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area and the Fuji Forest Planning Area have been prepared and accordingly the management such as appropriate maintenance of afforestation areas is conducted.</p> <p>The items to be specified by individual plans are provided in Table 11 and details of the individual plans are provided in Attached Document 1.</p>	<p>1 Fujisan Mountain Area (part)</p> <p>1-2 Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)</p> <p>1-3 Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)</p> <p>1-4 Subashiri Ascending Route</p> <p>1-5 Yoshida Ascending Route</p>

Table 11 Summary of the legal requirements etc. of the laws that apply to the component parts and constituent elements

Laws	Designation / zone		Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	Important Cultural Property		Prior permission or consent of the Commissioner of Agency for Cultural Affairs (part of the clerical work concerning the authority of the Commissioner of Agency for Cultural Affairs to give permission and agreement is transferred to the prefectural and municipal boards of education)	Acts that alter the existing state or affect conservation (hereinafter referred to as “alterations to the existing state etc.” in the table) require prior permission or consent.	Imprisonment with/without labor and/or fine
	Special Place of Scenic Beauty				
	Special Natural Monument				
	Historic Site				
	Place of Scenic Beauty				
	Natural Monument				
Natural Parks Law	National Park Special Zone	Special Protection Zone	Prior permission of or consultation with the Minister of the Environment	Construction, reconstruction, or extension of structures, cutting of trees and bamboo, mining of minerals, soil, and stone, acts that cause increase or decrease of water level or quantity of rivers, lakes, etc., discharge of wastewater etc. to the lakes etc. designated by the Minister of the Environment, installation of advertisements, land reclamation from water, alterations to the land configuration, change of the color of structures, entry to the areas designated by the Minister of the Environment, acts that damage trees and bamboo, planting of trees and bamboo, release of animals, accumulation and storage of materials in the open air, use of fire, collecting or damaging of plants other than trees and bamboo, planting or sowing the seeds of plants other than trees and bamboo, capture and killing of animals, use of horses, vehicles, or power-driven vessels in areas other than roads, landing of airplanes, etc. require prior permission or consultation.	Imprisonment with labor and/or fine
Natural Parks Law	National Park Special Zone	Class I Special Zone	Prior permission of or consultation with the Minister of the Environment or the Governors of the two prefectures	Construction, reconstruction, or extension of structures, cutting of trees and bamboo, acts that damage trees and bamboo in the areas designated by the Minister of the Environment, mining of minerals, soil, and stone, acts that cause increase or decrease of water level or quantity of rivers, lakes, etc., discharge of wastewater etc. to the lakes etc. designated by the Minister of the Environment, installation of advertisements, accumulation and storage of materials designated by the Minister of the Environment, land reclamation from water, alterations to the land configuration, collection of plants designated by the Minister of the Environment, planting and sowing seeds of plants designated by the Minister of the Environment,	
		Class II Special Zone			

Laws	Designation / zone		Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
		Class III Special Zone		capture and killing of animals designated by the Minister of the Environment, release of animals designated by the Minister of the Environment, change of the color of structures, entry into the areas designated by the Minister of the Environment, use of horses, vehicles, or power-driven vessels in areas designated by the Minister of the Environment, etc. require prior permission or consultation.	
Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests	National Forest		<p>The administration and management basic plan established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the regional administration and management plans established by the directors of regional forest offices provide the basic policies for administration and management and basic matters related to the implementation of major projects.</p> <p>Regional administration and management plans stipulate the quantitative limits to the cutting of trees, regeneration, conservation forests, and forest roads to be constructed or improved for the implementation of appropriate administration and management of forests in due consideration of the public functions such as national land conservation and natural environment conservation.</p>		-

## Chapter 6. Integral Conservation of the Surrounding Environment

In order to ensure the protection of the total area of the properties which make up the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, the property and the surrounding environment should be protected in an integrated manner as explained in the second basic policy in Chapter 4.

Based on the basic policy mentioned above, this chapter sets forth the direction for the conservation of the property and the surrounding environment in an integrated manner, the specific methods for conservation, the measures to resolve issues, the laws, systems and the various plans which are needed to ensure the implementation of such protection measures.

### 1. Direction

#### (1) Conservation of the Surrounding Environment Based on Zoning

Land use in some of the areas surrounding the property of Outstanding Universal Value could have negative effects on the physical or landscape features of the property. Such areas will be identified and designated as buffer zones.

In addition, management zones where local governments and other relevant agencies make voluntary conservation efforts will also be created adjacent to the buffer zones by taking into account the land use situation of the area.

#### (2) Buffer Zone

The foothill area of Fujisan (including the mountain skirts) is a place of the lives and industries of the local people, as well as one of the most major tourist and recreation sites in Japan. In order to be able to maintain good scenic views at each of the areas at the foot of Fujisan while keeping in mind the history of the aforementioned utilization of land, the management method based on the concept “a cultural landscape” shall be reflected and the methods of harmonious resolution of issues that entail contradiction between maintaining Outstanding Universal Value and meeting societal requests on tourism and recreation shall be conveyed.

This section does not discuss the methods used to resolve any issues found both in the property and in the surrounding environment, which were identified in Chapter 3 (i.e. issues related to environmental changes, natural disasters, visitors and tourism). The following focuses on the methods used to resolve issues related to the development of private and public facilities in the buffer zones.

In order to solve the problems in the buffer zones and to implement the measures for appropriately conserving it, the buffer zone will be conserved by appropriately enforcing the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law and the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests. Also, various plans formulated in line with these laws will be appropriately implemented. In addition, other laws including the Landscapes Act and the City Planning Act as well as ordinances established by Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture etc. will be appropriately enforced.

These kinds of measures shall be carried out under the proactive involvement of local communities with sufficient attention being paid to ensuring the formation of agreements with a wide variety of agents.

Through this process, the parties involved will evoke public opinion with respect to the conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and foster the development of society as a whole and at the same time promote understanding towards societal responsibility held by each of the business operators involved.

#### (3) Management Zone

The following explains issues related to the management zones as part of the issues related to the environment surrounding the property which were identified in Chapter 3. In particular, it explains the methods used to resolve issues related to development activities and conservation methods regarding the maneuver fields, etc.

The management zones contain areas which need to be appropriately conserved by applying the laws and regulations including the Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance and the Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance. The management zones also contain areas including the maneuver fields, etc. that are being appropriately managed by the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, as well as local residents' groups which have a long history of managing these areas. These local groups include: the Fujiyoshida City and Two Other Villages Organization for the Protection of the Prefectural Estates Given by the Imperial Family; the Higashifuji Commonage Association; other relevant commonage associations; property wards and corporations that are the owners of the land.



## 2. Methods

### (1) Buffer Zone

#### (i) Delineation of the buffer zone

The boundaries of the buffer zone were defined as the area in which negative physical or visual impacts can be anticipated on the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan deriving from the dual aspects of "places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage" as an "object of worship" and of "viewpoints and views" as a "source of artistic inspiration" in consideration of the following 5 points:

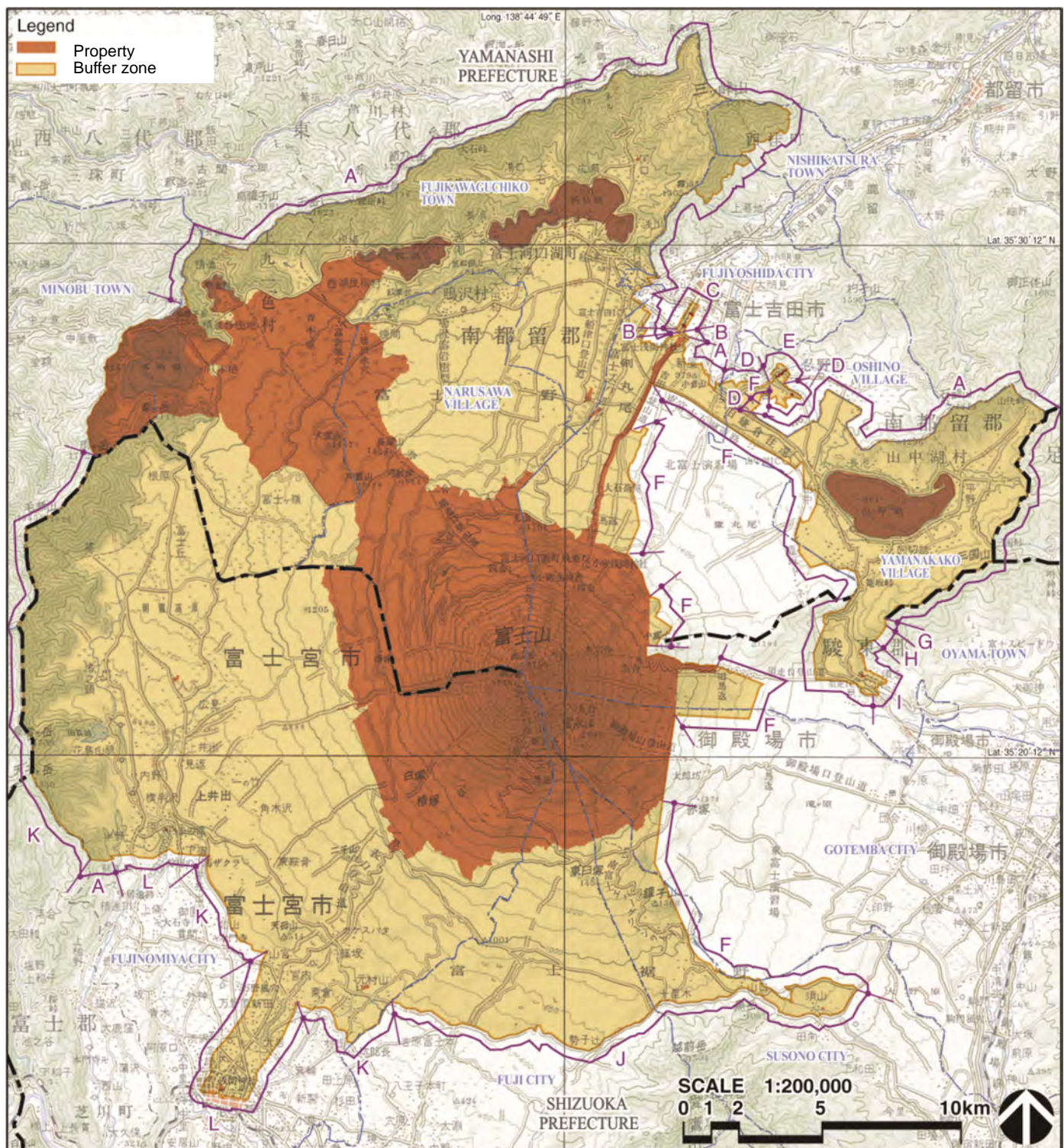
- (a) To maintain the unity, with Fujisan at the center, of a group of component parts and constituent elements such as the compounds and buildings of Sengen-jinja shrines at the mountain foot, "Oshi" lodging houses, and spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as lakes;
- (b) To cover a wide area of the southern mountain foot area for the conservation of the view of Fujisan from the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove;
- (c) To maintain the landforms, vegetations, and water veins that are appropriate for "places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage" and "viewpoints and views" in the immediate vicinities of the individual component parts and constituent elements and also to ensure the good views from within the individual component parts to outside;
- (d) To cover the compounds of Shinto shrines other than component parts and the areas of the distribution of the "sites known to contain Buried Cultural Properties"<sup>1</sup> under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties that are related to Fujisan worship; and
- (e) To adopt the boundaries that can be easily recognized as such: for example, boundaries of land uses such as urban areas and roads, administrative boundaries, boundaries based on individual laws and regulations, the locations of landforms and objects such as roads.

The extent of the buffer zone that has been defined in consideration of the above is shown in Figures 50 and 51.

No buffer zone is set up to the northwest of Lake Motosuko (Constituent Element 1-9) and the east of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1), since no impact on the view from within the property area is foreseeable. For the former, control measures under the Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance are in place (refer to Tables 14 and 15) and it is extremely difficult to conduct land development or construction work that would involve the cutting of the ridge line of a significant scale on the steep slope on the other side of the ridge line. Therefore, there is no possibility of negative impact on the landscape that constitutes the backdrop of the views of the shores of Lake Motosuko from viewpoints that are distributed widely within the Fujisan Mountain Area, including the shore of Lake Motosuko and the summit of Fujisan. For the latter, in light of the existing land uses of the neighboring areas as maneuver fields (refer to pages 204 and 205), no negative impacts of development or urban infrastructure on the landscape are foreseeable.

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<sup>1</sup> Sites known to contain Buried Cultural Properties: Article 92 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties stipulates the "Buried Cultural Properties" and Article 93 of the same law stipulates the sites known to contain Buried Cultural Properties. The existence of such site is officially recognized through the public announcement by Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture.



#### Types of buffer zone boundary delineation

A	Boundary of National Park	G	Mountain path including path plane
B	Road (National Road 138) including road plane	H	Ridge line
C	Boundary of Conservation Area under Fujiyoshida City Fuji-san World Cultural Heritage Nomination Ordinance	I	Town path including path plane
D	Boundary of Scenic Zone under Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance	J	Road (National Road 469) excluding road plane
E	Boundary of Landscape Development Priority Area under Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance	K	Boundary of Conservation Area under Fujinomiya City Landscape Ordinance
F	Boundary of Maneuver field	L	Boundary of regulation area under Shizuoka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance

key plan

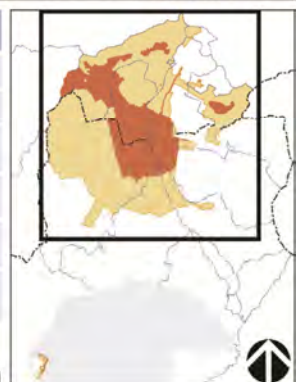


Figure 50 Buffer zone boundary delineation 1



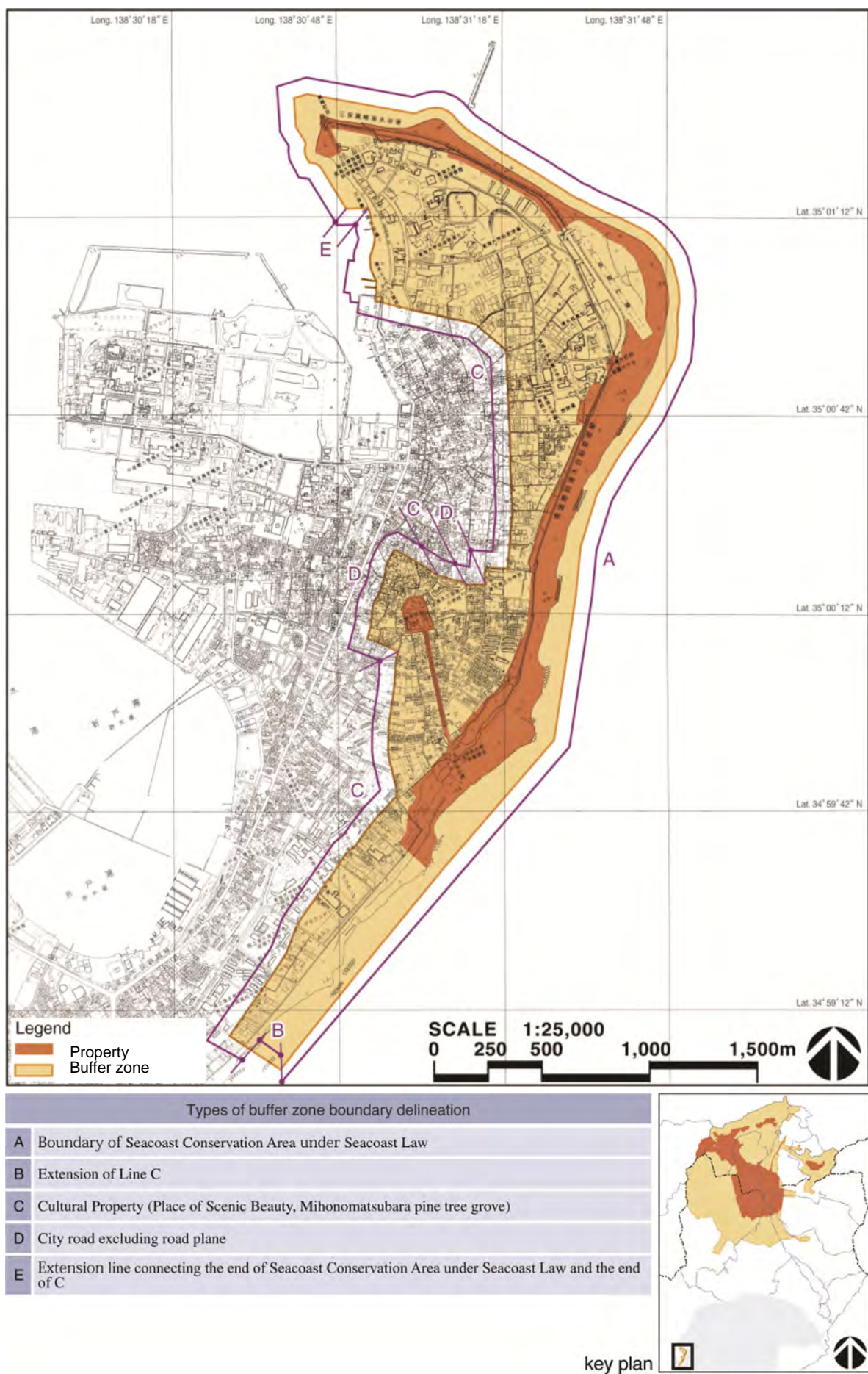


Figure 51 Buffer zone boundary delineation 2

## **(ii) Conservation measures**

The conservation from the perspectives of development and urban infrastructure that need special attention in the buffer zone is described below. The conservation measures that are the same as or common to those for the property from the perspectives of environmental changes, natural disasters, and visitors/tourism are shown in pages 83 to 88 and is not repeated in this section.

While paying sufficient attention to the fact that buffer zones are areas which convey the history of utilization of the land at the mountain foots around Fujisan, the guidance and formation of desirable scenery in the buffer zones which reflects the management methods carried out for “a cultural landscape” shall be carried out so as to be able to maintain good scenic views of Fujisan seen from the various areas at the foot of the mountain.

With regard to the urban infrastructure installation projects such as road construction projects, their routing, design, construction method, etc. will be discussed in full consideration of avoiding the negative impact on the component parts and constituent elements as “places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage” and “viewpoints and views”, while due consideration is also given to the improvement of roadside landscape, the alleviation of traffic problems, etc.

In addition, in parallel with road construction projects, the removal of electric poles and the underground installation of electric wires will be promoted, together with the improvement of road facilities, signs, etc. in a manner that full consideration is given to the scenic landscape of the property.

Furthermore, with regard to the construction of tourist facilities such as hotels and factories in the existing industry parks, consideration is given to landscape, for instance, by complying with the standards for height, size, etc., which are stipulated in the laws, regulations, etc., in order not to make negative impact on the property.

Moreover, in terms of buildings constructed within area that present comparatively loose conduct regulations among privately held pieces of land, and in terms of the size (scale) and location of workpieces that fall beyond the control of conduct in the currently in-effect laws and regulations, the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture and municipalities are working in tandem to review the various administrative processes from a regulatory standpoint. In concrete terms, effective and multilayered enforcement of administrative procedures at each stage shall be enforced for (1) notification of acts, (2) prior discussions, (3) public hearings and (4) deliberation and other council based on the expert advice of councils etc. comprised of academic experts and others. Through this, the effects of regulation of development shall be promoted from the aspects of early ascertaining of potential developmental pressure, adjustments aimed at consent building and monitoring, among others.

## **(iii) Conservation based on laws, regulations, etc.**

In the case that measures are to be taken within the buffer zone to address specific problems or to provide proper conservation, the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law, the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests, the Landscape Act (and landscape plans and landscape ordinances under the said law established by the local government), Outdoor Advertisement Act (and outdoor advertising materials ordinances under the said law established by the local government), the City Planning Law, the Seacoast Law, and the Voluntary ordinances of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities are applied and enforced appropriately.

The summary of the laws and regulations that apply to the buffer zone is given in Table 12 and the summary of the legal requirements such as those of prior permission is given in Table 13, respectively.

Also, the individual plans related to the buffer zone that have been prepared in close relationship with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law, the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests and the details of the handling of alterations to the existing state etc. within the buffer zone under the applicable laws are given in Attached Document 1 of this plan. The permission criteria under other laws and regulations are given in Attached Document 2 of this plan.

The extent of the legal protection under the individual laws and regulations that apply to the component parts and constituent elements and the buffer zone is shown in Figures 52 to 101.

The plan of concrete actions for conservation in the buffer zone is shown in the list of planned projects in Chapter 9.



Table 12 Summary of laws and regulations that apply to the buffer zone

Law	Purpose	Summary
The Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	<p>This law aims to preserve and utilize cultural properties, so that the culture of the Japanese people may be furthered and a contribution be made to the evolution of world culture.</p> <p>The landscapes and environments of the buffer zone are to be conserved through the inclusion of parts of the surrounding environments of the Fujisan Mountain Area, mountaintop worship sites, ascending routes from the mountain foot to the summit, the compounds of Sengen-jinja shrines, and spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls -- based on the aspect as an “object of worship” --</p> <p>-- and viewpoints and views of the Fujisan Mountain Area -- based on the aspect as a “source of artistic inspiration -- in the areas designated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Special Natural Monuments, a Historic Site, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments.</p>	<p>The law stipulates the acts that require prior permission or consent for the purposes of preserving and utilizing cultural properties.</p> <p>For the specific acts that require prior permission etc., refer to Table 13.</p> <p>With respect to the cultural properties within the buffer zone that are designated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, a Historic Site, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments, local governments prepare each preservation and management plan and set out the principles and methods of preservation and management as well as the standards for the handling of alternations to the existing state etc., taking into consideration the location, form, and character of individual cultural properties.</p>
Natural Parks Law	<p>This law aims to protect the areas of natural scenic beauty and also, through the promoted utilization thereof, contribute to the health, recreation, and education of the people as well as to biodiversity.</p> <p>The landscapes and environments of the buffer zone are to be conserved through the legal designation of parts of the surrounding environments of the Fujisan Mountain Area, mountaintop worship sites, ascending routes from the mountain foot to the summit, some of the compounds of some Sengen-jinja shrines, and spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls -- based on the aspect as an “object of worship” --</p> <p>-- and viewpoints and views of the Fujisan Mountain Area -- based on the aspect as a “source of artistic inspiration -- as Special Protection Zone, Protection Zone or Ordinary Zone of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park.</p>	<p>The law stipulates the acts that require prior permission, notification, or consultation for the purposes of the protection and appropriate utilization of national parks.</p> <p>For specific acts that require prior permission, notification, or consultation, refer to Table 13.</p> <p>With regard to the areas of the national park that are included in the buffer zone, the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan District) Park Plan has been prepared. Based on this park plan, the types and arrangements of facilities, the level of regulation within the national park, and other necessary matters are set out.</p> <p>In addition, the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park Fujisan District Management Plan has been prepared, based on which the policies for the protection and utilization of scenic beauty and landscapes within the national park are set out.</p> <p>Details of the individual plans are provided in Attached Document 1.</p>
Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests	<p>This law aims to ensure the implementation of appropriate and efficient administration and management of National Forests by clarifying administration and management plans.</p> <p>The landscapes and environments of the buffer zone are to be conserved through the national government’s appropriate administration and management of parts of the surrounding environments of the Fujisan Mountain Area, mountaintop worship sites, and ascending routes from the mountain foot to the summit -- based on the aspect as an “object of worship” --</p> <p>-- and views of the Fujisan Mountain Area -- based on the aspect as a “source of artistic inspiration” -- as National Forests.</p>	<p>This law stipulates basic plans concerning the administration and management of National Forests (administration and management basic plans) for the purposes of the appropriate administration and management of National Forests.</p> <p>In addition, in accordance with the administration and management basic plan, plans concerning the administration and management of National Forests for individual forest planning areas (“regional administration and management plans”) are prepared.</p> <p>With regard to the areas of National Forests that are included in the buffer zone in question, regional administration and management plans for the Fuji Forest Planning Area have been prepared and accordingly the management such as appropriate maintenance of artificial forests is conducted.</p> <p>The items to be specified by individual plans are provided in Table 13 and details of the individual plans are provided in Attached Document 1</p>
Landscape Act (local governments’ landscape ordinances and landscape plans)	<p>This aims to promote the conservation and improvement of excellent landscapes in Oshino Village, Yamanakako Village, Fujinomiya City, Fuji City, and Shizuoka City.</p> <p>The landscapes and environments of the buffer zone are to be conserved based on the landscape ordinances through the inclusion of parts of the surrounding environments of the compounds of Sengen-jinja shrines and spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as lakes and springs -- based on the aspect as an “object of</p>	<p>Acts that require prior notification to relevant cities and villages and the standards for landscape development etc. that should be met are set out for the purposes of the conservation and development of excellent landscapes in respective cities and villages.</p> <p>The acts that require prior notification are provided in Table 13 and the details of landscape development standards are given in Attached Document 2</p>

Law	Purpose	Summery
	worship” -- and viewpoints and views of the Fujisan Mountain Area – based on the aspect as a “source of artistic inspiration -- in landscape planning areas of individual landscape plans of respective municipalities.	
Outdoor Advertisement Act (and outdoor advertising regulations stipulated by the local governments on the basis of the same law)	The goal is to form good scenery or to maintain scenic beauty already present. With respect to the surrounding environments of component parts such as those in the Fujisan Mountain Area deemed as such based on the aspect of being an “object of worship”, conservation of scenery and environments for buffer zones is ensured based on the Outdoor Advertisement Act.	In order to go about forming good scenery or maintaining scenic beauty already present, the authorization standards etc. for the installation of properties which will be subject to outdoor advertisement display or posting of outdoor advertisements have been stipulated.
Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance (based on the City Planning Act)	This ordinance aims to maintain the scenic beauty in the city. The landscapes and environments of the buffer zone are to be conserved through the designation of the surrounding environment of a spring (Component Part 13. Oshino Hakkai (Deguchiike Pond)) that became a spiritual spot and a pilgrimage destination – based on the aspect as an “object of worship” – as an Oshino Scenic Zone under Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance based on the City Planning Act.	Acts that require prior permission or consultation and the criteria for permission are set out for the purposes of maintaining the scenic beauty in the city.  The acts that require prior permission or consultation are provided in Table 13 and the details of permission criteria are given in Attached Document 2

Law	Purpose	Summary
City Planning Act	<p>This law aims to promote the sound development and orderly improvement of cities.</p> <p>Most of the surrounding environments of the compounds of Sengen-jinja shrines (Component Part 5. Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine and Component Part 6. Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine) -- based on the aspect as an “object of worship” -- are the Urbanization Control Area and therefore development activities are regulated, ensuring the conservation of the environment.</p> <p>With regard to the surrounding environments of the viewpoint of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove) – based on the aspect as a “source of artistic inspiration, the natural green landscape is conserved, the land use as the residential area of high quality of life is maintained, and the development of a city that meets the local characters is recommended.</p>	<p>Area division and land use zoning are set out together with the acts that require prior permission or consultation by zone, for the purposes of promoting the sound development and orderly improvement of cities.</p> <p>With regard to the buffer zone in question, the Urbanization Control Area and the Category I Exclusively Low-story Residential District are set out.</p> <p>The acts that require prior permission or consultation are provided in Table 13. The criteria for permission are provided in Attached Document 2.</p>
The Seacoast Law	<p>This law aims to protect the seacoast from damage due to sea or ground movement, to improve and conserve the coastal environment, and to promote proper use of the coastal environment.</p> <p>The landscapes and environments of the buffer zone are to be conserved through the appropriate maintenance under the Seacoast Law of the beach of the surrounding environments of the viewpoint of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove) – based on the aspect as a “source of artistic inspiration”.</p>	<p>Acts that require prior permission or consultation are set out together with the criteria for permission, for the purposes of improving and conserving the coastal environment and promoting proper use of the coastal environment.</p> <p>The acts that require prior permission or consultation are provided in Table 13. The criteria for permission are provided in Attached Document 2</p>
Local governments' ordinances	<p>(i) These ordinances aim to promote the conservation and creation of excellent landscapes and pass on the excellent cultural landscapes of Fujisan to future generations.</p> <p>The landscapes and environments of the buffer zone are to be conserved by maintaining the external appearance of the buildings etc. as the residential area under Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance and Fujiyoshida City Fujisan World Heritage Ordinance for the surrounding environments of the Fujisan Mountain Area, the precincts of Sengen-jinja Shrines, and the “Oshi” lodging houses -- based on the aspect as an “object of worship”. Moreover, within Fujinomiya City, large-scale solar energy producing facilities and other such facilities are regulated based on ordinances concerning striking balances between the Fujisan view in Fujinomiya City etc. and operations related to the installation of power producing facilities for renewable energy, with conservation of the views and environments of buffer zones being ensured.</p>	<p>Acts that require prior notification and the standards that should be met are set out for the purposes of promoting the conservation and creation of excellent landscapes and passing on the excellent cultural landscapes of Fujisan to future generations.</p> <p>Acts that require prior notification are provided in Table 13. The details of the standards that should be met are provided in Attached Document 2.</p>
	<p>(ii) This ordinance aims to conserve the landscape of component parts and the landscape around them.</p> <p>As for component parts and the environments around them, conservation of landscape is secured by Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan. Said ordinance that requires those who intend to conduct projects for new construction or enlargement of buildings exceeding a certain scale within the area subject to relatively mild restrictions on the scale, location, etc. of buildings etc. to carry out landscape assessment (survey, prediction, and evaluation of the impact of the project implementation upon landscapes and identification of landscape conservation measures) in order to preserve landscape.</p>	<p>In order to conserve component parts and their surrounding environment, this ordinance sets types and scale of the projects which need to be gone through landscape assessment. This ordinance also sets evaluation methods.</p> <p>Types and scale of the projects that require landscape assessment are provided in Table 13.</p>

Law	Purpose	Summary
Guidelines for land use projects	These guidelines aim to provide appropriate guidance to project undertakers concerning the implementation of land use projects The landscapes and environments of the buffer zone are to be conserved through individual land use project guidelines of local governments for the surrounding environments of the compounds of Sengen-jinja shrines (Component Part 5. Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine and Component Part 6. Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine) -- based on the aspect as an “object of worship”.	Projects that require prior consultation are set out together with the criteria for permission for the land use projects that exceed a certain scale. The projects that require prior consultation are provided in Table 13. The details of permission criteria are provided in Attached Document 2.

**Table 13 Summary of the legal requirements (prior permission etc.) of the laws that apply to the buffer zone**

Laws	Designation / zone	Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	Special Place of Scenic Beauty	Prior permission or consent of the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs (part of the clerical work concerning the authority of the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs to give permission and agreement is transferred to the prefectural and municipal boards of education)	Acts that alter the existing state or affect conservation (hereinafter referred to as “alterations to the existing state etc.” in the table) require prior permission or consent.	Imprisonment with/without labor and/or fine
	Special Natural Monument			
	Historic Site			
	Place of Scenic Beauty			
	Natural Monument			



Laws	Designation / zone		Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
Natural Parks Law	National Park Special Zone	Special Protection Zone	Prior permission of or consultation with the Minister of the Environment	Construction, reconstruction, or extension of structures, cutting of trees and bamboo, mining of minerals, soil, and stone, acts that cause increase or decrease of water level or quantity of rivers, lakes, etc., discharge of wastewater etc. to the lakes etc. designated by the Minister of the Environment, installation of advertisements, land reclamation from water, alterations to the land configuration, change of the color of structures, entry to the areas designated by the Minister of the Environment, acts that damage trees and bamboo, planting of trees and bamboo, release of animals, accumulation and storage of materials in the open air, use of fire, collecting or damaging of plants other than trees and bamboo, planting or sowing the seeds of plants other than trees and bamboo, capture and killing of animals, use of horses, vehicles, or power-driven vessels in areas other than roads, landing of airplanes, etc. require prior permission or consultation.	Imprisonment with labor and/or fine
Natural Parks Law	National Park Special Zone	Class I Special Zone	Prior permission of or consultation with the Minister of the Environment or the Governor	Construction, reconstruction, or extension of structures, cutting of trees and bamboo, acts that damage trees and bamboo in the areas designated by the Minister of the Environment, mining of minerals, soil, and stone, acts that cause increase or decrease of water level or quantity of rivers, lakes, etc., discharge of wastewater etc. to the lakes etc. designated by the Minister of the Environment, installation of advertisements, accumulation and storage of materials designated by the Minister of the Environment, land reclamation from water, alterations to the land configuration, collection of plants designated by the Minister of the Environment, planting and sowing seeds of plants designated by the Minister of the Environment, capture and killing of animals designated by the Minister of the Environment, release of animals designated by the Minister of the Environment, change of the color of structures, entry into the areas designated by the Minister of the Environment, use of horses, vehicles, or power-driven vessels in areas designated by the Minister of the Environment, etc. require prior permission or consultation.	
		Class II Special Zone			
		Class III Special Zone			
	National Park Ordinary Zone		Prior notification to or consultation with the Minister of the Environment or the Governor	Construction, reconstruction, or extension of structures, whose scales are beyond the prescribed standards, acts that cause increase or decrease of the water levels or quantities of rivers, lakes, etc. within the Special Protection Zone, installation of advertisements, land reclamation from water, mining of minerals, soil, and stone, and change of land configuration require prior notification or consultation.	Fine
Law on the	National Forest		The administration and management basic plan by the Minister of		-

Laws	Designation / zone	Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
Administration and Management of National Forests		Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the regional administration and management plans by the directors of regional forest offices provide the basic policies for administration and management and basic matters related to the implementation of major projects. Regional administration and management plans stipulate the quantitative limits to the cutting of trees, regeneration, conservation forests, and forest roads to be constructed or improved for the implementation of appropriate administration and management of forests in due consideration of the public functions such as national land conservation and natural environment conservation.		
Landscape Act (Minobu Town Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Ordinary Area	Notification to the Mayor of Minobu Town	New construction, remodeling, enlargement, and/or relocation of buildings or other structures, the repair or change of their design/color that changes the exterior appearance, cutting of trees and bamboo, accumulation or storage of materials in the open air, development activities related to specified structures or sports/leisure facilities, development of residential areas, mining of sand and stone, and land reclamation from water require prior notification.	Imprisonment with labor and/or fine
Landscape Act (Nishikatsura Town Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Entire Town Area (Nishikatsura Town)	Notification to the Mayor of Nishikatsura Town		
Landscape Act (Oshino Village Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Development Priority Area	Prior notification to the Mayor of Oshino Village		
Landscape Act (Lake Yamanakako Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Development Priority Area	Prior notification to the Mayor of Yamanakako Village		
	Ordinary Area			
Landscape Act (Fujikawaguchiko Town Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Planning Area	Notification to the Mayor of Fujikawaguchiko Town		
Landscape Act (Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Plan and Fujisan Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Conservation Area for Fujisan etc.	Prior notification to the Mayor of Fujinomiya City		
	View Conservation Area for Fujisan etc.			

Laws	Designation / zone	Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
Landscape Act (Fuji City Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Entire Fuji City	Prior notification to the Mayor of Fuji City		
Landscape Act (Gotemba City Landscape Plan and Comprehensive Landscape Ordinance)	Entire Gotemba City	Notification to the Mayor of Gotemba City		
Landscape Act (Susono City Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Entire Susono City	Notification to the Mayor of Susono City		
Landscape Act (Shizuoka City Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Area other than Priority Area	Prior notification to the Mayor of Shizuoka City		
Outdoor Advertisement Act (Yamanashi Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance)	Entire Yamanashi Prefecture (Transfer of work for Oshino Village, Fujikawaguchiko Town)	Authorization from the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture (work that falls under authority for Oshino Village and Fujikawaguchiko Town has been transferred)	In the event that outdoor advertisements are to be installed within any of the authorized areas stipulated in the ordinance, authorization to do so is required.	Fine
Outdoor Advertisement Act (Shizuoka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance)	Entire Shizuoka Prefecture excluding Shizuoka City, Fujinomiya City, Fuji City and Gotemba City (Susono City subject to work transfer)	Authorization from the Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture (work that falls under authority for Susono City has been transferred)	In the event that outdoor advertisements are to be installed within any of the authorized areas stipulated in the ordinance, authorization to do so is required.	Fine
Outdoor Advertisement Act (Shizuoka City Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance)	Entire Shizuoka City	Authorization of Shizuoka City Major	In the event that outdoor advertisements are to be installed within any of the authorized areas stipulated in the ordinance, authorization to do so is required.	Fine
Outdoor Advertisement Act (Fujinomiya City Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance)	Entire Fujinomiya City	Authorization of Fujinomiya City Mayor	In the event that outdoor advertisements are to be installed within any of the authorized areas stipulated in the ordinance, authorization to do so is required.	Fine
Outdoor Advertisement Act (Fuji City Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance)	Entire Fuji City	Authorization of Fuji City Major	In the event that outdoor advertisements are to be installed within any of the authorized areas stipulated in the ordinance, authorization to do so is required.	Fine
Outdoor Advertisement Act (Gotemba City Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance)	Entire Gotemba City	Authorization of Gotemba City Major	In the event that outdoor advertisements are to be installed within any of the authorized areas stipulated in the ordinance, authorization to do so is required.	Fine
Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance	Scenic Zone	Prior permission or consultation of the Mayor of Oshino	New construction, remodeling, enlargement, and/or relocation of buildings or other structures,	Fine

Laws	Designation / zone	Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
(based on the City Planning Act)		Village	development of residential areas, change of land configuration, cutting of trees and bamboo, mining of sand and stone, land reclamation from water, change of the color of buildings or other structures, and accumulation of sand and stone require prior permission or consultation.	
City Planning Act	Category 1 Exclusively Low-Storey Residential District and Urbanization Control Area	Prior permission of or consultation with the Mayors of Shizuoka City, Gotemba City, Susono City, Fuji City, Fujinomiya City, and Oyama Town.	For the purposes of the construction of buildings or specified structures require prior permission or consultation, authorizations and consultations are required in the event that acts of development of a certain scale (Category I Exclusive Low Building Residential Zones: 1,000 m <sup>2</sup> or more / Urbanization Control Zone: All buildings as a rule) are being carried out and/or if construction is being carried out within Urbanization Control Areas.	Imprisonment with labor and/or fine
Seacoast Law	Seacoast Conservation Area	Prior permission or consultation of the Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture	Mining of soil, sand, and/or stone, the new construction or remodeling of facilities (other than the seacoast conservation facilities), and the excavation/cutting/filling of land on water surface or in land other than public seacoast require prior permission or consultation.	Fine
Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance	Entire Yamanashi Prefecture (Excluding towns with landscape plans drawn up)	Prior notification to the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture	New construction, remodeling, enlargement, or relocation of buildings or other structures, change of their design or color that changes the exterior appearance, cutting of trees and bamboo, accumulation or storage of materials in open air, mining of minerals, sand, and stone, and change of land configuration require prior notification.	Fine
Fujiyoshida City Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Ordinance	Fujisan World Heritage Conservation Area	Prior notification to the Mayor of Fujiyoshida City	New construction, remodeling, enlargement, or relocation of buildings or other structures require prior notification.	Recommendation
Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Projects	Entire Fujinomiya City	Notification to the Mayor of Fujinomiya City and Consent	Prior notification and consent thereof is required in the event that operations related to the installation of power producing facilities for renewable energy are to be carried out for solar battery modules with a total area of more than 1,000 m <sup>2</sup> or heights of more than 10 m. Moreover, as a rule, consent will not be granted by the Mayor if the all or a portion of the areas of operation fall within controlled areas.	Penalty
Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan	Area of Property and Buffer Zone, in Yamanashi Prefecture	Submission of a document showing the results of the landscape assessment done by the project undertaker to the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture	When planning to do the followings(*) which exceed the scale set by each area, undertakers must submit “Landscape Consideration Report” which mentions the result of landscape assessment. (Landscape assessment is to investigate how undertakers’ plans affect the landscape, to predict and evaluate undertakers’ plans regarding to landscape impact.)  (*)	



Laws	Designation / zone	Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•New construction or enlargement of architecture, steel tower, dam, wire rope, railroad, amusement facility, and solar power generation</li> <li>•New construction or remodeling of road and railroad, setting or change of a flying field and waste treatment facility</li> <li>•Filling or reclaiming of water surface, land readjustment project,</li> <li>•Development of housing estate, distribution business parks, graveyard, land for school use, land for recreation facility use</li> <li>•Collecting sand and stone</li> </ul>	
Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects	Entire Gotemba City	Approval by the Mayor of Gotemba City (and prior consultation for some projects)	Buildings of 13 m or higher (outside the City Planning Area or within Urbanization Control Area) and land use projects of 2,000 m <sup>2</sup> or larger require prior approval. Land use projects of 20,000 m <sup>2</sup> or larger require prior consultation.	-
Susono City Guidelines for Land Use Projects	Entire Susono City	Approval by the Mayor of Susono City (and prior consultation for some projects)	Buildings of 21 m / 7 stories (five stories for a building whose total floor area is 6,000 m <sup>2</sup> or larger) or higher and land use projects of 2,000 m <sup>2</sup> or larger require prior approval. Land use projects of 50,000 m <sup>2</sup> or larger require prior consultation.	-
Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects	Entire Oyama Town	Approval of the Mayor of Oyama Town (and prior consultation for some projects)	Land use projects of 1,000 m <sup>2</sup> or larger require prior approval. Land use projects of 10,000 m <sup>2</sup> or larger require prior consultation.	-

Table 14 Summery of the laws and regulations which cover the component parts, constituent elements and the buffer zone (1/4)

Law / Regulation	Area / Zone / District	Constituent Element									
		1									
			1-1	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-5	1-6	1-7	1-8	1-9
		Fujisan Mountain Area	Mountaintop worship sites	Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)	Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)	Subashiri Ascending Route	Yoshida Ascending Route	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	Lake Saiko	Lake Shojiko	Lake Motosuko
		Fig. 54	Fig. 56	Fig. 58	Fig. 60	Fig. 62	Fig. 64	Fig. 66		Fig. 68	
Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	Important Cultural Property	● a						● a			
	Special Place of Scenic Beauty	● b	● b	● b	● b	● b	● b	● b			
	Special Natural Monument										
	Histroic Site	● c	● c	● c	● c	● c	● c	● c			
	Place of Scenic Beauty	● d							● d	● d	● d
	Natural Monument	● e									
Natural Parks Law	Natural Park Special Zone	Special Protection Zone	●	●	●	●	●				
		Class I Special Zone	●			●	●			●	●
		Class II Special Zone	●				●	●	●	●	●
		Class III Special Zone	●			●		●			
	Natural Park Ordinary Zone		○			○		○			
Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests	National Forest		●		●	●	●				

Legend ●: Basic legal instrument ○: Augmentative legal instrument

a to o: Designated Cultural Property

The name of each Cultural Property is shown below.

- a Fujisan Mountain Area and Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine; Important Cultural Property, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine East Shrine Main Hall, Important Cultural Property, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine West Shrine Main Hall, and Important Cultural Property, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine Main Hall
- b Fujisan Mountain Area, Mountaintop Worship Sites, Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route), Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route), Subashiri Ascending Route, Yoshida Ascending Route, and Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine; Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan
- c Fuji Mountain Area, Mountaintop worship sites, Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route), Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route), Subashiri Ascending Route, Yoshida Ascending Route, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine, Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine, Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine, Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine), Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine, Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine, and Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki; Histroic Site, Fujisan
- d Fujisan Mountain Area, Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko, Lake Motosuko, Lake Yamanakako, and Lake Kawaguchiko; Place of Scenic Beauty, "Fujigoko" (Fuji Five Lakes)
- e Fujisan Mountain Area; Natural Monument, Mt Fuji Primeval Forest and Aokigaharajukai Woodland, Natural Monument, Lake Saiko Bat Caves and Bats, Natural Monument, Fugaku Wind Cave, Natural Monument, Narusawa Ice Cave, Natural Monument, Fuji Wind Cave, Natural Monument, Motosu Wind Cave, Natural Monument, Omuro Cave, and Natural Monument, Jinza Wind Cave with Kamaboko Hole and Megane Hole

Component Parts																									Buffer zone			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25					
Fig. 70	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine										Oshino Hakkai springs	(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)		Funatsu lava tree molds
Fig. 72	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine											(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)		
Fig. 74	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine											(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)		
Fig. 76	Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine											(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)		
Fig. 78	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)											(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)		
Fig. 80	Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine											(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)		
Fig. 82	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine											(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)		
Fig. 84	“Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)											(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)		
												(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)		
Fig. 86	Lake Yamanakako											(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)		
Fig. 88	Lake Kawaguchiko										(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)			
Fig. 90											(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)			
											(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)			
											(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)			
											(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)			
											(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)			
											(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)			
											(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)			
											(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)			
											(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)			
											(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)			
Fig. 92	Funatsu lava tree molds										(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)			
Fig. 94	Yoshida lava tree molds										(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)			
Fig. 96	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki										(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)			
Fig. 98	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls										(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)			
Fig. 100	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove										(Deguchiike Pond)		(Okamaike Pond)		(Sokonashiike Pond)		(Choshiike Pond)		(Wakuike Pond)		(Nigoriike Pond)		(Kagamiike Pond)		(Shobuike Pond)			

f Fuji Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine; Important Cultural Property, Fujisan Hongu Sengen-jinja Shrine Main Hall

g Fuji Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine; Special Natural Monument, Wakutamaike Pond

h Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine; Important Cultural Property, Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine Main Hall

i "Oshi" Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family); Important Cultural Property, Former House of the Togawa Family

j "Oshi" Lodging House (House of the Osano Family); Important Cultural Property, House of the Osano Family

k Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond, Okamaike Pond, Sokonashiike Pond, Choshiike Pond, Wakuike Pond, Nigoriike Pond, Kagamiike Pond, and Shobuike Pond); Natural Monument, Oshino Hakkai springs

l Funatsu lava tree molds; Natural Monument, Funatsu lava tree molds

m Yoshida lava tree molds; Natural Monument, Yoshida lava tree molds

n Shiraito no Taki waterfalls; Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument, Shiraito no Taki waterfalls

o Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove; Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

Table 14 Summery of the laws and regulations which cover the component parts, constituent elements and the buffer zone (2/4)

Law / Regulation	Area / Zone / District	1	Constituent Element								
		Fujisan Mountain Area	1-1	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-5	1-6	1-7	1-8	1-9
			Mountaintop worship sites	Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)	Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)	Subashiri Ascending Route	Yoshida Ascending Route	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	Lake Saiko	Lake Shojiko	Lake Motosuko
		Fig. 55	Fig. 57	Fig. 59	Fig. 61	Fig. 63	Fig. 65	Fig. 67	Fig. 69		
Landscape Act (Minobu Town Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Ordinary Area									○	
Landscape Act (Nishikatsura Town Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Entire Nishikatsura Town										
Landscape Act (Oshino Village Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Development Priority Area										
	Landscape Planning Area										
Landscape Act (Yamanakako Village Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Development Priority Area										
	Ordinary Area										
Landscape Act (Fujikawaguchiko Town Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Planning Area							○	○	○	
Landscape Act (Fujinomiya City Landscape Plan and Fujisan Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Conservation Area for Fujisan etc.	○	○	○							
	View Conservation Area for Fujisan etc.										
Landscape Act (Fuji City Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Entire Fuji City	○									
Landscape Act (Gotemba City Landscape Plan and Comprehensive Landscape Ordinance)	Entire Gotemba City	○		○							
Landscape Act (Susono City Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Entire Susono City	○									
Landscape Act (Shizuoka City Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Area other than Priority Area										
Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance	Entire Yamanashi Prefecture	○	○			○	○				

Legend ●: Basic legal instrument ○: Augmentative legal instrument





Table 14 Summery of the laws and regulations which cover the component parts, constituent elements and the buffer zone (3/4)

Law / Regulation	Area / Zone / District	Constituent Element									
		1									
			1-1	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-5	1-6	1-7	1-8	1-9
		Fujisan Mountain Area	Mountaintop worship sites	Oniya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)	Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)	Subashiri Ascending Route	Yoshida Ascending Route	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	Lake Saiko	Lake Shojiko	Lake Motosuko
		Fig. 58 & 59	Fig. 60 & 61	Fig. 62 & 63	Fig. 64 & 65	Fig. 66 & 67	Fig. 68 & 69	Fig. 70 & 71	Fig. 72 & 73		
Outdoor Advertisements Act (Yamanashi Prefecture Outdoor Advertisements Ordinance)	Entire Yamanashi Prefecture	○					○	○	○	○	○
Outdoor Advertisements Act (Shizuoka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisements Ordinance)	Entire Shizuoka Prefecture (Excluding Shizuoka City, Fujinomiya City, Fuji City and Gotemba City)	○				○					
Outdoor Advertisements Act (Shizuoka City Outdoor Advertisements Ordinance)	Entire Shizuoka City										
Outdoor Advertisements Act (Fujinomiya City Outdoor Advertisements Ordinance)	Entire Fujinomiya City										
Outdoor Advertisements Act (Fuji City Outdoor Advertisements Ordinance)	Entire Fuji City	○	○	○							
Outdoor Advertisements Act (Gotemba City Outdoor Advertisements Ordinance)	Entire Gotemba City	○									
Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance (based on City Planning Act)	Scenic Zone	○			○						
City Planning Act	Category 1 Exclusively Low-storey Residential District										
	Urbanization Control Area	○									
Seacoast Law	Seacoast Conservation Area										

Legend ●: Basic legal instrument ○: Augmentative legal instrument



Table 14 Summery of the laws and regulations which cover the component parts, constituent elements and the buffer zone (4/4)

Law / Regulation	Area / Zone / District	Constituent Element									
		1									
			1-1	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-5	1-6	1-7	1-8	1-9
		Fujisan Mountain Area	Mountaintop worship sites	Oniya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)	Oyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)	Subashiri Ascending Route	Yoshida Ascending Route	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	Lake Saiko	Lake Shojiko	Lake Motosuko
		Fig. 58 & 59	Fig. 60 & 61	Fig. 62 & 63	Fig. 64 & 65	Fig. 66 & 67	Fig. 68 & 69	Fig. 70 & 71	Fig. 72 & 73		
Fujiyoshida City Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Ordinance	Fujisan World Heritage Conservation Area										
Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Projects	Entire Fujinomiya City	○	○	○							
Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan		○					○	○	○	○	○
Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects	Entire Gotemba City	○		○							
Susono City Guidelines for Land Use Projects	Entire Susono City	○									
Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects	Entire Oyama Town	○	○			○					

Legend ●: Basic legal instrument ○: Augmentative legal instrument







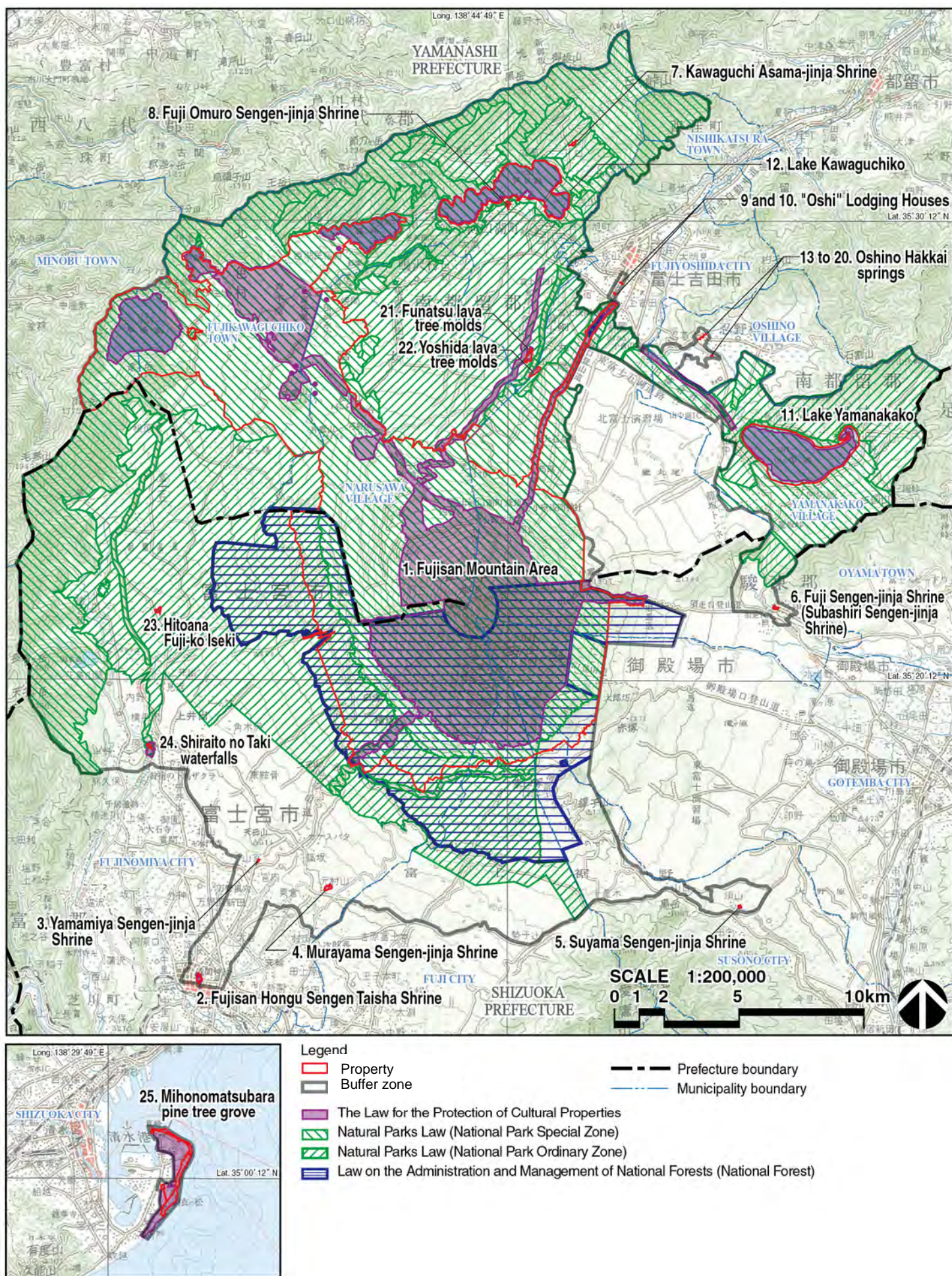
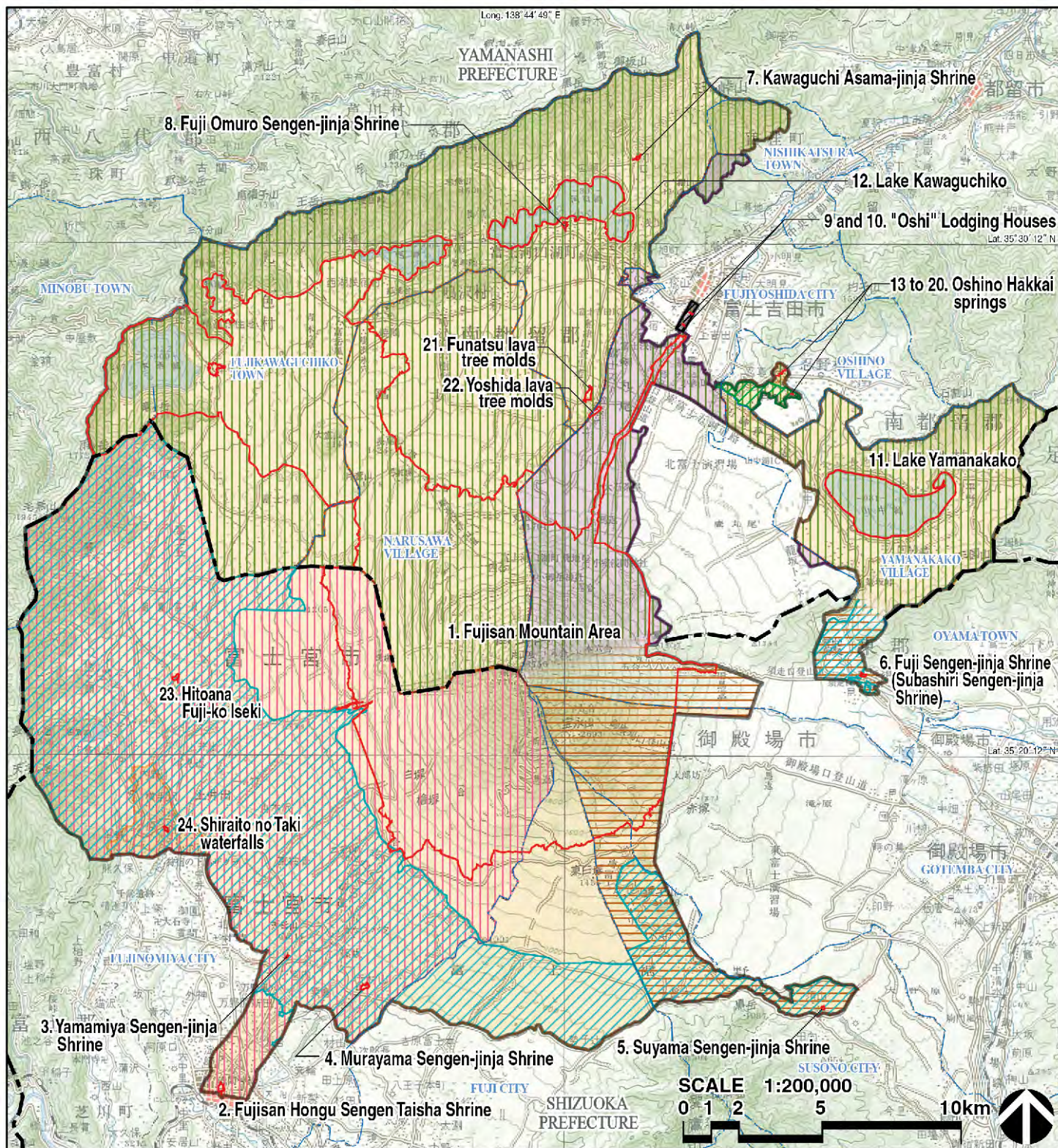


Figure 52 Map indicating the zones of legal protection 1





#### Legend

- Property
- Buffer zone

- Landscape Act
- City Planning Act (Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance)
- City Planning Act (Category 1 Exclusively Low-storey Residential District)
- City Planning Act (Urbanization control area)
- Seacoast Law
- Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance

- Prefecture boundary

\* Colors are obscured intentionally because the prefectural boundary is not defined in this section.

- Municipality boundary
- Fujiyoshida City Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Nomination Ordinance
- Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Projects
- Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan
- Guidelines for Land Use Projects
- Outdoor Advertisement Act: Entire Yamanashi and Shizuoka Pref.

Figure 53 Map indicating the zones of legal protection 2



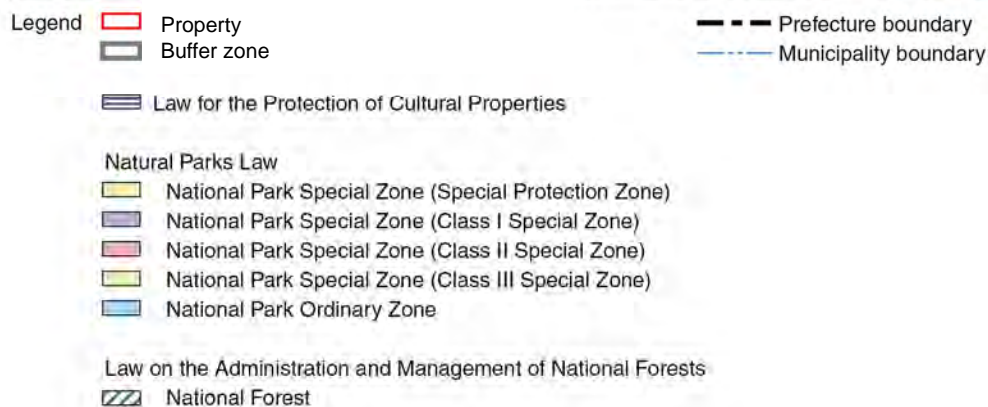
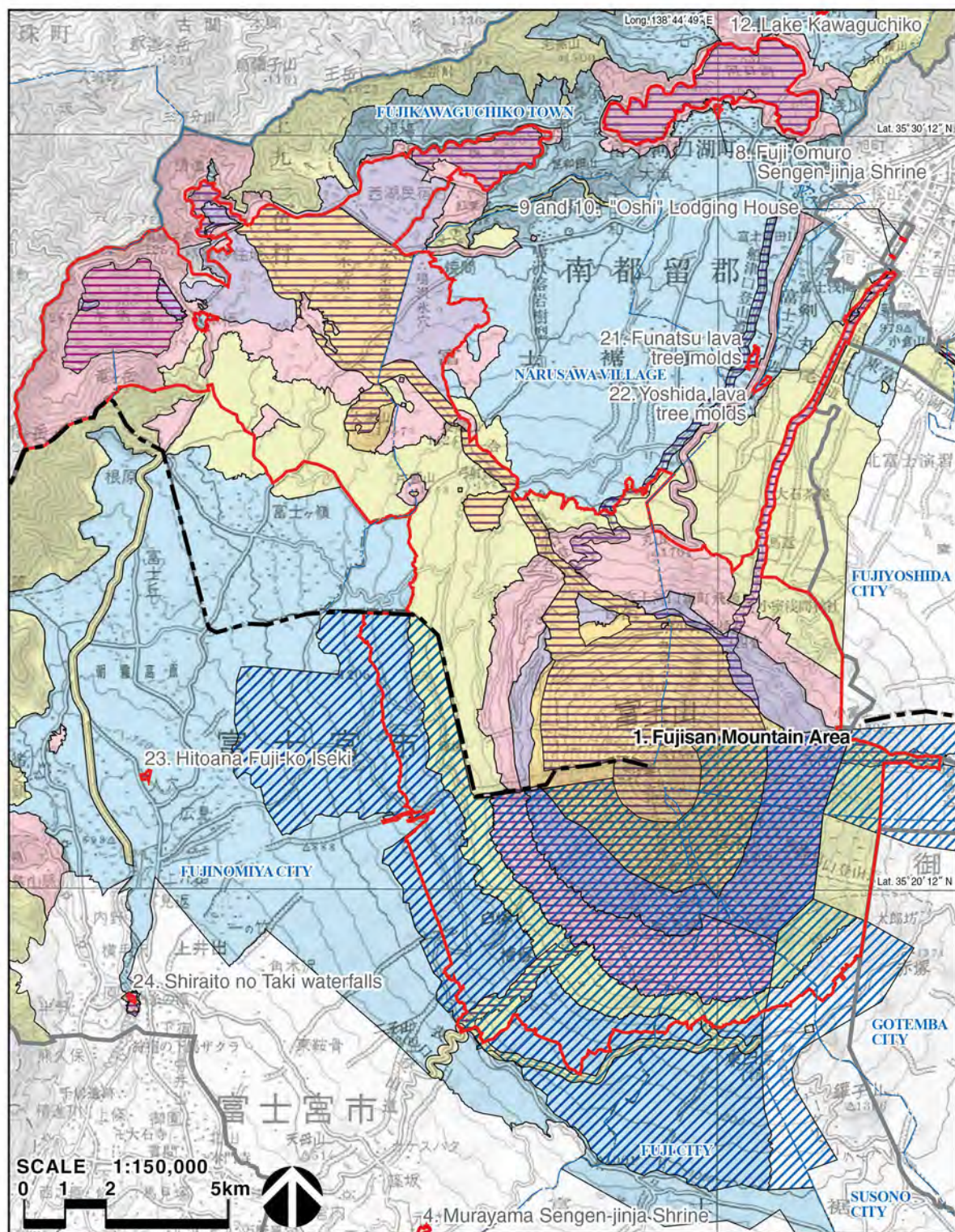
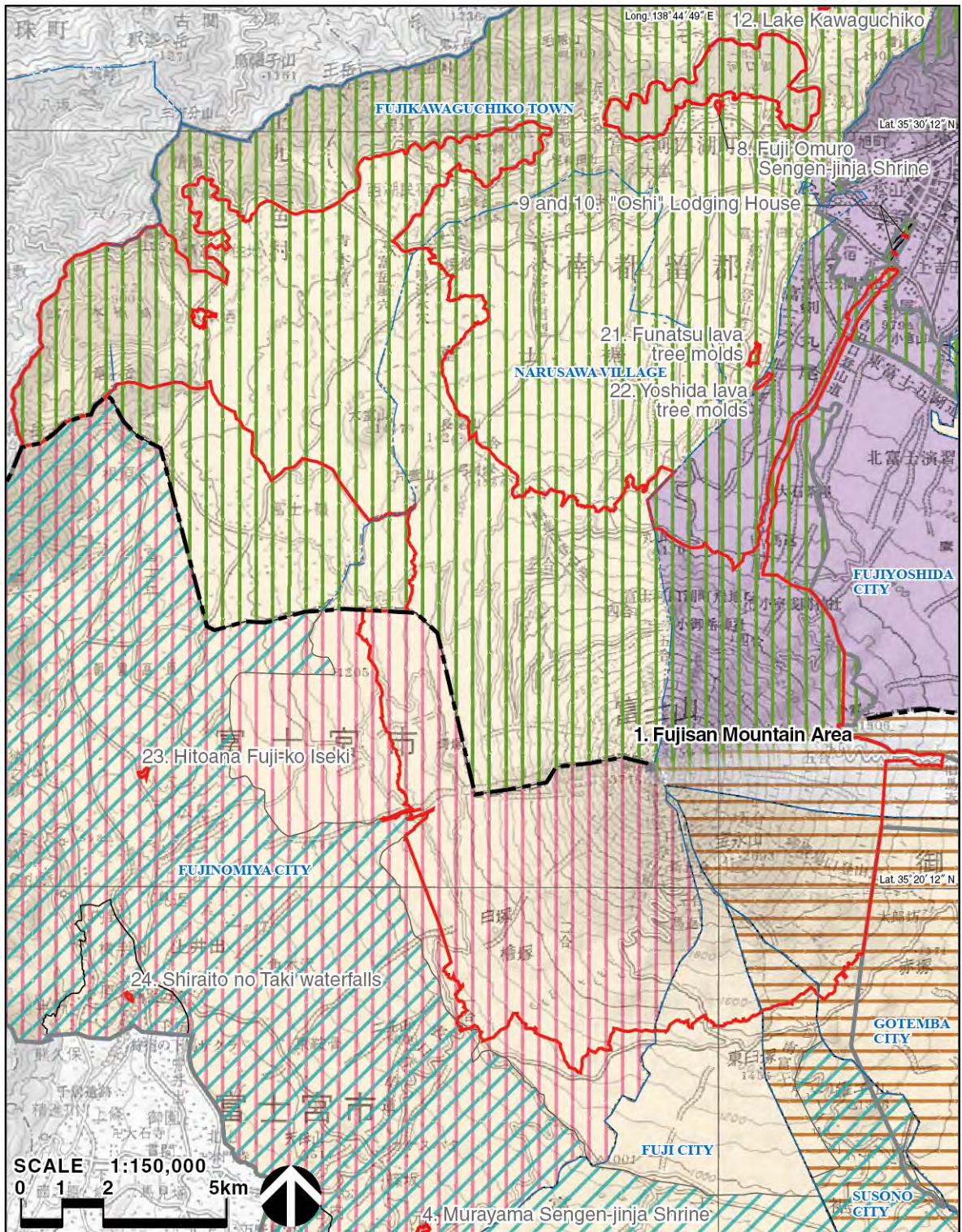


Figure 54 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of the Fujisan Mountain Area 1





- Legend
- Property
  - Buffer zone
  - Prefecture boundary
  - Municipality boundary
- \* Colors are obscured intentionally because the prefectural boundary is not defined in this section.
- Landscape Act
- Minobu Town Landscape Ordinance, Fujikawaguchiko Town Landscape Ordinance, Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance, Yamanakako Village Landscape Ordinance, Narusawa Village Landscape Ordinance, Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Ordinance, Fuji City Landscape Ordinance, Susono City Landscape Ordinance, Gotemba City Comprehensive Landscape Ordinance
- City Planning Act
- Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance (Scenic Zone)
  - Urbanization control area
- Local governments' ordinances
- Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance
  - Fujiyoshida City Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Nomination Ordinance (Conservation Area)
  - Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Projects
  - Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan
- Guidelines for land use projects
- Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects, Susono City Guidelines for Land Use Projects, Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects

Figure 55 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of the Fujisan Mountain Area 2



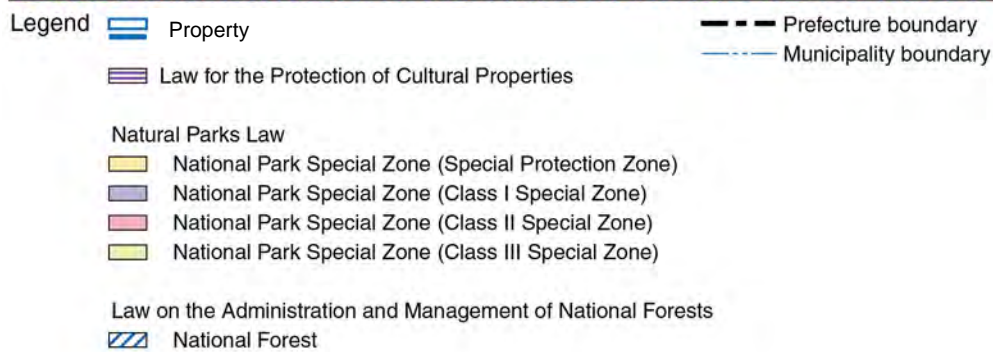
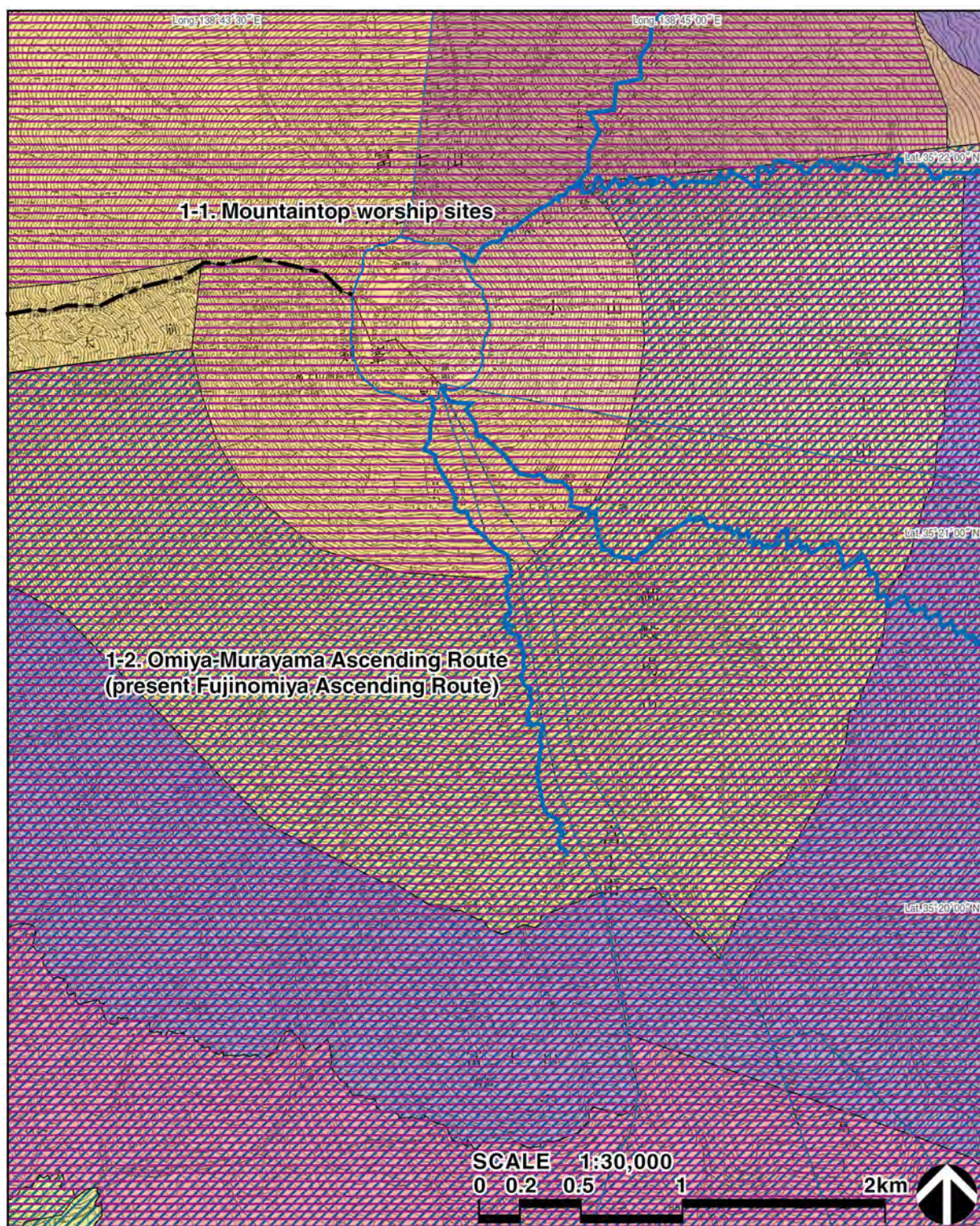


Figure 56 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of mountaintop worship sites and Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route 1



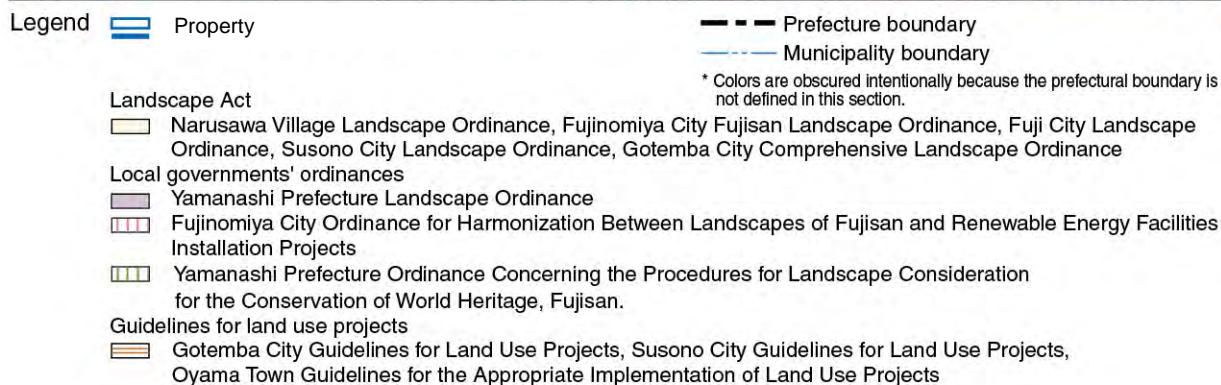
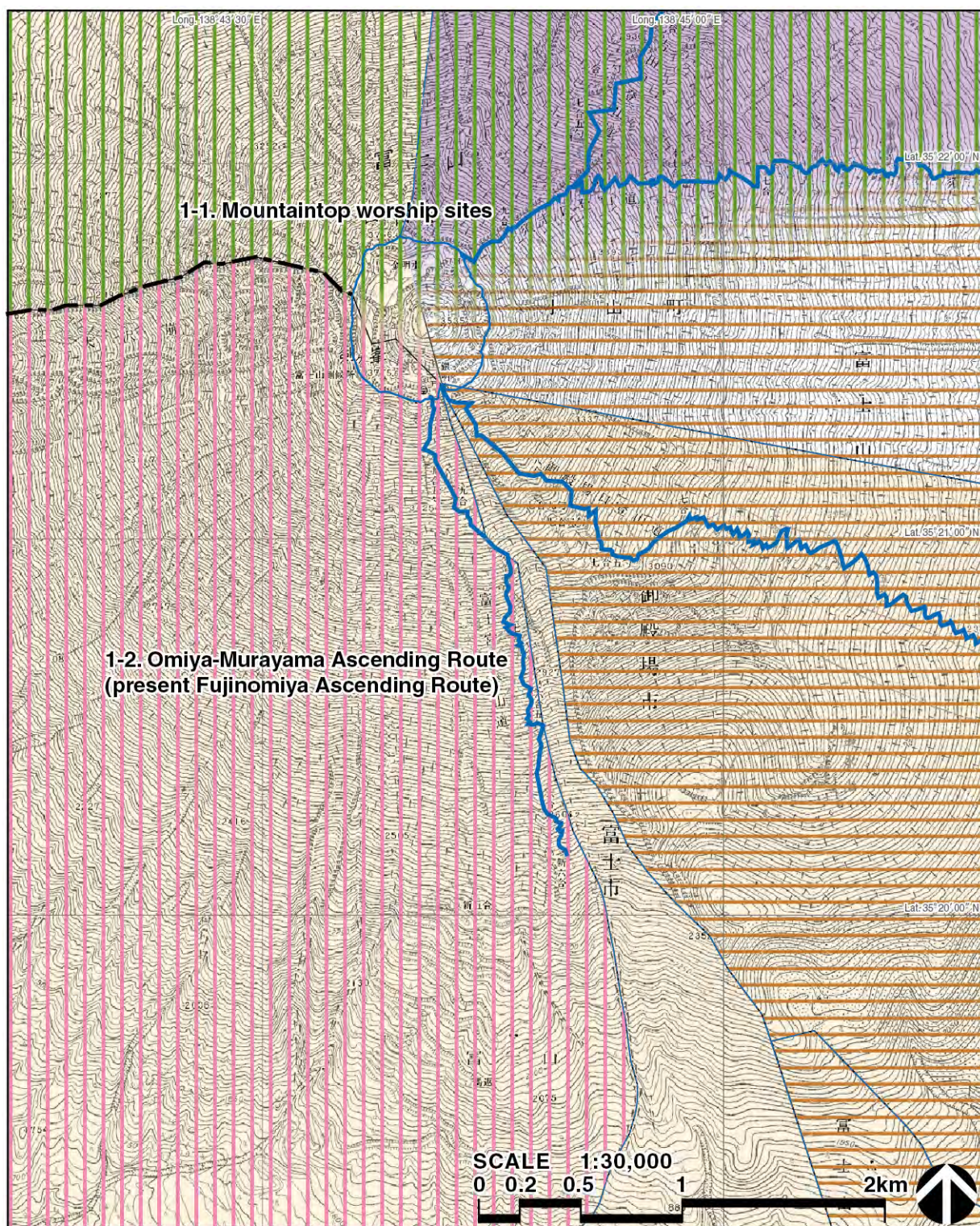


Figure 57 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of mountaintop worship sites and Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route 2



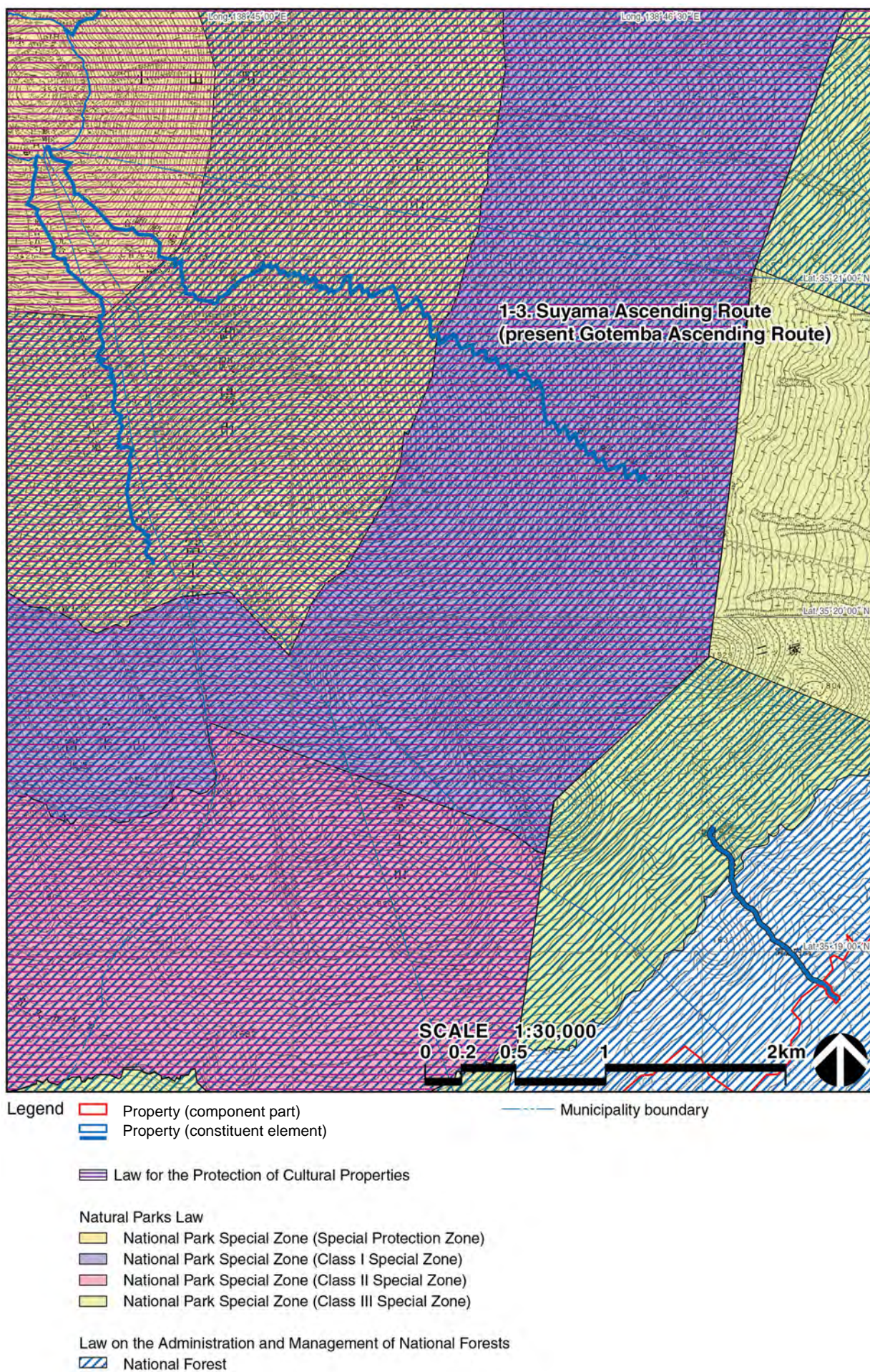
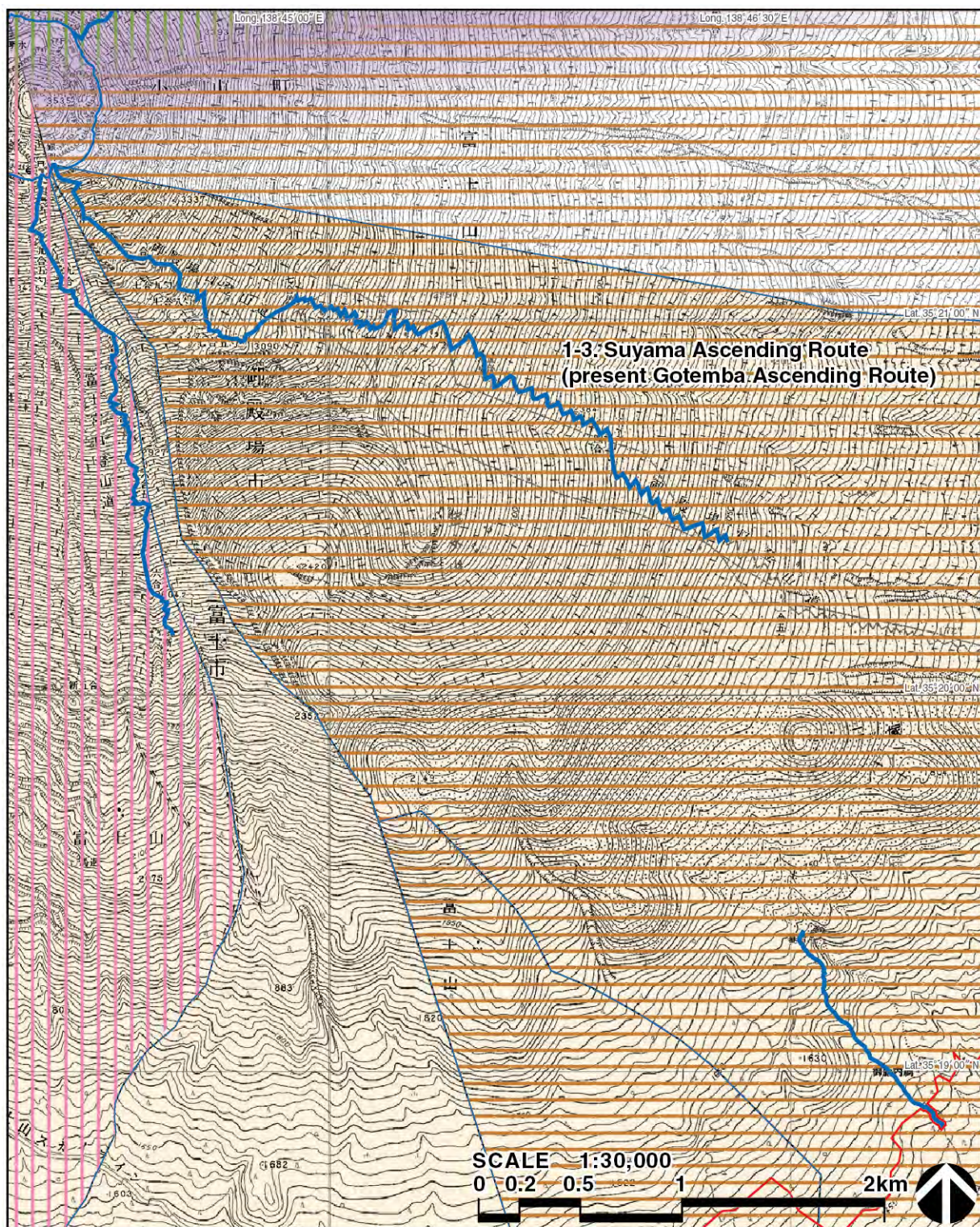


Figure 58 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Suyama Ascending Route 1





- Legend**
- Property (component part)
  - Property (constituent element)
  - Municipality boundary
  - \* Colors are obscured intentionally because the prefectural boundary is not defined in this section.
  - Landscape Act**
    - Narusawa Village Landscape Ordinance, Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Ordinance, Fuji City Landscape Ordinance, Susono City Landscape Ordinance, Gotemba City Comprehensive Landscape Ordinance
  - Local governments' ordinances**
    - Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance
    - Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Projects
    - Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan
  - Guidelines for Land Use Projects**
    - Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects, Susono City Guidelines for Land Use Projects, Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects

Figure 59 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Suyama Ascending Route 2



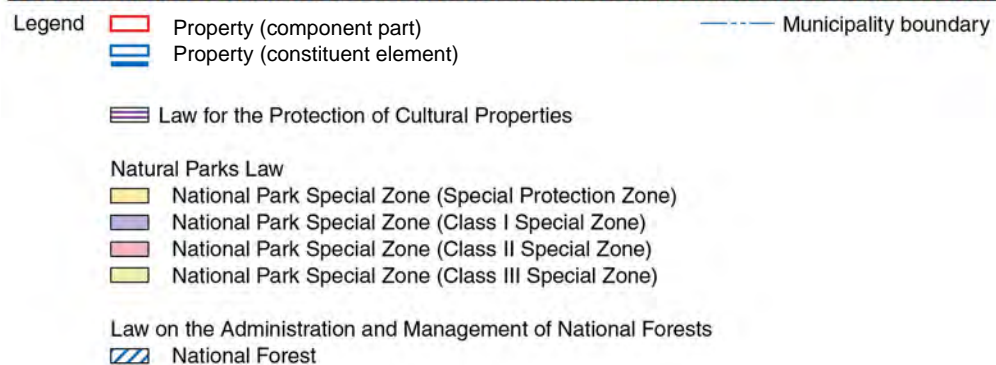
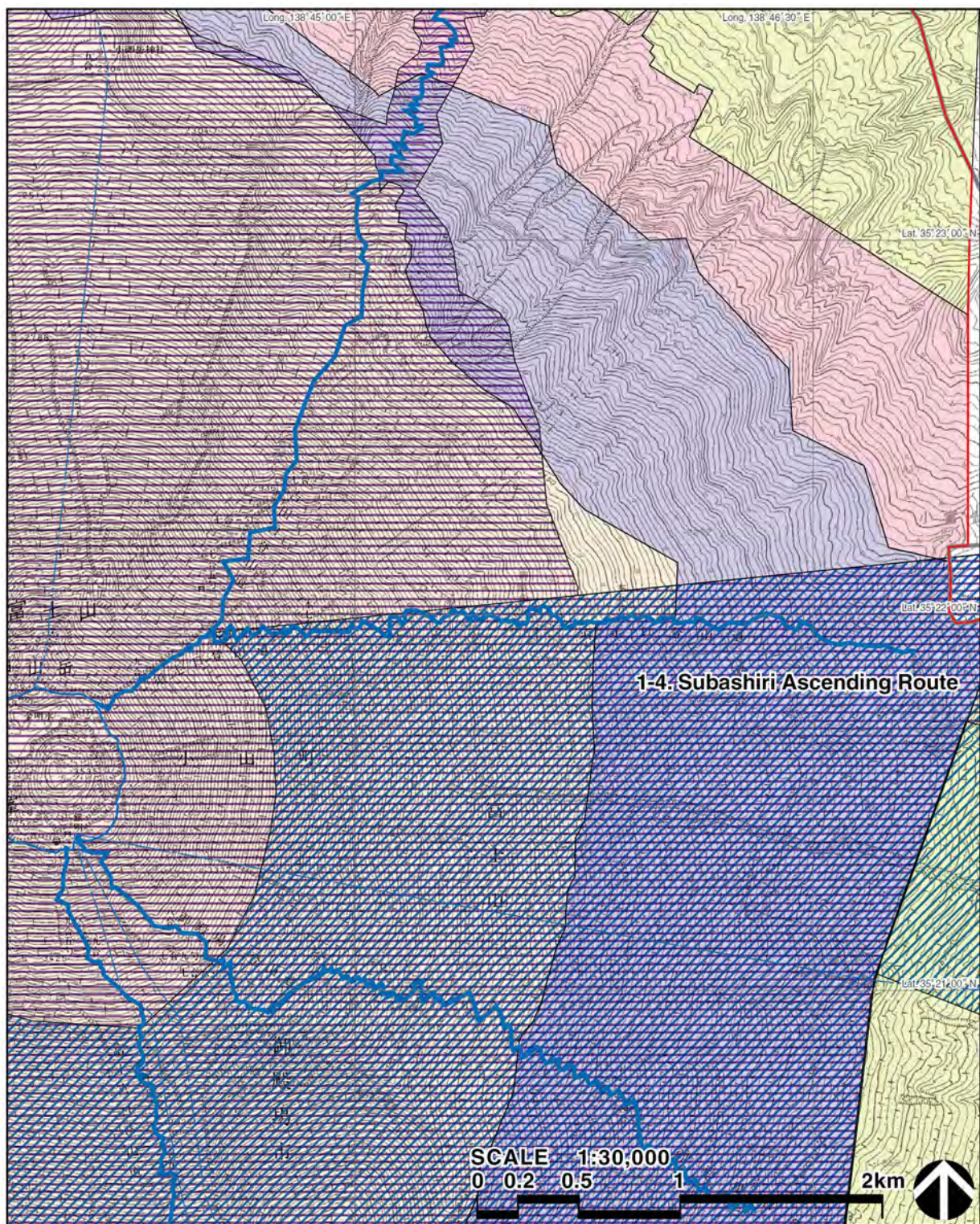
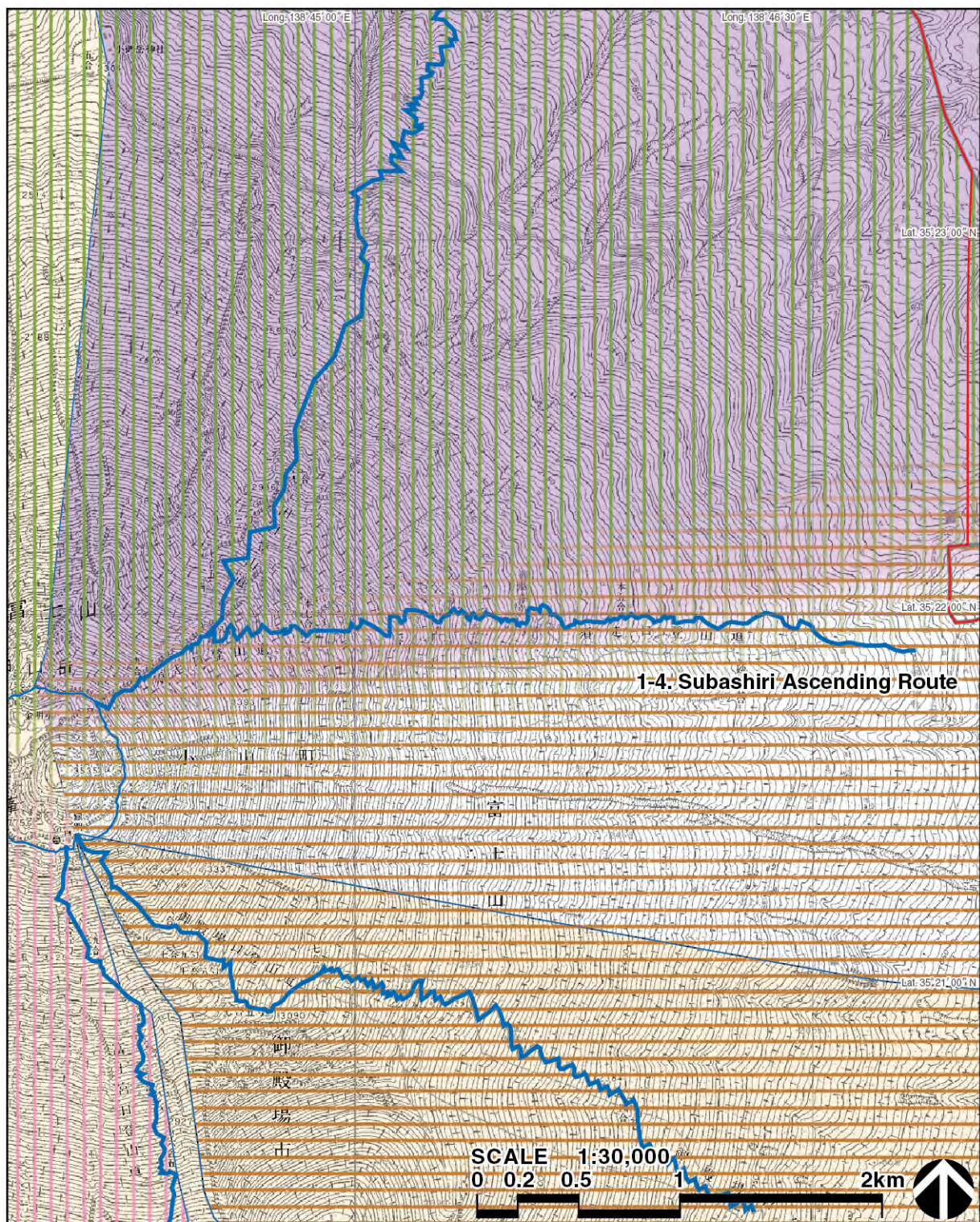


Figure 60 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Subashiri Ascending Route 1





- Legend**
- Property (component part)
  - Property (constituent element)
  - Bufer zone
  - Landscape Act**
    - Narusawa Village Landscape Ordinance, Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Ordinance, Fuji City Landscape Ordinance, Susono City Landscape Ordinance, Gotemba City Comprehensive Landscape Ordinance
  - Local governments' ordinances**
    - Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance
    - Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Projects
    - Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan
  - Guidelines for Land Use Projects**
    - Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects, Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects
  - Municipality boundary
- \* Colors are obscured intentionally because the prefectural boundary is not defined in this section.

Figure 61 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Subashiri Ascending Route 2



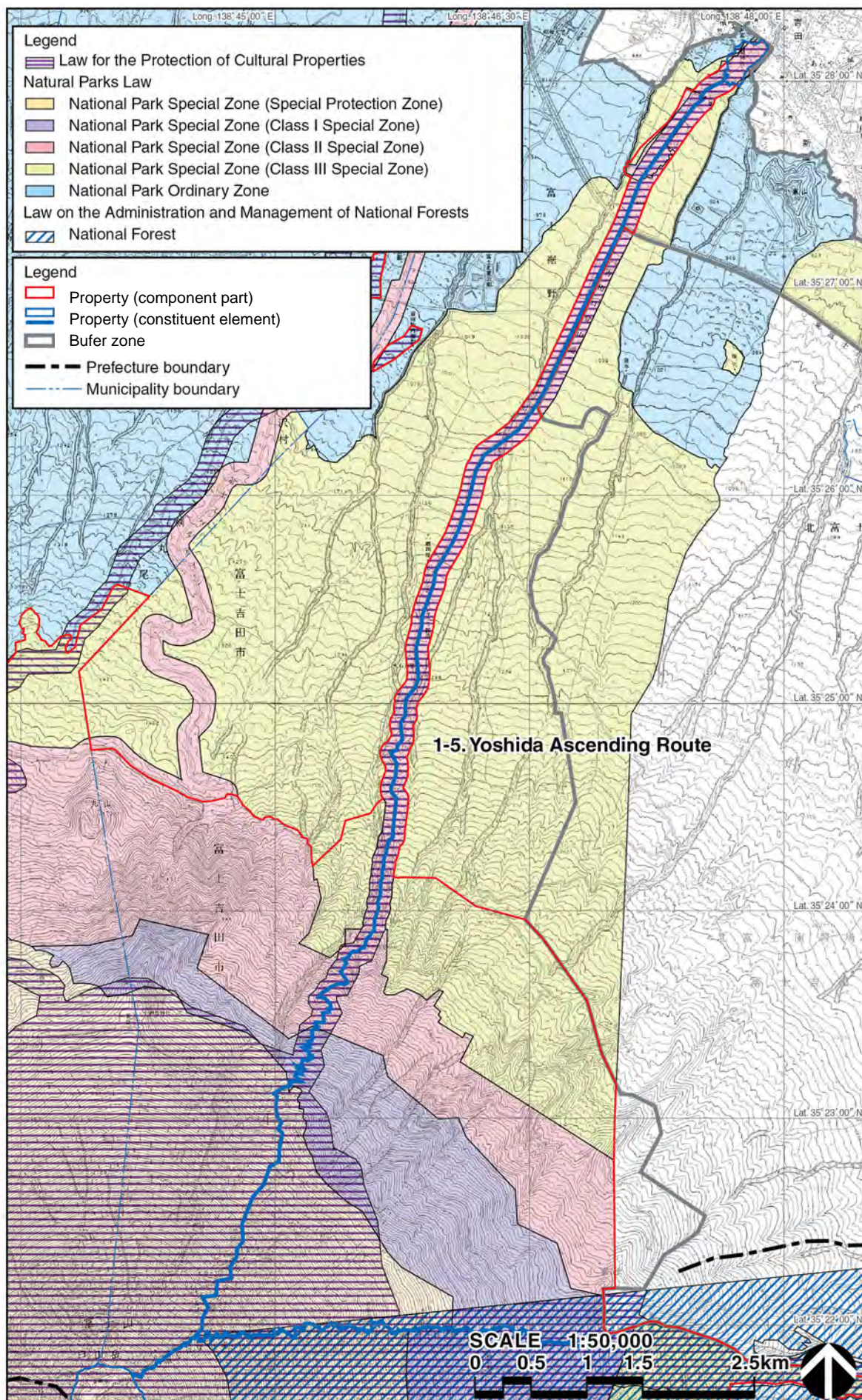


Figure 62 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yoshida Ascending Route 1



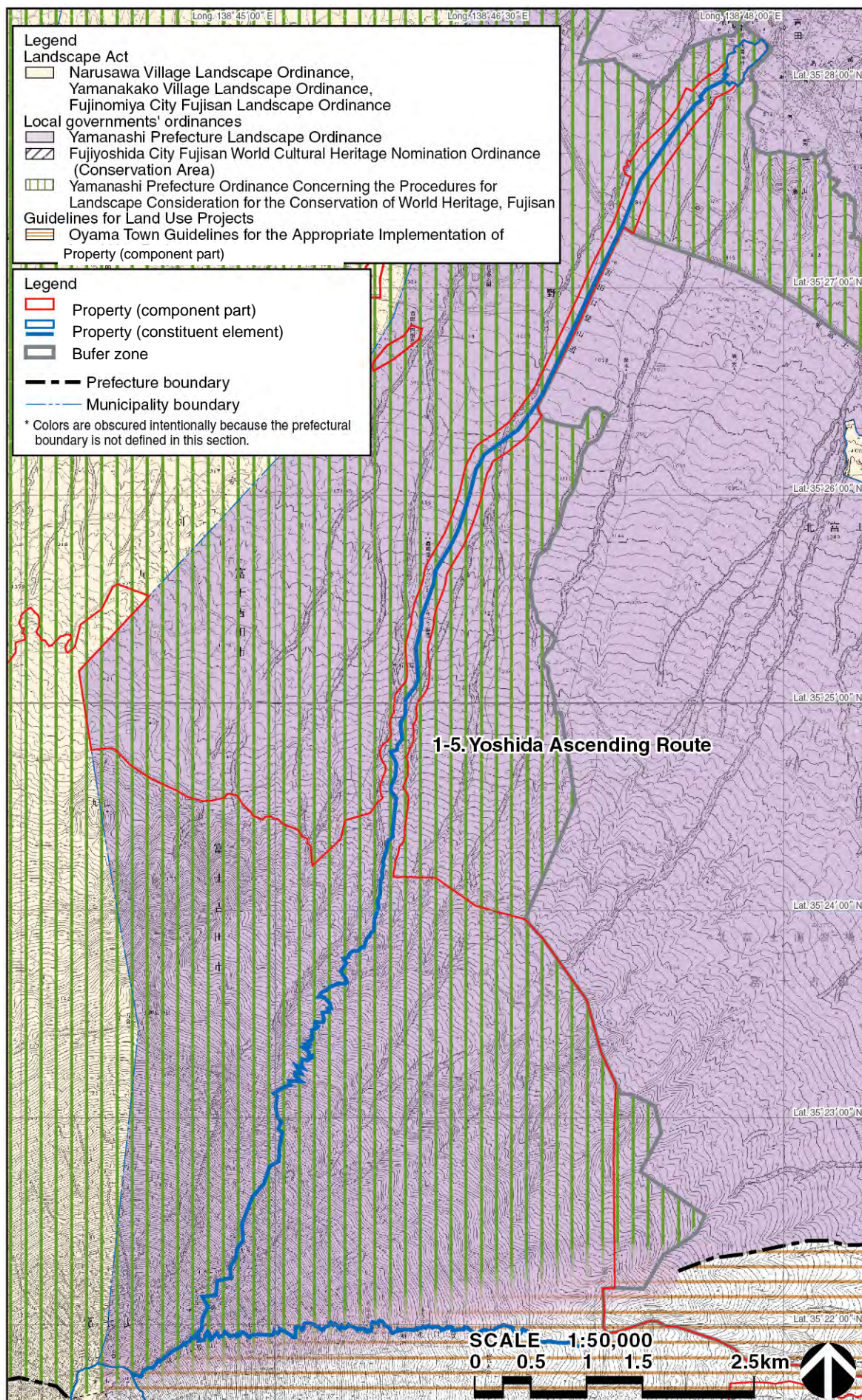


Figure 63 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yoshida Ascending Route 2



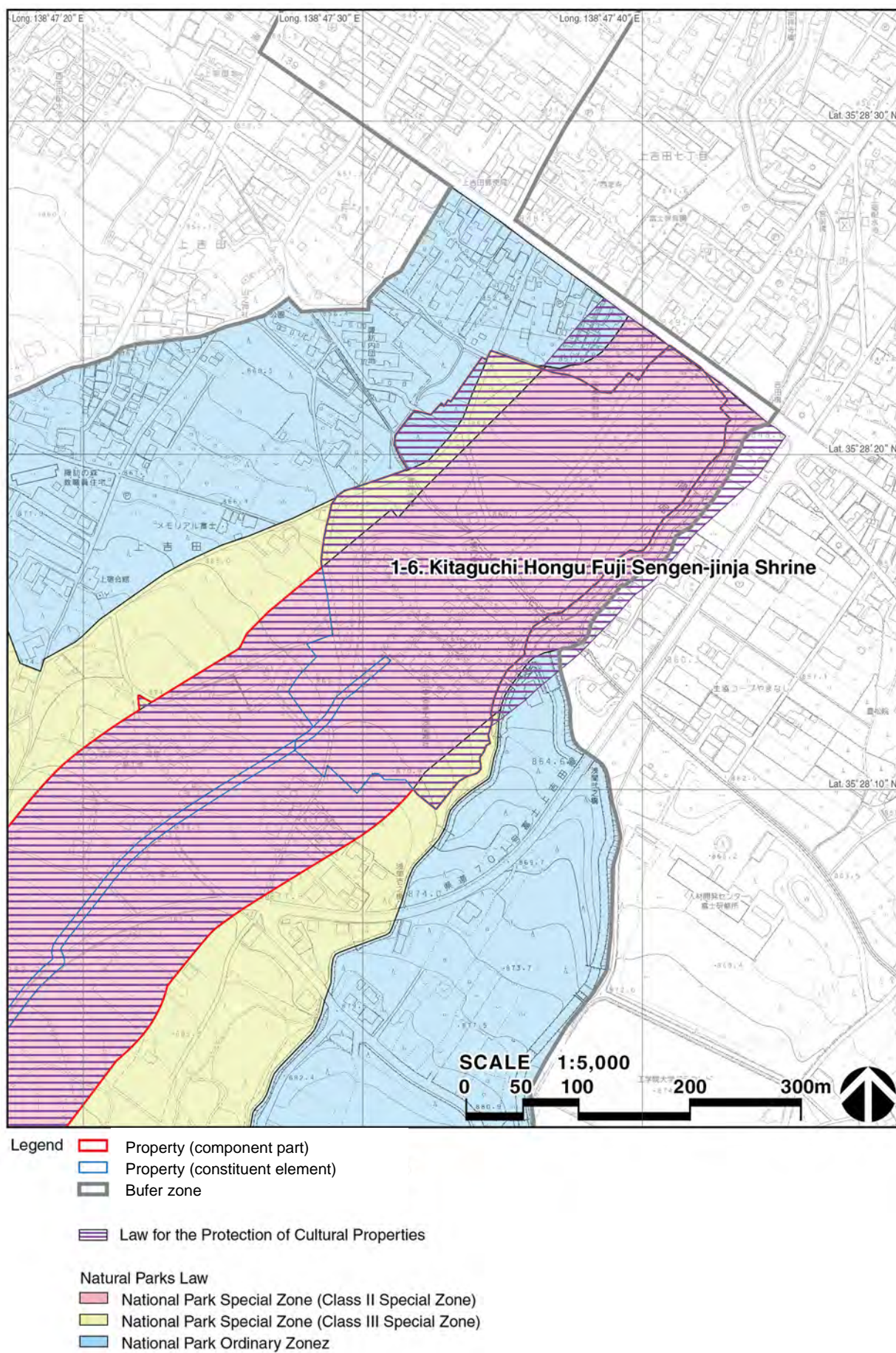


Figure 64 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja shrine 1



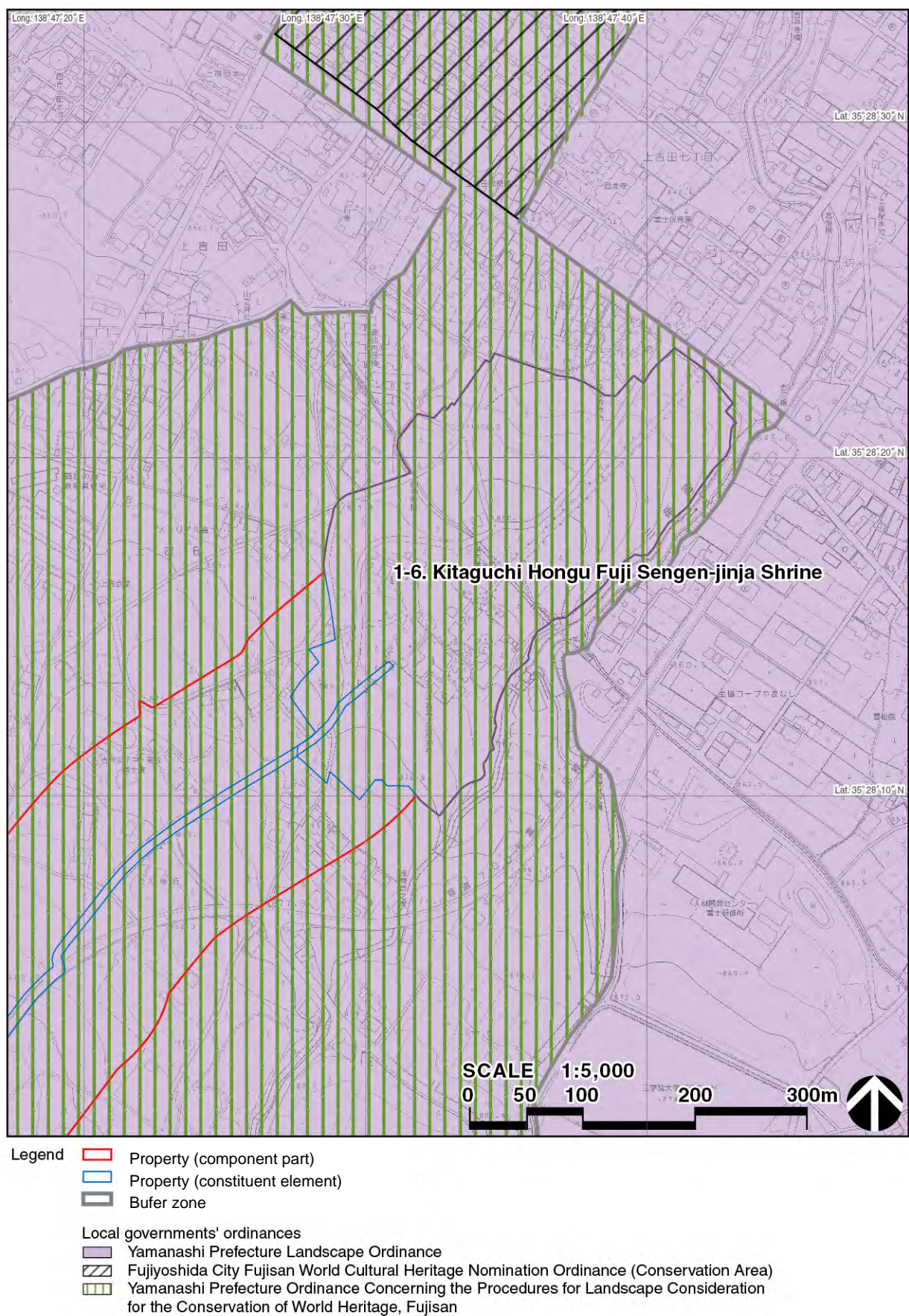
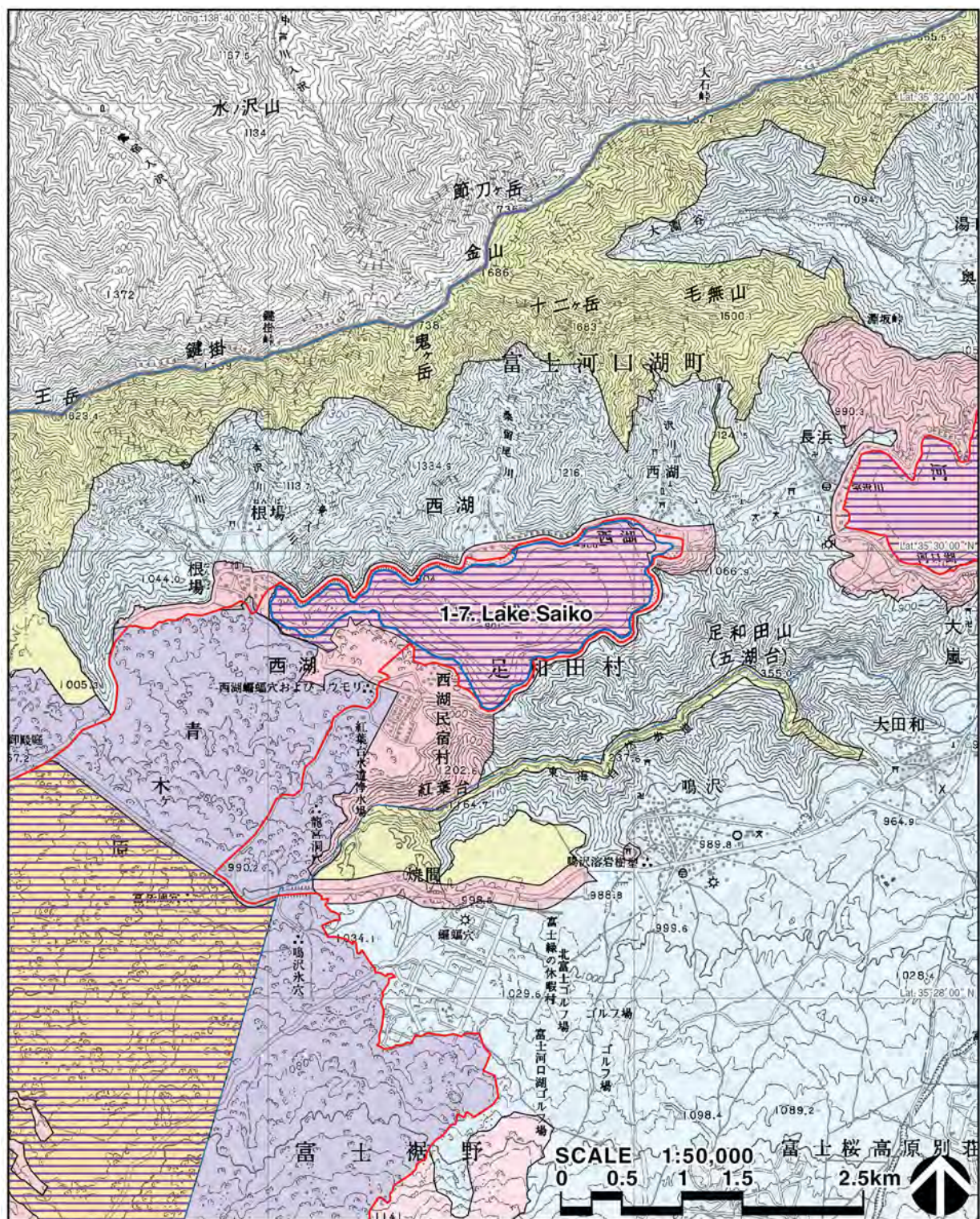


Figure 65 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja shrine 2





- Legend
- Property (component part)
  - Property (constituent element)
  - Bufer zone
  - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

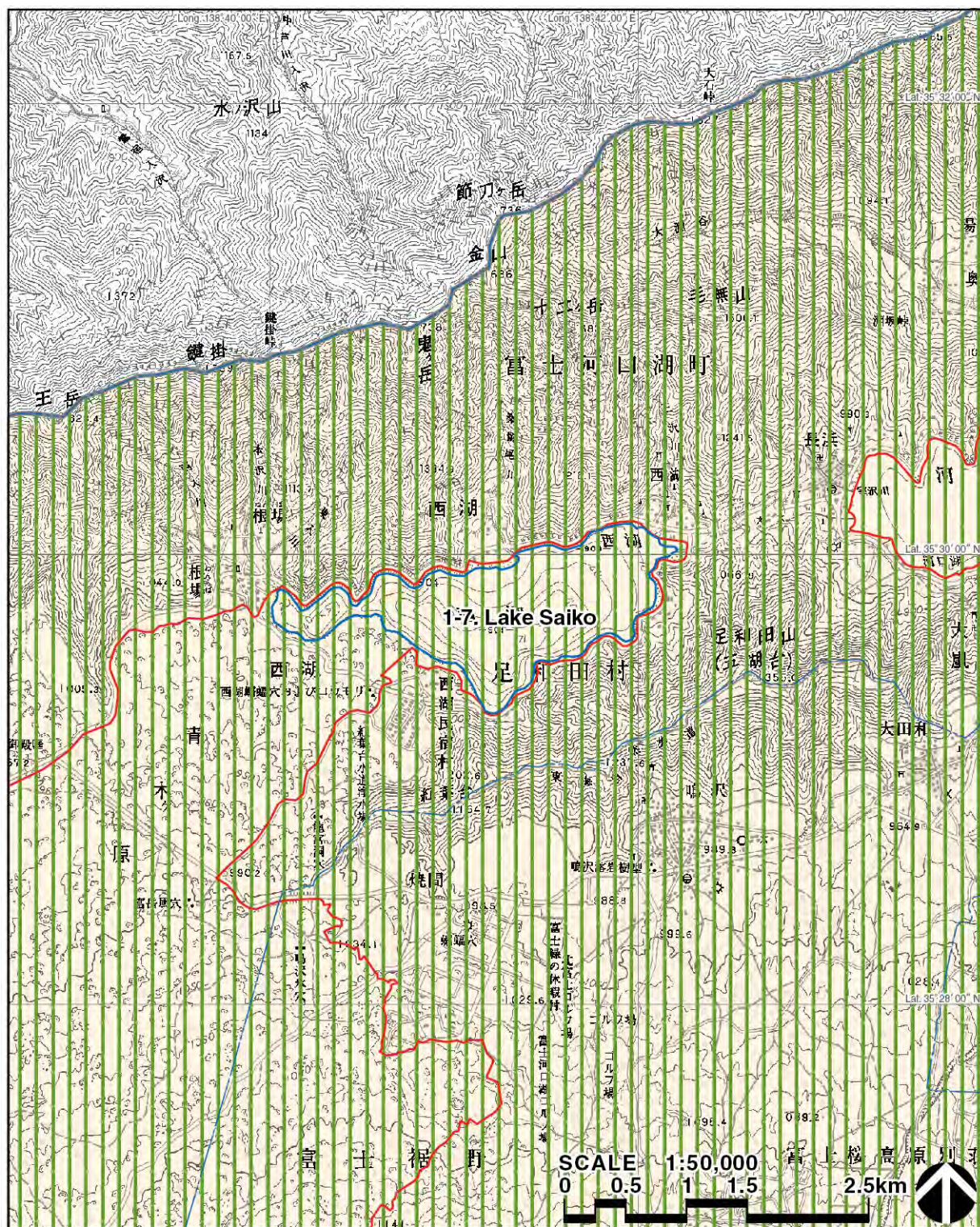
Natural Parks Law

- National Park Special Zone (Special Protection Zone)
- National Park Special Zone (Class I Special Zone)
- National Park Special Zone (Class II Special Zone)
- National Park Special Zone (Class III Special Zone)
- National Park Ordinary Zone

— Municipality boundary

Figure 66 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Saiko 1

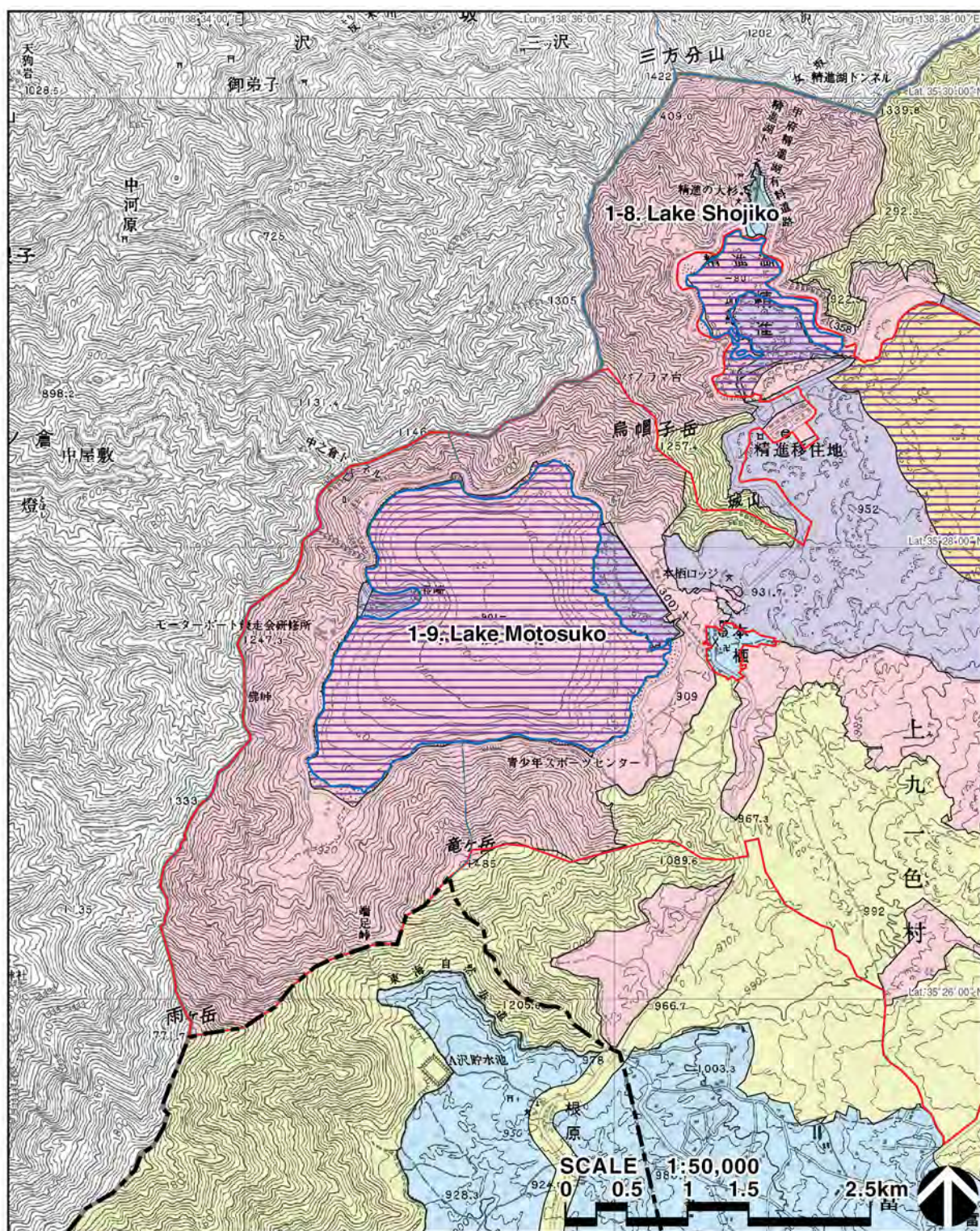




- Legend
- Property (component part)
  - Property (constituent element)
  - Bufer zone
  - Municipality boundary
- Landscape Act
- Narusawa Village Landscape Ordinance, Fujikawaguchiko Town Landscape Ordinance
- Local governments' ordinances
- Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan

Figure 67 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Saiko 2





- Legend**
- Property (component part)
  - Property (constituent element)
  - Buffer zone
  - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
  - Prefecture boundary
  - Municipality boundary
- Natural Parks Law**
- National Park Special Zone (Special Protection Zone)
  - National Park Special Zone (Class I Special Zone)
  - National Park Special Zone (Class II Special Zone)
  - National Park Special Zone (Class III Special Zone)
  - National Park Ordinary Zone

Figure 68 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Shojiko and Lake Motosuko 1







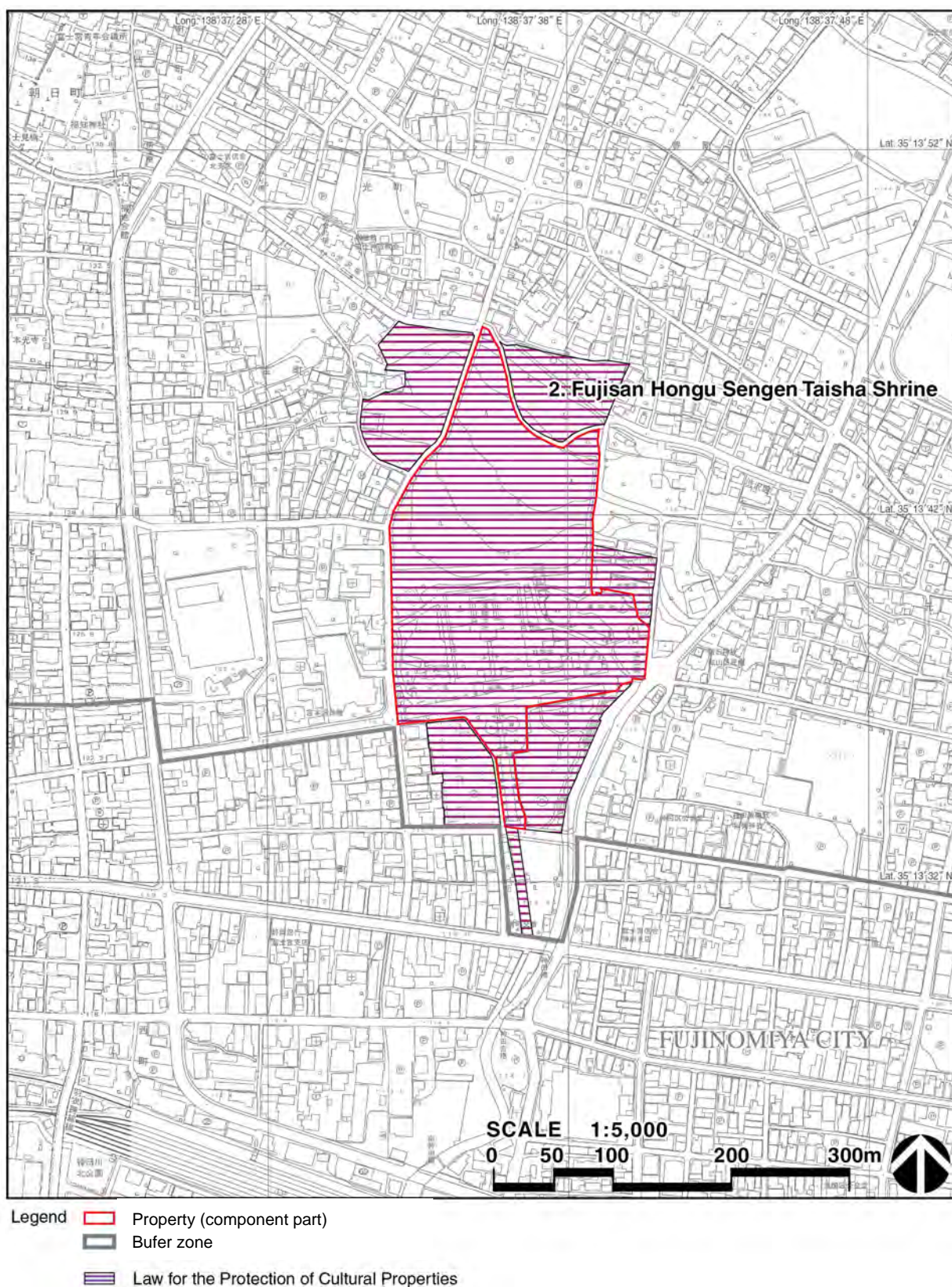
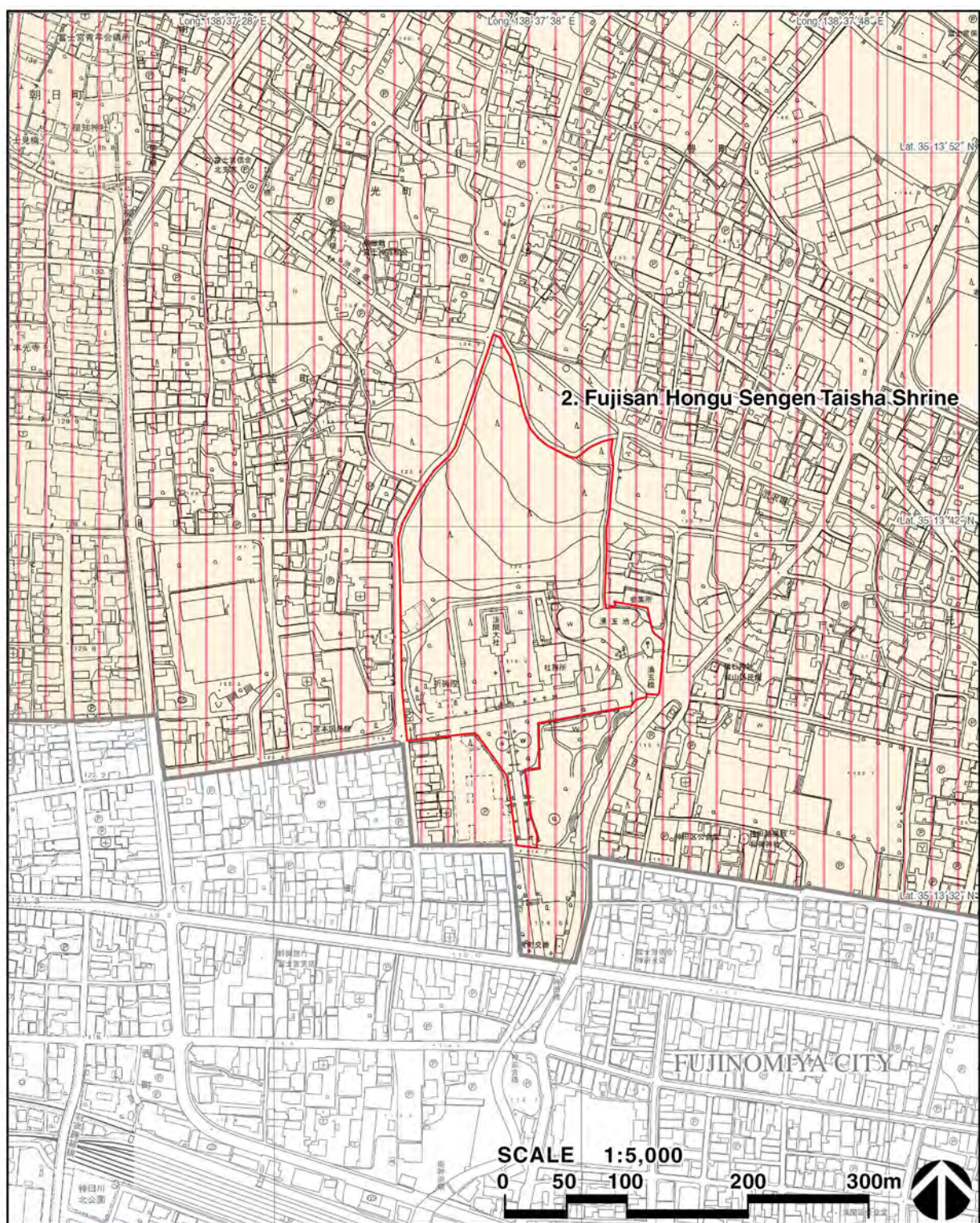


Figure 70 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine 1





- Legend**
- Property (component part)
  - Bufer zone
  - Landscape Act**
  - Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Ordinance
  - Local governments' ordinances**
  - Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Projects

Figure 71 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine 2



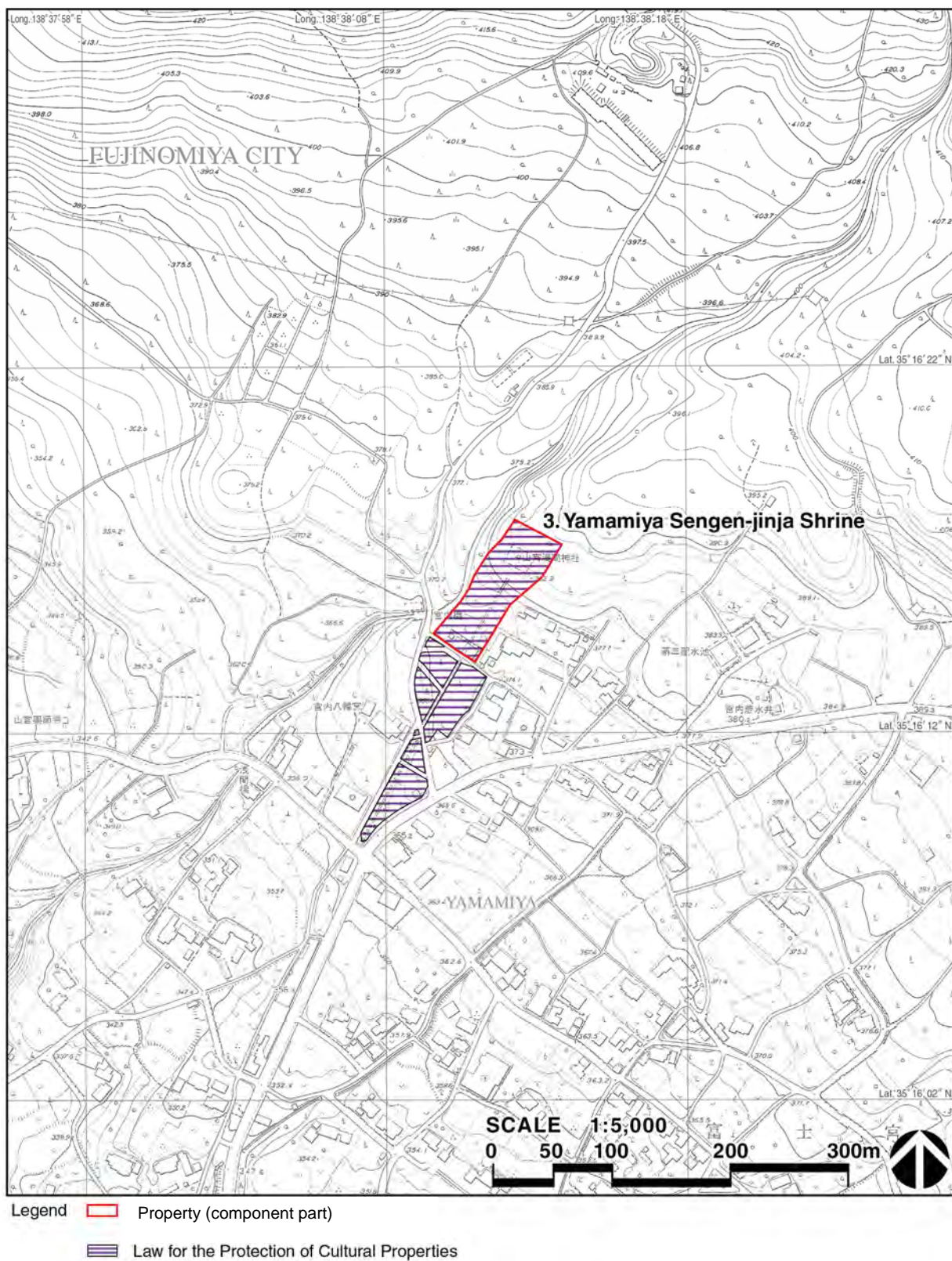
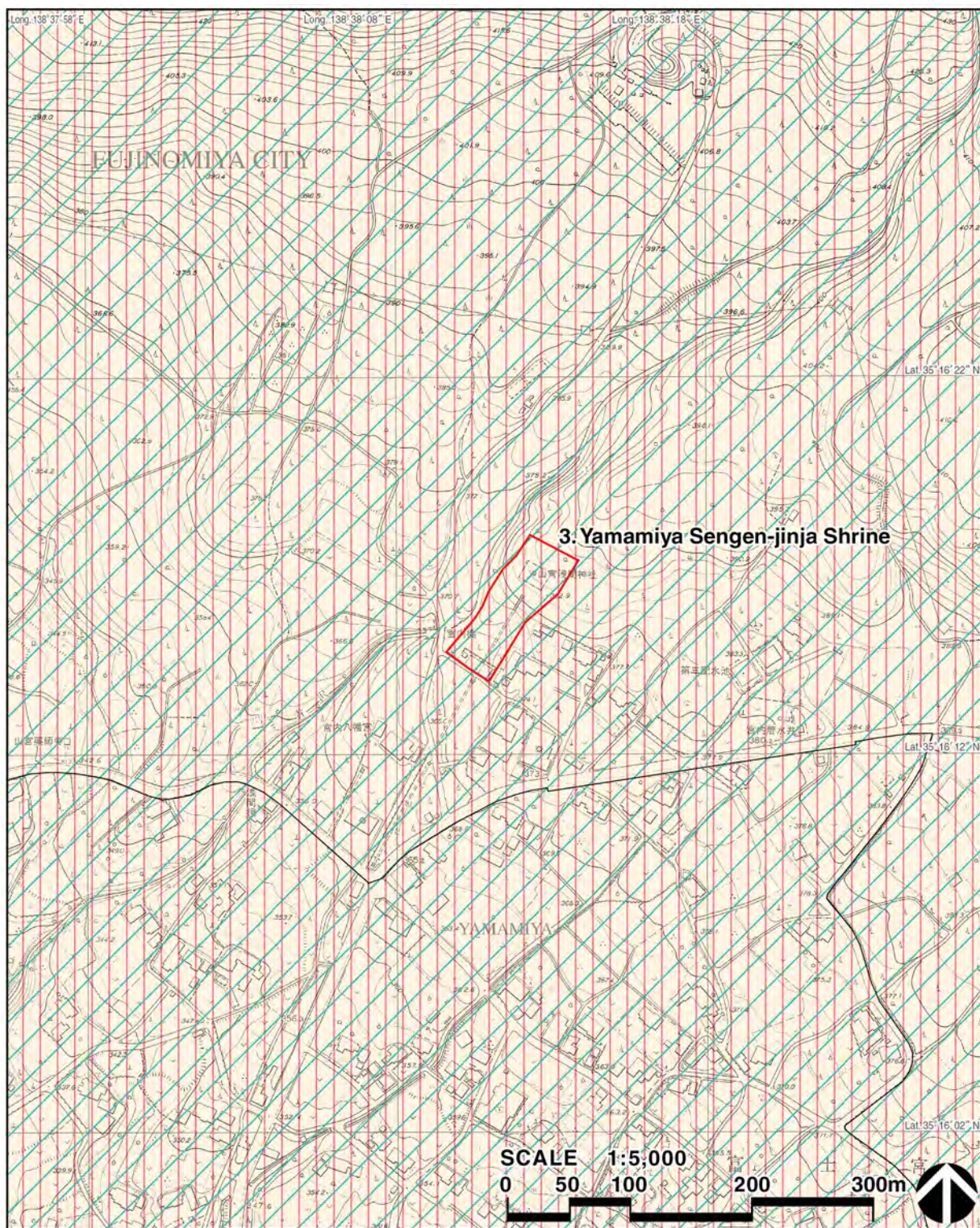


Figure 72 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine 1





Legend  Property (component part)

Landscape Act

Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Ordinance

City Planning Act

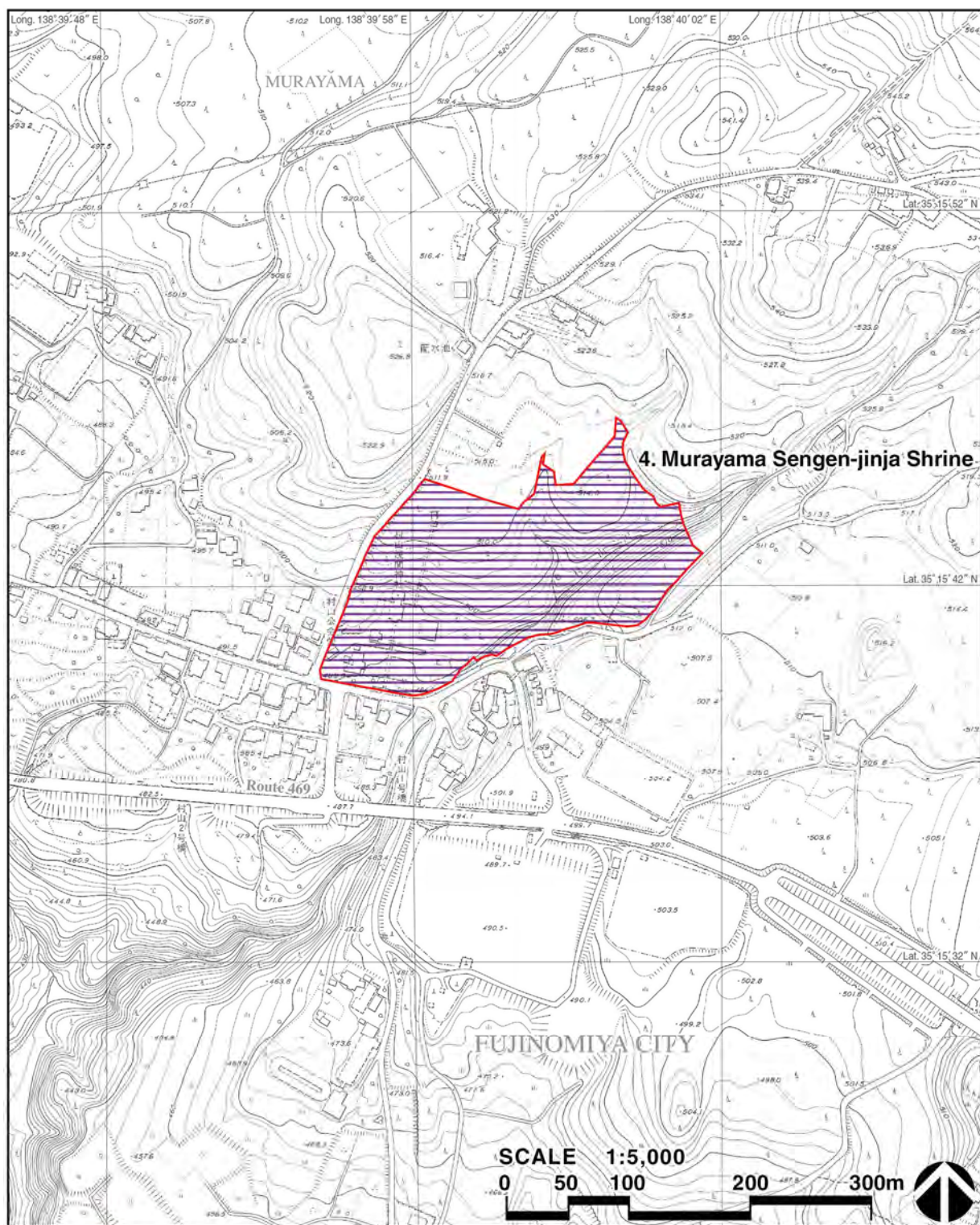
Urbanization control area

Local governments' ordinances

Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Projects

Figure 73 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine 2



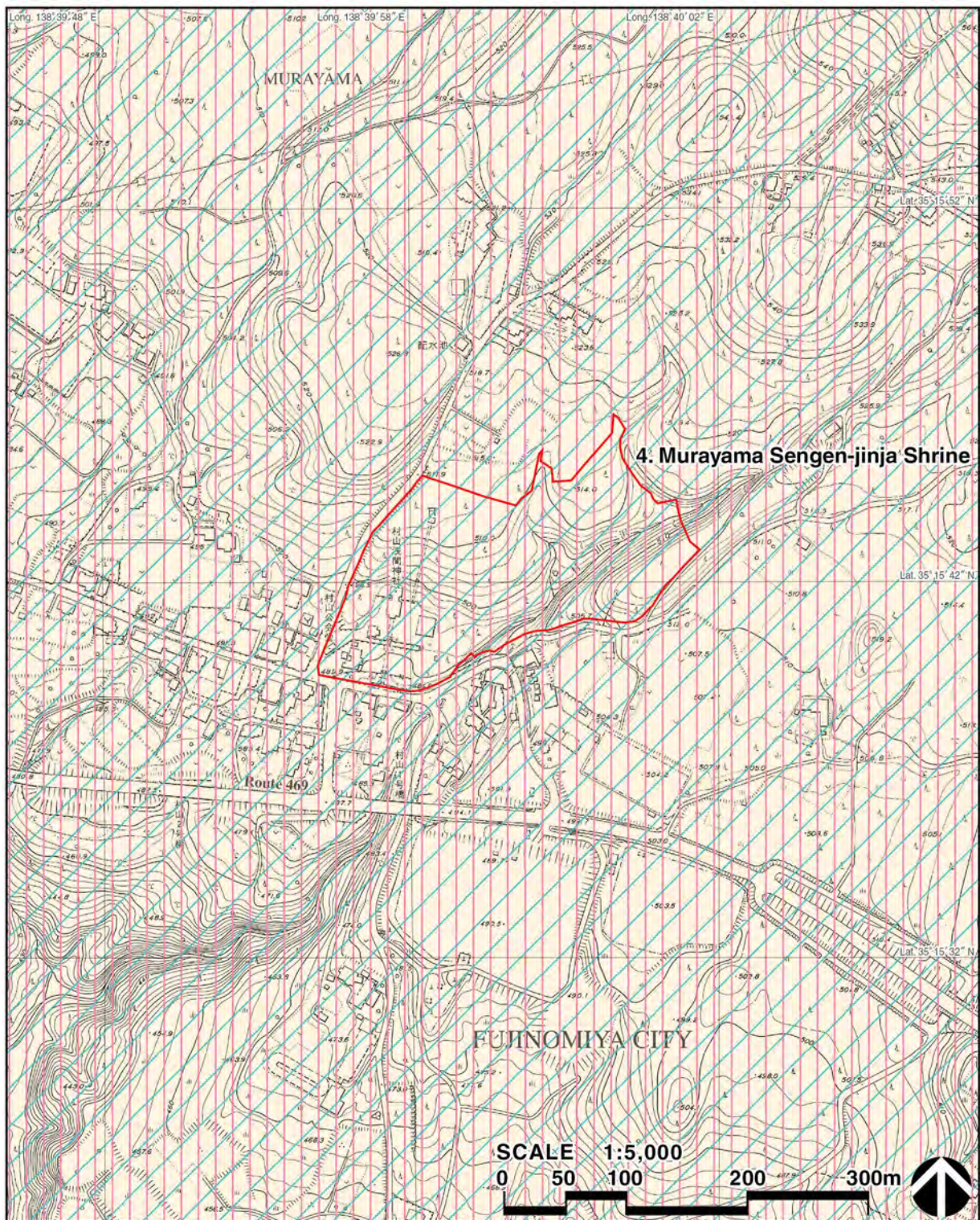


Legend  Property (component part)

Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

Figure 74 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine 1





Legend  Property (component part)

Landscape Act

Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Ordinance

City Planning Act

Urbanization control area

Local governments' ordinances

Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Projects

Figure 75 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine 2



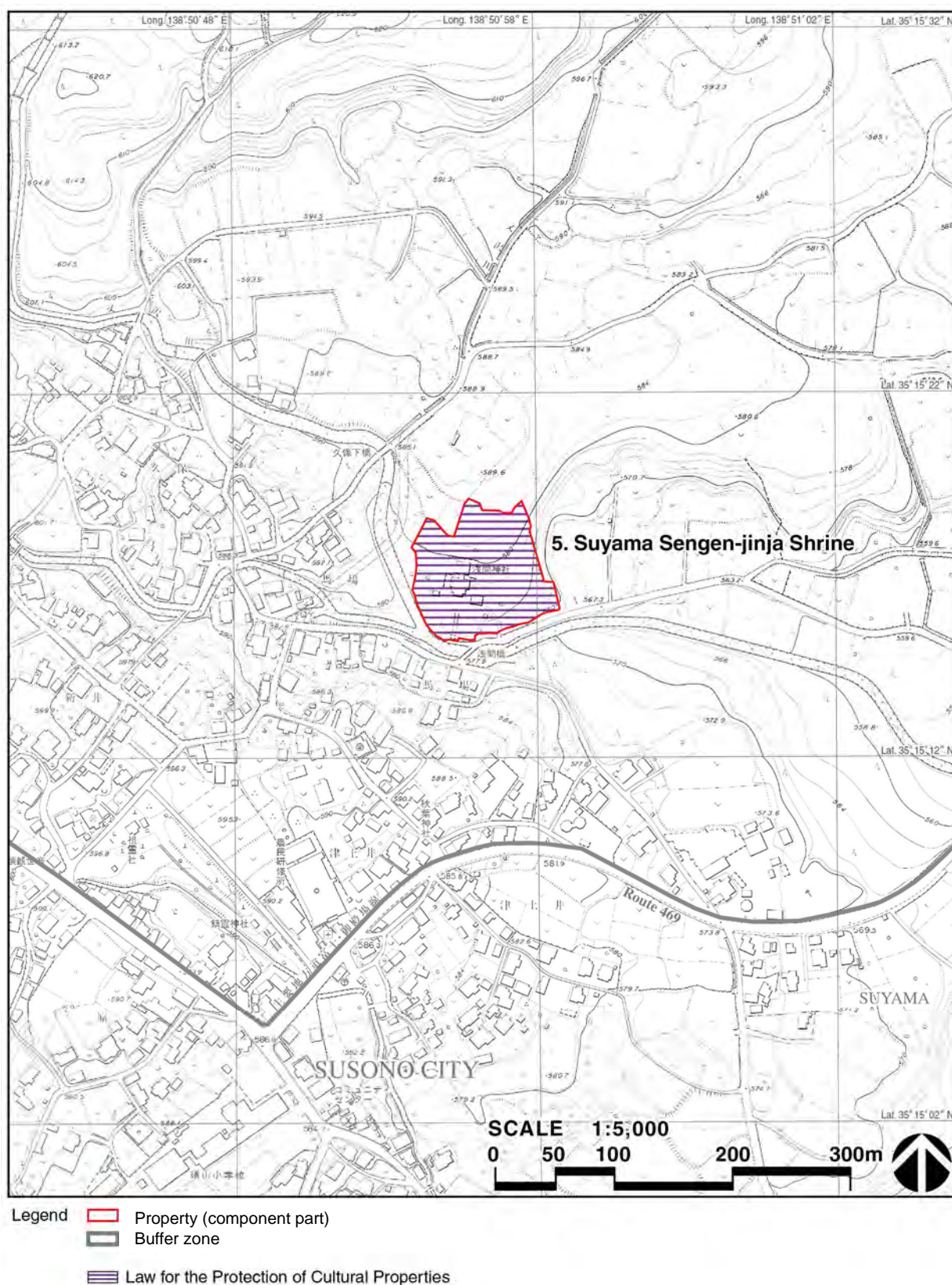
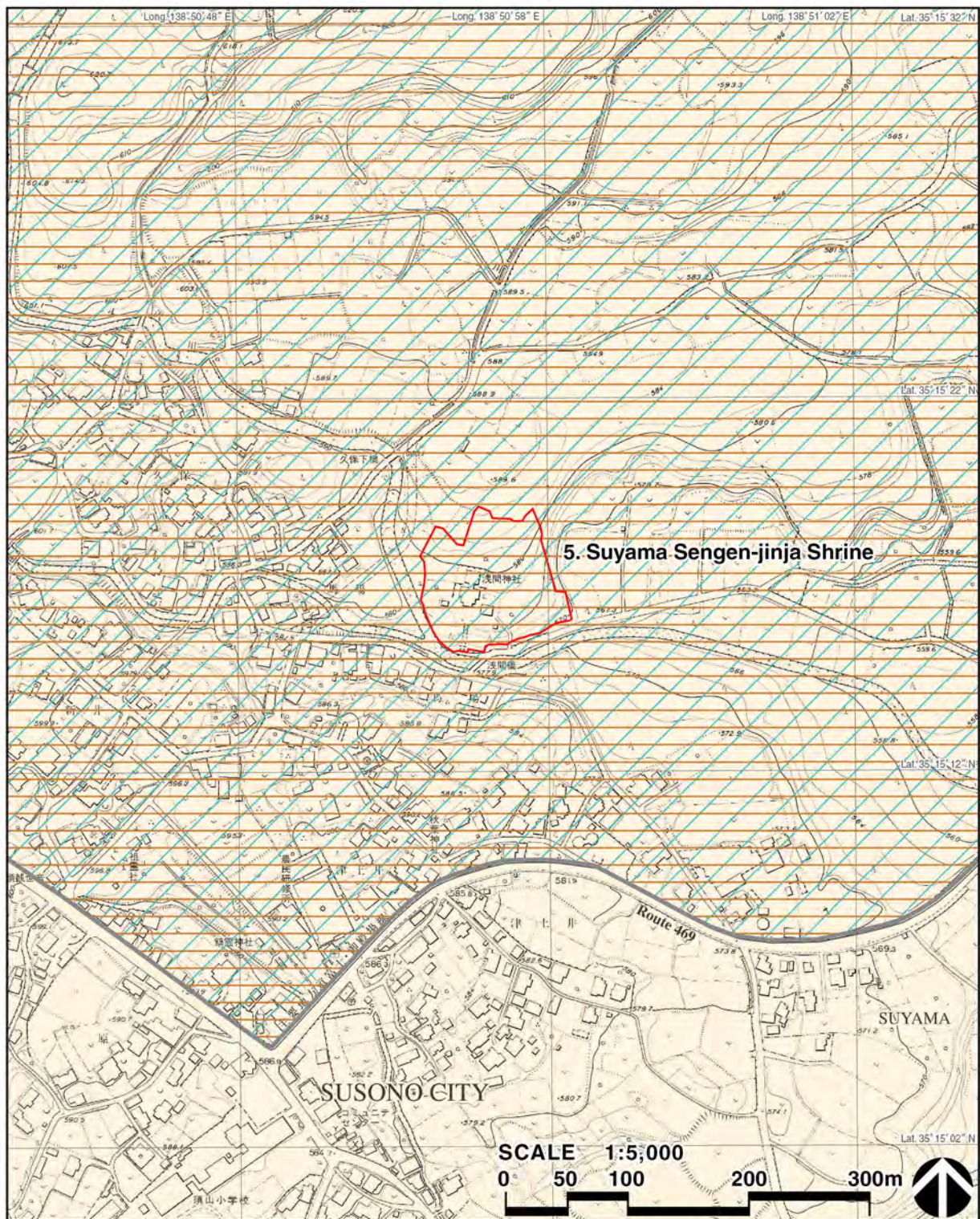


Figure 76 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine 1





- Legend**
- Property (component part)
  - Buffer zone
  - Landscape Act**
  - Susono City Landscape Ordinance
  - City Planning Law**
  - Urbanization control area
  - Guidelines for Land Use Projects**
  - Susono City Guidelines for Land Use Projects

Figure 77 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine 2



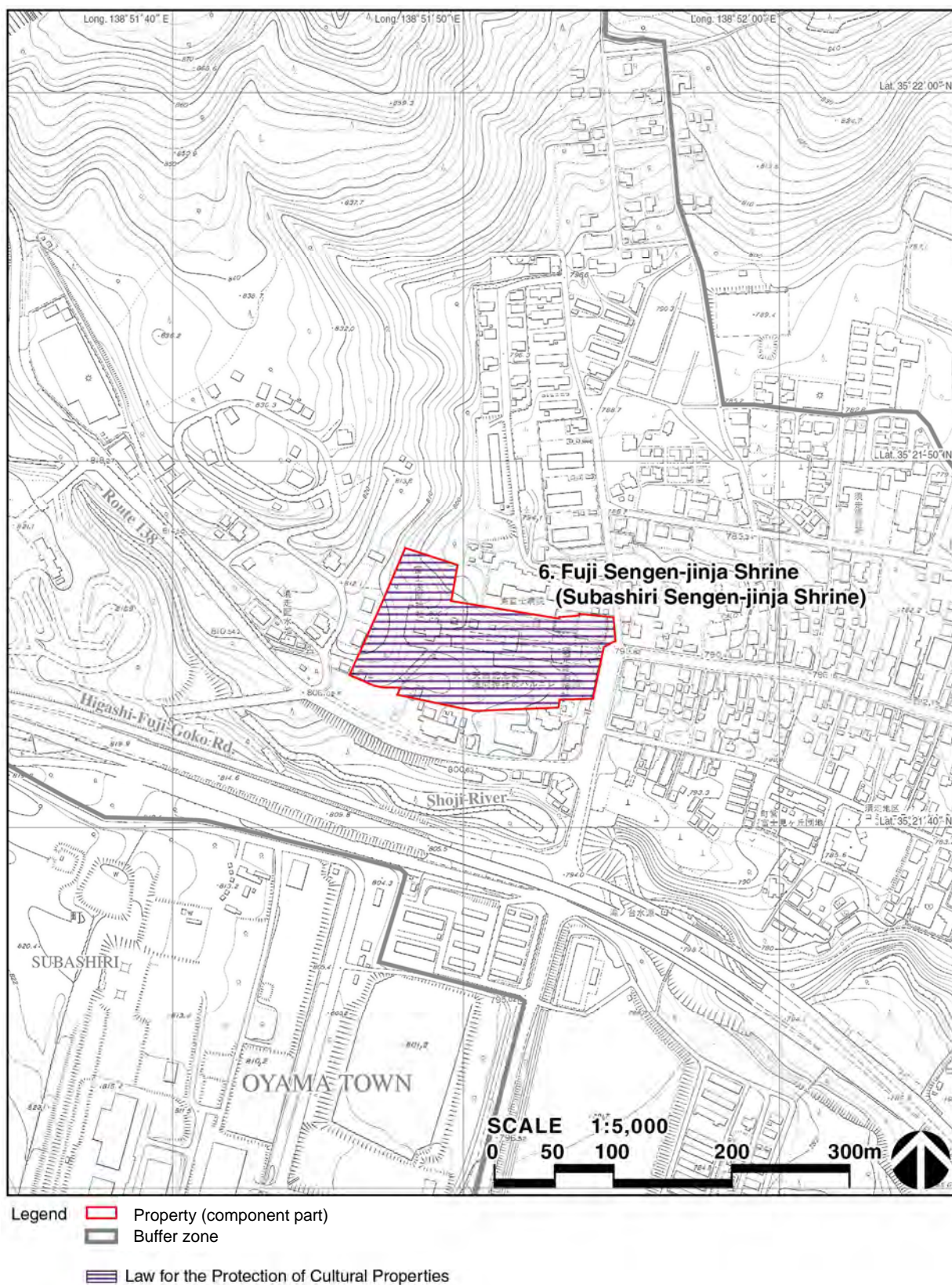
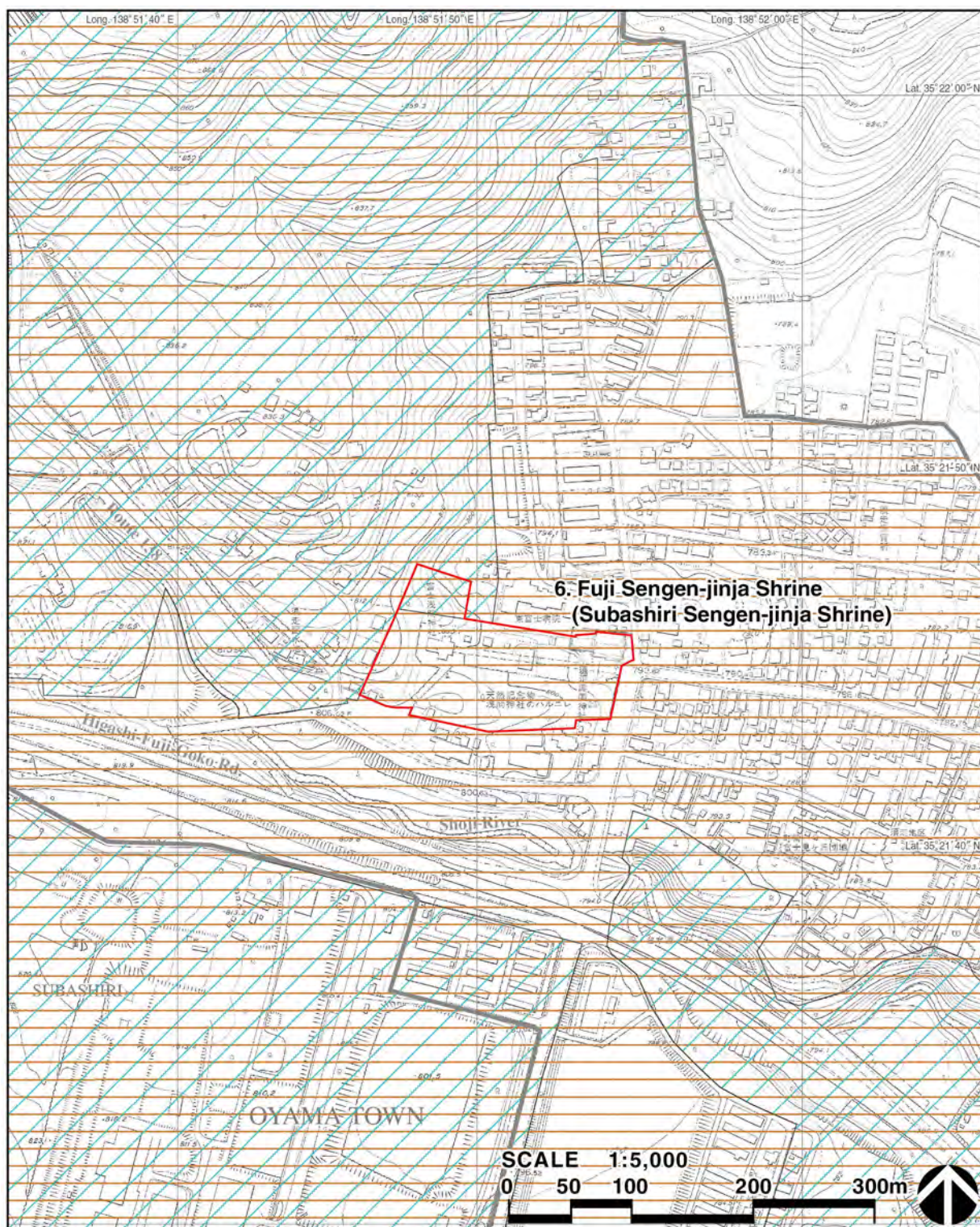


Figure 78 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) 1

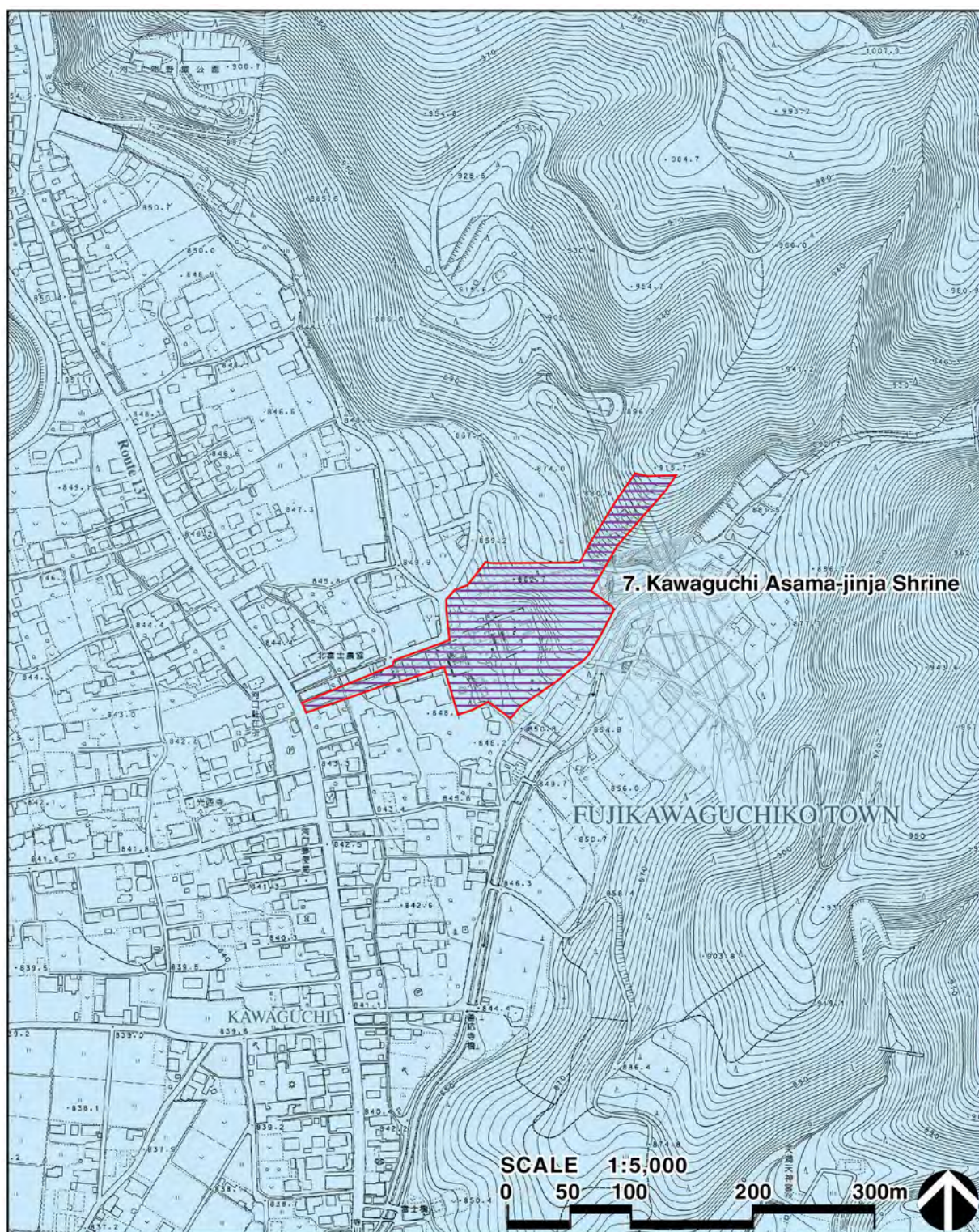




- Legend**
- Property (component part)
  - Buffer zone
  - City Planning Act**
  - Urbanization Control Area
  - Guidelines for land use projects**
  - Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects

Figure 79 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) 2





Legend  Property (component part)

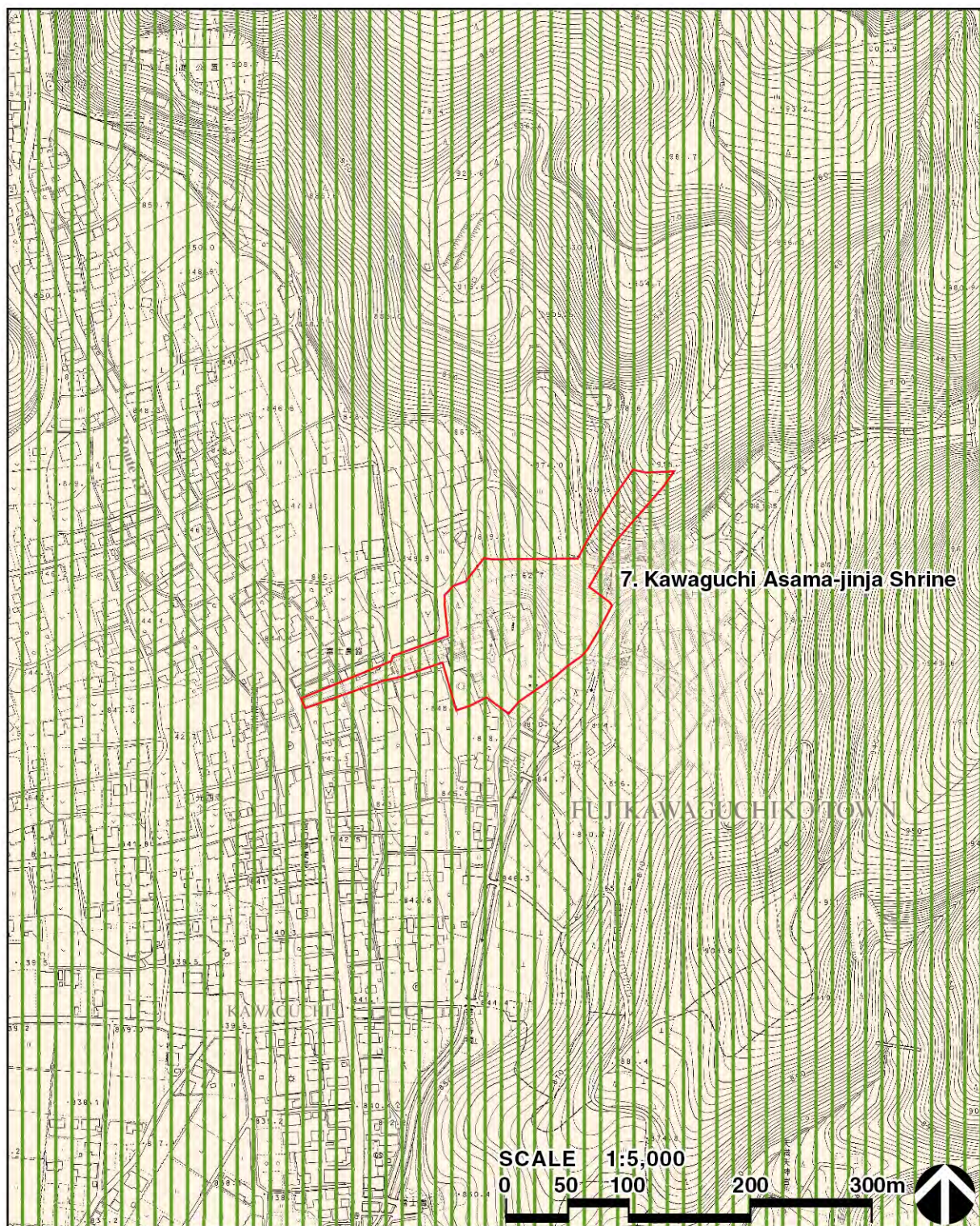
Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

Natural Parks Law

National Park Ordinary Zone

Figure 80 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine 1

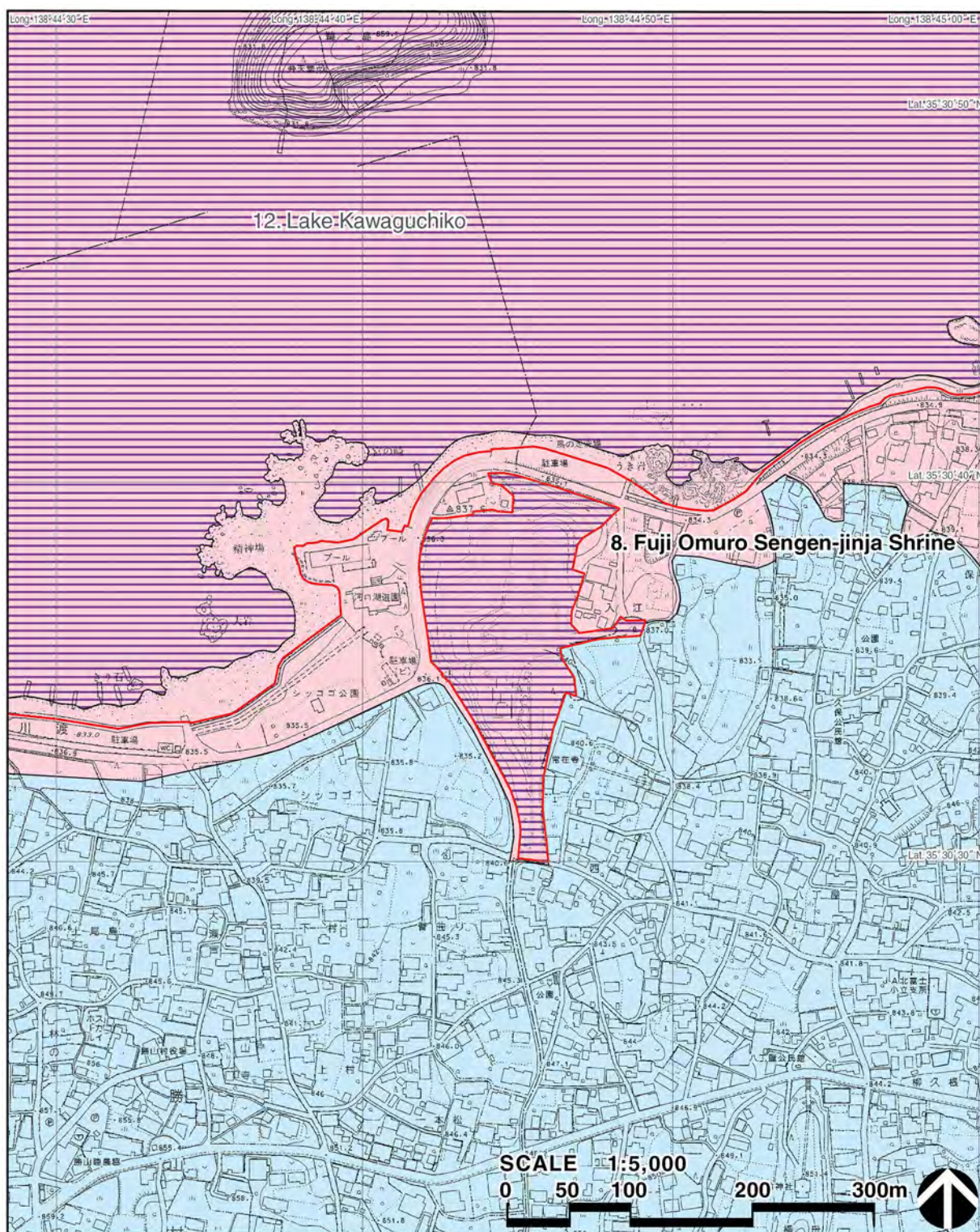




- Legend**
- Property (component part)
  - Landscape Act**
    - Fujikawaguchiko Town Landscape Ordinance
  - Local governments' ordinances**
    - Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan

Figure 81 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine 2

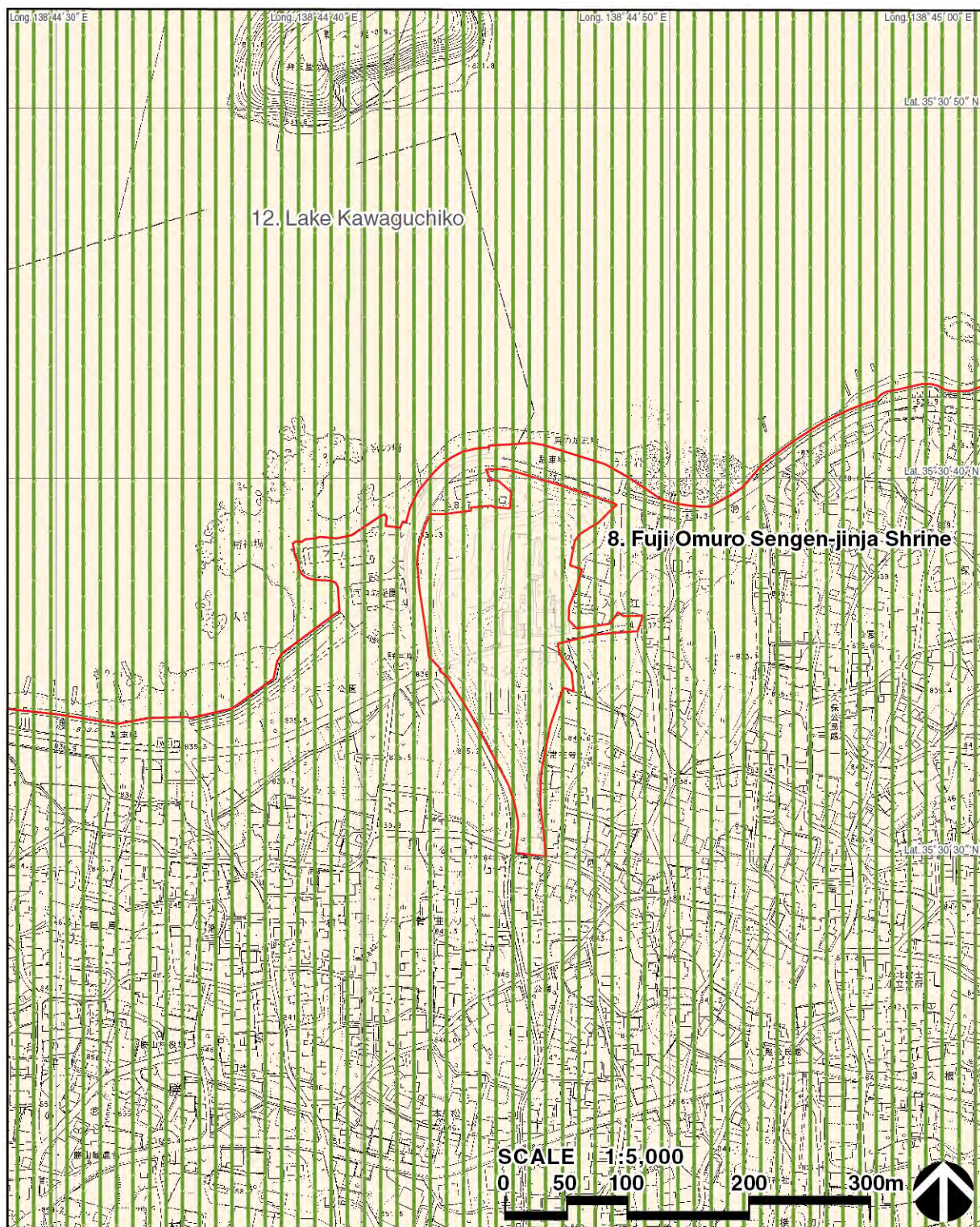




- Legend
- Property (component part)
  - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
  - Natural Parks Law
    - National Park Special Zone (Class II Special Zone)
    - National Park Ordinary Zone

Figure 82 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine 1





Legend  Property (component part)

Landscape Act

Fujikawaguchiko Town Landscape Ordinance

Local governments' ordinances

Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan

Figure 83 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine 2



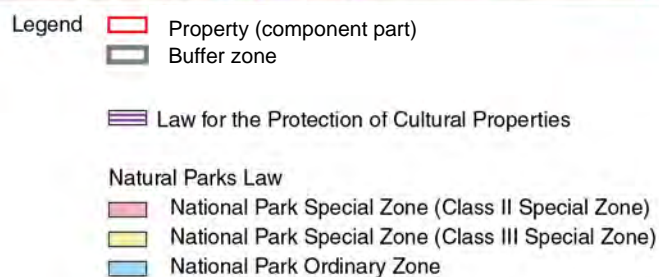
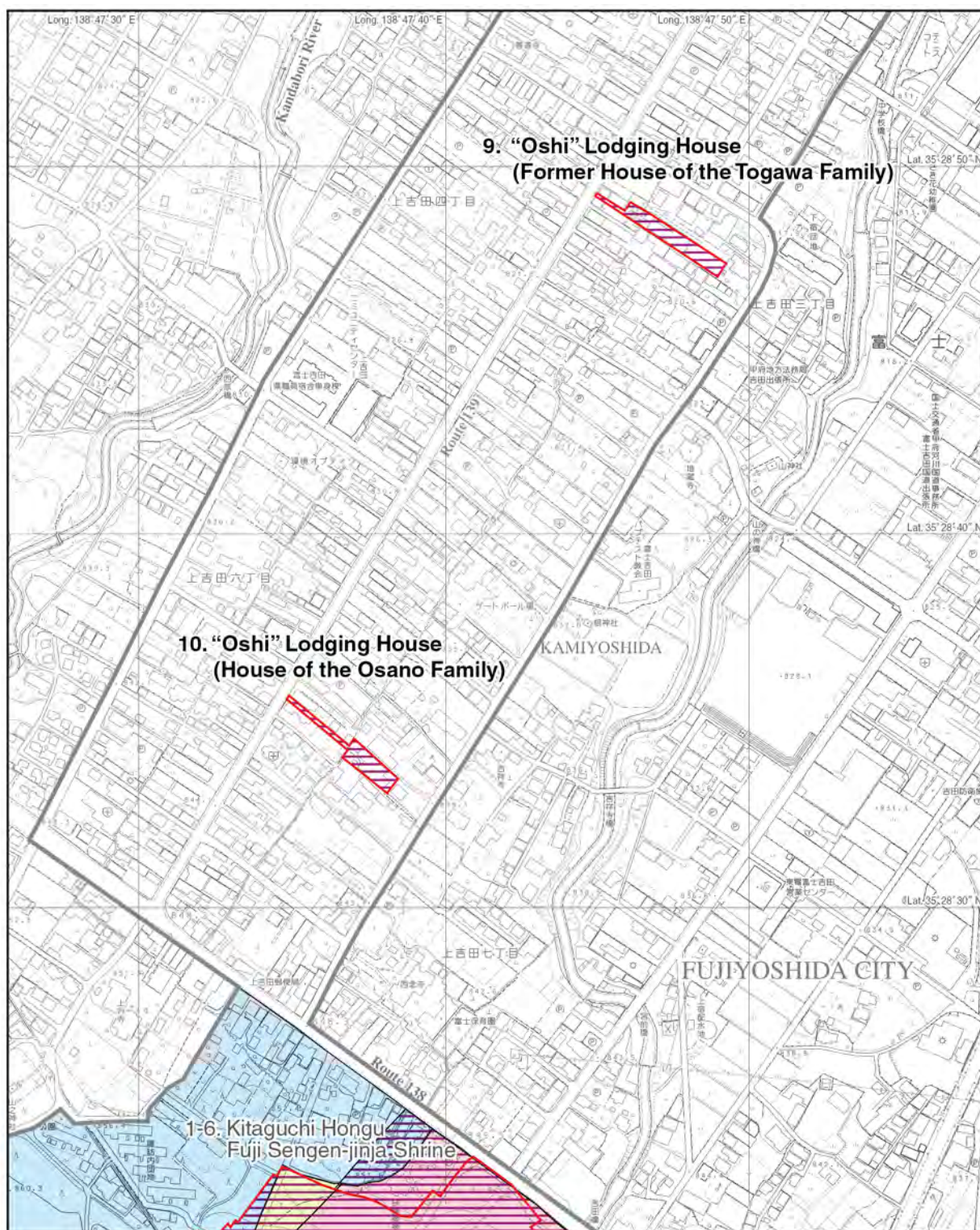


Figure 84 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of "Oshi" Lodging Houses 1

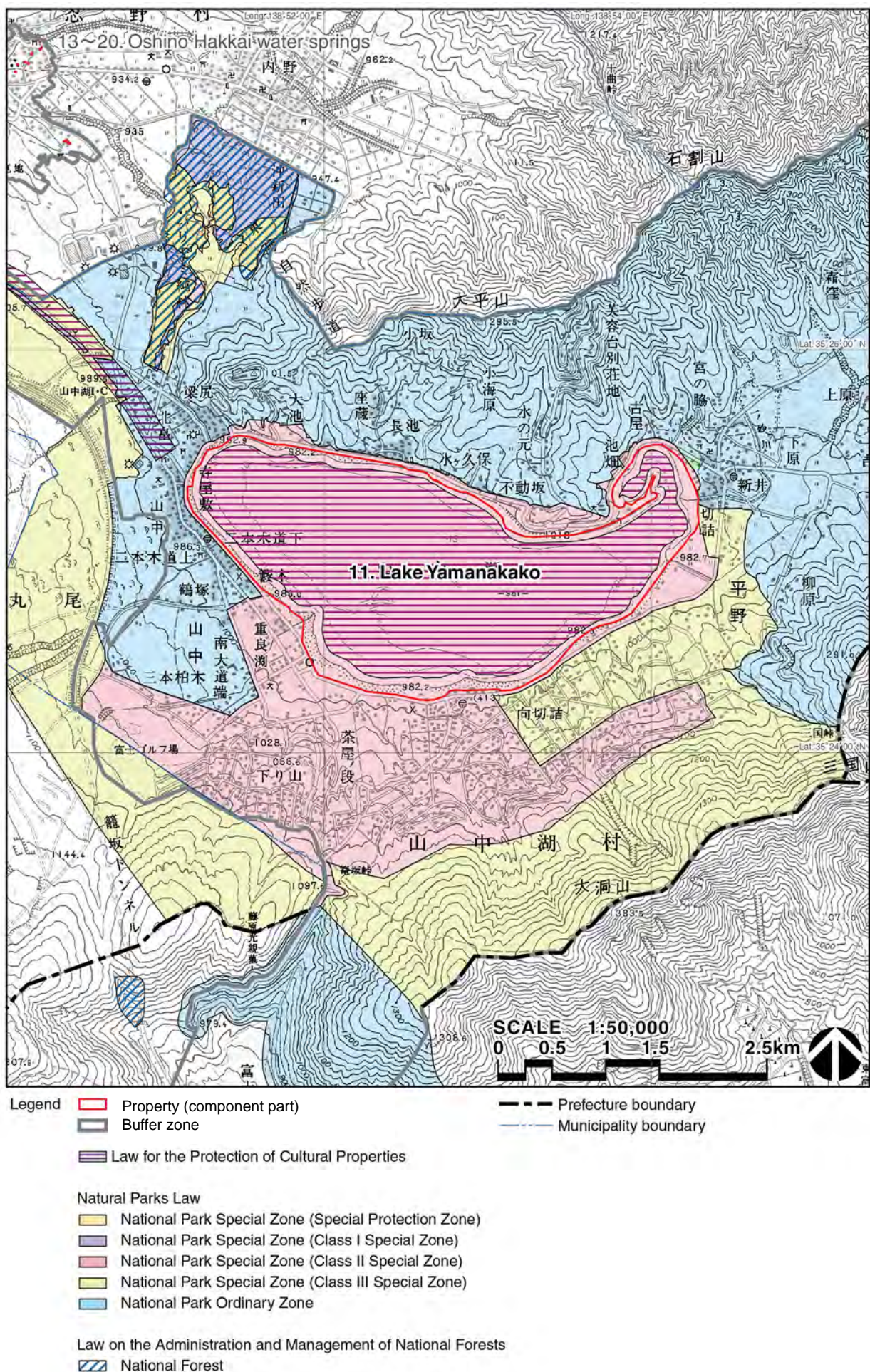




- Legend
- Property (component part)
  - Buffer zone
- Local governments' ordinances
- Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance
  - Fujiyoshida City Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Nomination Ordinance (Conservation Area)
  - Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan

Figure 85 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of "Oshi" Lodging Houses 2







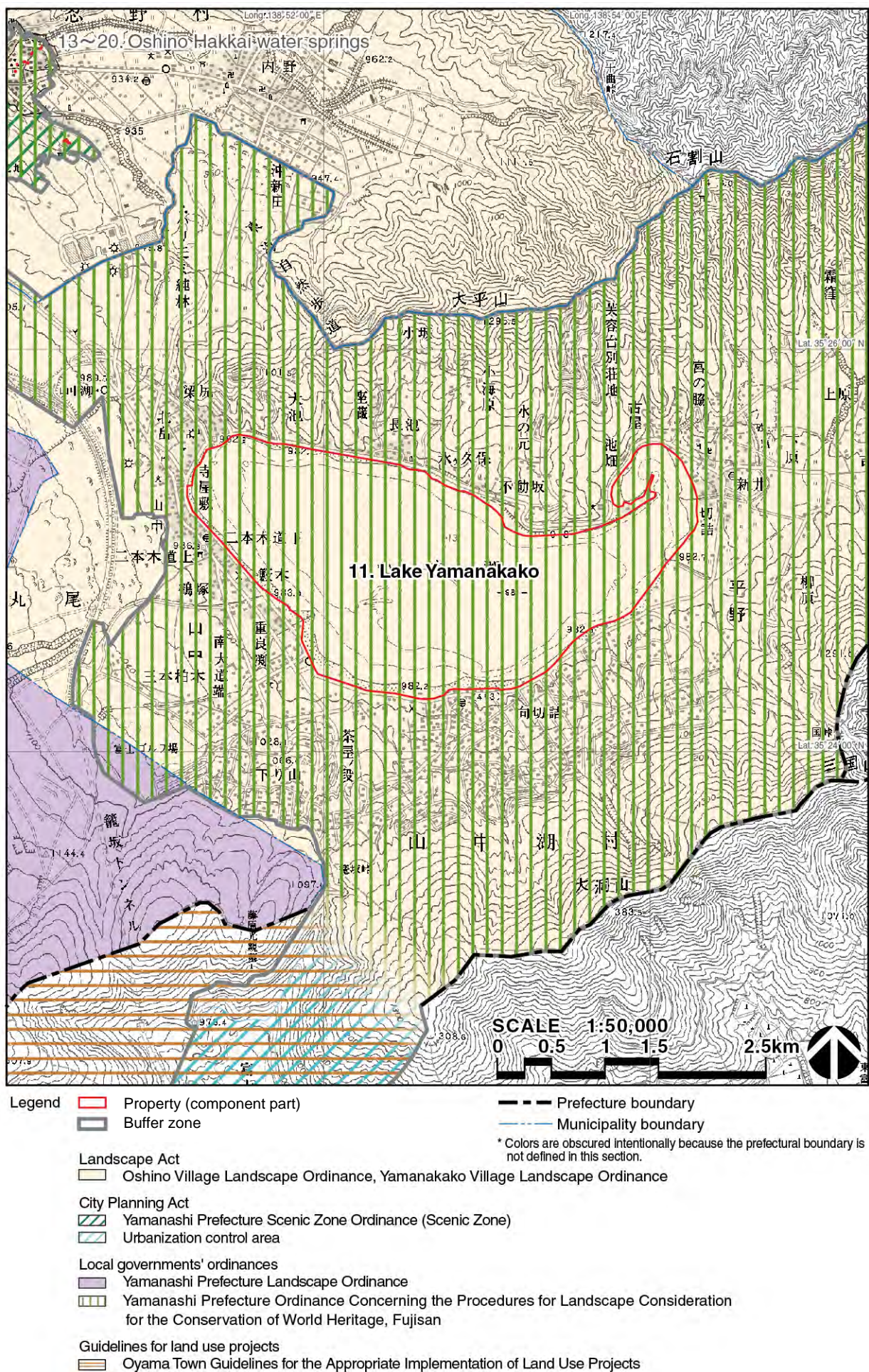
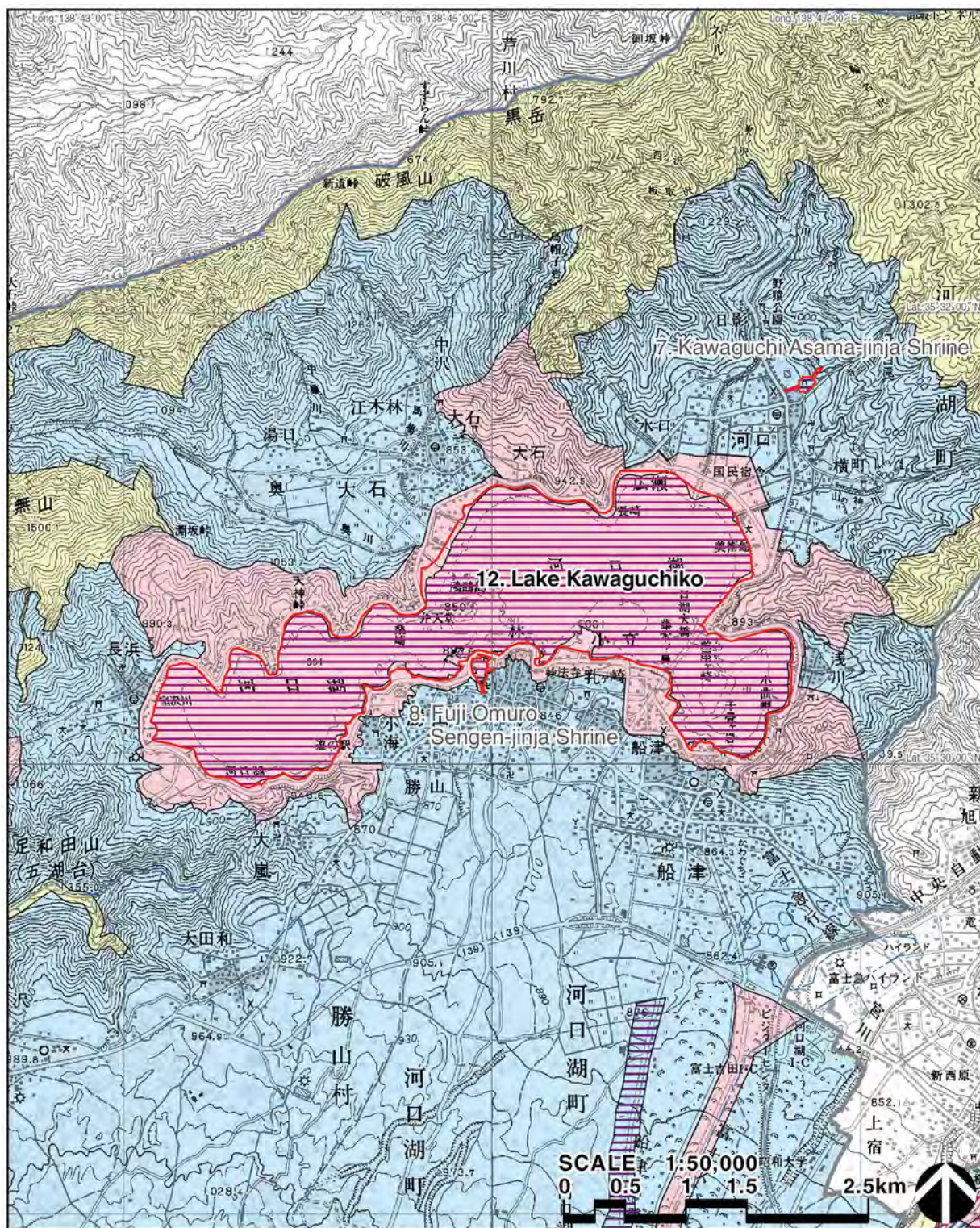


Figure 87 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Yamanakako 2

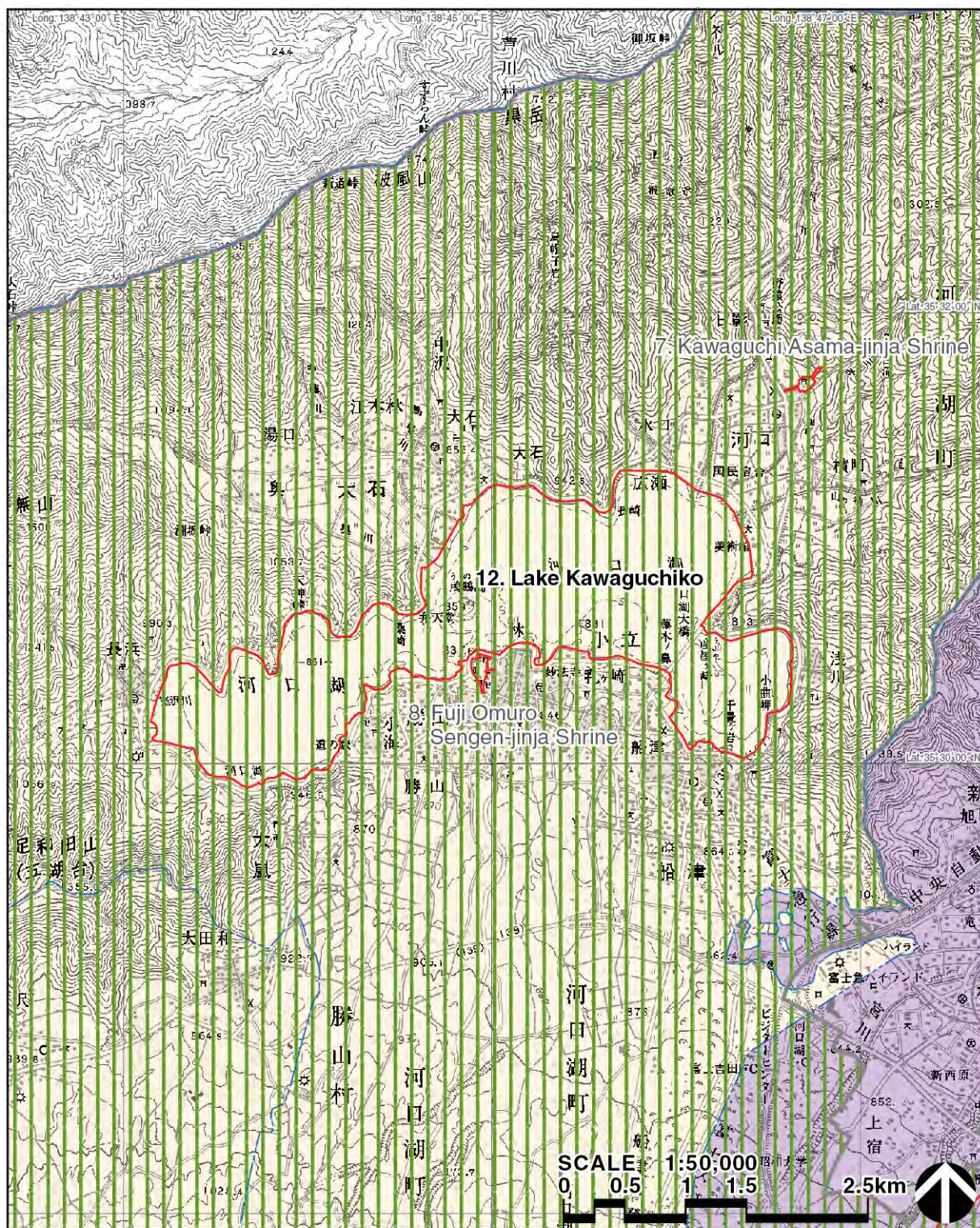




- Legend
- Property (component part)
  - Buffer zone
  - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
- Natural Parks Law
- National Park Special Zone (Class II Special Zone)
  - National Park Special Zone (Class III Special Zone)
  - National Park Ordinary Zone
- Municipality boundary

Figure 88 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Kawaguchiko 1





- Legend**
- Property (component part)
  - Buffer zone
  - Municipality boundary
- Landscape Act**
- Narusawa Village Landscape Ordinance, Fujikawaguchiko Town Landscape Ordinance
- Local governments' ordinances**
- Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance
  - Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan

Figure 89 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Kawaguchiko 2



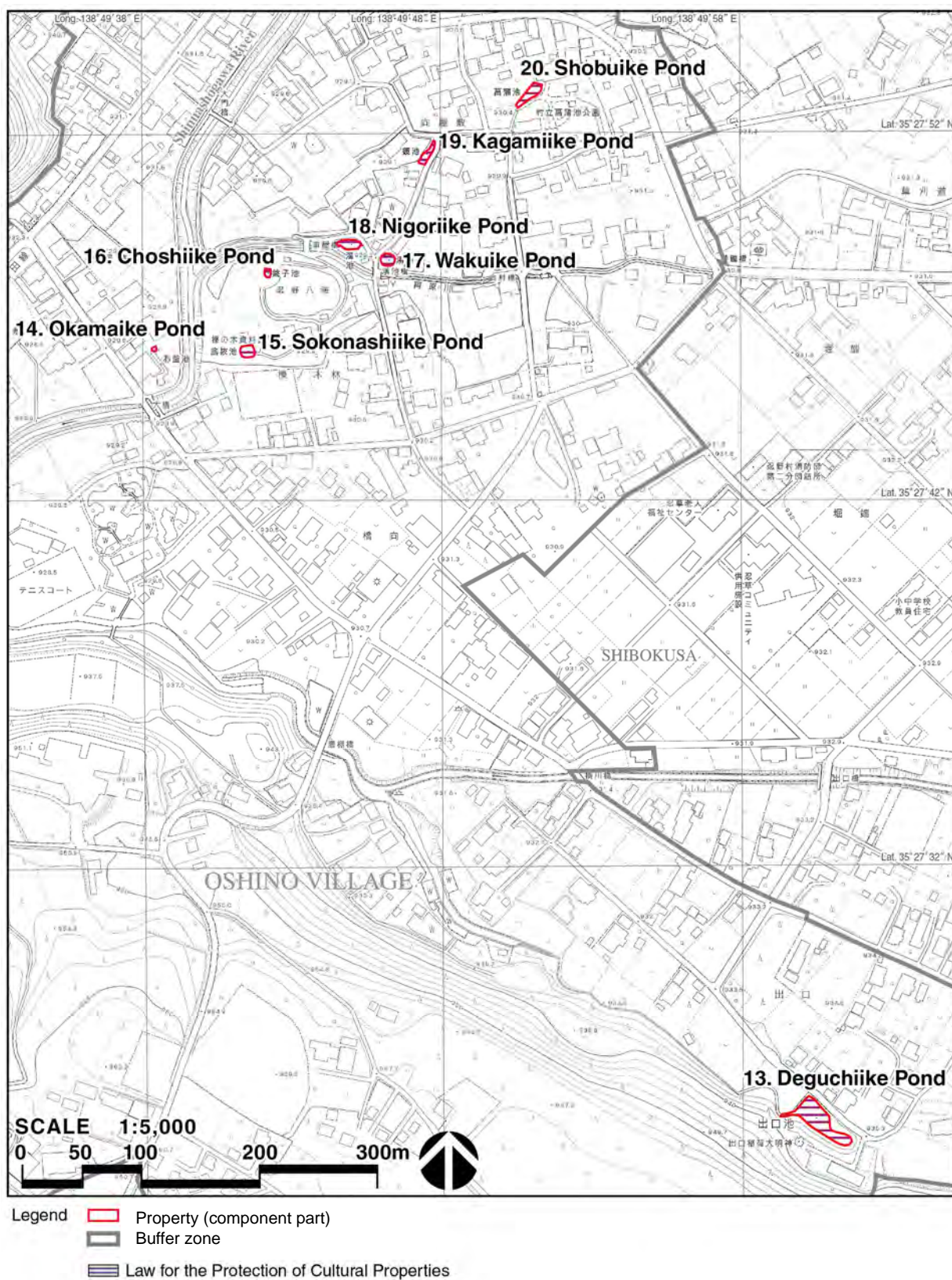
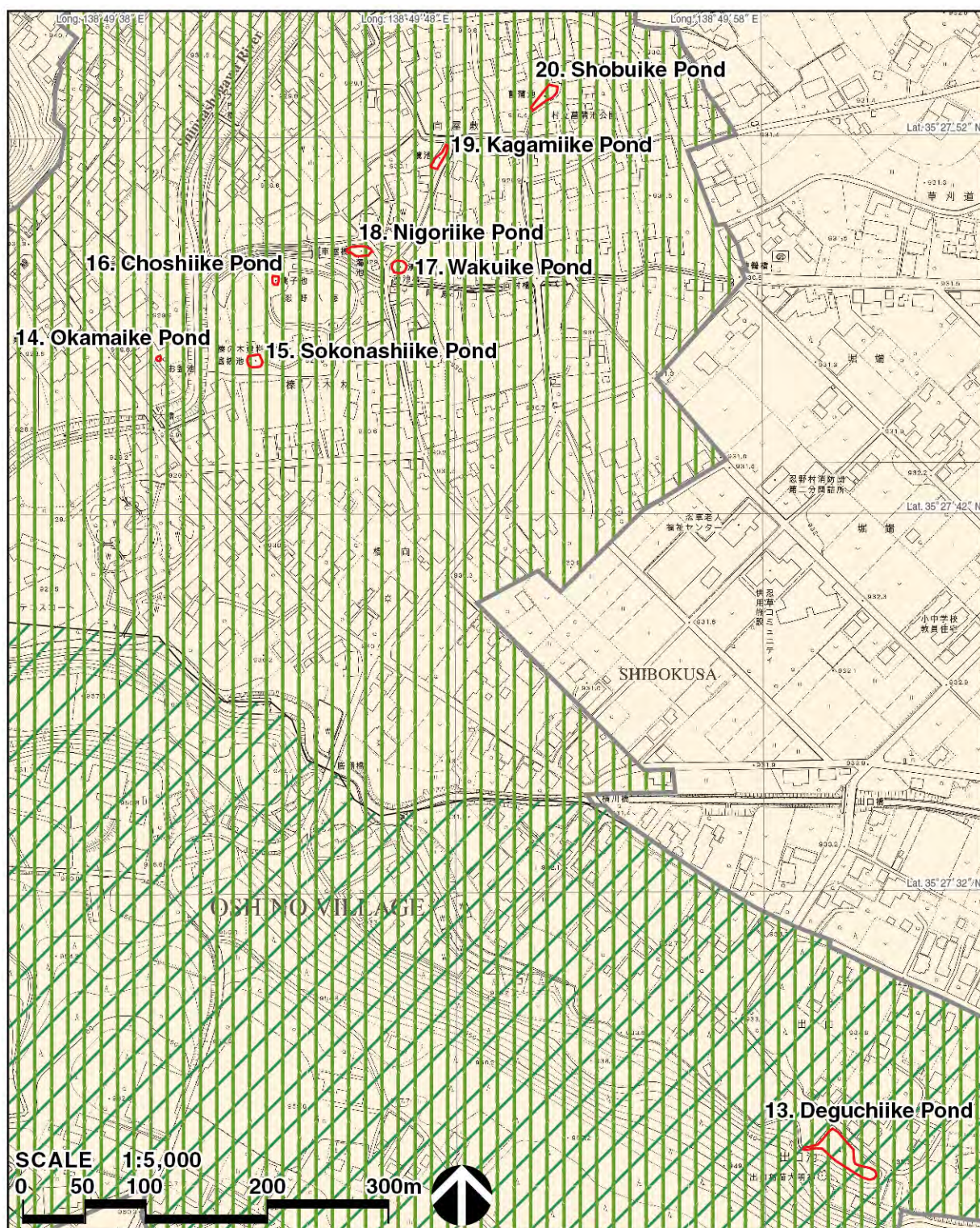


Figure 90 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Oshino Hakkai springs 1





Legend

- Property (component part)
- Buffer zone

Landscape Act

- Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance

City Planning Act

- Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance (Scenic Zone)

Local governments' ordinances

- Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan

Figure 91 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Oshino Hakkai springs 2



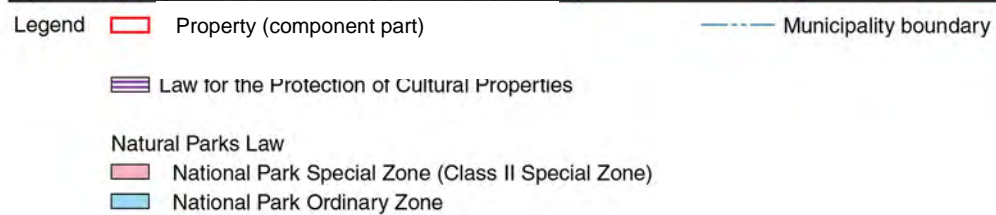
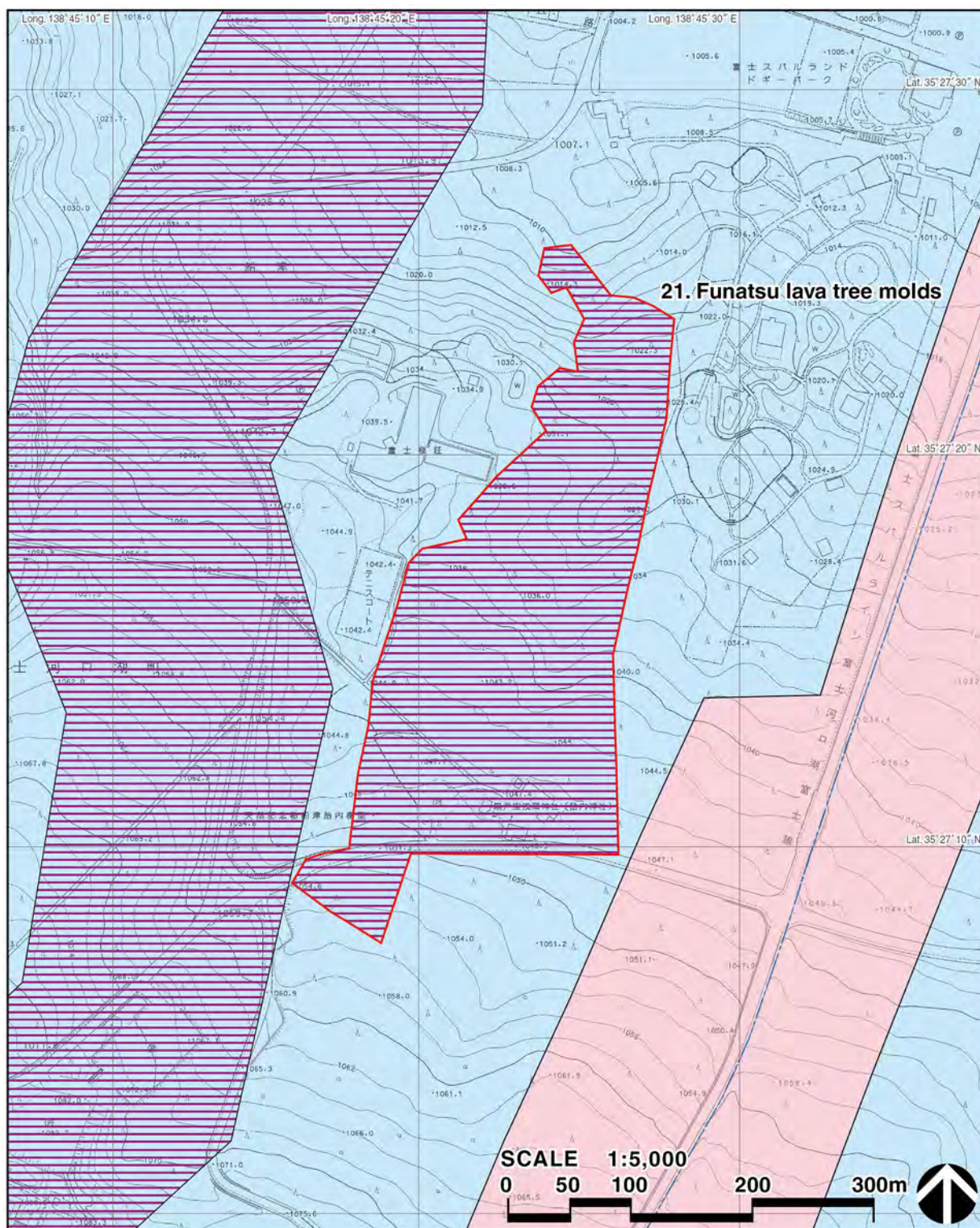


Figure 92 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Funatsu lava tree molds 1



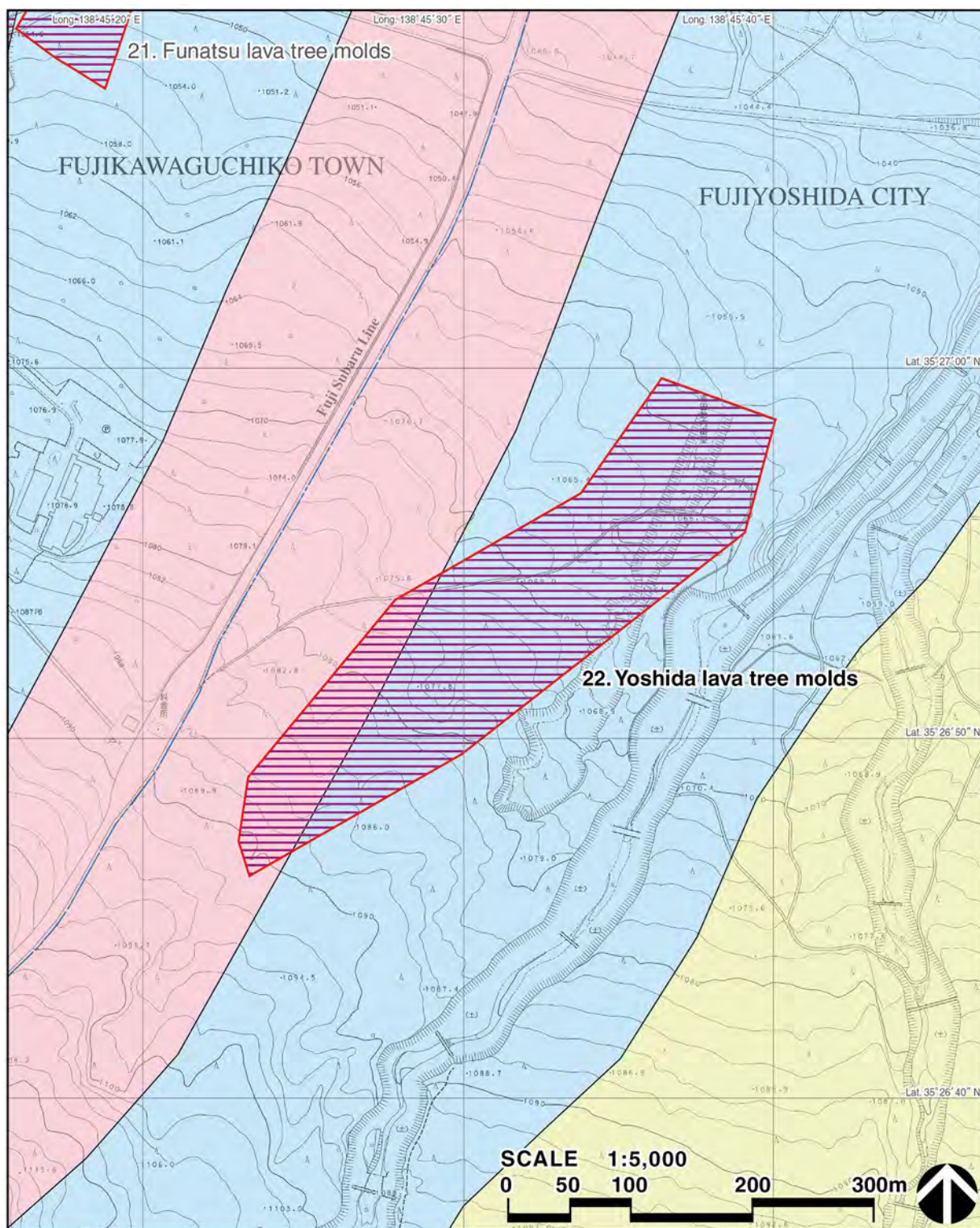


21. Funatsu lava tree molds

- Legend**
- Property (component part)
  - - - Municipality boundary
  - Landscape Act**
    - Fujikawaguchiko Town Landscape Ordinance
  - Local governments' ordinances**
    - Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance
    - Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan

Figure 93 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Funatsu lava tree molds 2





Legend  Property (component part)

       Municipality boundary

Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

Natural Parks Law

National Park Special Zone (Class II Special Zone)

National Park Special Zone (Class III Special Zone)

National Park Ordinary Zone

Figure 94 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yoshida lava tree molds 1





Legend ▭ Property (component part)

--- Municipality boundary

Landscape Act

▭ Fujikawaguchiko Town Landscape Ordinance

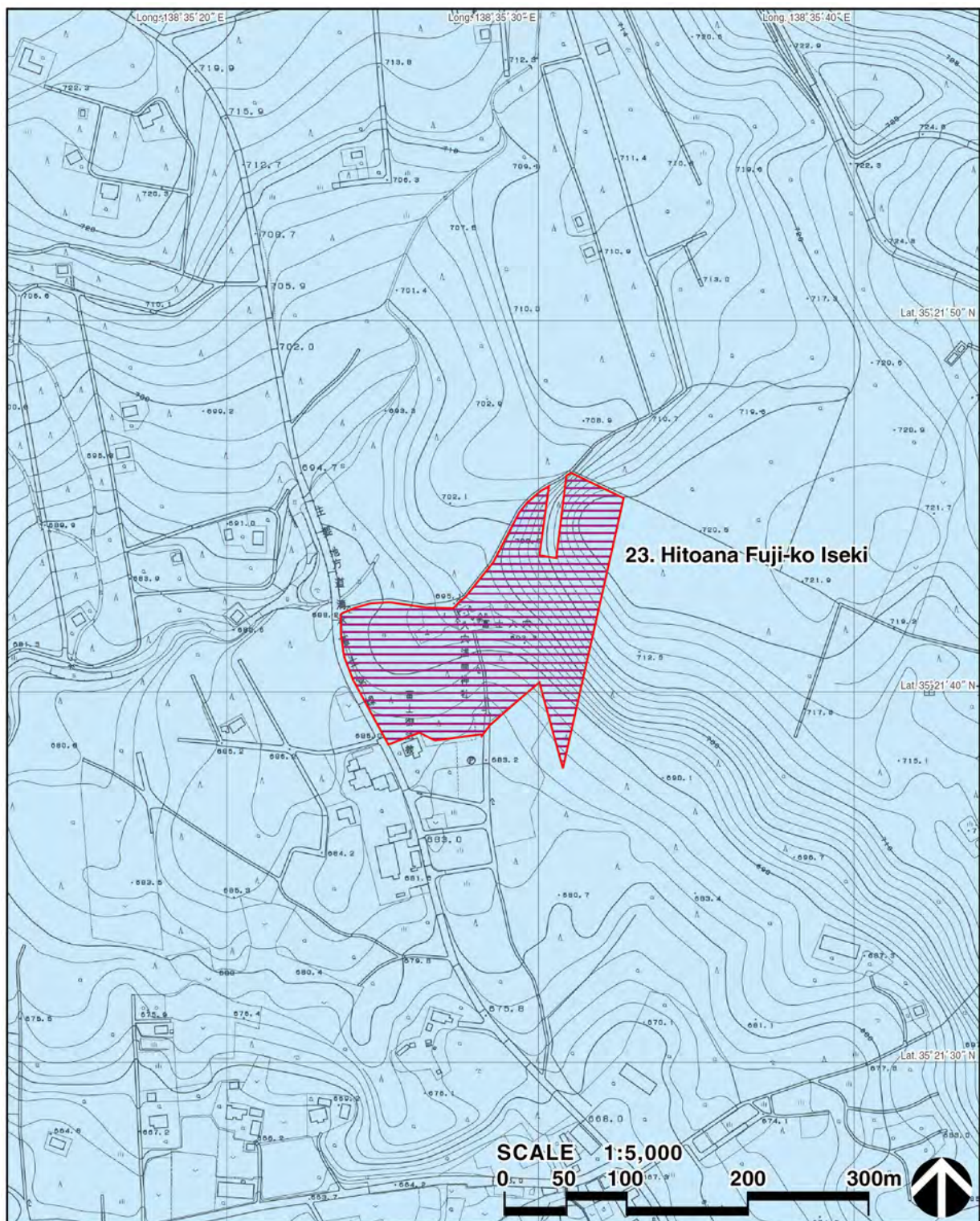
Local governments' ordinances

▭ Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance

▭ Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan

Figure 95 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yoshida lava tree molds 2





Legend  Property (component part)

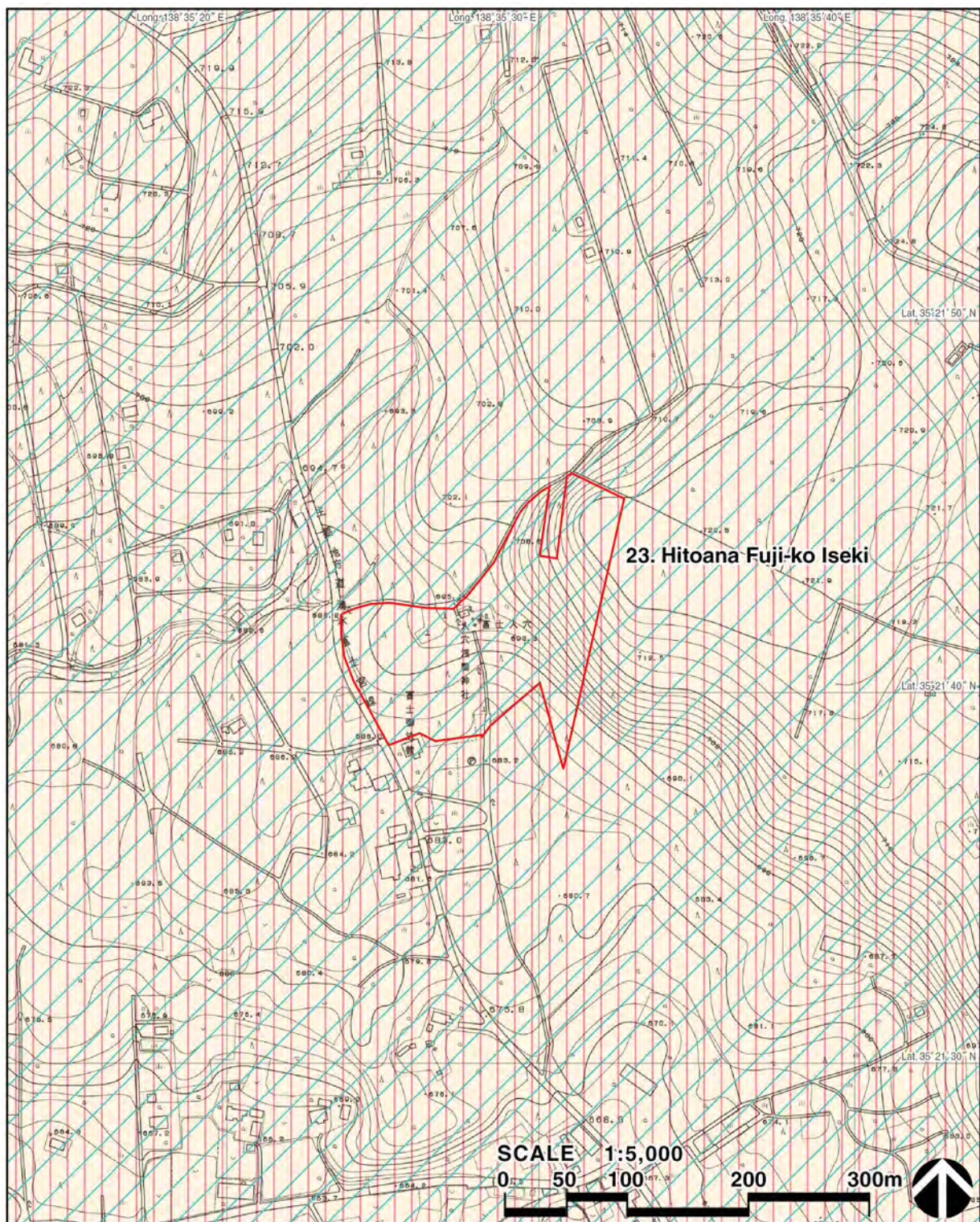
Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

Natural Parks Law

National Park Ordinary Zone

Figure 96 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki 1

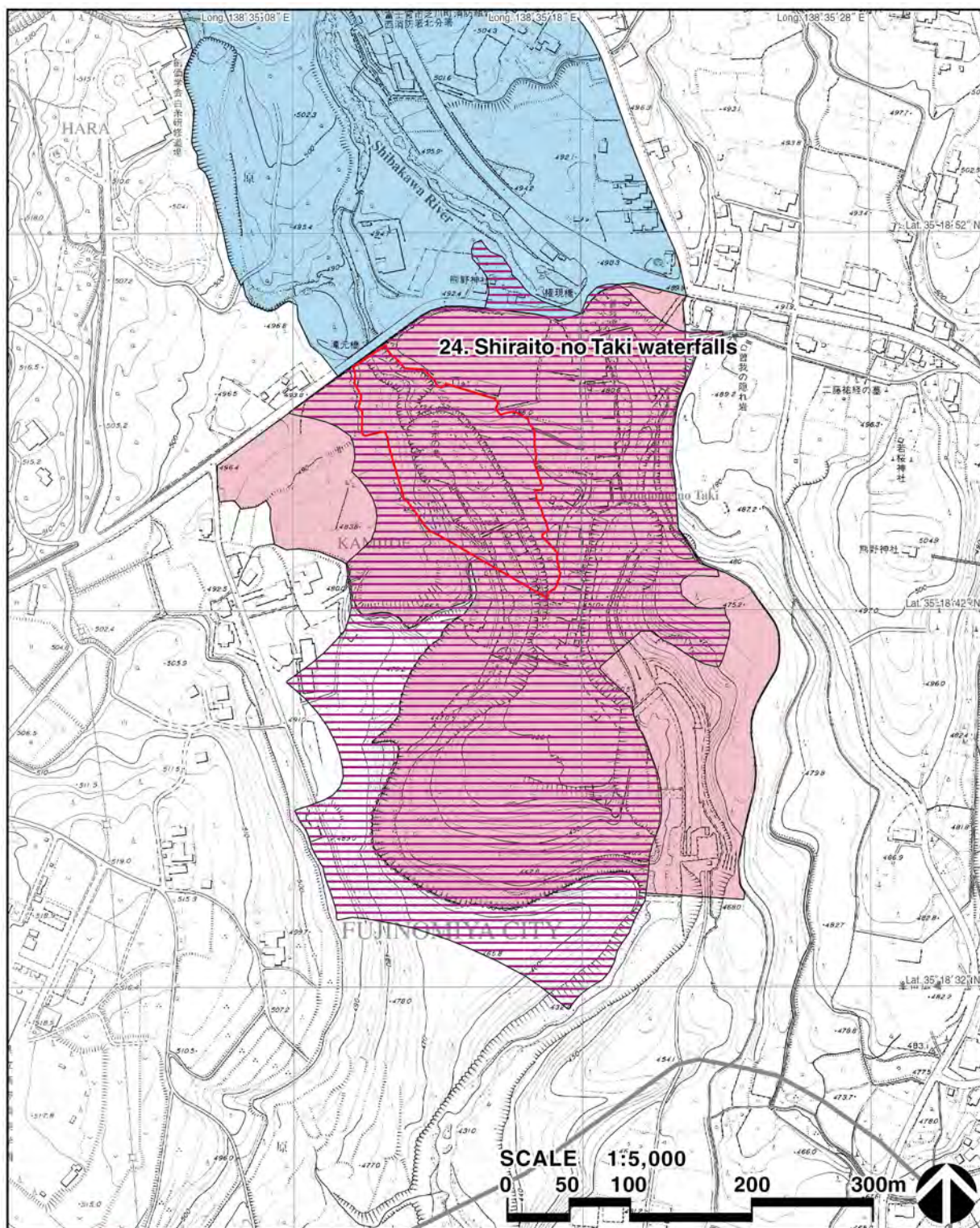




- Legend**
- Property (component part)
  - Landscape Act**
    - Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Ordinance
  - City Planning Act**
    - Urbanization control area
  - Local governments' ordinances**
    - Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Projects

Figure 97 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki 2





- Legend
- Property (component part)
  - Buffer zone
  - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
  - Natural Parks Law
    - National Park Special Zone (Class II Special Zone)
    - National Park Ordinary Zone

Figure 98 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls 1



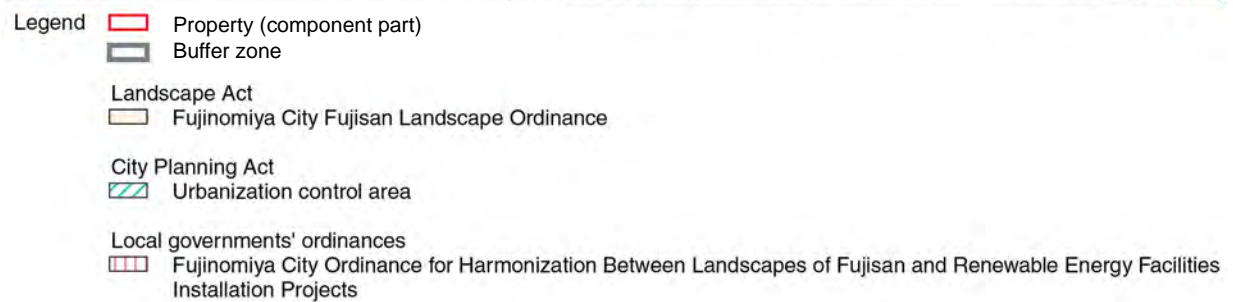
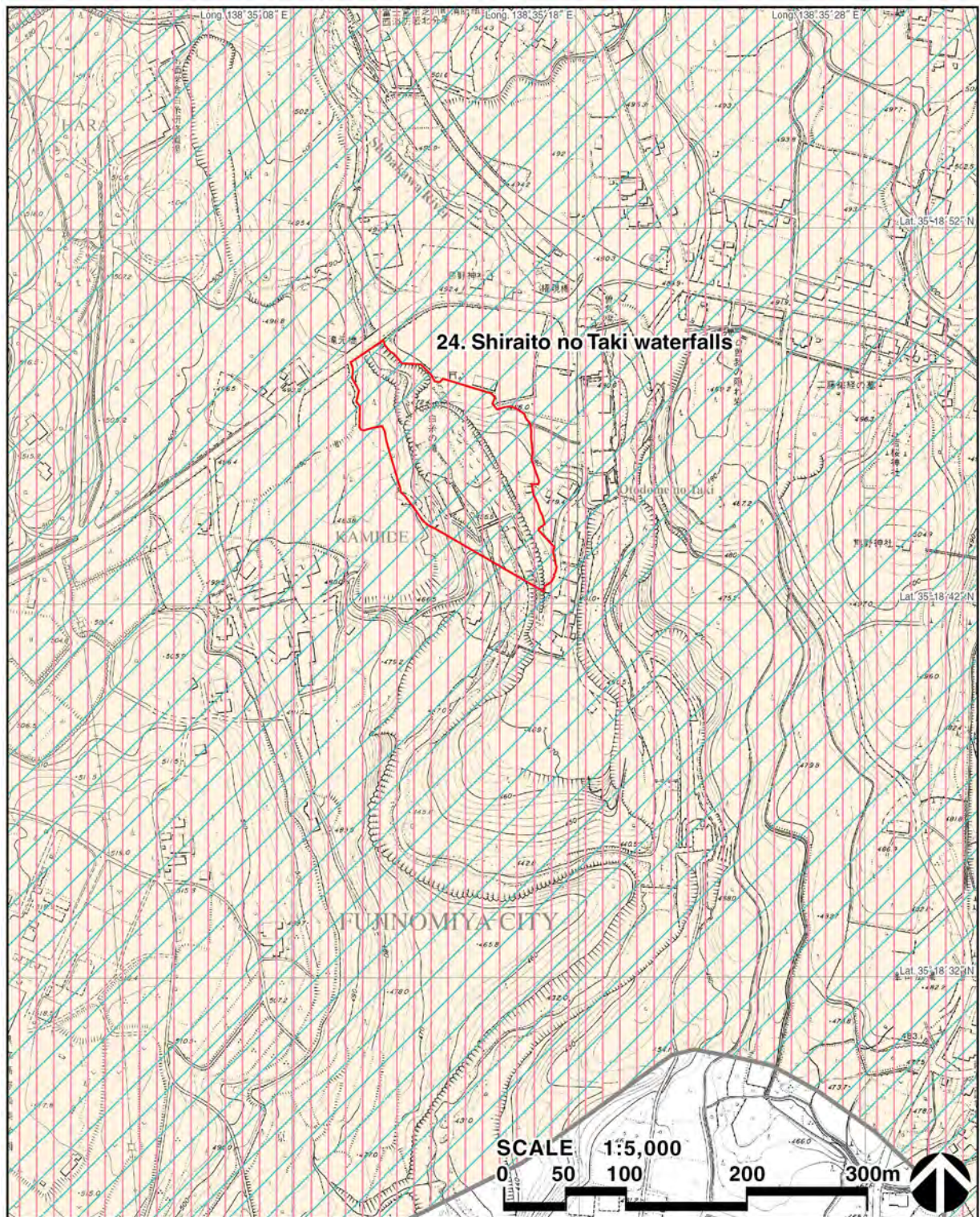


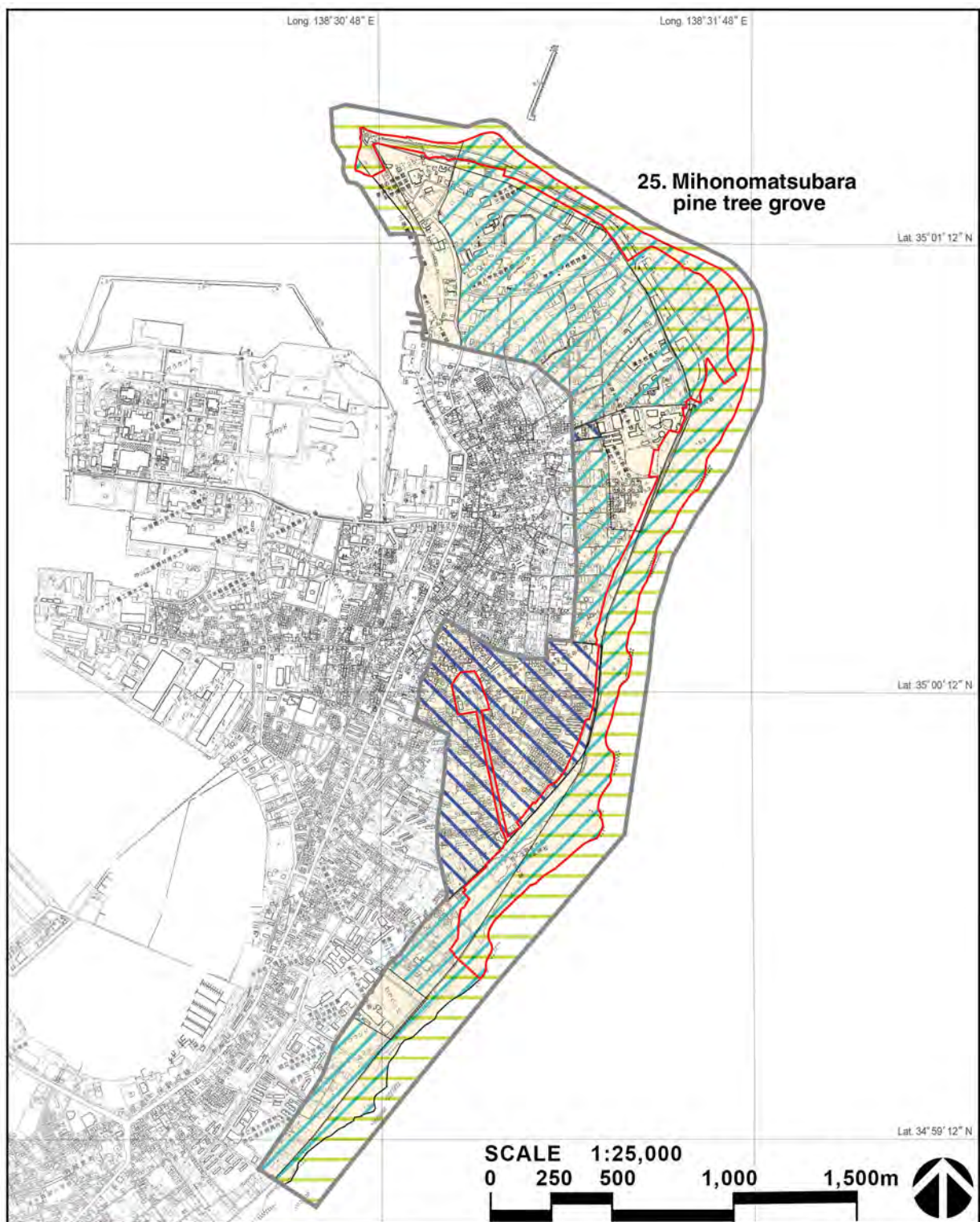
Figure 99 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls 2





Figure 100 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove 1





- Legend
- Property (component part)
  - Buffer zone
- Landscape Act
- Shizuoka City Landscape Ordinance
- City Planning Act
- Category 1 Exclusively Low-storey Residential District
  - Urbanization control area
- Seacoast Law
- Seacoast Conservation Area

Figure 101 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove 2

## **(2) Management Zone**

### **(i) Delineation of the management zone**

Outside the property area and the buffer zone, the management zone has been set out for the areas that are not directly related to the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan. The management zone is an area managed by the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, local citizens' groups on a voluntary basis in contribution to the protection of the property. The following two areas have been set out as the management zone:

#### **(a) Urban areas of Fujiyoshida City etc. and Oshino Village settlement area**

While the buffer zone is set out for nearly one whole block of the surrounding areas of the "Oshi" lodging houses (Component Parts 9 and 10), which are located in the urban area of Fujiyoshida City, and the Oshino Hakkai springs (Component Parts 13 to 20), which adjoin the settlements at Oshino Village, the management zone is set out to cover a wide area outside it, including the urban areas of Fujiyoshida City and Fujikawaguchiko Town (hereinafter referred to as "urban areas of Fujiyoshida City etc.") and the settlement area of Oshino Village.

#### **(b) Maneuver fields etc.**

The maneuver fields etc. which are adjacent to the Fujisan Mountain Area are set out as the management zone in light of the characteristics of the land use type.

### **(ii) Conservation measures**

The conservation measures from the perspectives of development and urban infrastructure that need special attention in the management zone and maneuver fields etc. are described below. The conservation measures that are the same as or common to those for the property or the buffer zone from the perspectives of environmental changes, natural disasters, and visitors/tourism are shown in pages 93 to 95. Also the conservation measures that are the same as or common to those for the buffer zone from the perspectives of development and urban infrastructure are shown in page 110.

#### **(a) Development and urban infrastructure**

In Gotemba City, located within the management zone, there are plans of projects such as the construction of facilities for the convenience of local people such as a waste treatment facility. When these facilities are constructed, coordination will be made with regard to design, height, color, etc. so that there will be no negative impact on the scenic landscape.

#### **(b) Maneuver fields etc.**

Most parts of the maneuver fields used to be places where traditional land uses such as grass harvesting were conducted by local peoples' organizations etc. Even at present, while these fields are used as North Fuji Maneuver Field (Yamanashi Prefecture) and East Fuji Maneuver Field (Shizuoka Prefecture), activities such as grass harvesting and forestry operation are continued over a long period by Yamanashi Prefecture and the local people's organizations such as Fujiyoshida City and Two Other Villages Organization for the Protection of the Prefectural Estates Given by the Imperial Family, Higashifuji Commonage Association, other relevant commonage associations, property wards and corporations that are owners of the land, etc. Therefore, the land use as the maneuver field etc. has been allowing for the continuation of such traditional land use by local people's organizations and, as a result, has been playing an important role in protecting these areas from uncontrolled development and urbanization.

At present, as many as some 300,000 climbers visit the mountaintop area above the eighth station annually; however, the existence of maneuver fields etc. does not have negative impact on the ascending activities of climbers. In addition, because the maneuver fields etc. are not visible from the northwest shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass) or the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, which are the two viewpoints of significance from the perspective of a "source of artistic inspiration", the existence of maneuver fields etc. does not have negative impact on the view-landscape of Fujisan, either.

Activities carried out within the maneuver fields etc., including real bullet shooting, are necessary from the perspectives of national defense and other training activities are important for disaster rescue missions, too. These activities do not have negative impact on the act of mountain climbing which has significant meaning from the perspective of Fujisan as an "object of worship" or on the views of the Fujisan Mountain Area from the two viewpoints that have significant meaning from the perspective of Fujisan as a "source of artistic inspiration".

**(iii) Conservation based on laws, regulations, etc.**

**(a) Urban areas of Fujiyoshida City etc. and Oshino Village settlement area**

In urban areas of Fujiyoshida City etc. and the settlement area of Oshino Village, urban infrastructure projects such as the construction of hotels and roads are underway and there are plans of similar projects in the future, too. In this zone, Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance, Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance, etc. will be applied and voluntary conservation measures will be taken.

The summary of the laws, regulations, etc. that apply to the management zone is given in Table 15. The summary of the legal requirements such as those of prior permission under these laws, regulations, etc. is given in Table 16.

The permission criteria under these laws, regulations, etc. are provided in Attached Document 2 of this plan.

The extent of the jurisdiction of the individual laws, regulations, etc. is shown in Attached Document 2.

The concrete actions for conservation in the management zone are shown in the list of planned projects in Chapter 9.

**(b) Maneuver fields etc.**

In the lands of maneuver fields etc., while the traditional land uses maintained by local people's organizations etc. such as the grass harvesting field etc. have been allowed to continue, the land use as the maneuver fields etc. that has been deemed necessary from the perspective of Japan's national defense etc. has been playing an important role in protecting these areas from uncontrolled development. Therefore, in order to maintain the integral conservation of the property area and the buffer zone, it is necessary to maintain the existing land use type into the future.

The extent of the maneuver fields etc. is shown in Figure 103.



Table 15 Summary of laws, regulations, etc. that apply to the management zone

Law	Purpose	Summary
Landscape Act (local governments' landscape ordinances and landscape plans)	<p>These legal instruments aim to promote the conservation and maintenance of excellent landscapes of Oshino Village, Gotemba City and Susono City.</p> <p>The landscapes and environments of the management zone are to be conserved through the inclusion of the surrounding environments of the Oshino Hakkai springs, which became spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations based on the aspect as an "object of worship" in Landscape Planning Area of the Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance and its Landscape Plan. Moreover, in the landscape plans based on the Landscape Acts for Gotemba City and Susono City, parts of the surrounding environments of the scenic view for Fujisan based on the aspect of a "source of artistic inspiration" are included within the Landscape Planning Area, with the conservation of views and environments as conservation and management protection area based on landscape ordinances being ensured.</p>	<p>Acts that require prior notification to relevant cities and villages and the standards for landscape development etc. that should be met are set out for the purposes of the conservation and development of excellent landscapes in each of the municipalities.</p> <p>The acts that require prior notification are provided in Table 16 and the details of landscape development standards are given in Attached Document 2.</p>
Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance	<p>This ordinance aims to contribute to make Yamanashi Prefecture a unique and comfortable prefecture by passing on the irreplaceable nature and landscapes that surround precious historic cultural properties to future generations and conserving and creating excellent landscapes.</p> <p>The landscapes and environments of the management zone are to be conserved through the coverage of the surrounding environments of the compounds of Sengen-jinja shrines and "Oshi" lodging houses – based on the aspect as an "object of worship" – in the Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance.</p>	<p>Acts that require prior notification and the standards that should be met are set out for the purposes of passing on the irreplaceable nature and landscapes that surround precious historic cultural properties to future generations and conserving and creating excellent landscapes.</p> <p>Acts that require prior notification are provided in Table 16. The details of the standards that should be met are provided in Attached Document 2.</p>
Guidelines for land use projects	<p>These guidelines aim to provide appropriate guidance to project undertakers concerning the implementation of land use projects.</p> <p>The landscapes and environments of the management zone are to be conserved through individual land use project guidelines of local governments for the surrounding environments of the compounds of Sengen-jinja shrines (Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine and Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine) – based on the aspect as an "object of worship".</p>	<p>Projects that require prior consultation are set out together with the criteria for approval of the land use projects that exceed a certain scale.</p> <p>The projects that require prior consultation are provided in Table 16. The details of permission criteria are provided in Attached Document 2.</p>

Table 16 Summary of the legal requirements (prior permission etc.) of the laws that apply to the management zone

Laws	Designation / zone	Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
Landscape Act (Oshino Village Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Planning Area	Prior notification to the Mayor of Oshino Village	New construction, remodeling, enlargement, and/or relocation of buildings or other structures, the repair or change of their design/color that changes the exterior appearance, cutting of trees and bamboo, and accumulation or storage of materials in the open air require prior notification.	Imprisonment with labor and/or fine
Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance	Entire Yamanashi Prefecture (Excluding villages with landscape plans drawn up)	Prior notification to the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture	New construction, remodeling, enlargement, or relocation of buildings or other structures, change of their design or color that changes the exterior appearance, accumulation or storage of materials in open air require prior notification.	Fine
Landscape Act (Gotemba City Landscape Plan and Comprehensive Landscape Ordinance)	Entire Gotemba City	Notification to the Mayor of Gotemba City	New construction, remodeling, enlargement, and/or relocation of buildings or other structures, the repair or change of their design/color that changes the exterior appearance, any acts of development or specified lighting etc. related to specified require prior notification.	
Landscape Act (Susono City Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Entire Susono City	Notification to the Mayor of Susono City		
Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects	Entire Gotemba City	Approval by the Mayor of Gotemba City (and prior consultation for some projects)	Buildings of 13 m or higher (outside the City Planning Area or within Urbanization Control Area) and land use projects of 2,000 m <sup>2</sup> or larger require prior approval. Land use projects of 20,000 m <sup>2</sup> or larger require prior consultation.	-
Susono City Guidelines for Land Use Projects	Entire Susono City	Approval by the Mayor of Susono City (and prior consultation for some projects)	Buildings of 21 m / 7 stories (five stories for a building whose total floor area is 6,000 m <sup>2</sup> or larger) or higher and land use projects of 2,000 m <sup>2</sup> or larger require prior approval. Land use projects of 50,000 m <sup>2</sup> or larger require prior consultation.	-
Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects	Entire Oyama Town	Approval by the Mayor of Oyama Town (and prior consultation for some projects)	Land use projects of 1,000 m <sup>2</sup> or larger require prior approval. Land use projects of 10,000 m <sup>2</sup> or larger require prior consultation.	-





#### Legend

- Property (component part)
- Buffer zone
- Management zone

- Prefecture boundary
- Municipality boundary

(Urban areas of Fujiyoshida City etc. and the settlement area of Oshino Village)

#### Landscape Act

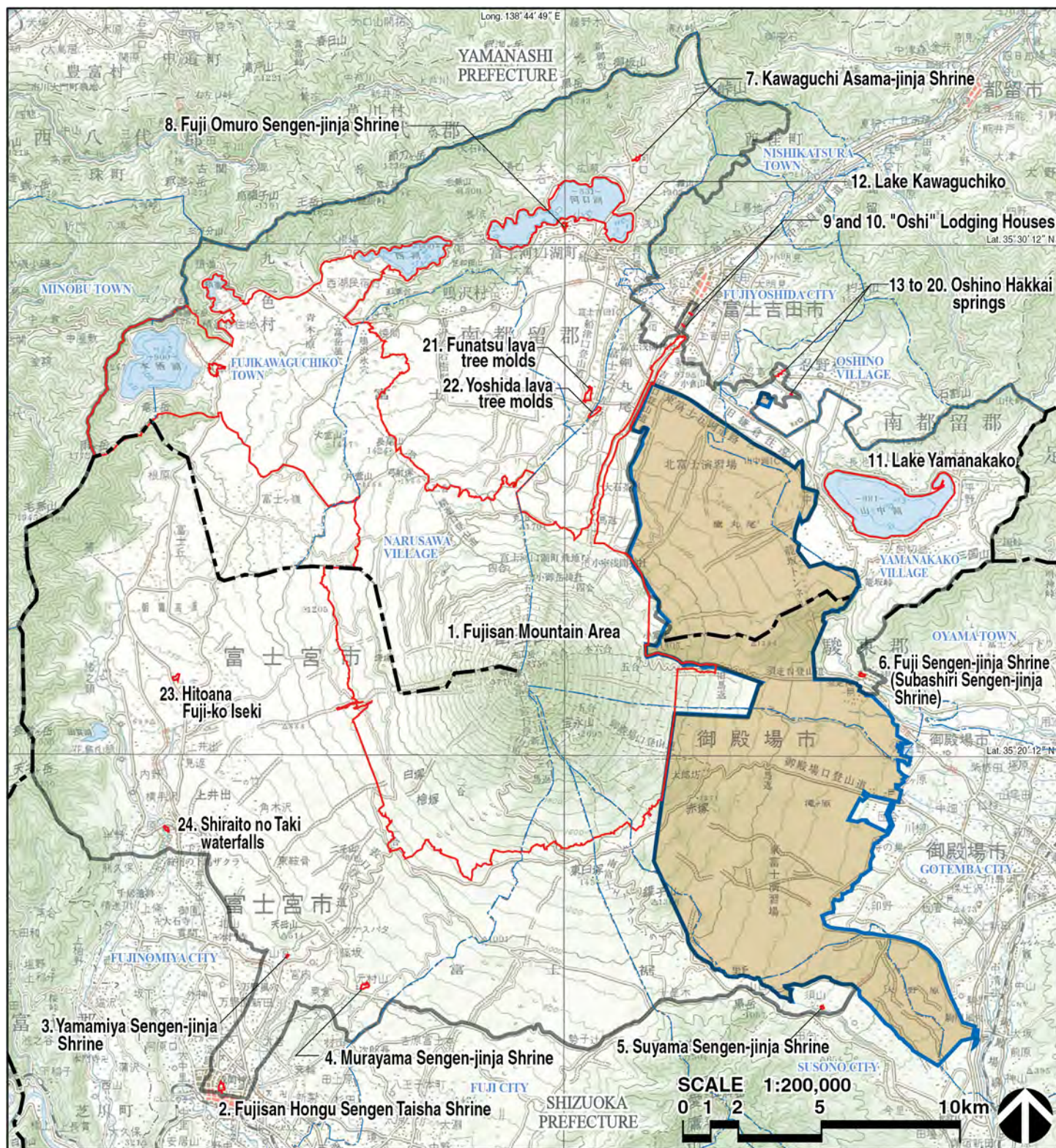
- Minobu Town Landscape Ordinance, Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance, Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Ordinance, Fuji City Landscape Ordinance, Susono City Landscape Ordinance, Gotemba City Comprehensive Landscape Ordinance
- Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance

#### Guidelines for Land Use Projects

- Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects, Susono City Guidelines for Land Use Projects, Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects and Nagaizumi Town Guidelines for Land Use Projects

Figure 102 Map indicating the extent of the management zone with zones of legal protection 1





- Legend
- Property (component part)
  - Buffer zone
  - Management zone (maneuver field etc.)
  - Maneuver field etc.
  - Prefecture boundary
  - Municipality boundary

Figure 103 Map indicating the extent of the management zone with zones of legal protection 2



## Chapter 7. Promotion and Utilization of the Property

In order to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is passed down to future generations, it is necessary to promote surveys and research, and then promote maintenance, presentation, and utilization of the property based on the results, surveys as shown in basic policy item 3 in Chapter 4.

Based on the basic policy, this chapter sets forth the direction and concrete methods for promotion, presentation, and utilization of the property.

### 1. Direction

In order to ensure the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and to make sure that local people and visitors have the comprehensive understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value, the direction for promotion, presentation, and utilization is set forth based on the following two points and shall be implemented accordingly.

#### (1) Comprehensive Transmission of Information Concerning Outstanding Universal Value in Consideration of the Relations among Individual Component Parts

The component parts and constituent elements that represent the Outstanding Universal Value are distributed over a wide area of Fujisan and its surrounding area. They are to be preserved and managed in an integral manner and repaired as appropriate when the property suffered damage or deterioration. In addition, in order to facilitate the comprehensive understanding of the close mutual relations among them, facilities for promotion and utilization are to be installed in harmony with the property and effective information provision is to be made to local people and visitors, based on the results of promoted surveys and research.

#### (2) Establishment of the System to Receive Tourists from within Japan and Other Countries

Fujisan is globally known as a tourist destination representing Japan and it is one of the most popular tourist spots in Japan, which attracts many visitors from within Japan and other countries. Therefore, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments are to establish the system for the reception of visitors with full consideration given to the conservation of scenic landscape and environment.

### 2. Methods

The Ministry of the Environment, Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments and the owners of individual component parts and constituent elements will implement measures for promotion, presentation, and utilization of the property, in full consideration of the following four points.

#### (1) Promotion of Comprehensive Academic Research on Fujisan

The repair and maintenance of shrine buildings, "Oshi" lodging houses and historic sites which constitute component parts and their constituent elements, shall be conducted with a high degree of accuracy based on the results of various academic researches to be carried out, such as the study of structural members accompanying the dismantlement repair work of buildings and archaeological excavations, in order to ensure the maintenance of the authenticity of their relevant attributes. In addition, academic research in various fields such as history, archaeology, ethnology, natural environment, literature, buildings and works of industrial arts, shall be conducted on a continuous basis and their findings shall be reflected in the actions to address various preservation and utilization issues.

Furthermore, with respect to the designation of pilgrimages on the downward slope on the mountain and at the foot of the mountain, surveys and research are to be carried out under a long-term vision with the results of said surveys and research being provided in a planned and gradual manner with the goal of making clear the relationships and connections between component parts.

Yamanashi Prefecture, since 2008, has started a comprehensive research on Fujisan from the perspectives of history, worship, and art under the "Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan Comprehensive Academic Research Committee", making efforts to collect, inventory, and enrich the related materials. It also holds a meeting for local residents as educational activities that utilize the results aforementioned surveys and research at least once a year every year. Moreover, enhancement of surveys and research is planned for 2016 with researchers in the fields of history and geography being hired for the conducting thereof.

In Shizuoka Prefecture, 1 researcher specialized in Japanese history was hired in July of 2014. In April of 2015 there were two researchers hired; one specialized in art history and one in archeology. The construction of a framework for the purpose of promoting comprehensive, interdisciplinary and international survey and research centered around these researchers is underway, with surveys related to pilgrimages being commenced as of May of 2015, which are undertaken by the Fujisan Pilgrimages Survey Committee that is composed of researches from universities etc. as part of that effort.

Moreover, municipalities, under the instruction of the Yamanashi Prefectural Board of Education, is conducting research on Cultural Properties that are included in the property for the purposes of their preservation and utilization. Construction of the World Heritage Center is planned by Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture (with cooperation between related municipalities) as a central facility for the transmission of information about the natural environment, history, culture, etc. of the Fujisan, including the results of these research activities. With Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture and the World Heritage Center playing central roles, promotion of surveys and research of a comprehensive and interdisciplinary nature in cooperation with museums and related municipalities, the creation and publication of reports and the preparation of places where the results thereof can be announced, exhibited and introduced will be formulated into a workable plan that will be reliably executed.

Both prefectures continue to carry out research necessary for preservation and management in the future, too.

## **(2) Construction of World Heritage Center**

### **i) Common Intents and Basic Policies for Yamanashi and Shizuoka Prefectures**

#### **1) Intent of the Construction of and Basic Policies for the World Heritage Center**

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, with the goal of protecting the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan (which is registered as a World Cultural Heritage) and the ensuring the passing on thereof to future generations, will construct world heritage centers (hereinafter referred to as “center” or “centers” at the northern and southern foots of Fujisan.

This center will, based on Article 5(e) of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, carry out protection of Fujisan and cultivation of human resources in the areas of conservation and maintenance while at the same time promote academic surveys within a wide variety of areas concerning Fujisan, and will provide on an extensive scale to people in Japan and abroad the results thereof by means of the provision of exhibitions and learning opportunities among other activities.

## **2) Characteristics of facilities in each prefecture**

### **i) Yamanashi Prefecture**

The center in Yamanashi Prefecture will, be constructed as a base which conducts conservation activities and popularization/awareness activities with respect to Fujisan, and as a facility which acts as the core of the information provision strategy. The basic theme of the aforementioned exhibition is to introduce the connections between people and natural environments only found at Fujisan and have visitors to the center experience it for themselves. The aim is to have the center function as a place where sharing and co-creation thereof is possible.

In Yamanashi Prefecture, the Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan Comprehensive Academic Survey Committee was created in 2008, which carries out comprehensive investigative research regarding the connections between nature and people as they relate to Fujisan through cooperation with experiment and research centers in the prefecture, and intends to reflect the results of conducted research on the centers’ exhibitions.

The site of construction for the center will use the location of the Fuji Visitor Center as a base in accordance with the aspects mentioned below. The construction is to take place with the parallel establishment of a new facilities for the purpose of implementing required functions at the new center, while utilizing the functions of the already-existing Fuji Visitor Center.

- In terms of convenience of transportation access, the location is excellent with it being adjacent to the Fuji Yoshida Line interchange on the Chuo Expressway and the Fuji Subaru Line Entrance. It is located essentially in the center between component parts and constituent elements with Lake Yamanakako to the east and Lake Motosuko to the West.
- Visitors can continue to use facilities that provide benefits to users of national parks such as shops, restaurants and general tourism information stations.
- In terms of the use of existing display space and functions, use is possible by securing relevancy and consistency between the new exhibit content and the existing display spaces and functions.



The center location is in a Natural Parks Law Classification 2 Special Area. The construction layout has been formulated to strike a balance with the natural environment and incorporates a harmonious “wa” design leading to the component parts of Sengen-jinja Shrine. The total floor area is approximately 1,500 m<sup>2</sup>. The exhibition room is 824.49 m<sup>2</sup>. The Fujisan library (book room/materials room) is 72.36 m<sup>2</sup>. The multipurpose hall is 47.24 m<sup>2</sup>. The meeting room is 52.61 m<sup>2</sup>.

Moreover, integrated into the Fuji Visitor Center are natural exhibits of the Fuji Visitor Center which take up 470 m<sup>2</sup> with convenience/benefit functions (parking lots, restaurants and shops), tourism information functions and facility management functions that are all operated in a unified manner.

## **ii) Shizuoka Pref.**

The Shizuoka Center has four basic concepts that are in place: to always “protect” Fujisan, to “convey” the value of Fujisan delightfully, to have a broad range of “exchange” take place through Fujisan and to “study” Fujisan deeper. Through cooperation between cities and towns where component parts are located, cities and towns in the vicinity of Fujisan, as well as Yamanashi Prefecture and others, operations relating to the conservation management of, research surveys of and provision of information about Fujisan will be developed on a broad scale.

In Shizuoka Prefecture, there have already been initiatives taken for the hiring of research staff in such areas as Japanese history, archeology and art history. These researchers carry out research surveys in a wide variety of areas, the results of such research being used in exhibits, lectures and the like. It is expected that they will take core roles within the center.

There were nominations for 9 different locations from 7 cities and towns in the Fujisan vicinity for the construction site of the center. While listening to the opinions of key figures, Miya-cho of Fujinomiya City was chosen due to its proximity to component parts, its appraisal as a convenient location in terms of public transportation and its close walking distance of a few minutes from Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine.

With a design by Shigeru Ban featuring a building floor area of approximately 3,600 m<sup>2</sup>, about 957 square meters of that is for dedicated exhibition rooms with there also being planned exhibit rooms for the display of results achieved during academic surveys and for paintings having to do with Fujisan. There is also a video theatre with a 320 inch screen, a Fujisan library and research rooms among other elements being planned for the facility.

## **ii) Concrete Examples of Business Cooperation Planned for the Future**

In order to increase the effectiveness of operations carried out by the centers in Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, investigations are being carried out with respect to operation cooperation between the two centers. Concrete examples for items of business cooperation current being investigated are as shown below.

### **1) Preservation and Management**

#### **i) Training and Utilization of World Heritage Guides**

With respect to world heritage guides who provide visitors with tourism information etc. on the vicinity areas and cultural value of Fujisan, joint creation of text books for educational lectures has been carried out. With respect to activities other than the joint updating of textbooks in the future, enhancing of the skills of heritage guides through the holding of activity report meetings and information exchange meetings which gather world heritage guides from each prefecture will be carried out.

### **2) Information Provision**

#### **i) Holding of Mutually Cooperative Planning Exhibitions**

In order to convey the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan exhibits will be implemented at the center. There will be planned exhibitions and travelling exhibits carried out jointly by means of mutual discussions on content which reflects the results of research surveys carried out by each of the prefectures and their own ideas for exhibition methods and other elements. This means that visitors are provided with new information on a constant basis.

#### **ii) Converting Various Information into a Shared Database**

Results and other elements relating to the academic surveys carried out by both prefectures are to be accumulated within a database. The creation of the database along with its standardization will be investigated so as to allow for the referencing of documents contained therein as needed using interfaces such as websites.

#### **iii) Joint Development of Fujisan Learning Programs**

Both centers in Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture will work together jointly to prepare multiple kinds of learning programs which cater to the age group and learning objectives of participants. Doing this will result in the enhancement of opportunities to learn about Fujisan. With respect to developed programs, the broad exhibition of such on homepages etc. will be investigated.

#### **iv) Joint Pamphlet Creation**

With Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture having central roles, pamphlets which offer easy-to-understand explanations about the relationships between the component parts which utilize the results of research will be created and provided to visitors and other individuals.

### **3) Investigations and Research**

#### **i) Information Sharing and Joint Research Implementation**

In Yamanashi Prefecture, various kinds of research has been carried out with the prefectural museums and Mount Fuji Research Institute playing central roles. In Shizuoka Prefecture, there is currently an organizational research framework being constructed together with the construction of the center since up until now there was no organizational research framework.

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture will look into jointly carrying out research surveys with respect to pilgrimage routes and Ochudo (which continue throughout the prefectures) and other elements in the future. For the time being, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture will have central roles in setting up venues for the periodic sharing of information.

#### **ii) Holding of Joint Symposiums**

By jointly holding symposiums, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture will be able to set up a wide variety of themes that are not restrained due to their prefecture of origin, meaning that the symposiums are expected to allow for the further deepening of understanding concerning Fujisan.

For symposiums, attention will be paid so as to set up themes that are easy for listeners to be interested by bringing up topical talking points concerning Fujisan or presentations on the results of survey research activities conducted at the center.

#### **iii) Framework for Advice from Specialist Groups**

##### **1) Yamanashi Pref.**

In 2012 in Yamanashi Prefecture, the Council for the Investigation of Maintenance for the Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan World Heritage Center (provisional name) was established with 9 members who are key figures with various kinds of knowledge about Fujisan, with the basic plan on maintenance also being drawn up.

In 2013, the Exhibition Advisor Meeting at the Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan World Heritage Center (provisional name) was set up with 5 members from among the maintenance investigation committee members; they compiled “Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan World Heritage Center (provisional name) Basic Exhibition Layouts”.

In 2014, the architectural layout was formulated based on the advice of architectural advisors, and the exhibition layout was drawn up with well-known designers acting as comprehensive design supervisors.

##### **2) Shizuoka Pref.**

In 2011 in Shizuoka Prefecture, the Committee for the Formulation of Basic Concepts for the Fujisan Heritage Center (provisional name) comprised of 14 key persons who are members of academic committees having to do with the registration of Fujisan as a World Cultural Heritage Site; there, the fundamental strategy encompassing basic concepts and other elements was formulated.

Since 2012, there were 4 individuals from among the committee for the formulation of the fundamental strategy was commissioned as supervisors. While listening to the opinions of advisors, a basic plan was formulated (in 2012) which substantiates the content indicated within the fundamental strategy.

In 2013, a committee on the investigation of plans for exhibitions was launched by members that include academics, managers from the vicinity cities and towns, individuals related to school education and tourism business operators. They formulated a plan for the holding of exhibitions that investigated exhibition stories and exhibition methods among other elements.

In 2014, outside of advisors, 2 individual specialists (including an American) were requested to provide exhibition oversight, which was one of the means by which the advice framework run by external key persons was enhanced.

#### **iv) Future Schedule of Operations etc.**

With respect to the center of Yamanashi Prefecture, the architectural and exhibition layouts were completed in September of 2014, with construction beginning in December of 2014 and the facility planned for opening during the first half of 2016.

With respect to the center of Shizuoka Prefecture, the crafting of exhibits is to start in July 2015 and the construction is to start around March 2016 to be completed by the end of October 2017.

### **(3) Installation of Appropriate Facilities for Presentation and Utilization**

Currently, the "Yamanashi Prefecture Fuji Visitor Center" and other existing promotion facilities that are listed in Table 17 organize exhibits related to the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan.

In the future, from the perspective of conveyance of Outstanding Universal Value and appropriate information provision concerning conservation initiatives, further efforts will be made to enrich the information content, facilities, and system; in addition, the World Heritage Center will be installed as a central facility to promote comprehensive survey research that includes research about Fujisan's natural environment, history, culture, and pilgrimage designations, and to transmit research results and other elements, under the cooperation of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments.

Moreover, along with conveying to visitors the Outstanding Universal Value of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, construction of the Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Visitor Center (provisional name) is planned for 2018, which will function as a base for support for activities such as those conducted by local residents and volunteer groups having to do with the conservation of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove and the transmission of information relating thereto.

When these facilities need repair or refurbishment, decision on the appropriate location, scale, and design will be taken from the perspective of providing sufficient information and convenience to visitors, while full consideration is given to the visual impact on the property.

### **(4) Dissemination of Information to Local People etc.**

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities disseminate information to local people and visitors through the lectures and seminars for the comprehensive understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan in the light of the relationships among the component parts. At the same time, the prefectures will cultivate community based human resources as world heritage site guides through cooperation with related municipalities.

Moreover, as a part of efforts to provide information on a daily basis, pamphlets and guidebooks along with other materials which introduce the relationships between the component parts in an easy-to-understand manner will be enhanced. Classes and lectures will also be held in tandem with school education, such as Fuji-no-Kuni Kids Study Programs and Fujisan-related learning, aimed at children and students alongside the holding of planned exhibitions and research presentations at world heritage centers, museums, art museums and other facilities.

Furthermore, in tandem with societal education activities geared towards regional residents, comprehensive information provision will be carried out with respect to the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan.

### **(5) Response to Domestic and International Tourists**

In 2010, the Liaison Council of Individuals Related to Fujisan Signage (Currently the Council for Promoting Proper Use of Fujisan) comprised of related municipalities and individuals (HO: Ministry of Environment; Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture), formulated the Comprehensive Guidelines on Signage Types at Fujisan and the Integrated Organizational Plan for Signage Types at Fujisan. Currently, within the same council, road signs, explanatory boards, etc. of uniform design are being installed in four languages (Japanese, English, Chinese, and Korean) and will be further promoted in the future, too.

In addition, the manners and rules of mountain-climbing will be disseminated through multi-language guidebooks and natural environment lectures to be given by Fujisan Rangers etc. Furthermore, model courses will be selected according to the purposes of visitors and guides will be trained with a view to contributing to the communication of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and the improvement of the manners of tourists.



Table 17 List of the facilities for promotion and utilization related to the OUV of the property

No.	Name	Location	Content
1	Yamanashi Prefecture Fuji Visitor Center	Fujikawaguchiko Town	Information about Fujisan such as the climbing of Fujisan, Fujisan's formation, and legends of "Konohana Sakuya Hime" (goddess of flowering tree) is provided by theme (climbing, nature, and culture).
2	Yamanashi Institute of Environmental Sciences	Fujiyoshida City	This facility of the institute supports the measures for environmental education, environmental conservation activities, and development of comfortable environment by collecting a wide range of information on the environment and presenting it in an easy-to-understand manner.
3	Fujisan Museum (Fujiyoshida City Museum of Local History)	Fujiyoshida City	Using currently existing materials and digital contents, Fujisan worshiping (which saw its peak during the Edo era) and Oshi guide culture (which supported worship-climbing) are introduced to visitors.
4	Former House of the Togawa Family	Fujiyoshida City	The former house of the Togawa Family, who worked as "Oshi" guides of Fujisan, has been preserved and restored in the original location for use as an educational facility of Fujiyoshida City. Inside the building, information materials on the history of the Togawa Family and Fujisan worship are on exhibit.
5	Fujiyoshida City World Heritage Information Center	Fujiyoshida City	This facility aims at transmitting the attractiveness and value of Fujisan and Fujiyoshida City. Guided tours, "Oshi Machi Sampo" (Oshi town walk) are conducted for visitors to learn the history and culture of "Kamiyoshida" a town of "Oshi" guides
6	Funatsu Tainai Field Center	Fujikawaguchiko Town	Nature museum where visitors can learn Fujisan's history and rich natural environment. It is popular as a field for environmental education where visitors can have enjoyable learning time with models of plants and animals living in the mountain foot area of Fujisan and samples of lava tree molds.
7	Lake Motosuko Tourist Information Center / Motosu History Museum	Fujikawaguchiko Town	Information on the natural environment and history of Fujisan, Lake Motosuko, and the Motosu area is exhibited. It is a central facility for people who enjoy walking around this area.
8	Lake Saiko Bat Cave Information Center	Fujikawaguchiko Town	Central facility for guided nature tours to experience the natural environment of the Aokigaharajukai woodland, including the wind caves of the largest scale in the mountain foot area of Fujisan that are designated as a Natural Monument.
9	Fuji Municipal Museum	Fuji City	With "living within Fuji" as a central theme, the museum displays exhibits centered around Fujisan beliefs and the story of Princess Kaguya (who became a worshipped deity at Fujisan) and collects and stores materials having to do with Fujisan, and also conducts research surveys and lectures.

No.	Name	Location	Content
10	Susono City Fujisan Museum	Susono City	Information on Fujisan's formation, history, animals and plants, and people's life is exhibited.
11	Gotemba City Fujisan Exchange Center ("Fujisan Juku no Mori")	Gotemba City	At the Fujisan Tenku Theatre found within the visitor center, visitors can learn everything about Fujisan itself as well as its history and other elements through exhibits and videos. The center is also a facilities that shoulders the role of a tourism hub that transmits information concerning Fujisan and acts to give vitality to the region through such initiatives as the showing of videos produced as specialized showcases of Fujisan as a World Cultural Heritage site.
12	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine 1200th Anniversary Museum	Oyama Town	Shrine's treasure, archives, and information materials on Fuji-ko, lodging houses, and Yamamuro are exhibited.
13	Road Station Subashiri	Oyama Town	Information materials on the history of Oyama Town and the Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, which is the starting point of the Subashiri Ascending Route, is exhibited on a permanent basis. It also plays a role as the base for the ascent of Fujisan as the Road Station closest to Fujisan.
14	Nagayamon: House of History	Fujinomiya City	In the facility visitors will find panel exhibitions and museum guides (docents) that provide explanations on Fujisan as a World Cultural Heritage site and information on the history of Fujinomiya City. (Exhibitions such as replicas of the Fuji Manadala Painted on Silk)
15	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine Guidance Facilities	Fujinomiya City	Exhibitions such as panels are being conducted with the goal of promoting awareness and understanding on the part of visitors with respect to the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, the property value of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja and the relationships between component parts.
16	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine Guidance Facilities	Fujinomiya City	Exhibitions such as panels are being conducted with the goal of promoting awareness and understanding on the part of visitors with respect to the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, the property value of Murayama Sengen-jinja and the relationships between component parts.
17	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki Guidance Facilities	Fujinomiya City	Exhibitions such as panels are being conducted with the goal of promoting awareness and understanding on the part of visitors with respect to the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, the property value of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki and the relationships between component parts.
18	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls Guidance Facilities	Fujinomiya City	Exhibitions such as panels are being conducted with the goal of promoting awareness and understanding on the part of visitors with respect to the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, the property value of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls and the relationships between component parts. There are also touch panel-type electronic screens installed.

No.	Name	Location	Content
19	Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Guidance Facilities	Shizuoka City	Exhibitions such as panels are being conducted with the goal of promoting awareness and understanding on the part of visitors with respect to the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, the property value of Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove and the relationships between component parts.
20	Fujikawarakuza Fujisan Information Distribution Station	Fuji City	A Fujisan information distribution station was installed at the road station, Fujikawarakuza, adjacent to the Tomei Expressway Fujikawa Service Area which shows free videos on Fujisan with the goal of conveying the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan.



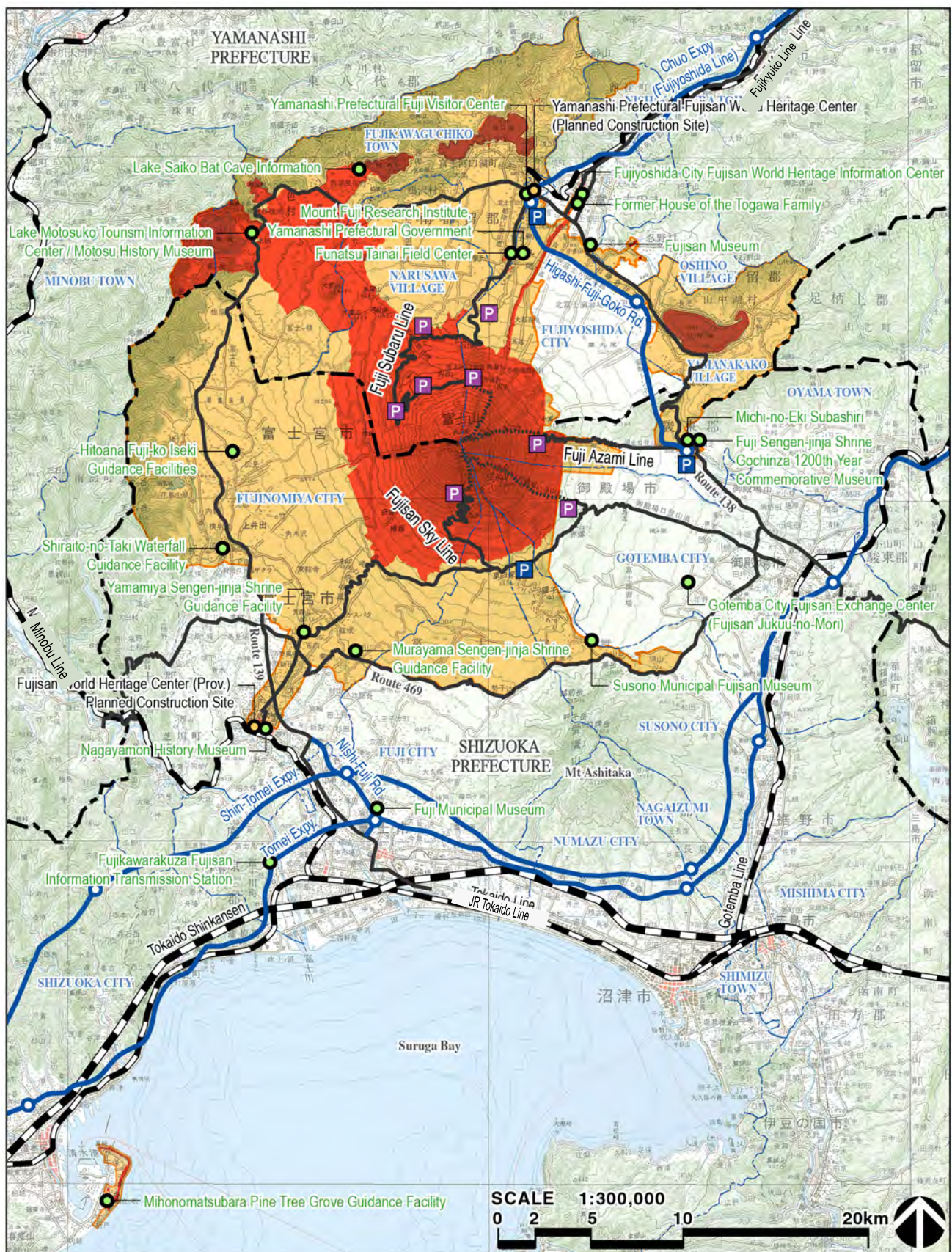


Figure 104 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities for visitors



## **Chapter 8. Establishment and Operation of the System for the Implementation of the Plan**

In order to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is passed down to future generations, it is necessary to develop and operate a system through which the management of the property will be fully implemented and the buffer zones and the management zones will be appropriately conserved, as shown in the fourth basic policy in Chapter 4.

Based on the basic policy, this chapter sets forth the direction and specific methods for the appropriate development and operation of the system for implementing the Plan.

### **1. Direction**

The preservation and management of the property and the conservation of its surrounding environment are properly conducted through mutual coordination among administrative bodies in charge of the relevant laws, local people, owners of the component parts, relevant organizations, etc. However, in order to achieve the integral preservation and management of the wide area containing the property and the surrounding environment as a World Cultural Heritage or its candidate and improve it toward perfection, the system that enables full coordination among stakeholders based on academic advice from experts was established in January 2012.

In the system for the comprehensive preservation and management, the following three points are to be set out as basic directions: (1) to ensure the enforcement of and compliance with relevant laws for preservation and management, (2) to integrate academic findings and opinions in the preservation and management, and (3) to mobilize public-private partnership for preservation and management.

### **2. Methods**

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture have set up the “Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council” (hereinafter referred to as the “Council”), which monitors the existing state of the property and the surrounding environment, ensures the proper enforcement of relevant laws and regulations, and provides the venue for consultation among relevant organizations concerning the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment.

In addition, the national agencies in charge of relevant laws and regulations, etc. (Agency for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and Ministry of Defense) provide the Council with advice concerning the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment as observers of the Council. Also, the Agency for Cultural Affairs, which plays the central role in the preservation and management of cultural heritage as the national agency, facilitates communication, coordination, and consultation, as appropriate and needed, about important matters for the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment and preparation of periodic reporting on the state of conservation that must be submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, in coordination with Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, which play the central role in the Council and other national agencies.

Furthermore, in order for the Council to obtain academic advice from experts, the “Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Academic Committee” (hereinafter referred to as the “Academic Committee”) was set up.

The Council will have mutual cooperation with organizations and individuals engaging in the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment.

The above-mentioned system for preservation and management is schematically shown in Figure 105 and the roles of each organization are as follows:

#### **(1) Functions of the Individual Organizations in the Comprehensive Preservation and Management System**

##### **(i) Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council**

###### **(a) Objectives and functions**

- a. To monitor the existing state of the property and the surrounding environment and discuss the following matters in coordination with the national agencies in charge of the relevant laws and regulations etc. (Agency for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and Ministry of Defense):
  - Matters concerning the preservation, management, promotion, and utilization of the property;
  - Matters concerning the conservation of the surrounding environment; and

- Matters concerning the establishment and operation of the system;
- b. To discuss the periodic reports on the state of conservation of the property that need to be submitted to the World Heritage Committee; and
- c. To have mutual cooperation with organizations and individuals who engage in the preservation and management, promotion, and utilization of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment;

**(b) Members**

The Council consists of Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, which play the central role in the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment, and other administrative bodies that engage in local management work based on the relevant laws and regulations (local offices of the Ministry of the Environment, the Forestry Agency, and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism and relevant municipal governments).

The national agencies (Agency for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and Ministry of Defense) provide the Council with advice as observers.

**(c) Frequency**

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture organize the meetings of the Working Group periodically and on an ad-hoc basis, when needed.

**(ii) Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council Working Group**

**(a) Objectives and functions**

- a. To prepare and coordinate agenda items prior to the Council meeting in order to facilitate the smooth deliberation at the Council;
- b. To monitor the status of implementation of the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan” and to present issues and actions to be addressed to the Council;
- c. To coordinate important matters concerning the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment in coordination with the national agencies in charge of the relevant laws, regulations, etc.; and
- d. To discuss the preparation of the periodic reporting on the state of conservation of the property that need to be submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee.

**(b) Members**

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, the relevant municipal governments, and the representatives of local communities, the owners of the component parts, relevant local organizations, etc., who are directly involved in the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment are included as members.

**(c) Frequency**

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture organize the meetings of the Working Group before the meetings of the Council and on an ad-hoc basis, when needed.

**(iii) Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Academic Committee**

**(a) Objectives and functions**

To provide the Council with academic and professional advice concerning the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment.

**(b) Members**

The Academic Committee consists of distinguished academics and experts with scientific and professional knowledge concerning the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment.

**(c) Frequency**

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture organizes the meetings of the Academic Committee, as needed.



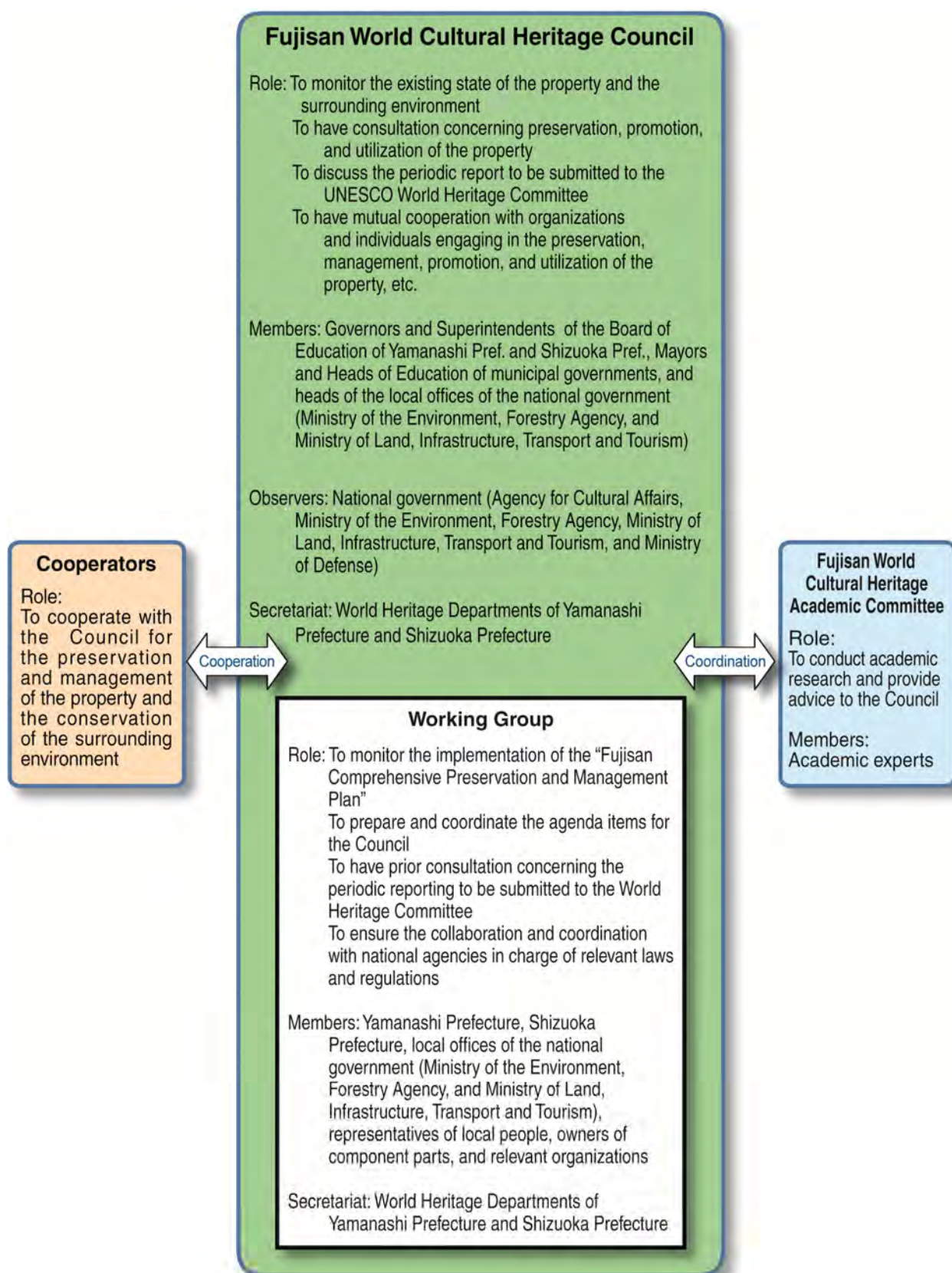


Figure 105 System for the preservation and management of "Fujisan"

## **(2) Roles of Members**

The roles of the members of the Council and its Working Group are as follows:

### **(i) Agency for Cultural Affairs**

- To facilitate communication, coordination, and consultation, as appropriate and needed, about important matters for the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment, and the preparation of periodic reporting on the state of conservation that must be submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, as the national agency that plays the central role for the protection of cultural heritage in coordination with Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, which play the central role in the Council and other national agencies;
- To make efforts to collect information concerning the protection of World Cultural Heritage properties within and outside Japan and provide information to the Council in contribution to the protection of Fujisan in coordination with the Ministry of the Environment and the Forestry Agency; and
- To provide instructions etc. to the owners, and Custodial Bodies designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties of the cultural properties that are the component parts or included therein when they carry out repair or restoration for the maintenance of cultural properties or acts that affect the existing state or preservation, based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

### **(ii) Ministry of the Environment**

- To provide the owners and managers of the component parts with instructions etc. concerning the natural environment and surrounding environment that constitutes the basis of the cultural value of the property in cooperation with Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, based on the Natural Parks Law; and
- To make efforts to collect information concerning the protection of World Natural Heritage properties within and outside Japan and provide information to the Council in contribution to the protection of Fujisan in coordination with the Agency for Cultural Affairs and the Forestry Agency.

### **(iii) Forestry Agency**

- To administer and manage national forests according to the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests; and
- To make efforts to collect information concerning the protection of World Natural Heritage properties within and outside Japan and provide information to the Council in contribution to the protection of Fujisan in coordination with the Agency for Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of the Environment.

### **(iv) Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism**

- To make efforts for the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment by continuing the civil engineering works aimed at the prevention of erosion at Osawakuzure and elsewhere and collapse of mountain slopes and taking disaster prevention measures in the mountain foot area including those against debris flows accompanying volcanic eruptions.

### **(v) Ministry of Defense**

- To make efforts to conserve the management zone through the use of maneuver fields etc. together with Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, and local citizens' groups with long experience.

### **(vi) Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture**

- To carry out continuous surveys and research which complement the Outstanding Universal Value of properties in tandem with the national government, municipalities, related groups and other organizations; and to reflect the results thereof within measures for each of the Prefectures.
- To enforce the ordinances etc. in their jurisdiction properly, monitor the existing state of the property and identify issues concerning the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment, and implement necessary measures to solve them over a wide area in coordination with the national government, municipal governments, relevant organizations, etc.

### **(vii) Municipal governments**

- To carry out continuous surveys and research which complement the Outstanding Universal Value of properties in tandem with the national government, prefectures, related groups and other organizations; and to reflect the results thereof within measures for each of the municipalities.
- To enforce the ordinances etc. in their jurisdiction properly and implement necessary measures for the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment in coordination with Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, local people, etc.

### (3) Coordination with Local People etc. and the Promotion of Participation of Local People

The participation of local people in the working group and the implementation of projects through public-private collaboration, and the coordination with local people etc. are to be promoted for the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment.

In March of 2015, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture enacted the Basic Ordinance on Fujisan as a World Heritage Site, which stipulates items upon which roles of residents of the prefecture and measures/policies carried out by the prefecture are to be based with respect to the conservation of Fujisan. This was enacted so as to make possible promotion of measures and policies concerning the conservation of Fujisan into the future under the cooperative efforts between the public and private sectors.

The work carried out under public-private partnerships is shown in Table 18.

Table 18 Projects implemented through cooperation between government and local residents, etc.  
(1/2)

Major project	Leading project undertaker	Year of implementation
Environmental conservation measures for Fujisan Mountain Area	Fujisan and Surrounding Area Beautification Promotion Council (Yamanashi Prefecture side)	Since 1980
	Fujisan Mountain Foot Environmental Beautification Promotion Network (Yamanashi Prefecture side)	Since 2004
	Fujisan Area Beautification Promotion Council (Shizuoka Prefecture side)	Since 1996
	Fujisan Environmental Conservation Network (Shizuoka Prefecture side)	Since 2005
	Fujisan Network (Shizuoka Prefecture side)	Since 1999
Fujisan cleanup operation	Fujisan Beautification Foundation (Yamanashi Prefecture side)	Since 1962
	Society to Keep Fujisan Clean Forever (Shizuoka Prefecture side)	Since 1980

In addition, in the forests around Fujisan, NPOs or private companies and organizations are conducting activities that contribute to the improvement of forests on a voluntary basis, as is shown in Table 19. The Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture are supporting these activities.

Table 19 Projects implemented through cooperation between government and local residents, etc.  
(2/2)

Leading project undertaker	Project	Year of implementation
NPOs, private companies, private organizations, etc.	Fujisan Club Nishiusuzuka Fureai no Mori Forest	Since 2000
	Acorn Society's Forest Nurturing Action	Since 2001
	Eastern Fuji Forest Nurturing Action for the Conservation of Spring Sources	Since 2001
	Fujisan Natural Forest	Since 1998
	Fujisan Forest Regeneration Project	Since 2007
	Fujisan Forest Regeneration Action	Since 2003
	Zephyr Forest	Since 2001
	Beech Forest Creation Project	Since 2002
	Fujisan Mountain-Foot Beech Forest Creation Project	Since 2006
	Fujisan Forest Creation	Since 2007
	Prefecture-wide Citizens' Forest Creation Operation	Since 2000
	Shizuoka Future Forest Supporter System	Since 2006



Furthermore, in order to ensure the preservation and management of the property by local resident, the local residents need to deepen their understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and further increase their awareness for conservation including that of the natural environment. In light of this, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments are organizing various projects, including participatory lectures and seminars, as is shown in Table 20.

Table 20 Major projects in which local people participate

Project undertaker	Major project	Year of implementation
Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture	Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Lecture on Demand	Since 2006
Yamanashi Prefecture	Public Reporting Workshop of the Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan Comprehensive Academic Research Committee	Since 2009
Municipal governments	Fujisan Seminars	Since 2003
Municipal governments	Historical Lectures at the Museum	Since 2009

## **Chapter 9 Preparation and Implementation of the Action Plan**

In order to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is passed down to future generations, it is necessary to prepare and implement an action plan, as was stated in the fifth basic policy in Chapter 4, containing the projects for preservation, management, and conservation which are mentioned in this Plan.

Based on the above-mentioned basic policy, this chapter clarifies the direction and presents the concrete methods of preparing and implementing an action plan which contains the various projects for the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the buffer zone and the management zone that are presented in Chapters 5 to 8. It also displays the methods, project implementing body, summary, and process of each action plan. Projects are categorized to: (i) “short term (implemented)” (projects which had been completed within three years after inscription on the World Heritage List”; (ii) “medium term” (projects to be implemented within 5 years after inscription on the World Heritage List; and (iii) “long term” (projects the implementation of which will take longer than 5 years after inscription on the World Heritage List). Note that the progress of the action plan described herein shall be understood each year and revised.

### **1. Direction**

#### **(1) Prevention and Mitigation of Impact of Factors Affecting the Property and Surrounding Environment**

When the load on the property and the surrounding environment due to the four aspects of 1) development and urban infrastructure; 2) environmental change; 3) natural disasters; and 4) visitor and tourism are expected, preventive measures and mitigative measures when the impact of the load is clear shall be considered and implemented.

#### **(2) Restoration and Improvement of Individual Component Parts, Constituent Elements, and the Views**

Among the individual component parts and constituent elements such as the buildings of Shinto shrines, a wind cave, and lava tree molds, deteriorated ones are to be appropriately restored or improved in order to maintain the authenticity and integrity. Also, the restoration and improvement of the two scenic points are to be conducted properly and visual harmonization measures are to be taken in order to maintain and enhance the excellent views from them.

#### **(3) Promotion and Utilization of the Property**

In order for local residents to properly understand the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and actively transmit information to visitors, research is to be promoted together with the installation of facilities for promotion and utilization, such as information boards, the publication of guidebooks, and the organization of seminars.

### **2. Methods**

#### **(1) Prevention, Lessening, and Stoppage of Effects on the Property and Surrounding Environment**

##### **A. Response to Impact by Development and Urban Infrastructure**

##### **1) Direction of Project Implementation**

Since there exist urban areas at the mountain foot, it is necessary to monitor the negative impacts of urban development on the property carefully in full consideration of the convenience for life and livelihoods of local residents. In order to prevent, lessen, and stop the effects of burdens on the property, related organizations shall strive to enhance administrative measures and promote a good landscape form.

## 2) Summary of Implemented Projects

### A) Transitioning to Municipal Landscape Administration Groups and Drafting Landscape Plans

#### ○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, municipal governments.

#### ○ Summary

All related municipal governments have transitioned to landscape administration organizations by 2014. Of these, two municipalities that have not drafted landscape plans (Fujiyoshida City and Oyama Town) and currently proceeding with efforts toward drafting and implementing landscape plans.

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture hold landscape lectures and dispatch advisors, and additionally support the drafting of new municipal landscape plans and revision of plans that have already been drafted for municipalities, which are the landscape administration organizations, through introducing landscape improvement initiatives and advance examples at the three prefecture summit (Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Kanagawa Prefecture) and Fujisan Regional Landscape Committee.

#### ○ Status of Landscape Plan Operation

Names of Landscape Plans Based in the Landscape Act		Transitioning to Landscape Administration Organizations	Enforcement of Landscape Plans
Yamanashi Pref.	Fujiyoshida City Landscape Plan	October 2013	Scheduled for 2016
	Minobu Town Landscape Plan	April 2011	September 2013
	Nishikatsura Town Landscape Plan	November 2011	April 2014 (revised July 2015)
	Oshino Village Landscape Plan	December 2006	October 2011 (revised August 2015)
	Yamanakako Village Landscape Plan	December 2007	August 2010
	Narusawa Village Landscape Plan	December 2013	October 2015
	Fujikawaguchiko Town Landscape Plan	September 2005	April 2013 (revised July 2015)
Shizuoka Pref.	Fujinomiya City Landscape Plan	August 2007	January 2010
	Fuji City Landscape Plan	June 2005	October 2009 (revised May 2015)
	Shizuoka City Landscape Plan	—	October 2008
	Gotemba City Landscape Plan	March 2012	April 2014
	Susono City Landscape Plan	May 2010	April 2013
	Oyama Town Landscape Plan	July 2014	Scheduled for 2016



## B) Enactment of Landscape Preservation Ordinances

- Implementing Body  
Yamanashi Prefecture

### ○ Summary

In the realm of component parts and buffer zones, Yamanashi Prefecture shall estimate and assess the impacts on landscapes of businesses wanting to create or expand buildings and constructions of a certain size or greater at as early as possible in the projects' progress, shall take into consideration the opinion of the governor of Yamanashi Prefecture on the results thereof and enacted ordinances calling for procedures to draft business plans. In estimating and assessing effects on the landscape and assessing project plans, Yamanashi Prefecture establishes special committees of experienced academics with specialized knowledge in world heritage, landscapes, and other such fields.

Additionally in the 2013 ICOMOS evaluation book "Fujisan (Japan) No. 1418, new construction and expansion of buildings held on the coastal regions of the Fuji Five Lakes, where strict developmental controls are necessary, shall also be subject to such procedures even if they are within the scope of that permitted by current landscape preservation systems.

### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
System Consideration and Operation		System Consideration		System Operation		

### C) Handling of Large Scale Solar Power Generation Facilities

- Implementing Body  
Fujinomiya City

- Summary

Fujinomiya City has enacted “Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Project” and established a systems wherein it is obligatory to file forms to the mayor and apply for consent when setting up applicable renewable energy power generation facilities in the city in order to strive for harmony between the Fujisan Landscape, beautiful natural environment, preservation and form of safe and secure living environment, and renewable energy resources. Additionally, those businesses that commence construction without earning approval will both be warned to take appropriate measures and, when not following these warnings without appropriate reasons, will have their names and addresses publicized together with the content of the warning. Additionally, Fujinomiya City is promoting initiatives to preserve landscapes such as designating control regions like those where excellent form is preserved as excellent landscapes symbolic of the region, and not assenting to the establishment of such facilities in said regions.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
System Enactment and Operation			Enactment of Ordinance ●		Operation of System	

## D) Restoration of Landscapes in Fujisan Scenic Spots and Component Parts Surroundings

### ○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, municipal governments.




### ○ Summary

In order to create excellent landscapes for scenic spots in Fujisan, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and municipal governments will work together to improve and restore landscapes in component parts and their surroundings with regards to buildings and outdoor advertisements.

In 2014, Yamanashi Prefecture designated “Scenery Preservation-Type Advertisements Regulation Areas” and drafted “Outdoor Advertisement Guidelines,” thereby promoting improvements in landscapes in the northern base area of Fujisan. Additionally, it also provides support for landscape restoration projects implemented by citizens and municipalities.

In 2012, Shizuoka Prefecture drafted an action plan to preserve landscape forms around Fujisan, and worked together with municipalities toward good wide-area landscape forms in areas surrounding Fujisan. Additionally, it revised the Shizuoka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance Enactment Regulations, and starting in October 2013 strengthened standards for granting permission to post free-standing signs and promoted correctional guidance for outdoor advertisements found in violation. Further, it strove to further operate the “Fujinokuni Coloring and Design Policies” and furthered consideration of landscape in public facilities owned by the prefecture.

### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Strengthening of Standards for Granting Permission for Outside Advertisements/ Correctional Guidance	<Correctional Guidance/Support for Landscape Restoration Projects, etc.>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Strengthening Standards for Granting Permission to Post Free-Standing Signs</li> <li>● Designation of Landscape Preservation-Type Advertisement Regulated Areas</li> </ul>					
Operation of Landscape Forms and Policy Operation	< Promoting Operation/Landscape Restoration > 					
Preservation Action Plan for Landscape Forms around Fujisan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Drafted March 2013</li> </ul> 					
Fujinokuni Color/ Design Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Drafted December 2011</li> </ul>					
Yamanashi Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Drafted October 2014</li> </ul>					

### < Enactment Example: Concentration of free-standing signs (Fujinomiya City) >



< Pre-enactment >



< Post-enactment >



## E) Removal of Utility Poles on Roads in Areas Surrounding Fujisan

### ○ Implementing Body

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipal Governments

### ○ Summary

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities promote below ground wiring in order to preserve good scenic landscapes for Fujisan.

In order to get rid of utility poles and wiring that impede views of Fujisan, Yamanashi Prefecture set forth a goal of 4.3km of adjustments in the four year period from fiscal 2011 to 2014 with the goal of creating a landscape worthy of a world heritage site at the northern foot of Fujisan. By the end of fiscal 2014 surpassed the goal with a total of 8.1km of adjustments.

In promoting the removal of utility poles to form good scenic landscapes in areas surrounding Fujisan, Shizuoka Prefecture utilized the “Working Group for the Expansion of Utility-Pole Free Area in the Surrounding Area of Fujisan” which was established as a place for related personnel to work toward revisions and adjustments, and has promoted initiatives to remove utility poles in municipalities surrounding Fujisan, including the Miho-Komagoe prefectural road and the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls area.

### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 or later
Promotion of Removal of Utility Poles in the Northern Mountain Foot Area of Fujisan •National Route 139 •Fujikawaguchiko-Fuji Line •Funatsu-Koume Line						
Working Group for the Expansion of Utility-Pole Free Area in the Surrounding Area of Fujisan		Set up in April 2014		<Survey, Discussion>		
Removal of Utility Poles around Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls						
Decision on Policies						
Design and Civil Engineering Works		Detailed design		Civil engineering work		
Removal of Utility Poles at Prefectural Road Miho-Komagoe Line						
Decision on Policies						
Design and Civil Engineering Works		Removal of road-traversing overhead wires		Removal of utility poles in tandem with road widening to 4-lane		
Promotion of Removal of Utility Poles in the Next Phase of Shizuoka Prefecture Plan for Removal of Utility Poles		Coordination		Promotion of removal of utility poles around Fujisan		
		Development of plan				

## B. Response to Changes in the Natural Environment

### 1) Direction of Project Implementation

Related organizations will observe trends in the various factors behind environment pressures that affect the property, including presumed issues such as acid rain, climate change, and ecosystem change, and will implement measures to prevent, reduce, and stops predicted effects on the property.

### 2) Summary of Projects

#### A) Response to Air Pollution

##### ○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

##### ○ Summary

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture both monitor air pollutants in areas surrounding Fujisan and control emissions from soot and smoke-producing facilities and volatile organic chemical-emitting facilities full-time. Going forward, they will continue monitoring and consider strengthening monitoring categories and systems.

##### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Full-time Air Pollution Monitoring	<Assessing Results of Full-time Monitoring and Results Each Year>					
Photochemical Oxidant Emergency Measures	<Implementing Emergency Measures in Times of High Density Measurements>					
On-Site Inspection of Soot and Smoke-producing Facilities	<On-site Inspection Based on Yearly Plan>					
Wet Air Pollution Studies (Shizuoka Prefecture)						

## B) Climate Change Measures

### ○ Implementing Body

Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Municipalities, Forestry Cooperatives and Forest Owners, etc.

### ○ Summary

The Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Municipalities, and more implement forest adjustments such as thinning in order to maintain and promote the multifaceted functions that forests have, including functions to absorb the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide and preventing climate change through storing carbon. Additionally, with regards to private forests that have fallen into ruin because of inability to care for them owing to changes in the societal and economic environment, the Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, municipalities, etc. introduced forest environment taxes as financial resources and are involved in efforts to improve said private forests.

### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Implementation of thinning and other such forest improvements	● Introduced Forest Environment Tax in April 2012					

### < Status of Thinning >



< Pre-thinning >



< Post-thinning >



## C) Handling of Biological Diversity

### a) Response to Changes in Green Field Environments

#### ○ Implementing Body

National Government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipal Governments, Private Organizations, Volunteers

#### ○ Summary

The national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and municipalities collaborate with private organizations and volunteers in promoting appropriate management via volunteer activities with the goal of maintaining green field environments, which are characteristic of Fujisan's landscapes. Additionally, they host natural environment preservation patrols and monitoring patrols to prevent the entry of off-road vehicles as well as implementing monitoring surveys to understand changes occurring with the passage of time.

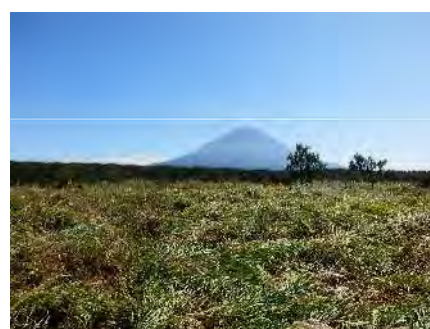
#### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Preservation and Management of Green Field Plants through Collaboration with Volunteers						
Monitoring Surveys					● Assessment and Review	
Natural Environment Preservation Patrols						
Patrols to Prevent the Entrance of Off-road Vehicles						

#### < Preservation and management of green field plants >



< Pre-thinning >



< Post-thinning >

## b) Handling of Damage Caused by Wild Creatures

### ○ Implementing Body

Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities

### ○ Summary

The Shizuoka Forestry Office (Forestry Agency), Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture are proceeding to adjust the number of deer to be hunted, studying their habitat around Fujisan (density, hunting number analysis), and damage analysis (status of plant damage) as measures against the excessive number of Japanese deer.

Additionally, they implement measures to prevent damage such as setting up fences in areas around standing trees.

### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Study of Population Numbers	→			Drafting of Next Period Type Wildlife Management Plans	→	→
Study of Damage	→				→	→
Hunting Management	→				→	→

### c) Handling of Encroachment of Alien Species

#### ○ Implementing Body

National Government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipal Governments, Private Organizations, Volunteers

#### ○ Summary

The national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and municipalities work together with volunteers, studying and holding activities to remove alien species and promoting the preservation of biological diversity at the foot of Fujisan.

#### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Research into Forms of Alien Species, Characteristics of Habitats, etc.						
Surveys on Alien Species, Establishment and Update of Database				● Establishment of Habitat Database		
Prevention and Removal				● Drafting of Removal Policy (Priority Species, etc.)		

#### < Activities to Exterminate Alien Species >



< Pre-thinning >



< Post-thinning >



## C. Handling of Natural Disasters

### 1) Direction of Projects

Related organizations draft disaster prevention plans, hold drills, establish facilities to prevent disasters, and promote disaster-related surveys and research in order to both protect the lives of visitors and residents, as well as financial property, and to preserve other property.

### 2) Summary of Implemented Projects

#### A) Disaster Countermeasures (Overview)

##### a) Drafting and Utilization of Manuals to Handle and Secure Safety of Component Parts (Visitors)

- Implementing Body  
Municipal governments

- Summary  
Municipal governments draft and utilize manuals for handling and securing the safety of component parts (visitors) in order to work to secure the safety of visitors to component parts and constituent elements in times of disaster. These manuals set forth various aspects of handling response before disasters, such as informing visitors of what actions should be taken in times of disasters and communicating information and providing evacuation guidance in times of disaster by type of disaster, such as fire or volcanic eruption. Additionally, they set forth systems for checking component parts after confirming the safety of residents and visitors and for reporting disaster status. Going forward, disaster prevention drills will be held and these manuals will be verified and revised.

- Process

Category	Implemented			Medium-term		Long-term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Drafting and Utilization of Safety Security Manuals						

## b) Emergency Activities in Times of Disaster

### ○ Implementing Body

Fuji Subaru Line Fifth Station Autonomous Disaster Prevention Committee (Comprised of Subaru Line Fifth Station-related Organizations)

### ○ Summary

The Fuji Subaru Line Fifth Station Autonomous Disaster Prevention Committee holds disaster drills presuming a large scale earthquake and is involved in implementing quick and precise emergency activities in times of disaster, such as volcanic eruption training sessions with volcano specialists in order to secure safety for visitors in mountainous areas at or above fifth station.

In light of the sudden eruption of Ontakesan in September 2014, the committee is presently involved in preparing materials and machines necessary for emergency activities, such as reviewing the division of duties in times of disaster and communication methods in order to establish a system for communicating emergency information to visitors, evacuation guidance, transport of the injured, and first-aid treatment.

### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Holding of Disaster Drills and Training Sessions	● Committee Established in 2012			Holding of Disaster Drills and Training Sessions		
Review of Division of Duties, Preparation of Required Materials and Machinery		→				

## B) Eruption Countermeasures

### a) Preparing Systems and Drafting Plans Regarding Volcanic Disaster Prevention Measures at Fujisan

#### ○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Municipalities, National Government, Disaster Prevention-related Organizations

#### ○ Summary

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Kanagawa Prefecture concluded the “Agreement Regarding Volcanic Disaster Prevention Measures at Fujisan” in October 2009, and in June 2012 added related municipalities, volcano specialists, the national government, and disaster prevention-related organizations to establish the “Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Prevention Measures Committee,” which implements measures against volcanic disasters at Fujisan.

The Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Prevention Measures Committee publicized the “Fujisan Volcanic Wide Area Evacuation Plan,” which described the basic notion behind evacuation, such as the which areas require evacuation, number of people to evacuate, where to evacuate, stages of evacuation, and more in February 2014. Following this, in March 2015 the committee enhanced the plan by organizing measures for implementing wide area resident evacuation smoothly, such as how to communicate information, securing wide area evacuation, and traffic regulations.

In October 2014, the three prefectures jointly held Fujisan volcanic disaster drills and confirmed collaboration on the order of measures in case of an eruption at Fujisan, and in July 2015 held safety drills for climbers in collaboration with mountain hut associations.

They will continue to hold drills and reconsider evacuation routes through evacuation simulation and evacuation route maps corresponding to multiple eruption patterns, enhance plans, and work to improve safety and peace of mind.

#### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Sanseishin (Yamanashi, Shizuoka, Kanagawa) Disaster Measures Liaison Conference						
Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Prevention Measures Committee						
Evacuation Plans						
Traffic Measures, Falling Ash Disasters, etc.						
Drills						
Climber Volcano Safety Measures						

The timeline diagram illustrates the implementation of volcanic disaster prevention measures at Fujisan. It is organized into three main periods: Short term (implemented), Medium term, and Long term. The Short term period covers the years 2013, 2014, and 2015. The Medium term period covers 2016 and 2017. The Long term period covers 2018 and beyond. Key events and milestones are marked along the timeline, including the drafting of the Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Prevention Measures Committee in 2013, the holding of tri-prefecture joint drills in 2014, the holding of climber safety drills in 2015, and the holding of tri-prefecture joint drills in 2016. The diagram also shows the progression of evacuation plans, traffic measures, and safety measures for climbers.



< Joint Initiatives between Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Kanagawa Prefecture >



## b) Promotion of Fujisan Volcanic Eruption Emergency Effects Reduction Measures




### ○ Implementing Body

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture

### ○ Summary

The national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture support wide area evacuation plans for volcanic eruptions at Fujisan, and, in addition to protecting the lives of those living at the foot of the mountain, is proceeding with drafting “Fujisan Volcanic Eruption Emergency Effects Reduction Measures and Soil Erosion Control Plans” to reduce the effects of disasters at infrastructure and essential utilities owing to the phenomenon of soil movement accompanying eruptions. They are progressing in their consideration of concrete items for lessening the effects, such as facility placement plans and division of responsibilities between related organizations; and promote the implementation of measures to reduce the effects of disasters in the event of a Fujisan volcanic eruption emergency.

### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Drafting of Fujisan Volcanic Eruption Emergency Effects Reduction Measures and Soil Erosion Control Plans (Basic Plan)						
Drafting of Fujisan Volcanic Eruption Emergency Effects Reduction Measures and Soil Erosion Control Plans (Measures)						
Installation of Fujisan Monitoring Cameras and Sharing of Information						

## c) Safety Measures for Climbers during a Volcanic Eruption



### ○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

### ○ Summary

The two prefectures have established an Eruption Measures for Climbers Review Committee in order to promote measures for climber safety in the event of an eruption at Fujisan. The committee summarizes issues in safety measures for those climbing Fujisan and reflects them in evacuation plans and the measures themselves at an early stage. Additionally, it studies and discusses what evacuation safety measures such as methods of communicating information to climbers, evacuation routes, and safety facilities should look like.

### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Advance Case Studies/ Safety Measure Studies						
Consideration of Safety Measures, Measures						

**d) Distribution of Information Based on Studies, Research, and Research Results Regarding Volcanic Eruptions.**

○ Implementing Body  
Yamanashi Prefecture

○ Summary

The prefecture is engaged in study and research related to development of methods for predicting eruptions and Fujisan's volcanic activity (eruption history) through full-time volcanic activity observation and underwater observation such as low frequency earthquakes in order to establish methods for observation at the time of earthquakes. These research results will be utilized in establishing eruption scenarios and establishment of methods for predicting the arrival of magma and pyroclastic flow via downflow simulations thereof and ash volume prediction methods via simulations in order to lessen volcanic disasters based on these scenarios.

Additionally, based on these research results, information distribution systems will be established and enhanced as volcanic disaster prevention information distribution bases. Also, discussions will be held on initiatives for disaster prevention education such as disaster knowledge diffusion and enlightenment.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Elucidation of Volcanic Activity (Eruption History)						
Volcanic Activity Observations and Observation Methods during Eruptions						
Establishment of Prediction Methods to Reduce Volcanic Disasters						
Holding of Disaster Prevention Education Courses						

[Sample Disaster Prevention Education Course]





## C. Erosion-caused Disaster and Rockfall Measures

### a) Soil Erosion Control Facility Preparation

#### ○ Implementing Body

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture

#### ○ Summary

The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Tourism and Transport takes the center in flow initiation zones such as Ozawa slides, where there are continuous collapses on the west side of Fujisan, and implements river bed construction measures with the goal of stopping erosion and mountainside destruction.

Additionally, with regards to dangerous locations in Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, measures to prevent mass failure and sediment outflow into downflow areas such as preparing erosion control dams and sand basins are implemented with the goal of preventing disasters such as debris-avalanches originating in mountainous areas.

#### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Promotion of Establishing Facilities to Prevent Debris- avalanche Disasters Accompanying Mass Failure						

### b) Appropriate Management Such as Protection Forests Guarding Against Landslides

#### ○ Implementing Body

Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture

#### ○ Summary

The organizations protect citizens' lives and financial property from disasters originating in mountainous areas and promote appropriate forest management such as protection forests guarding against landslides.

#### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Appropriate Management Such as Protection Forests Guarding Against Landslides						

## D) Measures against Earthquakes

### a) Inspection and Correction of Shizuoka Prefecture Regional Disaster Management Plan

- Implementing Body  
Shizuoka Prefecture

- Summary

In fiscal 2011, Shizuoka Prefecture revised its area disaster prevention plans in accordance with the drafting of the “Fujinokuni Danger Management Plan,” and reorganized Fujisan volcano measures into “Volcano Measures Part 2.” In light of the Fujisan Wide Area Volcanic Evacuation Plan drafted in Fiscal 2014 by the Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Measures Committee, the prefecture issued corrections relating to evacuation methods by eruption state and level.

By reviewing the Regional Disaster Management Plan through inspection and correction as needed, it sets for presumptions such as disasters accompanying volcanic phenomena, disaster prevention plans (ordinary measures), and disaster and emergency measures plans, and strives to lessen damage accompanying volcanic phenomena through swift disaster response.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Inspection and Corrections to Prefecture Regional Disaster Prevention Plans						

## E) Wind and Water Damage Measures

### a) River Reparations

#### ○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

#### ○ Summary

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture implement river repairs and strive to lessen flooding damage with the goal of improving downflow capabilities. Additionally, they strive to lessen flooding damage by partially dredging sand accumulated in riverbeds and raising levees that are insufficiently high as emergency measures for the time being until full-scale river repair projects are started.

#### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Katsura River Adjustments						
Studies, Survey Work, Drafting of Project Plants	→					
Survey of Implementing Design and Location				→		
Location Indemnification and Construction					→	
Shinnasho River Projects						
Discussion on Measures to Lessen Flooding Damage	→					
Partial River Dredging and Levee Raising			→			



**b) River Expansion, Soil Erosion Control Preparations, and Land Improvement Projects in the Areas around the East Fuji Maneuver Fields**

○ Implementing Body  
Shizuoka Prefecture

○ Summary

Shizuoka Prefecture both improves class A rivers and prepares soil erosion control facilities such as groundsel and revetments work to prevent landslide disasters as measures against flooding owing to the increase in flow volume accompanying the disrepair of the East Fuji Maneuver Fields. Additionally, it also prepares erosion and flood control dams and land improvement facilities in order to prevent damage such as flooding, landslides, and decrease in water holding capacity originating through use of the training grounds.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Expanding River Size Around East Fuji Training Grounds						
Preparing Soil Erosion Control Around East Fuji Training Grounds						
Projects to Improve Land Around East Fuji Training Grounds						

**F) Volcano Accident Measures**

**a) Promotion of Enlightenment for Preventing Forest Damage and Volcano Incident Prevention**

○ Implementing Body  
Forestry Agency, Shizuoka Prefecture

○ Summary

The prefecture sets forth a volcano incident prevention period from February to March, when there are multiple volcanic incidents, and requests that municipalities, fire prevention associations, forestry associations, and other such related organizations collaborate in volcanic incident prevention. Public notices are issued and preventative and initial extinguishing equipment is prepared for communication and enlightenment of the event.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Volcanic Incident Prevention Measures						

## b) Forest Preservation Inspection

### ○ Implementing Body

Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Municipalities, Forestry Cooperatives and Forest Owners, etc.

### ○ Summary

The organizations work on patrol activities and prevent forest damage before it occurs, centered mainly on forests in areas where there is a risk of forest fires and other forest damage.

Additionally, they have been appointing forest preservation inspectors and are engaged in inspection activities such as guidance on handling flammable materials to prevent forest fires, fires, wind and water damage, wildlife damage, and other damage to discover and report them at an early stage. However, starting in 2015 they have replaced these original inspectors by installing forest preservation promoters and forest preservation inspection guides, who work to understand actual forest damage and monitor forest pollution in addition to inspection activities, in order to secure and cultivate those responsible for inspection activities and ensure a high standard of project benefits. In so doing, they strive to both understand disaster information more precisely and work to enhance disaster measures and informational diffusion and education.

### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Forest Preservation Inspection Activities						

## c) Prevention of the Spread of Fire during Prescribed Burning

### ○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, etc.

### ○ Summary

In municipalities that have locations where grass burning takes place, ordinances regarding fire starting are enacted, and fire belt facilities and systems for the placement and roles of those involved in fire starting work as well as standards for determining when work should be stopped have been set forth, and there are measures in place to stop the spread of fire. Going forward, the organizations will prevent the spread of fire to surrounding areas based on work guidance outlines and safety measure manuals.

### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Measures to Prevent the Spread of Fire Due to Grass Burning						

## D. Response to Visitor/Tourism Pressures

### 1) Direction of Project Implementation

Related personnel share an understanding of the basic thought and direction of visitor management in Fujisan. In particular, appropriate measures are taken to ensure the safety of climbers who visit mainly in the summer season, to mitigate traffic congestion, and to treat waste and human waste. Efforts will also be made to inform visitors of rules and raise awareness of appropriate manners with a view to reducing impacts and burdens on the property to the maximum extent possible.

### 2) Project Summary

#### A) Fujisan Visitor Management

##### a) Research on carrying capacities and determination of indicators

###### ○ Implementing Body



Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of the Environment

###### ○ Summary

Visitor management strategy drafted by the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council in 2014 set forth “desired style of Fujisan ascents” with the goal of managing visitors, and in order to accomplish the content thereof, perform study and research centered on carrying capacities for the upper access routes (fifth station and higher) and determine multiple indicators from a variety of angles based on the results thereof, and monitor the status of implementing ideal standards and measures determine those indicators.

Going forward, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture will be the focus, and while working to exchange information with the Agency for Cultural Affairs and Ministry of the Environment, will continue to hold climber movement studies (GPS studies) and surveys in the three years from 2015 to 2017, and hold studies and research centered on “carrying capacities for the upper access routes”. Based on the results thereof, the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council will establish ideal standards by index for multiple indicators based on various angles, including the number of climbers on each ascending route per day by July 2018 (the month when the mountain opens to climbers).

###### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Decision on Visitor Management Systems						
Research on carrying capacities / determination of indicators						● Determination of indicators by Fujisan World Heritage Council (by July 2018)



**b) Considering and Providing Information on What Appropriate Climbing of Fujisan Should Be**

- Implementing Body  
Council for Promoting Proper use of Fujisan

○ Summary

The Council for Promoting Proper use of Fujisan promotes the consideration and information provision of what appropriate climbing of Fujisan should be from the perspective of using national parks through means such as considering what climber monitoring necessary for implementing visitor management strategy should look like.

In addition to opening the Fujisan Official Site, which distributes information necessary for climbing Fujisan such as equipment and manners, it also drafted Guidelines for Securing Safety While Climbing Fujisan, which strongly requests that those wishing to climb in non-summer periods without making complete preparations refrain from doing so and that they submit a climbing plan document, and widely distributes these guidelines.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Consideration and Provision of Information Regarding What Appropriate Climbing of Fujisan Should Look Like	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Opening of Fujisan Official Site</li> <li>● Drafting of Guidelines to Secure Safety</li> <li>● Revision to Guidelines to Secure Safety</li> <li>● Consideration of What Climber Monitoring Needed for Visitor Management Should Look Like</li> </ul>					

## B) Climber and Visitor Safety Measures

### a) Maintenance and Repair of Ascending Routes

#### ○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

#### ○ Summary

The prefectures have staff hold patrols before the mountain opens and during the mountain climbing season with the goals of maintaining ascending routes, which are managed as prefectural roads, and securing climber safety.

If any issues such as damage to mountain paths or signs are found during patrols, they are fixed on the spot to secure climber safety. If on-the-spot repairs are difficult, safe measures are taken to ensure no ill effects on climbing, and contractors will be quickly contacted and a request for repairs will be made.

Since Fujisan was registered as a world cultural heritage site in 2013, both prefectures have increased the number of mountain paths patrol by staff in prediction of an increase in the number of climbers.

Going forward, mountain paths maintenance and management will give consideration to the natural environment and views, set the maintenance of gravels roads as a base, and patrols and repairs will be undertaken to secure climber safety.

#### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Maintenance and Repair of Ascending Routes						
Mountain Paths Patrols						

## b) Maintenance and Repair of Summit Circuit Paths

- Implementing Body  
Ministry of the Environment

- Summary

The ministry has staff hold patrols before the mountain opens and during the mountain climbing season with the goals of maintaining summit circuit paths and securing climber safety. If any issues such as damage to mountain paths or signs are found, safe measures are taken to ensure no ill effects on climbing, and contractors will be quickly contacted and a request for repairs will be made.

Going forward, summit circuit paths maintenance and management will give consideration to the natural environment and views, set the maintenance of the current condition as a base, and patrols and repairs will be undertaken to secure climber safety.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Maintenance and Repair of Paths						
Path Patrols						



c) **Provision of Information Related to Safe Climbing On-site**

○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Fujisan Safety Guidance Center Operation Committee

○ Summary

These organizations have established systems to implement safety and security measures such as providing guidance to climbers who have not made appropriate preparations and information on surrounding facilities to visitors, including foreigners, each day during the summer climbing period at fifth station on each ascending route.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Fujisan Navigator, Fujisan Ranger Placement and Activities						
Establishment and Operation of Fujisan Safety Guidance Center						

< Picture of Fujisan Navigators and Activities of Fujisan Rangers >



#### d) Establishment and Operation of First-aid Stations

##### ○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujiyoshida City, Fujinomiya City, Fujisan Eighth Station Fujiyoshida First-aid Station Operation Committee

##### ○ Summary

The organizations have established first aid stations at Fujinomiya entrance eighth station and Yoshida entrance seventh and eighth stations for the purposes of medical treatment for climbers in the summer season, and doctors and support staff are stationed from late July to mid-August to provide medical aid to climbers.

[First-aid Station Periods of Operation]

	2013	2014	2015
Fujinomiya Entrance Eighth Station	25 days	25 days	29 days
Yoshida Entrance Seventh Station	38 days	38 days	38 days
Yoshida Entrance Eighth Station	41 days	36 days	39 days

##### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Establishment and Operation of First Aid Stations	→					
Subsidies for First-aid Station Operation Costs	Subsidies for medical personnel costs and travel expenses					

[Picture of First-aid Station]



e) **Promotion of Measures to Prevent Mountain Area Disasters and Accidents Before They Occur**

○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture Mountainous Area Disaster Prevention Measures Committee

○ Summary

Related organizations work together to prevent climbers from encountering disasters or accidents and work to provide education on stopping such mountainous area incidents through means such as gathering information on preventing mountainous area disasters, establishing temporary dispatch offices and guidance offices, and holding accident prevention patrols.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Promotion of Measures to Prevent Mountain Area Disasters and Accidents Before They Occur						

[Picture of Mountainous Area Disaster Prevention Education] [A Rescue Party]





## C) Measures to Reduce Traffic Congestion

### a) Implementation of Traffic Control

#### ○ Implementing Body

National Government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Related Organizations, etc.

#### ○ Summary

The organizations enact personal vehicle regulations in the summer climbing season at the Fujinomiya, Subashiri, and Yoshida entrances in order to secure safe, comfortable travel for Fujisan visitors with no traffic jams and preserve Fujisan's environment.

Going forward, conferences involving related organizations will consider the period of regulations for the following year based on the status of the measures in the current year.

#### [Implementation of Personal Vehicle Regulations]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Fujisan Skyline (Fujinomiya)	26 days	34 days	52 days	63 days	63 days
Fuji Azami Line (Subashiri)	26 days	34 days	37 days	40 days	47 days
Fuji Subaru Line (Yoshida)	15 days	15 days	31 days	53 days	53 days

#### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Implementation of Traffic Control	●	●	●			
	Extension of Regulation Period in Stages			→		







## b) Recommendations for Climbing from the Mountain Foot

- Implementing Body  
Fujiyoshida City

- Summary

Fujiyoshida City both increases interest and understanding of Fujisan's history and promotes the "Oshi" guide and climbing from the mountain foot, which connects Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine and the Yoshida Ascending Route, through providing information via pamphlets. This is done by setting up guide signs detailing the origin of mountain huts along the Yoshida Ascending Route below fifth station that are currently not in use and providing informational areas and rest areas for climbers and visitors.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Preparations Surrounding the Yoshida Ascending Route (Setting Up Signs)	● Prepared in 2013					
Setting Up and Operation of Informational Areas and Rest Areas						
Provision of Information Via Pamphlets						

## c) Gururi Fujisan Scenic Roads

- Implementing Body




Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipal Governments, etc.

- Summary

In line with the registration of Fujisan as a world heritage site in June 2013, the organizations drafted maps with recommended routes so that visitors can make trips around and enjoy Fujisan and its component parts, and have made a homepage called "Fujisan Long Travel Trails." In February 2014, scenic Fujisan spots and route safety were verified and republished under the new name "Gururi Fujisan Trails."

They will also continue to consider methods of how to appeal the courses. Also, they will collaborate with the Gururi Fujisan Scenic Roads initiative by the national government and NPOs and distribute related information.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Information Distribution and Collaboration with Related Organizations						

#### d) Promotion of Excursions Utilizing Pilgrimage Routes

##### ○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture, Municipalities, Private Organizations, etc.

##### ○ Summary

The organizations utilize identified or presumed pilgrimage routes based on the results of related survey and research; set up model courses for traveling around not just mountain paths but shrines, the five lakes, and other sacred sites at the foot of the mountain; and work to establish Fujisan excursions that include component parts at the base in order to have climbers and visitors understand the relationship with component parts.

##### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Surveys and Monitoring Tours Related to Course Setting						
Model Course Setting and Utilization						

#### D) Trash and Waste Measures

##### a) Cleaning activities in the Fujisan Mountain Area

##### ○ Implementing Body

National Government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipal Governments, Private Organizations, Volunteers

##### ○ Summary

The organizations continuously hold cleaning activities that also improve awareness of reducing environmental load and preservation. And the organizations are involved in measures to improve the waste situation with regard to the surroundings of component parts like the Fuji Five Lakes and Oshino Hakkai, as well as mountain along mountain climbing paths alongside roads surrounding the foot of Fujisan. Additionally, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture support the activities of organizations that undertake cleaning activities.

##### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Cleaning Activities in the Fujisan Mountain Area						



## b) Prevention of Illegal Dumping of Waste in the Mountain Foot Area

### ○ Implementing Body
















National government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Private Organizations, Citizens, etc.

### ○ Summary

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and municipalities unite in enacting patrols, while Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture work to prevent illegal dumping of waste before it occurs, discover it at an early stage, and prevent expansion of the illegal dumping of waste at the foot of Fujisan by means of waste monitoring personnel and monitoring cameras. Additionally, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture subsidize removal costs incurred by non-profit organizations that remove industrial waste illegally dumped in the heritage site area.

Furthermore, Shizuoka Prefecture introduced a patrol car system, distributes stickers to be placed on vehicles saying “Currently monitoring to prevent the illegal dumping of waste in forests,” and control illegal dumping of waste in forests with the understanding and cooperation of residents in the area at the foot of Fujisan.

### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Patrols/Monitoring Activities/On-site Survey						
Placement of Waste Monitoring Personnel						
Placement of Monitoring Cameras						
Subsidies for Industrial Waste Removal Costs						
Forest Patrol Car System (Shizuoka Prefecture)						

## E) Human Waste Measures

### a) Installation and Management of Environmentally Sound Toilets

#### ○ Implementing Body

Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Private Organizations

#### ○ Summary

Installation of environmentally sound bio-toilets were completed at all mountain huts above fifth station by fiscal 2006, and the leakage of human waste into the mountain face is being prevented. Additionally, post-installation, continuous efforts are made to understand the operation and usage status, and toilet installers appropriately maintain and manage them.

Further, the Ministry of the Environment installed environmentally sound public toilets at three locations, including Fujisan's summit, and appropriately maintains and manages them with the cooperation of the prefectures and municipalities.

As ten years have passed since these environmentally sound toilets have been installed, the ministry, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and others are proceeding with discussions on disposal and management methods so that appropriate maintenance and management continues.

#### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Installation of Environmentally Sound Toilets	Installation Completed by 2006					
Appropriate Maintenance and Management of Environmentally Sound toilets		→				
Discussions on Disposal and Management Methods		→				

## F) Installation of Utility Facilities

### a) Unification of Guidance Signs on Fujisan Ascending Routes


#### ○ Implementing Body

Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities

#### ○ Summary

In 2009, the Fujisan Sign Concerned Parties Committee (currently Council for Promoting Proper use of Fujisan), comprised of the Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, municipalities, tourism organizations and mountain hunt associations, was established to deal with lost climbers; aging signs; and the increase in foreign climbers, and in March 2010 drafted Comprehensive Guidelines for Signs on Fujisan. The committee improved information signs by unifying designs and place names, employing associated pictograms, and providing information in four languages, and fixed up informational signs from fifth station to the summit. Going forward, the committee will verify the effects of these reorganized signs at the Council for Promoting Proper use of Fujisan and will consider improving signs as needed.

#### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Unifying Information Signs on Fujisan Ascending Routes	● Completed in 2011					
Improvements in Informational Signs						

### b) Viewpoint and “Ochudo” Route Maintenance


#### ○ Implementing Body

Ministry of the Environment

#### ○ Summary

To let more people know about the charm of Fujisan, the world heritage site, the Ministry of the Environment selects Fujisan viewpoints in major places and viewpoints in Fuji-Hakone-Izu National park and maintains viewpoint facilities and signs therein. Additionally, with regard to “Ochudo” routes near fifth station areas in Fujisan, they maintain signs in the area from the Subaru Line fifth station to Oniwa.

#### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Selection of Viewpoints and Establishment of Viewpoint Facilities and Signs	● Drafting of Viewpoint Maintenance Basic Plan					
	● Start of Operation at Sankoda			● Start of Operation at Nakanokura Pass		
Maintenance of Ochudo Signs	● Drafting of Fujisan Walking Path Maintenance Basic Plan					
				● Start of Operation		



## G) National Park Plan Inspection and Revision of Management and Operation Plans

### a) National Park Plan Inspection and Revision of Management and Operation Plans

- Implementing Body  
Ministry of the Environment

- Summary

In light of the registration of Fujisan as a world heritage site, the ministry utilizes the Council for Promoting Proper use of Fujisan and is proceeding with inspection of park plans in the Fujisan region of the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National park and revisions to management and operation plans while securing the consent of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and municipalities.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Inspection of Park Plans	Drawing-out of Issues			Inspection Work		
Revision of Management and Operation Plans		● Communication of Revisions to the Scope			Revision Work	

## H) Introduction of the Fujisan Conservation Donation (User Fee System)

### a) Introduction and Implementation of the Fujisan Conservation Donation

- Implementing Body  
Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

- Summary

A user fee system was introduced in summer 2013 on a trial bases to aid in environmental preservation and climber safety measures on Fujisan. Starting in summer 2014, the Fujisan Conservation Donation, which seeks climber cooperation as capital for holding projects required to preserve the Fujisan environment and secure climber safety, were fully introduced to promote the maintenance of the sacred area of Fujisan.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Discussions on What the User Fee System Should Look Like	● Societal Testing					
Full-scale Implementation of User Fee System		● Levying (During Open Periods)/Project Appropriation				

## (2) Restoration and Improvement of Individual Component Parts, Constituent Elements, and Views

### A. Project Direction

Based on the two aspects of Fujisan as a “sacred place” and a “source of artistic inspiration” that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, the projects for repair, restoration, improvement, and management are to be implemented in order to maintain the authenticity in terms of “design and form”, “materials and substance”, “location and setting”, “spirit”, etc. of the component parts, constituent elements, and specific features contained therein as well as the integrity of the excellent views, from the perspectives of “places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage” and “viewpoints and views”, respectively corresponding to the two aspects of Fujisan.

### B. Objective and Summary of Individual Projects

#### A) Preservation and Maintenance of Component Parts and Constituent Elements (Overall)

##### a) Measures to protect buildings from fires and earthquakes

###### ○ Implementing Body

Agency for Cultural Affairs, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Property Owners, Property Administrators




###### ○ Summary

With regard to national and prefectural designated buildings related to the world heritage site of Fujisan, the organizations are involved in disaster prevention, disaster recovery, and securing the lives and physical safety of those in public facilities according to the Agency for Cultural Affairs Disaster Prevention Plan drafted by Agency for Cultural Affairs and manuals drafted by Shizuoka Prefecture and municipalities, as well as preparing systems to check component parts and disaster status after confirm visitor safety.

Additionally, the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and municipalities provide subsidies for the maintenance and management of fire prevention facilities operated by owners and/or administrators.

Shizuoka Prefecture started up a cultural property rescue network organization in 2011, and starting in 2012 trained cultural property rescue support staff as personnel with knowledge of cultural property protection to expand rescue systems.

###### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Disaster Prevention Facility Improvement	Completed					
Subsidies for the Maintenance and Management of Disaster Prevention Facilities						
Cultural Property Rescue Network						
Training on Collecting Information on Cultural Property Disasters	●	●				
Training of Cultural Property Rescue Support Staff						


## b) Patrolling of Component Parts and Constituent Elements

- Implementing Body  
Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

- Summary

Component parts and constituent elements such as buildings will be patrolled by the Cultural Properties Protection Instructors commissioned by Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture. They inspect the alterations to the existing state without permission, damage, vandalism, etc.; and based on the result provide guidance and advice to property owners concerning the preservation and management of the property.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Cultural Properties Protection Instructor Patrols						

## c) Technical Assistance for the Preservation and Management of the Property



- Implementing Body  
Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

- Summary

Yamanashi Prefecture has professional and technical staff with a high degree of preservation and management skills stationed to provide appropriate technical assistance on various projects conducted by the owners and local governments that are designated as Custodial Bodies for management, improvement, promotion, and utilization.

Shizuoka Prefecture trains cultural property structure supervisors who perform roles such as assistance in applications for registering cultural properties, structure management, basic preparatory diagnostics, and emergency measures for cultural structures during earthquakes. Sessions have been held since fiscal 2010, and as of April 2015 79 people are registered as Shizuoka cultural property structure supervisors. In fiscal 2015, the prefecture will continue to train supervisors with the cooperation of NPOs.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Technical Assistance from Specialists and Technicians						
Training Shizuoka Prefecture Cultural Property Structure Supervisors						



## B) Fujisan Mountain Area

### a) Consideration for Scenery on Yoshida Ascending Route

○ Implementing Body  
Yamanashi Pref.

○ Summary

The prefecture discusses methods for repairing mountain paths that are harmonious with the environment from the dual perspectives of controlling ascending route erosion/natural flora devastation and securing the safety of climbers, as well as considers test construction to repair rockfall protection walls and other such structures in order to maintain harmony with the surrounding landscape.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Maintenance and Repair of Ascending Routes and Exploration of Visual Harmonization Methods for Artificial Structures						
Maintenance and Repair of Ascending Routes and Test Implementation of Visual Harmonization Methods for Artificial Structures						
Verification of Test Implementation						
Maintenance and Repair of Ascending Routes and Implementation of Artificial Structures						

## b) Maintenance of Mountain Huts








- Implementing Body  
Yamanashi Prefecture, Mountain Hut Owners

- Summary

The Fujisan Sign Concerned Party Communication Committee, comprised of The Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Tourism Organizations, and Mountain Hut Associations, have improved sign design and display methods based on the Comprehensive Fujisan Sign Guidelines it has drafted. Additionally, there are many facilities that have left the feel of caves, the origin of mountain huts, as retaining walls on the exterior of the mountain huts.

Further, they communicate that mountain huts are areas of faith by means such as displaying explanations of materials related to faith, such as the origin of mountain huts and Shinto altars that remain inside.

Yamanashi Prefecture established a discussion committee comprised of specialists on topics such as cultural properties and construction, turned landscape-related topics that should be taken into consideration into rules, and is discussing drafting mountain hut landscaping policies in order to construct landscape forms in the future.

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Sign Improvement						
Distributing Information on Mountain Huts as Base for Faith						
Drafting of Landscape Policies/Preparations Based on the Policies			●			



## c) Discussion on What Fifth Station of the World Cultural Heritage Site Fujisan Should Look Like at Fujinomiya Entrance, Subashiri Entrance, and Gotemba Entrance

- Implementing Body  
National Government, Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City, Gotemba City, Susono City, Oyama Town

- Summary

Shizuoka Prefecture takes the helm in preparing a shared image of Fujinomiya, Subashiri, and Gotemba fifth stations as the entrance to Fujisan, the world heritage site (philosophy, function, role, etc.) and secures the agreement of the concerned parties. Municipalities will proceed with discussing and preparing plans and other measures based on the restrictions and characteristics of each entrance based on the agreement on the discussions of what they should look like.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Discussions on what Fujisan Fifth Station Should Look Like						
Drafting and Implementation of Fifth Station Preparation Plans (Municipalities)						

**d) Facilities at the Fifth Station of Fujinomiya Ascending Route**


○ Implementing Body

National Government, Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City

○ Summary

In light of the agreement on discussions of what the world cultural heritage site Fujisan's fifth station should look like, the organizations are continuing deliberations and discussions between Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City, and owners in order to perform landscaping that meets outdoor view (coloration, etc.) standards set forth in laws and regulations such as the Natural Parks Law and the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Deliberations and Discussions on Landscaping						

**e) Facilities at the Fifth Station of Yoshida Ascending Route**




○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture, Municipalities, Related Organizations

○ Summary

Yamanashi Prefecture has held deliberations with local parties of interest such as related municipalities and fifth station facilities owners, as well as established a discussion committee comprised of specialists in cultural properties, landscape, local planning, color planning, tourism and more. In light of the fact that in the past, fifth station of the Yoshida Ascending Route was referred to as the "Tenchi no Sakai" (literally, border between Heaven and Earth), that it was a critical place of faith at the border between the divine heavens and earth, and that it is a sport connection where people with other people and roads with other roads met, Yamanashi Prefecture and local parties of interest work together to engage in stage-based initiatives and summarize the Fujisan Fourth and Fifth Stations Grand design, which sets forth what the Fuji Subaru Line Fourth and Fifth Stations should look like.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 or later
Future Vision of 4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> Stations				● Grand Design		
Implementation of Medium Term Actions for Improvement of Landscapes						
Promotion of Long-term Actions for the Realization of Future Vision						



### C) Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine Rear Shrine Repairs

- Implementing Body  
Owner

- Summary

The rear shrine of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine is a critical religious facility that is a core mountaintop worship site, and had a “Dainichido” hall up until the Edo Period. The current rear shrine is a building that had framework raising ceremonies for the main shrine and offering hall in 1901 and for the prayer-giving hall and office in 1902.

In recent years the natural environment of the summit of Fujisan has had great influence and the buildings have sustained severe damage, so Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine is undergoing repair work for the rear shrine for the five-year period starting in 2012.

In repairing the rear shrine, a survey was done to examine the building’s status and history, and an excavation survey was held on the foundation sections.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Office, Prayer-giving Hall Repairs	→					
Main Hall Repairs			→	→		
Building-related Surveys		→				
Building Foundation Surveys			→			



Rear Shrine Under Repair



Rear Shrine Main Hall Under Renovation

## D) Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine Repairs

- Implementing Body  
Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City

### ○ Summary

Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine is a critical facility for Fujisan Faith, as it is a facility for people to worship Fujisan from afar. From the prayer-giving space, it is possible to view the area with stone slabs that form the prayer site and the wall of stones and space for giving prayer to Fujisan from afar. The repairs shall be undertaken with the goal of preserving scenery within the shrine precincts and protect these various religious facilities.

Additionally, building remnants and artifacts in Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine extend outside designated historic sites, so going forward excavation studies of the surrounding area will be held, concrete aspects of historic sites will be clarified, and discussion on additionally designating historic sites and properly maintaining them will be discussed.

### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Maintenance of Utility Facilities and Informational Signs			→	→		
Maintenance of Prayer-giving Space			→	→		
Survey and Improvement of Related Facilities on Shrine Precincts	→	→	→	→	→	
Survey and Improvement of Shrine Surroundings				→	→	→

## E) Improvement of the compound of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine

- Implementing Body  
Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City

### ○ Summary

The Dainichido Hall of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine is a critical facility for Fuji Shugen asceticism, and preservation and repair work had been undertaken as it is a building style remaining from the Edo period. The Dainichido Hall is where statues of Dainichi Nyorai and En no Gyoja are enshrined, and they also function as facilities for worshipping these images.

Also remaining on the grounds are a place for cold water absorptions, fire altars, Ryuzu lakes, remains of a shrine, and other concrete objects that reveal aspects of the history of Fuji Shugen asceticism. Surveys of these places are being undertaken along with appropriate improvements as physical representations of Fuji Shugen asceticism.

Additionally, the former Murayama Village, which has remains of the three Murayama pilgrims and is located near Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine, is a representation of a special prayer space as a village related to Shugen asceticism. Going forward, the organizations will promote excavation and other surveys to clarify aspects of the village, and will improve the greater area with a focus on the shrine itself.

### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Utility Facilities, Informational Signs, etc.						
Dainichido Preservation and Improvement						
Survey and Improvement of Related Facilities on Shrine Precincts						
Improvement of Shrine Surroundings						



Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine -  
Pre-Dainichido Repairs



Post-repairs



## F) Fuji Five Lakes

### ○ Implementing Body

National Government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujikawaguchiko Town, Minobu Town, Yamanakako Village, Local Residents and Businesses, etc.

### ○ Summary

The organizations hold Tomorrow's Fuji Five Lakes Creation Conferences and draft usage methods and landscaping rules worthy of a world heritage site.

It has become obligatory to submit sailing forms each year in advance and display a sticker proving that the forms have been submitted so that the organizations can properly understand the actual status of boat movement on Fuji's five lakes, particularly Lake Kawaguchiko and Lake Yamanakako. These trends in ships movement are utilized as fundamental materials for drafting rules in the Tomorrow's Fuji Five Lakes Creation Conferences.

Additionally, Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujikawaguchiko Town, and Yamanakako Village provide subsidies for landscape projects held by local residents and businesses.

### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Holding Tomorrow's Fuji Five Lakes Creation Conferences	● 2011 Conference →					
Obligatory Submission of Sailing Forms in Advance and Display of Proof that Sailing Forms Have Been Submitted		● Obligatory in 2014 →				
Subsidies for Visual Landscape Projects Held By Residents and Businesses	→					→

## G) Oshino Hakkai Springs

### a) Improvement of the environment of Oshino Hakkai Springs and the surrounding area

#### ○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture, Oshino Village, Local Residents and Businesses

#### ○ Summary

In addition to placing power lines below grounds and moving utility poles to protect the scenic landscape from the Oshino Hakkai Springs to Fujisan, the organizations improve the landscape of structures such as buildings and protective fences around rivers, and plant greenery along riversides to create an excellent landscape in the area surrounding Oshino Hakkai springs.

Additionally, Yamanashi Prefecture and Oshino Village provide subsidies for landscape projects held by residents and businesses.

#### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Removal of Above-Ground Utility Poles, Discolored Asphalt Pavement, and Renewal of Lighting						
Environmental Improvement, Installation of Signs, and Visual Harmonization of Public Facilities around Springs						
Renewal of River Protection Fences and Landscaping Plantation of Trees on the Riverside						
Assistance to Visual Harmonization Projects Implemented by Residents and Businesses						

### b) Maintenance of Water Level and Quality

#### ○ Implementing Body

Oshino Village

#### ○ Summary

In addition to periodically measuring water level and quality in Oshino Hakkai, the village studies residential water intake and household public sewage connection status in residential areas around the lakes, and works to maintain the lakes' water levels and quality.

#### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Study of Water Level and Quality of Oshino Hakkai						
Study of Water Intake Level in Areas Surrounding Oshino Hakkai						

## H) Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls

- Implementing Body  
Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City

- Summary

Fujinomiya City takes the center stage in eliminating manmade structures that impede the scenic landscapes of the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls, works to maintain and revive scenic landscapes formed from Fujisan and the waterfalls, and performs holistic landscape improvement that enables viewers to feel their history as a spot for pilgrimage and training related to the Fujisan faith.

Additionally, the organizations work to both improve paths and viewpoints that secure excellent views of Fujisan and the waterfalls in order to improve a scenic landscape that takes into account visitor safety and comfort. Going forward, they will continue to remove utility poles and power lines that obstruct scenic views.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Removal and Relocation of Stores at the Waterfall's Basin						
Improvement of Waterfall Basin Surroundings	→					
Guidance Facilities, Informational Signs, etc.	→					
Installation of viewing platform	→	→				
Removal of utility poles and electric wires	→	→	→	→	→	



Buildings on the waterfall basin



After removal of buildings and visual harmonization



## **I) Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove**

Shizuoka Prefecture protects the universal value of Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove and drafts plans to preserve it for future generations while utilizing it. Through appropriately preserving the vast greenery of the grove, the beautiful sandbanks, and scenic views that incorporate Fujisan. The city will protect Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, polish its beauty, widely communicate its worth, and carry on the local culture that has protect its beautiful scenery.

The preservation policy sets forth three topics--preservation of the pine grove, preservation of the sandbanks, and preservation of scenic views--and the city will implement preservation measures through working together with Shizuoka Prefecture and related organizations.

Additionally, the utilization policy includes three topics--visitor management strategy, risk management strategy, and interpretation strategy--and the city will actualize measures worthy of a world heritage site that take balance between preservation and utilization into consideration.

### **a) Improvement of Seaside Landscapes**

- Implementing Body  
Shizuoka Prefecture

- Summary











In fiscal 2013, Shizuoka Prefecture established the Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Hakusha Seisho (White Sand, Green Pines) Preservation Techniques Committee, which in 2014 set forth long-term goal for seashores that maintain sandy beaches without relying on structures. The committee drafted measures to improve beaches and switch to L-shape dam facilities that take the landscapes of the four main breakwater dams into consideration based on survey through various methods such as simulations.

Starting in 2015, the committee has begun work on the two of the four dams that have particularly large scenic impediments to improve the landscape and restore the beaches at an early stage. The other two dams will be switching to L-shaped facilities basically, as plans will be reviewed based on the results of improving the first two.

Additionally, the prefecture established the Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Landscape Improvement Technique Follow-up Conference in 2015, which verifies the effects of measures based on the monitoring plans and reviews accommodative plans, and also hosts the Shimizu Beachside Erosion Measures Discussion Committee, which tests measures against erosion on the Shimizu beach and reviews related measures.

In implementing and promoting these measures, the conferences and committees verify the effectiveness of the measures each year and review accommodative plans in light of the results of evaluating monitored categories set forth in the monitoring plans, such as beachside sand level, width, seaside and seaside forms, and beachside structures from the five perspectives of protection, landscape, facilities, usage, and environment.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Discussion of Landscape Improvement Measures	Decision on Measures 					
Discussion of Measures	Discussion Via Simulations 					
Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Hakusha Seisho (White Sand, Green Pines) Preservation Techniques Committee	Discussions Amongst Experts 					
Shimizu Beachside Erosion Measures Discussion Committee	Discussions with Experts and Local Representatives 					
Implementation of Landscape Improvement Measures						
Improvements in Seaside Preservation Facilities			Switching of Dams 1 and 2/ Switching of Dams 3 and 4 			
Sand Replenishment			Continuous Implementation until Beaches Naturally Resorted (Essentially 50,000 m <sup>3</sup> /year) 			
Monitoring			Measurements, Photographs, Facility Integrity Survey 			
Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Landscape Improvement Technique Follow-up Conference	Drafting of Monitoring Plans 			Verification of Monitoring Results, Review of Accommodative Plans		
Shimizu Beachside Erosion Measures Discussion Committee			Discussions on Erosion Measures, Verification of Monitoring Results 			

< Picture of Landscape Improvements on the Shimizu Beachside (Miho Area) >



< Current State >



< L-shaped Protruding Dams 20 Years Later >

## b) Pine Grove Preservation

- Implementing Body  
Shizuoka Prefecture, Shizuoka City

### ○ Summary

Shizuoka Prefecture holds the Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Preservation Techniques Conference to preserve a pine grove worthy of a world cultural heritage site and to carry it on for the future. It creates systems and people to protect, grow, and utilize the groves; improves the pine tree life cycle; and implements basic measures for lessening damage from pine wilt disease are made concrete based on the conference's proposals, and Shizuoka Prefecture works together and divides duties with Shizuoka City.

Additionally, Shizuoka City drafts the Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Management Plan, which reflects these proposals, and cooperates with local residents to promote grove preservation measures.

Going forward, Shizuoka Prefecture and Shizuoka City will work closely together and cooperate with local residents to firmly implement comprehensive grove preservation measures based on the Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Preservation Techniques Conference's proposals. They will work toward appropriate preservation and management by restoring tree vigor, especially of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove's symbolic the "Feather Robe" pine tree.

### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Measure Consideration, Plan Drafting	Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Preservation Techniques Conference Drafting Basic Management Plan			Implementation of Measures Evaluation, and Improvement State (Accommodative Management)		Based on the Plans; Study, Verification Monitoring of Current State
Creating Systems and Personnel						
Preservation Center Functions			Establishment	Enhancing Functions		
Personnel Creation			Consent Building	Cultivating Personnel and Expanding Activities		
Management System			Database of Individual Pines			Drafting and Implementation of Management Manual
Growing Environment Improvements						
Soil Creation	Sweeping and Cleaning of Fallen Leaves, Removal of Rotting Leaves					
	Testing, Verification, and Development of Soil Improvement Materials					
Healthy Pine Grove Growth	Drafting of Pine Grove Density Management Policy			Pine Grove Density Management		
				Boardwalk Improvements		Path Improvements
The "Feather Robe" pine tree Vigor Restoration	Expansion of Protected Area Easing of Boardwalk Improvement Solidification			Study and Implementation of Soil Improvement and Monitoring Methods		
Early Lessening of Pine Wilt Disease Damage	Chemical Spraying Pest Control (Goal: 2 bottles/ha or fewer)			Development of Resistant Japanese Black Pines that Can Continue the Tree Forms Characteristic of Miho		Aim to Decrease Dependence on Chemicals







c) **Measures to Make Roads Free from Utility Poles**

○ Implementing Body  
Shizuoka City

○ Summary

As initiatives to improve the landscape around Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, the city will implement short term measures such as removal of overhead electric wires which cross the Miho-Komagoe prefectural road that provides access to the grove and whose scenic view of Fujisan is obstructed by the utility poles and powerlines along the road. In the medium term, Shizuoka City will remove utility poles in tandem with the widening of the road.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Removal of Overhead Electric Wires Traversing the Road	Construction to Remove Overhead Crossing Lines 					
Removal of Utility Poles in Tandem with the Widening of Roads to Four-lane Roads						
Changes in Decisions, Acquisition of Project Authorization, Backup Plans, Deliberations with Related Organizations						
Detailed Design, Acquisition of Land, Road Construction						

#### d) Visitor and Interpretation Measures

- Implementing Body  
Shizuoka City

##### ○ Summary

Shizuoka City has progressed with discussions on projects related to the preservation and utilization of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove after registration as a world cultural heritage site, and has instituted tour bus travel controls to the Kami no Michi road, which stretches from Miho-jinja Shrine to the "Feather Robe" pine tree, as well as relocation of tour bus parking areas and improvements to public toilets accompanying the same from the perspective of lessening the impact of increased visitor numbers and improving the surrounding environment.

Additionally, it has promoted projects related to the preservation and utilization of the Outstanding Universal Value and charm of Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove such as the establishment of the Hagoromo Information Plaza "Mihonavi" as a provisional guidance facility for communicating the same in December 2013.

Going forward, the city is planning to establish the Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Visitor Center (provisional name), which carries on the functions of Mihonavi as a base to communicate the appeal and value of Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, gather many people so they can interact, and create a base for continuing this on into the future, within Shimizu Hagoromo Park.

Additionally, accompanying the setting up of the Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Visitor Center (provisional name), discussions will be held on what the multi-purpose plaza and kiosks should be, as well as enhancing soft measures such as supporting the cultivation of volunteer guides.

Further, it will implement items such as tours that travel around other locations in the Miho Peninsula in order to both lessen visitor concentration in Miho-jinja Shrine, the "Feather Robe" pine tree, the Kami no Michi road, and Haguruma Shrine and enhance visits and leisure in the Miho Peninsula.

##### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Tourism Bus Travel Controls, Relocation of Parking Areas, etc.	Parking Area Relocation			Travel Controls		
Visitor Center Improvements	Basic Conception		Design		Construction Work	
	Discussions on Improving the Multi-purpose Plaza					
Cultivating Volunteer Guides	Discussion on Measures			Cultivation and Support		
Circular Tour Projects						

## J) Scenic Viewpoint Preservation Measures

### a) Maintenance and Improvement of Forest Landscapes through Forest Improvement such as Thinning




#### ○ Implementing Body

Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Forest Associations, etc.

#### ○ Summary

In order to maintain the continued display of the forest's multi-faceted functions and create good forest landscapes, the organizations thin and restore landscapes by logging around forests in the Fujisan area and areas surrounding roads that access component parts, and undertake forest improvement measures such as thinning around scenic spots and work to maintain and improve landscapes around scenic spots to secure views of Fujisan.

#### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Forest Improvement such as Thinning						
Critical Landscape Loggings (Shizuoka Prefecture)						
Forest Landscape Improvements such as Scenic Logging (Yamanashi Prefecture)						



### (3) Opening of the Property to the Public and Utilization

#### A. Direction of Project Implementation

There is a need for local residents to accurately understand the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and to communicate this to visitors so that it can be steadfastly carried over to the next generation. In order to achieve this, the governments need to provide information effectively and support the voluntary activities of local residents. In light of this, the facilities for promotion and utilization will be mobilized to provide learning opportunities and carry out daily information provision activities.

Further research on the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan will be conducted and the results will be made public for information purposes.

In order to ensure the safety and convenience for tourists from within Japan and other countries and to conserve the surrounding environment in orderly and good condition, the selection and advertisement of model courses and the training of guides will be done.

#### B. Objective and Summary of Individual Projects

##### A) Comprehensive academic research on Fujisan

###### ○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, municipal governments.

###### ○ Summary

Yamanashi Prefecture, since 2008, has started a comprehensive research on Fujisan from the perspectives of history, worship, and art under the "Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan Comprehensive Academic Research Committee", making efforts to collect, inventory, and enrich the related materials. In addition, as an awareness-raising activity using its research results, an explanatory meeting for local residents is organized at least once a year.

Shizuoka Prefecture commenced a survey of the Subashiri Ascending Route in 2015, drafts medium-term survey and research plans, employs researchers, works together with municipalities and research organizations, and maintains the establishment of survey and research systems.

###### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Establishment of Survey and Research Systems	● Committee Established in 2008 (Yamanashi Prefecture)			Employment of Researchers		
				System Establishment		
				● Committee Established in 2008 (Shizuoka Prefecture)		
Studies and Research to Identify Pilgrimage Routes						
Subashiri Ascending Route Survey						
Yoshida and Funatsu Ascending Route Survey						
Mountain Foot Survey						

## B) Construction of Fujisan World Heritage Center

- Implementing Body  
Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

- Summary

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture are proceeding with the construction of “Fujisan World Heritage Center” to serve as a base for comprehensive preservation and management of Fujisan and to handle the diverse needs of visitors to Fujisan. Additionally, this world heritage center will establish a researcher-centric survey and research system for comprehensive examination of topics such as the identification of pilgrimage routes, and both draft related plans with an eye toward the long term and undertake academic surveys and research through working together with museums and related municipalities.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Display Plans						
Basic and Implementation Design						
Construction and Display Works						
Project Development						
Yamanashi Pref.				● Completion (opening) 		
Shizuoka Pref.					● Completion 	

## C) Reimagining of Fujiyoshida City Museum of Local History

- Implementing Body  
Fujiyoshida City

- Summary

Fujiyoshida City reimagined the Fujiyoshida City Museum of Local History into the Fujisan Museum in April 2015, and publicizes displays and distributes information mainly about Fujisan faith through video exhibitions and display guides.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Fujisan Museum Displays			● Opened 			
Exhibits and Lectures Mainly about Fujisan Faith						

## D) Utilization of Promotion Facilities

### a) Distribution of Information through Working Together with Facilities around Fujisan

- Implementing Body  
Shizuoka Prefecture

#### ○ Summary

Shizuoka Prefecture has communicated information about the cultural value of Fujisan starting in 2013 by working together with learning facilities around Fujisan in order to promote understanding of Fujisan's Outstanding Universal Value and of preservation and management. Shizuoka Prefecture has communicated information about the cultural value of Fujisan starting in 2013 by working together with learning facilities around Fujisan in order to promote understanding of Fujisan's Outstanding Universal Value and of preservation and management. It shows free movies introducing component parts and the cultural value of Fujisan at its World Heritage Site Fujisan Information Distribution Station established with the cooperation of Fuji City; and distributes information by digital signage on large display screens installed in seven locations, including Fujisan Shizuoka Airport.

#### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Establishment of Information Provision Corner						
Holding of Lectures together with Facilities surrounding Fujisan						



## E) Collaboration with Local Residents and Popularization Activities

### a) Visiting Lectures and Seminars

#### ○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Municipal Governments

#### ○ Summary

Visiting lecturers to local elementary, middle, and high schools as well as to requesting organizations to explain Fujisan's nature and culture, basic knowledge about world heritage sites, and initiatives toward world heritage site registration; to increase understanding and interest in Fujisan; and to increase opportunities to bring the world heritage site Fujisan to coming generations. Going forward, staff will be sent to elementary, middle, and high schools, as well as local regions and businesses, to hold classes for children, students, and general citizens, thereby increasing understanding and interest in Fujisan and carrying on its Outstanding Universal Value.

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Kindergarten, Elementary, Junior High, and High Schools	43 times/ 4,005 people	36 times/ 5,188 people	59 times/ 6,693 people	47 times/ 5,013 people
General Citizens	36 times/ 2,191 people	60 times/ 3,576 people	82 times/ 4,229 people	45 times/ 2,028 people
Total	79 times/ 6,196 people	96 times/ 8,764 people	141 times/ 10,922 people	92 times/ 7,041 people

#### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Visiting Lectures and Seminars						

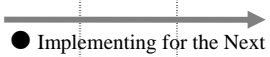
## b) Holding of Public Courses with Cooperation of Universities in the Prefecture

○ Implementing Body  
Shizuoka Prefecture

○ Summary

In cooperation with universities within the prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture has held public lectures on Fujisan-related topics with the goal of popularizing local studies and returning research results to these universities. In 2014 the theme was set as “World Cultural Heritage Sites: The Cultural Value of Miho and Fujisan.” The prefecture will continue to decide on themes together with university personnel and hold these lectures.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Public Lectures with the Cooperation of Universities in the Prefecture						

[Fujisan Public Lecture (Collaboration with a University/Local Resident Participation)]



**c) Portable Museum and Dispatch Lectures Utilizing Natural History Materials**

○ Implementing Body  
Shizuoka Prefecture

○ Summary

Shizuoka Prefecture utilizes natural history materials and to host portable museums and dispatch courses at locations throughout the prefecture so that people can get a close-up look at that diverse nature of “Fuji no Kuni,” which includes Fujisan, and creates opportunities to enhance lifelong learning. Additionally, starting in 2015 they have been promoting this initiative using the newly established Fuji no Kuni Earth and Environmental History Museum.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Portable Museum and Dispatch Lectures			● Fuji no Kuni Earth and Environmental History Museum			



**d) Fuji no Kuni Kids' Study Program Popularization and Promotion**

○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Accredited NPO National Council on Fujisan World Heritage

○ Summary

Through classes on the ukiyo-e painting *Thirty-six Views of Mount Fuji*, children learn about the cultural value of Fujisan and embrace the feelings that they should treasure Fujisan, their homeland, and Japan; so the organizations develop social studies teaching tools for sixth-grade students, promoting the popularization of the Fuji no Kuni Kids' Study Program.

Going forward, they will strive to further promote the popularization of these activities in Shizuoka and Yamanashi Prefecture, as well as nationwide.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Popularization in Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture						
Popularization Nationwide						

**F) Handling of Domestic and International Tourists**

**a) Raising Domestic and International Visitors' Awareness of the Environmental Preservation of Fujisan**

○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Volunteers

○ Summary

The organizations draft multilingual manner guidebooks (Japanese, English, Chinese, Taiwanese, Korean, and Portuguese) and distributes them at mountain huts and tourism information centers, as it is necessary to provide information to climbers on reducing environmental load and on safe climbing to new and foreign climbers alike.

Additionally, they support education on manners and explanations on nature by rangers.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Creation and Distribution of Multilingual Manner Guidebooks	Five Languages, Six Languages					
Education on Climbing Manners and Explanations on Nature by Rangers						

## b) Providing Information via Website

- Implementing Body  
Shizuoka Prefecture

### ○ Summary

The prefecture created an official website for Fujisan entitled the Shizuoka Prefecture Mt. Fuji World Heritage Website, which is positioned as a critical point for Fujisan's Outstanding Universal Value; focuses on safety measures for Fujisan; and maintenance and management of Fujisan, and distributes information domestically and internationally.

### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Website Discussions and Creations						
Opening of Website and Provision of Information						

## G) Drafting of Guidebooks

### a) Drafting and Issuance of Multi-language Pamphlets

- Implementing Body  
Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council

### ○ Summary

The council drafts pamphlets full of information on the relationship between 25 component parts; the clear and the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan; preservation initiatives; and more based on current survey and research results so that visitors can easily become aware of and understand the relationship between component parts.

The pamphlets will be published in multilingual versions, including Japanese, English, and more. Information is broadcast both via distribution at overseas tourism promotions and exhibitions events and posting on websites.

### ○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Pamphlet Drafting						
Distribution of Information						


## H) Installation of Signs of Uniform Design

- Implementing Body  
Shizuoka Prefecture

- Summary

Shizuoka Prefecture installs signs pointing toward noteworthy locations and promotes universal design through unifying alphabetic character size and English names in order to smoothly guide visitors to the three ascending paths (Fujinomiya, Gotemba, and Subashiri) from the major tourism routes and to parking lots based on the Local Public Sign Installation Plan (Around Fujisan). Going forward, it will continue to review new and existing road guidance sign display and ensure smooth movement.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Sign Installation						

## I) Training of World Heritage Guides

- Implementing Body  
Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, municipal governments.




- Summary

The organizations have employed “world heritage guides” who can provide information about the world heritage site Fujisan’s Outstanding Universal Value and appropriate preservation and management thereof as well as increase visitor understanding, and has been holding training courses since 2012.

Going forward, they will continue to train guides, work together with points of contact at various municipalities, and promote initiatives for guidance via world heritage guides at the site’s component parts in order to communicate Fujisan’s Outstanding Universal Value to visitors. Additionally, popularization and education initiatives on knowledge for communicating and preserving its universal value will be implemented at the world heritage center.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Those Completing the Guide Training Course	71	77	74	15 At the end of September	237

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Training and Utilization of World Heritage Guides						



## J) Tour Model Setting and Notification

- Implementing Body  
Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

- Summary

The organizations will start to enhance tours based on the goals of domestic and international visitors, including multiple tour model courses and component parts tours in order to promote the understanding of two aspect of Fujisan's Outstanding Universal Value: as a subject of faith and as a source of artistic inspiration. Additionally, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture will strive to promote understanding across a wide spectrum and develop model course products such as by starting to distribute them via the internet and posting them in overseas travel guides.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Setting and Notification of Model Courses						

### 3. Overview of the Action Plan

This section gives the project name, project content, and leading project undertaken of the aforementioned projects.

Additionally, the overview also has a relationship with the various items contained in the decision of the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session (37.COM8B.29): b) ~ e) advised as items to be requested for management in protection, drafting of risk management strategies g) set forth as requests at the end of the resolution, and h) developmental controls pointed out as protection management categories in the language of clear and Outstanding Universal Value.

Note that the overall vision of project policies advised in a) was drafted in 2014 and is described in Attachment 4. Expansion and enhancement of the process monitoring indicators advised in f) are given in chapter 10, including those indicators that have already been expanded and enhanced.

Perspectives in Considering Preservation Management and Preservation	Project	Leading Project Undertaker	37.COM 8B.29 compliance	Detailed Explanation Page
(1) Prevention, Lessening, and Stoppage of Effects on the Property and Surrounding Environment.	A. Response to Impact by Development and Urban Infrastructure			
	A) Transitioning to Municipal Landscape Administration Groups and Drafting Landscape Plans	Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture and Municipal governments	h) Development Control	226
	B) Enactment of Landscape Preservation Ordinances	Yamanashi Pref.	h) Development Control	227
	C) Handling of Large Scale Solar Power Generation Facilities	Fujinomiya City	h) Development Control	228
	D) Restoration of Landscapes in Fujisan Scenic Spots and Component Parts Surroundings	Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture and Municipal governments	h) Development Control	229
	E) Removal of Utility Poles on Roads in Areas Surrounding Fujisan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipal Governments	h) Development Control	230
	B. Response to Changes in the Natural Environment			
	A) Response to Air Pollution	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture	-	231
	B) Climate Change Measures	Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Municipalities, Forestry Cooperatives and Forest Owners, etc.	-	232
	C) Handling of Biological Diversity			
	a) Response to Changes in Green Field Environments	National Government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipal Governments, Private Organizations, Volunteers	-	233
	b) Handling of Damage Caused by Wild Creatures	Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities	-	234
	c) Handling of Encroachment of Alien Species	National Government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipal Governments, Private Organizations, Volunteers	-	235

Perspectives in Considering Preservation Management and Preservation	Project	Leading Project Undertaker	37.COM 8B.29 compliance	Detailed Explanation Page
(1) Prevention, Lessening, and Stoppage of Effects on the Property and Surrounding Environment. (continued)	C. Handling of Natural Disasters			
	A) Disaster Countermeasures (Overall)			
	a) Drafting and Utilization of Manuals to Handle and Secure Safety of Component Parts (Visitors)	Municipal governments	g) Risk Management Strategy	236
	b) Emergency Activities in Times of Disaster	Fuji Subaru Line Fifth Station Autonomous Disaster Prevention Committee	g) Risk Management Strategy	237
	B) Eruption Countermeasures			
	a) Preparing Systems and Drafting Plans Regarding Volcanic Disaster Prevention Measures at Fujisan	Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Municipalities, National Government, Disaster Prevention-related Organizations	g) Risk Management Strategy	238
	b) Promotion of Fujisan Volcanic Eruption Emergency Effects Reduction Measures	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture	g) Risk Management Strategy	240
	c) Safety Measures for Climbers During a Volcanic Eruption	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture	g) Risk Management Strategy	240
	d) Distribution of Information Based on Studies, Research, and Research Results Regarding Volcanic Eruptions.	Yamanashi Pref.	g) Risk Management Strategy	241
	C) Erosion-caused Disaster and Rockfall Measures			
	a) Soil Erosion Control Facility Preparation	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture	g) Risk Management Strategy	242
	b) Appropriate Management Such as Protection Forests Guarding Against Landslides	Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture	g) Risk Management Strategy	242
	D) Measures against Earthquakes			
	a) Inspection and Correction of Shizuoka Prefecture Regional Disaster Management Plan	Shizuoka Pref.	g) Risk Management Strategy	243
	E) Wind and Water Damage Measures			
	a) River Reparations	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture	g) Risk Management Strategy	244
	b) River Expansion, Soil Erosion Control Preparations, and Land Improvement Projects in the Areas Around the East Fuji Maneuver Fields	Shizuoka Pref.	g) Risk Management Strategy	245



Perspectives in Considering Preservation Management and Preservation	Project	Leading Project Undertaker	37.COM 8B.29 compliance	Detailed Explanation Page
(1) Prevention, Lessening, and Stoppage of Effects on the Property and Surrounding Environment. (continued)	F) Volcano Accident Measures			
	a) Promotion of Enlightenment for Preventing Forest Damage and Volcano Incident Prevention	Forestry Agency, Shizuoka Prefecture	g) Risk Management Strategy	245
	b) Forest Preservation Inspection	Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Municipalities, Forestry Cooperatives and Forest Owners, etc.	g) Risk Management Strategy	246
	c) Prevention of the Spread of Fire during Prescribed Burning	Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, etc.	g) Risk Management Strategy	246
	D. Response to Visitor / Tourism Pressures			
	A) Fujisan Visitor Management			
	a) Research on Carrying Capacities and Determination of Indicators	Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of the Environment	c) Visitor Management Strategy	247
	b) Considering and Providing Information on What Appropriate Climbing of Fujisan Should Be	Council for Promoting Proper use of Fujisan	c) Visitor Management Strategy	248
	B) Climber and Visitor Safety Measures			
	a) Maintenance and Repair of Ascending Routes	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture	d) Overall Conservation Approach for the Upper Access Routes	249
	b) Maintenance and Repair of Summit Circuit Paths	Ministry of the Environment	d) Overall Conservation Approach for the Upper Access Routes	250
	c) Provision of Information Related to Safe Climbing On-site	Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Fujisan Safety Guidance Center Operation Committee	c) Visitor Management Strategy	251
	d) Establishment and Operation of First-aid Stations	Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujiyoshida City, Fujinomiya City, Fujisan Eighth Station Fujiyoshida First-aid Station Operation Committee	c) Visitor Management Strategy	252
	e) Promotion of Measures to Prevent Mountain Area Disasters and Accidents Before They Occur	Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture Mountainous Area Disaster Prevention Measures Committee	c) Visitor Management Strategy	253
	C) Measures to Reduce Traffic Congestion			
	a) Implementation of Traffic Control	National Government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Related Organizations, etc.	c) Visitor Management Strategy	254
	b) Recommendations for Climbing from the Mountain Foot	Fujiyoshida City	c) Visitor Management Strategy	255

Perspectives in Considering Preservation Management and Preservation	Project		Leading Project Undertaker	37.COM 8B.29 compliance	Detailed Explanation Page
(1) Prevention, Lessening, and Stoppage of Effects on the Property and Surrounding Environment. (continued)		c) Gururi Fujisan Scenic Roads	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipal Governments, etc.	c) Visitor Management Strategy	255
		d) Promotion of Excursions Utilizing Pilgrimage Routes	Yamanashi Prefecture, Municipalities, Private Organizations, etc.	c) Visitor Management Strategy	256
	D) Trash and Waste Measures				
		a) Cleaning activities in the Fujisan Mountain Area	National Government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipal Governments, Private Organizations, Volunteers	c) Visitor Management Strategy	256
		b) Prevention of Illegal Dumping of Waste in the Mountain Foot Area	National government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Private Organizations, Citizens, etc.	c) Visitor Management Strategy	257
	E) Human Waste Measures				
		a) Installation and Management of Environmentally Sound Toilets	Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Private Organizations	c) Visitor Management Strategy	258
	F) Installation of Utility Facilities				
		a) Unification of Guidance Signs on Fujisan Ascending Routes	Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities	c) Visitor Management Strategy	259
		b) Viewpoint and “Ochudo” Route Maintenance	Ministry of the Environment	c) Visitor Management Strategy	259
	G) National Park Plan Inspection and Revision of Management and Operation Plans				
		a) National Park Plan Inspection and Revision of Management and Operation Plans	Ministry of the Environment	c) Visitor Management Strategy	260
	H) Introduction of the Fujisan Conservation Donation (User Charge System)				
		a) Introduction and Implementation of the Fujisan Conservation Donation	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture	c) Visitor Management Strategy	260
(2) Restoration and Improvement of Individual Component Parts, Constituent Elements, and the Views	Restoration and Improvement of Individual Component Parts, Constituent Elements, and the Views				
	A) Preservation and Management of Component Parts and Constituent Elements (Overall)				
		a) Measures to protect buildings from fires and earthquakes	Agency for Cultural Affairs, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Property Owners, Property Administrators	g) Risk Management Strategy	261
		b) Patrolling of Component Parts and Constituent Elements	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture	-	262

Perspectives in Considering Preservation Management and Preservation	Project	Leading Project Undertaker	37.COM 8B.29 compliance	Detailed Explanation Page
(2) Restoration and Improvement of Individual Component Parts, Constituent Elements, and the Views (continued)	c) Technical Assistance for the Preservation and Management of the Property	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture	-	262
	B) Fujisan Mountain Area			
	a) Consideration for Scenery on Yoshida Ascending Route	Yamanashi Pref.	d) Overall Conservation Approach for the Upper Access Routes	263
	b) Maintenance of Mountain Huts	Yamanashi Prefecture, Mountain Hut Owners	d) Overall Conservation Approach for the Upper Access Routes	264
	c) Discussion on What Fifth Station of the World Cultural Heritage Site Fujisan Should Look Like at Fujinomiya Entrance, Subashiri Entrance, and Gotemba Entrance	National Government, Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City, Gotemba City, Susuno City, Oyama Town	h) Development Control	264
	d) Facilities at the Fifth Station of Fujinomiya Ascending Route	National Government, Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City	h) Development Control	265
	e) Facilities at the Fifth Station of Yoshida Ascending Route	Yamanashi Prefecture, Municipalities, Related Organizations	h) Development Control	265
	C) Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine Rear Shrine Repairs	Owner	-	266
	D) Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine Repairs	Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City	-	267
	E) Improvement of the compound of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine	Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City	-	268
	F) Fuji Five Lakes	National Government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Yamanakako Village, Fujikawaguchiko Town, Local Residents and Businesses	h) Development Control	269
	G) Oshino Hakkai Springs			
	a) Improvement of the Environment of Oshino Hakkai Springs and the Surrounding Area	Yamanashi Prefecture, Oshino Village, Local Residents and Businesses	h) Development Control	270
	b) Maintenance of Water Level and Quality	Oshino Village	h) Development Control	270
	H) Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls	Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City	h) Development Control	271
	I) Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove			
	a) Improvement of Seaside Landscapes	Shizuoka Pref.	h) Development Control	272



Perspectives in Considering Preservation Management and Preservation	Project	Leading Project Undertaker	37.COM 8B.29 compliance	Detailed Explanation Page
(2) Restoration and Improvement of Individual Component Parts, Constituent Elements, and the Views (continued)	b) Pine Grove Preservation	Shizuoka Prefecture, Shizuoka City	h) Development Control	274
	c) Measures to Make Roads Free from Utility Poles	Shizuoka City	h) Development Control	275
	d) Visitor and Interpretation Measures	Shizuoka City	h) Development Control	276
	J) Scenic Viewpoint Preservation Measures			
	a) Maintenance and Improvement of Forest Landscapes through Forest Improvement such as Thinning	Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Forest Associations, etc.	-	277
(3) Opening the Property to the Public and Utilizing it	Opening the Property to the Public and Utilizing it			
	A) Comprehensive academic research on Fujisan	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, municipal governments.	b) Identification of Pilgrimage Routes	278
	B) Construction of Fujisan World Heritage Center	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture	e) Interpretation Strategy	279
	C) Reimagining of Fujiyoshida City Museum of Local History	Fujiyoshida City	e) Interpretation Strategy	279
	D) Utilization of Promotion Facilities			
	a) Distribution of Information through Working Together with Facilities around Fujisan	Shizuoka Pref.	e) Interpretation Strategy	280
	E) Collaboration with Local Residents and Popularization			
	a) Visiting Lectures and Seminars	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, municipal governments.	e) Interpretation Strategy	281
	b) Holding of Public Courses with Cooperation of Universities in the Prefecture	Shizuoka Pref.	e) Interpretation Strategy	282
	c) Portable Museum and Dispatch Lectures Utilizing Natural History Materials	Shizuoka Pref.	e) Interpretation Strategy	283
	d) Fuji no Kuni Kids' Study Program Popularization and Promotion	Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Accredited NPO National Council on Fujisan World Heritage	e) Interpretation Strategy	284
	F) Handling of Domestic and International Tourists			
	a) Raising Domestic and International Visitors' Awareness of the Environmental Preservation of Fujisan	Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Volunteers	e) Interpretation Strategy	284

Perspectives in Considering Preservation Management and Preservation	Project		Leading Project Undertaker	37.COM 8B.29 compliance	Detailed Explanation Page
(3) Opening the Property to the Public and Utilizing it (continued)		b) Providing Information via Website	Shizuoka Pref.	e) Interpretation Strategy	285
		G) Drafting of Guidebooks			
		a) Drafting and Issuance of Multi-language Pamphlets	Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council	e) Interpretation Strategy	285
		H) Installation of Signs of Uniform Design	Shizuoka Pref.	c) Visitor Management Strategy	286
		I) Training of World Heritage Guides	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, municipal governments.	e) Interpretation Strategy	286
		J) Tour Model Setting and Notification	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture	e) Interpretation Strategy	287

Table 21 Existing Plans Related to the Municipalities and Regions in which the Property is Located

Plan		Preparer	Year revised etc.
(a) General Plan			
	<u>Yamanashi Prefecture General Plan</u>	Yamanashi Pref.	Drafted December 2015
	Shizuoka Prefecture General Plan	Shizuoka Pref.	Drafted February 2011
	5th Fujiyoshida City General Plan	Fujiyoshida City	Drafted March 2008
	1st Minobu Town General Plan	Minobu Town	Drafted March 2007
	5th Oshino Village General Plan	Oshino Village	Drafted April 2008
	Lake Yamanakako 4th Long-Term General Plan	Yamanakako Village	Drafted May 2010
	Narusawa Village 4th Long-Term General Plan	Narusawa Village	Drafted March 2007
	1st Fujikawaguchiko Town General Plan	Fujikawaguchiko Town	Drafted August 2008
	3rd Shizuoka City General Plan	Shizuoka City	Drafted March 2015
	4th Fujinomiya City General Plan	Fujinomiya City	Drafted March 2006
	5th Fuji City General Plan	Fuji City	Drafted March 2011
	3rd Gotemba City General Plan	Gotemba City	Drafted March 2001
	4th Susono City General Plan	Susono City	Drafted March 2011
	4th Oyama Town General Plan	Oyama Town	Drafted March 2011
(b) Environment-related plans			
	Fujisan General Environmental Conservation Measures Basic Guidelines	Yamanashi Pref.	Drafted March 1998
	Fujisan General Environmental Conservation Guidelines	Shizuoka Pref.	Drafted March 1996
	2nd Yamanashi Prefecture Basic Environment Plan	Yamanashi Pref.	Drafted February 2005
	3rd Shizuoka Prefecture Basic Environment Plan	Shizuoka Pref.	Drafted March 2011
(c) Forest-related plans			
	Yamanashi Forest and Forestry Basic Plan (Yamanashi Prefecture)	Yamanashi Pref.	Drafted February 2004
	2nd Prefectural Forest Management Plan	Yamanashi Pref.	Drafted April 2011
	Regional Forest Plan (Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area)	Yamanashi Pref.	Revised in December 2011
	Regional Forest Plan (Fujikawa River Middle Valley Forest Planning Area)	Yamanashi Pref.	Revised in December 2011
	Regional Forest Plan (Fuji Regional Forest Planning Area)	Shizuoka Pref.	Drafted April 2011
	Regional Forest Plan (Shizuoka Regional Forest Planning Area)	Shizuoka Pref.	Drafted April 2010
	Shizuoka Prefecture Forest Coexistence Basic Plan	Shizuoka Pref.	Revised in March 2011
(d) Urban Planning-related			
	Yamanashi Prefecture City Planning Master Plan	Yamanashi Pref.	Drafted March 2010
	Policies for the Development and Conservation of Northern Fuji City Planning Area (part of Fujiyoshida City, Nishikatsura Town, Yamanakako Village, and Fujikawaguchiko Town, and entire Oshino Village)	Yamanashi Pref.	Drafted March 2011
	Policies for the Development and Conservation of Gakunan Regional City Planning Area (Fuji City and Fujinomiya City)	Shizuoka Pref.	Drafted March 2011
	Policies for the Development and Conservation of Shizuoka City Planning Area (Shizuoka City)	Shizuoka City	Drafted May 2013
	Policies for the Development of Gotemba-Oyama Regional City Planning Area (Gotemba City and Oyama Town)	Shizuoka Pref.	Drafted December 2010
	Policies for the Development and Conservation of Susono City Planning Area (Susono City)	Shizuoka Pref.	Drafted December 2010
	Fujiyoshida City City Planning Master Plan	Fujiyoshida City	Drafted March 2002
	Yamanakako Village City Planning Master Plan	Yamanakako Village	Drafted March 2004
	Fujikawaguchiko Town City Planning Master Plan	Fujikawaguchiko Town	Drafted December 2010
	Shizuoka City City Planning Master Plan	Shizuoka City	Drafted February 2006
	Fujinomiya City City Planning Master Plan	Fujinomiya City	Drafted March 2013
	Fuji City City Planning Master Plan	Fuji City	Drafted February 2014
	Gotemba City City Planning Master Plan	Gotemba City	Drafted March 2011
	Susono City City Planning Master Plan	Susono City	Drafted June 1999
	Oyama Town City Planning Master Plan	Oyama Town	Drafted March 2015
(e) Disaster prevention-related plans			



Table 21 Existing Plans Related to the Municipalities and Regions in which the Property is Located

Plan	Preparer	Year revised etc.
Yamanashi Prefecture Regional Disaster Management Plan	Yamanashi Pref. Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in October 2014
Shizuoka Prefecture Regional Disaster Management Plan	Shizuoka Pref. Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in June 2015
Fujiyoshida City Regional Disaster Management Plan	Fujiyoshida City Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2010
Minobu Town Regional Disaster Management Plan	Minobu Town Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2006
Oshino Village Regional Disaster Management Plan	Oshino Village Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2008
Yamanakako Village Regional Disaster Management Plan	Yamanakako Village Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2007
Narusawa Village Regional Disaster Management Plan	Narusawa Village Disaster Prevention Committee	Drafted March 1997
Fujikawaguchiko Town Regional Disaster Prevention Plan	Fujikawaguchiko Town Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2009
Shizuoka City Regional Disaster Management Plan	Shizuoka City Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in December 2014
Fujinomiya City Regional Disaster Management Plan	Fujinomiya City Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2009
Fuji City Regional Disaster Management Plan	Fuji City Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in February 2015
Gotemba City Regional Disaster Management Plan	Gotemba City Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2009
Susono City Regional Disaster Management Plan	Susono City Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2011
Oyama Town Regional Disaster Management Plan	Oyama Town Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2015

## Chapter 10. Factors Affecting the Property and Evaluation of Policies and Measures – Monitoring –

In order to ensure the protection of the area of the property that exhibits the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, it is necessary to conduct monitoring, as is stated in the sixth basic policy in Chapter 4, and to develop and implement measures to quickly remove the causes of negative impact or to reduce it when negative impact is identified or presumed to occur.

Additionally, there is a need to steadfastly carry on the clear, universal value for Fujisan to later generations while assessing and reevaluating measures through observing the progression of implemented measures.

Based on the above-mentioned basic policy, this chapter sets forth the direction for the appropriate implementation of the monitoring of the property, taking into consideration the current situation and issues of the property and the surrounding environment that are analyzed in Chapter 3. This chapter also specifies the indicators for monitoring, the concrete methods, frequency, and the organizations or individuals responsible for the implementation.

### 1. Direction

#### (1) Identification of Impact Factors, Monitoring Indicators, Frequency and the Organizations or Individuals Responsible for Record Keeping

In order to conduct the monitoring appropriately, factors which cause negative impacts on the property are to be identified and, based on them, the monitoring indicators are to be identified from the following three perspectives: (1) protection of the property and the surrounding environment, (2) protection of individual component parts and constituent elements, and (3) transmission of the Outstanding Universal Value. Accordingly, monitoring and measurement indicators and frequency as well as the organizations or individuals responsible for record keeping shall be decided upon.

#### (2) Development and Implementation of Measures to Prevent and Remove Negative Impact

As a result of monitoring, when negative impacts on the property and the surrounding environment are identified or foreseen, consultation with relevant organization shall be held immediately and measures to prevent negative impact and to remove the causes or reduce the negative impact shall be developed and implemented.

### 2. Methods

#### (1) Monitoring Indicators Concerning the “Protection of the Property and the Surrounding Environment”

Table 22 shows the monitoring indicators by type of impact on the property and the surrounding environment together with the content, method, and frequency of measurement and the organizations responsible for record keeping.

Table 22 List of monitoring indicators concerning the “protection of the property and the surrounding environment”

Factors affecting the property and the surrounding environment		Monitoring indicators	Content and method of measurement	Frequency	Records kept by:
Development pressures	1. Impact of urban infrastructure	a) Length of underground electricity lines	To measure the length of underground electricity lines.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.
Environmental pressures	2. Acid rain	b) Ratio of compliance with air quality environmental standards (SO <sub>2</sub> , NO)	To monitor the air quality continuously and measure the concentration of SO <sub>2</sub> and NO	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.

Factors affecting the property and the surrounding environment		Monitoring indicators	Content and method of measurement	Frequency	Records kept by:
Environmental pressures	3. Climate change	c) Vegetation survey	To install ten 1m x 1m sub quadrates in a 1m x 10m perfect square shape and record current seeds and vegetation damage rate	Approximately five years	Research institutes
		d) Changes in Forest Limits	To monitor the temporal change of the location of the forest limit and to monitor the temporal change using aerial photos	Approximately five years	Research institutes
		e) Temperature change over time	To monitor the air quality continuously and measure the air temperature	Every year	Meteorological Agency
	4. Impacts from wild animals and pests	f) Area of damage from pest animals and insects	To measure the area of forests damaged by pest animals and insects.	Every year	Forestry Agency Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.
Natural disasters	5. Volcanic eruption	g) Observation of volcanic activities	To monitor the volcanic activities with seismometer, clinometer, GPS, etc.	As necessary	Meteorological Agency Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. research institutes
	6. Erosion-caused disasters	h) Survey on erosion-caused disasters and collapse landforms	To make aerial survey of the topography of Osawakuzure and the surroundings and examine the erosion-caused disasters and collapse landforms	As necessary	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
	7. Earthquake	i) Observation of premonitory symptoms	To observe premonitory symptoms with seismometer, volumetric strain-meter, clinometer, etc.	As necessary	Meteorological Agency Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. research institutes
	8. Impact of natural disasters on buildings, landscapes, etc.	j) Number of cultural property damage reports	To count the reports of cultural property damage.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. Municipal governments
		k) Area of forest damaged by storm, flood, etc.	To measure the area of forests damaged by storm, flood, etc.	Every year	Forestry Agency Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.
	9. Impact of fires on landscapes	l) Area of forest damaged by fires	To measure the forests damaged by fires.	Every year	Forestry Agency Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.



Factors affecting the property and the surrounding environment		Monitoring indicators	Content and method of measurement	Frequency	Records kept by:
Visitation	10. Impact of increased visitors on buildings, landscapes, etc.	m) Number of visitors to major points	To count the number of visitors to major points.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. Municipal governments
		n) Number of visitors (above 5 <sup>th</sup> station)	To count the number of visitors who have entered the area above 5 <sup>th</sup> station at each ascending route.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Municipal governments
		o) Number of climbers (above 8 <sup>th</sup> station)	To count the number of visitors who have entered the area above the 8 <sup>th</sup> station at each ascending route.	Every year	Ministry of the Environment
		p) Number of automobiles	To count the number of automobiles at Fuji Subaru Line, Fujisan Sky Line, and Fuji Azami Line.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.

## (2) Monitoring Indicators Concerning the “Protection of Individual Component Parts and Constituent Elements”

Table 23 shows the monitoring indicators by type of impact on the protection of individual component parts and constituent elements together with the content, method, and frequency of measurement and the organizations and individuals responsible for record keeping.

Table 23 List of monitoring indicators concerning the “protection of individual component parts and constituent elements”

Negative impact on the property and the surrounding environment		Monitoring indicators	Content and method of measurement	Frequency	Records kept by:
Individual component parts	1. Fires of buildings	a) To check fire prevention facilities.	To check fire prevention facilities.	Every year	Owner Custodial body
	2. Deterioration of buildings etc. that are included as component parts or constituent elements	b) State of preservation of buildings etc. that are included as component parts or constituent elements	To patrol the buildings etc. that are included as component parts or constituent elements.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.
	3. Water quality of lakes and springs	c) Water quality	To measure the water quality (pH, COD, harmful substances, etc.) of lakes (Fuji Five Lakes) and springs (Oshino Hakkai).	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Municipal governments
Scenic landscapes	4. Landscape Changes	d) Changes in scenic landscapes from the monitoring viewpoints.	To count the number of obstructive elements within the view at point measure locations designated in Figure 128.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. Municipal governments

### (3) Monitoring Indicators Concerning the “Transmission of the Outstanding Universal Value”

Table 24 shows the monitoring indicators concerning the transmission of the Outstanding Universal Value, together with the content, method, and frequency of measurement, and the organizations responsible for record keeping.

Table 24 List of monitoring indicators concerning the “transmission of the OUV”

Monitoring indicators	Content and method of measurement	Frequency	Records kept by:
a) Number of participants in seminars etc. concerning Fujisan	To count the number of participants in various seminars and workshops concerning Fujisan.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. Municipal governments
b) Status of Environmental Preservation Activities.	To count the number of participants in environmental conservation activities concerning Fujisan.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. Municipal governments
c) Status of Fujisan Faith Religious Ceremonies	To count the number of major Fujisan-faith related religious ceremonies and number of participants therein.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. Municipal governments
d) Number of information provision sources by pamphlets / web pages	To understand the status of provision of information related to the world heritage site Fujisan’s Outstanding Universal Value and preservation thereof via pamphlets and web sites.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. Municipal governments
e) Understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	To measure the degree of visitor awareness and understanding of Fujisan’s Outstanding Universal Value.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. Municipal governments

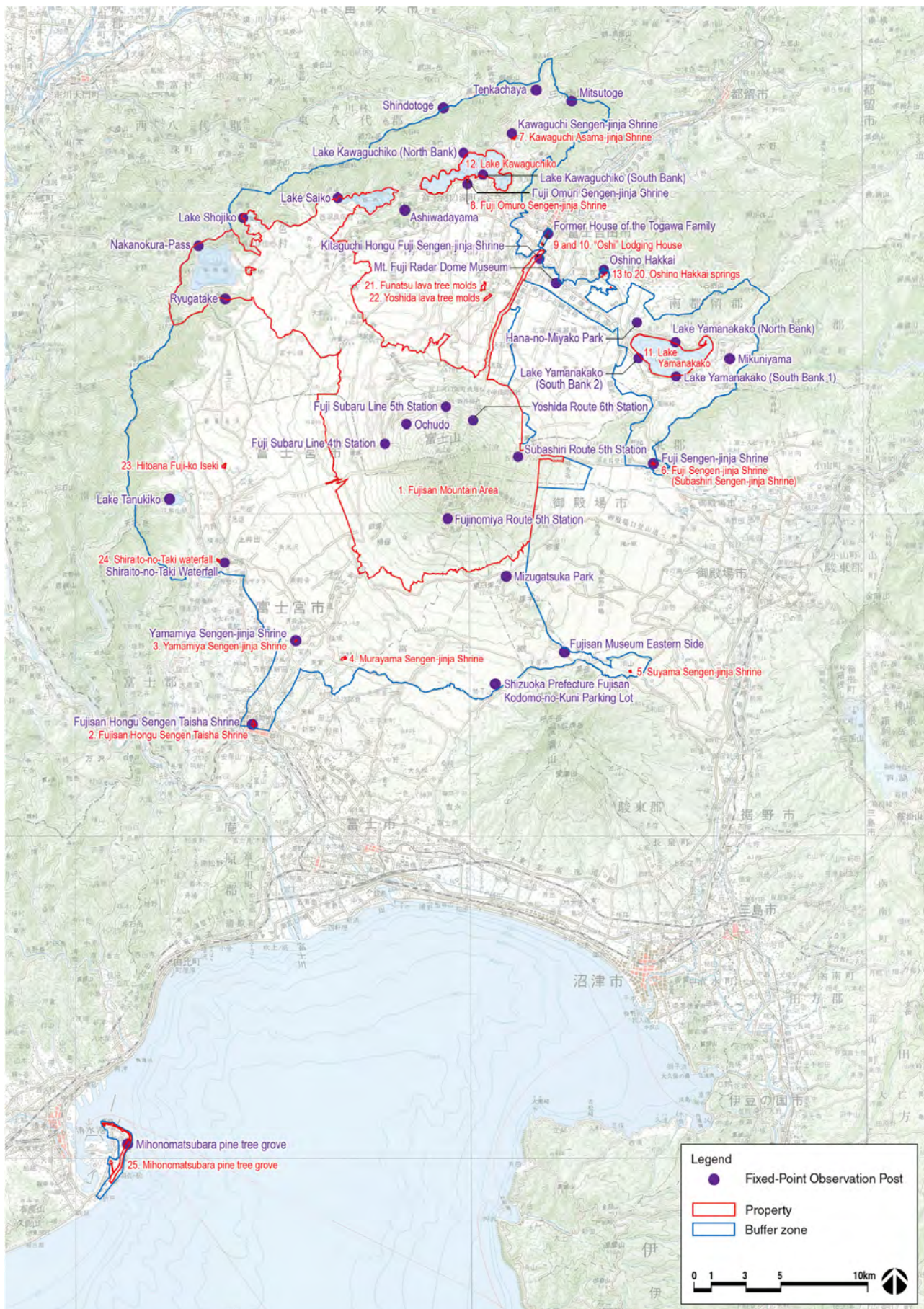


Figure 106 Fixed-Point Observation Post Position Map



World Cultural Heritage

# *Fujisan*

Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan

(Attached Document 1)

In this document, read “nominated property” as “property”.
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**The Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties**

**The Natural Parks Law**

**The Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests**

**Related Plans (Summaries)**



# **Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan (Attached Document 1)**

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## Chapter 1. Summaries of the Plans Based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

### 1. Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan (Yamanashi Prefecture)

Component parts / constituent elements	Part of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Mountaintop worship sites, Yoshida Ascending Route, and Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine)		
Name of Cultural Property	Fujisan	Type of Cultural Property	Special Place of Scenic Beauty
1. Significance in Relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of “Fujisan”	<p>The Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan, constitutes the core part of “Fujisan Mountain Area”, which is one of the component parts of “Fujisan”, nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List.</p> <p>In terms of the aspect of Outstanding Universal Value as an “object of worship”, the Fujisan Mountain Area includes several elements that represent Fujisan worship such as the the ascending route that connects the two compounds of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrines at the mountaintop and at the mountain foot and the Ohachimeguri<sup>1</sup> at the mountaintop. In addition, in terms of the aspect of Outstanding Universal Value as a “source of artistic inspiration”, this area constitutes the major landscapes of the Fujisan Mountain Area that are from two locations, the Nakanokura Pass at the northwestern shore of the Lake Motosuko, one of the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes), also the place of scenic beauty, and the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, which is also the place of scenic beauty. Fujisan is an essential component from the perspectives of both an “object of worship” and a “source of artistic inspiration”.</p>		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	<p>1924: Provisionally designated by the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture as a place of scenic beauty under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments</p> <p>1952: The area provisionally designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments was cancelled and newly designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.</p> <p>1952: The area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was redesignated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty.</p>		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management	<p>(1) Many mountain huts and forest management zones are located in areas designated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty<sup>2</sup>, and local residents and other members are living or working there. Therefore, preservation and management of Special Place of Scenic Beauty shall be implemented while being considerate towards these aspects and respect opinions and wills of local residents.</p> <p>(2) More than 200,000 people visit Fujisan in a short summer period to hike up the mountain. Therefore, maximum safety measures shall be provided to these visitors.</p> <p>(3) Present proper preservation and management methods for individual aspects identified as components of the fundamental values of Fujisan.</p> <p>(4) Since areas designated as Special Place of Scenic Beauty extend from the foot of the mountain adjacent to urban areas to the mountain top, operating standards such as revisions to correspond to area<sup>3</sup>-specific characteristics shall be established.</p> <p>(5) Areas designated as Special Place of Scenic Beauty are closely interrelated with the surrounding environment. Therefore, the surrounding areas shall be taken into account for the implementation of proper preservation and management of the designated areas, and proper ways to preserve these areas shall be presented as a whole.</p> <p>(6) Concepts of proper preservation and uses shall be presented to enjoy diversified values of Fujisan as cultural heritage.</p> <p>(7) Necessary organizations and concepts and ways to operate systems shall be presented to promote preservation and management of Special Place of Scenic Beauty.</p>		

<sup>1</sup> Ohachimeguri usually means a practice of circuit of the peaks at the mountaintop, but in this specific plan, it refers to a route used for Ohachimeguri at the mountaintop.

<sup>2</sup> Areas designated as Special Place of Scenic Beauty: Within the designated area of Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan a part of Funatsu Ascending route and Nashigahara region (National Road 138 and Village road Yamanaka 34) are not included in the component area of the Fujisan nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List. See Figure 1 in p.10 of this document.

<sup>3</sup> Area: Categorized into Areas A, B, C, D, and Area E. See Table 1 in p.7 and Figure 1 in p.10 for zoning of these areas. Area E, which is not included in the component parts, is not mentioned in this document.

<p>4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value<sup>1</sup></p>	<p>(1) Natural elements</p> <p>1) Geological features and landforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Fujisan mountain body <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) height</li> <li>b) size</li> <li>c) geographical position</li> <li>d) geological shape (plan, crosssection, and elevation)</li> <li>e) characteristics of formation</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) River environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) new valley landforms</li> <li>b) old valley landforms</li> <li>c) waterfalls</li> <li>d) springs</li> <li>e) trenches created by melted snow</li> <li>f) snow valleys</li> <li>g) groundwater</li> </ul> </li> <li>iii) Geographical and geological environment</li> </ul> <p>2) Vegetation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Vertical distribution (entire Fuji-san)</li> <li>ii) Mountain zone (up to 1,600 m)</li> <li>iii) Subalpine zone (up to 2,500 m)</li> <li>iv) Alpine zone (above 2,500 m)</li> </ul> <p>3) Animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Birds</li> <li>ii) Mammals</li> <li>iii) Amphibian</li> <li>iv) Insects</li> </ul> <p>(2) Historical elements</p> <p>1) Yoshida Ascending Route<sup>2</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The ascending routes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>ascending route</b></li> <li>b) stone pavement</li> <li>c) stonework</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Worship-related facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine<sup>3</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Shrine compound</b></li> <li>➤ <b>main shrine, main shrine of the east shrine, and main shrine of the west shrine</b></li> <li>➤ <b>prayer-giving hall</b></li> <li>➤ Kakugyo's standing asceticism stone</li> <li>➤ <b>base stones of the Niomon gate</b></li> <li>➤ Jimmusha Shrine, Hinomiko-jinja Shrine, Amatsu-jinja Shrine, <b>Shmosuwa Koyasu-jinja Shrine</b>, and Fukuji Hachiman-jinja Shrine</li> <li>➤ small shrines such as Inari-jinja Shrine</li> <li>➤ <b>approach</b></li> <li>➤ lanterns</li> <li>➤ <b>large torii gate</b></li> <li>➤ <b>sacred tree (Fujitaro cedar)</b></li> <li>➤ <b>shrine forest</b></li> <li>➤ garden</li> <li>➤ underground archaeological remains</li> <li>➤ shrine administration office</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) <b>Suzuharasha Shrine</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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<sup>1</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan (Yamanashi Prefecture). Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in pp.62-63 of the main document of the "F.C.P.M.P.") are shown in bold letters.

<sup>2</sup> Yoshida Ascending Route: See Figure 2 in p.11 of this document for the location of the Constituent Element 1-5, Yoshida Ascending Route.

<sup>3</sup> Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine: See Figure 3 in p.12 of this document for the location of Constituent Element 1-6, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine.



- shrine
- hut site
- shrine compound
- Japanese larch tree (*Larix kaempferi*)
- stone monuments
- stone steps
- underground archeological remains
- c) Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (2<sup>nd</sup> station)<sup>1</sup>
  - **shrine**
  - **shrine compound**
  - small shrines
  - stone monuments
  - stone Buddhas
  - **Ennogyoja Hall site**
  - underground archaeological remains
- iii) Other facilities
  - a) Fuyo Association
  - b) Otsuka
  - c) Suwanomori
  - d) A group of stone monuments near Nakanocyaya
  - e) **Umagaeshi** torii gate and a group of stone monuments in the surrounding area
  - f) Misogi site
  - g) Ichigo-goshaku torii gates
  - h) Jozennin site
  - i) Sanjigu Shrine
  - j) Gozaishi Sengen-jinja Shrine
  - k) small shrine beside Fudo house
  - l) Fujinomori Inarisha Shrine
  - m) **Kyogatake**
  - n) Ubagadake
  - o) Fuso Kyoten prayer-giving place
  - p) Mukaekusushi-jinja Shrine
  - q) underground archeological remains (Jozennin site and Sanjagu Shrine site)
- iv) Geological features to which religious meaning is attached
  - a) Senzuibori near Nakanochaya
  - b) Okamaishi
  - c) **Gozaishi (seating position stone)**
  - d) caves beside Kamaiwakan
  - e) Eight Grest Dragon Kings
  - f) **Eboshiiwa Rock**
  - g) **Kameiwa Rock**
- 2) Ohachimeguri<sup>2</sup>
  - i) Worship-related facilities
    - a) **Okumiya of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha**
    - b) Sengen Taisha Tohoku Okumiya (**Kusushi-jinja Shrine**)
    - d) **prayer-giving place**
    - e) stone-made statue of Fudo (the Acala Buddha)
  - ii) Roads and stone walls
  - iii) Geological features to which religious meaning is attached
    - a) **Kimmeisui (golden clear water)**
    - b) **Gimmeisui (silverly clear water)**
    - c) Konoshiroike Pond
    - d) **Mt Kusushidake, Mt Kengamine, Mt Mishimagatake, Mt Komagatake, Mt Sengendake, Mt Asahigadake, and Mt Jojudake**
    - e) Sakyamuri-broken rock
    - f) Kaminarigaiwa
    - g) **Higashiyasunokawara**

<sup>1</sup> Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (2<sup>nd</sup> station): See Figure 6 in p.35 of this document for the location of Component Parts 8, Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (2<sup>nd</sup> station).

<sup>2</sup> Ohachimeguri: See Figure 21 in p.32 of the main document of the “F.C.P.M.P.” for the location of the constituent elements.

	<p>h) Toraiwa (Tiger Rock)</p> <p>i) great inner sanctum</p> <p>j) small inner sanctum</p> <p>(3) Social elements</p> <p><b>1) Mountain huts and rest facilities</b></p>
5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)	<p>(1) Area A</p> <p>1) Natural elements</p> <p>i) As a basic policy, natural features of Geological features and landforms shall be preserved. Vegetation shall also be preserved as the current condition. Therefore, strict restrictions shall be provided to alterations of terrains that involve installation of buildings and other structures<sup>1</sup> and changes to the shape of land such as earth cutting and building embankments that may affect landscapes and vegetation unless they are conducted for academic researches or for public interests.</p> <p>ii) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting soil and rocks and other such activities unless they are conducted for academic researches or for public interests and do not affect the vegetation and the surrounding environment.</p> <p>iii) Strict restrictions shall be provided to cutting trees and bamboo besides the following cases:</p> <p>a) Activities recognized as necessary for academic researches and public interests</p> <p>b) Activities recognized necessary for maintaining daily lives of local residents</p> <p>c) Activities conducted for pest control, fire prevention, preservation of landscapes, and forest management</p> <p>d) Minimum activities needed to maintain or restore historical and cultural landscapes of Fujisan (when applicable locations are verified as documented landmarks).</p> <p>e) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting vegetation unless they are conducted for academic researches and public interest and do not affect the surrounding environment.</p> <p>f) Make aware that animals should not be caught or collected without proper reasons within designated areas. Strict restrictions shall be provided to the installation of traps for catching and collecting animals unless they are conducted for academic researches or public interests and the amount and method of catches do not affect the surrounding environment.</p> <p>2) Historical elements</p> <p>i) Roads shall be maintained and preserved under the basic policy of preserving the current conditions including shapes and landscapes. Strict restrictions shall be provided to the change of the land configuration and geographical features on and along these roads unless they are conducted for academic researches and public interests such as preventing risks and ensuring safety for hikers. When objects that are necessary for public interest are installed, they must be carefully planned to preserve the surrounding landscapes. Implementation of excavation researches shall be conducted in advance when conducting constructions involving excavations in areas where the existence of underground relics is unknown.</p> <p>ii) Worship-related facilities such as shrines and torii gates shall be preserved and maintained to retain the current conditions unless they are altered for academic researches or public interests or when offerings are provided in accordance with ancient traditions. Nonetheless, even when grounds are excavated for public interests, drilling investigations shall be conducted as needed to properly preserve and organize relics and heritages in areas where the existence of underground relics is expected.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Structures: For the purpose of this specific plan, “structures” represent the following 9 types of structure other than buildings that are artificially constructed on or under the ground.

(i) Structures accompanying small buildings (e.g. fence)

(ii) Structures installed near roads or for roads (e.g. road sign, traffic light, street lamp, guard rail, guard pipe, safety fence, curb, and block)

(iii) Guidance signs (e.g. first-aid sign, emergency sign, direction sign, interpretation sign for Cultural Properties etc., and explanation monument for Cultural Properties etc.)

(iv) Outdoor advertisements (e.g. signboard, standing signboard, advertisement tower, and advertisement banner)

(v) Measurement equipment (e.g. soil thermometer, rain gauge, and visitor counting sensor)

(vi) Safety structures (e.g. animal fence, rockfall barrier, and protective wall)

(vii) Structures for sediment and soil control (e.g. sand-trap dam, valley-bed work, training dike, and dam)

(viii) Monument, cenotaph, etc.

(ix) Other structures (e.g. temporary structures such as tent, scaffolding, and bench)

Stone monuments and stone Figures of Buddha shall be preserved and maintained with a basic policy of preserving the current conditions.

3) Social elements

- i) In regards to mountain huts and rest areas, minimum expansions, renovations, and reconstructions are allowed such as necessary renovations and reconstructions, new constructions to restore damages caused by disasters, construction of lavatories and other facilities to reduce environmental load, installation of facilities to protect historical landscapes, and installation of facilities to improve safety and convenience of hikers. As a general rule, the original sizes and appearances shall be reserved for other constructions and installations. Even when constructions and installations are conducted for public interests, maximum considerations shall be paid to protect the surrounding environment and landscapes.
- ii) Record historical values and architectural outlines of currently closed mountain huts.

(2) Area B

1) Natural elements

- i) The same rules as Area A shall be applied to the preservation and maintenance of natural elements besides cutting trees and bamboo.
- ii) Strict restrictions in accordance with Area A shall be provided to cutting trees and bamboo.

2) Historical elements

- i) The Ochudo shall be preserved and maintained as in Area A.
- ii) Komitake Shrine shall be preserved and maintained while retaining the current landscape.
- iii) In the Suwanomori forest, strict restrictions are provided to the installation of structures unless they are intended for public interests. At the same time, strict restrictions shall be provided to cutting trees, cutting branches, and other activities to damage trees unless they are conducted for thinning trees and weeding to preserve the forest landscape, removal of old and damaged trees, investigations for forest management, pest control, and preservation of the forest or individual trees.

(3) Area C

1) Natural elements

- i) Carefully implement cutting trees and bamboo and collecting plants and soil to protect natural environment and landscapes while consideration is given to life and livelihood of local people.

2) Historical elements

- i) Properly preserve and maintain ascending routes. Carefully implement installation of buildings and structures near the ascending routes to protect the landscape of the ascending route while being considerate toward local livelihoods and industries.
- ii) Preserve and maintain the compound of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine to protect the historical background under the basic policy of preserving the current conditions while being considerate that it is a place frequently visited by local residents and many followers. Since there is a high possibility that underground relics still remain in the compound, a pre-investigation by the prefecture of Yamanashi or the board of education of the city of Fujiyoshida shall be conducted when excavating the ground, or applicable government officials shall be observing excavation works.
- iii) Trees, including ones not recognized as sanctified trees, in the compound are producing the solemn atmosphere of shrine; thus, they shall be protected and maintained to preserve the current landscape. Cutting trees for collecting cypress barks, repairing buildings, and rebuilding buildings such as torii gates as well as cutting trees to prevent accidents shall be conducted while paying attention to preserve the landscape.
- iv) Make efforts to preserve the current conditions of geological features to which religious meaning is given.

3) Social elements

- i) Be considerate to preserve the landscape when repairing mountain huts and rest areas. Carefully build new mountain huts and rest areas to preserve the landscapes of ascending routes.

(4) Area D

1) Natural elements

- i) Natural elements shall be appropriately preserved and managed so as not to affect the landscape and surrounding environment significantly.



	<p>2)Historical elements</p> <p>i) Whereas the area is near to the city area, where the most of the land is privately owned, good sceneries of road is well preserved in this area. Carefully implement installing structures etc. to protect landscape and surrounding environment while consideraiton is given to life and livelihood of local people.</p>
6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.	<p>Table 2 shows standards for cutting trees and bamboo and installation of constructions in individual areas.</p> <p>Table 3 shows standards for the height of a building, the setback distance from the face of a wall, and other aspects (preservation of views and landscapes) in Area C and Area D.</p> <p>Table 4 shows standards for collecting plants, soil, and rocks, and other activities in individual areas.</p>
7. Policy for promotion and utilization	<p>(1) Continuous efforts shall be made to achieve the goal of preservation and management through joint efforts with the prefecture of Yamanashi, relevant municipalities, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Forestry Agency, and other relevant organizations.</p> <p>In such cases, maintain ascending routes and install no-entry fences based on plans for the mountain that represents Japan and is visited by many hikers and tourists.</p> <p>(2) Since not many people visit the section of Yoshida Ascending Route below the sixth station, explore ways to promote the uses and consider conducting investigations of the ascending routes and othe features back in the Edo era to make aware of the historical value of the route.</p> <p>(3) Implement PR activities and campaigns targeting hikers, tourists, and other people to contribute to the preservation of values of Fujisan as a Cultural Property and environmental conservation in the surrounding areas as well. Possible methods of PR and campaigns include installation of guideboards on valuable nature of Fujisan, ascending routes, origins of the religious terrains and relationship with nearby small shrines, and shrines and temples, as well as production of pamphlets and websites to introduce Historical elements that remain in mountain huts. Also introduce the relationship between Fujisan and culture and arts as joint projects with museums. At the same time, offering various lectures and promoting academic researches on Fujisan are also needed.</p>

Table 1 Zoning of Fujisan, the Special Place of Scenic Beauty (Yamanashi Pref.)

Area	Funatsu Ascending Route	Yoshida Ascending Route	Nashigahara Area (National Road 138 and Yamanaka Village Road 34)	From 500 m below the Ochudo to the mountaintop
Area A	From the intersection of the Funatsu Ascending Route and the Shojin Ascending Route to 500 m below the Ochudo (the fifth station)	From the first station (Suzuharasha Shrine to 500 m below the Ochudo (the fifth station)	—	Areas not including the facility complex at the end of the Fujisan Toll Road at the fifth station
Area B	—	Inside the national forest, the Suwanomori	30 m from the central line of National Road 138 on both sides over the section from Takizawabori to Nashigahara Nakado (north end) and to Yamanakako Interchange of the Higashi Fujigoko Road in Yamanakako Vilalge (south end).	The area of the facility complex at the end of the Fujisan Toll Road at the fifth station
Area C	From 100 m below the prefectural toll road to the Fujisan old-growth forest, the Natural Monument	From the start of the ascending route to the first station (below Suzuharasha Shrine) (not including the Suwanomori national forest)	—	—
Area D	From Keigo (east end) and from Kami Roppongi (west end) to 100 m below the prefectural toll Road.	—	From Takizawabori to Mitoushimichisita, Yamanakako Village (north end) and to Kitabatake, Yamanakako village (south end), excluding the area overlapping with Area B.	—
Area E	From the starting point of designation to Kozuka (east end) and Shimo-roppon-matsu (west end).	—	An area from the starting point of designation in Fujiyoshida City (north and south) to Takizawabori and an area within Yamanakako Village from Mitoushimichisita (north end) and from Kitabatake (south end) to the edge of Yamanakako Village.	—
<p>Funatsu Ascending Route and Yoshida Ascending Route: 100 m from the shoulders of the road on both sides of the ascending route is included in the area.</p> <p>Area D and Area E of Nashigahara Area: 100 m from the shoulders of National Road 138 and Yamanaka Village Road 34 is included in the area.</p>				

Table 2 Approval standard for altering the current conditions of Fujisan, the Special Place of Scenic Beauty (Yamanashi Pref.) (cutting trees and bamboo, installation of buildings and structures)

Area	Cutting trees and bamboo	Installation of buildings and structures
Area A	<p>Not allowed The restriction shall not be applied in the following cases.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Ones recognzied as necessary for academic researches and other public interests</li> <li>(2) Ones recognzied as necessary for maintaining daily lives of local residents</li> <li>(3) Ones conducted as forest management including pest control, fire prevention, and maintenance of landscapes</li> <li>(4) Minimum activities needed to maintain or restore historical and cultural landscapes of Fujisan</li> </ol>	<p>Not allowed The restriction shall not be applied in the following cases.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) For renovation or rebuilding of currently standing buildings or structures or new construction as a restoration from disasters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤Constructions or renovations of mountain huts shall not exceed the original sizes determined in the “present state investigation of mountain huts” conducted in 2005, and the appearances shall also be the same as original conditions. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) “Size” means construction space and height.</li> <li>(ii) “Appearance” means shapes and colors.</li> </ol> </li> <li>➤The height of constructions in the facility complex at the end of the Fujisan Toll Road at the fifth station in Area B shall be not greater than 13 m and the total floor space not greater than 2,400 m<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>➤Constructions in other areas shall not exceed the original sizes and spaces.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(2) New constructions, renovations, and expansions of buildings and structures that are recognzied as necessary for academic researches and other public interests and the purposes of the buildings or structures cannot be fulfilled outside this area</li> <li>(3) Ones recognized as necessary for maintaining the daily lives of local residents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤Appearances of new constructions and expansions in Areas A and B shall satisfy the following rules. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Area A <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The roof shall be gable or in similar shapes, and the color shall be dark brown.</li> <li>2) The wall color shall be shades of brown.</li> </ol> </li> <li>(ii) Area B <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The roofs shall be sloped such as in gables or hipped shapes, and the color shall be dark gray or dark brown.</li> <li>2) The color of walls shall be shades of brown, beige, cream, or gray.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ul> </li> </ol>
Area B	<p>Single-tree selecting and cutting shall be conducted as a general rule The cutting ratio in each minimum zone of the forest shall be less than 10%. The restriction shall not be applied in the following cases.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1)Ones recognzied as necessary for academic researches and other public interests</li> <li>(2) Ones recognzied as necessary for maintaining daily lives of local residents</li> <li>(3) Ones conducted as forest management including pest control, fire prevention, and maintenance of landscapes</li> </ol>	
Area C	<p>Selected cutting method shall be conducted as a general rule. However, small-scale clearcutting based on forest management plans are allowed.</p>	<p>Restrict sizes, shapes, and colors to blend in with the surroundings and prevent affecting the landscapes. ➤See Table 3 for standards.</p>
Area D	<p>Measures shall be respectively implemented not to affect the landscape significantly.</p>	

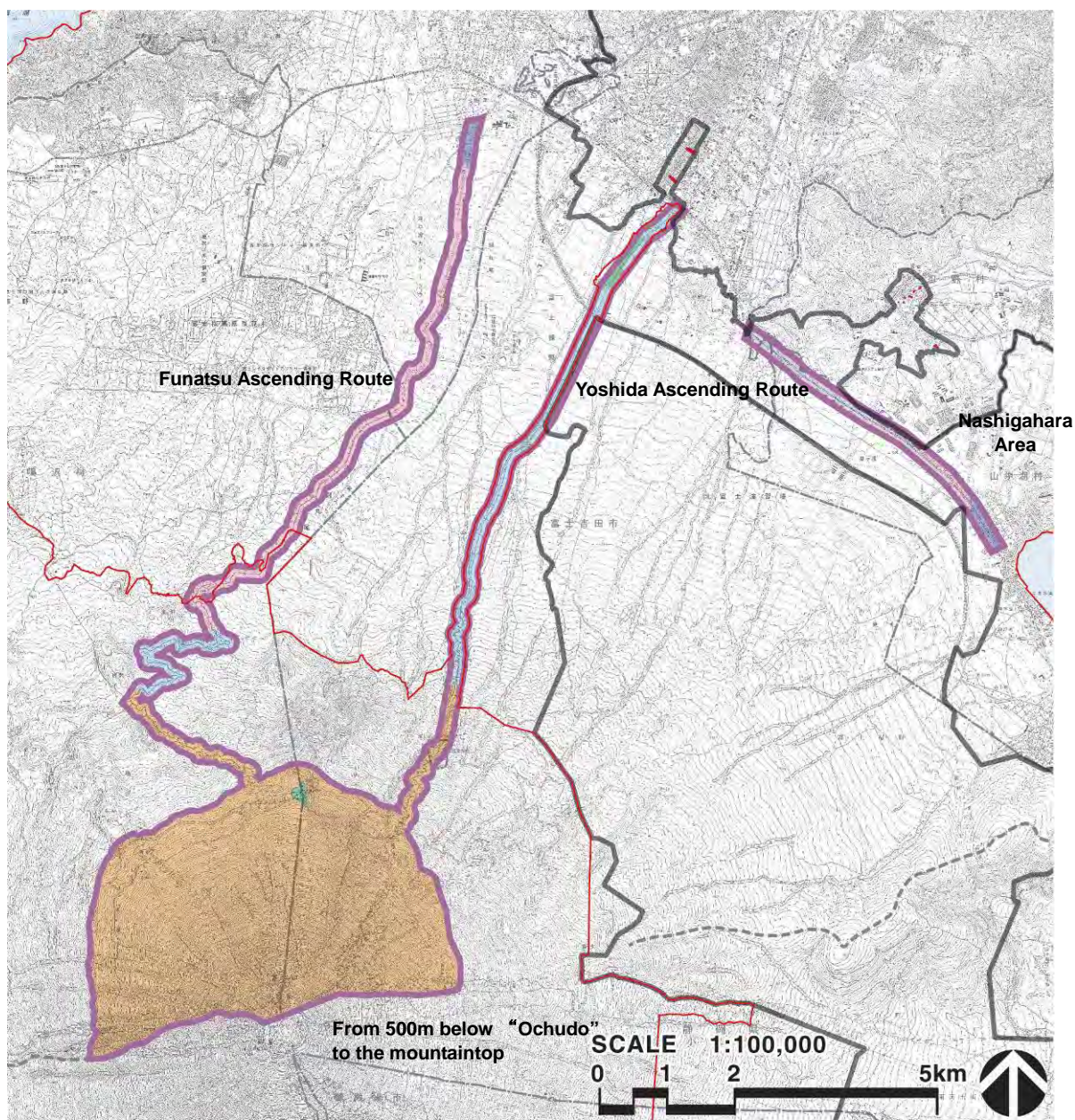


Table 3 Installation standard for buildings and structures in Area C and Area D of the Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)

Area	Height of buildings or structures	Setback distance from the face of the wall of buildings or structures	Other (preservation of views and landscapes)
Area C	10 m or less	10 m or more from the shoulders of Funatsu/Yoshida Ascending Routes	(1) Buildings and structures shall not become significant obstacles when viewing Fujisan from major viewpoints (roads, parks, parking spaces, etc.) (2) Buildings and structures shall not significantly degrade the view of the Fujisan, such as intersecting the ridge line.
Area D	13m or less	5 m or more from the shoulders of the Funatsu Ascending Routes (in case that it is difficult to set back 5m from the shoulders, measures are respectively implemented on a case-by-case basis.)	(3) The color of the roofs shall be dark gray or dark brown, and the shape of the roofs shall be sloped such as in gables, hipped or half-hipped shapes. (4) The color of the walls shall be shades of brown, beige, cream, or gray. (5) Decorations at shop fronts and handrails of balconies shall be as simple as possible without significantly disturbing the harmony with the surrounding landscapes. (6) When constructing buildings or structures along Yoshida Ascending Route and Funatsu Acending Route, pay consideration to the landscapes of the ascending route such as planting trees along the routes. (7) Colors of electric poles and structures such as steel towers shall be dark gray.
<p>These standards shall not necessarily be applied to renovations or rebuildings of currently available buildings, or new constructions conducted as restoration when buildings were lost or damaged in disasters (limited to cases in which the size of an applicable building does not exceed the size of the original building, or cases in which expansion is conducted at minimum scale as a last resort to maintain functions of original buildings), new constructions needed to maintain livelihood or industries of local residents, new constructions, renovations or expansions of buildings needed for academic researches and public interests, and ones that are recognized that the purpose of the buildings or structures cannot be fulfilled outside the areas involved in this application.</p> <p>The “scale” is separately examined for facilities needed for disaster prevention and public health.</p>			

Table 4 Criteria for the permission of alterations to the existing state etc. in other cases in the Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)

Type of action	Other
1. Collecting plants	<p>Areas A - B</p> <p>➤ Ones recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests that do not affect vegetation and the surrounding environment</p> <p>Areas C - D</p> <p>➤ Ones that do not affect vegetation and the surrounding environment</p>
2. Collecting soil and rocks	
3. Others	



#### Legend

Area designated as Special Place of Scenic Beauty

Nominated property  
Buffer zone

#### Zoning of Protected Area

Area A  
Area B  
Area C  
Area D  
Area E

#### Key plan

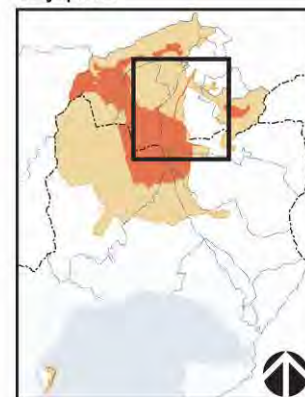


Figure 1 Zoning of the Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)



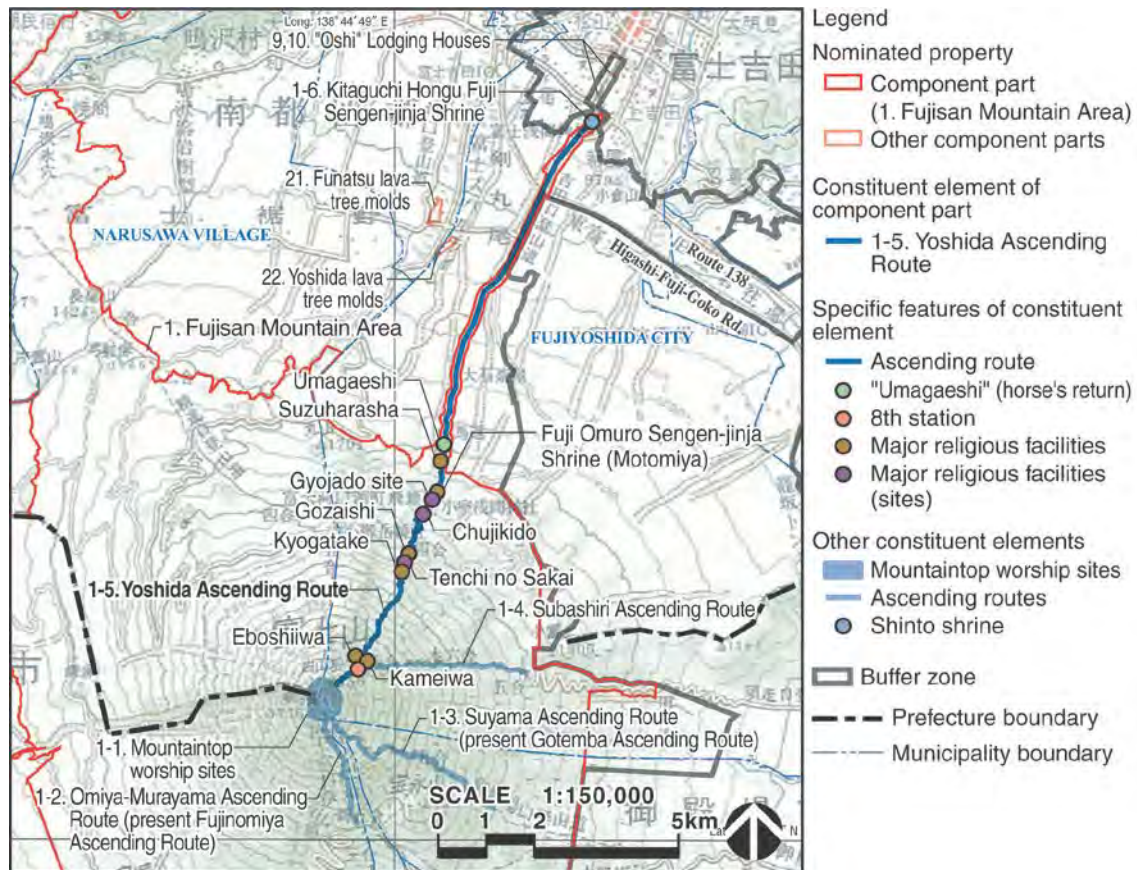


Figure 2 Map of Yoshida Ascending Route



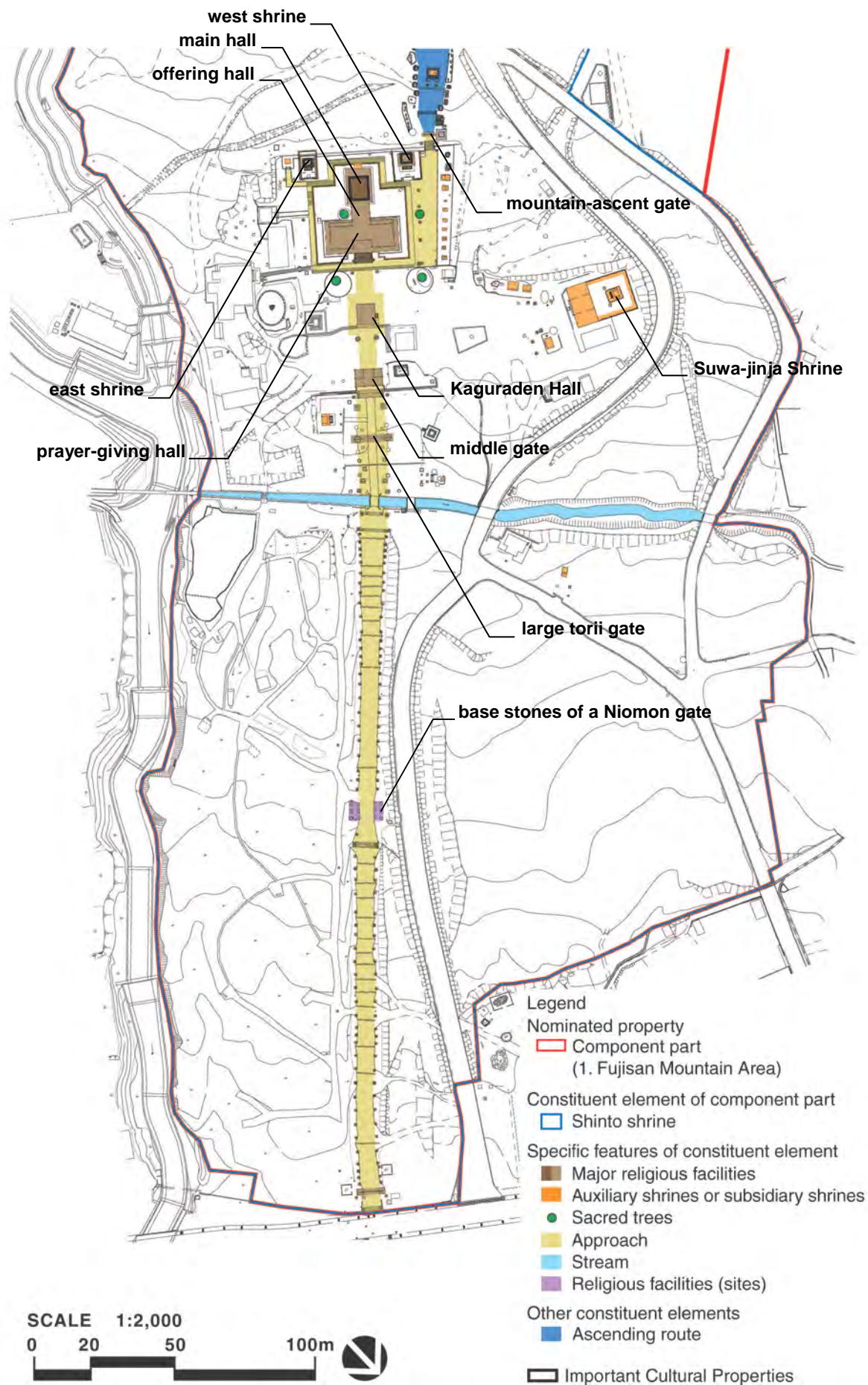


Figure 3 Plan of compound of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine

## 2. Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan (Shizuoka Prefecture)

Component parts/ c onstituent elements	Part of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Mountaintop worship sites, Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route), Part of Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route), and Subashiri Ascending Route)		
Name of Cultural Property	Fujisan	Type of Cultural Property	Special Place of Scenic Beauty
1. Significance in Relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of “Fujisan”	<p>Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan, occupies the core part of “Fujisan Mountain Area” which is one of the component parts of the nominated property, “Fujisan”.</p> <p>In terms of the aspect as an “object of worship” which has Outstanding Universal Value, the Fujisan Mountain Area includes several elements that represent the practice of Fujisan worship such as three ascending routes that connect Sengen-jinja shrines from the foot of to the summit and Ohachimeguri<sup>1</sup>. In addition, in terms of the aspect of a “source of artistic inspiration” which also has Outstanding Universal Value, this area includes main landscapes of the Fujisan Mountain Area that can be enjoyed from two locations, the Nakanokura Pass at the northwestern shore of the Lake Motosuko, one of the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes), also the place of scenic beauty, and the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, which is also the place of scenic beauty.</p>		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	<p>1952: Designated as the place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties</p> <p>1952: The area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was redesignated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty.</p> <p>1966: The areas designated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty were expanded.</p>		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management	<p>(1) Organize and clarify special features of Fujisan, based on which specify Elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Special Place of Scenic Beauty and closely related aspects and identify components of the surrounding areas.</p> <p>(2) Since designated areas are large, the areas<sup>2</sup> shall be divided based on conditions of terrains, vegetation, land uses, and other aspects and establish methods of preservation and maintenance that suit features of each area as well as standards for changing the current conditions.</p> <p>(3) Favorable natural landscape are available in the surrounding areas of Special Place of Scenic Beauty. The large and graceful shape of the mountain is often viewed from a distance. Therefore, integrated conservation methods shall be implemented for the mountain and the surrounding environment as well.</p> <p>(4) To implement thorough preservation and management, present proper policies for maintenance and utilization, prepare specific measures to ensure the implementations, and sufficiently communicate and discuss with relevant organizations, agencies, and municipalities.</p> <p>(5) To implement comprehensive preservation and management that are rooted in local communities, establish cooperative systems among municipalities that work most closely with local residents, Agency for Cultural Affairs, and relevant organizations and agencies.</p>		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>3</sup>	<p>(1) Natural elements</p> <p>1) Geographical conditions, landforms, and geological features</p> <p>i) Cone-shaped volcanic mountain (konide))</p> <p>ii) Some 70 flank volcanoes</p> <p>iii) Erosional valleys</p> <p>iv) Spring water and groundwater recharge</p> <p>2) Flora</p> <p>i) Vertical distribution of vegetation zones</p>		

<sup>1</sup> Ohachimeguri usually means a practice of circuit of the peaks at the mountaintop, but in this specific plan, it refers to a route used for Ohachimeguri at the mountaintop.

<sup>2</sup> Areas are categorized into the following five types: Type 1 Protected Area; Type 2 Protected Area; Type 3 Protected Area; Type 4 Protected Area; and Type 5 Protected Area. See Table 5 in p.20 and Figure4 in p.21 in this document for zoning.

<sup>3</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan (Shizuoka Prefecture). Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in pp.62-63 of the main document of the “F.C.P.M.P.”) are shown in bold letters.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii) Forest limit</li> <li>iii) Conservation forest</li> <li>iv) Volcanic desert</li> <li>v) Plants typically seen in Fujisan</li> </ul> <p>3) Fauna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Rich avifauna</li> <li>ii) Grassland butterflies</li> <li>iii) Terrestrial mammals</li> <li>iv) South and west facing slopes</li> </ul> <p>4) Natural disasters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Volcanic activities</li> <li>ii) Great Hoei eruption</li> <li>iii) Rock falls and mudslides</li> <li>iv) Melted snow</li> </ul> <p>(2) Cultural elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <b>Murayama (Omiya) Ascending Route<sup>1</sup></b></li> <li>2) <b>Suyama/Gotemba Ascending Route<sup>2</sup></b></li> <li>3) <b>Subashiri Ascending Route</b></li> <li>4) <b>Ohachimeguri<sup>3</sup></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Worship-related buildings and structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>Okumiya of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine</b></li> <li>b) Sengen Taisha Shrine Tohoku Okumiya (<b>Kusushi-jinja Shrine</b>)</li> <li>c) <b>prayer-giving places</b> and torii gates at the starting points of ascending routes</li> <li>d) Statue of Fudo Myoo (Acala Naatha Buddha)</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Worship-related natural objects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>Hachiyo<sup>4</sup></b></li> <li>b) <b>inner sanctum</b></li> <li>c) Higashi Sainokawara (<b>Higashiyasunokawara</b>)</li> <li>d) Nishi Sainokawara (Nishiyasunokawara)</li> <li>e) Toraiwa / Shishiiwa (tiger rock / lion rock)</li> <li>f) Sakyamuni-broken rock</li> <li>g) Konoshirogaike Pond</li> <li>h) <b>Kimmeisui (golden clear water)</b> and <b>Gimmeisui (silvery clear water)</b> springs</li> <li>i) Mishimagatake sutra mound</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(3) Social elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <b>Mountain huts along the Gotemba Ascending Route</b></li> <li>2) <b>Mountain huts along the Subashiri Ascending Route</b></li> <li>3) <b>Fujinomiya Ascending Route</b></li> </ul>
5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)	<p>(1) Type 1 Protected Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Natural elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Strict regulations shall be provided to activities that alter land terrains and soil conditions and ones that affect vegetations unless they are conducted as safety measures or as academic researches.</li> <li>ii) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting soil and rocks unless it is conducted as a safety measure or for academic researches.</li> <li>iii) Strict restrictions shall be provided to cutting trees and bamboo and planting trees unless it is conducted as a safety measure or for academic researches.</li> <li>iv) Strict restrictions shall be provided to catching or hunting animals unless it is conducted as a safety measure or for academic researches.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2) Historical elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Natural objects to which religious meaning has been given shall be managed to retain the current conditions, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Murayama (Omiya) Ascending Route: It is identical to Constituent Element 1-2, Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route) of the nominated property, Fujisan.

<sup>2</sup> Suyama/Gotemba Ascending Route: It is identical to Constituent Element 1-3, Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route) of the nominated property, Fujisan.

<sup>3</sup> Ohachimeguri: See Figure 21 in p.32 of the main document of F.C.P.M.P. for the location of the constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan.

<sup>4</sup> Hachiyo: Small mounds located along the crater wall including Kengamine, Hakusandake, Kusushidake, Joujudake, Izudake, Asahidake, Sengendake, Komagatake, and Mishimadake.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii) Religious buildings and structures<sup>1</sup> such as torii gates shall be managed to retain the current conditions, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged.</li> <li>iii) Ascending routes, Ohachimeguri, and Ochudo shall be managed to retain the current conditions, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged.</li> <li>iv) When excavating land surfaces, drilling investigation or other types of investigation shall be conducted as necessary to properly preserve and maintain remains and relics.</li> </ul> <p>3) Social elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Individual mountain huts shall be preserved and managed based on the following three points. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Land features, buildings, and structures shall be retained in the current sizes.</li> <li>b) Buildings and structures that are currently obstructing landscapes shall be removed or renovated when renewing them.</li> <li>c) When altering terrain conditions or installing buildings or structures to secure safety, sufficient considerations shall be paid so that they blend in with the landscapes of Special Place of Scenic Beauty.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(2) Type 2 Protected Area</p> <p>1) Natural elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Strict restrictions as in Type 1 Protected Area shall be provided to activities other than cutting trees and bamboos and planting trees. Applicable activities include ones that alter terrain shapes and soil conditions, collecting soil and rocks, ones that affect vegetation, collecting plants, and catching animals.</li> <li>ii) Cutting trees and bamboo and planting trees shall be restricted unless they are conducted as safety measures or for academic researches and forest management.</li> </ul> <p>2) Historical elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Buildings and structures including the shrine and torii gates of Komitake Shrine shall be maintained in the current conditions.</li> <li>ii) Ascending routes shall be maintained in the current conditions, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged.</li> <li>iii) When Cultural Properties are discovered, excavation investigation and other forms of investigations shall be conducted depending on necessary ranges to properly preserve and maintain remains and relics.</li> </ul> <p>3) Social elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Individual mountain huts shall be preserved and maintained based on the same concept as in Type 1 Protected Area.</li> </ul> <p>(3) Type 3 Protected Area</p> <p>1) Natural elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Strict restrictions as in Type 1 Protected Area shall be provided to activities other than cutting trees and bamboos and planting trees. Applicable activities include ones that alter terrain shapes and soil conditions, collecting soil and rocks, ones that affect vegetation, collecting plants, and catching animals.</li> <li>ii) Cutting trees and bamboo and planting trees shall be restricted unless they are conducted as safety measures or for academic researches or forest management.</li> </ul> <p>2) Historical elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Structures such as torii gates, ascending routes, and buried relics shall be</li> </ul>
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<sup>1</sup> Structures: For the purpose of this specific plan, “structures” represent the following 9 types of structure other than buildings that are artificially constructed on or under the ground.

(i) Structures accompanying small buildings (e.g. fence)

(ii) Structures installed near roads or for roads (e.g. road sign, traffic light, street lamp, guard rail, guard pipe, safety fence, and curb block)

(iii) Guidance signs (e.g. first-aid sign, emergency sign, direction sign, interpretation sign for Cultural Properties etc., and explanation monument for Cultural Properties etc.)

(iv) Outdoor advertisements (e.g. signboard, standing signboard, advertisement tower, and advertisement banner)

(v) Measurement equipment (e.g. soil thermometer, rain gauge, and visitor counting sensor)

(vi) Safety structures (e.g. animal fence, rockfall barrier, and protective wall)

(vii) Structures for sediment and soil control (e.g. sand-trap dam, valley-bed work, training dike, and dam)

(viii) Monument, cenotaph, etc.

(ix) Other structures (e.g. temporary structures such as tent, scaffolding, and bench)

	<p>preserved and maintained based on the same concept as in Type 1 Protected Area.</p> <p>(4) Type 4 Protected Area</p> <p>1) Natural elements</p> <p>i) Activities besides cutting trees and bamboo and planting trees shall be preserved and managed based on the same concept as Type 3 Protected Area. Targeted activities include ones that alter terrains and soil conditions, collecting soil and rocks, ones that affect vegetation, collecting plants, and catching animals.</p> <p>ii) Restrictions shall be provided to cutting trees and bamboo and planting trees unless they are conducted as safety measures or for academic researches or as a part of forest management.</p> <p>2) Historical elements</p> <p>i) Religious structures such as traditional torii gates, ascending routes, and buried relics shall be preserved and maintained based on the same concept as Type 1 Protected Area.</p> <p>(5) Type 5 Protected Area</p> <p>1) Natural elements</p> <p>i) Actions that alter terrains and soil conditions and ones that affect vegetations shall be preserved and managed based on the same concept as Type 1 Protected Area.</p> <p>2) Historical elements</p> <p>i) Ascending route and buried relics shall be preserved and maintained based on the same concept as Type 1 Protected Area.</p>
6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.	<p>(1) Type 1 Protected Area</p> <p>1) New constructions, expansions, and renovation of buildings and structures</p> <p>i) New constructions, expansions, and renovation of buildings are not allowed as a general rule. However, this rule is not applied to the following cases.</p> <p>a) Rebuilding of currently standing buildings and restoration of buildings lost in disasters.</p> <p>b) New constructions, expansions, and renovations that are recognized as necessary for academic researches, disaster prevention, or other public interests when they cannot fulfill their purposes outside this area.</p> <p>c) Expansions and renovations to ensure safety</p> <p>ii) Specific standards for external designs shall be as follows.</p> <p>i) Roof: Roofs shall be sloped. Natural materials shall be used for roofs, or the color of the roof shall be dark brown.</p> <p>ii) Wall: Natural materials shall be used for roofs, or the color of the roof shall be dark brown, gray, or black.</p> <p>iii) Structures that do not match with the surrounding landscapes shall not be permitted for installation. Structures that disturb landscapes shall be removed upon renewal, or shapes, colors, or sizes of such structures shall be renovated to preserve the surrounding landscapes.</p> <p>a) Religious facilities and structures such as torii gates</p> <p>➤ Sizes, shapes, colors, materials, and other features of such facilities and structures shall be preserved as it is.</p> <p>➤ When such facilities and structures are to be strengthened to ensure safety, current shapes and colors shall be inherited, and the appearances shall be coordinated with the surrounding landscapes.</p> <p>➤ Current conditions of commending monuments and similar objects shall be preserved, and new installation of such monuments and objects shall not be permitted.</p> <p>b) Structures installed for academic purposes</p> <p>➤ Sizes, shapes, colors, and materials of monitoring and measuring devices and tools shall not disturb landscapes.</p> <p>c) Structures needed for the maintenance of ascending routes and other features</p> <p>➤ Shapes and colors of road-related structures installed for safety shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.</p> <p>➤ Shapes and colors of structures installed to prevent dangers and for safety management shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes with the premise of retaining sufficient safety functions.</p> <p>➤ Shapes and colors of instruction posts shall be blending in with the</p>

	<p>surrounding landscapes.</p> <p>➤Shapes and colors of outdoor advertisements shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.</p> <p>d) Other structures</p> <p>➤Shapes and colors of temporary structures installed for a limited time period shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.</p> <p>2) Change of the land configuration and collecting soil and rocks</p> <p>i) Activities that alter terrains and soil conditions and collecting soil and rocks shall not be permitted. However, this rule is not applied to ones conducted as safety measures, ones conducted for academic researches, and ones recognized as necessary for public interests.</p> <p>ii) When conducting restoration, renewal, or maintenance involving excavation of the ground, drilling investigations and other necessary investigations shall be conducted beforehand, and remains and relics shall be preserved and maintained based on the investigation outcomes.</p> <p>iii) When cutting earth to create slopes, plant trees and plants on the surfaces unless it is not possible for safety reasons. Trees and plants that are in harmony with the original vegetation in the surrounding environment shall be used in such cases. When creating embankments, measures to prevent outflow or collapse of the soil in the embankments shall be implemented.</p> <p>3)Collecting plants, cutting trees and bamboo, and planting trees</p> <p>i) Collecting plants is not permitted. However, this rule is not applied to activities conducted as safety measures, ones conducted for academic researches, and ones recognized as necessary for public interests.</p> <p>ii) Cutting trees and bamboo and planting trees are not permitted. However, this rule does not apply to the following cases.</p> <p>a) Activities involving forest management and safety management such as cutting trees with diseases or pests and ones that pose dangers.</p> <p>b) Activities conducted in accordance with National Forest Field Enforcement Plan</p> <p>c) Planting trees and plants on collapsed lands. Trees and plants that are in harmony with the original vegetation in the surrounding environment shall be used in such cases.</p> <p>4) New construction and maintenance of ascending routes and roads</p> <p>i) Ascending routes and roads shall be maintained in the current conditions, and new constructions are not permitted. Restoration and maintenance of ascending routes shall be conducted to make them blend in with landscapes. However, this rule is not applied to constructions and restorations conducted as safety measures, ones conducted based on National Forest Field Enforcement Plan, and ones recognized as necessary for public interests.</p> <p>5) Sand arrestation and flood control work</p> <p>i) Structures involved in sand arrestation and flood control shall be constructed as sand erosion control facilities for protecting lives and assets of local residents along the Shibakawa and Uruigawa basins, Numakawa basin, Sakawagawa basin, and Kisegawa basin. Such facilities shall be carefully constructed to blend in with landscapes with the premise of fulfilling the purpose of disaster prevention. Trees and plants that are in harmony with the original vegetation in the surrounding environment shall be used when greening such areas.</p> <p>6) Catching animals</p> <p>i) Catching animals is not permitted. Catching insects that are categorized as precious species is not permitted. However, this rule is not applied to activities conducted as safety measures, ones conducted for academic researches, and ones recognized as necessary for public interests.</p> <p>(2) Type 2 Protected Area</p> <p>1) New constructions, expansions, and renovations of buildings and structures</p> <p>i) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.</p> <p>2) Change of the land configuration and collecting soil and rocks</p> <p>i) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.</p> <p>3) Collecting plants, cutting trees and bamboo, and planting trees</p> <p>i) The same standards as Type 1 Protected Area shall be applied to cutting and collecting plants.</p>
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- ii) Cutting and collecting trees and bamboo shall be conducted based on single-tree selecting and cutting. However, this rule is not applied to the following cases.
  - a) Activities involving forest management and safety management such as cutting trees with diseases or pests and ones that pose dangers.
  - b) Activities conducted in accordance with National Forest Field Enforcement Plan
- iii) Trees and plants that are in harmony with the original vegetation in the surrounding environment shall be used for greening.
- 4) New construction and maintenance of ascending routes and roads
  - i) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.
- 5) Sand arrestation and flood control work
  - i) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.
- 6) Catching animals
  - i) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.
- (3) Type 3 Protected Area
  - 1) New constructions, expansions, and renovations of buildings and structures
    - i) As a general rule, new constructions, expansions, and renovations of buildings shall be permitted only when they comply with specific standards for external design, roof, surface and heights as shown in the table below.
      - a) Roof
 

Roofs shall be sloped. Natural materials shall be used for roofs, or the color of the roof shall be dark brown or dark colors.
      - b) Wall
 

Natural materials shall be used for walls, or the color of the walls shall be blending in with the colors of the surrounding environment using shades of brown, gray, beige, or cream.
      - c) Height
 

The height of the top point shall be 13 m or less.

New construction and renovation that are recognized as necessary for academic researches, disaster prevention, or other public interests when they cannot fulfill their purposes outside this area.
    - ii) The same standards as Type 1 Protected Area shall be applied to installation of structures. Structures that do not match with the surrounding landscapes shall not be permitted. Structures that disturb landscapes shall be removed upon renewal, or shapes, colors, or sizes of such structures shall be renovated to make them blend in with the surrounding landscapes.
      - a) Religious facilities and structures such as torii gates and structures involved in maintenance and safety management of ascending routes and other features
        - Sizes, shapes, colors, materials, and other features of such facilities and structures shall be selected to make structures blend in with the surrounding landscapes.
        - Current conditions of commending monuments and similar objects shall be preserved, and new installation of such monuments and objects shall not be permitted.
      - b) Structures installed for academic researches
        - Sizes, shapes, colors, and materials of monitoring and measuring devices and tools shall not disturb landscapes.
  - 2) Change of the land configuration and collecting soil and rocks
    - i) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.
  - 3) Collecting plants, cutting trees and bamboo, and planting trees
    - i) The same standards as Type 1 Protected Area shall be applied to collecting plants.
    - ii) Cutting trees and bamboo and planting trees shall be conducted based on select-cut method. However, this rule does not apply to the following cases.
      - a) Activities involving forest management and safety management such as cutting trees with diseases or pests and ones that pose dangers.
      - b) Activities conducted in accordance with National Forest Field Enforcement Plan
      - c) Trees and plants that are in harmony with the original vegetation in the surrounding environment shall be used for greening.
  - 4) New construction and maintenance of ascending routes and roads

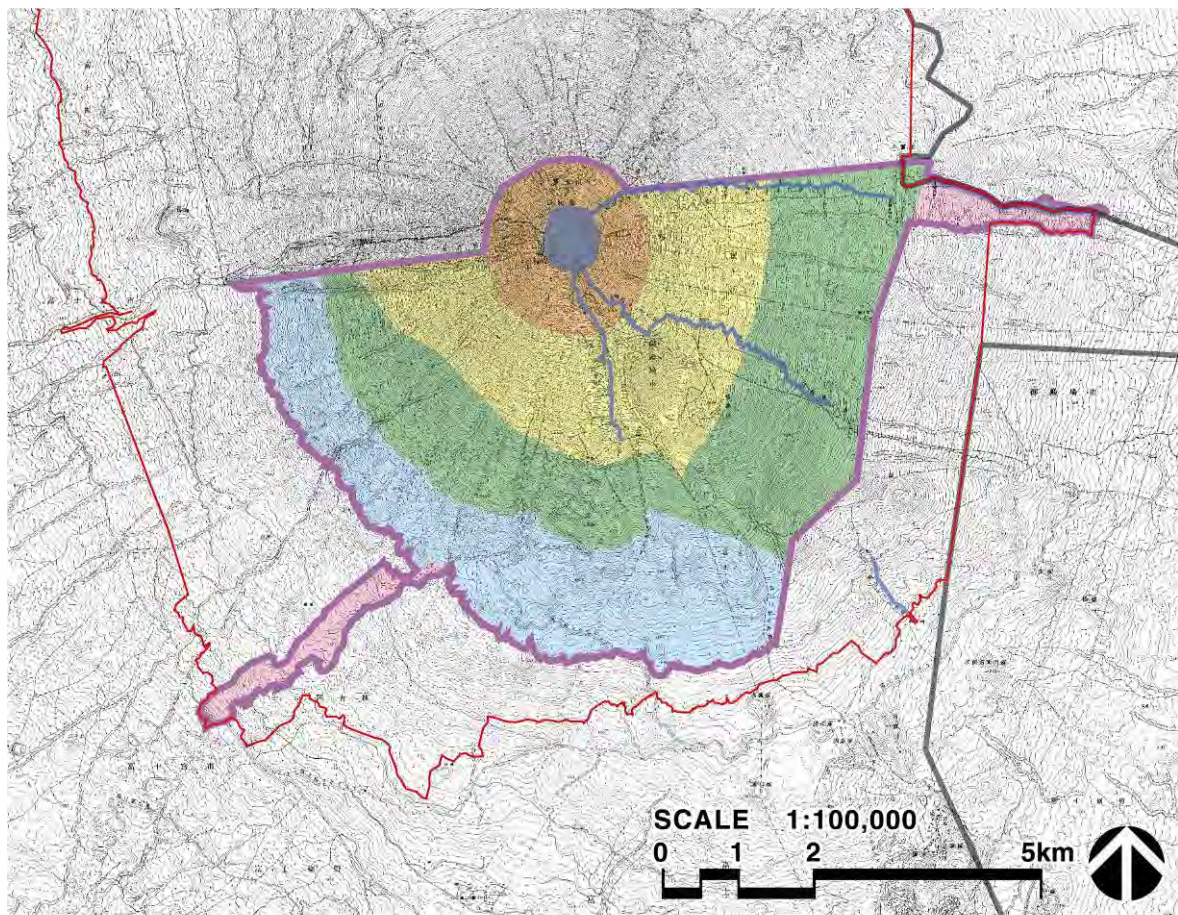
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.</li> <li>5) Sand arrestation and flood control work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.</li> </ul> </li> <li>6) Catching animals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(4) Type 4 Protected Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) New constructions, expansions, and renovations of buildings and structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The same standards are applied as Type 3 Protected Area.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2) Change of the land configuration and collecting soil and rocks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3) Collecting plants, cutting trees and bamboo, and planting trees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The same standards as Type 1 Protected Area shall be applied to collecting plants.</li> <li>ii) No requirement for methods shall be applied to cutting and collecting trees and bamboo when they are involved with safety management such as removing trees with diseases or pests or ones that pose dangers and when they are conducted as forest management based on National Forest Field Enforcement Plan.</li> <li>iii) Trees and plants that are in harmony with the original vegetation in the surrounding environment shall be used for greening.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4) New construction and maintenance of ascending routes and roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.</li> </ul> </li> <li>5) Sand arrestation and flood control work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.</li> </ul> </li> <li>6) Catching animals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(5) Type 5 Protected Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) New constructions, expansions, and renovations of buildings and structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) New constructions, expansions, and renovation of buildings shall be conducted without disturbing landscapes.</li> <li>ii) The same standards are applied as Type 3 Protected Area shall be applied to installation of structures as a general rule.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2) Change of the land configuration and collecting soil and rocks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) In principle, activities that alter terrains and soil conditions shall not be permitted. However, this rule is not applied to activities conducted as safety measures, ones conducted for academic researches, and ones recognized as necessary for public interests.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3) Collecting plants, cutting trees and bamboo, and planting trees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) No requirement is applied to collecting plants as a general rule.</li> <li>ii) No requirement for methods shall be applied to cutting and collecting trees and bamboo when they are involved with safety management such as removing trees with diseases or pests or ones that pose dangers and when they are conducted as forest management based on National Forest Field Enforcement Plan.</li> <li>iii) Trees and plants that are in harmony with the original vegetation in the surrounding environment shall be used for greening.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4) New construction and maintenance of ascending routes and roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.</li> </ul> </li> <li>5) Sand arrestation and flood control work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.</li> </ul> </li> <li>6) Catching animals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
7. Policy for promotion and utilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Continuous efforts shall be made to fulfill purposes of this Preservation and Management Plan while cooperating with Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipalities, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, and Forestry Agency. Maintenance of ascending routes and other features is important to fulfill the purposes so that the mountain will gain dignity that is becoming as a symbolic mountain of Japan and be visited by many hikers from Japan and overseas. When installing facilities for hikers, be sure to preserve the ridgeline and preserve landscapes by using less visible colors to provide beautiful views from a distance.</li> <li>(2) Some of the forests which are natural element of this mountain contain damaged or collapsed trees due to natural disasters or insufficient management, and some of them cannot be renewed. Such forests shall be properly restored and maintained.</li> </ul>

	<p>(3) The vegetation in the summit zone (Type 1 Protected Area and Type 2 Protected Area) must be protected and nurtured as valuable alpine vegetation or natural forests. Since this is the core part that is viewed from distance, promote the development of “forests that can be worthwhile as a world cultural heritage” by closely cooperating with Forestry Agency and relevant agencies and organizations.</p> <p>(4) Possible methods of public relations and promulgation include installation of guidance facilities and information boards. Sufficient consideration shall be paid in such cases to avoid degrading the value of Special Place of Scenic Beauty.</p>
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Table 5 Zoning of the Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan (Shizuoka Pref.)

Zone	Area
Type 1 Protected Area	The area from the summit to the altitude of about 2,400 m
Type 2 Protected Area	The area from the altitude of about 2,400 to about 1,900 m
Type 3 Protected Area	The south and west facing slopes from the altitude of about 1,900 m to about 1,600 m
Type 4 Protected Area	Fujinomiya Ascending Route from the altitude of about 1,650 m to about 1,000 m and Subashiri Ascending Route from the altitude of about 1,900 m to about 1,350 m
Type 5 Protected Area	The area which extends in the north side of Type 4 Protected Area along Subashiri Ascending Route





#### Legend

— Boundary of the Special Place of Scenic Beauty

#### Zone

- Type 1 Protected Area (higher than the 8<sup>th</sup> Station)
- Type 1 Protected Area (lower than the 8<sup>th</sup> Station)
- Type 2 Protected Area
- Type 3 Protected Area
- Type 4 Protected Area
- Type 5 Protected Area

- Nominated property (component part)
- Nominated property (constituent element)
- Buffer zone

#### Key plan

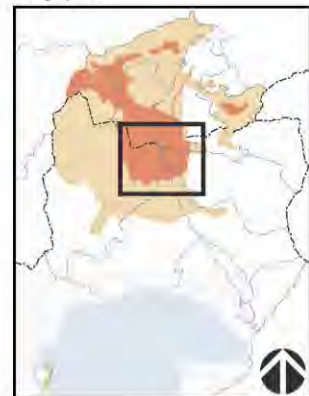


Figure 4 Zoning of the Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan (Shizuoka Pref.)

### 3. Historic Site, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan (Yamanashi Prefecture)

Component parts / constituent elements	Part of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Mountaintop worship sites, Yoshida Ascending Route, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine), Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine, and Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine		
Name of Cultural Property	Fujisan	Type of Cultural Property	Historic Site
1. Significance in Relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of “Fujisan”	The Historic Site, Fujisan, contains all tangible and intangible evidence of Fujisan worship that has been passed on by different sects over different periods. Such evidence includes the relic for worshipping the summit which means areas above the 8 <sup>th</sup> station, ascending routes, caves which used to be places of pilgrimage, and the cluster of shrine compounds of Sengen-jinja Shrines located at the foot of the mountain. They are essential elements that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, “Fujisan”, as an “object of worship”.		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	<p>2011:The mountain area from the eighth station to the summit, excluding the Yoshida Ascending Route, the mountain area of the Yoshida Ascending Route below the eight station, the compound of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen Taisha Shrine, the compound of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine, and the compound of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine were added to the Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.</p> <p>2012:The area above the eighth station of the Yoshida Ascending Route was added to the Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. (on 18 November in 2011, the Subdivision on Cultural Properties of the Council for Cultural Affairs reported in favor of the additional designation as a Historic Site to Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on that, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around February in 2012).</p>		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management	<p>(1) The designated areas<sup>1</sup> are sporadically located in wide range areas from the areas adjacent to urban areas and the forests at the foot of the mountain to the summit. Therefore, specific preservation and management methods and standards for altering current conditions shall be provided to individual areas<sup>2</sup> based on locations and characteristics of the designated areas.</p> <p>(2) Areas designated as Historic Sites include many mountain huts and forest management zones, and local residents are carrying out their works and daily lives. Therefore, sufficient considerations shall be provided when preserving and maintaining Historic Sites while respecting the wishes and wills of the residents.</p> <p>(3) More than 200,000 people visit Fujisan in a short summer period to hike up the mountain. Therefore, maximum safety measures shall be provided to these visitors.</p> <p>(4) Areas designated as Historic Sites overlap with areas designated as Special Place of Scenic Beauty, and they are closely interrelated. Therefore, surrounding areas shall be taken into consideration in order to implement proper preservation and maintenance, and proper ways of preservation shall also be presented as a whole.</p> <p>(5) Concepts of proper maintenance and utilization shall be presented in order to benefit from various values of Fujisan as a cultural heritage.</p> <p>(6) Necessary organizations and concepts and ways to operate systems shall be presented to promote preservation and maintenance of Historic Sites.</p>		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>3</sup>	<p>(1) Relics of summit worship</p> <p>1) Natural elements</p> <p>i) Geological features and landforms</p> <p>a) the crater</p> <p>2) Historical elements</p> <p>i) Worship-related geological features</p> <p>a) <b>Hachiyo</b></p>		

<sup>1</sup> Designated areas: Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (Misaka pass) is not included in the area of the nominated property, Fujisan. See Figure 5-1 in p.31 of this document. Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (Misaka pass), which is not included in the component area, is not mentioned in this document.

<sup>2</sup> Area: Categorized into Type 1 Protected Area and Type 2 Protected Area. See Table 6 in p.28 and Figure 5-1~5-4 in pp.31-34 for zoning of these areas.

<sup>3</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Yamanashi Prefecture). Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in pp.62-63 of the main document of the “F.C.P.M.P.”) are shown in bold letters.

- b) great inner sanctum
- c) small inner sanctum
- d) **Higashiyasunokawara**
- e) Nishiyasunokawara
- f) tiger rock (lion rock)
- g) broken rock
- h) thunder rock
- i) Konoshirogaike Pond
- ii) Buildings and structures
  - a) **Okumiya of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine**
  - b) **Kusushi-jinja Shrine**
  - c) torii gates
  - d) **Kimmeisui (golden clear water)**
  - e) **Gimmeisui (silvery clear water)**
  - f) copper horse stable
  - g) stone Buddhas and stone statues
  - h) stone monuments
- iii) Archaeological remains
  - a) Sites containing Buried Cultural Properties
- iv) Roads
  - a) **Ohachimeguri route**
- (2) Yoshida Ascending Route<sup>1</sup>
  - 1) Natural elements
    - i) Geological features and landforms
      - a) Kofuji Kazan (Old Fuji Volcano)
      - b) Shinfuji volcano (Young Fuji Volcano)
      - c) Eboshiiwa rock
    - ii) Vegetation
  - 2) Historical elements
    - i) **Ascending routes**
      - a) existing ascending routes
      - b) old ascending routes
    - ii) Worship bases
      - a) Nakanochaya
      - b) Oishichaya
      - c) **Umagaeshi**
      - d) **Suzuhara Dainichido (Suzuharasha Shrine)**
      - e) **Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine at the second station**
      - f) Kongozue office
      - g) Third station
      - h) Gozaishi Sengen at the 4.5<sup>th</sup> station point
      - i) Fifth station
      - j) **Kyogatake**
      - k) Sunaburi
      - l) Komagatake
      - m) **Eboshiiwa Rock**
      - n) Daigyogo
    - iii) Buildings
      - i) closed mountain huts
    - iv) Structures (stone monuments)
  - 3) Social elements
    - i) Buildings and structures
      - a) **mountain huts and rest facilities**
      - b) slopes on the shoulders of the ascending routes
- (3) Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (second station)<sup>2</sup>
  - 1) Natural elements
    - i) Geological features and landforms

<sup>1</sup> Yoshida Ascending Route: See Figure 2 in p.11 of this document for the location of Constituent Element 1-5, Yoshida Ascending Route of the nominated property, Fujisan.

<sup>2</sup> Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (second station): See Figure 6 in p.35 of this document for the location of Component Part 8, Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine, of the nominated property, Fujisan.



- a) Kofuji Kazan (Old Fuji Volcano)
    - b) springs
    - c) shallow depressions
  - ii) Plants
    - a) shrine forest
- 2) Historical elements
  - i) Buildings etc.
    - a) Prayer-giving hall
    - b) **Gyojado site**
    - c) Teizennin site
    - d) base stones of buildings
  - ii) Structures
    - a) Toriikutsuishi
    - b) stone monuments related to Fuji-ko
    - c) water stations
  - iii) Roads
    - a) existing ascending routes
    - b) old roads
- (4) Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (Satomiya)
  - 1) Natural elements
    - i) Geological features and landforms
      - a) Higashi Tsurugi lava flow
    - ii) Plants
      - a) **shrine forest**
  - 2) Historical elements
    - i) Buildings etc.
      - a) **main shrine**, prayer-giving hall, rain sheds, “**Zuishimmon**” (middle gate), and offering hall
      - b) relocated main shrine at the 2<sup>nd</sup> station
      - c) shrine administration office
    - ii) Structures
      - a) memorial monument for Yabusame mounted archery ceremony
- (5) Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine<sup>1</sup>
  - 1) Natural elements
    - i) Geological features and landforms (Kenmarubi lava, Hinokimarubi lava)
    - ii) Plants
      - a) **Taro sugi (cedar), Meoto hinoki (cypress), and Jiro sugi (cedar)**
      - b) **cedar trees along the approach**
      - c) **shrine forest**
  - 2) Historical elements
    - i) Buildings etc.
      - a) **main shrine, offering hall, prayer-giving hall**, and “Mizugaki” fence of main shrine
      - b) **Kaguraden, main hall of the east shrine, main hall of the west shrine, “Zuishimmon” (middle gate), water pavilion, Suwa-jinja Shrine main hall, Suwa-jinja shrine prayer-giving hall**
      - c) Ebisusha, Hachimansha, Jimmu Tenno Sha, Komitake worshipping place, Soreisha, Hinomikosha, Chirifusha, Washichusha, Hiedasha, Nichiryusha, Atagosha, Amatsu-jinja Shrine, Kunitsu-jinja Shrine, Temmansha, Shimmesha, Sandensha, Fujinsha, Koyasusha, Inarisha, and Aososha
      - d) **base stones of the former Niomon gate**
      - e) shrine administration office
    - ii) Structures etc.
      - a) **approach**
      - b) **large torii gate**
      - c) mountain-ascent gate
      - d) stone pavement of the approach
      - e) stone lanterns

<sup>1</sup> Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine: See Figure 26 in p.39 of the main document of F.C.P.M.P. and Figure 3 in p.12 of this document for the location of Constituent Element 1-6, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>f) stone-made objects</li> <li>g) base stones of Suwa-jinja Shrine</li> <li>h) water basin of the pavilion</li> <li>i) stone monuments</li> <li>j) Mikuraishi</li> <li>k) Otsukayama</li> <li>l) Ritsugyoishi (standing ascetism stone)</li> <li>m) Takaamahara</li> </ul> <p>3) Social elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Buildings and structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) automobile exorcising gate</li> <li>b) visitors' registration book</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(6) Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (main shrine and Yamamiya)<sup>1</sup></p> <p>1) Natural elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Plants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>seven cedars</b></li> <li>b) <b>shrine forest</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>2) Historical elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>main shrine</b>, Norito hall, <b>offering hall</b>, <b>“Zuishimmon” (middle gate)</b>, and Oumakamiya)</li> <li>b) Izumosha, Suwa-jinja Shrine, Yamagamisha, Goushisha, and Yamamiyasha</li> <li>c) shrine administration office</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Bireishi</li> <li>b) <b>large torii gate</b></li> <li>c) Sumo ring</li> <li>d) Lanterns</li> <li>e) stone guardian lion-dogs</li> <li>f) Dososhin</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)	<p>(1) Type 1 Protected Area</p> <p>1) Natural elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Geological features and landforms shall be preserved in their natural conditions as a basic rule. Vegetations shall also be preserved in their natural conditions. Therefore, strict restrictions shall be provided to installation of buildings and structures<sup>2</sup>, alterations of terrains such as earth cutting and building embankments that may affect landscapes and vegetation unless they are conducted for academic researches or for public interests.</li> <li>ii) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting soil and rocks and other such activities unless they are conducted for academic researches or for public interests and do not affect the vegetation and the surrounding environment.</li> <li>iii) Make efforts to preserve the current conditions of natural features such as sacred tree to which religious meaning is given, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged. Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting plants unless they are conducted for academic researches or for public interests and do not affect the vegetation and the surrounding environment.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine: See Figure 35 in p.48 of the main document of F.C.P.M.P. and Figure 8 in p.37 of this document for the location of Component Part 7, Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

<sup>2</sup> Structures: For the purpose of this specific plan, “structures” represent the following 9 types of structure other than buildings that are artificially constructed on or under the ground.

(i) Structures accompanying small buildings (e.g. fence)

(ii) Structures installed near roads or for roads (e.g. road sign, traffic light, street lamp, guard rail, guard pipe, safety fence, and curb block)

(iii) Guidance signs (e.g. first-aid sign, emergency sign, direction sign, interpretation sign for Cultural Properties etc., and explanation monument for Cultural Properties etc.)

(iv) Outdoor advertisements (e.g. signboard, standing signboard, advertisement tower, and advertisement banner)

(v) Measurement equipment (e.g. soil thermometer, rain gauge, and visitor counting sensor)

(vi) Safety structures (e.g. animal fence, rockfall barrier, and protective wall)

(vii) Structures for sediment and soil control (e.g. sand-trap dam, valley-bed work, training dike, and dam)

(viii) Monument, cenotaph, etc.

(ix) Other structures (e.g. temporary structures such as tent, scaffolding, and bench)

- iv) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting plants within compounds of shrines and shrine forests unless they are conducted as maintenance of landscapes, safety measures, for academic researches, or for public interests and when purposes of such activities cannot be fulfilled outside applicable areas.
- v) Make aware that animals should not be caught or collected without proper reasons within designated areas. Strict restrictions shall be provided to the installation of traps for catching and collecting animals unless they are conducted for academic researches or public interests and the amount and method of catches do not affect the surrounding environment.
- vi) Strict restrictions shall be provided to planting trees unless such activities are conducted as maintenance of landscapes, safety measures, for academic researches, or for public interests.
- vii) Restrictions shall be provided to cutting trees and bamboo unless they are conducted as safety measures or for preserving landscapes or for academic researches or for other public interests, or as a part of forest management. Cutting trees for collecting cypress barks, repairing buildings, and rebuilding buildings such as torii gates as well as cutting trees to prevent accidents shall be conducted while paying attention to preserve landscapes. Strict restrictions shall be applied to cutting and collecting trees and bamboo besides the following cases.

## 2) Historical elements

- i) Yoshida Ascending Route shall be maintained and managed under the basic rule of preserving the current conditions including shapes and landscapes. Strict restrictions shall be applied to altering terrains and land configurations and installation of structures on and along this route unless they are conducted for public interests such as academic researches, prevention of dangers to hikers, or safety measures. Surrounding landscapes shall be protected even when installing structures that are needed to serve public interests. Constructions involving excavation shall be permitted when drilling investigations are conducted and underground remains are protected.
- ii) Strict restrictions shall be applied to altering terrains and land configurations and installation of structures on and along old ascending routes unless they are conducted for public interests such as academic researches, prevention of dangers to hikers, or safety measures. Old ascending routes in designated areas are not used as functioning ascending routes today. Thus, the surfaces of such routes are covered with grasses and humus, and scouring water has stopped. Ordinary hikers are only allowed to observe such routes. When walking into old ascending routes for academic researches or other purposes, activities shall be limited to a level that would not remove grasses and humus and start scouring.
- iii) Current ascending routes shall be preserved and maintained based on the outcomes of excavation investigations so that landscapes drawn in old diagrams can be restored in the future. Many hikers use ascending routes, and maintenance and repairing are essential operations. Yet, excavation of the ground shall be limited to already excavated ranges, and such activities shall be permitted when drilling investigation is conducted beforehand and remains and historic landscapes are protected. Road surfaces and widths shall be preserved in the current conditions, and landscapes shall also be preserved in the current conditions. Slopes at the shoulders of ascending routes are outside the designated areas. Yet, scouring in these parts results in degrading ascending routes and surrounding landscapes. Thus, sufficient maintenance and repairing are also needed for these sections.
- iv) Geological features to which religious meaning is given shall be preserved in current conditions with focus on their shapes.
- v) Compounds of shrines shall be preserved in current conditions to protect their historic landscapes. They shall also be preserved and maintained with consideration that local residents and many followers visit these sites. Worship-related facilities such as shrines and torii gates shall be preserved and maintained to retain the current conditions unless they are altered for academic researches or public interests or when offerings are provided in accordance



	<p>with ancient traditions. However, excavations within compounds of a shrine shall be permitted when drilling investigations are conducted beforehand and underground remains are protected even when such operations are conducted for public interests. Historic buildings such as important cultural properties (Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, main shrines, main shrines of Togu, main shrine of Saigu, and the main shrine of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine) shall be properly preserved and managed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vi) Trees within compounds of shrines shall be protected and preserved to retain the current landscapes.</li> <li>vii) Mountain huts and resting facilities are important part of the cultural value of Fujisan. Thus, minimum expansions, renovations, and reconstructions are allowed such as necessary renovations and reconstructions, new constructions to restore damages caused by disasters, construction of lavatories and other facilities to reduce environmental load, installation of facilities to protect historical landscapes, installation of facilities to improve safety and convenience of hikers, and other operations conducted for public interests. As a general rule, the original sizes and appearances shall be reserved for other constructions and installations. Even when constructions and installations are conducted for public interests, they shall be conducted while paying maximum attention to the surrounding environment and landscapes.</li> </ul> <p>(2) Type 2 Protected Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Natural elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The same rules as Type 1 Protected Area shall be applied.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2) Historical elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Yoshida Ascending Route shall be maintained and managed under the basic rule of preserving the current conditions including shapes and landscapes. Strict restrictions shall be applied to altering terrains and land configurations and installation of structures on and along this route unless they are conducted for public interests such as academic researches, prevention of dangers to hikers, or safety measures. Surrounding landscapes shall be protected even when installing structures that are needed to serve public interests. Constructions involving excavation shall be permitted when drilling investigations are conducted and underground remains are protected.</li> <li>ii) Compounds of shrines shall be preserved in current conditions to protect their historic landscapes. They shall also be preserved and maintained with consideration that local residents and many followers visit these sites. Excavations within compounds of a shrine shall be permitted when drilling investigations are conducted beforehand and underground remains are protected, since there is a high possibility that underground remains exist in compounds.</li> <li>iii) Trees within compounds of shrines shall be protected and preserved to retain the current landscapes.</li> <li>iv) Geological features to which religious meaning is given shall be preserved in current conditions.</li> <li>v) Mountain huts and resting facilities shall be renovated while protecting the landscapes. New construction of mountain huts and resting facilities shall be carefully planned to protect the landscapes of ascending routes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3) Social elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Protective fences to secure the safety of the users of Yoshida Ascending Route shall be properly installed while paying maximum attention to protect the landscapes and the surrounding environment.</li> <li>ii) Structures such as information boards shall be maintained in the current sizes. Structures that are disturbing landscapes shall be removed or renovated to make them blend in with the landscapes.</li> <li>iii) Alteration of terrain conditions for safety and installation of structures to prevent dangers and ensure safety shall be conducted while paying sufficient attention to make them blend in with the landscapes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the	<p>See Table 7 for standards concerning cutting and collecting trees and installing structures in individual areas.</p> <p>See Table 8 for installation standards of structures along Yoshida Ascending Route, specifically between Nakanochaya and Magaeri.</p>

existing state etc.	See Table 9 for standards concerning collecting plants, soil, rocks, and other materials in individual areas.
7. Policy for promotion and utilization	<p>(1) Continuous efforts shall be made to fulfill purposes of preservation and management while cooperating with Yamanashi Prefecture, relevant municipalities, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, and Forestry Agency. In such cases, maintenance of ascending routes and installation of no-entry fences to protect the natural environment shall be implemented based on plans to protect the symbolic mountain of Japan that is visited by many hikers and tourists.</p> <p>(2) Since not many people visit the section of Yoshida Ascending Route below the sixth station and Funatsuguchi Ascending Route, explore ways to promote the uses and consider conducting investigations of the ascending routes and other features back in the Edo era to make aware of the historical value of the route.</p> <p>(3) Implement PR activities and campaigns targeting hikers, tourists, and other people to contribute to the preservation of values of Fujisan as a Cultural Property and environmental conservation in the surrounding areas as well. Possible methods of PR and campaigns include installation of guideboards on valuable nature of Fujisan, ascending routes, origins of the religious terrains and relationship with nearby small shrines, and shrines and temples, as well as production of pamphlets and websites to introduce Historical elements that remain in mountain huts. Also introduce the relationship between Fujisan and culture and arts as joint projects with museums. At the same time, offering various lectures and promoting academic researches on Fujisan are also needed.</p>

Table 6 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)

	Type 1 Protected Area	Type 2 Protected Area
Relics of summit worship	All areas above the eights station	—
Yoshida Ascending Route	<p>Old ascending route: From Umagaeshi Fujisan Misogidokoro to Suzuharasha Shrine, Suzuhara-kami</p> <p>Current ascending routes: Sections at which old route surfaces remain in good conditions</p> <p>Worship bases : Historic mountain huts and religious facilities such as Suzuharasha Shrine</p>	Ascending routes from Nakanochaya to the eights station (not including areas categorized into Type 1 Area)
Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (the second station)	Shrine compound	—
Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (Satomiya)	Shrine compound	—
Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine,	Shrine compound	Prefectural roads, city roads, and ditches
Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (main shrine and Yamamiya)	Shrine compound	Road to the main shrine, forest road below Yamamiya
Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (Misaka pass)	Misaka pass	—

Table 7 Criteria for the permission of alterations to the existing state etc. (cutting and collecting trees and bamboo, planting trees, installation of structures) in the Historic Site, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)

Area	Cutting and collecting trees and bamboo	Installation of structures
Type 1 Protected Area	<p>Not permitted The restriction shall not be applied in the following cases.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Ones recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests</li> <li>(2) Ones recognized as necessary for maintaining daily lives of local residents</li> <li>(3) Ones conducted as forest management including pest control, fire prevention, and maintenance of landscapes</li> <li>(4) Minimum activities needed to maintain or restore historical and cultural landscapes of Fujisan</li> </ol> <p>However, planting trees in the section of Yoshida Ascending Route from Nakanochaya to Suzuharasha Shrine, Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (the compounds and Yamamiya), and Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (Satomiya) is allowed only when it does not greatly affect the vegetation, landscapes, and the surrounding environment. Excavations shall be permitted when drilling investigations are conducted beforehand and remains and historical landscapes are protected.</p>	<p>Not permitted The restriction shall not be applied in the following cases.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) For renovation or rebuilding of currently standing buildings or structures or new construction as a restoration from disasters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Constructions or renovations of mountain huts shall not exceed the original sizes determined in the “present state investigation of mountain huts” conducted in 2005, and the appearances shall also be the same as original conditions. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) “Size” means construction space and height.</li> <li>(ii) “Appearance” means shapes and colors.</li> </ol> </li> </ul> </li> <li>(2) New constructions, renovations, and expansions that are recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests and their purposes cannot be fulfilled outside applicable areas.</li> <li>(3) Ones recognized as necessary for maintaining the daily lives of local residents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Appearances shall be arranged as follows upon new constructions or expansions. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The roof shall be gable or in similar shapes, and the color shall be dark brown as a general rule.</li> <li>(ii) The wall color shall be shades of brown.</li> </ol> </li> <li>➤ The section of Yoshida Ascending Route from Nakanochaya to Umagaeshi in Type 1 Protected Area</li> <li>(i) When reconstructing buildings to reopen resting facilities in the section of Yoshida Ascending Route from Nakanochaya to Umagaeshi, setback distance and other specifications shall be determined based on comprehensive analyses of conveniences for hikers and the history of visitors in the past. Excavations shall be permitted when drilling investigations are conducted beforehand and remains and historical landscapes are protected.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p>➤Type 2 Protected Area</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Currently available infrastructures such as roads and water ways are necessary for securing safety and conveniences of local residents, and renovations, rebuilding, or new constructions as disaster restoration are permitted. In such cases, however, the infrastructures shall be constructed based on the original sizes and appearances and properly maintained and managed while protecting the landscapes.</li> <li>(ii) Areas near the starting point of Yoshida Ascending Route overlap with urban areas</li> </ol>



Type 2 Protected Area	<p>Cutting and collecting trees and bamboo are not permitted.</p> <p>The restriction shall not be applied in the following cases.</p> <p>(1) Ones recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests</p> <p>(2) Ones recognized as necessary for maintaining daily lives of local residents</p> <p>(3) Ones conducted as forest management including pest control, fire prevention, and maintenance of landscapes</p> <p>(4) Minimum activities needed to maintain or restore historical and cultural landscapes of Fujisan</p>	<p>and villages where local residents are carrying out their livelihoods and industries. Thus, constructions shall be well coordinated with the practices of local residents. The landscapes shall be preserved and carefully maintained and managed. Drilling investigation or other necessary investigations shall be required when constructions involve excavations.</p>
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Table 8 Standards for installation of structures in Yoshida Ascending Route (from Nakanochaya to Umagaeshi) in the Historic Site, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)

Zone	Installation standard
Yoshida Ascending Route (From Nakanochaya to Umagaeshi)	<p>Height of a building/structure *10 m or less</p> <p>Setback distance from the wall of a building/structure: 10 m or more from the shoulder of Yoshida Ascending Route</p>
<p>These standards shall not necessarily be applied to renovations or rebuildings of currently available buildings, or new constructions conducted as restoration when buildings were lost or damaged in disasters (limited to cases in which the size of an applicable building does not exceed the size of the original building, or cases in which expansion is conducted at minimum scale as a last resort to maintain functions of original buildings), new constructions needed to maintain livelihood or industries of local residents, new constructions, renovations or expansions of buildings needed for academic researches and public interests, and ones that are recognized that the purpose of the buildings or structures cannot be fulfilled outside the areas involved in this application.</p> <p>The “scale” in this case is separately examined for facilities needed for disaster prevention and public health.</p>	

Table 9 Standards for permitting alteration of current condition in other cases in the Historic Site, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)

Type of action	Other
1 Collecting plants	<p>Ones involved with preservation of landscapes, ones conducted as safety measures, for researches and studies, or for public interests that do not affect vegetation and the surrounding environment</p> <p>However, collecting plants, catching and collecting animals, collecting soil and rocks, and other such activities in the section of Yoshida Ascending Route from Nakanochaya to Suzuharasha Shrine, Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (the compounds and Yamamiya), and Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (Satomiya) are allowed only when they do not greatly affect the vegetation, landscapes, and the surrounding environment and also when the purposes of these activities cannot be fulfilled outside the applicable areas. Drilling investigation or other necessary investigations shall be required when planting trees involve excavation of lands.</p>
2 Collecting soil and rocks	
3 Other	

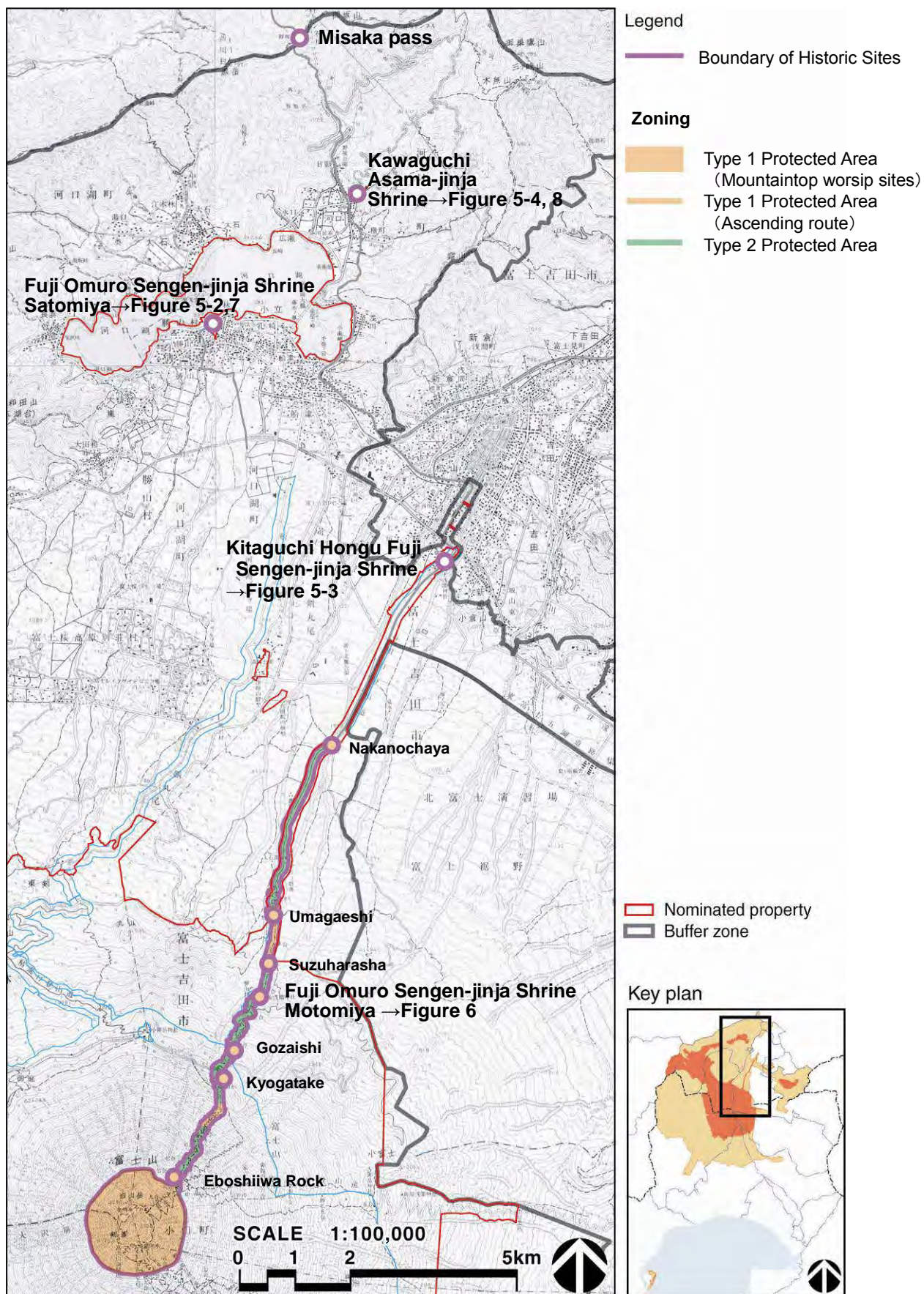
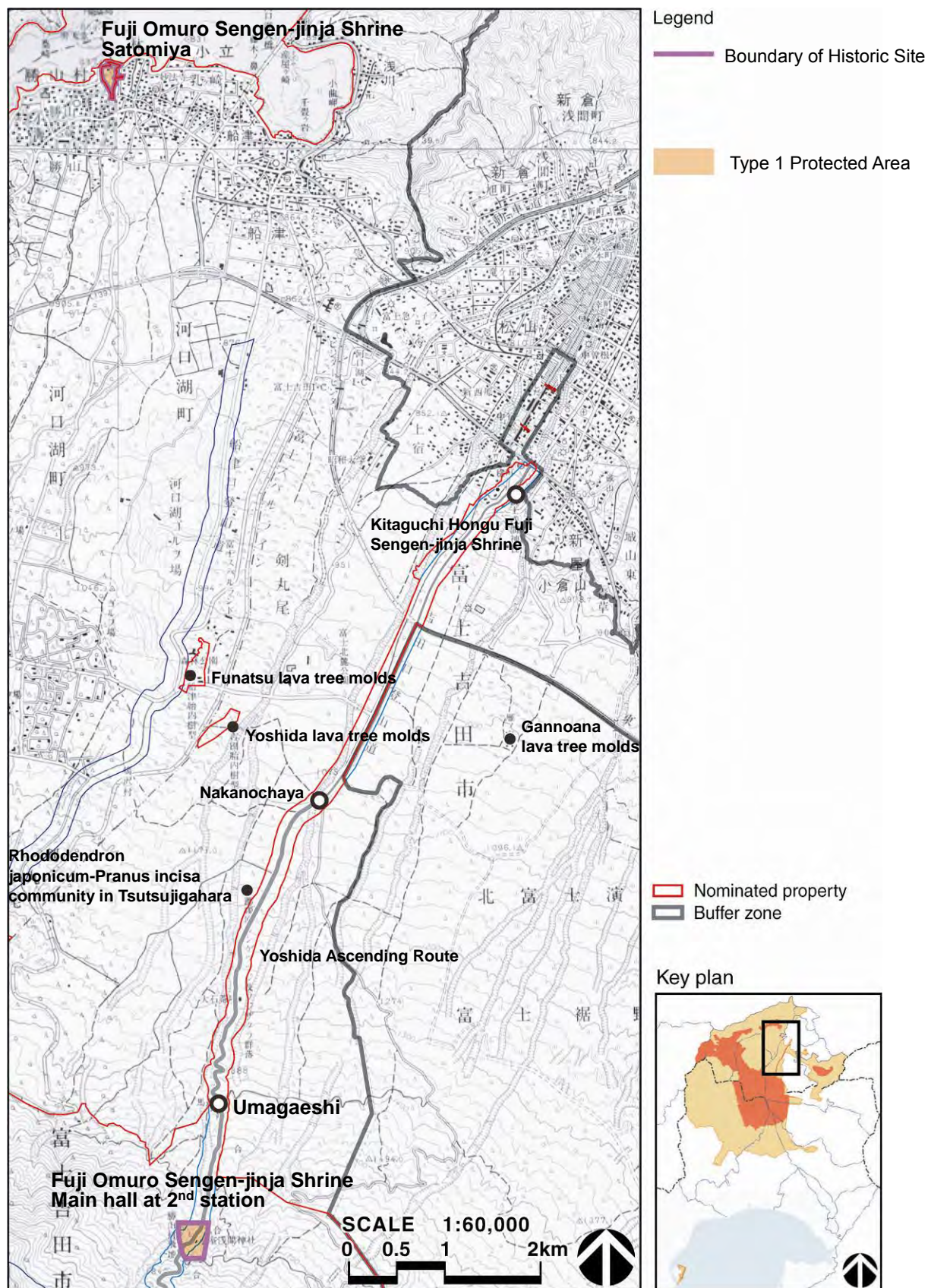


Figure 5-1 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)  
Mountaintop worship sites and Yoshida Ascending Route







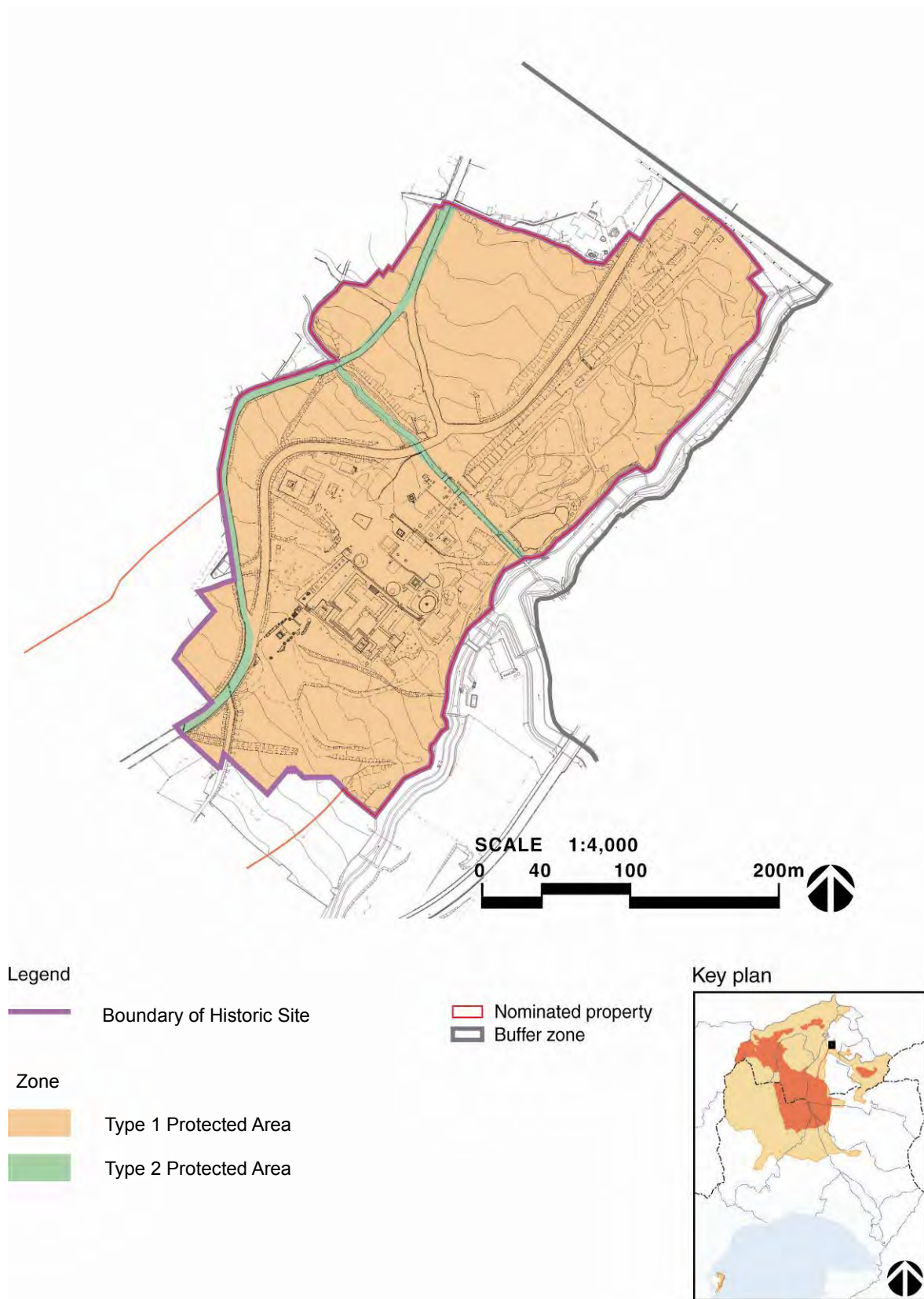
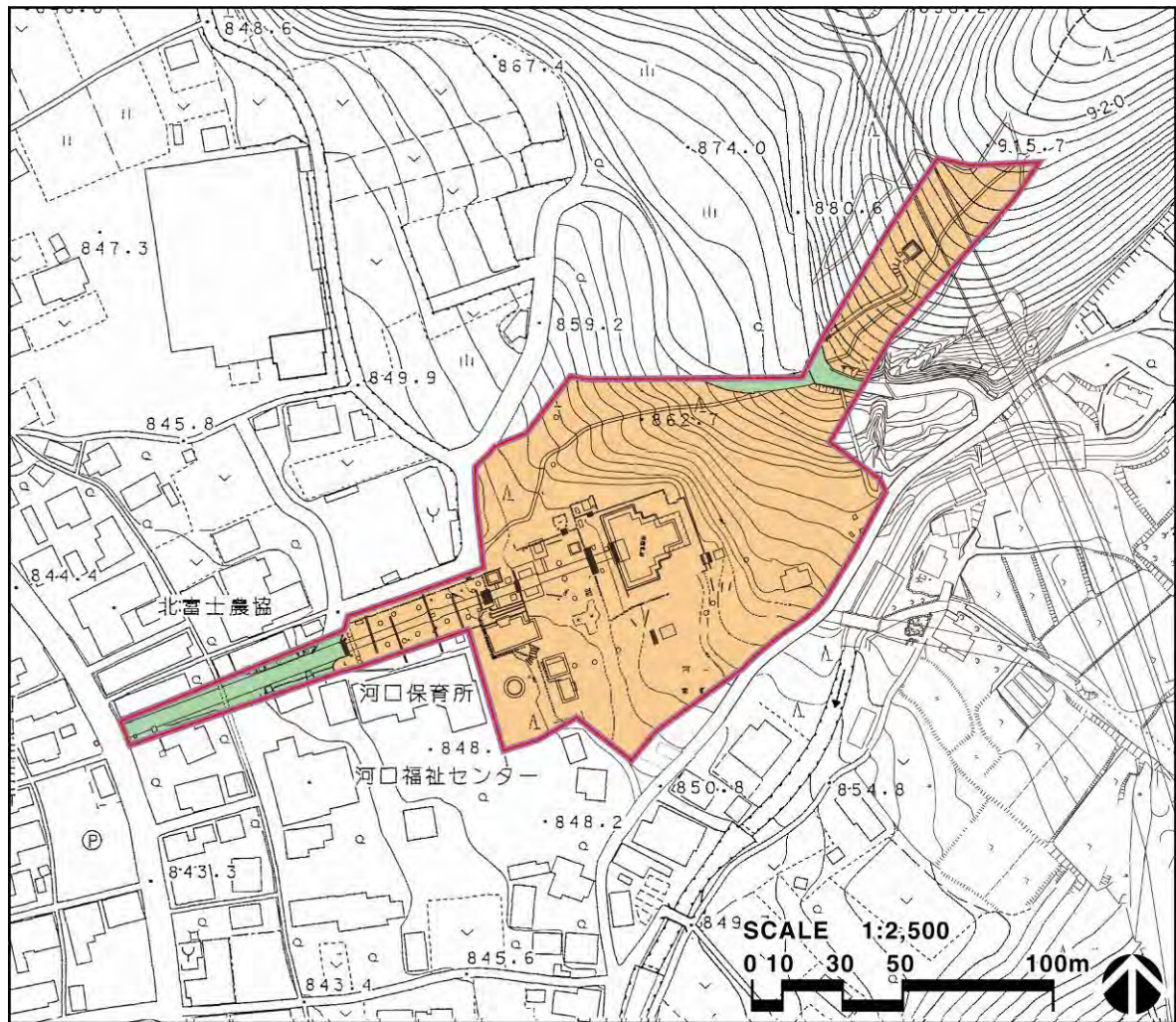


Figure 5-3 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)  
Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine



#### Legend

— Boundary of Historic Sites

□ Nominated property

#### Zoning of Protected Area

■ Type 1 Protected Area

■ Type 2 Protected Area

#### Key plan

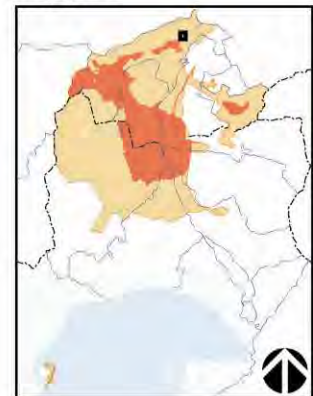


Figure 5-4 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)  
Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine



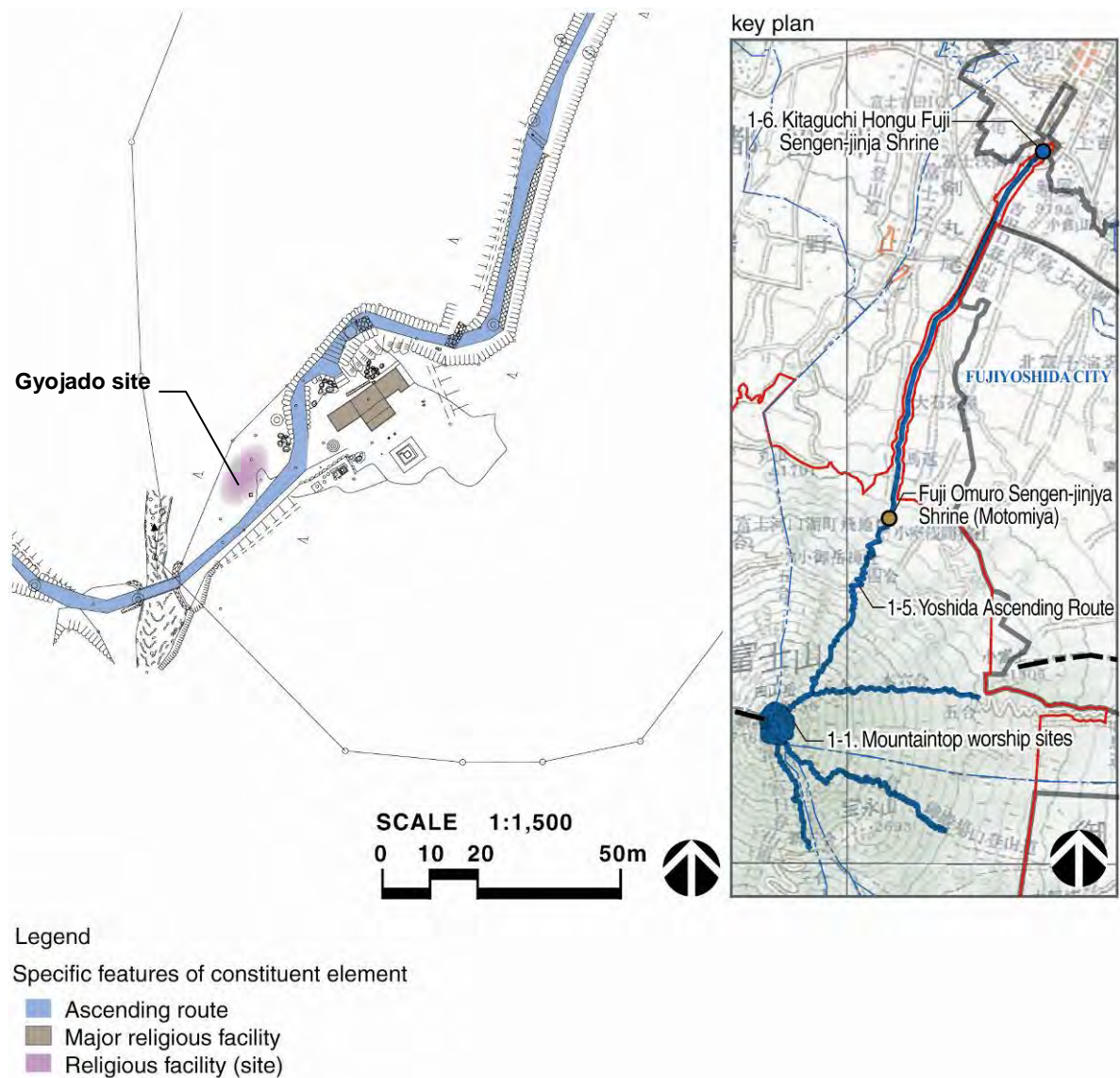


Figure 6 Plan of Motomiya of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine



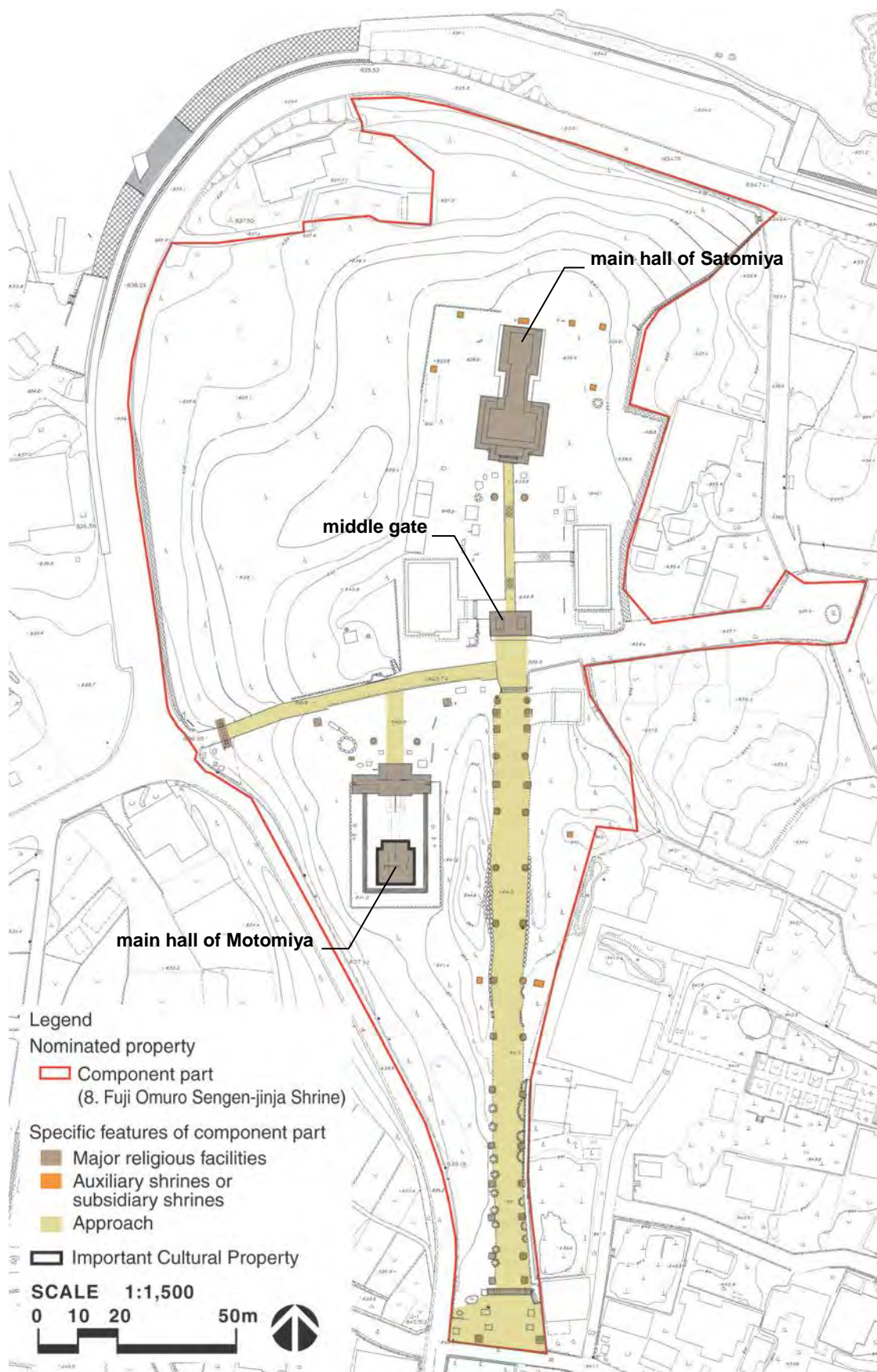


Figure 7 Plan of Satomiya of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine



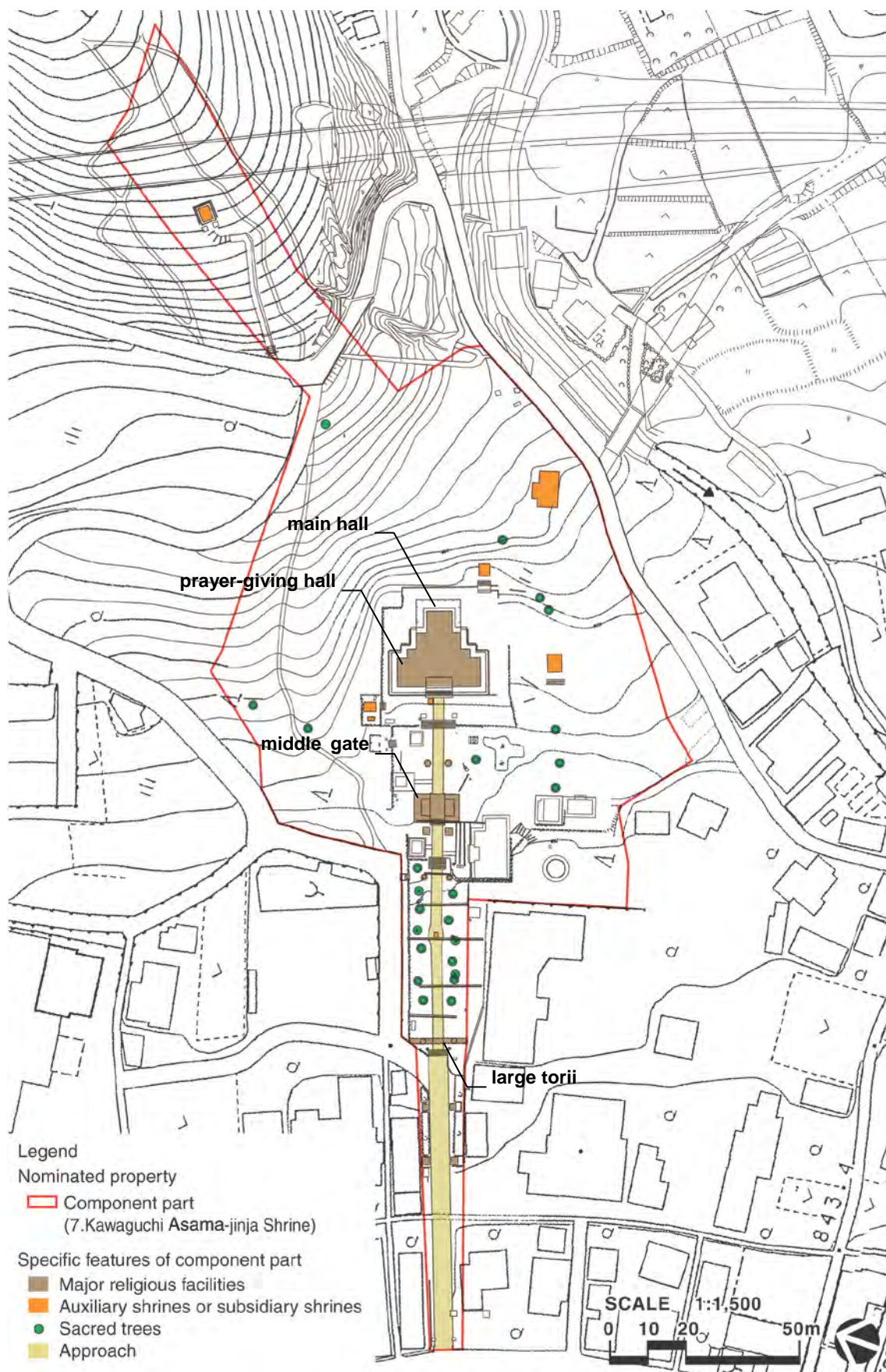


Figure 8 Plan of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine

#### 4. Historic Site, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan (Shizuoka Prefecture)

Component parts/ constituent elements	Part of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Mountaintop worship sites, Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route), Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route), Subashiri Ascending Route, Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine, Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine, Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine, Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine), and Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki)		
Name of Cultural Property	Fujisan	Type of Cultural Property	Historic Site
1. Meaning of the “Fujisan” in terms of Outstanding Universal Value	The Historic Site, Fujisan contains all tangible and intangible evidence of Fujisan worship that has been passed on through many denominations over many generations. Such evidence includes the relic for worshipping the summit which means areas above the 8 <sup>th</sup> station, ascending routes, wind caves which used to be places of pilgrimage, and the cluster of shrine compounds of Sengen-jinja Shrines located at the foot of the mountain. These are essential elements that represent Outstanding Universal Values of the nominated property, “Fujisan”, as an “object of worship”.		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	<p>2011: Mountain area from eighth station excluding Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route, Suyama Ascending Route and Subashiri Ascending Route was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.</p> <p>2012: The whole area of Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route, Suyama Ascending Route and Subashiri Ascending Route and the compounds of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine were additionally designated as Historic Sites under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November in 2011, the Subdivision on Cultural Properties of the Council for Cultural Affairs reported in favor of the additional designation as a Historic Site to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on that, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around February in 2012).</p> <p>2012: Part of the compounds of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine was additionally designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around September in 2012).</p>		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management	<p>(1) The designated areas are sporadically located in wide range areas from the areas adjacent to urban areas and the forests at the foot of the mountain to the summit. Therefore, specific preservation and management methods and standards for altering current conditions shall be provided to individual areas<sup>1</sup> based on locations and characteristics of the designated areas.</p> <p>(2) Areas designated as Historic Sites are closely related with areas designated as Special Place of Scenic Beauty. Therefore, surrounding areas shall also be taken into consideration in order to implement proper preservation and management for both sites, and proper ways of preservation shall also be presented as a whole.</p> <p>(3) Areas designated as Historic Sites include many mountain huts and forest management zones, and local residents are carrying out their works and daily lives in these areas. Therefore, preservation and maintenance of Historic Sites shall be conducted while respecting the wills of local residents and based on their understanding and support for preservation of Historic Sites.</p> <p>(4) Fujisan is the most loved mountain in Japan, and more than 200,000 people visit this mountain in a short summer period to hike up the mountain. Therefore, maximum safety measures shall be provided to these visitors.</p> <p>(5) Concepts of proper maintenance and utilization shall be presented in order to benefit from various values of Fujisan as a cultural heritage.</p> <p>(6) Necessary organizations and concepts and ways to operate systems shall be presented to promote preservation and management of Historic Sites.</p>		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>2</sup>	<p>(1) Relics of summit worship</p> <p>1) Natural elements</p> <p>i) Geological features and landforms</p> <p>a) crater</p>		

<sup>1</sup> Area: Categorized into Type 1 Protected Area and Type 2 Protected Area. See Table 10 in p.51 and Figure 9-1~9-7 in pp.52-57 of this document for zoning.

<sup>2</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Shizuoka Prefecture). Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in pp.62-63 of the main document of the “F.C.P.M.P.”) are shown in bold letters.



	<p>2) Historical elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Worship-related geological features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>Hachiyo</b></li> <li>b) great inner sanctum</li> <li>c) small inner sanctum</li> <li>d) <b>Higashiyasunokahwara</b></li> <li>e) Nishiyasunokawara</li> <li>f) tiger rock (lion rock)</li> <li>g) broken rock</li> <li>h) thunder rock</li> <li>i) Konoshirogaike Pond</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Buildings and structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>Okumiya of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine</b></li> <li>b) Sngen Taisha Tohoku Okumiya (<b>Kusushi-jinja Shrine</b>)</li> <li>c) torii gates</li> <li>d) <b>Kimmeisui (golden clear water)</b></li> <li>e) <b>Gimmeisui (silvery clear water)</b></li> <li>f) copper horse stable</li> <li>g) stone Buddhas and stone statues</li> <li>h) stone monuments</li> </ul> </li> <li>iii) Archaeological sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) sites containing Buried Cultural Properties</li> </ul> </li> <li>iv) Roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>Ohachimeguri route</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(2)Omiya-Murayama Ascending Pilgrimage Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)<sup>1</sup></p> <p>1) Historical elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Archaeological sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) sites containing Buried Cultural Properties</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>ascending route</b> (Prefectural Road 180, Fujinomiya-Fuji Koen Line)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(3)Suyama Ascending Pilgrimage Route<sup>2</sup></p> <p>1) Natural elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Geological features and landforms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>Suyama “Otainai” (sacred womb)</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>2) Historical elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>ascending routes</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Archaeological sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) sites containing Buried Cultural Properties)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(4)Subashiri Ascending Pilgrimage Route<sup>3</sup></p> <p>1) Historical elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>ascending routes</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Buildings and structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>Komitake-jinja Shrine</b></li> <li>b) <b>Mukaekusushi-jinja Shrine</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>iii) Archaeological sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) sites containing Buried Cultural Properties</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(5)Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine<sup>4</sup></p> <p>1) Natural elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Geological features and landforms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) lava flows</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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<sup>1</sup> Omiya-Murayama Ascending Pilgrimage Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route): It is identical to Constituent Element 1-2, Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route), of the nominated property, Fujisan. See Figure 10 in p.51 of this document for the location of the element (Constituent Element 1-2).

<sup>2</sup> Suyama Ascending Pilgrimage Route: It is identical to Constituent Element 1-3, Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route), of the nominated property, Fujisan. See Figure 11 in p.67 of this document for its location.

<sup>3</sup> Subashiri Ascending Pilgrimage Route: It is identical to Constituent Element 1-4, Subashiri Ascending Route, of the nominated property, Fujisan. See Figure 12 in p.71 of this document for its location.

<sup>4</sup> Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine: Fujisan. See Figure 13 in p.75 of this document for the location of Component Part 2, Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) spring water (<b>Wakutamaike Pond</b>)</li> <li>ii) Vegetation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) trees designated as Natural Monuments</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Historical elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Buildings and structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>shrine buildings (main hall, prayer-giving hall, offering hall, middle gate, lattice work fence)</b></li> <li>b) water pavillion</li> <li><b>c) cloisters</b></li> <li>d) lanterns</li> <li>e) statues of attendants</li> <li>f) spear stand stone)</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Archaeological sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) sites containing Buried Cultural Properties)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	(6)Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine <sup>1</sup>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Natural elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Geological features and landforms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) lava flows</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>2) Historical elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Buildings and structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>spear-stand stone</b></li> <li>b) <b>stone steps (approach)</b></li> <li>c) <b>place to give prayer from afar</b></li> <li>d) stone mounds</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Archaeological sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) sites containing Buried Cultural Properties</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	(7)Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine <sup>2</sup>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Natural elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Geological features and landforms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) spring water</li> <li>b) Osawa-gawa River (Murayamasawa))</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Vegetation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Natural Monuments</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>2) Historical elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Buildings and structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>Sengen-jinja shrine buildings</b></li> <li>b) <b>Dainichido (Mahavairocana Hall)</b></li> <li>c) <b>ablution spot</b></li> <li>d) Goma (Skt: Homa) platform</li> <li>e) water pavillion (water basin)</li> <li>f) stone steps (approach)</li> <li>g) stone walls</li> <li>h) stone structures (worship-ascent recording monuments, Hokyointo pagodas, standing statue of the bodhisattva Avalokitesvara, and stone-made lantern)</li> <li>i) Hidegi</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Archaeological sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) sites containing Buried Cultural Properties)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	(8)Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki <sup>3</sup>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Natural elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Geological features and landforms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) lava flows</li> <li>b) <b>lava caves (Hitoana)</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>2) Historical elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Buildings and structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>a group of monuments and pagodas</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine: See Figure 31 in p.44 of the main document of F.C.P.M.P. and Figure 14 in p.61 of this document for the location of Component Part 3, Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

<sup>2</sup> Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine: See Figure 32 in p.45 of the main document of F.C.P.M.P. and Figure 15 in p.62 of this document for the location of Component Part 4, Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

<sup>3</sup> Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki: See Figure 43 in p.58 of the main document of F.C.P.M.P. and Figure 16 in p.63 of this document for the location of Component Part 23, Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Tamagaki fences</li> <li>ii) Archaeological sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) sites containing Buried Cultural Properties)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(9)Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine<sup>1</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Natural elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Vegetation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>shrine forest</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>2) Historical elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Buildings and structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>shrine buildings</b></li> <li>b) portable shrin hall</li> <li>c) lanterns</li> <li>d) approach</li> <li>e) stone monuments</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Buildings in shrine compounds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>Furumiya Shrine</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>iii) Archaeological sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) sites containing Buried Cultural Properties)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(10)Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine<sup>2</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Natural elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Vegetation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>shrine forest</b> (Sengen no Mori)</li> <li>b) trees designated as Natural Monuments)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>2) Historical elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Buildings and structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>shrine buildings</b></li> <li>b) <b>middle gates</b></li> <li>c) <b>large torri gate on the approach</b></li> <li>d) a group of stone monuments erected by Fuji-ko adherents</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Archaeological sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) sites containing Buried Cultural Properties</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)	<p>(1) Type 1 Protected Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The summit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Natural elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Strict restrictions shall be provided to activities that alter terrain shapes and soil conditions and activities that affect vegetation unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</li> <li>b) Make efforts to preserve the current conditions of terrains to which religious meaning is given, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged.</li> <li>c) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting soil and rocks unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</li> <li>d) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting plants, cutting and collecting trees and bamboo, and planting trees unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</li> <li>e) Strict restrictions shall be provided to catching animals unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Historical elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Make efforts to preserve the current conditions of structures<sup>3</sup> of Fujisan worship</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine: See Figure 33 in p.46 of the main document of F.C.P.M.P. and Figure 17 in p.63 of this document for the location of Component Part 5, Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

<sup>2</sup> Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine: See Figure 34 in p.47 of the main document of F.C.P.M.P. and Figure 18 in p.64 of this document for the location of Component Part 6, Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

<sup>3</sup> Structures: For the purpose of this specific plan, “structures” represent the following 10 types of structure other than buildings that are artificially constructed on or under the ground.

- (i) Structures related to religious belief (e.g. stone-made monument and fence around the shrine)
- (ii) Structures accompanying small buildings (e.g. fence)
- (iii) Structures installed near roads or for roads (road safety structures such as gutter and road sign)



	<p>such as religious buildings, torii gates, and stone monuments, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged.</p> <p>b) Make efforts to preserve the current conditions of roads such as Sotohama-do and Uchihamado. Strict restrictions shall be provided to activities that alter terrain shapes and soil conditions and installation of structures unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</p> <p>c) When excavating ground upon the implementation of above operations, drilling investigations shall be conducted as needed to properly protect remains and relics.</p> <p>iii) Social elements</p> <p>a) Current conditions of the architectures and attached facilities of mountain huts shall be preserved in the current sizes. Facilities that are currently disturbing landscapes shall be removed or renovated upon renewal.</p> <p>b) Change of the land configuration and installation of buildings and structures for safety shall be conducted while paying sufficient attention to make them blend in with the landscapes.</p> <p>2) Ascending route</p> <p>i) Natural elements</p> <p>a) Strict restrictions shall be provided to activities that alter terrain shapes and soil conditions and activities that affect vegetation unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</p> <p>b) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting soil and rocks unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</p> <p>c) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting plants, cutting and collecting trees and bamboo, and planting trees unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</p> <p>d) Strict restrictions shall be provided to catching animals unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</p> <p>ii) Historical elements</p> <p>a) Current conditions of the ascending routes and descending routes shall be preserved, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged.</p> <p>b) Make efforts to preserve the current conditions of structures and remains of Fujisan worship such as religious buildings, torii gates, and stone monuments, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged.</p> <p>c) When excavating ground upon the implementation of above operations, drilling investigations shall be conducted to properly protect remains and relics.</p> <p>iii) Social elements</p> <p>a) Current conditions of the architectures and attached facilities of mountain huts shall be preserved in the current sizes. Facilities that are currently disturbing landscapes shall be removed or renovated upon renewal.</p> <p>3) Shrines</p> <p>i) Natural elements</p> <p>a) Strict restrictions shall be provided to activities that alter terrain shapes and soil conditions and activities that affect vegetation unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</p> <p>b) Make efforts to preserve the current conditions of terrains, spring water, sacred tree, and other natural features to which religious meaning is given, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged.</p> <p>c) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting soil and rocks unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches</p>
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- (iv) Guidance signs (e.g. first-aid sign, emergency sign, direction sign, and explanation sign for Cultural Properties)
- (v) Outdoor advertisements (e.g. signboard, standing signboard, and advertisement tower)
- (vi) Measurement equipment (e.g. rain gauge and visitor counting sensor)
- (vii) Safety structures (e.g. animal fence, rockfall barrier, and rockfall protective wall)
- (viii) Structures for sediment and soil control (e.g. sand-trap dam, valley-bed work, training dike, and dam)
- (ix) Monument, cenotaph, etc.
- (x) Other structures (convenience structures such as bench and temporary structures such as tent and scaffolding)

- and other public interests.
- d) Strict restrictions shall be provided to cutting and collecting trees and bamboo, collecting plants, and planting trees within compounds of shrines and shrine forests unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests, and the current landscapes shall be protected and preserved.
  - e) Strict restrictions shall be provided to catching animals unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.
- ii) Historical elements
- a) Make efforts to preserve the current conditions of buildings such as shrines, structures such as torii gates and stone monuments, roads to shrines, and remains, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged. Specifically, buildings designated as important cultural properties shall be properly maintained using appropriate architectural methods and traditional construction methods.
  - b) When excavating ground, drilling investigations shall be conducted within necessary areas to properly protect and organize remains and relics.
- iii) Social elements
- a) Make efforts to preserve the current conditions of buildings and structures. They shall be properly maintained and managed while making them blend in with the landscapes of Historic Sites.
- (2) Type 2 Protected Area
- 1) Ascending route
- i) Natural elements
- a) Strict restrictions shall be provided to activities that alter terrain shapes and soil conditions and activities that affect vegetation unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.
  - b) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting soil and rocks unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.
  - c) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting plants, cutting and collecting trees and bamboo, and planting trees unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.
  - d) Strict restrictions shall be provided to catching animals unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.
- ii) Historical elements
- a) Current conditions of the ascending routes shall be preserved, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged.
  - b) Make efforts to preserve the current conditions of structures of Fujisan worship such as religious buildings, torii gates, and stone monuments, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged.
  - c) When excavating ground upon the implementation of above operations, drilling investigations shall be conducted to properly protect remains and relics.
- iii) Social elements
- a) Current conditions of the architectures and attached facilities of mountain huts shall be preserved in the current sizes. Facilities that are currently disturbing landscapes shall be removed or renovated upon renewal.
- 2) Shrines
- i) Natural elements
- a) Strict restrictions shall be provided to activities that alter terrain shapes and soil conditions and activities that affect vegetation unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.
  - b) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting soil and rocks unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.
  - c) Trees, including ones not recognized as sanctified trees, in the compound are producing the solemn atmosphere of shrine; thus, they shall be protected and maintained to preserve the current landscape.

	<p>d) Cutting and collecting trees and bamboo and planting trees shall be restricted unless they are recognized as necessary as safety measures, for academic researches, as forest management, or for public interests. Cutting trees for collecting cypress barks, repairing buildings, and rebuilding structures such as torii gates shall be conducted while paying attention to preserve landscapes.</p> <p>e) Strict restrictions shall be provided to catching animals unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</p> <p>ii) Historical elements</p> <p>a) Artifacts such as torii gates and stone monuments shall be maintained in current conditions as a basic rule and carefully handled to protect landscapes while ensuring conveniences of visitors and users.</p> <p>b) When excavating ground, drilling investigations shall be conducted within necessary areas to properly protect and organize buried remains and relics.</p> <p>iii) Social elements</p> <p>a) Sizes, shapes, colors, materials, and other features of building and structures shall be properly maintained and managed while making them blend in with the landscapes of Historic Sites.</p>
6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.	<p>(1) Type 1 Protected Area</p> <p>1) The summit zone and areas of ascending routes</p> <p>i) New construction, expansion, renovation, and removal of buildings</p> <p>a) New constructions, expansions, and renovations of buildings are not allowed as a general rule. However, this rule is not applied to the following cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Renovations of currently standing buildings and restoration of buildings lost in disasters.</li> <li>➤ New constructions, expansions, and renovations that are recognized as necessary for academic researches, disaster prevention, or other public interests when they cannot fulfill their purposes outside this area.</li> </ul> <p>Minimum expansions and renovations required to ensure safety</p> <p>b) External designs shall follow the conditions below, and details shall be determined based on individual cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Roof: Roofs shall be sloped, and natural materials shall be used for roofs, or the color of the roof shall be dark brown.</li> <li>➤ Wall: Natural materials shall be used for roofs, or the color of the roof shall be dark brown, gray, or black.</li> </ul> <p>c) Renovation or reconstruction of aged buildings that make up of fundamental values of Fujisan and restoration and reconstruction of such buildings when they are lost or damaged in disasters shall be properly conducted based on academic investigations and researches with a basic premise of maintaining the current specifications.</p> <p>d) Renovation or reconstruction of aged buildings such as mountain huts, resting facilities, and lavatories that are necessary for public interests and restoration or reconstruction of such facilities when they are lost or damaged in disasters shall be conducted while maintaining the original sizes and appearances. Yet, minimum changes to improve conveniences of hikers based on current capacities and changes to the conditions of users shall be permitted.</p> <p>ii) Installation, renovation, and removal of structures</p> <p>a) Installation, renovation, and removal of structures shall be allowed when purposes of such activities cannot be fulfilled outside applicable areas. The surrounding landscapes shall be carefully protected in such cases.</p> <p>b) Structures that disturb landscapes shall be removed upon renewal, or shapes, colors, or sizes of such structures shall be renovated to preserve the surrounding landscapes. When excavation is involved such as burying structures underground, drilling investigation or other necessary investigations shall be conducted to protect remains and relics. Structures shall be divided into the following seven categories, and they shall be handled as specified below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Structures that make up of fundamental values <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When renovating aged structures or improving strength or other specifications to ensure safety, current sizes, shapes, colors, materials, and other specifications shall be maintained. Restoration of lost</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



structures or restoration of original conditions of structures that were altered in the past shall be properly conducted based on investigations and researches.

➤ Structures required for religious activities

- Installation of structures required for religious activities shall be kept minimum, and their sizes, shapes, colors, materials, and other specifications shall be carefully selected to make the structures blend in with the landscapes.
- Renovation of aged structures or improvement of strength or other specifications to ensure safety shall be carefully conducted to make the structures blend in with the surrounding landscapes.
- Current conditions of commending monuments and similar objects shall be preserved, and new installation of such monuments and objects shall not be permitted.

➤ Structures that contribute to the use of cultural properties

- Information boards such as guideposts and maps shall be created using proper sizes, shapes, colors, materials, and other specifications to make them blend in with the surrounding landscapes.

➤ Structures needed for the maintenance of ascending routes and other features

- Shapes and colors of structures installed for safety shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.
- Shapes and colors of structures installed to prevent dangers and for safety management shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes with the premise of retaining sufficient safety functions.
- Instruction signs shall be created in accordance with “General Guideline for Signs in Fujisan” established by Fujisan Information Board Council.

➤ Structures installed for academic researches

- Sizes, shapes, colors, and materials of monitoring and measuring devices and tools shall be blending in with landscapes.

➤ Structures that contribute to public uses

- Installation of disaster prevention facilities and electric and communication facilities shall be kept minimum, and they shall be blending in with the landscapes.

➤ Other structures

- Shapes and colors of temporary structures installed for a limited time period shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.

iii) Change of the land configuration and collecting soil and rocks

- a) Activities that alter terrains and soil conditions and collecting soil and rocks shall not be permitted. However, this rule is not applied to activities conducted as safety measures, ones conducted for academic researches, and ones recognized as necessary for public interests.
- b) When conducting restoration, renewal, or maintenance involving excavation of the ground, drilling investigations and other necessary investigations shall be conducted beforehand, and remains and relics shall be preserved and maintained based on the investigation outcomes.

iv) Collecting plants, cutting trees and bamboo, and planting trees

- a) Collecting plants is not permitted as a general rule. However, this rule does not apply to activities conducted as safety measures and ones recognized as necessary for public interests.
- b) Cutting and collecting trees and bamboo and planting trees are not permitted as a general rule. However, this rule does not apply to the following cases.
  - Activities involving forest management and safety management such as cutting trees with diseases or pests and ones that pose dangers.
  - Activities conducted in accordance with National Forest Field Enforcement Plan
  - Planting trees and plants on collapsed areas (given that trees and plants that are in harmony with the original vegetation in the surrounding environment are used in such cases)

v) New installation, expansion, and maintenance of ascending routes and roads

- a) Ascending routes and roads shall be maintained in the current conditions, and

new constructions are not permitted. Restoration and maintenance of ascending routes and shall be conducted to make them blend in with landscapes. However, this rule does not apply to installations and restorations conducted as safety measures, ones conducted based on National Forest Field Enforcement Plan, and ones recognized as necessary for public interests.

vi) Catching animals

- a) Catching animals is not permitted as a general rule. However, this rule is not applied to activities conducted as safety measures, ones conducted for academic researches, and ones recognized as necessary for public interests.

2) Shrine zones

i) New construction, expansion, renovation, and removal of buildings

- a) New constructions, expansions, and renovations of buildings are not allowed as a general rule. However, this rule is not applied to the following cases.
  - Renovations of currently standing buildings and restoration of buildings lost in disasters.
  - New constructions, expansions, and renovations that are recognized as necessary for academic researches, disaster prevention, or other public interests when they cannot fulfill their purposes outside this area.
  - Minimum expansions and renovations required to ensure safety
- b) External designs in above cases shall follow the conditions below, and details shall be determined based on individual cases.
  - Roof: Roofs shall be sloped, and natural materials shall be used for roofs, or the color of the roof shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.
  - Wall: Natural materials shall be used for walls, or the color of the roof shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.
- c) Decisions in the following cases shall be individually determined based on their characteristics.
  - Restoration of lost aspects that constituted fundamental values and restoration of original conditions in ones that were altered.
  - Minimum amount of new construction or expansion needed for religious activities
- d) Renovations or reconstructions of aged buildings that make up of fundamental values of Fujisan and restoration and reconstructions of such buildings when they are lost or damaged in disasters shall be properly conducted based on academic investigations and researches with a basic premise of maintaining the current specifications.
- e) Renovations or reconstructions of aged buildings needed for religious activities or public interests and restoration or reconstructions of such facilities when they are lost or damaged in disasters shall be conducted without significantly altering their purposes, structures, sizes, colors, and other specifications and without disturbing the surrounding landscapes.

ii) Installation, renovation, and removal of structures

- a) Installation, renovation, and removal of structures shall be allowed when purposes of such activities cannot be fulfilled outside applicable areas. The surrounding landscapes shall be carefully protected in such cases.
- b) Structures that disturb landscapes shall be removed upon renewal, or shapes, colors, or sizes of such structures shall be renovated to preserve the surrounding landscapes. When excavation is involved such as burying structures underground, drilling investigation or other necessary investigations shall be conducted to protect remains and relics. Structures shall be divided into the following seven categories, and they shall be handled as specified below.
  - Structures that make up of fundamental values
    - When renovating aged structures or improving strength or other specifications to ensure safety, current sizes, shapes, colors, materials, and other specifications shall be maintained. Restoration of lost structures or restoration of original conditions of structures that were altered in the past shall be properly conducted based on investigations and researches.
  - Structures required for religious activities
    - Installation of structures required for religious activities shall be kept

minimum, and their sizes, shapes, colors, materials, and other specifications shall be carefully selected to make the structures blend in with the landscapes.

- Renovation of aged structures or improvement of strength or other specifications to ensure safety shall be carefully conducted to make the structures blend in with the surrounding landscapes.
- Current conditions of commending monuments and similar objects shall be preserved, and new installation of such monuments and objects shall not be permitted.

➤ Structures that contribute to the use of cultural properties

- Lighting facilities and information boards such as guideposts and maps of cultural properties shall be created using proper sizes, shapes, colors, materials, and other specifications to make them blend in with the surrounding landscapes.

➤ Structures needed for the maintenance of roads

- Shapes and colors of structures installed for safety shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.
- Shapes and colors of structures installed to prevent dangers and for safety management shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes with the premise of retaining sufficient safety functions.

➤ Structures installed for academic researches

- Sizes, shapes, colors, and materials of monitoring and measuring devices and tools shall be blending in with landscapes.

➤ Structures that contribute to public uses

- Installation of disaster prevention facilities and electric and communication facilities shall be kept minimum. Electric poles and antennas shall be installed so that they would blend in with landscapes.

➤ Other structures

- Shapes and colors of temporary structures installed for a limited time period such as for festivals and religious events shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.

iii) Change of the land configuration and collecting soil and rocks

- a) Activities that alter terrains and soil conditions and collecting soil and rocks shall not be permitted. However, this rule does not apply to activities conducted as safety measures, ones conducted for academic researches, and ones recognized as necessary for public interests.
- b) When conducting restoration, renewal, or maintenance involving excavation of the ground, drilling investigations and other necessary investigations shall be conducted beforehand, and remains and relics shall be preserved and maintained based on the investigation outcomes.

iv) Collecting plants, cutting trees and bamboo, and planting trees

- a) Collecting plants is not permitted as a general rule. However, this rule does not apply to activities conducted as safety measures and ones recognized as necessary for public interests.
- b) Cutting and collecting trees and bamboo and planting trees are not permitted as a general rule. However, this rule does not apply to the following cases.
  - Activities involving forest management and safety management such as cutting trees with diseases or pests and ones that pose dangers.
  - Activities involved in preservation of landscapes
  - Planting trees and plants on collapsed areas, given that trees and plants that are in harmony with the original vegetation in the surrounding environment are used in such cases

v) New installation, expansion, and maintenance of ascending routes and roads

- a) Ascending routes and roads shall be maintained in the current conditions, and new constructions are not permitted. Restoration and maintenance of ascending routes and shall be conducted to make them blend in with landscapes. However, this rule does not apply to installations and restorations conducted as safety measures, ones conducted based on National Forest Field Enforcement Plan, and ones recognized as necessary for public interests.

vi) Catching animals



- a) Catching animals is not permitted as a general rule. However, this rule is not applied to activities conducted as safety measures, ones conducted for academic researches, and ones recognized as necessary for public interests.
- (2) Type 2 Protected Area
- 1) Ascending route
- i) New construction, expansion, renovation, and removal of buildings
    - a) New constructions and expansions of buildings are not allowed as a general rule. However, this rule is not applied to the following cases.
      - New constructions and expansions to improve conveniences of hikers
      - New constructions, expansions, and renovations that are recognized as necessary for academic researches, disaster prevention, or other public interests when they cannot fulfill their purposes outside this area.
      - Minimum expansions and renovations required to ensure safety
    - b) The same standards as Type 1 Protected Area shall be applied to external designs in above cases, and the designs shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.
    - c) Renovations or reconstructions of aged buildings that make up of fundamental values and restoration or reconstruction of such facilities when they are lost or damaged in disasters shall be conducted while maintaining the original sizes, shapes, construction methods, colors, and other specifications.
    - d) Renovations or reconstructions of aged buildings such as mountain huts, resting facilities, their attached facilities, and lavatories that are necessary for public interests and restoration or reconstructions of such facilities when they are lost or damaged in disasters shall be conducted while maintaining the original sizes and appearances. Also, minimum changes to improve conveniences of hikers based on current capacities and changes to the conditions of users shall be permitted.
  - ii) Installation, renovation, and removal of structures
    - (i) Structures that do not match with the surrounding landscapes shall not be permitted for installation. Structures that disturb landscapes shall also be removed upon renewal, or shapes, colors, or sizes of such structures shall be renovated to preserve the surrounding landscapes. Structures shall be divided into the following seven categories, and they shall be handled as specified below.
      - Structures that make up of fundamental values
        - The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.
      - Religious structures besides Elements that constitute the fundamental value
        - New torii gates, monuments, and other structures shall be installed by carefully selecting sizes, shapes, colors, materials, and other specifications to make the structures blend in with the landscapes.
        - Renovation of aged structures or improvement of strength or other specifications to ensure safety shall be carefully conducted to make the structures blend in with the surrounding landscapes.
      - Structures that contribute to the use of cultural properties
        - The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.
      - Structures installed for academic researches
        - The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.
      - Structures that contribute to public uses
        - Installation and expansion of disaster prevention facilities and electric and communication facilities shall be conducted to make them blend in with the landscapes.
      - Outdoor advertisements
        - Shapes and colors of outdoor advertisements shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.
      - Other structures
        - Shapes and colors of structures such as playground equipment in parks and temporary structures installed for a limited time period such as events shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.
    - (ii) Activities that alter terrains and soil conditions and collecting soil and rocks
      - a) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.

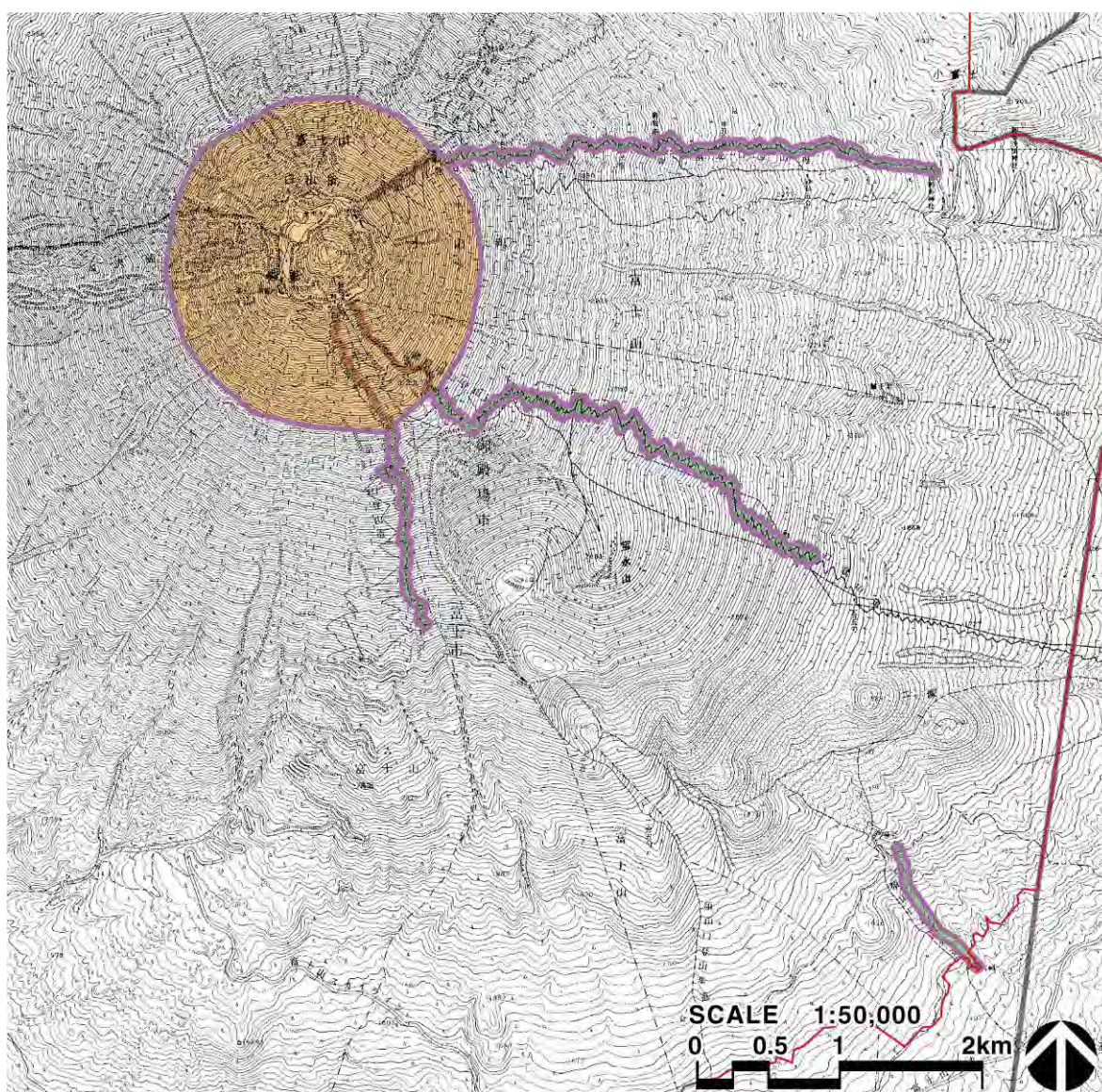
- iv) Catching and collecting animals and plants, cutting and collecting trees and bamboo, planting trees and plants
  - a) Collecting animals and plants is not permitted as a general rule. However, this rule does not apply when they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.
  - b) Cutting and collecting trees and bamboo are not permitted. However, this rule does not apply to the following cases.
    - Activities involved in preservation of landscapes
    - Activities involving forest management and safety management such as cutting trees with diseases or pests and ones that pose dangers.
  - c) Trees and plants that are in harmony with the original vegetation in the surrounding environment shall be used for greening.
- v) New installation, expansion, and maintenance of ascending routes and roads
  - a) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.
- vi) Catching animals
  - a) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.
- 2) Shrines
  - i) New construction, expansion, renovation, and removal of buildings
    - a) New constructions and expansions of buildings are not allowed as a general rule. However, this rule is not applied to the following cases.
      - New constructions, expansions, and renovations of buildings needed for religious activities
      - New constructions, expansions, and renovations that are recognized as necessary for academic researches, disaster prevention, or other public interests when they cannot fulfill their purposes outside this area.
      - Minimum expansions and renovations required to ensure safety
    - b) Decisions in the following cases shall be individually determined based on their characteristics.
      - Restoration of lost aspects that constituted fundamental values and restoration of original conditions in ones that were altered.
      - Facilities that improve convenience of visitors to shrines
      - Individual cases shall be examined in terms of their necessity and places for installation so that the facilities would be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.
    - c) The same standards as Type 1 Area shall be applied to architectures that make up of fundamental values.
    - d) Renovations or reconstructions of aged buildings needed for public interests and restoration or reconstructions of such facilities when they are lost or damaged in disasters shall be conducted without disturbing the surrounding landscapes.
  - ii) Installation, renovation, and removal of structures
    - a) Structures that do not match with the surrounding landscapes shall not be permitted for installation. Structures that disturb landscapes shall also be removed upon renewal, or shapes, colors, or sizes of such structures shall be renovated to preserve the surrounding landscapes. Structures shall be divided into the following seven categories, and they shall be handled as specified below.
      - Structures that make up of fundamental values
        - The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.
      - Religious structures besides elements that constitute the fundamental value
        - New torii gates, monuments, and other structures shall be installed by carefully selecting sizes, shapes, colors, materials, and other specifications to make the structures blend in with the landscapes.
        - Renovation of aged structures or improvement of strength or other specifications to ensure safety shall be carefully conducted to make the structures blend in with the surrounding landscapes.
      - Structures that contribute to the use of cultural properties
        - The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.
      - Structures installed for academic researches
        - The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Structures that contribute to public uses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation and expansion of disaster prevention facilities and electric and communication facilities shall be conducted to make them blend in with the landscapes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Outdoor advertisements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shapes and colors of outdoor advertisements shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Other structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shapes and colors of structures such as playground equipment in parks and temporary structures installed for a limited time period such as events shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>iii) Activities that alter terrains and soil conditions and collecting soil and rocks</p> <p>a) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.</p> <p>iv) Catching and collecting animals and plants, cutting and collecting trees and bamboo, planting trees and plants</p> <p>a) Collecting animals and plants is not permitted as a general rule. However, this rule does not apply when they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</p> <p>b) Cutting and collecting trees and bamboo are not permitted. However, this rule does not apply to the following cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Activities involved in preservation of landscapes</li> <li>➤ Activities involving forest management and safety management such as cutting trees with diseases or pests and ones that pose dangers.</li> </ul> <p>c) Trees and plants that are in harmony with the original vegetation in the surrounding environment shall be used for greening.</p> <p>v) New installation, expansion, and maintenance of ascending routes and roads</p> <p>a) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.</p> <p>vi) Catching animals</p> <p>a) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.</p>
7. Policy for promotion and utilization	<p>(1) In order to deepen understanding on the fundamental values of the Historic Site Fujisan and its preservations and ensure safety of visitors, owners or management organizations of individual properties that form the fundamental values shall install facilities for convenience of visitors such as information facilities, lavatories, and parking spaces.</p> <p>(2) Disaster prevention and crime prevention facilities shall be maintained based on maintenance plans. When such facilities are to be restored or maintained, designs, structures, and materials of such facilities shall be carefully determined based on academic studies that are grounded on documents.</p> <p>(3) To ensure convenience of visitors who visit Historic Sites, comprehensive information boards that connect individual heritages shall be installed, and route guides and information boards shall also be installed at nearby public facilities and along major national roads and prefectural roads.</p> <p>(4) Further improve understanding and uses of heritages while gathering uncollected documents on Fujisan to complement the already published investigation reports and implementing drilling investigations to identify remains and academic researches on buildings.</p> <p>(5) Create descriptive leaflets and guidebooks, open new websites, enrich websites that introduce cultural heritages in municipalities, offer lectures and project exhibitions, and implement on-site observation sessions while reevaluating these contents so that they would contribute to education on the nature, history, and culture of Fujisan in schools and lifelong learning.</p>



Table 10 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Shizuoka Pref.)

		Type 1 Protected Area	Type 2 Protected Area
Relics of summit worship		All areas above the eighth station	—
Ascending route	Omiya-Murayamaguchi Ascending Route	(Ascending route) Ranges included in relics of summit worship from the eighths station of Fujinomiya-guchi to the summit	The range from the sixth to the eighths station of Fujinomiya-guchi
	Suyama Ascending Route	(Ascending route) Ranges included in relics of summit worship from the eighths station of Suyama-guchi (Gotemba-guchi) to the summit The range from Suyama Otainai to the upper part of Makuiwa (relic) Suyama “Otainai” (sacred womb)	The range from Nigohasshaku of Suyama-guchi (Gotemba-guchi) to the eighths station
	Subashiri Ascending Route	(Ascending route) Ranges included in relics of summit worship from the eighths station of Subashiri-guchi to the summit (Shrine) Komitake Shrine, MukaeKusushi-jinja Shrine	The range from the fifth station of Subashiri-guchi to the eighths station
Shrines, etc.	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine	Compound of the shrine located north to water course Worship route between water courses Kantateyama located south of Shibusawahori	Compound of the shrine located south from water course Sanshujo Compounds of shrines located north from Shibusawahori
	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine	Compounds of shrines from Kagoya to Youhaijo	Compounds of shrines located southwest from Kagoya
	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine	The entire compounds of shrines.	—
	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki	The entire compounds of shrines, underground cave Shrine forest located at the upper part of the underground cave at the east side of the compound of the shrine	—
	Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine	The entire compound of the shrine	Shrine forest around the compound of the shrine
	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	The entire compound of the shrine	—



#### Legend

Boundary of Historic Sites

Nominated property  
Buffer zone

#### Zone

Type 1 Protected Area (Mountaintop worship sites)

Type 1 Protected Area (Ascending Route)

Type 2 Protected Area

#### Key plan

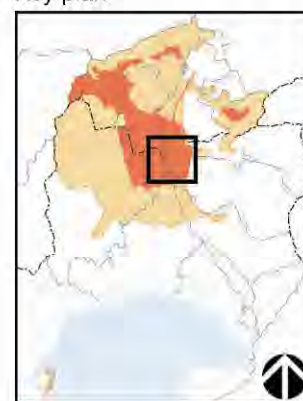
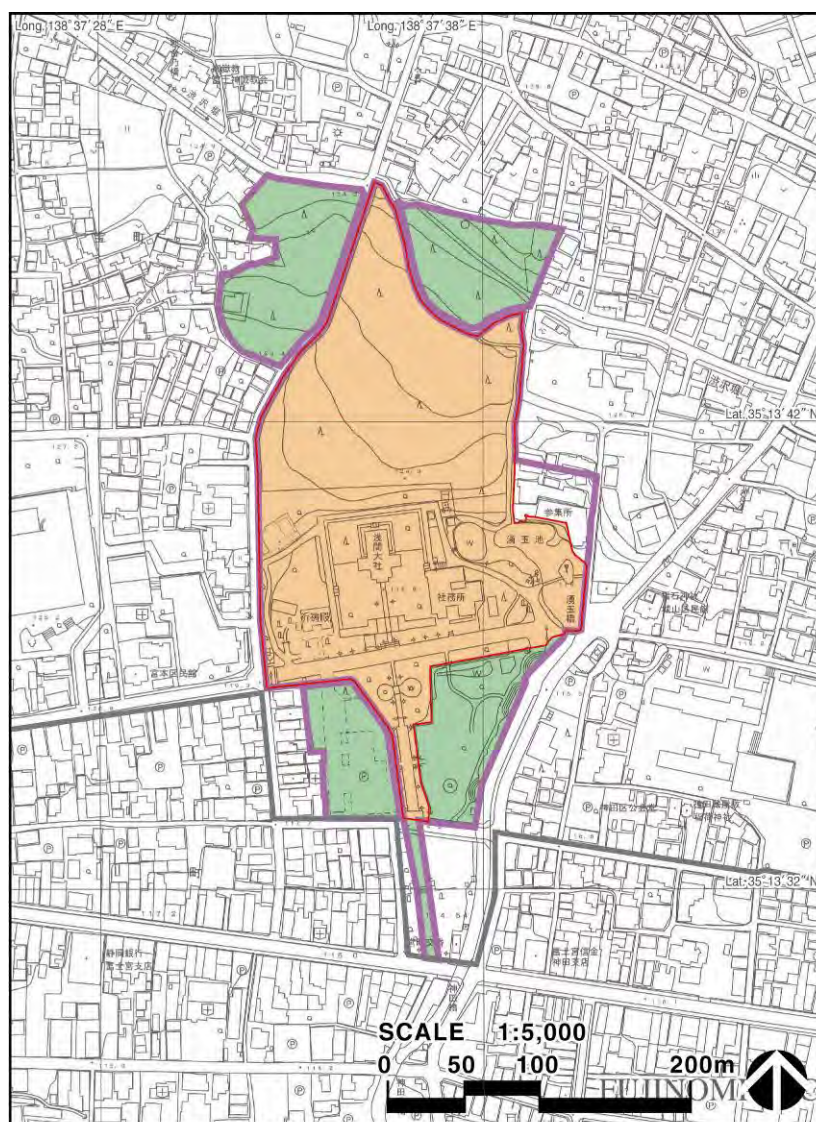


Figure 9-1 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Shizuoka Pref.)  
Mountaintop worship sites and Ascending Routes





#### Legend

— Boundary of Historic Sites

— Nominated property

— Buffer zone

#### Zone

— Type 1 Protected Area

— Type 2 Protected Area

#### Key plan

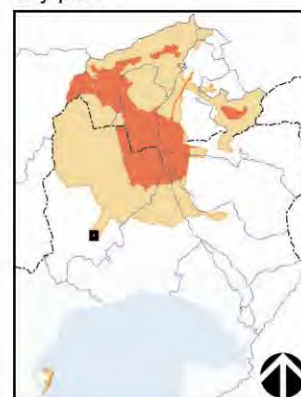
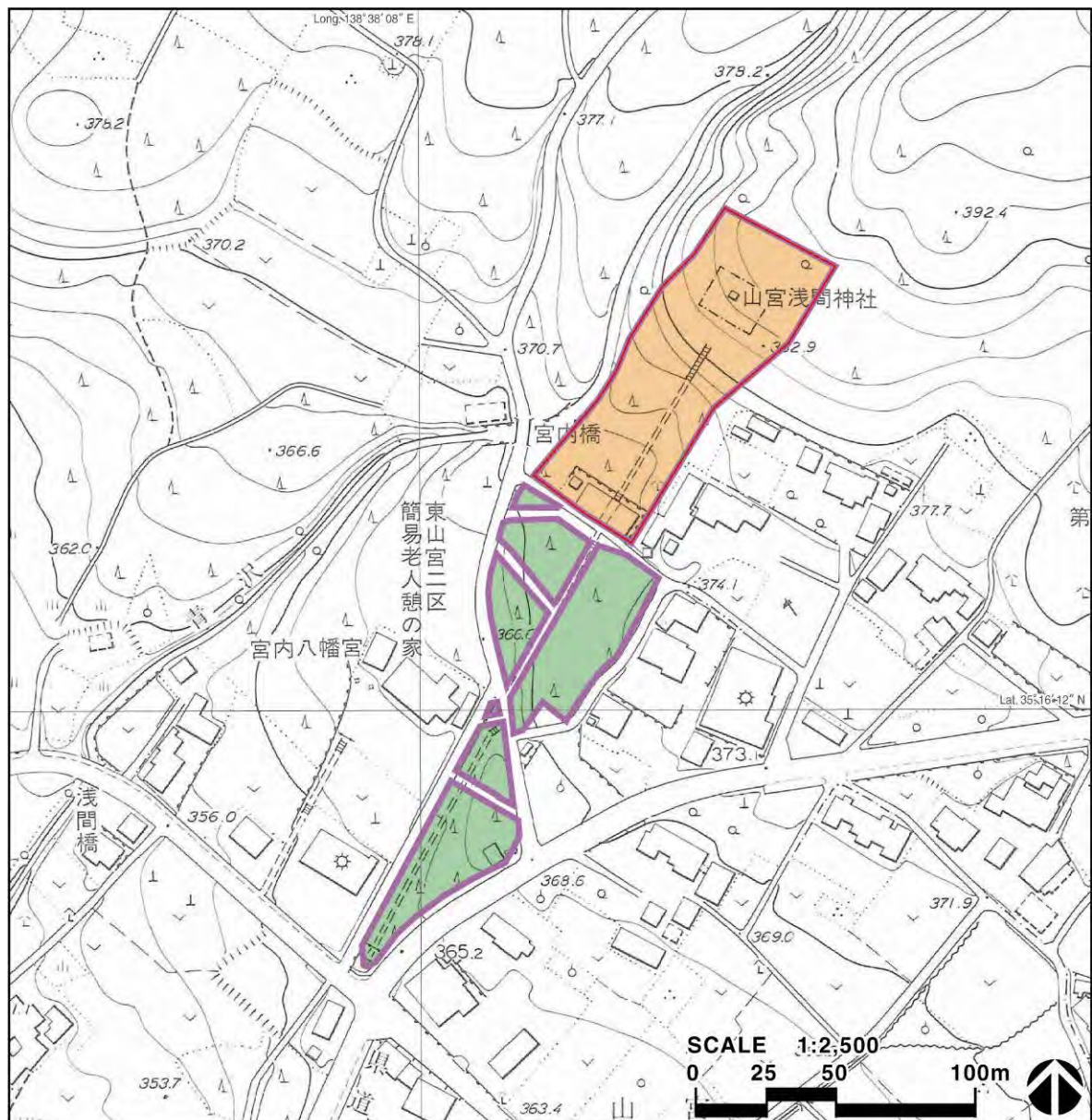


Figure 9-2 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Shizuoka Pref.)  
Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine





#### Legend

— Boundary of Historic Sites

#### Zone

— Type 1 Protected Area

— Type 2 Protected Area

— Nominated property  
— Buffer zone

#### Key plan

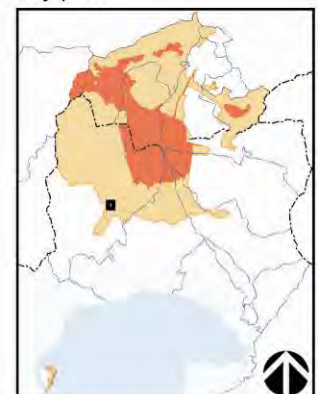
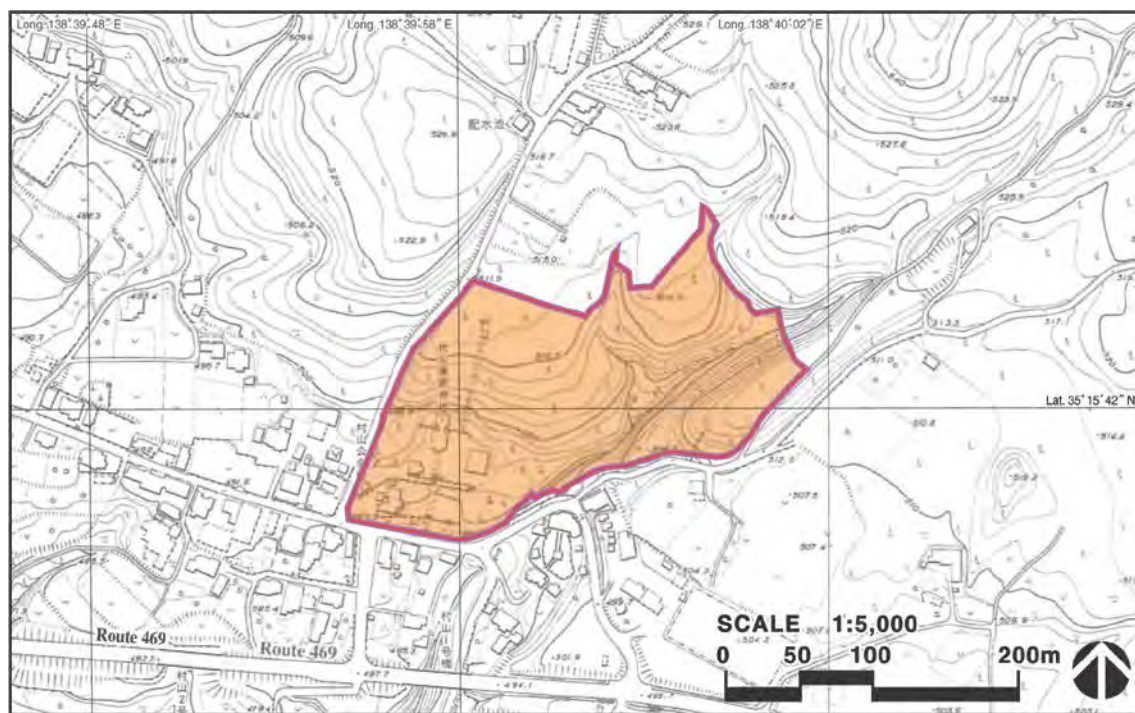


Figure 9-3 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Shizuoka Pref.)  
Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine



#### Legend

Boundary of Historic Sites

Nominated property

#### Zone

Type 1 Protected Area

#### Key plan

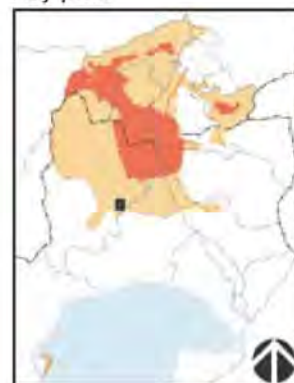
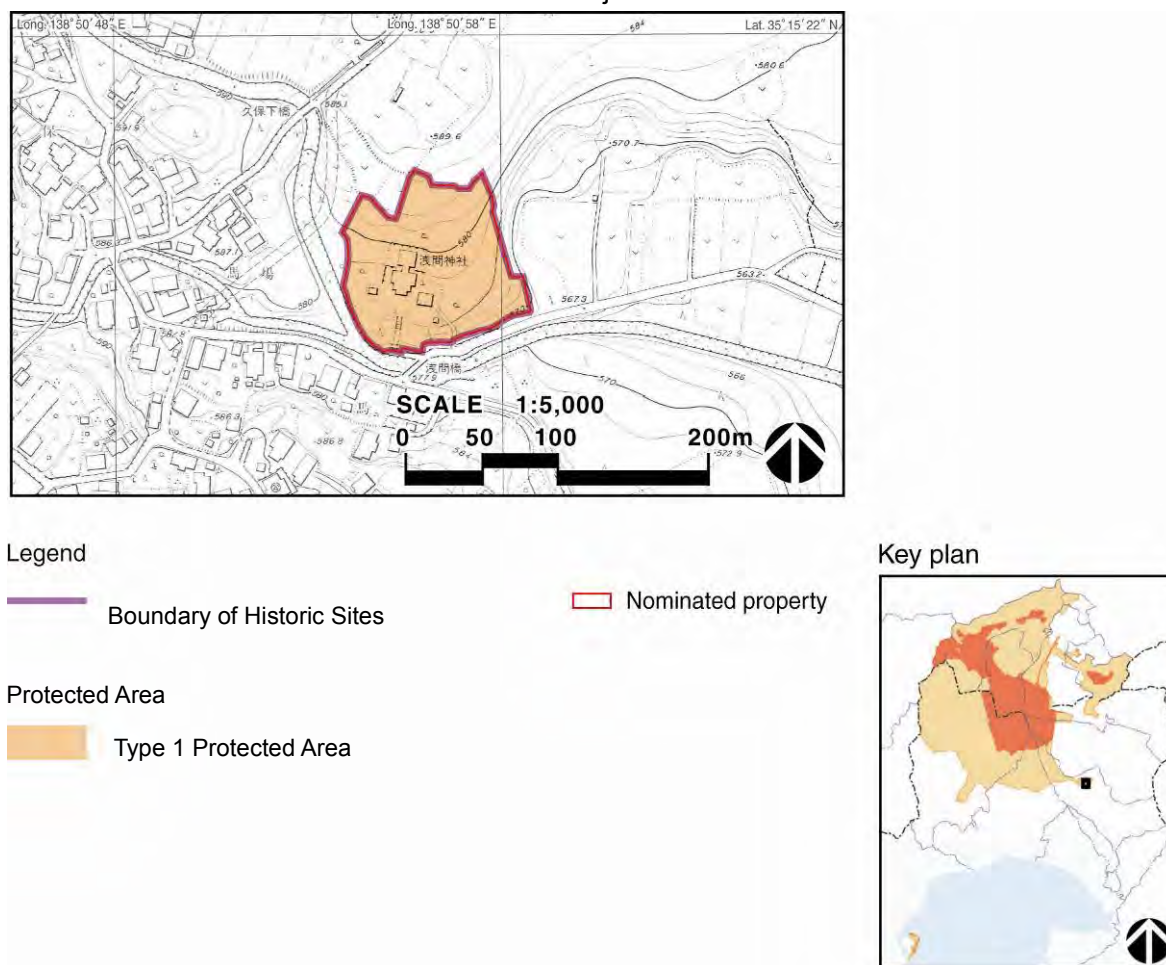
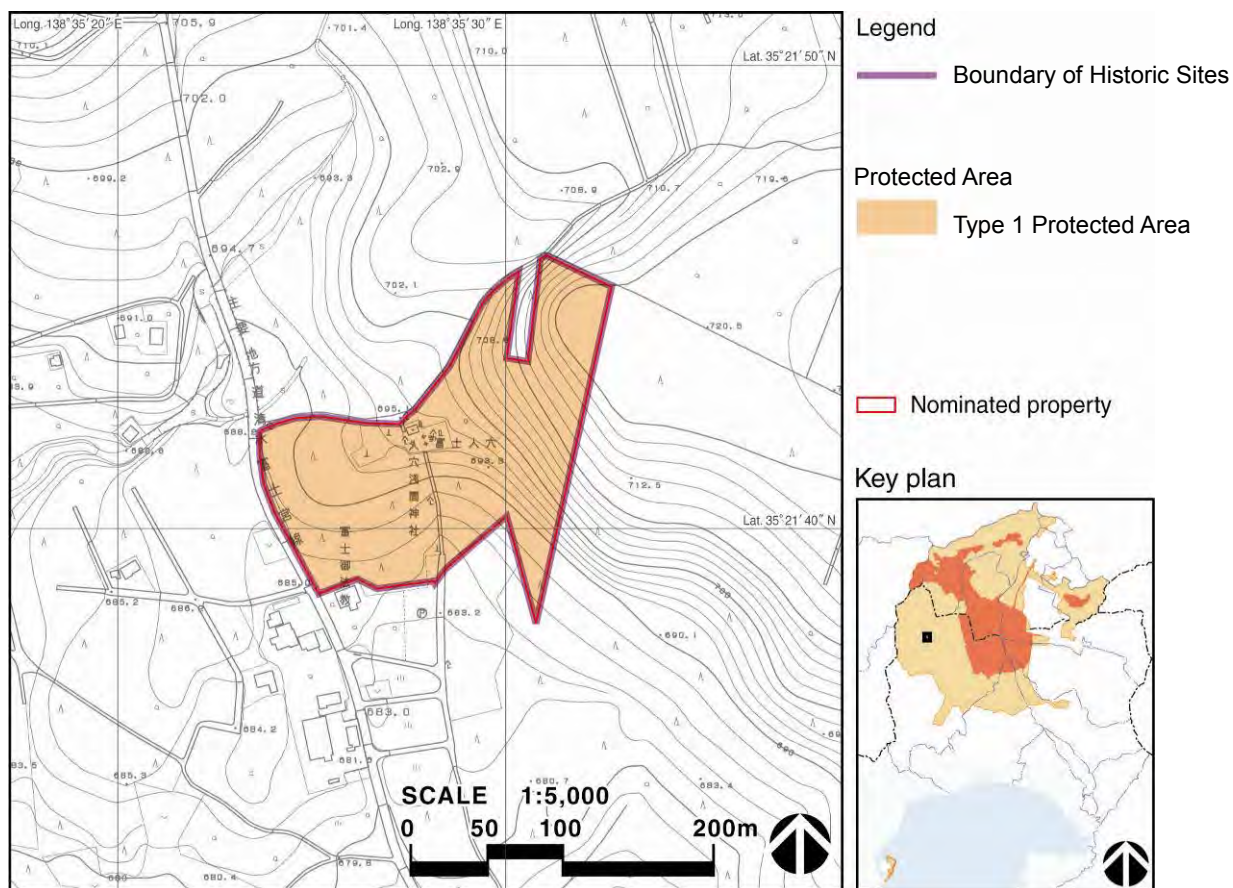
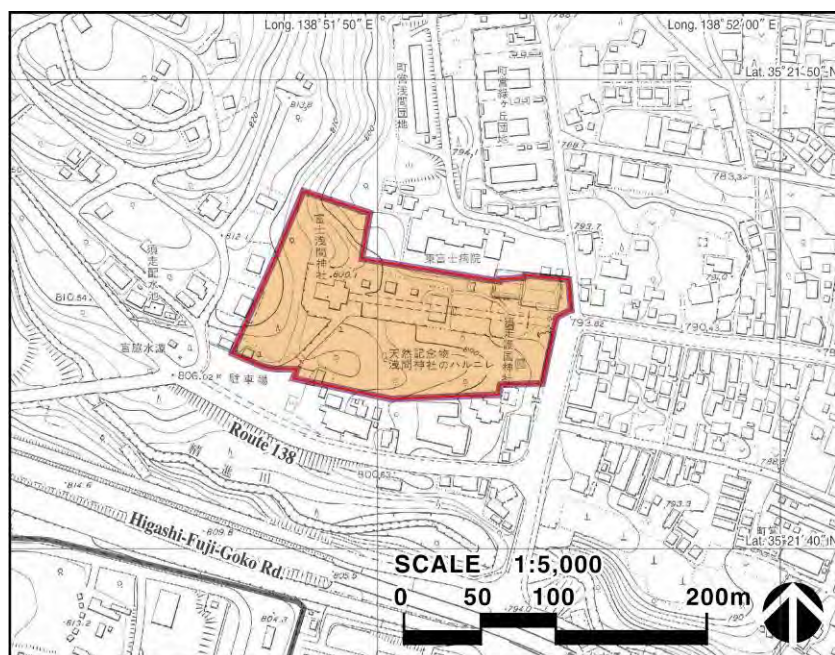


Figure 9-4 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Shizuoka Pref.)  
Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine









#### Legend

— Boundary of Historic Sites

□ Nominated property

#### Protected Area

■ Type 1 Protected Area

#### Key plan

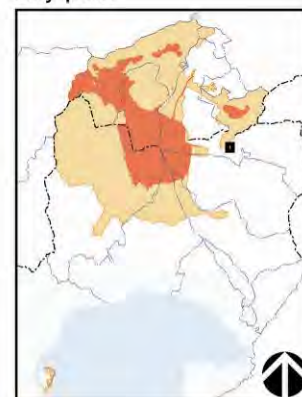


Figure 9-7 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Shizuoka Pref.)  
Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine



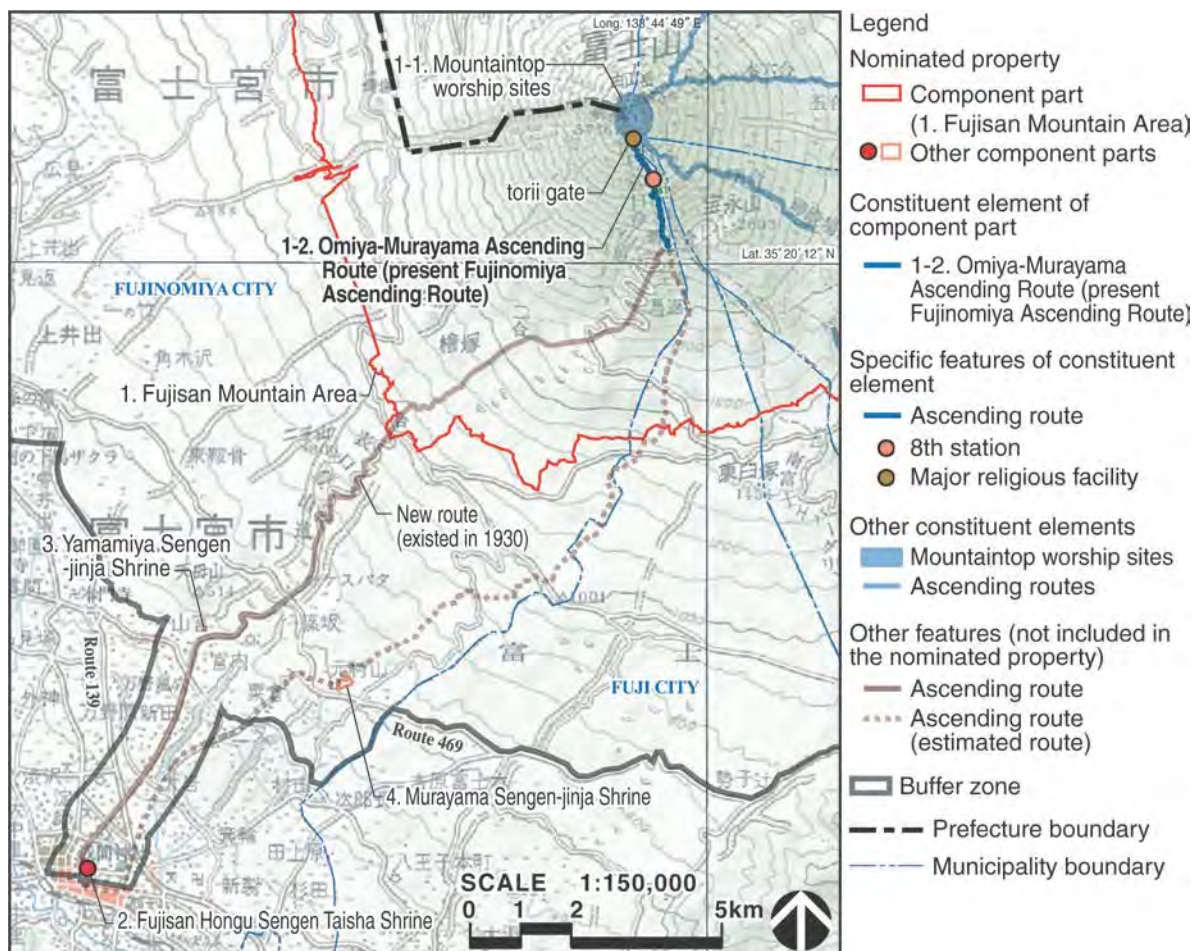


Figure 10 Map of Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route

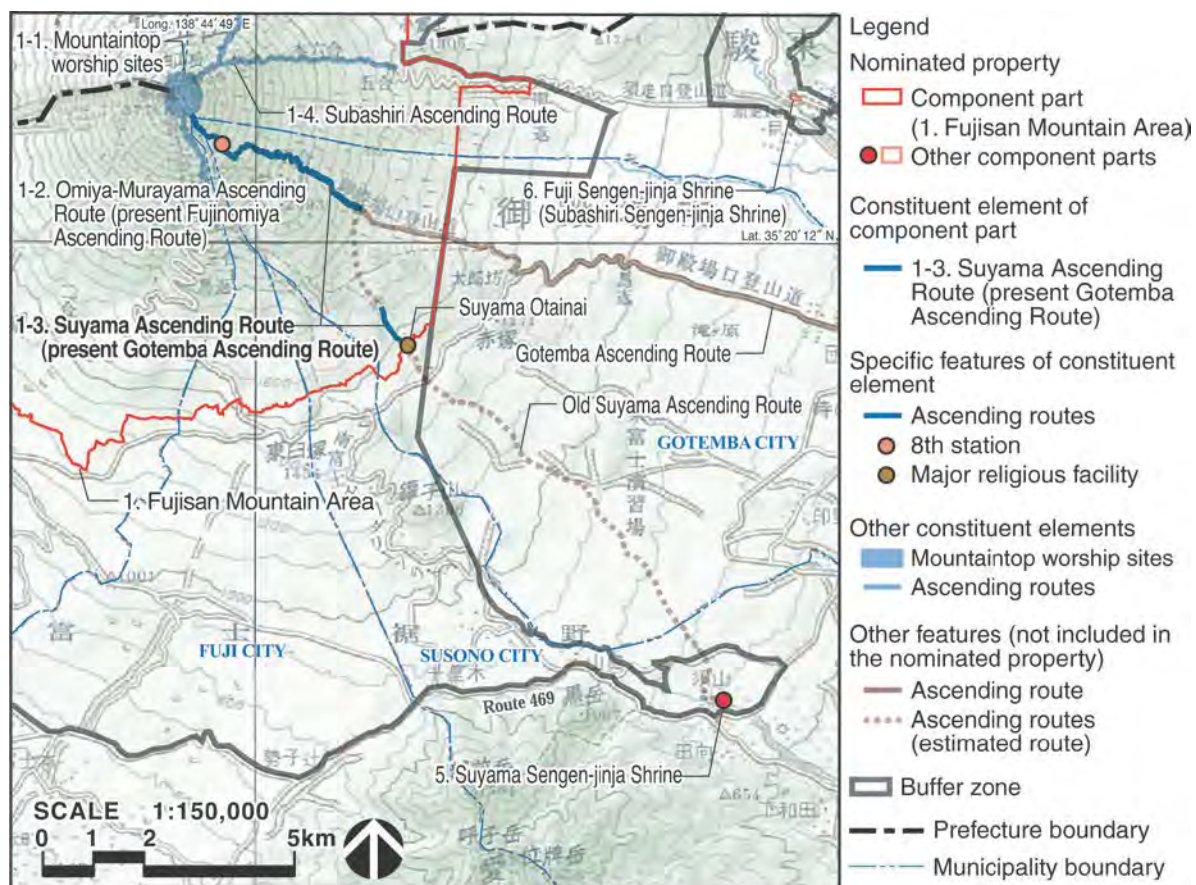


Figure 11 Map of Suyama Ascending Route



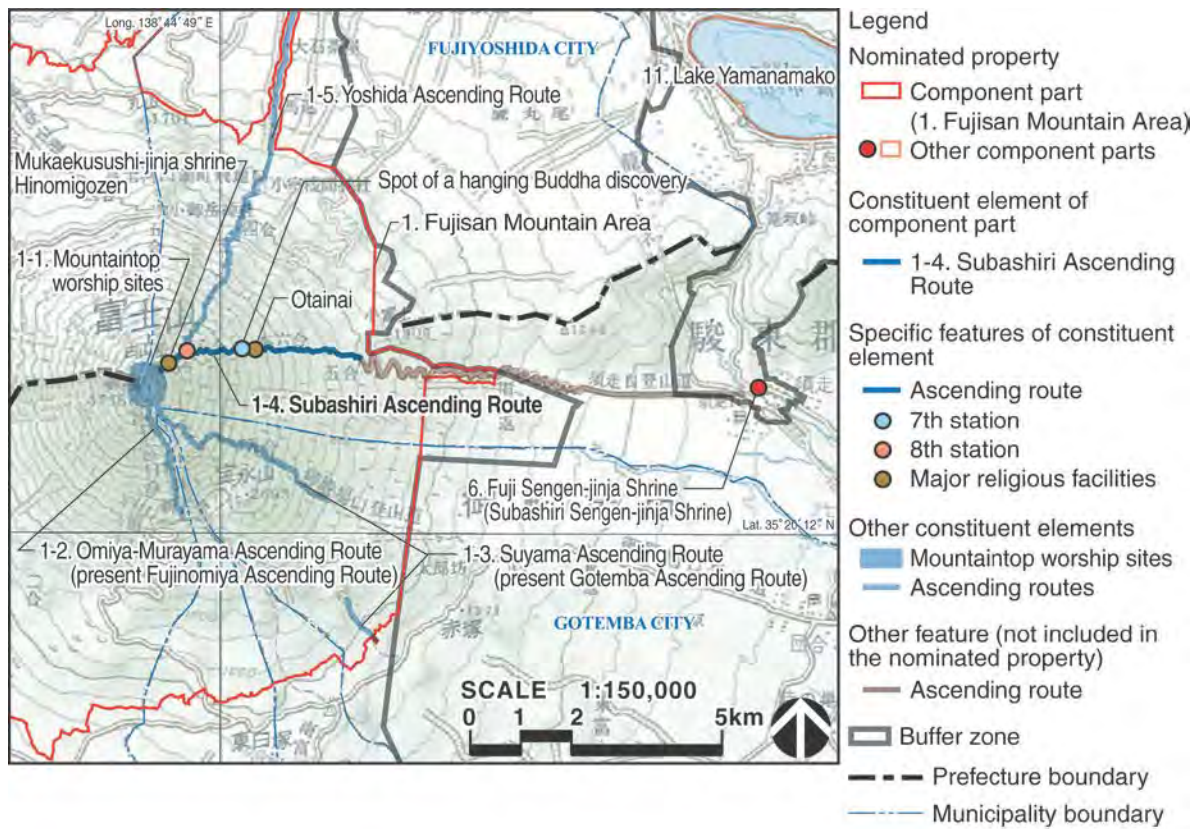


Figure 12 Map of Subashiri Ascending Route



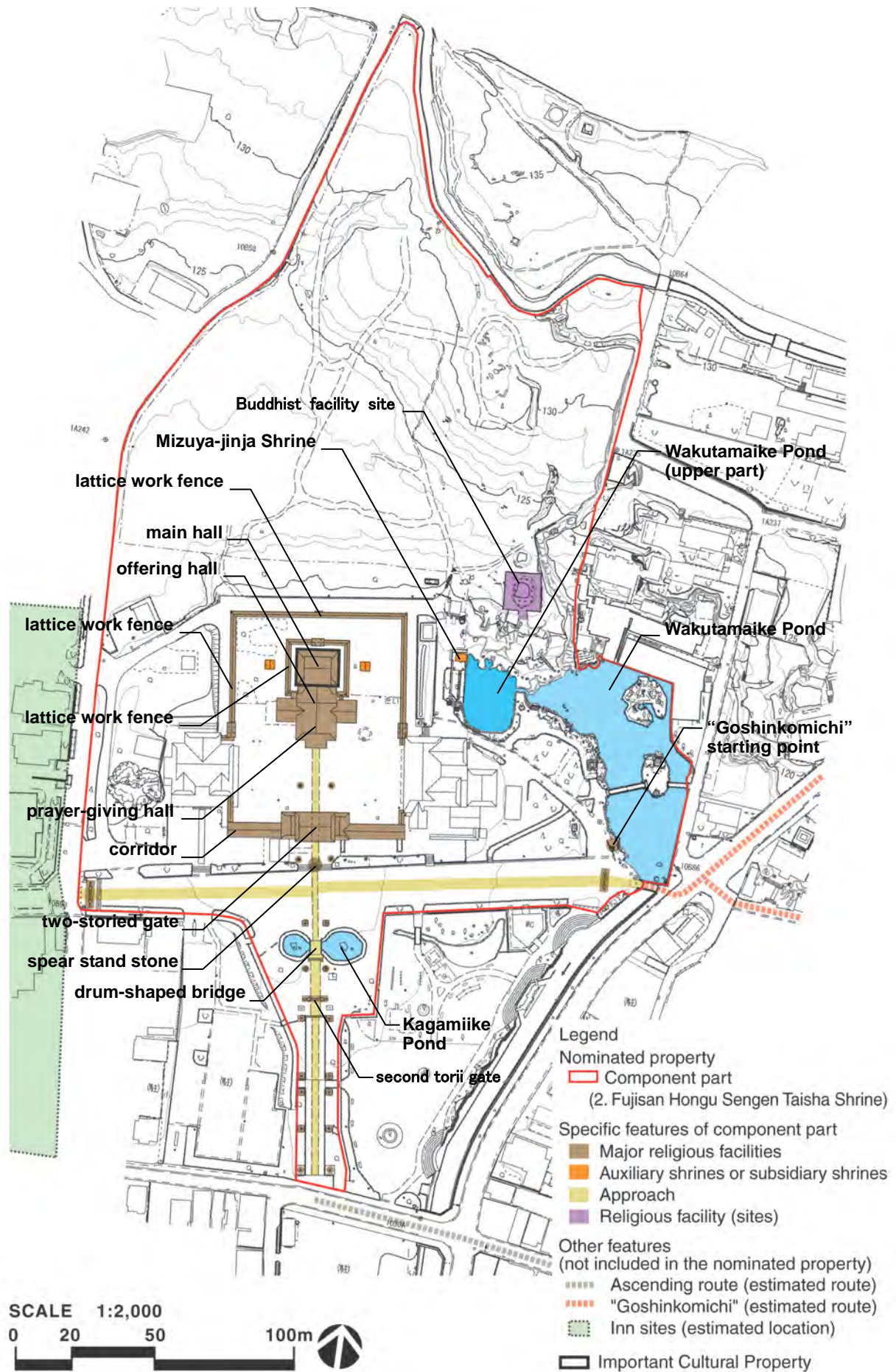


Figure 13 Plan of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine

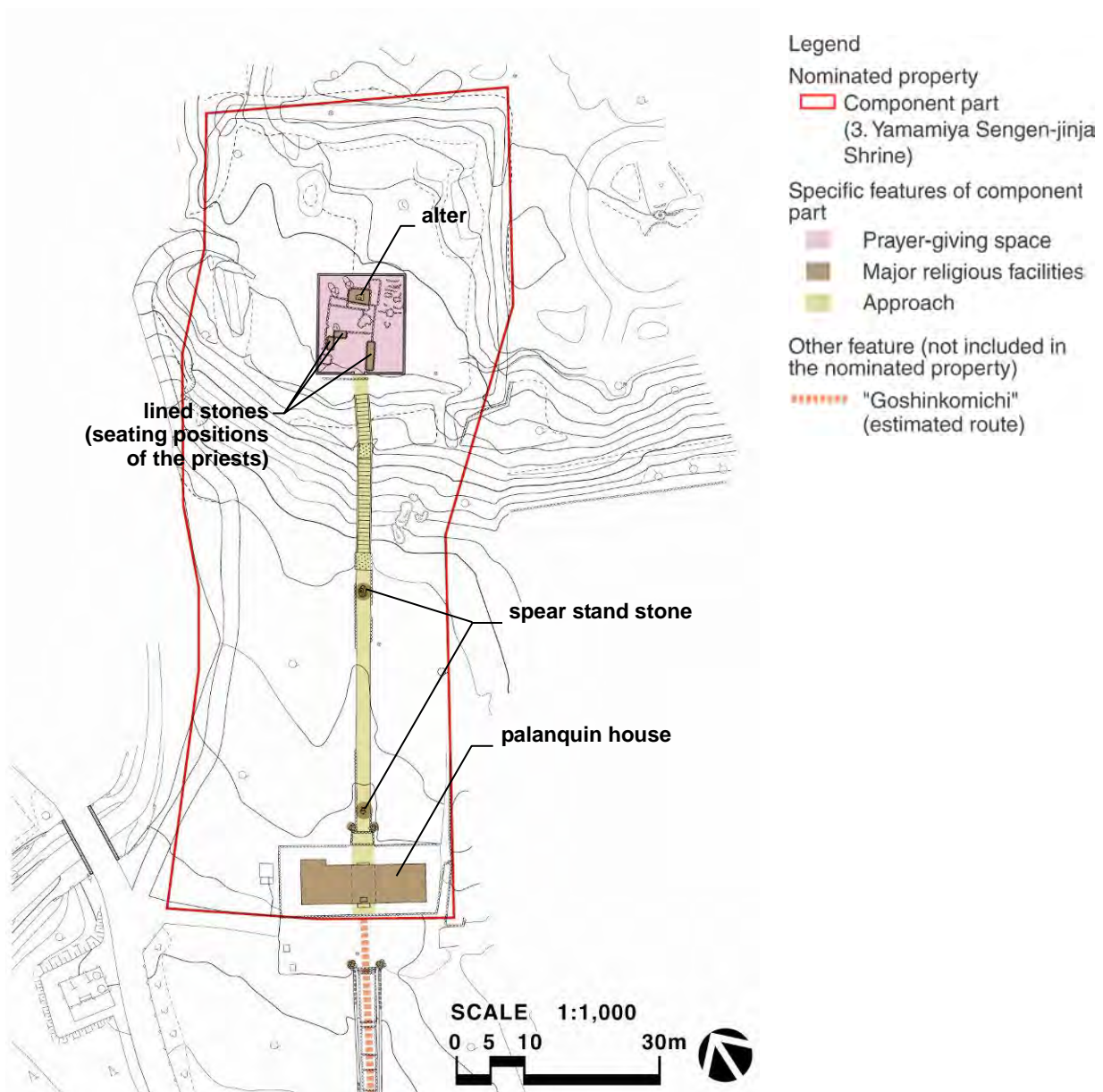


Figure 14 Plan of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine



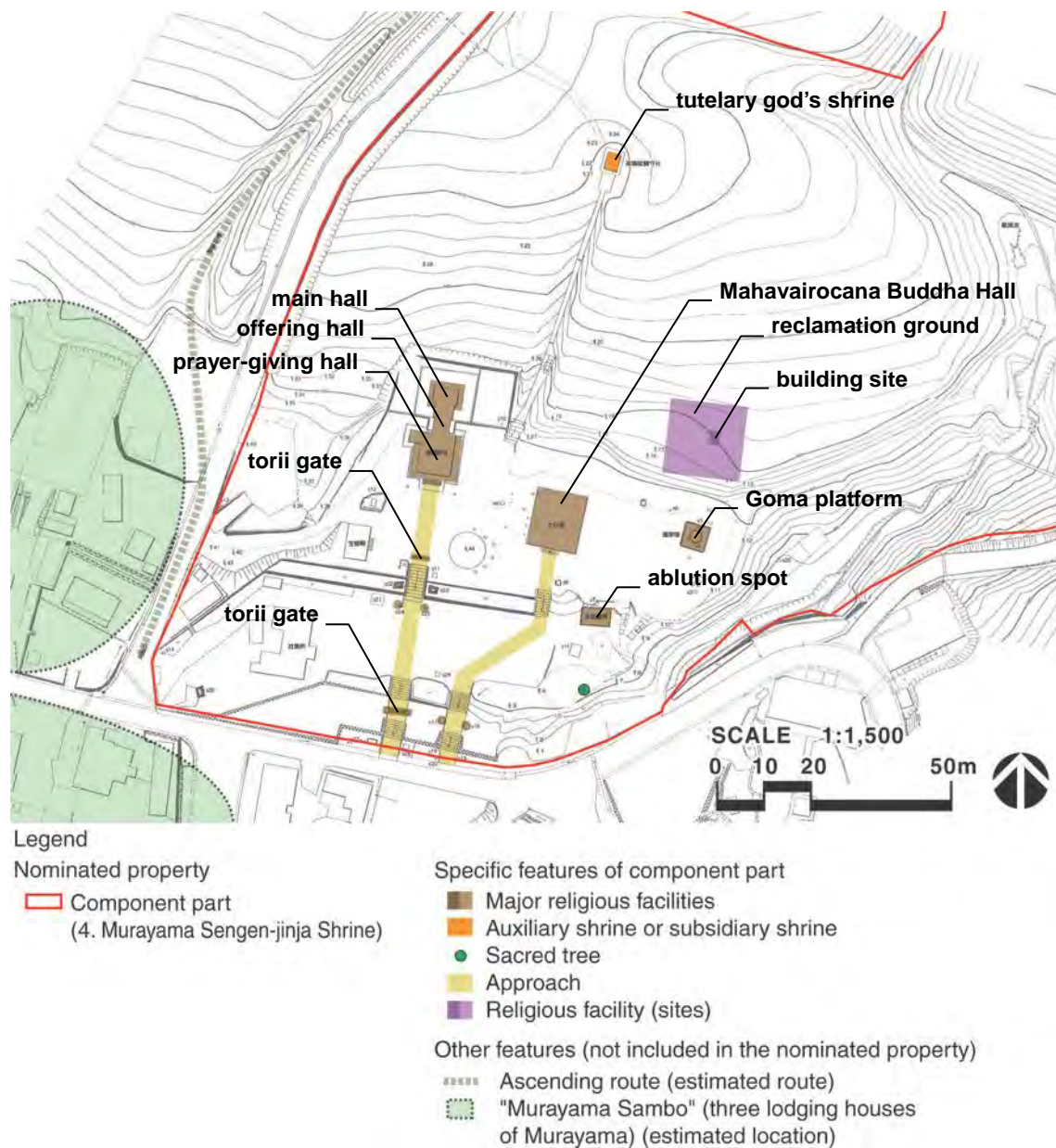


Figure 15 Plan of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine



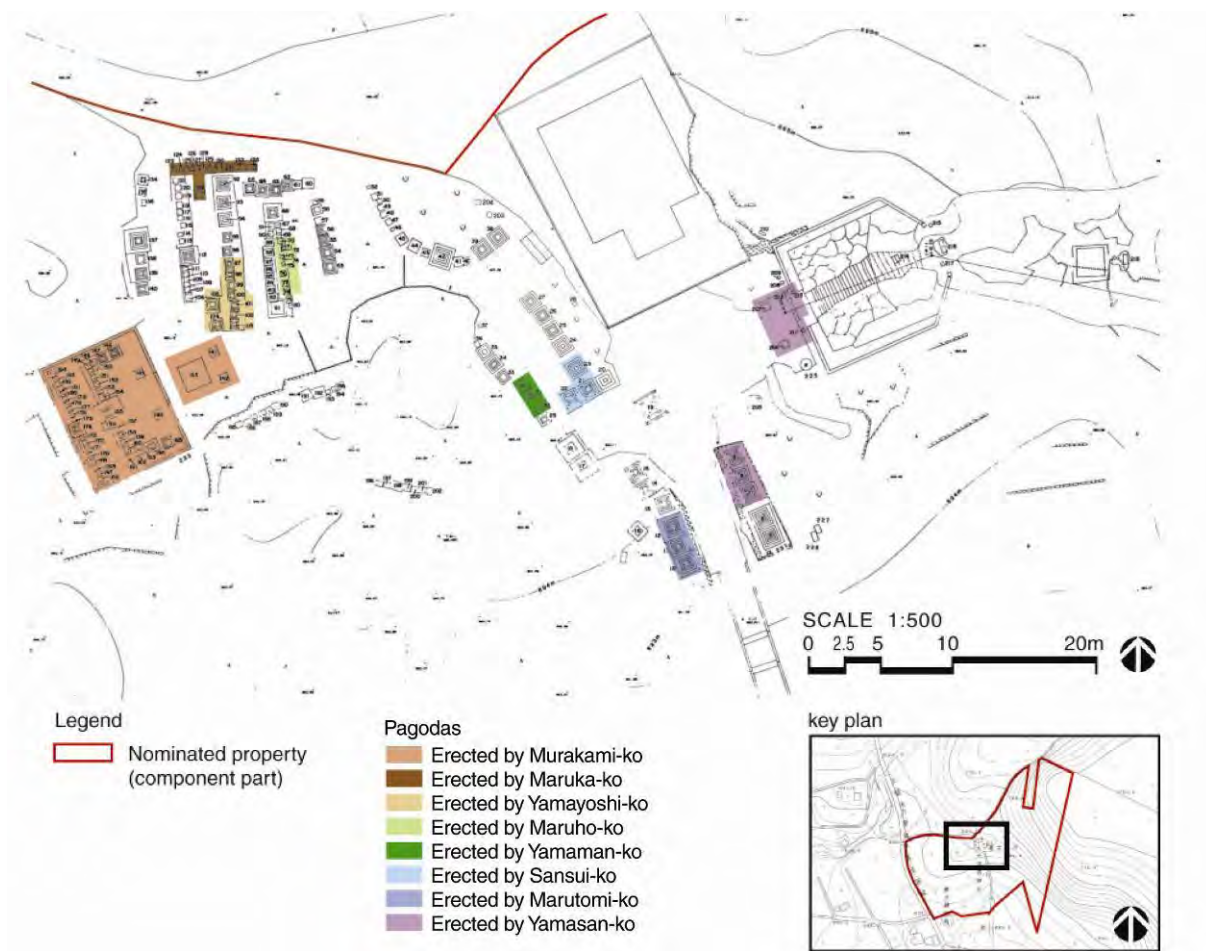


Figure 16 Plan of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki

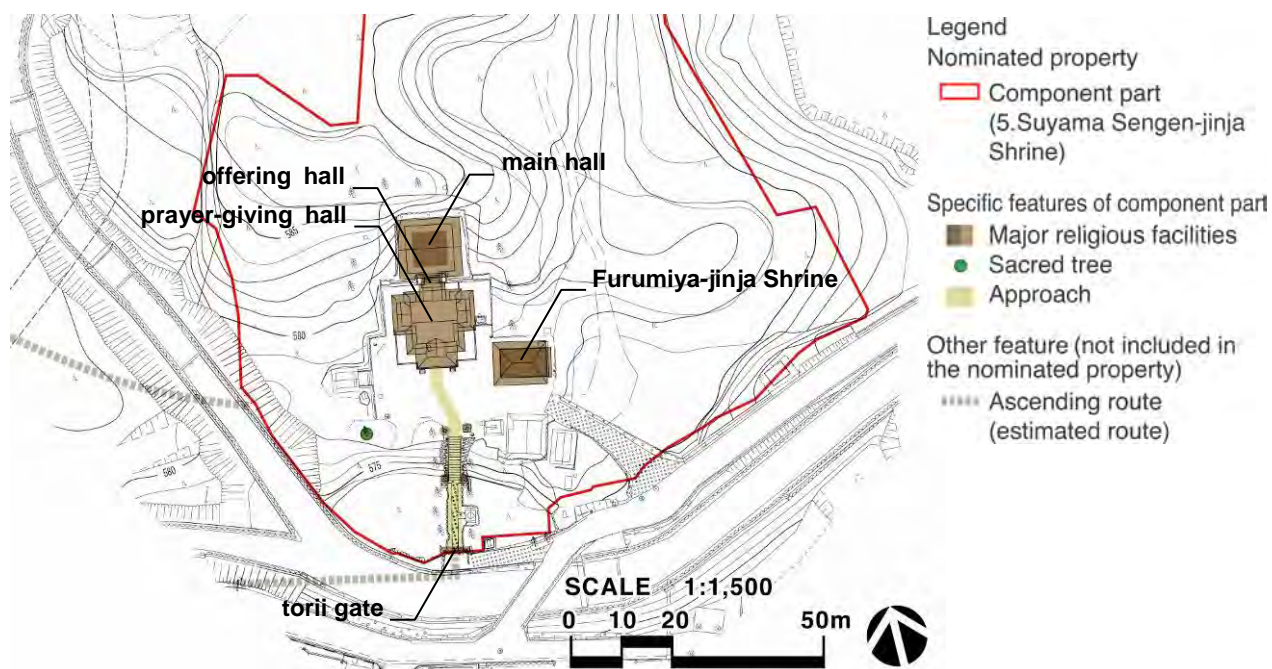
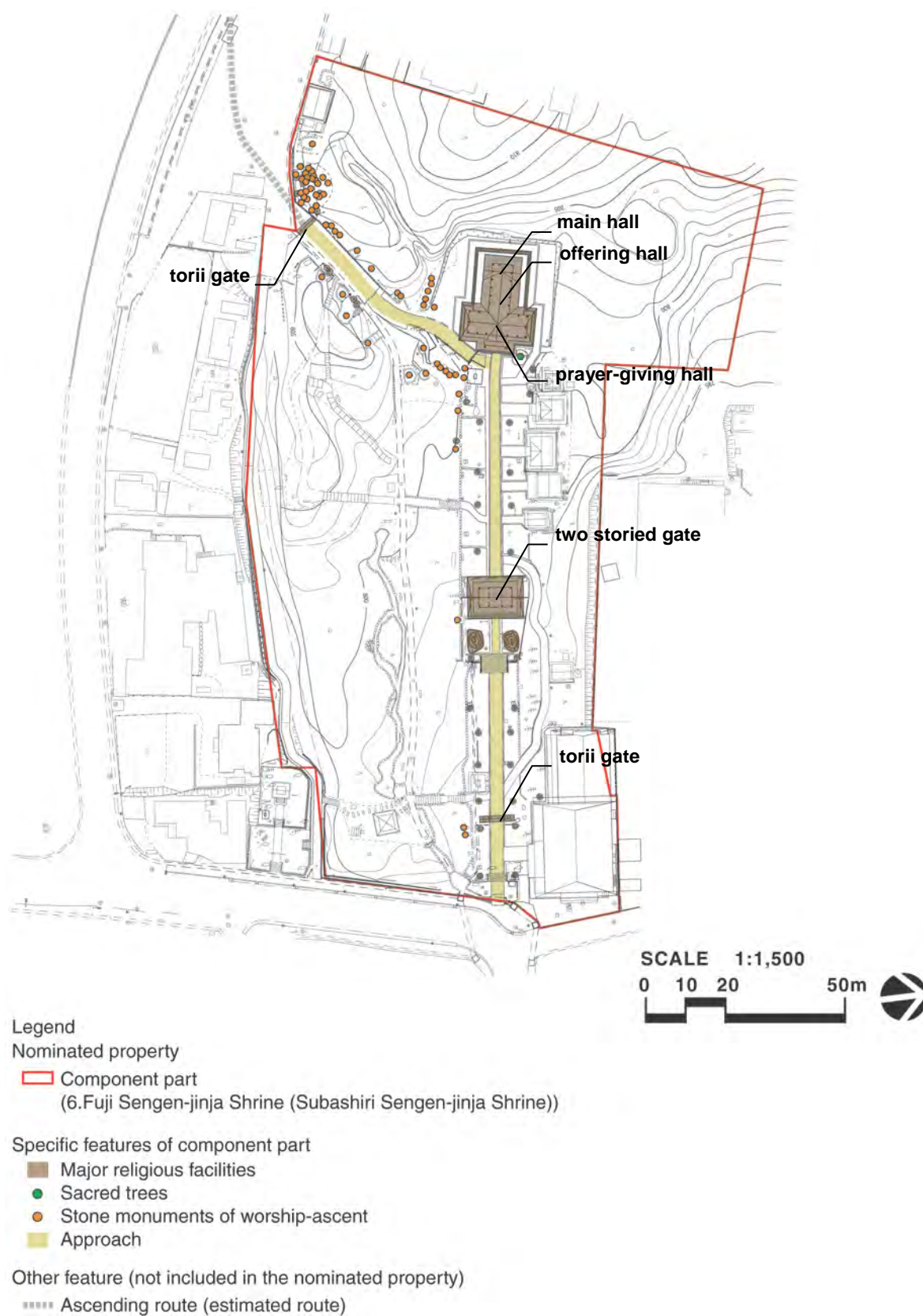


Figure 17 Plan of Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine



## 5. Important Cultural Property, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, Preservation and Utilization Plan

Component parts / constituent elements	Part of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine)		
Name of Cultural Property	One main building of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine One main building of east shrine of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine One main building of west shrine of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	Type of Cultural Property	Important Cultural Property
1. Significance in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of "Fujisan"	<p>The Important Cultural Property, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, occupies a part of "the Fujisan Mountain Area" which is the component part of the nominated property, "Fujisan".</p> <p>Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine is a shrine that prospered based on the close relationship between Fuji-ko and the group of guides called "Oshi" in Yoshida. It is an essential element in terms of "object of worship" which is one of Outstanding Universal Values.</p>		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	<p>1907: The East Shrine main hall was designated as a building under special protection based on the Law for the Preservation of Ancient Shrines and Temples.</p> <p>1924: The Shrine was provisionally designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty by the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments.</p> <p>1929: The East Shrine was designated as a national treasure upon the establishment of the Law for the Preservation of National Treasures.</p> <p>1950: The East Shrine was designated as an Important Cultural Property upon the establishment of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.</p> <p>1952: The area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments was cancelled and the compound was newly designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Property.</p> <p>1952: The area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was redesignated as Special Place of Scenic Beauty.</p> <p>1953: The main shrine and the West Shrine were designated as important cultural properties under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.</p> <p>2011: The compounds of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.</p>		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management	<p>(1) Fundamental values of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, the main shrine building, East shrine, West shrine, the offering hall, and the offering hall as cultural properties shall be clarified. Methods of proper management of these properties and standards for alteration of current conditions shall be specified.</p> <p>(2) In the compounds of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine are essential facilities for religious activities and natural environment. The environment of these properties shall also be properly preserved.</p> <p>(3) Visitor-friendly facility environment shall be established.</p>		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>1</sup>	<p>(1) Structure of the Cultural Property</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1) The main hall of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine</b> (Important Cultural Property)</li> <li><b>2) The main hall of the east shrine of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine</b> (Important Cultural Property)</li> <li><b>3) The main hall of the west Shrine of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine</b> (Important Cultural Property)</li> <li><b>4) The offering hall and the offering hall fo Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja</b></li> </ol>		

<sup>1</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Important Cultural Property, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine. Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in pp.62-63 of the main document of the "F.C.P.M.P.") are shown in bold letters. See Figure 26 in p.39 of main document of F.C.P.M.P. and Figure 3 in p.12 of this document for the location of Constituent Element 1-6, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, of the nominated property, Fujisan.



	<p><b>Shrine</b> (tangible cultural properties designated by Yamanashi Prefecture)</p> <p>(2) Assets that form the value in unity with the Cultural Property</p> <p>1) <b>Large torri gate</b>, Soreisha, <b>Suwa-jinja Shrine</b>, stone lanterns, <b>Kaguraden</b>, Fukuchi Hachimansha, shrine administraiton office, Water basin pavillion, Jimmusha, <b>“Zuishimmon” (middle gate)</b>, Jimbasha, Aososha, Hinomikosha, Chiryusha, Yamatoyohashirasha, Hiesha, Hidakasha, Atagosha, Amatsu-jinja Shrine, Kunitsusha, and Temmansha</p>
5. Preservation and maintenance method (Elements that constitute the fundamental value)	<p>(1) Cultural properties</p> <p>1) Preservation and maintenance method</p> <p>i) The chief priest of the religious corporation, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (hereinafter referred to as “chief priest”) and staff shall cleanup and organize the properties on a daily basis.</p> <p>ii) The chief priest and staff shall open and close windows of all rooms to let sunlight and wind in.</p> <p>iii) The chief priest and staff shall inspect for damages caused by ants and insects and decays and implement anti-decay and pest control measures when needed.</p> <p>iv) The chief priest and staff shall check for damages caused by wind and water.</p> <p>v) Properties shall be locked at night to prevent thefts. The chief priest and staff shall patrol the compounds to prevent crime such as arsons. Automatic fire alram systems, mechanical security to prevent tresspassing, fire extinguishers, and other facilities shall also be installed.</p> <p>vi) Contract with a security company for protection at night to prevent accidents such as damages, thefts, and arsons.</p> <p>2) Maintenance and repair of buildings (management activities such as small-scale repairs that do not require submission of repair notifications)</p> <p>i) Basic aspects</p> <p>a) Clean-up in the compounds</p> <p>b) Maintenance of trees and lichens (trimming trees, weeding, cutting grass, additional planting, disinfection, etc.)</p> <p>ii) Periphery of the veranda and under the floor</p> <p>a) Do not place objects in the space under the floor</p> <p>b) Remove moisture when the veranda is exposed to rain</p> <p>iii) Exterior walls</p> <p>a) Find cracks, damages, and exfoliation on external walls</p> <p>b) Notify when significant damages are found (when the owner cannot handle the damages)</p> <p>iv) Internal walls</p> <p>a) Find cracks</p> <p>v) Floors</p> <p>a) Do not carry in heavy objects</p> <p>b) Do not drag objects or apply impact when moving objects</p> <p>c) Find cracks and damages on wooden floors</p> <p>vi) Roofs and rain gutters</p> <p>a) Check for leaks</p> <p>b) Cleanup and inspect rain gutters and find damages and dislocated gutters</p> <p>vii) Fixtures</p> <p>a) Carefully handle parts when opening and closing</p> <p>b) Maintenance of metal fixutres (hinges, etc.)</p> <p>c) Cleanup sills and lintels</p> <p>viii) Other</p> <p>a) Maintain writings, drawings, and furniture and find damages</p> <p>(2) Compound of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine<sup>1</sup></p> <p>1) Preservation area</p> <p>i) New building shall not be installed as a general rule, and current buildings and eaves gutters shall be preserved. Alteration of land shapes shall be conducted when needed to prevent disasters.</p> <p>2) Conservation area</p> <p>i) Areas around preserved areas shall be maintained and managed so that they</p>

<sup>1</sup> Compound of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine: Categorized into conservation area and preservation area. See Table 11 in p.67 and Figure19 in p.68 in this document for zoning .

	blend in as the landscape of a Historic Site.
6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.	<p>(1) Activities that alter current conditions of important cultural properties (buildings)</p> <p>i) Activities that require acquisition of a permission to alter current conditions are not expected to occur in the near future.</p> <p>(2) Activities that affect the preservation of important cultural properties</p> <p>i) Activities or operations that affect the preservation of buildings, such as weakening structural strength by digging up roots of trees around buildings are conceivable as those requiring acquisition of a permission to alter current conditions.</p>
7. Policy for promotion and utilization	<p>(1) Current conditions shall be maintained and managed to carry out daily religious activities and annual events of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine.</p> <p>(2) Improvement and usage of facilities as religious activities shall be based on preservation and utilization plan for the Important Cultural Property, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine.</p> <p>(3) Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine shall be used upon discussion between the religious corporation Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine and the city of Fuji Yoshida and with the cooperation of the national government and the prefecture of Yamanashi. However, this rule does not apply to daily religious activities.</p> <p>(4) Information of fundamental values of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine shall be properly provided so that citizens, worshippers, and visitors can easily understand them.</p> <p>(5) Create useful displays of explanation boards for facilities to provide proper information.</p> <p>(6) Cooperate with elementary schools, junior high schools, and local communities of the city of Fuji Yoshida and use the property as the site of inheriting the history and culture of Fujisan worship for educational purposes.</p>

Table 11 Zoning of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine

Zone	Applicable areas
Preservation area	Premises of the shrine up to the rain gutters of cultural properties including the main building of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, East Shrine, West Shrine, the offering hall, and the offering hall
Conservation area	Premises where cultural properties are located except for the cultural buildings

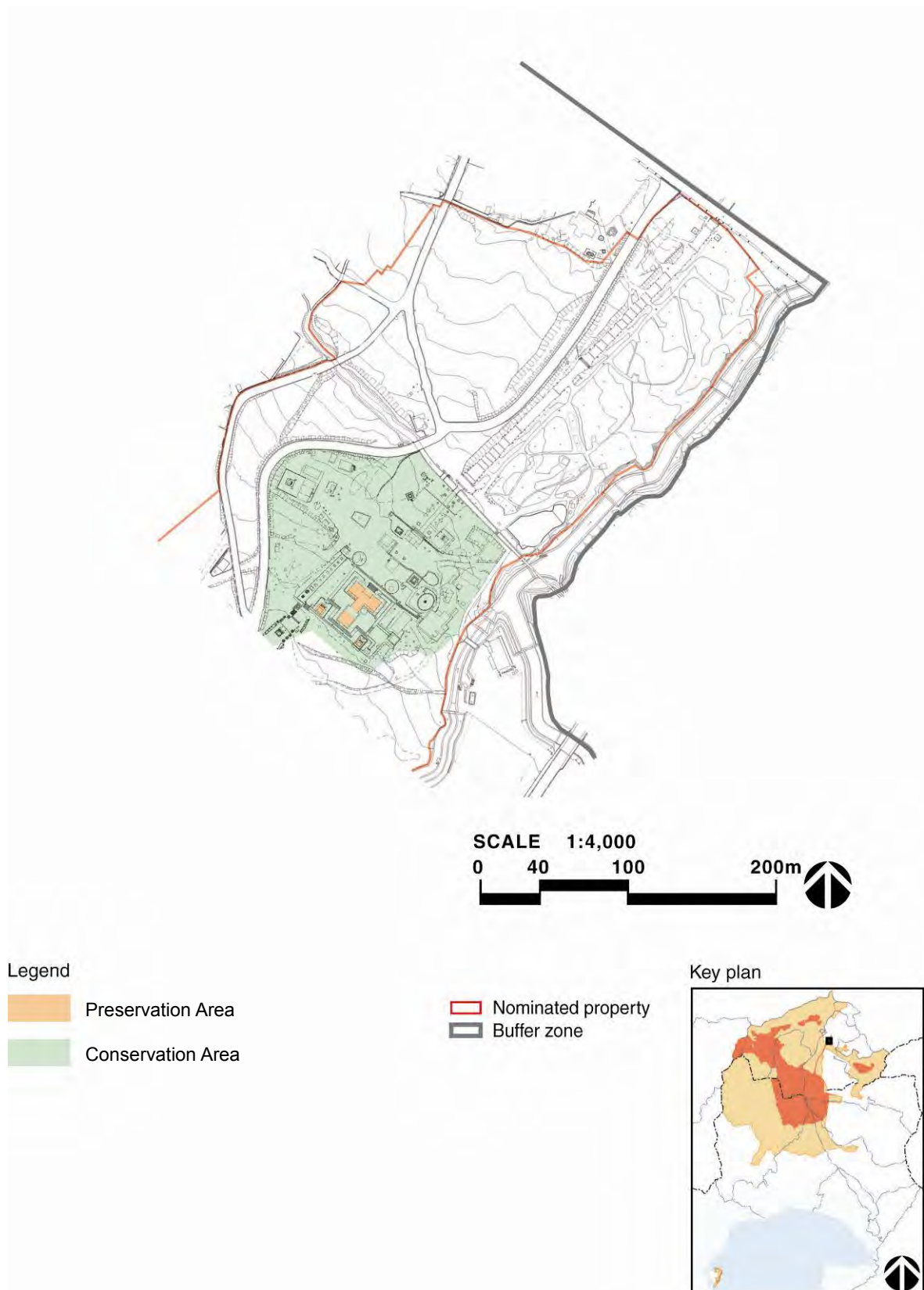


Figure 19 Zoning of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine



## 6. Special Natural Monument, Wakutamaike Pond, Preservation and Management Plan

Component parts / constituent elements	A Part of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine		
Name of Cultural Property	Wakutamaike Pond	Type of Cultural Property	Special Natural Monument
1. Significance in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of “Fujisan”	Special Natural Monument, Wakutamaike Pond is located within the site of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine which is an essential component part that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, “Fujisan” as an “object of worship”. There is a solid tradition to thank for the spring water from Fujisan as seen in the utilization of the spring water from Wakutamaike Pond as sacred water by some people as well as in the rice planting festival to pray for the productiveness of grain.		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	1944: Designated as a Natural Monument under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites. 1952: Designated as a Special Natural Monument under the Law for the protection of Cultural Properties.		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management	(1) The designated area shall be classified <sup>1</sup> based on elements constituting Wakutamaike Pond, and adequate methods of preservation and management of elements that constitute Wakutamaike Pond shall be set per each zone. (2) Guidelines and standards for handling of changing of current status shall be set depending on characteristics of each area. (3) The designated area of Wakutamaike Pond spreads across lands owned by Sengen Taisha and private entities. On the other hand, part of the west side of the pond (around Mizuya-jinja Shrine) is not included in the designated area. Under such circumstances, the value of Wakutamaike Pond as Cultural Property and the landscape shall be maintained, taking into consideration the ownership of the designated land area.		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>2</sup>	(1) Natural elements 1) Geological elements 2) Spring water elements 3) Animal and plant elements i) Fish ii) Birds iii) Aquatic plants (2) Historical elements 1) Worship-related elements i) Kamiike ii) Misogi practice of Fujisan climbers (ablution) <b>iii) Mizuya-jinja Shrine</b> iv) Miyuki Bridge (Wakutama Bridge) (3) Social elements 1) Signboard i) Designation monuments ii) Regulatory notices of the Cultural Property Protection Committee iii) Signboards		
5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)	(1) Natural elements i) Acts that alter geographical features and soil quality or affect vegetation, except for those aimed at maintaining water volume and safety, shall be strictly regulated. ii) Picking rocks except when done for safety reasons shall be strictly regulated. iii) Water level investigation shall be carried about once a year in order to secure the water volume of the springs. To maintain water quality, cleaning of the pond (mud scooping) shall be carried out about once a year. Upon cleaning, efforts shall be made so that it does not affect local water plants.		

<sup>1</sup> Areas are classified into 3: Special protection area (Area A); Class 1 protection area (Area B); Class 2 protection area (Area C). See Table 7 in p.29 and Figure 20 in p.72 of this document for zoning. Class 2 protection area (Area C), which is not included in the component parts, is not mentioned in this document.

<sup>2</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Special Natural Monument, Wakutamaike Pond. Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in pp.62-63 of the main document of the “F.C.P.M.P.”) are shown in bold letters.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iv) Efforts shall be made to maintain the current habitation of fish such as rainbow trout, carp and Amur minnow as well as birds such as ducks, wagtails and kingfishers. However, exceptions shall be made in the case of diseases or conditions that may deteriorate the ecosystem.</li> <li>v) Efforts shall be made to protect water plants such as Baigamo which symbolize the purity of water.</li> </ul> <p>(2) Historical elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Long-lasting traditions such as Misogi practices shall be carried out in such a manner that enables maintaining the water quality and geological features of Wakutamaike Pond.</li> <li>ii) Mizuya-jinja Shrine and Miyuki Bridge (Wakutama Bridge) are located outside the designated area, yet are important elements constituting the values of “Wakutamaike Pond”. Therefore, efforts shall be made to maintain the current status and fix them adequately if damages occur. They shall be managed as part of the wholesome protection of elements that indicate the values of “Wakutamaike Pond”.</li> </ul>
6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.	<p>(1) Special protection area (Area A)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Alteration of geological features and soil quality, picking of soil, rocks and spring water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Acts that alter geological features and soil quality or acts of picking soil, rocks and spring water shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to measures required for maintenance of water quantity or quality and acts of investigative researches intended for safety.</li> <li>ii) If investigations or maintenance become necessary on the cliff part of Kandachiyama, excavation research shall be performed and conservation and maintenance of ruins shall be carried out based adequately on the findings from the excavation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2) Catching or picking animals and plants, cutting or planting trees and bamboo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Catching or picking animals and plants are not permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to cases as described in the following articles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Extermination of fish or birds with diseases</li> <li>b) Extermination of animals and plants that cause bad influences to the ecosystem</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Cutting or planting trees and bamboo shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to cases as described in the following articles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Those concerning the landscape</li> <li>b) Those concerning management of trees and safety such as cutting diseased or dangerous trees</li> <li>c) Regarding planting on deteriorated lands, the plant shall be the same species as those existing in the surrounding area.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>3) New or additional construction and renovation of buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) New or additional construction and renovation of buildings shall not be permitted in principle. However, Mizuya-jinja Shrine and Miyuki Bridge (Wakutama Bridge) shall be newly constructed or renovated within the scale of the existing size and in the current style of the exterior.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4) Installation and removal of structures<sup>1</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Installation of structures shall not be permitted in principle.</li> <li>ii) If existing structures are broken, they shall be removed.</li> </ul> </li> <li>5) Act of entering the pond <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Entering the pond shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to the following contents. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Acts of “Misogi” (purification) carried out for religious reasons and by permission of Sengen Taisha</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Structures: For the purpose of this specific plan, “structures” represent the following 5 types of structure other than buildings that are artificially constructed on or under the ground.

(i) Guidance signs (e.g. regulatory sign, interpretation sign for Cultural Properties etc., and explanation monument for Cultural Properties etc.)

(ii) Safety structures (e.g. vehicle stop and guard fence)

(iii) Monument, lantern, etc.

(iv) Bridges

(v) Other structures (e.g. bench, wisteria trellis, and outdoor light)

	<p>b) Act of entering the pond as part of Fujisan opening events. However, no structures such as portable shrines are allowed in the water in order to maintain the water quality and geological features of Wakutamaike Pond.</p> <p>(2) Class 1 protection area (Area B)</p> <p>1) Alteration of geological features and soil quality, picking of soil and rocks</p> <p>i) Acts that alter geological features and soil quality or acts of picking soil and rocks shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to measures intended for safety.</p> <p>ii) In the case of reconstruction or maintenance of land entailing excavation, excavation research shall be performed if necessary and conservation and maintenance of ruins shall be carried out based adequately on the findings from the excavation.</p> <p>2) Catching or picking animals and plants, cutting or planting trees and bamboo</p> <p>i) Catching or picking animals and plants are not permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to cases as described in the following articles.</p> <p>a) Extermination of birds with diseases</p> <p>b) Extermination of animals and plants that cause bad influences to the environment and ecosystem around the pond</p> <p>ii) Cutting or planting trees and bamboo shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to cases as described in the following articles.</p> <p>a) Those concerning conservation of the landscape</p> <p>b) Those concerning management of trees and safety such as cutting diseased or dangerous trees</p> <p>3) New or additional construction and renovation of buildings</p> <p>i) New or additional construction and renovation of buildings shall not be permitted in principle. However, renovation of existing buildings or reconstruction of buildings lost in disasters shall be carried out within the scale of the existing building and in the current style of the exterior.</p> <p>4) Installation, renovation and removal of structures</p> <p>i) Installation of structures that do not match the surrounding landscape shall not be permitted.</p> <p>ii) Existing prohibition-edict board and signboard shall be maintained in the current condition in terms of the size, shape, color and material.</p> <p>iii) Efforts shall be made to conserve the surrounding landscape by removing existing structures that interfere with the landscape or by renovating such objects at the time of renewal in terms of the size, shape, color and material.</p>
7. Policy for promotion and utilization	<p>(1) Showcase Wakutamaike Pond as a field for nature observation as well as a geologically rare water spring related to Fujisan, and utilize it in environmental education that shows the blessing of Fujisan as a water source.</p> <p>(2) Introduce the value as Cultural Property to many people since Wakutamaike Pond is part of the Sengen Taisha Shrine premises.</p> <p>(3) Wakutamaike Pond has been chosen one of the “100 best water of the Heisei Period”, and is a tourism resource representing the city of Fujinomiya. By defining it as the central spot among water parks in Fujinomiya and networking water parks in the city, it can be utilized for creating the rich landscape of the city with abundant spring water.</p>

Table 12 Zoning of Special Natural Monument, Wakutamaike Pond

Zone	Area
Special Protection Area (Area A)	This area includes Wakutamaike Pond and its revetment, outcrop of Fujisan lava flow on the south side of Kandachiyama and water channel on the west side of Sengen Taisha gathering hall.
Class 1 Protection Area (Area B)	Includes the south shore of Wakutamaike Pond, island in front of the gathering hall, Kawanakajima island and two bridges with railings.
Class 2 Protection Area (Area C)	Includes privately owned land on the north side of Wakutamaike Pond.



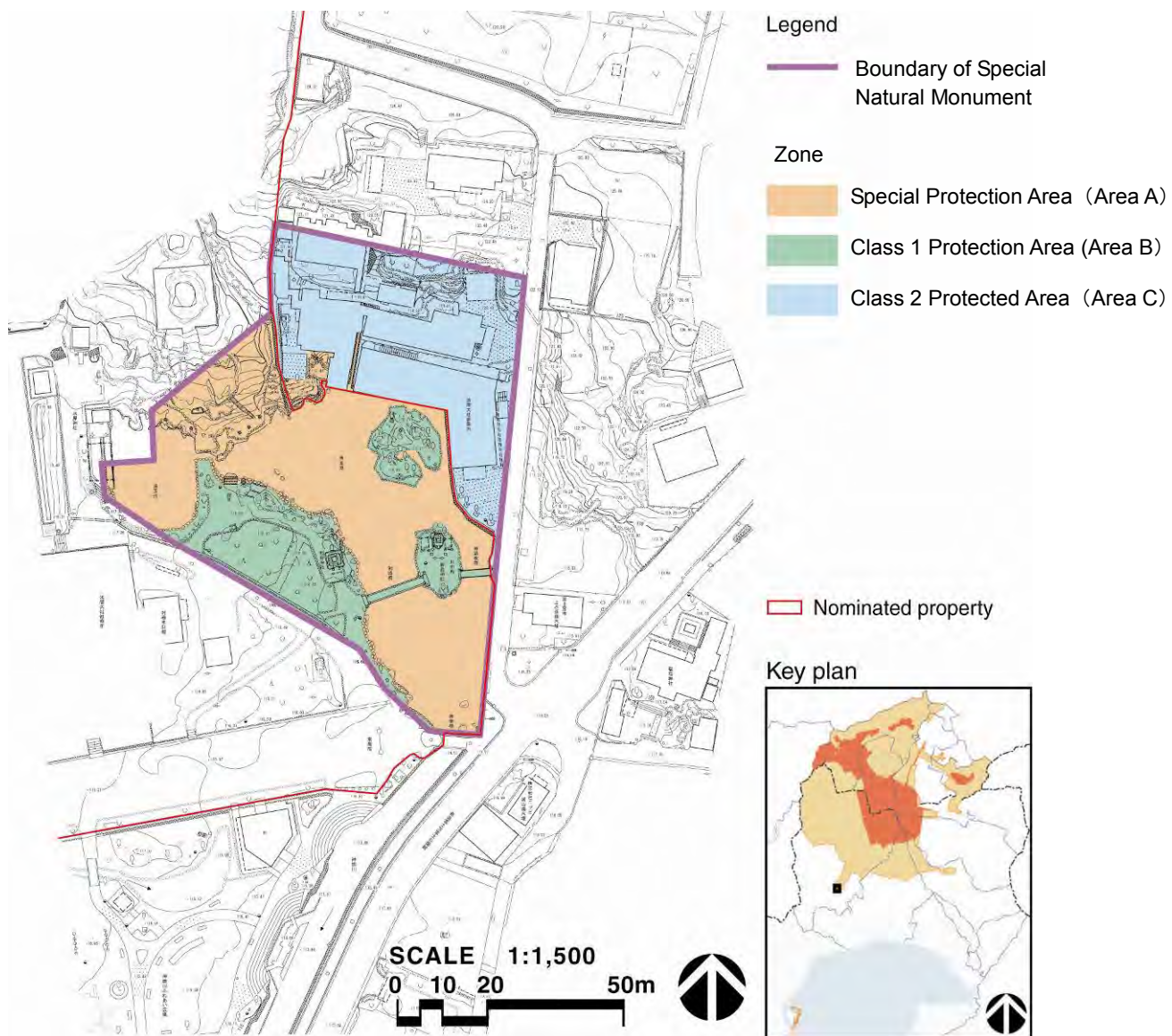


Figure 20 Zoning of Special Natural Monument, Wakutamaike Pond

## 7. Important Cultural Property, Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine Main Hall, Preservation and Utilization Plan

Component parts / constituent elements	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine		
Name of Cultural Property	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine: 1 main shrine building with 1 ridge tag	Type of Cultural Property	Important Cultural Property
1. Significance in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of “Fujisan”	The Important Cultural Property, Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine Main Hall, is deemed to be the base of Fujisan worship, entailing Shugen and worship-ascent, and is an essential component part that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, “Fujisan”, as an “object of worship”.		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	<p>1924: Provisionally designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty by the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments.</p> <p>1952: The provisional designation of the compound of the Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine as a Place of Scenic Beauty was cancelled.</p> <p>1973 to 1974: The main shrine of Hongu that used to exist on the second station of Yoshida Ascending Route was relocated to the site of Satomiya at the lakeside of Lake Kawaguchiko.</p> <p>1985: The main hall relocated from Hongu to Satomiya was designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.</p> <p>2011: The site of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine consisting of two locations of Hongu and Satomiya was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties in.</p>		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management	<p>(1) Regarding Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine main shrine, the inherent value of it as Cultural Property shall be clarified and standards concerning the handling of maintenance, management and changing of current status shall be set.</p> <p>(2) Efforts shall be made to adequately conserve not only the Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine main shrine but also the facilities and natural environment within the site of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine Satomiya which are indispensable in the course of the religious practices.</p> <p>(3) Discussions shall be made to not only open the buildings to the public but also to improve the contents of exhibition at Katsuyama Historical and Folk Museum located within the premises of the shrine.</p>		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>1</sup>	<p>(1) Structure of the Cultural Property</p> <p>i) <b>Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine main hall</b> and 1 ridge tag</p> <p>(2) Assets constituting the value in unity with the Cultural Property</p> <p>1) Compound of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine Satomiya</p> <p>The compound includes the middle gate restored and maintained after the relocation of the main shrine, wing corridors and surrounding walls, auxiliary and subordinate shrines relocated along with the main shrine, <b>the main hall of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine Satomiya</b>, the offering hall, the prayer-giving hall, <b>Zuishimmon (middle gate)</b>, <b>torii gates</b>, auxiliary and subordinate shrines, “Tamagaki” fence, and other structures related to the shrine.</p>		
5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)	<p>(1) Cultural Property</p> <p>1) Methods of preservation and management</p> <p>i) Besides near-daily cleaning of the whole site of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine by the Shinto priests there, monthly cleaning of the site by shrine parishioners and concerned personnel shall be carried out.</p> <p>ii) Doors to the core of the building shall be opened and closed at the time of yearly cleaning in the presence of Shinto priests and shrine parishioner representative so as to give it sunlight and airing.</p> <p>iii) Inspection of damages by ants, insects and decay shall be carried out by Shinto</p>		

<sup>1</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Important Cultural Property, Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine. Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in pp.62-63 of the main document of the “F.C.P.M.P.”) are shown in bold letters. See Figure 36 in p.49 of main document of F.C.P.M.P. and Figure 7 in p.36 of this document for the location of Component Part 8, Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

	<p>priests and shrine parishioner representative so as to take decay prevention and mothproof measures as needed.</p> <p>iv) Condition of damages caused by wind or flood shall be checked by Shinto priests and shrine parishioner representative.</p> <p>v) Doors shall be locked at all times in order to prevent thefts. In order to prevent arsons, installation of mechanical security device against trespassing as well as patrols by Shinto priests, shrine parishioners and concerned personnel shall be discussed.</p> <p>2) Maintenance and repair of buildings (management acts such as small repairs that requires no permission)</p> <p>i) Groundwork</p> <p>a) Efforts shall be made to remove fallen leaves at the time of cleaning to avoid accumulation around the groundwork.</p> <p>b) Maintenance (trimming, extermination, mowing, complementary planting, sterilization, etc.) of trees and ground cover plants shall be carried out to avoid affecting the groundwork.</p> <p>ii) Area defined by the inner gate, transept and surrounding wall</p> <p>a) Except for acts related to religious activities (or acts for religious reasons), nothing shall be brought into or put down inside the surrounding wall in principle.</p> <p>iii) Around buildings and under floor</p> <p>a) Nothing shall be brought in or put down under the roof.</p> <p>b) Remaining water around the roof shall be removed in the case of rain or dew.</p> <p>iv) Outer wall</p> <p>a) Repairs shall be considered in the case that cracking, breakage and flaking of wood walls are found.</p> <p>b) Communications shall be made without any fail in the case of large incidents (beyond the capacity of the owner).</p> <p>v) Inner wall</p> <p>a) Repairs shall be considered in the case that cracking is found in inspection.</p> <p>b) Communications shall be made without any fail in the case of large incidents (beyond the capacity of the owner).</p> <p>vi) Floor</p> <p>a) In principle, no heavy objects shall be brought in. However, this does not apply to structures concerning disaster prevention such as fire-resistant facilities.</p> <p>b) Objects shall not be dragged or impacted when moving them.</p> <p>vii) Joinery</p> <p>a) Caution when opening or closing.</p> <p>b) Maintenance of joinery (beams, doors, etc.)</p> <p>c) Cleaning of exposed parts of overhanging roof and floor underneath, railing, steps, etc.</p> <p>viii) Metal parts</p> <p>a) Caution against corrosion (no water, removal of taint).</p> <p>ix) Paint and colors</p> <p>a) Restrictions of acts that promote wear and color fading except for religious activities (entrance shall be prohibited except for religious activities).</p> <p>(2) Compound of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine<sup>1</sup></p> <p>1) Conservation Area</p> <p>i) New buildings shall not be made in principle, and only conservation of buildings and rain drainage shall be carried out. Alteration of geological features shall also be carried out when necessary for disaster prevention.</p> <p>2) Preservation Area</p> <p>i) Efforts shall be made to maintain and manage the surrounding areas so the Historic Site matches the landscape.</p>
6. Standards and criteria for the	<p>(1) Acts that alter the current status of the Important Cultural Property (building)</p> <p>i) No acts that require permission to alter the current status are assumed.</p>

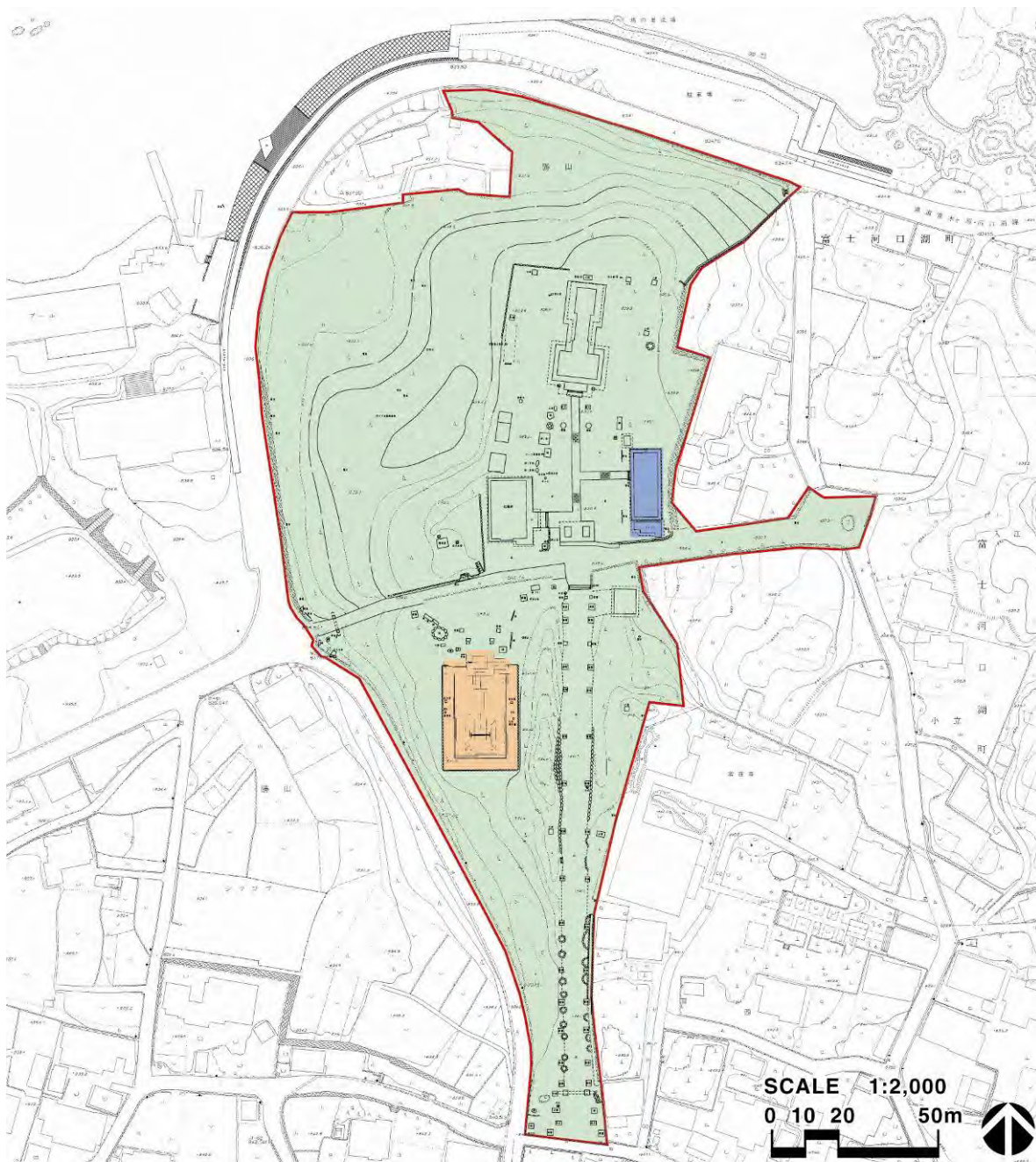
<sup>1</sup> Site of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine: It is divided into 2: Conservation Area and Preservation Area. See Table 13 in p.75 and Figure 21 in p.76 of this document for zoning.



handling of alterations to the existing state etc.	(2) Acts that affect the conservation of the Important Cultural Property i) Acts such as digging up tree roots nearby which may weaken the structural strength and consequently affect the conservation of the building are assumed as those that require permission to alter the current status.
7. Policy for promotion and utilization	(1) The place is still utilized for religious activities. Efforts shall be made to preserve the form of worship (or intangible Cultural Property) as well as the main shrine of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine to the following generations. (2) The rare existence of the style of construction shall be opened to the public so that it can be appreciated at all times. (3) It shall be linked to permanent exhibitions at Katsuyama Historical and Folk Museum and utilized as a base of lifelong learning. Promotional campaigns shall be conducted by the administrator, Fujikawaguchiko Town so that it may be flexibly and proactively utilized by concerned parties or for events on the initiative of citizens.

Table 13 Zoning of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine

Zone	Area
Conservation Area	Area defined by the main shrine of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine, inner gate, transept and surrounding wall
Preservation Area	Site of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine Satomiya (excluding housing area)
Facility Maintenance Area	Site of Katsuyama Historical and Folk Museum and bathroom facilities



Legend

- Preservation Area
- Conservation Area
- Facility Maintenance Area

Nominated property

Key plan

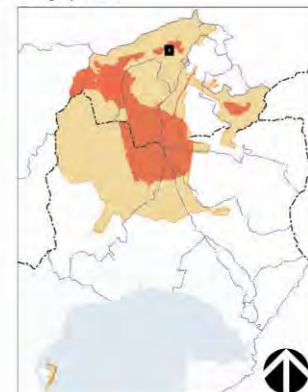


Figure 21 Zoning of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine

8. Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Kawaguchiko, Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko),  
Preservation and Management Plan

Component parts / constituent elements	Parts of Fujisan mountain area (Lake Saiko and Lake Shojiko) and Lake Kawaguchiko		
Name of Cultural Property	“Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes)	Type of Cultural Property	Place of Scenic Beauty
1. Significance in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of “Fujisan”	Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes), including Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko, and Lake Kawaguchiko, are essential constituent elements that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, “Fujisan” as an “object of worship”. These lakes have always been pilgrimage sites in the Fujisan worship.		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	1924:Provisionally designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty by the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments. 1952:The provisional designation as a Place of Scenic Beauty was cancelled. 2011:Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management *The basic guidelines are common to “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) including Lake Yamanakako, Lake Kawaguchiko, Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko, and Lake Motosuko.	<p>(1) There shall be an adequate consideration and respect for the will of local residents in the course of conserving and managing “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) since there are local residents making their living and living their daily life in and around the designated area of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes).</p> <p>(2) There shall be an utmost care about the safety of tourists since Special Place of Scenic Beauty Fujisan, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) and surrounding areas are world famous tourism destinations and are heavily visited by tourists.</p> <p>(3) Regarding each elements that are understood to constitute the essential values of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes), adequate methods of preservation and management shall be indicated.</p> <p>(4) The designated area of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lake) as Cultural Properties is not necessarily compatible with the cultural and natural values, or the way that residents live daily lives and make livings. Therefore, standards for handling alteration of current status shall be adequately set according to the characteristics of the designated area.</p> <p>(5) As the designated area of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) retains close ties with the surrounding environment, methods of conservation shall be indicated for a wider region including surrounding areas in order to adequately conserve and manage the designated area.</p> <p>(6) Adequate concept on proper maintenance and utilization shall be indicated so as to share the values of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) as Cultural Properties for all citizens.</p> <p>(7) Structure and operation of organizations needed for promoting the preservation and management of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) shall be indicated.</p>		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>1</sup>	<p>(1)Lake Saiko</p> <p>1)Natural elements</p> <p>i) Water quality and geological elements</p> <p>a) <b>Lake Saiko (surface area, depth, and water quality)</b></p> <p>b) Geological features, lake bed, and lake shore (Aokigahara lava flow, scoria, sand and gravel, mud, volcanic sand, etc.)</p> <p>c) Lava flows of Fujisan (Aokigahara lava flow)</p> <p>(2)Lake Shojiko</p> <p>1)Natural elements</p> <p>a) <b>Lake Shojiko (surface area, depth, and water quality)</b></p> <p>b) Geological features, lake bed, and lake shore (Aokigahara lava flow, scoria, sand and gravel, mud, volcanic sand, etc.)</p> <p>c) Lava flows of Fujisan (Aokigahara lava flow)</p>		

<sup>1</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Kawaguchiko, Lake Saiko, and Lake Shojiko). Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in pp.62-63 of the main document of the “F.C.P.M.P.”) are shown in bold letters. See Figure 22-24 in p.82 of this document for the location of Constituent Element 1-7, Lake Saiko, Constituent Element 1-8, Lake Shojiko, and Component Part 12, Lake Kawaguchiko, of the nominated property, Fujisan.



	<p>(3)Lake Kawaguchiko</p> <p>1)Natural elements</p> <p>a) <b>Lake Kawaguchiko (surface area, depth, water quality, topographical location, and volcanological process of formation)</b></p> <p>b) Geological features, lake bottom, and lake shore (Aokigahara lava flow, scoria, sand and gravel, mud, volcanic sand, etc.)</p> <p>c) Lava flows of Fujisan (Funatsu lava flow, Higashi Tsurugi lava flow, and Oarashi lava flow)</p>
5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)	<p>Natural elements, which constitute the majestic landscape, are the basis of the fundamental value of the Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes).</p> <p>Even outside the designated area, adjacent areas where the primeval natural environment remains shall be adequately maintained in the existing condition. In so doing, due consideration should be given to harmony with the life of local people. As for artificial forests, forest landscape shall be well maintained with consideration given to the sustainability of forestry, etc. Research is to be conducted on precious volcanic formations and vegetation and the proper way of their protection will be discussed, including Natural Monument designation by prefectures or relevant municipalities.</p>
6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.	<p>(1) New or additional construction, renovation, relocation, removal and changing colors of buildings</p> <p>1) New construction of buildings shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.</p> <p>i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and that are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.</p> <p>ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.</p> <p>iii) Cases where new construction of buildings are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws (River Act, Natural Parks Law, Forest Act, etc., indicating these same laws in following articles) as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, dredging, excavation research, lake bottom boring, etc.</p> <p>2) Renovation or repair of buildings shall be carried out only within the existing scale. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which expansions shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.</p> <p>i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.</p> <p>ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.</p> <p>iii) Cases where renovation or repair of buildings are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, dredging, excavation research, lake bottom boring, etc.</p> <p>3) Due to the distinctive nature of building upon lake surface, handling of buildings that do not currently exist shall be discussed for each case.</p> <p>4) The color of the roof of buildings shall be gray to black or dark brown in principle, with the slanted shape of gable, hipped or half-hipped roof in principle.</p> <p>5) The color of the walls of buildings shall be brown, beige, cream or gray.</p> <p>6) Existing buildings with structure or color interfering with the landscape shall either be removed or improved in terms of size, shape, color or material at the time of renewal so as to match the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>(2) Installation, additional construction, renovation, repair, relocation, removal and changing colors of structures<sup>1</sup></p>

<sup>1</sup> Structures: For the purpose of this specific plan, “structures” represent the following 10 types of structure other than buildings that are artificially constructed on or under the ground.

(i) Structures accompanying small buildings (e.g. fence)

(ii) Structures installed near roads or for roads (e.g. road sign, traffic light, street lamp, guard rail, guard pipe, safety fence, and curb block)

(iii) Guidance signs (e.g. first-aid sign, emergency sign, direction sign, interpretation sign for Cultural Properties etc., and explanation monument for Cultural Properties etc.)

	<p>1) Piers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) New installation of piers shall not be permitted. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) New installations that are permitted under other laws.</li> <li>b) Those based on instructions under other laws (integrated pier and so forth).</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Renovation or repair of piers shall be carried out only within the existing scale. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which expansions shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.</li> <li>b) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.</li> <li>c) Cases where renovation or repair of piers are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, dredging, excavation research, lake bottom boring, etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>2) Roads<sup>1</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) New installation and widening shall not be permitted.</li> <li>ii) Repair of roads permitted under other laws shall be permitted, in which case there shall be an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.</li> <li>iii) New installation of structures in conjunction with roads (road sign, guard rail, etc.) shall be permitted if the objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere. In the case of renovation or repair, the existing scale shall not be exceeded and there shall be an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.</li> </ul> <p>3) Advertisements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) New installation shall not be permitted. Regarding signs leading to public facilities, however, those permitted under other laws shall be permitted.</li> <li>ii) Signs aimed at safety in conjunction with construction work (notice board, construction caution sign, detour sign, etc.) shall be permitted within limited time periods.</li> </ul> <p>4) Preserve and fish bed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) New installation shall not be permitted. However, this does not apply to the case of permission of new installation under other laws, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.</li> <li>ii) Renovation or repair of preserve and fish bed shall be carried out only within the existing scale. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which expansions shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Cases where renovation or repair of preserve or fish bed is confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with acts permitted under other laws.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>5) Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Among structures, new installation of the following items shall be permitted only if it is permitted under other laws, in which case there shall be an adequate consideration to protect the landscape. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Water level measuring device, electric and telegraphic facility, temporary structures for events, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Among structures, renovation or repair of the following items shall be permitted only if it is permitted under other laws, in which case the original scale shall not be</li> </ul>
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(iv) Underwater or water-surface structure (e.g. pier and fish preserve)

(v) Outdoor advertisements (e.g. signboard, standing signboard, advertisement tower, advertisement banner, advertisement on pier, and advertisement on boat)

(vi) Measurement equipment (e.g. soil thermometer, rain gauge, and visitor counting sensor)

(vii) Safety structures (e.g. animal fence, rockfall barrier, and protective wall)

(viii) Structures for sediment and soil control (e.g. sand-trap dam, valley-bed work, training dike, and dam)

(ix) Monument, cenotaph, etc.

(x) Other structures (e.g. temporary structures such as tent, scaffolding, and bench)

<sup>1</sup> "Roads" include roadway, sidewalk, etc. for general traffic and road facilities (e.g. tunnel and bridge).

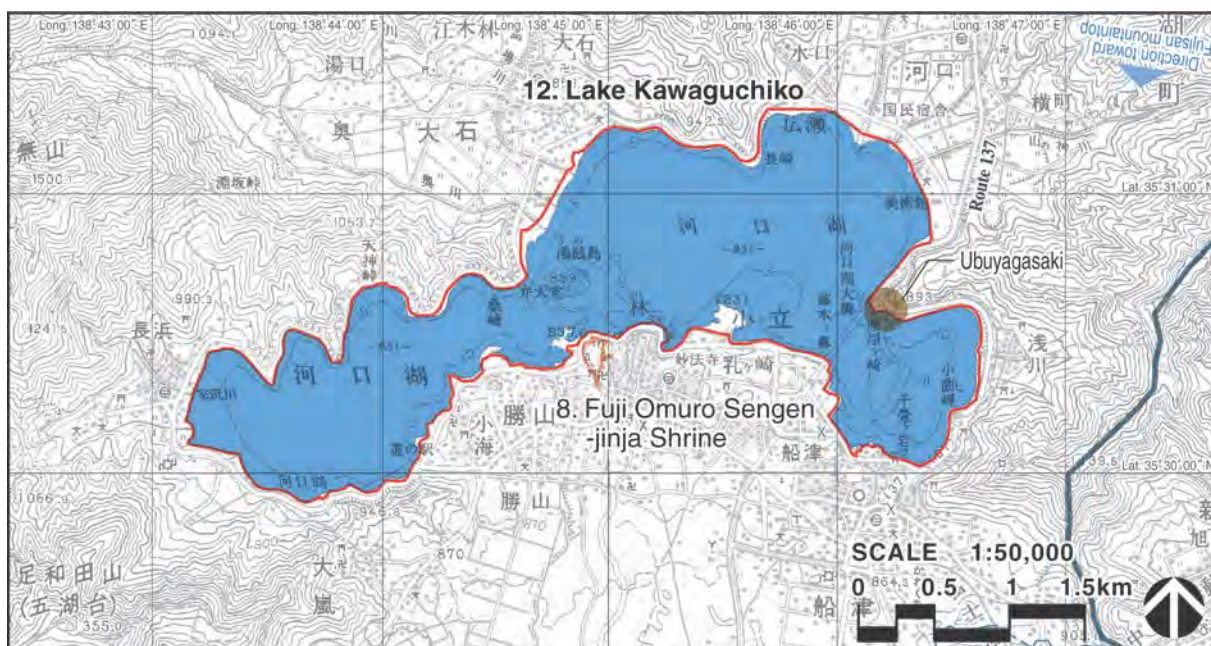
exceeded. Regarding the scale of renovation or repair that requires permission and the case where expansion is unavoidable, judgment as to whether it classifies as permitted act or permission of expansion of scale within the requisite minimum shall be made after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.

- a) Water level measuring device, electric and telegraphic facility, temporary structures for events, etc.
- iii) Due to the distinctive nature of building upon lake surface<sup>1</sup>, handling of buildings that do not currently exist shall be discussed for each case.
- iv) The color of structures shall match the surrounding landscape.
- v) Power poles and steel towers shall be in brown.
- vi) Existing structures with structure or color interfering with the landscape shall either be removed or improved in terms of size, shape, color or material at the time of renewal so as to match the surrounding landscape.
- (3) Land development, excavation, cutting or filling earth and alteration of land features
  - 1) Reclamation and excavation of land or alteration of land features shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.
    - i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.
    - ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.
    - iii) Cases where reclamation and excavation of land or alteration of land features are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, etc.
  - 2) Act of dredging shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.
    - i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.
    - ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.
    - iii) Those that are confirmed to be necessary to prevent disasters.
    - iv) Cases where dredging is confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, etc.
  - 3) Processing of soil incurred due to dredging shall be permitted within the limit permitted under other laws.
  - 4) Act of excavation in conjunction with investigations of academic researches concerning lands of Buried Cultural Properties (Unoshiam Iseki and so forth) shall be permitted within the limit permitted under other laws.
  - 5) Lake bottom boring investigations which are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with academic researches (geological analysis and so forth), such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, etc., or river works aimed at flood control shall be permitted within the limit permitted under other laws.
- (4) Cutting trees or bamboo (trimming of branches and cutting of trees)
  - 1) Cutting trees and bamboo shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to cases as described in the following articles.
    - i) Cases where cutting trees or bamboo are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as forest management. Such forest management shall be carried out with a consideration of the area's landscape, and utmost efforts shall be made to preserve precious trees.
    - ii) Those concerning the protection of the landscape. Cutting of trees to secure visibility shall be kept to the requisite minimum.
- (5) Picking plants (including picking only branches, leaves and seeds)
  - 1) Picking plants shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to

<sup>1</sup> "Lake surface" includes locations on the water surface, in the water, and on the lake bottom.



	<p>cases as described in the following articles. (In which case, there shall be a consideration to protect endangered species as listed in the red data book and so forth.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and academic researches concerning safety.</li> <li>ii) Those concerning the protection of the landscape.</li> <li>iii) Those deemed necessary in order for local residents to maintain daily lives.</li> <li>iv) The Fuji Marimo (round green algae) inhabiting the lake bottom is a Natural Monument designated by Yamanashi Prefecture. Hence, permission from Yamanashi Prefecture Education Board is required for sampling with the purpose of academic researches (only applicable to Lake Saiko and Lake Kawaguchiko).</li> </ul> <p>(6) Picking soil and rocks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Picking soil and rocks shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.</li> <li>ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.</li> <li>iii) Cases where picking soil or rocks is confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, dredging, excavation research, lake bottom boring, etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(7) Water extraction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Extraction of water shall not be permitted in principle; however, it shall be permitted for cases that acquired new permission under other laws and will not spoil the values of Cultural Properties.</li> </ul>
7. Policy for promotion and utilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Permission procedures shall be carried out according to the Natural Parks Law and River Act as well as the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties regarding alterations of current status. Efforts shall be continuously made in order to achieve the goals of preservation and management plans jointly with national, prefectural and concerned municipal entities.</li> <li>(2) As various leisure activities are carried out, there needs to be an adequate consideration of the harmony between tourists and residents primarily in the tourism business. Efforts shall also be made to educate such parties regarding the essential values of the Cultural Properties so as to promote understanding of proper conservation and utilization of the lakes.</li> <li>(3) Besides making public announcements towards more people, there needs to be further promotion of interdisciplinary studies concerning Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko and Lake Kawaguchiko.</li> <li>(4) Adequate and swift responses shall be made to instructions and advice based on the ideals of World Cultural Heritage.</li> </ul>



#### Legend

Nominated property

- Component part (12. Lake Kawaguchiko)
- Other component part

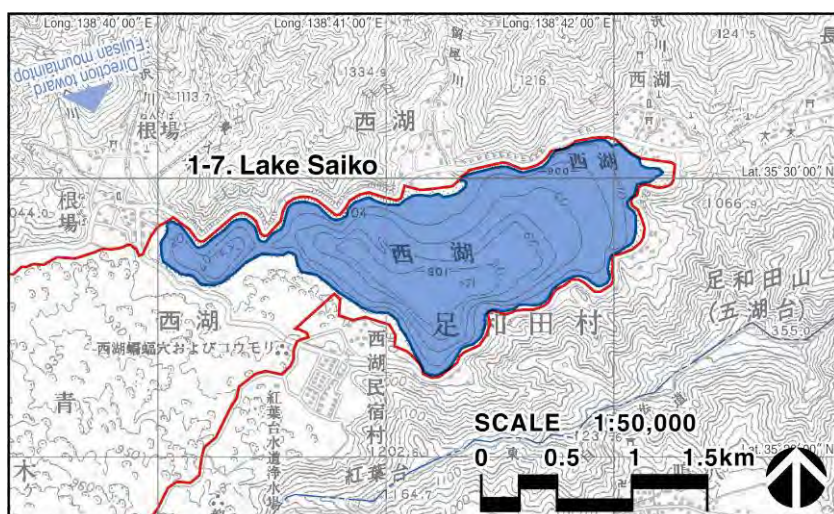
Specific features of component part

- Lake
- Major religious place

Buffer zone

Municipality boundary

Figure 22 Plan of Lake Kawaguchiko



#### Legend

Nominated property

- Component part (1. Fujisan Mountain Area)

Constituent element of component part

- 1-7. Lake Saiko

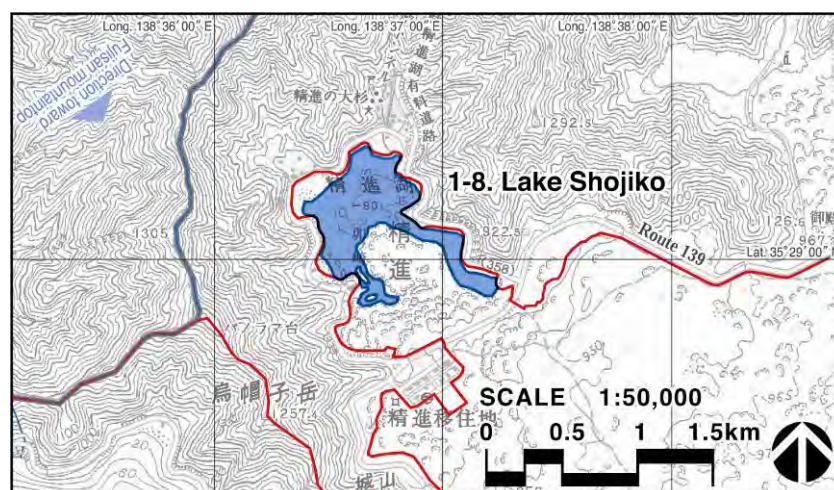
Specific feature of constituent element

- Lake

Buffer zone

Municipality boundary

Figure 23 Plan of Lake Saiko



#### Legend

Nominated property

- Component part (1. Fujisan Mountain Area)

Constituent element of component part

- 1-8. Lake Shojiko

Specific feature of constituent element

- Lake

Buffer zone

Municipality boundary

Figure 24 Plan of Lake Shojiko

## 9. Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Motosuko) Preservation and Management Plan

Component parts / constituent elements	Part of Fujisan mountain area (Lake Motosuko)		
Name of Cultural Property	“Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes)	Type of Cultural Property	Places of Scenic Beauty
1. Significance in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of “Fujisan”	<p>The Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes), including Lake Motosuko, is an essential component part that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, “Fujisan”, as an “object of worship”. These lakes have always been pilgrimage sites in the Fujisan worship.</p> <p>Moreover, Lake Motosuko is also an essential constituent element that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of “Fujisan”, nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List, as a “source of artistic inspiration”, since Nakanokura Pass included in the Lake Motosuko area on the northwestern shore is deemed as the viewpoint that became the source of producing artistic work.</p>		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	<p>1924: Provisionally designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty by the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments.</p> <p>1952: The provisional designation of the compound of the Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine was cancelled.</p> <p>2011: Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.</p>		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management *The basic guidelines are common between “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) including Lake Yamanakako, Lake Kawaguchiko, Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko and Lake Motosuko.	<p>(1) There shall be an adequate consideration and respect for the will of local residents in the course of conserving and managing “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) since there are local residents making their living and living their daily life in and around the designated area of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes).</p> <p>(2) There shall be an utmost care about the safety of tourists since Special Place of Scenic Beauty Fujisan, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) and surrounding areas are world famous tourism destinations and are heavily visited by tourists.</p> <p>(3) Regarding each elements that are understood to constitute the essential values of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes), adequate methods of preservation and management shall be indicated.</p> <p>(4) The designated area of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) as Cultural Properties is not necessarily compatible with the cultural and natural values, or the way that residents live daily lives and make livings. Therefore, standards for handling alteration of current status shall be adequately set according to the characteristics of the designated area.</p> <p>(5) As the designated area of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) retains close ties with the surrounding environment, methods of conservation shall be indicated for a wider region including surrounding areas in order to adequately conserve and manage the designated area.</p> <p>(6) Adequate concept on proper maintenance and utilization shall be indicated so as to share the values of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) as Cultural Properties for all citizens.</p> <p>(7) Structure and operation of organizations needed for promoting the preservation and management of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) shall be indicated.</p>		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>1</sup>	<p>(1) Natural elements</p> <p>1) Water quality and geological elements</p> <p>a) <b>Lake Motosuko (surface area, depth, water quality, topographical location, and volcanological process of formation,</b></p> <p>b) <b>view from Nakanokura Pass</b></p> <p>c) Aokigahara lava flow</p> <p>d) Nagasaki Peninsula (topographical location and volcanological process of formation)</p>		
5. Methods of	Natural elements, which constitute the majestic landscape, are the basis of the		

<sup>1</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Motosuko). Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in pp.62-63 of the main document of the “F.C.P.M.P.”) are shown in bold letters. See Figure 25 in p.87 of this document for the location of Constituent Element 1-9, Lake Motosuko, of the nominated property, Fujisan.



preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)	<p>fundamental value of the Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes).</p> <p>Even outside the designated area, adjacent areas where the primeval natural environment remains shall be adequately maintained in the existing condition. In so doing, due consideration should be given to harmony with the life of local people. As for artificial forests, forest landscape shall be well maintained with consideration given to the sustainability of forestry, etc. Research is to be conducted on precious volcanic formations and vegetation and the proper way of their protection will be discussed, including Natural Monument designation by prefectures or relevant municipalities.</p>
6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.	<p>(1) New or additional construction, renovation, relocation, removal and changing colors of buildings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) New construction of buildings shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and that are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.</li> <li>ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.</li> <li>iii) Cases where new construction of buildings are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws (River Act, Natural Parks Law, Forest Act, etc., indicating these same laws in following articles) as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, dredging, excavation research, lake bottom boring, etc.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) Renovation or repair of buildings shall be carried out only within the existing scale. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which expansions shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.</li> <li>ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.</li> <li>iii) Cases where renovation or repair of buildings are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, dredging, excavation research, lake bottom boring, etc.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3) Due to the distinctive nature of building upon lake surface, handling of buildings that do not currently exist shall be discussed for each case.</li> <li>4) The color of the roof of buildings shall be gray to black or dark brown in principle, with the slanted shape of gable, hipped or half-hipped roof in principle.</li> <li>5) The color of the walls of buildings shall be brown, beige, cream or gray.</li> <li>6) Existing buildings with structure or color interfering with the landscape shall either be removed or improved in terms of size, shape, color or material at the time of renewal so as to match the surrounding landscape.</li> </ol> <p>(2) Installation, additional construction, renovation, repair, relocation, removal and changing colors of structures<sup>1</sup></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Piers <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) New installation of piers shall not be permitted. However, this does not apply to the</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

<sup>1</sup> Structures: For the purpose of this specific plan, “structures” represent the following 10 types of structure other than buildings that are artificially constructed on or under the ground.

(i) Structures accompanying small buildings (e.g. fence)

(ii) Structures installed near roads or for roads (e.g. road sign, traffic light, street lamp, guard rail, guard pipe, safety fence, and curb block)

(iii) Guidance signs (e.g. first-aid sign, emergency sign, direction sign, interpretation sign for Cultural Properties etc., and explanation monument for Cultural Properties etc.)

(iv) Underwater or water-surface structure (e.g. pier and fish preserve)

(v) Outdoor advertisements (e.g. signboard, standing signboard, advertisement tower, advertisement banner, advertisement on pier, advertisement on sightseeing boat)

(vi) Measurement equipment (e.g. soil thermometer, rain gauge, and visitor counting sensor)

(vii) Safety structures (e.g. animal fence, rockfall barrier, and protective wall)

(viii) Structures for sediment and soil control (e.g. sand-trap dam, valley-bed work, training dike, and dam)

(ix) Monument, cenotaph, etc.

(x) Other structures (e.g. temporary structures such as tent, scaffolding, and bench)

	<p>following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) New installations that are permitted under other laws.</li> <li>b) Those based on instructions under other laws (integrated pier and so forth).</li> </ul> <p>ii) Renovation or repair of piers shall be carried out only within the existing scale. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which expansions shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.</li> <li>b) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.</li> <li>c) Cases where renovation or repair of piers are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, dredging, excavation research, lake bottom boring, etc.</li> </ul> <p>2) Roads<sup>1</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) New installation and widening shall not be permitted.</li> <li>ii) Repair of roads permitted under other laws shall be permitted, in which case there shall be an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.</li> <li>iii) New installation of structures in conjunction with roads (road sign, guard rail, etc.) shall be permitted if the objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere. In the case of renovation or repair, the existing scale shall not be exceeded and there shall be an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.</li> </ul> <p>3) Advertisements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) New installation shall not be permitted. Regarding signs leading to public facilities, however, those permitted under other laws shall be permitted.</li> </ul> <p>3) Preserve and fish bed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) New installation shall not be permitted. However, this does not apply to the case of permission of new installation under other laws, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.</li> <li>ii) Renovation or repair of preserve and fish bed shall be carried out only within the existing scale. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which expansions shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Cases where renovation or repair of preserve or fish bed is confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with acts permitted under other laws.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>5) Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Among structures, new installation of the following items shall be permitted only if it is permitted under other laws, in which case there shall be an adequate consideration to protect the landscape. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Water level measuring device, electric and telegraphic facility, temporary structures for events, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Among structures, renovation or repair of the following items shall be permitted only if it is permitted under other laws, in which case the original scale shall not be exceeded. Regarding the scale of renovation or repair that requires permission and the case where expansion is unavoidable, judgment as to whether it classifies as permitted act or permission of expansion of scale within the requisite minimum shall be made after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Water level measuring device, electric and telegraphic facility, temporary structures for events, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>iii) Due to the distinctive nature of building upon lake surface<sup>2</sup>, handling of buildings that do not currently exist shall be discussed for each case.</li> <li>iv) The color of structures shall match the surrounding landscape.</li> <li>v) Power poles and steel towers shall be in brown.</li> </ul>
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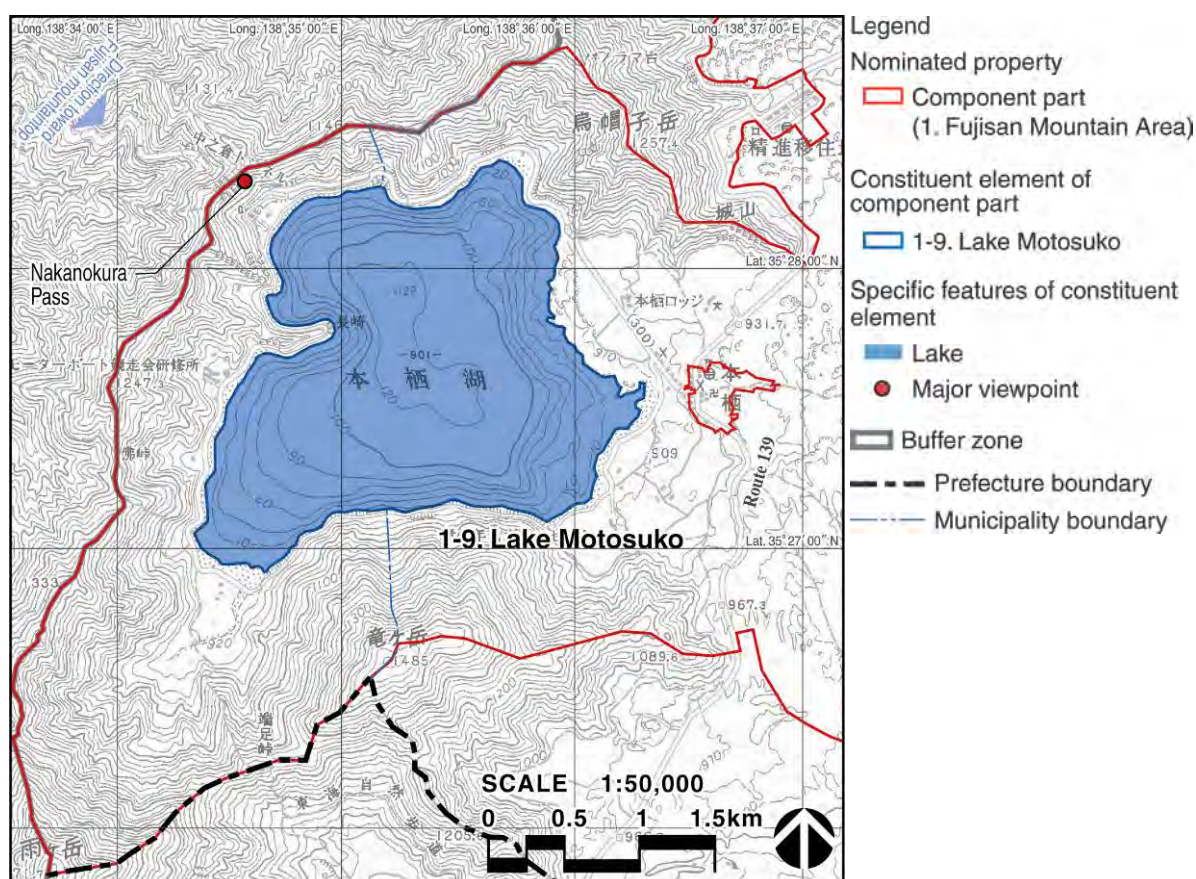
<sup>1</sup>Roads: They include road (roadway, sidewalk, etc. for general traffic) and road facilities (structures such as tunnel, bridge, etc.)

<sup>2</sup>Lake surface: It includes locations on the water surface, in the water and on the lake bottom.

- vi) Existing structures with structure or color interfering with the landscape shall either be removed or improved in terms of size, shape, color or material at the time of renewal so as to match the surrounding landscape.
- (3) Land development, excavation, cutting or filling earth and alteration of land features
  - 1) Reclamation and excavation of land or alteration of land features shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.
    - i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.
    - ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.
    - iii) Cases where reclamation and excavation of land or alteration of land features are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, etc.
    - iv) Those that are not aimed at disposal of waste soil.
  - 2) Act of dredging shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.
    - i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.
    - ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.
    - iii) Those that are confirmed to be necessary to prevent disasters.
    - iv) Cases where dredging is confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, etc.
  - 3) Processing of soil incurred due to dredging shall be permitted within the limit permitted under other laws.
  - 4) Act of excavation in conjunction with investigations of academic researches concerning lands of Buried Cultural Properties (Lake Motosuko underwater ruins and so forth) shall be permitted within the limit permitted under other laws.
  - 5) Lake bottom boring investigations which are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with academic researches (geological analysis and so forth), such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, etc., or river works aimed at flood control shall be permitted within the limit permitted under other laws.
- (4) Cutting trees or bamboo (trimming of branches and cutting of trees)
  - 1) Cutting trees and bamboo shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to cases as described in the following articles.
    - i) Cases where cutting trees or bamboo are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as forest management.
    - ii) Those concerning the protection of the landscape. Cutting of trees to secure visibility shall be kept to the requisite minimum.
- (5) Picking plants (including picking only branches, leaves and seeds)
  - 1) Picking plants shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to cases as described in the following articles. (In which case, there shall be a consideration to protect endangered species as listed in the red data book and so forth.)
    - i) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and academic researches concerning safety.
    - ii) Those concerning the protection of the landscape.
    - iii) Those deemed necessary in order for local residents to maintain daily lives.
- (6) Picking soil and rocks
  - 1) Picking soil and rocks shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.
    - i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.



	<p>ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.</p> <p>iii) Cases where picking soil or rocks is confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, dredging, excavation research, lake bottom boring, etc.</p> <p>(7) Water extraction</p> <p>1) Extraction of water shall not be permitted in principle; however, it shall be permitted for cases that acquired new permission under other laws and will not spoil the values of Cultural Properties.</p>
7. Policy for promotion and utilization	<p>(1) Permission procedures shall be carried out according to the Natural Parks Law and River Act as well as the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties regarding alterations of current status. Efforts shall be continuously made in order to achieve the goals of preservation and management plans jointly with national, prefectural and concerned municipal entities.</p> <p>(2) As various leisure activities are carried out, there needs to be an adequate consideration of the harmony between tourists and residents primarily in the tourism business. Efforts shall also be made to educate such parties regarding the essential values of the Cultural Properties so as to promote understanding of proper conservation and utilization of the lakes.</p> <p>(3) Besides making public announcements towards more people, there needs to be further promotion of interdisciplinary studies concerning Lake Motosuko.</p> <p>(4) Adequate and swift responses shall be made to instructions and advice based on the ideals of World Cultural Heritage.</p>



10. Important Cultural Property, House of the Osano Family, Preservation and Utilization Plan / Important Cultural Property, Former House of the Togawa Family, Preservation and Utilization Plan

Component parts / constituent elements	“Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family) and “Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)		
Name of Cultural Property	Former House of the Togawa Family: 3 buildings - main building, annex hall, inner gate House of the Osano Family: 2 buildings - main building, warehouse	Type of Cultural Property	Important Cultural Property
1. Significance in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of “Fujisan”	The Important Cultural Property, Former House of the Togawa Family, and the Important Cultural Property, House of the Osano Family, are the residential and lodging houses of “Oshi” guides who took full care of Fuji-ko adherents, including accommodation and meals during the ascent season in summer. They are essential component parts that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, “Fujisan”, as an “object of worship.”		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	1924: Former House of the Togawa Family and House of the Osano Family were provisionally designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty by the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments. 1952: The provisional designation of Former House of the Togawa Family was cancelled. 1976: House of the Osano Family was designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. 2011: Former House of the Togawa Family was designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management	(1) Conservation shall be carried out as facilities that tell the lifestyle of Fuji-ko and “Oshi” guides back in the day. (2) Utilization shall be conducted in conjunction with Cultural Properties in the area including buildings related to “Oshi” guides such as other “Oshi” guide houses dotted in the area and Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine so as to form cultural tour courses that introduce the culture of Fujisan worship and its formation. (3) Utilization shall be conducted in conjunction with schools and social education systems so that people inside and outside of the local community can share the values.		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>1</sup>	(1) Former House of the Togawa Family <b>1) Main building, detached building, and middle gate</b> <b>2) Building estate (including gateway, front garden, back garden, and watercourse)</b> (2) House of the Osano Family <b>1) Main house, warehouse</b> <b>2) Building estate (including gateway, back garden, and water course)</b>		
5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)	(1) Former House of the Togawa Family 1) Methods of preservation and management i) Cleaning of the room, exhibition cases, facilities and outdoor sites shall be carried out everyday by the contracted administrator. Fallen leaves and tree branches accumulated on the roof and rain drainage shall also be removed adequately. ii) Windows of each room shall be opened and closed on a regular basis by the contracted administrator so as to give it a sunlight and airing. iii) The contracted administrator shall carry out inspections on a regular basis with a special care of wood powder that indicate damages caused by ants as well as a consideration of airing to avoid damages from ants, insects and decay. In the case that extraordinary conditions are detected, decay prevention and mothproof measures shall be taken by the owner as needed. iv) Efforts shall be made to detect damages caused by wind or flood at early stages		

<sup>1</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Important Cultural Property, House of the Osano Family, and Important Cultural Property, Former House of the Togawa Family. Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in pp.62-63 of the main document of the “F.C.P.M.P.”) are shown in bold letters. See Figure 37 in p.51 of the main document of F.C.P.M.P. and Figure 26-27 in p.91 of this document for the location of Component Part 9, Former House of the Togawa Family and Component Part 10, House of the Osano Family, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

	<p>and to limit the extent of damages by the contracted administrator. Temporary repairs and small repairs shall be conducted adequately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v) Doors shall be locked and mechanical security shall be set at night by the contracted administrator in order to prevent thefts after hours. In order to prevent arsons, automatic fire alarm facility, mechanical security device against trespassing and fire extinguishers shall be installed and managed as well as patrols by the contracted administrator.</li> <li>vi) The contracted administrator shall assign two or more workers at all times with a consideration to avoid understaffing by appointing backup members during breaks.</li> </ul> <p>2) Maintenance and repair of buildings (management acts such as small repairs that requires no permission)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Groundwork and rain drainage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Prompt detection of sag of foundation stones.</li> <li>b) Inspection and cleaning of rain drainage (amaochi), weeding of the surrounding.</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Outer and inner walls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Detection of cracking and dropout of board walls.</li> <li>b) Attention shall be paid to gaps between the wall and parts in contact such as wood board, beam or foundation stone.</li> </ul> </li> <li>iii) Floor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Attention shall be paid to the strength of the floor, and no heavy objects shall be put down.</li> <li>b) Attention shall be paid so as not to damage floorboards when moving objects.</li> </ul> </li> <li>iv) Roof and gutter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Inspection of leaking.</li> <li>b) Cleaning and inspection of gutters; detection of breakage or dropout.</li> </ul> </li> <li>v) Joinery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Attention shall be paid to not apply too much force.</li> </ul> </li> <li>vi) Others <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Maintenance of calligraphic works, paintings and furniture; detection of damages.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>3) Preservation of surrounding environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Gateway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) View of the main house from the gateway shall be preserved.</li> <li>b) The remains and artifacts under the ground of the housing plot shall be considered.</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Back garden <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Existing trees and plants shall be maintained as much as possible.</li> <li>b) The remains and artifacts under the ground of housing plot shall be considered.</li> </ul> </li> <li>iii) Water course <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) It is the place for ablution of Fuji-ko and one of the important elements that have inherited cultures of "Oshi" and Fujisan. Waterscape suitable for "Oshi" Lodging House shall be maintained.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(2) House of the Osano Family</p> <p>1) Methods of preservation and management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Cleaning shall be carried out by the owner on a regular basis.</li> <li>ii) Windows of each room shall be opened and closed by the owner so as to give it a sunlight and airing.</li> <li>iii) The owner shall carry out inspections on a regular basis with a special care of wood powder that indicate damages caused by ants as well as a consideration of airing to avoid damages from ants, insects and decay. In the case that extraordinary conditions are detected, decay prevention and mothproof measures shall be taken by the owner as needed.</li> <li>iv) Efforts shall be made to detect damages caused by wind or flood at early stages and to limit the extent of damages by the owner. Temporary repairs and small repairs shall be conducted adequately.</li> <li>v) Doors shall be locked at night by the owner in order to prevent thefts. In order to prevent arsons, the owner shall use caution as well as check if the automatic fire</li> </ul>
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	<p>alarm facility is working.</p> <p>2) Maintenance and repair of buildings (management acts such as small repairs that requires no permission)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Groundwork and rain drainage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Prompt detection of sag of foundation stones.</li> <li>b) Inspection and cleaning of rain drainage (amaochi), weeding of the surrounding.</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Outer and inner walls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Detection of cracking and dropout of board walls.</li> <li>b) Attention shall be paid to gaps between the wall and parts in contact such as wood board, beam or foundation stone.</li> </ul> </li> <li>iii) Floor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Attention shall be paid to the strength of the floor, and no heavy objects shall be put down.</li> <li>b) Attention shall be paid so as not to damage floorboards when moving objects.</li> </ul> </li> <li>iv) Roof and gutter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Inspection of leaking.</li> <li>b) Cleaning and inspection of gutters; detection of breakage or dropout.</li> </ul> </li> <li>v) Joinery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Attention shall be paid to not apply too much force.</li> </ul> </li> <li>vi) Others <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Maintenance of calligraphic works, paintings and furniture; detection of damages.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>3) Conservation of surrounding environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Gateway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) View of the main house from the gateway shall be preserved.</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Front garden <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) There is a pond used for ablution of Fuji-ko and one of the important elements that have inherited cultures of “Oshi” and Fujisan. Waterscape suitable for “Oshi” Lodging House shall be maintained.</li> </ul> </li> <li>iii) Back garden <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Existing trees and plants shall be maintained as much as possible and trees and plants that are not suitable for the scenery of “Oshi” Lodging House shall be avoided/</li> </ul> </li> <li>iv) Water course <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Waterscape that is suitable for the “Oshi” Lodging House shall be maintained.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.	<p>(1) Former House of the Togawa Family</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Acts that alter the current status of the Important Cultural Property (building) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) No acts that require permission to alter the current status are expected to occur in the near future.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2) Acts that affect the conservation of the Important Cultural Property <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Acts such as digging soil nearby as part of land improvement that may weaken the structural strength and consequently affect the conservation of the building are assumed as those that require permission to alter the current status.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(2) House of the Osano Family</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Acts that alter the current status of the Important Cultural Property (building) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The building is aging on the whole, and possibilities of acts of restoration that require permission to alter the current status are expected to occur in the future.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2) Acts that affect the conservation of the Important Cultural Property <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Acts such as digging soil nearby as part of land improvement that may weaken the structural strength and consequently affect the conservation of the building are assumed as those that require permission to alter the current status.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
7. Policy for promotion and utilization	<p>(1) Former House of the Togawa Family</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The building and folklore materials shall be opened to the public as a live exhibition of the structure and formation of “Oshi” guide housing since the building has not gone through major renovations since it was first built.</li> <li>2) Multipurpose utilization shall be conducted as a venue for lectures and so forth in order to further utilize historical buildings.</li> <li>3) Utilization shall be conducted in conjunction with schools and social education (lifelong learning) systems so as to promote it as a place for region education and</li> </ul>

hands-on learning experiences.

- 4) Further utilization as the indispensable, live facility that illustrates the history of “Oshi” guide villages and Fuji worship shall be conducted in organic conjunction with other facilities.

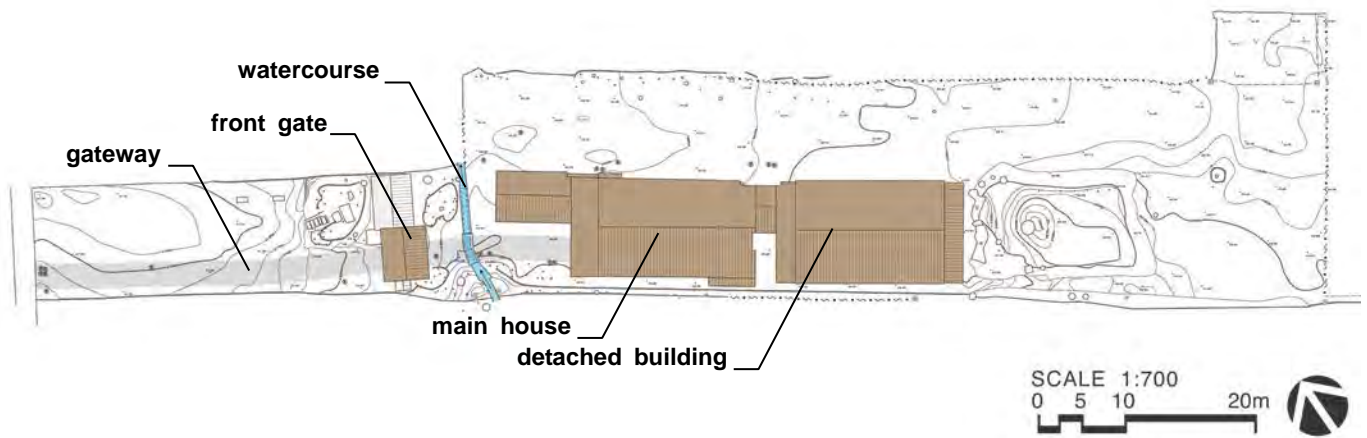


Figure 26 Plan of Former House of the Togawa Family

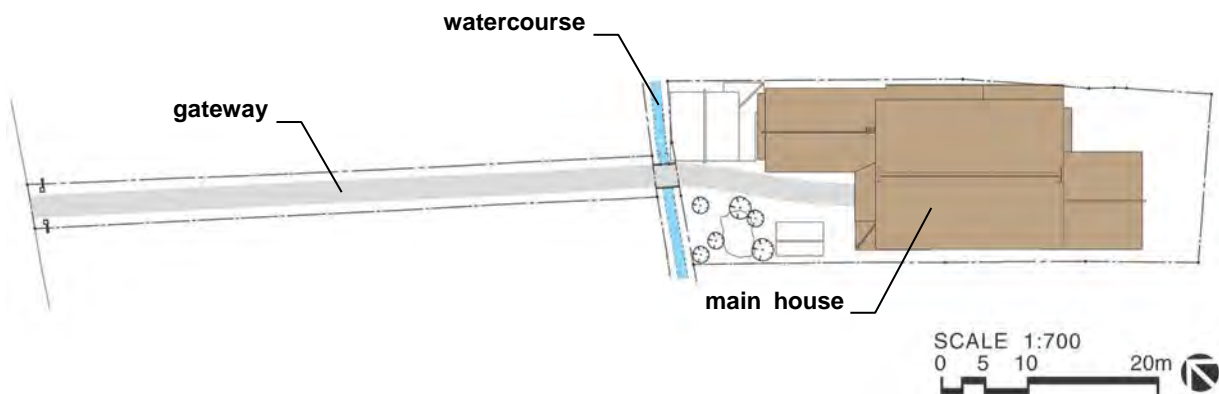


Figure 27 Plan of House of the Osano Family

# 11. Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Yamanakako) Preservation and Management Plan

Component parts / constituent elements	Lake Yamanakako		
Name of Cultural Property	“Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes)	Type of Cultural Property	Place of Scenic Beauty
1. Significance in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of “Fujisan”	Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) including Lake Yamanakako are essential component parts that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, “Fujisan”, as an “object of worship.” These lakes have always been pilgrimage sites in the Fujisan worship.		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	1924: Provisionally designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty by the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments. 1952: The provisional designation was cancelled. 2011: Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management *The basic guidelines are common between “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) including Lake Yamanakako, Lake Kawaguchiko, Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko, and Lake Motosuko.	(1) There shall be an adequate consideration and respect for the will of local residents in the course of conserving and managing “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) since there are local residents making their living and living their daily life in and around the designated area of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes). (2) There shall be an utmost care about the safety of tourists since Special Place of Scenic Beauty Fujisan, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) and surrounding areas are world famous tourism destinations and are heavily visited by tourists. (3) Regarding each elements that are understood to constitute the essential values of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes), adequate methods of preservation and management shall be indicated. (4) The designated area of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) as Cultural Properties is not necessarily compatible with the cultural and natural values, or the way that residents live daily lives and make livings. Therefore, standards for handling alteration of current status shall be adequately set according to the characteristics of the designated area. (5) As the designated area of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) retains close ties with the surrounding environment, methods of conservation shall be indicated for a wider region including surrounding areas in order to adequately conserve and manage the designated area. (6) Adequate concept on proper maintenance and utilization shall be indicated so as to share the values of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) as Cultural Properties for all citizens. (7) Structure and operation of organizations needed for promoting the preservation and management of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) shall be indicated.		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>1</sup>	(1) Natural elements 1) Water quality and geological elements <b>i) Lake Yamanakako (surface area, depth, water quality, topographical location, and volcanological process of formation)</b>		
5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)	Natural elements, which constitute the majestic landscape, are the basis of the fundamental value of the Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes). Even outside the designated area, adjacent areas where the primeval natural environment remains shall be adequately maintained in the existing condition. In so doing, due consideration should be given to harmony with the life of local people. As for artificial forests, forest landscape shall be well maintained with consideration given to the sustainability of forestry, etc. Research is to be conducted on precious volcanic formations and vegetation and the proper way of their protection will be discussed, including Natural Monument designation by prefectures or relevant municipalities.		
6. Standards and criteria for the	(1) New or additional construction, renovation, relocation, removal and changing colors of buildings		

<sup>1</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Yamanakako). Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in pp.62-63 of the main document of the “F.C.P.M.P.”) are shown in bold letters. See Figure 28 in p.96 of this document for the location of Component Part 11, Lake Yamanakako, of the nominated property, Fujisan.



handling of alterations to the existing state etc.	<p>1) New construction of buildings shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and that are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.</li> <li>ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.</li> <li>iii) Cases where new construction of buildings are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws (River Act, Natural Parks Law, Forest Act, etc., indicating these same laws in following articles) as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, dredging, excavation research, lake bottom boring, etc.</li> </ul> <p>2) Due to the distinctive nature of building upon lake surface, handling of buildings that do not currently exist shall be discussed for each case.</p> <p>3) The color of the roof of buildings shall be gray to black or dark brown in principle, with the slanted shape of gable, hipped or half-hipped roof in principle.</p> <p>4) The color of the walls of buildings shall be brown, beige, cream or gray.</p> <p>(2) Installation, additional construction, renovation, repair, relocation, removal and changing colors of structures<sup>1</sup></p> <p>1) Piers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) New installation of piers shall not be permitted. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) New installations that are permitted under other laws.</li> <li>b) Those based on instructions under other laws (integrated pier and so forth).</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Renovation or repair of piers shall be carried out only within the existing scale. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which expansions shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.</li> <li>b) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.</li> <li>c) Cases where renovation or repair of piers are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, dredging, excavation research, lake bottom boring, etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>2) Advertisements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) New installation shall not be permitted. Regarding signs leading to public facilities, however, those permitted under other laws shall be permitted.</li> <li>ii) Signs aimed at safety in conjunction with construction work (notice board, construction caution sign, detour sign, etc.) shall be permitted within limited time periods.</li> </ul> <p>3) Preserve and fish bed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) New installation shall not be permitted. However, this does not apply to the case of</li> </ul>
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<sup>1</sup> Structures: For the purpose of this specific plan, “structures” represent the following 10 types of structure other than buildings that are artificially constructed on or under the ground.

(i) Structures accompanying small buildings (e.g. fence)

(ii) Structures installed near roads or for roads (e.g. road sign, traffic light, street lamp, guard rail, guard pipe, safety fence, and curb block)

(iii) Guidance signs (e.g. first-aid sign, emergency sign, direction sign, interpretation sign for Cultural Properties etc., and explanation monument for Cultural Properties etc.)

(iv) Underwater or water-surface structure (e.g. pier and fish preserve)

(v) Outdoor advertisements (e.g. signboard, standing signboard, advertisement tower, and advertisement banner)

(vi) Measurement equipment (soil thermometer, water thermometer, water level measuring device, rain gauge, visitor counting sensor, etc.)

(vii) Safety structures (e.g. animal fence, rockfall barrier, and protective wall)

(viii) Structures for sediment and soil control (e.g. sand-trap dam, valley-bed work, training dike, and dam)

(ix) Monument, cenotaph, etc.

(x) Other structures (e.g. temporary structures such as tent, scaffolding, and bench)

permission of new installation under other laws, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.

ii) Renovation or repair of preserve and fish bed shall be carried out only within the existing scale. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which expansions shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.

a) Cases where renovation or repair of preserve or fish bed is confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with acts permitted under other laws.

4) Others

i) Among structures, new installation of the following items shall be permitted only if it is permitted under other laws, in which case there shall be an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.

a) Water level measuring device, electric and telegraphic facility, temporary structures for events, etc.

ii) Among structures, renovation or repair of the following items shall be permitted only if it is permitted under other laws, in which case the original scale shall not be exceeded. Regarding the scale of renovation or repair that requires permission and the case where expansion is unavoidable, judgment as to whether it classifies as permitted act or permission of expansion of scale within the requisite minimum shall be made after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.

a) Water level measuring device, electric and telegraphic facility, temporary structures for events, etc.

iii) Due to the distinctive nature of building upon lake surface<sup>1</sup>, handling of buildings that do not currently exist shall be discussed for each case.

iv) The color of structures shall match the surrounding landscape.

v) Power poles and steel towers shall be in brown.

vi) Existing structures with structure or color interfering with the landscape shall either be removed or improved in terms of size, shape, color or material at the time of renewal so as to match the surrounding landscape.

(3) Land development, excavation, cutting or filling earth and alteration of land features

1) Reclamation and excavation of land or alteration of land features shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.

i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.

ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.

iii) Cases where reclamation and excavation of land or alteration of land features are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, etc.

iv) Those that are not aimed at disposal of waste soil.

2) Act of dredging shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.

i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.

ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.

iii) Those that are confirmed to be necessary to prevent disasters.

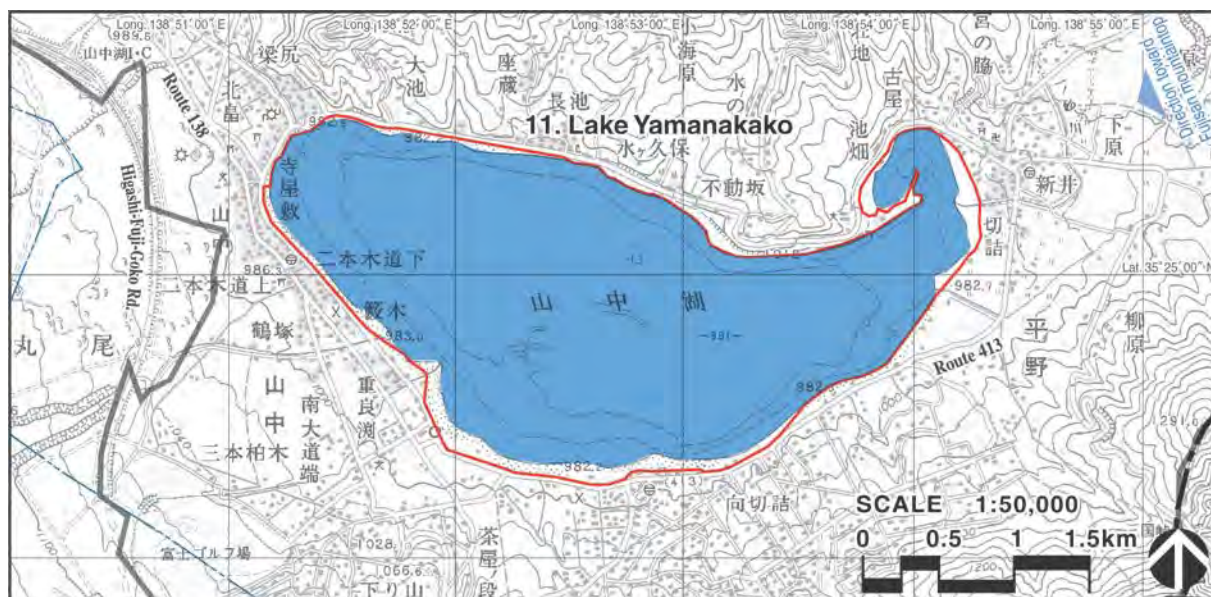
iv) Cases where dredging is confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, etc.

3) Processing of soil incurred due to dredging shall be permitted within the limit permitted under other laws.

<sup>1</sup> "Lake surface" includes locations on the water surface, in the water and on the lake bottom.

	<p>4) Lake bottom boring investigations which are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with academic researches (geological analysis and so forth), such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, etc., or river works aimed at flood control shall be permitted within the limit permitted under other laws.</p> <p>(4) Cutting trees or bamboo (trimming of branches and cutting of trees)  * There are no such acts within the designated area of Cultural Property Lake Yamanakako.</p> <p>(5) Picking plants (including picking only branches, leaves and seeds)  1) Picking plants shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to cases as described in the following articles. (In which case, there shall be a consideration to protect endangered species as listed in the red data book and so forth.)  i) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and academic researches concerning safety.  ii) Those concerning the protection of the landscape.  iii) Those deemed necessary in order for local residents to maintain daily lives.</p> <p>(6) Picking soil and rocks  1) Picking soil and rocks shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.  i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.  ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.  iii) Cases where picking soil or rocks is confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, dredging, excavation research, lake bottom boring, etc.</p> <p>(7) Water extraction  1) Extraction of water shall not be permitted in principle; however, it shall be permitted for cases that acquired new permission under other laws and will not spoil the values of Cultural Properties.</p>
7. Policy for promotion and utilization	<p>(1) Permission procedures shall be carried out according to the Natural Parks Law and River Act as well as the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties regarding alterations of current status. Efforts shall be continuously made in order to achieve the goals of preservation and management plans jointly with national, prefectural and concerned municipal entities.</p> <p>(2) As various leisure activities are carried out, there needs to be an adequate consideration of the harmony between tourists and residents primarily in the tourism business. Efforts shall also be made to educate such parties regarding the essential values of the Cultural Properties so as to promote understanding of proper conservation and utilization of the lakes.</p> <p>(3) Besides making public announcements towards more people, there needs to be further promotion of interdisciplinary studies concerning Lake Yamanakako.</p> <p>(4) Adequate and swift responses shall be made to instructions and advice based on the ideals of World Cultural Heritage.</p>





#### Legend

Nominated property

Component part  
(11. Lake Yamanakako)

Specific feature of component part

Lake

Buffer zone

Municipality boundary

Figure 28 Plan of Lake Yamanakako

## 12. Natural Monument, Oshino Hakkai Springs, Preservation and Management Plan

Component parts / constituent elements	Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond) , Oshino Hakkai springs (Okamaike Pond) , Oshino Hakkai springs (Sokonashiike Pond) , Oshino Hakkai springs (Choshiike Pond) , Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond) , Oshino Hakkai springs (Nigoriike Pond) , Oshino Hakkai springs (Kagamiike Pond) , and Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond)		
Name of Cultural Property	Oshino Hakkai springs	Type of Cultural Property	Natural Monument
1. Significance in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of “Fujisan”	Natural Monument Oshino Hakkai springs are essential component parts that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, “Fujisan”, as an “object of worship.” It consists of eight springs, which have always been pilgrimage sites in the Fujisan worship.		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	<p>1924: Provisionally designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty by the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments.</p> <p>1934: Designated as a Natural Monument under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments.</p> <p>1952: The provisional designation as Place of Scenic Beauty, Oshino Hakkai springs, was cancelled.</p> <p>2012: One part of Oshino Hakkai was additionally designated as a Natural Monument and another part was cancelled under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around September in 2012).</p>		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management	<p>(1) Regarding each element such as quality and quantity of water that are understood to constitute the essential values of Oshino Hakkai springs, their inherent way of being shall be discussed and the adequate methods of preservation and management shall be indicated.</p> <p>(2) The adequate methods of preservation and management utilizing the historical and cultural characteristics of Oshino Hakkai springs as places for worship and life shall be indicated</p> <p>(3) In the course of preservation and management, will of land owners shall be valued, as the designated area of the Natural Monument such as water springs and revetment that form the ponds spreads across lands owned by the national and private entities. Standards for handling alteration of current status shall also be set depending on the different types of land ownership.</p> <p>(4) There shall be consideration to maintain friendly relationships between local residents and tourists in the course of preservation and management since Oshino Hakkai springs have become popular tourism destinations visited by many people every year.</p> <p>(5) As the designated area of the Natural Monument retains close ties with the surrounding environment, methods of conservation shall be indicated including the surrounding areas while also clarifying the differences between Oshino Hakkai springs and other manmade ponds in the surrounding areas in order to adequately conserve and manage the designated area.</p>		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>1</sup>	<p>(1) Natural elements</p> <p>1) Geological features and landforms</p> <p>i) area</p> <p>ii) topographical location</p> <p>iii) geological configuration (plan, cross-section, and elevation)</p> <p>iv) characteristics of formation</p> <p>2) Water quantity and quality</p> <p><b>i) water quantity and quality</b></p> <p>(2) Historical elements</p> <p>1) Fuji worship</p> <p>i) Fuji-ko (Taiga-ko<sup>2</sup>)</p>		

<sup>1</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Natural Monument, Oshino Hakkai Springs. Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in p.62-63 of the main document of the “F.C.P.M.P.”) are shown in bold letters. See Figure 40 in p.55 of the main document of F.C.P.M.P. for the location of Component Part 13-20, Oshino Hakkai Springs and Figure 29 in p.99 of this document for the section of springs.

<sup>2</sup> Taiga-ko: Established by Oyose Tomoemon in 1843 as means of improving the disastrous condition of Shibokusa-mura (now Oshino-mura) as a result of the Great Tempō famine started in 1833 and lasted 10 years. Oshino Hakkai water springs were

	<p>2) Man-made objects related to Fuji worship</p> <p>i) Stone monuments</p> <p>(3) Social elements</p> <p>1) Relation to life</p> <p>i) Use of water in daily life and development of waterfront landscapes</p>
5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)	<p>(1) Natural elements</p> <p>1) Acts that affect revetment of ponds, shape of the bottom, or the vegetation, except for those aimed at maintaining water volume and safety, shall be strictly regulated.</p> <p>2) Water quality investigation shall be carried out periodically in order to secure the water quality of the springs. Depending on the conditions of the ponds, cleaning of the surface or bottom of ponds (rubbish removal, mud scooping and so forth) shall be carried out. Upon cleaning, efforts shall be made so that it does not affect local water plants.</p> <p>(2) Historical elements</p> <p>1) Regarding the monument stone with the name of the pond, the procedure of Misogi (purification), the name of a Dragon King, “waka” poem, and so forth located outside the designated area, periodical mowing around it shall be carried out so that visitors can safely have a look.</p> <p>(3) Social elements</p> <p>1) Efforts shall be made to conserve the spring water as it has served as drinking and agricultural water in the area.</p>
6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.	<p>(1) Alteration of current condition of ponds</p> <p>1) Altering the shape of ponds shall not be permitted in principle.</p> <p>(2) Picking rocks and abstracting spring water</p> <p>1) Picking rocks and abstracting spring water shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to measures required for maintenance of water quantity or quality and acts of investigative researches intended for safety.</p> <p>(3) Installation, repair and removal of structures</p> <p>1) Installation of new structures<sup>1</sup> shall not be permitted in principle.</p> <p>2) If existing structures are broken, objects for maintaining natural elements shall be permitted to be repaired, and objects not related to maintaining natural elements shall be removed.</p> <p>(4) Cutting or planting trees and bamboo</p> <p>1) Currently there are grass fields and trees grown natively at Shobuike Pond. These shall be kept in the current condition in principle and shall not require permission for alteration of current condition for acts of maintenance and management including pruning of trees, removal of natively grown trees, mowing of grass and extermination of harmful insects.</p> <p>2) Planting shall not be permitted in principle.</p> <p>(5) Capturing, picking and growing of animals and plants</p> <p>1) Acts that may affect the essential values such as water quality and shape of the Natural Monument by capturing animals, cutting plants or releasing fish shall not be permitted in principle. However, 1: extermination of diseased fish, 2: extermination of animals or removal of plants that cause bad influences to the ecosystem, and 3: management of planting related to conserving the landscape of Shobuike Pond or adjustment of fish population related to improvement of water quality shall not require permission for alteration of current condition.</p> <p>(6) Entering ponds for cleaning and water quality investigation</p> <p>1) Acts of entering the ponds that affect the essential values such as water quality and shape of the Natural Monument shall not be permitted in principle. However, entering ponds for 1: cleaning, 2: academic investigation aimed at maintaining water quantity and quality as well as safety, 3: events such as festivals shall be excluded.</p>
7. Policy for	(1) Maintenance shall be systematically carried out in order to improve road transportation

considered sacred ponds in Taiga-ko as well.

<sup>1</sup> Structures: For the purpose of this specific plan, “structures” represent the following 4 types of structure other than buildings that are artificially constructed on or under the ground.

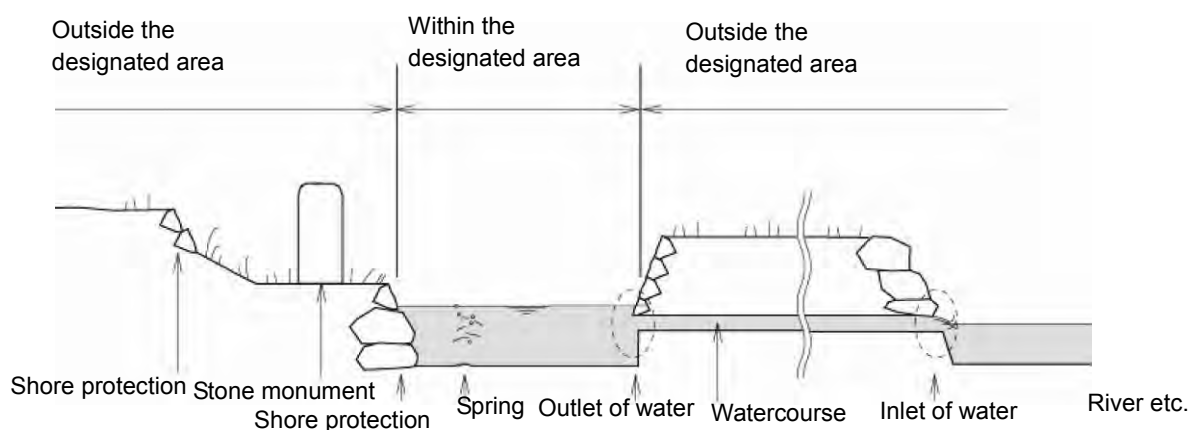
(i) Guidance signs (e.g. explanatory board for Cultural Properties etc.)

(ii) Fence (e.g. hedge)

(iii) Structures installed near roads or for roads (e.g. gutter and road safety structures such as road sign, traffic light, street lamp, and guard rail)

(iv) Watercourse (e.g. watercourse in which spring water overflowing from ponds runs, gutter, culvert)

promotion and utilization	<p>and landscape of the nation's representative Natural Monument visited by many tourists.</p> <p>(2) Regarding the way of improving the natural landscape of Oshino Hakkai springs, investigations shall be carried out on the shape, water quality and quantity of the ponds at the time of designation and discussions shall be made about concrete methods of maintenance toward the ideal way of maintaining Oshino Hakkai springs. Discussions shall also be made about the way of designation that has allowed alteration of shapes so as to reassign the designated area to be true to the inherent way of being.</p> <p>(3) Conservation shall also be carried out outside the designated area based on the conservation plan in cooperation with local residents, land owners and administrators since the landscape and natural environment of Oshino Hakkai springs are influenced by the environments surrounding each pond.</p> <p>(4) Public announcements shall be widely made to inform parties including tourists in order to maintain the values of Oshino Hakkai springs as Cultural Properties and also to conserve the environment in the surrounding areas as well. Methods of announcements may include setting up key tourism information center, setting up signboards, creating and improving printed materials and online information. Moreover, multilingualization of texts to include English and Chinese shall be discussed in order to handle the increasing number of foreign travelers in recent years.</p>
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※Some stone monuments are located within the designated area, in which case they are regarded as part of the designated property.

Figure 29 Section of Oshino Hakkai springs



### 13. Plan for the Preservation, Management, and Promotion for Natural Monument, Lava Tree Molds in Fujikawaguchiko Town

Component parts / constituent elements	Funatsu Lava Tree Molds		
Name of Cultural Property	Funatsu Lava Tree Molds	Type of Cultural Property	Natural Monument
1. Significance in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of “Fujisan”	Natural Monument, Funatsu Lava Tree Molds are essential component parts that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, “Fujisan”, as an “object of worship”. They consist of a group of lava tree molds, which have always been pilgrimage sites in the Fujisan worship.		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	<p>1924: Provisionally designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty by the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments.</p> <p>1929: Designated as a Natural Monument under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites.</p> <p>1952: The provisional designation of, Funatsu Lava Tree Molds as a Place of Scenic Beauty was cancelled.</p>		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management	<p>(1) The designated area and surrounding areas have management facilities and tourist information centers, and may also be the sites for local residents to make livings and lead daily lives. In adequate consideration of the above, the will of residents and concerned parties shall be respected in the course of preservation and management of the Natural Monument.</p> <p>(2) There shall be an utmost care about the safety of tourists since Fujisan and surrounding foothills are heavily visited by tourists from all around Japan and abroad.</p> <p>(3) Regarding each element that are understood to constitute the essential values, adequate methods of preservation and management shall be indicated.</p> <p>(4) Standards for handling alteration of current status shall be set according to the characteristics of areas<sup>1</sup> within the designated area with consideration of the current condition.</p> <p>(5) As the designated area retains close ties with the surrounding environment, methods of conservation shall be indicated for a wider region including surrounding areas in order to adequately conserve and manage the designated area.</p> <p>(6) Adequate concept on proper maintenance and utilization shall be indicated so as to appreciate the diverse values of Funatsu Lava Tree Molds.</p> <p>(7) Structure and operation of organizations needed for promoting the preservation and management of Funatsu Lava Tree Molds shall be indicated.</p>		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>2</sup>	<p>(1) Natural elements</p> <p>1) Geological and volcanological elements</p> <p><b>i) Lava tree molds and caves</b></p> <p>a) scale (total length, cave cross-section, and cave bed form)</p> <p>b) lava flow (geological composition of lava tree molds and caves)</p> <p>c) eruption date</p> <p>d) eruption location (flank volcanoes)</p> <p>e) mineralogical composition</p> <p>f) topographical location</p> <p>g) geological configuration (plan, cross-section, and elevation)</p> <p>h) characteristics of minerals in the cave</p> <p>i) characteristics of volcanological formation)</p> <p>2) Botanical elements</p> <p>i) Classification of types of lava tree mold (vegetation before the lava emission and the distribution of standing trees and fallen trees)</p>		

<sup>1</sup> Areas: Classified into: Area A; Area C; Area D. See Table 14 in p.103 and Figure 30-1 in p.104, and Figure 30-2 in p.105 for zoning.

<sup>2</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Natural Monument, Funatsu Lava Tree Molds. Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in pp.62-63 of the main document of the “F.C.P.M.P.”) are shown in bold letters. See Figure 30-2 in p.105 of this document for the location of the Component Part 21, Funatsu Lava Tree Molds, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

	<p>(2) Historical elements</p> <p>1) Worship-related elements</p> <p>i) <b>Utsumuro Sengen-jinja Shrine</b> (main shrine and prayer-giving hall)</p> <p>ii) A group of stone structures (related to Fujisan worship)</p> <p>(3) Social elements</p> <p>1) Information center, visitor center, etc.</p> <p>i) Kawaguchiko Field Center</p>
5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)	<p>(1) Area A</p> <p>1) Natural elements</p> <p>i) Geological and geographical features shall be maintained in the natural condition in principle.</p> <p>ii) Acts of picking soil, rocks, etc. shall be strictly regulated excluding those concerning public interest such as academic researches that will not affect the surrounding environment or the landscape.</p> <p>iii) Cutting trees or bamboo shall be strictly regulated excluding the following cases.</p> <p>a) Those that are confirmed to be of public interest such as academic researches.</p> <p>b) Cutting trees or bamboo that are confirmed to interfere with the preservation of lava tree molds.</p> <p>2) Historical elements</p> <p>i) Facilities related to Utsumuro Sengen-jinja Shrine that is located within the area shall be maintained and managed so as to maintain the current status of the shape and landscape in principle. Alteration of geographical features or installation of structures around the buildings of the shrine shall be strictly regulated excluding those confirmed to be of public interest such as religious facilities, academic researches or measures required for safety reasons and prevention of hazards.</p> <p>ii) Efforts shall be made to maintain the current status of geographical features or space of objects that have acquired religious meanings due to the shape and so forth.</p> <p>3) Social elements</p> <p>i) Facilities including corridor and steps set up in the cave for the purpose of providing access to visitors are of public interest and contribute to the safety and convenience of those who enter, hence shall be maintained in the existing scale, shape, material and color in principle.</p> <p>ii) Efforts shall be made to prevent accidents in currently closed lava tree molds due to entrance without permission and so forth. Installation of structures<sup>1</sup> such as signs or boards required for the prevention of such incidents shall be permitted.</p> <p>(2) Area C</p> <p>1) Natural elements</p> <p>i) Cutting trees or bamboo, picking plants, soil and rocks shall be handled with care so as to protect the natural environment and landscape of lava tree molds.</p> <p>2) Historical elements</p> <p>i) Simple footpaths such as approaches and trails shall be maintained and preserved adequately. Installation of structures around footpaths shall be limited to those that will not affect lava tree molds, and shall be handled with care so as to protect the natural environment and landscape.</p> <p>ii) The site of Utsumuro Sengen-jinja Shrine shall be maintained and managed in the current status in principle in order to protect the historical landscape in consideration of it being a destination of a number of visitors. Historical and</p>

<sup>1</sup> Structures: For the purpose of this specific plan, “structures” represent the following 8 types of structure other than buildings that are artificially constructed on or under the ground.

(i) Structures accompanying small buildings (e.g. fence)

(ii) Structures installed near roads or for roads (e.g. road sign, traffic light, street lamp, guard rail, guard pipe, safety fence, and curb block)

(iii) Guidance signs (e.g. first-aid sign, emergency sign, direction sign, interpretation sign for Cultural Properties etc., and explanation monument for Cultural Properties etc.)

(iv) Outdoor advertisements (e.g. signboard, standing signboard, advertisement tower, and advertisement banner)

(v) Measurement equipment (e.g. soil thermometer, rain gauge, and visitor counting sensor)

(vi) Safety structures (e.g. animal fence, rockfall barrier, and protective wall)

(vii) Monument

(viii) Other structures (e.g. temporary structures such as tent, scaffolding, and bench)

	<p>cultural buildings such as the shrine pavilions shall be maintained and managed adequately.</p> <p>iii) Acts entailing excavation of lava shall not be permitted in principle since there are possibilities of undiscovered lava tree molds in the designated area that cannot be seen from above the ground. In the case that excavation is unavoidable, preliminary survey or witnessing of excavation by Fujikawaguchiko Town Education Board shall be conducted. In the case that a new lava tree mold is discovered, a council shall be held to discuss the method of conservation. Measure of protection consisting only of recording shall not be permitted in principle.</p> <p>(3) Area D</p> <p>1) Natural elements</p> <p>i) Conservation and management of natural elements shall be conducted so as not to greatly affect the landscape and surrounding environment.</p> <p>2) Social elements</p> <p>i) Municipal road 5107 laid through the designated area shall be adequately maintained and managed in consideration of preserving the landscape, since it is not laid directly above lava tree molds and is necessary for the safety and convenience of the daily life of residents.</p>
6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.	<p>(1) Area A</p> <p>1) Refer to Table 15 for standards of permission regarding installation of structures.</p> <p>2) Refer to Table 16 for standards of permission regarding picking plants, soil and rocks, etc.</p> <p>(2) Area C</p> <p>1) Refer to Table 15 for standards of permission regarding installation of structures.</p> <p>2) Refer to Table 16 for standards of permission regarding picking plants, soil and rocks, etc.</p> <p>(3) Area D</p> <p>1) Refer to Table 15 for standards of permission regarding installation of structures. This is the land area of the road base for municipal road 5107 among the area designated for the Natural Monument, and there shall be an utmost care in the case of construction works such as road repairs. Although the road is not laid directly above lava tree molds, discussion shall be required in the case of road works so as not to affect the environment and landscape of the surrounding.</p> <p>2) Refer to Table 16 for standards of permission regarding picking plants, soil and rocks, etc.</p>
7. Policy for promotion and utilization	<p>(1) Measures shall be continuously taken towards the goal of preservation and management through jointly working with Yamanashi Prefecture and concerned municipalities as well as the Agency for Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of the Environment. There also shall be plans to install keep-out fences in order to manage the footpaths and protect the nature of the tourism destination representing Japan with a large number of tourist visits.</p> <p>(2) Efforts shall be made on the enlightenment regarding the historical values of the old approach connecting Utsumuro Sengen-jinja Shrine located within the designated site of Funatsu Lava Tree Molds and Funatsu Ascending Route. Further studies shall be conducted to investigate the connections between the approach and ascending routes after the Edo period.</p> <p>(3) Publication shall be conducted widely to visitors and tourists in order to conserve the values of lava tree molds as Cultural Properties as well as to contribute to the preservation of the environment in the surrounding areas. As means of publication, signboards explaining the precious natural elements of lava tree molds, religious significance of geographical features and space and relationship to the shrine nearby, and features of shrine facilities shall be considered as well as leaflets and websites introducing historical elements inside and outside caves. Efforts shall also be made to introduce the formation of lava tree molds in conjunction with museums and research institutes, and it shall be necessary to offer courses regarding lava tree molds and promote interdisciplinary studies concerning lava tree molds.</p>

Table14 Zoning at Natural Monument, Funatsu Lava Tree Molds

Zoning	Areas
Area A	Inside and entrance of the cave ➤Geographical and space features that retain the essential values of the Natural Monument.
Area C	Ground surface of the area designated for the Natural Monument ➤Ground surface area required in order to preserve Area A entailing geographical and space features that retain the essential values of the Natural Monument.
Area D	Area that retain special conditions among the ground surface of the area designated for the Natural Monument ➤ Area of roads and so forth built upon the ground surface of the area designated for the Natural Monument. Road base for municipal road 5107

Table15 Standards of permission regarding alteration of current status at Natural Monument, Funatsu Lava Tree Molds (installation of structures)

Zoning	Installation of structures	Notes
Area A	Not permitted. However, it does not apply to the following. (1) Renovation or reconstruction of existing buildings, or new construction due to recovery from disaster.	Inside the caves of lava tree molds
Area C	➤Regarding structures such as shrine and stone objects, original scale as indicated in the 2008 survey shall not be exceeded, and original appearance shall be maintained. (i)Scale indicates building area and height. (ii)Appearance indicates shape and color. (2) New or additional construction and renovation of those that are confirmed to be of public interest such as academic researches and that cannot achieve the objectives elsewhere. (3) Those that are confirmed to be necessary in order for local residents to maintain daily lives.	Whole of ground surface area designated for the Natural Monument excluding municipal road.
Area D	Only the following shall be permitted. ➤Paving existing roads; renovation of water and sewage pipes. ➤Renovation and replacement of existing road facilities including signs. ➤Installation of structures confirmed to be necessary in the course of road management.	Area of road base for municipal road 5107 among the area designated for the Natural Monument.

Table 16 Standards of permission regarding alteration of current status at Natural Monument ,Funatsu Lava Tree Molds (others)

Acts	Other
1 Picking plants	<b>Area A</b> ➤Not permitted in principle. <b>Areas C &amp; D</b> Those that are confirmed to be of public interest such as academic researches and that will not affect vegetation and surrounding environment.
2 Picking soil and rocks	
3 Others	



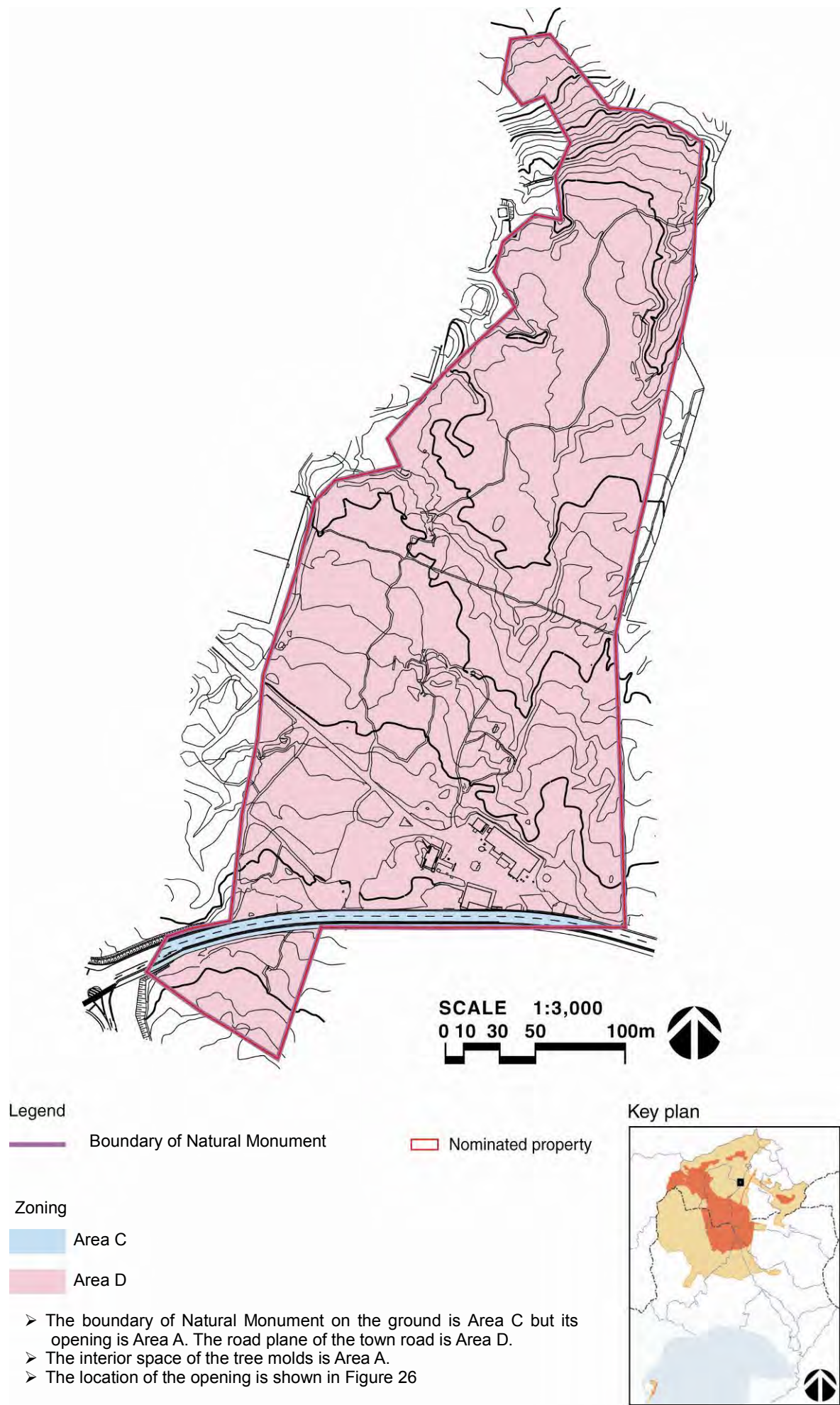


Figure 30-1 Zoning of the Natural Monument, Funatsu Lava Tree Molds 1

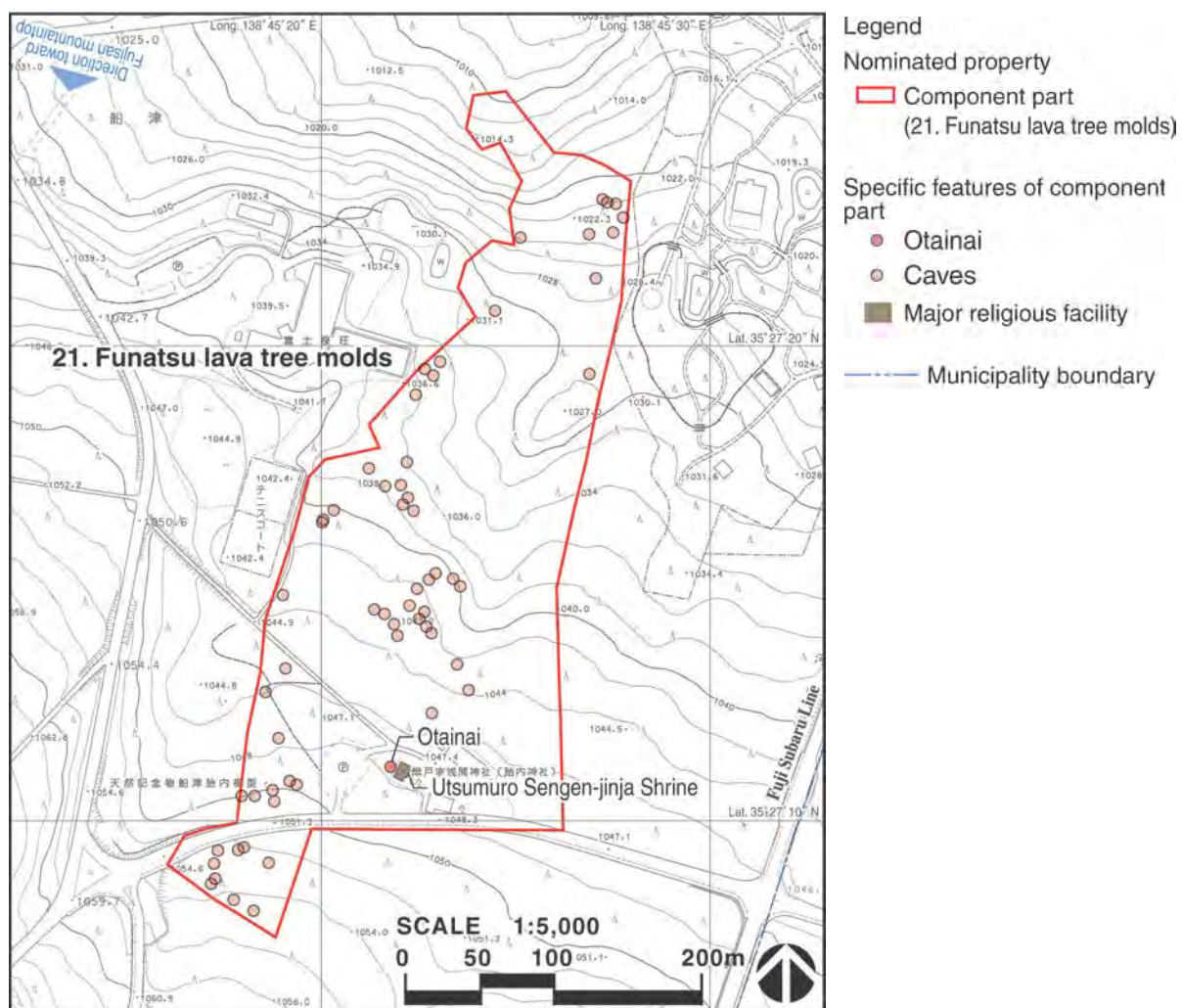


Figure 30-2 Zoning of the Natural Monument, Funatsu Lava Tree Molds 2

#### 14. Natural Monument, Yoshida Lava Tree Molds, Preservation and Management Plan

Component parts / constituent elements	Yoshida Lava Tree Molds		
Name of Cultural Property	Yoshida Lava Tree Molds	Type of Cultural Property	Natural Monument
1. Significance in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of "Fujisan"	Natural Monument, Yoshida Lava Tree Molds are essential component parts that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, "Fujisan", as an "object of worship." They consist of a group of lava tree molds, which have always been pilgrimage sites in the Fujisan worship.		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	<p>1924: Provisionally designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty by the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments.</p> <p>1929: Designated as a Natural Monument under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments.</p> <p>1952: The provisional designation of Yoshida Lava Tree Molds as a Place of Scenic Beauty was cancelled.</p>		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management	<p>(1) The designated area of Yoshida Lava Tree Molds and surrounding areas have forest management sites, and also are the sites for admitted residents to pick harvests and conduct religious activities. In adequate consideration of the above, the will of residents shall be respected in the course of preservation and management of the Yoshida Lava Tree Molds.</p> <p>(2) There shall be an utmost care about the safety of tourists since Fujisan and surrounding foothills are heavily visited by tourists from all around Japan and abroad.</p> <p>(3) Regarding each element that are understood to constitute the essential values of Yoshida Lava Tree Molds, adequate methods of preservation and management shall be indicated.</p> <p>(4) Standards for handling alteration of current status shall be set according to the characteristics of areas<sup>1</sup> with consideration of the current condition of Yoshida Lava Tree Molds.</p> <p>(5) As the designated area of Yoshida Lava Tree Molds retains close ties with the surrounding environment, methods of conservation shall be indicated for a wider region including surrounding areas in order to adequately conserve and manage the designated area.</p> <p>(6) Adequate concept on proper maintenance and utilization shall be indicated so as to appreciate the diverse values of Yoshida Lava Tree Molds.</p> <p>(7) Structure and operation of organizations needed for promoting the preservation and management of Yoshida Lava Tree Molds shall be indicated.</p>		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>2</sup>	<p>(1) Natural elements</p> <p>1) Geological features and landforms</p> <p>i) <b>Lava tree molds</b>, basaltic lava flow, and volcanic ejecta</p> <p>2) Vegetation</p> <p>3) Animals</p> <p>(2) Historical elements</p> <p>1) Small shrine at the entrance of the main cave of the Yoshida Lava Tree Molds</p> <p>2) Stone-made small shrine</p> <p>3) Stone-made structures</p> <p>i) <b>Fuji-ko monument</b><sup>3</sup></p>		
5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that	<p><b>(1) Area A</b></p> <p>1) Natural elements</p> <p>i) Geological and geographical features shall be maintained in the natural condition in principle.</p>		

<sup>1</sup> Areas: Classified into Area A and Area B. See Table 17 in p.108 and Figure 31-1 in p.108 and Figure 31-2 in p.109 of this document for zoning.

<sup>2</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Natural Monument, Yoshida Lava Tree Molds. Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in pp.62-63 of the main document of the "F.C.P.M.P.") are shown in bold letters. See Figure 31-2 in p.109 of this document for the location of Component Part 22, Yoshida Lava Tree Molds, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

<sup>3</sup> Fuji-ko monument: Memorial monument of Fujisan worship. Monuments carved with the achieved matter, interested sect and the leader thereof were dedicated to shrine sites when climbing Fujisan is achieved for a certain number of times.

constitute the fundamental value)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii) Acts of picking soil, rocks, etc. shall be strictly regulated excluding those concerning public interest such as academic researches that will not affect the surrounding environment or the landscape.</li> </ul> <p>2) Historical elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Shrine and stone objects at the entrance of Yoshida Lava Tree Molds main cave shall be managed to maintain the current status in principle. However, there shall be a consideration for those with historical writing so as to avoid weathering or deterioration.</li> <li>ii) Alteration of geographical features or installation of structures at the cave shall be strictly regulated excluding those confirmed to be of public interest such as religious facilities, academic researches or measures required for safety reasons and prevention of hazards.</li> <li>iii) Efforts shall be made to maintain the current status of geographical features or space of objects that have acquired religious meanings.</li> </ul> <p><b>(2) Area B</b></p> <p>1) Natural elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Conservation and management of natural elements shall be carried out in the same manner as in Area A.</li> <li>ii) Cutting trees or bamboo shall be strictly regulated excluding the following cases. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Those confirmed to be of public interest such as academic researches.</li> <li>b) Those confirmed to be necessary for daily lives of local residents.</li> <li>c) Those conducted as part of management of forest such as pest control, disaster prevention and maintaining landscape.</li> <li>d) Requisite minimum required to maintain safety.</li> <li>e) Cutting of trees or bamboo that are confirmed to interfere with the security of Yoshida Lava Tree Molds.</li> </ul> </li> <li>iii) Picking plants shall be handled with care in conjunction with concerned organizations except for those that are confirmed to be of public interest such as academic researches and that will not affect the vegetation and surrounding environment.</li> <li>iv) Regarding forest management, acts of management including improvement cutting, thinning and weeding shall be conducted. Clear cutting shall be handled with care in consideration of the balance between forest management and protection of landscape.</li> <li>v) Efforts shall be made towards stopping excessive hunting and harvesting of animals within the designated area. Placement of traps for hunting and harvesting shall be handled with care in conjunction with concerned organizations except for those that are confirmed to be of public interest such as academic researches and of which the scale and method will not affect the surrounding environment.</li> </ul> <p>2) Historical elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Simple footpaths such as approaches shall be maintained and managed adequately. Installation of structures<sup>1</sup> around footpaths shall be limited to those that will not affect lava tree molds, and shall be handled with care so as to protect the natural environment and landscape.</li> <li>ii) Shrine and stone objects shall be managed to maintain the current status in principle. However, there shall be a consideration for those with historical writing so as to avoid weathering or deterioration.</li> <li>iii) Excavation of lava shall not be permitted in principle. In the case that excavation is unavoidable, preliminary survey or witnessing of excavation by Fujiyoshida City Education Board shall be conducted. In the case that a new lava tree mold is discovered, a council shall be held to discuss the method of conservation. Measure of protection consisting only of recording shall not be permitted.</li> </ul>
6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.	<p><b>(1) Area A</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Installation of structures shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to academic researches or installation of structures concerning investigational researches of the Natural Monument.</li> <li>2) Acts of picking plants, soil, rocks, etc. shall not be permitted in principle. However,</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Structures: For the purpose of this specific plan, “structures” represent the following 2 types of structure:

(i) Existing road, fence, stone platform, guidance signs, explanation signs, measurement equipment, trap for capturing and hunting animals, etc.

(ii) Monument, stone-made small shrine, stone step, torii gate, temporary toilet, temporary tent, guideposts, etc.



	<p>this does not apply to those confirmed to be of public interest such as academic researches that will not affect the vegetation and surrounding environment.</p> <p><b>(2) Area B</b></p> <p>1) Installation of structures shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to academic researches or installation of structures concerning investigational researches of the Natural Monument. This also does not apply to indication of legal restrictions by the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties and installation of signboards intended for announcing and explaining the natural and cultural values of Yoshida Lava Tree Molds.</p> <p>2) Acts of picking plants, soil, rocks, etc. shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to those confirmed to be of public interest such as academic researches that will not affect the vegetation and surrounding environment.</p>
7. Policy for promotion and utilization	<p>(1) Publication shall be conducted in order to conserve the values of Yoshida Lava Tree Molds as natural and Cultural Properties as well as to contribute to the preservation of the environment in the surrounding areas. As means of publication, installation of signboards, making leaflets and websites shall be considered.</p> <p>(2) Environmental and social education shall be conducted utilizing nature education programs.</p> <p>(3) Management of road signs and so forth shall be conducted in order for the convenience and safety of visitors.</p>

Table 17 Zoning of Natural Monument, Yoshida Lava Tree Molds

Zone	Areas
Area A	Inside and entrance of the cave
Area B	Outside the Yoshida Lava Tree Molds main cave and ground surface of the area designated for the Natural Monument

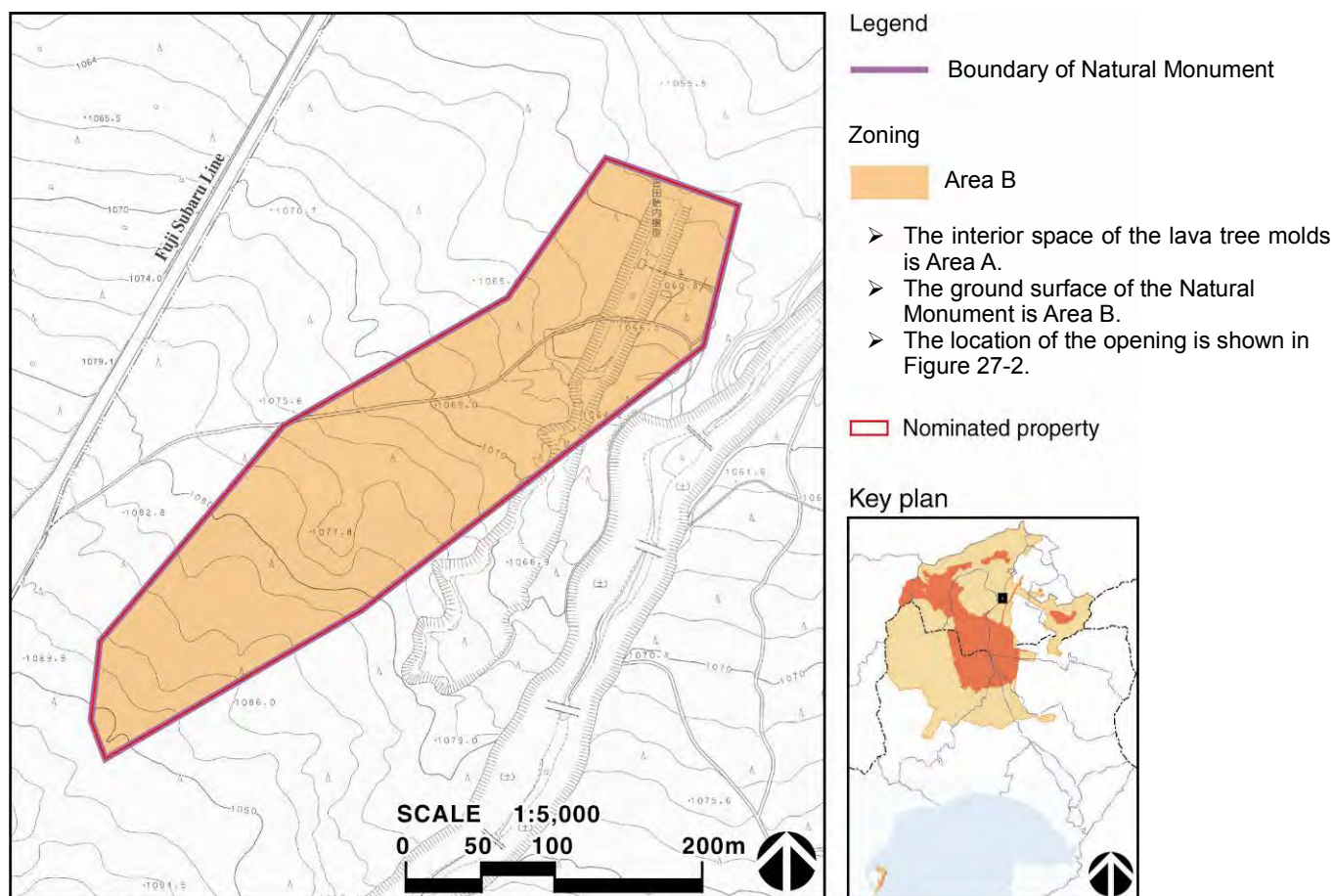


Figure 31-1 Zoning of the Natural Monument, Yoshida Lava Tree Molds 1

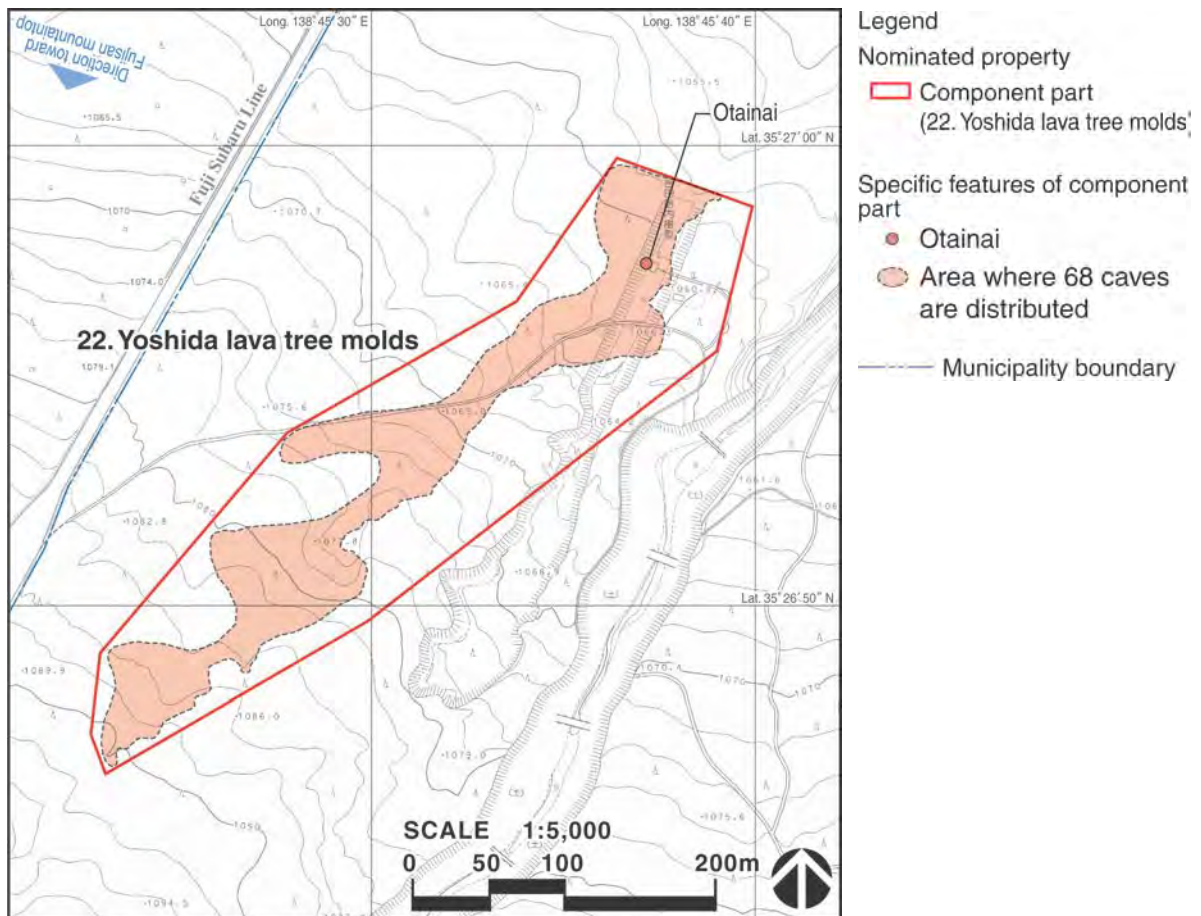


Figure 31-2 Zoning of the Natural Monument, Yoshida Lava Tree Molds 2

# 15. Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument, Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls, 2<sup>nd</sup> Preservation and Management Plan

Component parts / constituent elements	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls		
Name of Cultural Property	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls	Type of Cultural Property	Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument
1. Significance in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of “Fujisan”	Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument, Shiraito no Taki waterfalls are essential component parts that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, “Fujisan”, as an “object of worship.” The waterfalls have their source in the water springs that have always been pilgrimage and training sites for many people centering on Fuji-ko adherents.		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	1936: Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty and a Natural Monument under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments.		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management	<p>(1) The landscape as Place of Scenic Beauty and geological features as Natural Monument shall be adequately maintained and managed in order to pass on the values of “Shiraito no Taki waterfalls” to next generations.</p> <p>(2) Adequate preservation and management shall be carried out in view of the improvement of landscape to become ideal as well as the surfaced values that were latent at or restoration from the time of designation as Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument.</p> <p>(3) The designated area of Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument “Shiraito no Taki waterfalls” spreads over riverbed, public land and private land. Thus, the area shall be classified into three areas<sup>1</sup> taking into consideration ownership of the designated area in the course of preservation and management in order to maintain the value and landscape of the site as Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument.</p> <p>(4) Although the surrounding areas are not designated, they play important roles in the course of protecting the value of Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument “Shiraito no Taki waterfalls”. Therefore, the surrounding areas shall be adequately maintained and managed with attention to loads caused by development and waterfall failure from heavy rain.</p>		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>2</sup>	<p>(1) Natural elements</p> <p>1) Geological elements</p> <p>i) Old Fuji mudflow lodgment</p> <p>ii) Shiraito lava flow</p> <p>2) Elements related to waterfalls and spring water</p> <p>i) <b>Shiraito no Taki waterfalls</b></p> <p>ii) “Binnademizu” spring</p> <p>3) Elements related to plants</p> <p>(2) Cultural elements</p> <p>1) Worship-related elements</p> <p>➢ Fuji-ko</p> <p>2) Elements related to views and landscapes</p> <p>➢ Splendid view of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls</p> <p>➢ View of Fujisan</p> <p>3) Other elements</p> <p>➢ Fujisan hunting lore</p> <p>➢ Song monument</p> <p>(3) Social elements</p> <p>1) Signboards etc.</p>		

<sup>1</sup> Areas are classified into 3: Class 1 protection area; Class 2 protection area; Class 3 protection area. See Table 18 and Figure 32 for zoning. Class 2 protection area and Class 3 protection area are not mentioned in this document.

<sup>2</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument, Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls. Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in p.62-63 of the main document of the “F.C.P.M.P.”) are shown in bold letters. See Figure 44 in p.59 of the main document of the “F.C.P.M.P.” for the location of Component Part 24, Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)	<p>Elements included in each of the 3 areas shall be adequately conserved and managed according to zoning.</p> <p><b>(1) Class 1 protection area</b></p> <p>This area shall be protected and managed under specifically strict rules as the core area of Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument “Shiraito no Taki waterfalls”. Efforts shall be made to protect, realize and restore the landscape and also to remove structures in the future.</p>
6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.	<p><b>(1) Class 1 protection area</b></p> <p>1) In principle, altering current condition shall not be permitted except for acts that fall under those described below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Those that aim at preservation and management or maintenance and utilization including maintenance and restoration of the landscape</li> <li>ii) Installation of facilities or structures<sup>1</sup> necessary for protection and management of the Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument</li> <li>iii) Measures required for safety reasons</li> </ul> <p>2) Concrete standards for the handling of each element are shown below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Alteration of geological features or soil quality and picking of soil or rocks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Acts that alter geological features and soil quality or acts of picking soil and rocks shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to measures required for safety reasons or acts of investigative researches.</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Capturing and releasing animals or birds, picking or planting plants, cutting or planting trees and bamboo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Catching or releasing of animals and birds shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to those that aim at conserving the landscape.</li> <li>b) Picking and planting of plants shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to cases as described in the following articles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Those aimed at conserving the landscape. However, planting shall be limited to plants existing in the surrounding area in principle.</li> <li>➤ Those aimed at investigation and research.</li> <li>➤ Planting on deteriorated lands. However, it shall be limited to plants existing in the surrounding area in principle.</li> </ul> </li> <li>c) Cutting or planting trees and bamboo shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to cases as described in the following articles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Those aimed at conserving the landscape. However, planting shall be limited to plants existing in the surrounding area in principle.</li> <li>➤ Measures required for safety reasons such as cutting dangerous trees. However, there shall be consideration of the scenery so as to conserve the landscape.</li> <li>➤ Planting on deteriorated lands. However, it shall be limited to plants existing in the surrounding area in principle.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>iii) New or additional construction, renovation and removal of buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) New or additional construction and renovation of buildings shall not be permitted in principle. Efforts shall be made to remove existing buildings, or to improve them so they match the landscape in terms of the size, shape, color and material if removal is difficult.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>4) Installation, renovation, restoration and removal of structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) New installation of structures shall not be permitted in principle. Regarding those concerning conservation of the landscape, required for the preservation and management of the Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument, required for safety reasons or necessary for the public, however, there shall be a requisite minimum of such objects with consideration so that they match the landscape in terms of the size, shape, color, material and position.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Structures: For the purpose of this specific plan, “structures” represent the following 5 types of structure other than buildings that are artificially constructed on or under the ground.

(i) Guidance signs (e.g. roadside regulatory sign and explanation monument for Cultural Properties, etc.)

(ii) Safety structures (e.g. guard fence and handrail)

(iii) Stone monument etc.

(iv) Bridge

(v) Other structures (e.g. bench, outdoor light, electric pole, and electric wire)



	<p>b) Efforts shall be made to remove existing structures. Regarding those concerning conservation of the landscape, required for the preservation and management of the Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument, required for safety reasons or necessary for the public, however, efforts shall be made to improve them at the time of renovation or restoration so that they match the landscape in terms of the size, shape, color and material.</p> <p>c) Notwithstanding previous articles, efforts shall be made to adequately restore structures constituting cultural elements and maintain the historical values in the case that they are damaged.</p> <p>v) Entering or abstracting water</p> <p>a) Entering or abstracting the water shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to measures required for safety reasons and those aimed at investigation and research.</p>
7. Policy for promotion and utilization	<p>(1) There is a need to provide information widely to local residents and visitors about the essential values of “Shiraito no Taki waterfalls”. Re-acknowledgment of the values of “Shiraito no Taki waterfalls” by local residents and visitors is supposed to nurture the interest and affection for “Shiraito no Taki waterfalls” which in the end should support the conservation.</p> <p>(2) “Shiraito no Taki waterfalls” and surrounding areas are the stage of Fuji no Makigari hunting lore and other historical tales involving Fuji-ko, and the splendid landscape has inspired art pieces. Thus, this shall be utilized as the place to learn the culture of Fujisan as well as to nurture rich cultures.</p> <p>(3) “Shiraito no Taki waterfalls” are such rare examples across the country of waterfalls deriving from spring water, where the structure of water springs at the foot of Fujisan can be observed along with the distinct geological features of the designated area. With these features, the area shall be utilized as the place of natural science education to learn the history of Fujisan as well as its natural features including geological characteristics and water springs.</p> <p>(4) There is a need for efforts so that more visitors can appreciate the splendid landscape of “Shiraito no Taki waterfalls”. As there is a demand for qualitative tourism experiences than quantitative, sightseeing with focus on learning, through “Shiraito no Taki waterfalls” where the natural environment and culture of Fujisan can be experienced, is considered.</p>

Table 18 Zoning of the Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument, Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls

Zone	Area
Class 1 protection area	Areas centered on Shiraito no Taki waterfalls, including the basin, cliffs on both sides connected to the waterfalls, river gushing out of the waterfalls and its riverbed
Class 2 protection area	Areas centered on Otodome no Taki waterfalls, including the basin, cliffs on both sides connected to the waterfalls, riverbed above and below the waterfalls
Class 3 protection area	Areas not included in Class 1 and Class 2 protection areas

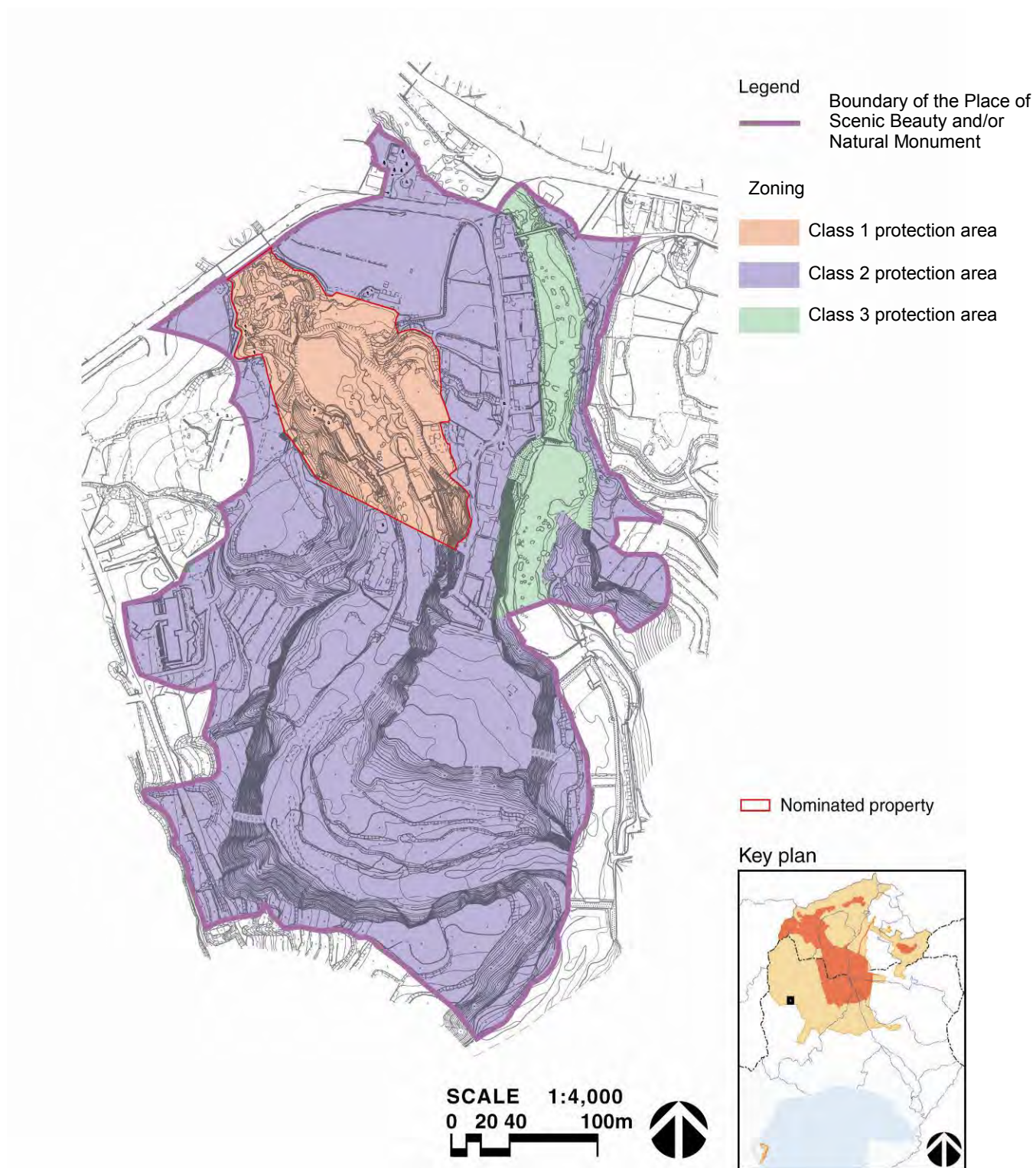


Figure 32 Zoning of the Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument, Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls

## 16. Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove, Preservation and Management Plan

Component parts / constituent elements	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove		
Name of Cultural Property	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove	Type of Cultural Property	Place of Scenic Beauty
1. Significance in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of "Fujisan"	Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove, is an essential component part that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, "Fujisan", as a "source of artistic inspiration". Known as the scenic landscape typically included in drawings of Fujisan, this site has been the stage or viewpoint of internationally famous artwork including those by Utagawa Hiroshige.		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	<p>1922: Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments.</p> <p>1977: Part of the area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was cancelled.</p> <p>1990: The adjacent area to the site was additionally designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty and part of the designated area was cancelled.</p>		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management	<p><b>(1) Preservation, management and nurturing of pine tree grove</b></p> <p>1) Removal of underbrush, weeding, removal of pine leaves, improvement cutting, thinning, and removal of trees of different species shall be carried out in order to preserve and nurture pine trees and manage the forest environment.</p> <p>2) Diseased or infested trees shall be found and treated at an early stage by patrols of staff in order to prevent transmission.</p> <p>3) Beautiful pine tree grove shall be maintained by taking measures such as injecting pest control chemicals, injecting aging trees with activator, and planting trees where necessary.</p> <p>4) As the pine tree grove is designated as conservation forest and tide barrier forest, the owner shall take responsibilities for the preservation of pine trees.</p> <p><b>(2) Preservation, management and nurturing of seashore</b></p> <p>1) The administrator of the seashore shall make efforts to preserve the seashore by installing wave-dissipating blocks, taking sand recycle method measures, etc.</p> <p>2) As coastal levees and wave-dissipating blocks greatly affect the landscape, structures shall be devised in consideration of the landscape.</p> <p>3) Protection and nurturing of coastal plants (grand crinum lily, beach morning glory and beach vitex) shall be conducted.</p> <p><b>(3) Scenic overlooks of Fujisan shall be preserved and utilized to suit the following characteristics.</b></p> <p>1) The seashore near the Feather Robe Pine is the most popular lookout for the sight of white sand and green pine trees of Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove and Fujisan at the same time.</p> <p>2) Fujisan viewed from Kamagasaki, a few hundred meters north of the Feather Robe Pine, over the pine grove has often been the choice of landscape for painters.</p> <p>3) View of Fujisan from around Shimizu Lighthouse is majestic and full of power to encourage viewers.</p> <p>4) View of Fujisan along with Shimizu Port from Masaki appears lively due to the harmony between colors of natural and structures.</p> <p><b>(4) Maintenance of suitable environment as Place of Scenic Beauty</b></p> <p>1) The environment shall be maintained through maintenance and management of scenic lookouts, parks, footpaths, bike paths and parking lots so as to provide heartfelt moments to visitors at the Place of Scenic Beauty.</p> <p>2) Appeals and patrols shall be conducted to stop illegal dumping of wastes in order to maintain the environment in the pine forest.</p> <p>3) Attractions as a tourism destination shall be boosted by enhancing accommodation and souvenir facilities through efforts from private sectors.</p>		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>1</sup>	<p><b>(1) Natural elements</b></p> <p>1) Plants</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>a) a colony of the Japanese black pine (<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>)</b></p> <p>2) Landform, geology, and sand beach</p>		

<sup>1</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove. Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in pp.62-63 of the main document of the "F.C.P.M.P.") are shown in bold

	<p>➤ Sand bar</p> <p>3) Scenic landscape</p> <p>(2) Historical and social elements (tangible)</p> <p>1) “Feather Robe” pine tree (“Hagoromo no Matsu”)</p> <p>2) Miho-jinja Shrine and Haguruma Shrine</p> <p>(3) Historical and social elements (intangible)</p> <p>1) Legend of Feather Robe</p> <p>2) Literature (“waka” poem)</p> <p>3) Fine art</p>
5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)	<p><b>(1) Natural elements</b></p> <p>1) The seashore of Miho Peninsula shall be protected by continuously taking beach management measures such as installing wave-dissipating blocks and carrying sand in eroded areas in order to stop the erosion of the coast.</p> <p>2) As damages from pine wood nematode have become intense, diseased trees shall be cut down swiftly and countermeasures to avoid infection as well as spraying of chemicals shall be planned and conducted.</p> <p>3) Termites shall be exterminated or controlled using chemicals.</p> <p>4) Pine grove shall be preserved through removal of underbrush, cleaning of pine leaves and injecting pine wilt protection material into tree trunks.</p> <p><b>(2) Historical and social elements</b></p> <p>1) As the essential values of Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove are inseparable from Fujisan, what can be done now shall be done step by step in order to make what has existed from ancient time exist in the future as well.</p>
6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.	<p>Areas are classified into 5<sup>1</sup>, and criteria concerning alternations to the existing state etc. are set as follows.</p> <p><b>(1) Special Restriction Area A</b></p> <p>1) The coastal area owned by the nation outside the coastal levee: Alteration of current status shall not be permitted in principle in order to protect the landscape of the pine tree grove. However, it does not apply to the following cases.</p> <p>a) Those intended for security of human lives</p> <p>b) Those required for the preservation of the coast, and that do not greatly affect the landscape</p> <p>c) Maintenance of existing airstrips</p> <p><b>(2) Special Restriction Area B</b></p> <p>1) The area retains extremely high values for the splendid view of the pine tree grove, and efforts shall be made to protect the grove, maintain the landscape and recover damages. Thus, alteration of current status other than for those projects that are aimed at the maintenance or recovery of the landscape shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to the following cases.</p> <p>a) Those intended for security of human lives</p> <p>b) Public facilities that are indispensable in terms of welfare and that shall lose the meaning of foundation if founded elsewhere</p> <p>c) Renovation of existing buildings and structures<sup>2</sup> that do not exceed the building area or height and suite the landscape</p> <p>d) Installation of facilities that retain functions of city parks (bathroom, water fountain, bench, footpath, etc.)</p> <p>e) Public works such as recovery from disasters</p> <p>f) Maintenance of control facilities and hangars that are indispensable in the operation of existing airports</p>

letters. See Figure 45 in p.61 of the main document of F.C.P.M.P. for the location of Component Part 25, Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

<sup>1</sup> Areas: Classified into 5: Special Restriction Area A; Special Restriction Area B; Class 1 Restriction Area; Class 2 Restriction Area; Class 3 Restriction Area. See Table 19 in p.116 and Figure 33 in p.117 of this document for zoning.

<sup>2</sup> Structures: For the purpose of this specific plan, “structures” represent the following 5 types other than buildings that are artificially constructed on or under the ground.

(i) Guidance signs (e.g. roadside regulatory sign and explanation monument for Cultural Properties etc.)

(ii) Safety structures (e.g. guard fence and handrail)

(iii) Stone monument, etc.

(iv) Bridge

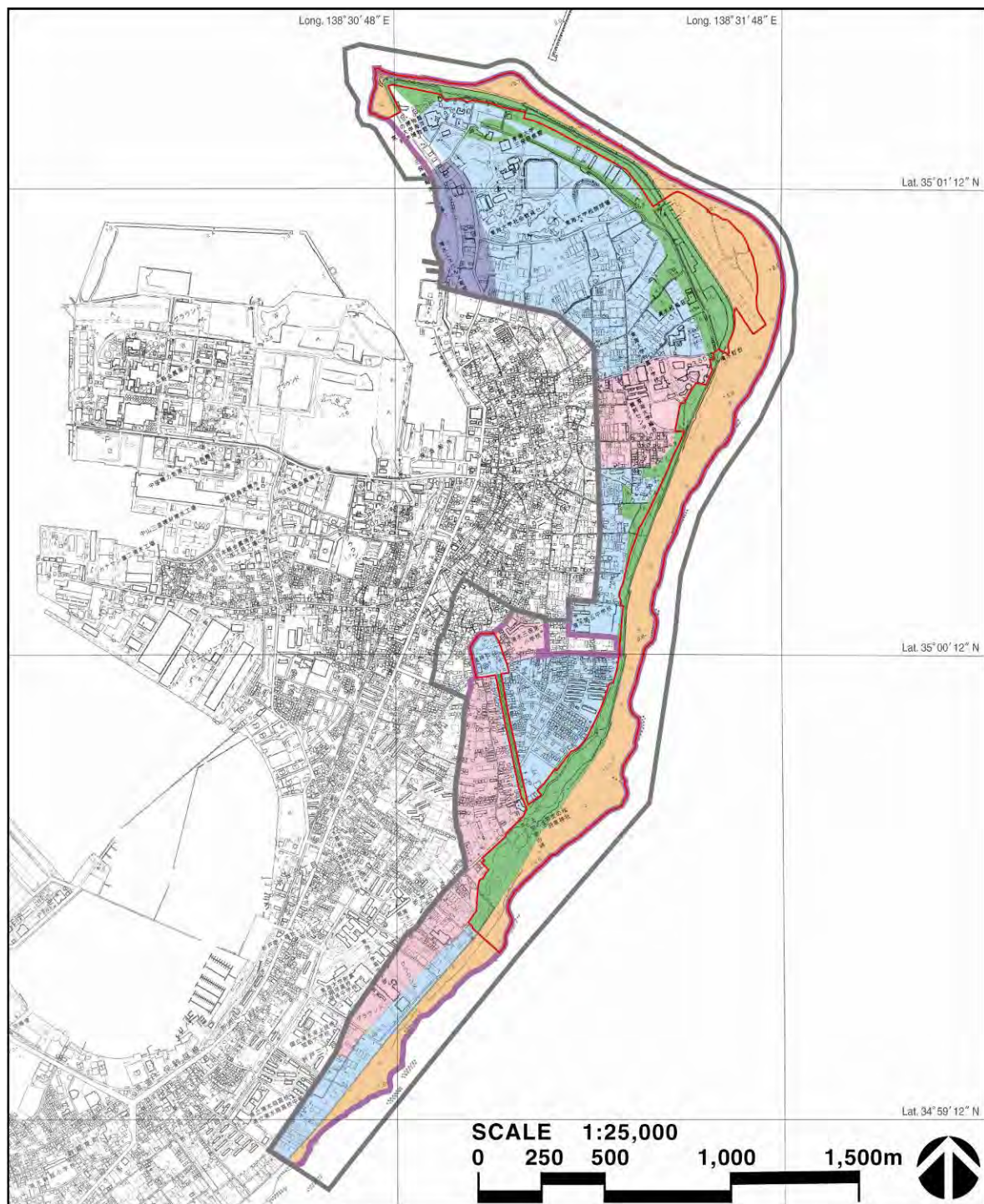
(v) Other structures (e.g. bench, outdoor light, electric pole, and electric wire)



	<p><b>(3) Class 1 Restriction Area</b></p> <p>1) This area forms a fine landscape of Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove second to the Special Restriction Areas: Maintenance of the landscape shall be carried out in consideration of the promotion and development of the local economic society. Thus, following acts shall not be permitted.</p> <p>a) New or additional construction or renovation of structures in height of 17 meters or higher. However, this does not apply to light and flag poles of school or athletic facilities that measure 25 meters or less from ground level.</p> <p>b) Additional construction or renovation of structures beyond the limit as in the preceding article that exceed the existing height.</p> <p>c) Cutting standing pine trees and branches. However, a council shall be held with the administrative group in the case that it is unavoidable.</p> <p>d) Disposal and filling of refuse, sludge or industrial wastes that are confirmed to potentially damage the environment.</p> <p>e) Installation of structures that are confirmed to potentially ruin the landscape in terms of the shape and color.</p>
7. Policy for promotion and utilization	<p>(1) Development of parks where people can gather, footpaths and parking lots shall be conducted in order to make the values of the view of Fujisan and Suruga Bay from the pine tree grove understood.</p> <p>(2) The gross volume of the pine tree grove shall be maintained.</p> <p>(3) Development of facilities where the values of the Place of Scenic Beauty can be experienced even in rain shall be conducted.</p> <p>(4) The attractions of Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove shall be widely announced to the local residents so as to promote the recognition of the precious asset.</p> <p>(5) Independent-minded activities toward the preservation of the pine tree grove shall be promoted utilizing various groups centering on the local residents' association.</p> <p>(6) Preservation and utilization of the Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove shall be conducted along with various other Cultural Properties in the area. It is important to nurture the wish to hand over to later generations this Place of Scenic Beauty that offers joy and heartfelt moments to many visitors.</p>

Table 19 Zoning of Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove

Zone	Areas
Special Restriction Area A	This is the coastal area owned by the nation outside the coastal levee. The border with Class 2 Restriction Area located on the side of the landlocked bay of Masaki Lighthouse shall be an extension of the border between adjacent Special Restriction Area B and Class 2 Restriction Area (where pine forest ends).
Special Restriction Area B	The area surrounded by the following borders: The border with Special Restriction Area A shall be the outer side of the coastal levee. Regarding borders with other restriction areas, borders fall on the outer side of the road for Hagoromo Sando and where the pine tree grove is formed as of April 1, 2010 for other parts. Border at the tip of Masaki shall be the line connecting Masaki Lighthouse and the border between private lands and the property of Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
Class 1 Restriction Area	The area surrounded by the following borders: The borders with Class 2 Restriction Area and Class 3 Restriction Area near Masaki shall fall on the centerline of the city planning road. The borders with Class 2 Restriction Area at Hiromichi, at Hagoromowaki around Miho Daiichi Elementary School, and at Orido shall fall on the center of adjacent roads. The border with Class 2 Restriction Area on the west side of Hagoromo Sando shall fall on the position 25 meters from the center of Hagoromo Sando.
Class 2 Restriction Area	The area surrounded by the following borders: The border with Class 3 Restriction Area near Masaki shall fall on the extension of the centerline of city road Hommura Kaigan 58. Refer to preceding articles regarding Special Restriction Area A, Special Restriction Area B and Class 1 Restriction Area for other borders.
Class 3 Restriction Area	Refer to preceding articles regarding Special Restriction Area B, Class 1 Restriction Area and Class 2 Restriction Area for borders with each area on the side of the landlocked bay of Miho Peninsula.



#### Legend

— Boundary of Place of Scenic Beauty

#### Zoning

Special Restriction Area A

Special Restriction Area B

Class 1 Restriction Area

Class 2 Restriction Area

Class 3 Restriction Area

— Nominated property  
— Buffer zone

#### Key plan

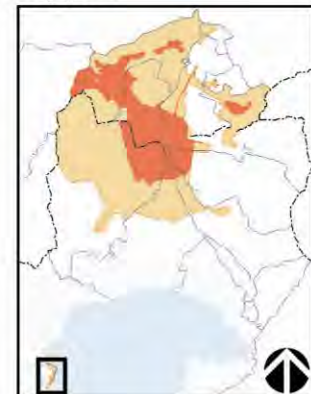


Figure 33 Zoning of the Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove

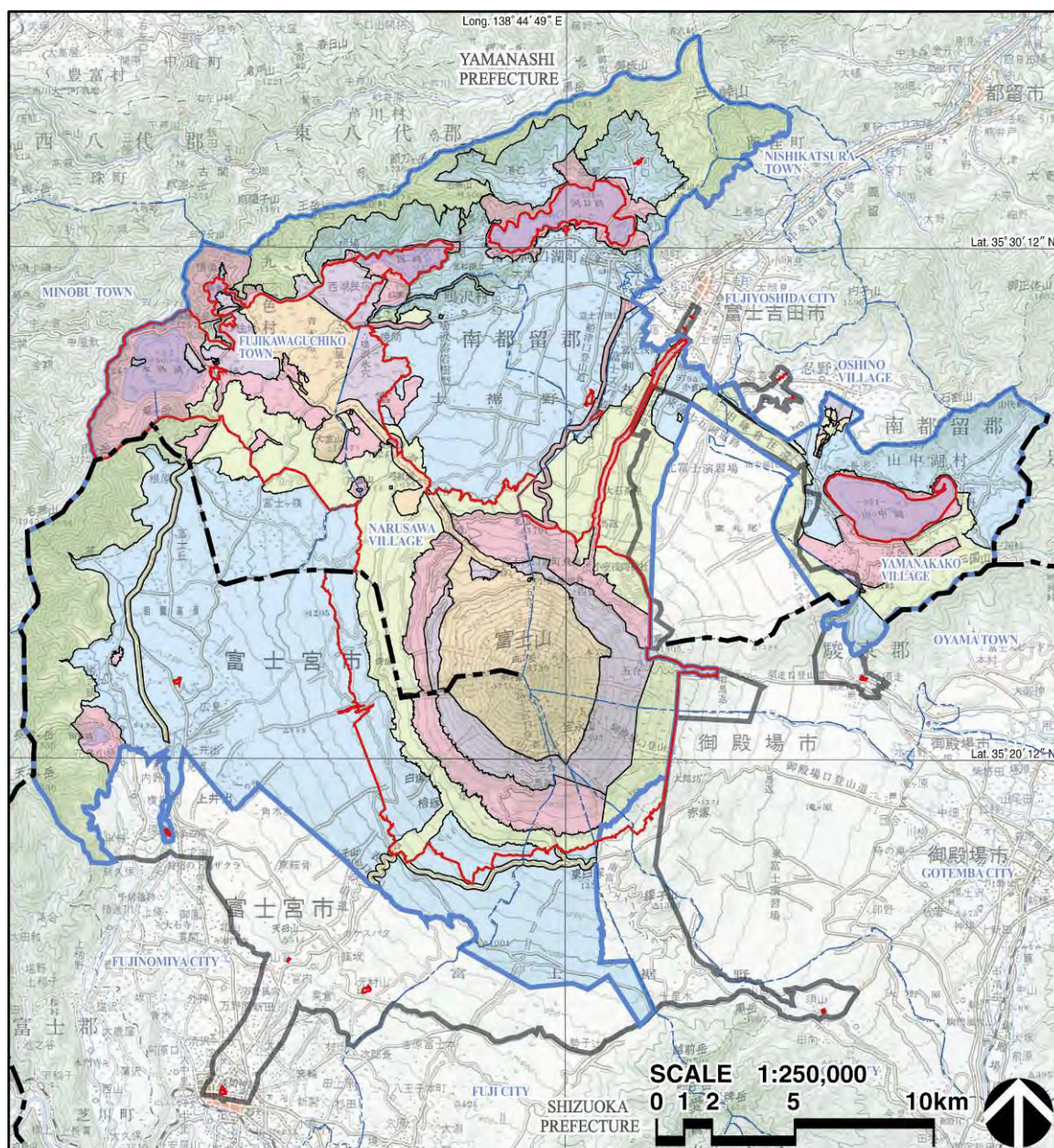
## Chapter 2. Outlined plan concerning the Natural Parks Law

### 1. Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan District) Park Plan

Component Parts / constituent elements	Fujisan Mountain Area, Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine, Lake Yamanakako, Lake Kawaguchiko, Yoshida Lava Tree Molds, and Shiraito no Taki waterfalls
1. Protection policy (basic plan)	<p><b>(1) Special Zone<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p><b>1) Special Protection Zone</b> The core areas to be strictly protected, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) areas of core volcanic landforms, areas of flank volcanoes (parasite volcanoes), and areas of peculiar volcanic landforms (e.g. lava wind caves and lava tree molds);</li> <li>ii) areas of excellent natural forests; and</li> <li>iii) important areas as the natural habitats of <i>Picea polita</i>.</li> </ul> <p><b>2) Class 1 Special Zone</b> Areas in which the scenic beauty should be strictly protected, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) areas of excellent natural forests; and</li> <li>ii) areas of peculiar landforms of lava flows, craters, volcanic caves, wind caves</li> </ul> <p><b>3) Class 2 Special Zone</b> Areas in which particular efforts to have coordination concerning the activities for agriculture, forestry and fisheries need to be made, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) areas of natural landscapes that are important for the development of park landscapes such as good natural vegetation, lava flows of Fujisan, natural lakes that were created by Fujisan's lava flows, and wetlands;</li> <li>ii) areas of views from major areas of visitor use in the park;</li> <li>iii) Facility Complex Zone including visitor use centers and their surrounding areas;</li> <li>iv) Areas important for the view landscapes of Fujisan such as the areas that constitute the foreground view of Fujisan; and</li> <li>v) Representative springs of Fujisan and their surrounding areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>4) Class 3 Special Zone</b> Areas that is important for the development of landscapes in the area. Although it is highly necessary to maintain its scenic beauty, there is little possibility that usual activities for agriculture, forestry and fisheries would affect the maintenance of scenic beauty.</p> <p><b>5) Vehicle Restriction Zone</b> Area where the impact of off-road vehicles and bikes on the natural environment is evident or highly likely and therefore their entry is restricted for the purposes of protecting the precious natural environment.</p> <p><b>(2) Ordinary Zone</b> Areas surrounding Special Zones where it is necessary to protect landscapes.</p> <p><b>(3) Protection Facilities</b> In areas where rare vegetation types occur, vegetation restoration facilities are to be installed for their protection.</p>
2. Utilization policy (basic plan)	<p><b>(1) Utilization Facilities</b> The styles of use in this area include mountain climbing, trekking, and boating. For those who climb Fujisan, roads and trails are planned. Along the trails, lodges, visitor centers, emergency medical facilities, information centers, et. Are planned. At the end of the road around the fifth station on Fujisan, parking areas and rest facilities are planned for climbers and other visitors. Furthermore, museum and exhibit facilities are planned to provide information on the nature of Fujisan, visitor information, mountaineering information, etc. and to promote the appropriate utilization of Fujisan. At the mountain foot of Fujisan, roads that connect individual use centers are planned. In the surrounding areas of "Fujigoko" (Fuji Five Lakes), lodges, camping sites, etc. for nature trekking are planned.</p>

<sup>1</sup> See Figure 34 in p.119 of this document for the zoning of Natural Park.





#### Legend

- Boundary of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan District)
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone
- Special Protection Zone
- Class 1 Special Zone
- Class 2 Special Zone
- Class 3 Special Zone
- Ordinary Zone

Figure 34 Zoning of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan District)



## 2. Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park Fujisan District Management Plan

Component Parts / constituent elements	Fujisan Mountain Area, Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine, Lake Yamanakako, Lake Kawaguchiko, Yoshida Lava Tree Molds, and Shiraito no Taki waterfalls				
1. Management zone (Overview of the management area)	<p>The Fujisan District covers an area that extends across the border that lies between the two prefectures Yamanashi and Shizuoka. This area will be categorized into the following three management zones<sup>1</sup> with a consideration for its unity between topography and basin, scenic beauty, utility forms and jurisdictions, etc.</p> <p><b>(1) Mt. Fuji Management Planning Zone</b> This zone is of Mt. Fuji itself, which partially covers Yamanashi and Shizuoka Prefectures. It is mostly volcanic plateau starting from the 5<sup>th</sup> stations to the top of Mt. Fuji 3,776 m above sea level.</p> <p><b>(2) Mt. Fuji North Management Planning Zone</b> This zone consists of the northern foothills of Mt. Fuji starting from the halfway point on the Yamanashi Prefecture side (5<sup>th</sup> station approximately 2,200 m) to the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes).</p> <p><b>(3) Mt. Fuji South Management Planning Zone</b> This zone stretches to the west and the south foothills of Mt. Fuji starting from the halfway point on the Shizuoka Prefecture side (5<sup>th</sup> station approximately 2,200 m).</p>				
2. Mt. Fuji Management Planning Zone	<p><b>(1) Basic policy of management</b></p> <p><b>1)Protective policy</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Subjects</th><th>Policy</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>-The graceful shape of the mountain -Transition process of plants -Alpine flora around the 5th station of Mt. Fuji</td><td>The shape of beautiful Mt. Fuji, which is a typical volcano of Japan, and the alpine flora group, which is academically valuable and unique to Mt. Fuji, shall be strictly protected.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>2) Utilization policy</b></p> <p>➤<b>Characteristics of usage and utilization policy</b></p> <p>(i)There are two types of usage of Mt. Fuji. One is climbing higher starting at the 5th stations, and the other is driving up to the 5th stations. Most of the climbers rush in to challenge Mt. Fuji for the two months of July and August, when the mountain opens. Many people drive up to the 5th stations by car.</p> <p>(ii)Controlling of excess use at the 5th stations with cooperation from related organizations to deal with problems of roadways up to the 5th stations of Mt. Fuji shall be conducted. At the same time, a new countermeasure shall be considered to coax more visitors to park at the foothills of Mt. Fuji, etc.</p> <p>The trails shall be restructured to promote more nature-oriented activities, such as nature observations including strolling, etc.</p> <p>➤<b>Restructuring of utilization facilities and management policy</b></p> <p>(i)utilization facilities shall be of proper size, and its appearance shall be suitable to the landscape.</p> <p>(ii)The climbing trails of Mt. Fuji shall be restructured with more signs, etc.</p> <p>(iii)The restrooms at mountain huts shall be improved in a manner suitable to the environment of Mt. Fuji.</p> <p>➤<b>Usage guidance and regulation policy</b></p> <p><b>(i)Safety measures for users</b> Climbing routes, mountain huts and lounges, etc. shall be property restructured and maintained. In addition, directing posts, safety fences and inspections, etc. shall be set up to prevent accidents. The condition of climbing routes, etc. shall be monitored to be ready to provide information for any inquiries by climbers, etc. quickly.</p> <p><b>(ii)Guidance and regulations for visitors</b> Wide dissemination and education, of the sense of protecting nature and appropriate behaviors at parks, shall be conducted.</p>	Subjects	Policy	-The graceful shape of the mountain -Transition process of plants -Alpine flora around the 5th station of Mt. Fuji	The shape of beautiful Mt. Fuji, which is a typical volcano of Japan, and the alpine flora group, which is academically valuable and unique to Mt. Fuji, shall be strictly protected.
Subjects	Policy				
-The graceful shape of the mountain -Transition process of plants -Alpine flora around the 5th station of Mt. Fuji	The shape of beautiful Mt. Fuji, which is a typical volcano of Japan, and the alpine flora group, which is academically valuable and unique to Mt. Fuji, shall be strictly protected.				
3. Mt Fuji North	<b>(1)Basic plans of management</b>				

<sup>1</sup> Each area of management zones is shown in Figure 35 in p.125 of this document.

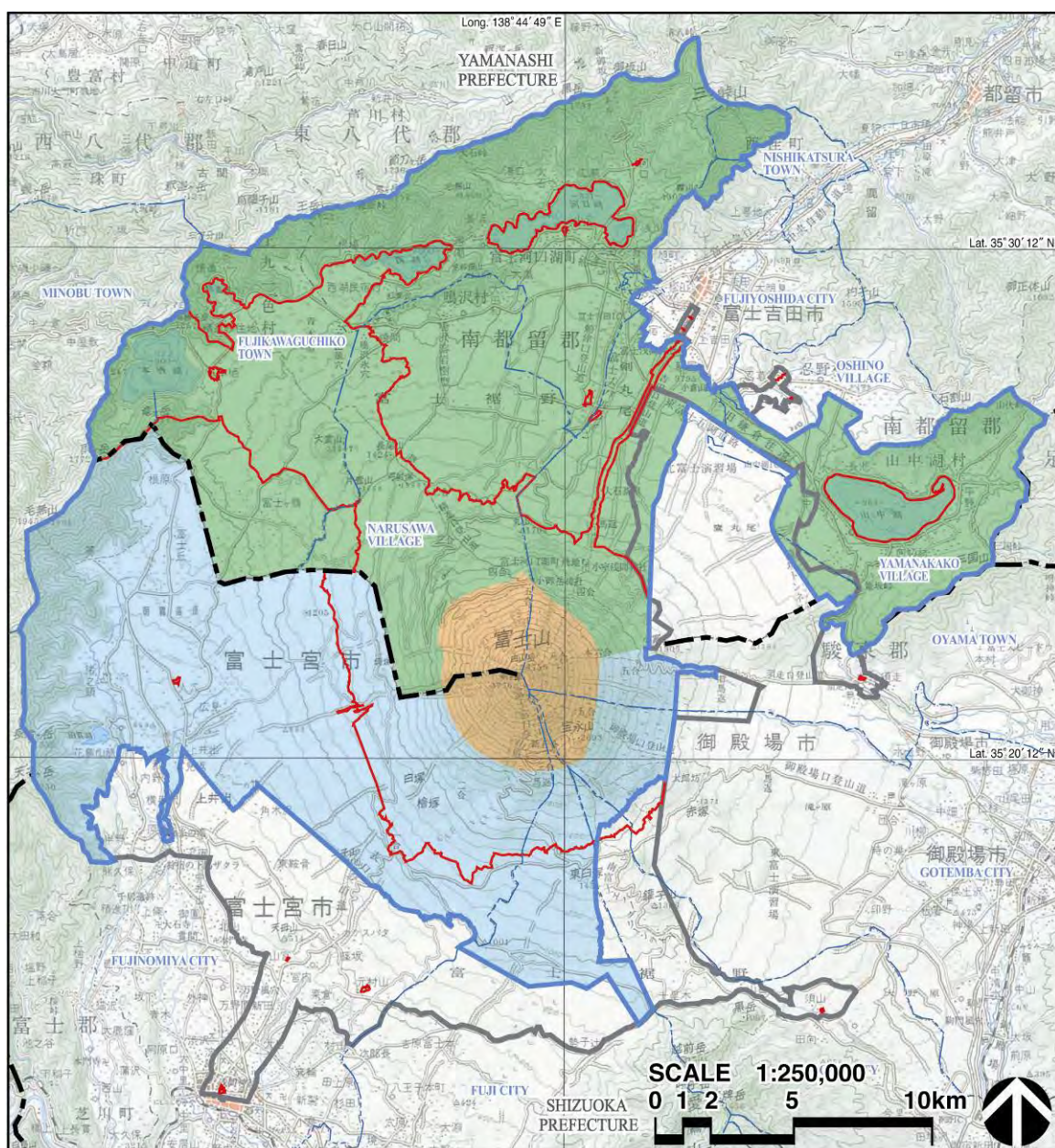
Management Planning Zone	<b>1) Basic plans of management</b> <b>【Mt. Fuji North Management Planning Zone】</b>	
	Conservation target	Conservation policy
	Aokigaharajukai (Special Protection Zone)	It is located on top of the lava flows of the west foothills of Mt. Fuji with widespread natural vegetation that consists mainly of evergreen needle-leaved trees, including Japanese cypress, etc. This area shall be protected strictly, as is an outstanding natural landscape, including lava wind holes and lava tree molds, which are unique volcanic landforms dotting the area.
	Yamanaka pure forest of <i>Picea polita</i> (Special Protection Zone)	It is well known as the <i>Picea polita</i> forest of Yamanaka, and is a rare natural landscape in Japan. This pure forest has high academic value, and its current landscape shall be strictly maintained. And its protection and multiplication shall be encouraged.
	Natural forest at the summit of Mt. Katabuta (Special Protection Zone)	This is an area of prominent natural vegetation such as <i>Japanese beech</i> , etc. at the summit of Mt. Katabuta, which is a lateral volcano to the NW of Mt. Fuji. The current landscape shall be strictly maintained.
	Vertical distribution of vegetation along Shoji-guchi (Special Protection Zone) (Class Special Zone)	It is located at the Shoji-guchi climbing line (trail) where there is a vertical distribution from mountain vegetation, such as Japanese cypress and the <i>Arachniodes mutica</i> community, to vegetation in the subalpine region, etc., such as <i>Abies veitchii</i> and <i>Abies mariesii</i> community. The current landscape shall be strictly maintained.
	Japanese red pine forest and Japanese larch forest along roadway in Nashigahara (Class 1 Special Zone) (Class 3 Special Zone)	This is an area of good Japanese red pine forest and Japanese larch forest, etc. along the Subashiri-Yoshida line (roadway), which is a historic scenic spot with a superb natural landscape. Maintenance of this scenic beauty shall be encouraged.
	Mt. Mitsutoge (Class 1 Special Zone)	With a rocky stretch at Mt. Mitsutoge, this is an area of superb natural landscape formed by natural vegetation, etc. such as <i>Castanea crenata</i> , Japanese oak and <i>Picea polita</i> . The current landscape shall be maintained.
	Japanese red pine forest at Nagasaki peninsula (Class 1 Special Zone)	Nagasaki peninsula protrudes to the West of Lake Motosu and has a superb natural landscape formed by natural vegetation, etc., such as Japanese red pine forest. The current landscape shall be maintained.
	“Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Class 2 Special Zone)	With due consideration of water quality of the Five Lakes of Mt. Fuji created by lava flow from Mt. Fuji, protection of <i>Marimo</i> (round green alga) at the Five Lakes of Mt. Fuji shall be encouraged as well as maintenance of the superb scenic beauty of lakes and reservoir in the area.
	<i>Japanese red pine</i> forest along Fuji Subaru Line (Class 2 Special Zone)	Good <i>Japanese red pine</i> forest is distributed on top of the lava flow of Kenmarubi, providing a superb natural landscape along the Fuji Subaru Line, which is one of the main roadways to Mt. Fuji. The scenic beauty shall be maintained.
	Forest of Mao shrine and temple (Class 2 Special Zone)	This area, which has good temple and shrine groves, etc. of <i>Japanese zelkova</i> and <i>Celtis</i> , etc. is a superb natural landscape. The scenic beauty shall be maintained.
	Suwanomori and Fujiyoshida-guchi climbing line (Class 2 Special Zone)	This is an area of forest landscape of Japanese red pine forest, and superb natural landscape along a mountain climbing trail with <i>Rhododendron japonicum</i> and Fuji cherry gregarious, etc. around 1,200 m above sea level. The scenic beauty shall be maintained while appropriate management is conducted.
	<b>2) Utilization Policy</b> ➤ <b>Characteristics of usage and utilization policy</b>	

	<p><b>(i) Characteristics of usage</b> The styles of use in this area includes recreation, drives, excursions to special natural landforms such as lava tree molds and wind caves, photographing at good viewpoints of Fujisan, etc.</p> <p><b>(ii) Utilization policy</b> For those park visitors, various types of infrastructure facility and software measures such as nature interpretation system will be promoted. At the same time, guidance will be provided to ensure that consideration is given to the natural environment conservation.</p> <p>➤ <b>Restructuring of utilization facilities and management policy</b> <b>(Restructuring policies)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Mainly the facilities to promote nature-oriented activities at the foothills of Mt. Fuji shall be improved.</li> <li>(ii) A comfortable environment for using the park shall be ensured. However, too large a facility has to be avoided.</li> <li>(iii) Visitor facilities are uniformly designed with due consideration to the natural environment in the area.</li> <li>(iv) Improvements to facilities shall pay particular attention to conservation of the natural environment. Improvement of waste disposal, etc. shall minimize the impact on the environment as much as possible by actively adopting the best-known functional technology for environmental conservation, etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>(Management policy)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Under authority of a project manager, a comfortable environment for using the park shall be maintained.</li> <li>(ii) Facilities shall be managed with due consideration to the safety of users.</li> <li>(iii) Garbage, waste, etc. shall be treated appropriately, as a business responsibility, entailing no adverse consequences for the surrounding natural environment after well-argued treatment of such waste.</li> </ul> <p>➤ <b>Usage guidance and regulation policy</b> <b>(Usage guidance policy)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Improvement of manners using the park shall be encouraged.</li> <li>(ii) Increase of opportunities to have more nature-oriented activities shall be encouraged.</li> <li>(iii) The above matters shall be promoted by providing various information about nature, nature-oriented programs etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>(Regulation policy)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Nature conservation ideas, as well as guidance on appropriate behaviors while using the park, shall be widely disseminated</li> <li>(ii) Restrictions on use of cars shall be improved in order to have a rational traffic situation with the cooperation of concerned parties.</li> <li>(iii) Off-road vehicles, etc. shall be regulated to protect our superb natural environment.</li> </ul>				
4.Mt. Fuji South Management Planning Zone	<p><b>(1) Basic policy of management</b> <b>1) Protective policy</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Conservation target</th><th>Conservation policy</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lake Tanuki and Odanuki Marsh (Class II Special Zone)</td><td>Lake Tanuki is the only man-made lake in the area of the foothills of Mt. Fuji, and is a visitor spot in the western foothills of Mt. Fuji. The view from the west shore of Lake Tanuki is remarkable, such that Mt. Fuji is reflected on the lake upside - down. And the view of Mt. Fuji at the time of sunrise is called 'Diamond Fuji'. Maintenance of this area shall be attempted, since this good natural landscape is visible in the areas of Lake Tanuki and Odanuki Marsh. In addition, good water quality shall be conserved with due care of effluent treatment for the surrounding areas, such as</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Conservation target	Conservation policy	Lake Tanuki and Odanuki Marsh (Class II Special Zone)	Lake Tanuki is the only man-made lake in the area of the foothills of Mt. Fuji, and is a visitor spot in the western foothills of Mt. Fuji. The view from the west shore of Lake Tanuki is remarkable, such that Mt. Fuji is reflected on the lake upside - down. And the view of Mt. Fuji at the time of sunrise is called 'Diamond Fuji'. Maintenance of this area shall be attempted, since this good natural landscape is visible in the areas of Lake Tanuki and Odanuki Marsh. In addition, good water quality shall be conserved with due care of effluent treatment for the surrounding areas, such as
Conservation target	Conservation policy				
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		at campsites, etc., in order to prevent contamination of the lakes. Currently, Odanuki Marsh has been a developing dry area, and conservation and recovery of vegetation in the marsh shall be conducted.
	Shiraito Falls (Class II Special Zone)	Shiraito Falls represents the foothills of Mt. Fuji, having a superb natural landscape and spring water. The scenic landscape of this area shall be maintained.
	Conservation of scenic landscapes alongside of park project roads (roadways) (Class III Special Zone)	To conserve the superb views of Mt. Fuji and the Amako mountains (which can be seen from National Road No. 139 -- the most popular main road) and the scenic beauty alongside the road, appropriate management of plantations, as well as natural forests, shall be conducted.
	Conservation of scenic landscapes alongside of park project roads (roadways) (Class III Special Zone)	To conserve the superb views of Mt. Fuji and the Amako mountains (which can be seen from National Road No. 139 -- the most popular main road) and the scenic beauty alongside the road, appropriate management of plantations, as well as natural forests, shall be conducted.
5. Matters regarding instructions given to users (in all	<b>2) Utilization policy</b> <b>➤ Characteristics of usage and utilization policy</b> (i) Because most visitors converge mainly on the 5 <sup>th</sup> station, it is necessary to disperse visitors to other visitor spots in the Lake Tanuki Facility Complex Zone at the foothills of Mt. Fuji etc. It is planned to improve the visitor facilities. <b>➤ Construction of facilities and management policy</b> <b>(i) Construction policies</b> a. Mainly the facilities to promote nature-oriented activities at the foothills of Mt. Fuji shall be improved. b. A comfortable environment for using the park shall be ensured. However, too large a facility has to be avoided. c. Visitor facilities are uniformly designed with due consideration to the natural environment in the area d. Improvements to facilities shall pay particular attention to conservation of the natural environment. e. Improvement of waste disposal, etc. shall minimize the impact on the environment as much as possible by actively adopting the technology recognized as the best functioning technology for environmental conservation, etc. <b>(ii) Management policy</b> a. Under authority of a project manager, a comfortable environment for using the park shall be maintained. b. Facilities shall be managed with due consideration to the safety of users. c. Garbage, waste, etc. shall be treated appropriately, as a business responsibility, entailing no adverse consequences for the surrounding natural environment after well-argued treatment of such waste. <b>➤ Usage guidance and regulations</b> <b>(i) Utility guiding policy</b> a. Improvement of manners using the park shall be encouraged. b. Increase of opportunities to have more nature-oriented activities shall be encouraged. c. The above matters shall be promoted by providing various information about nature, nature-oriented programs, etc. <b>(ii) Regulation of use</b> a. Nature conservation ideas, as well as guidance on appropriate behaviors while using the park, shall be widely disseminated. b. Restrictions on use of cars shall be improved in order to have a rational traffic situation. c. Off-road vehicles, etc. shall be regulated, so as to protect our superb natural environment.	
	<b>(1) Nature interpretation</b> 1) Improvement of instructions to users including nature interpretation <b>➤ Nature oriented exercise program and guidance to park users shall be provided.</b>	



Management Planning Zones)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤Nature-friendly academies and national vacation villages, etc., which will be established as hubs to stimulate sound outdoor activities with more nature oriented ways, shall be utilized actively.</li> <li>➤Necessary instructions and advice shall be given to private businesses to independently provide nature interpretation or guidance to users.</li> <li>➤Keeping close contact with natural park guides or with various concerned groups shall be maintained to provide appropriate guidance and cooperation for activities.</li> <li>➤Energetic actions by natural park guides and installation and development of volunteer systems in parks shall be encouraged in order to provide more meticulous instructions to users and to heighten awareness of nature conservation.</li> </ul> <p><b>(2) Guidance and regulation for users</b></p> <p><b>1) Guidance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤Visitors, who normally converge on the 5th station, where is heavily crowded, may be attracted to the area below the 5th station down to the foothills of Mt. Fuji by trails and direction boards, etc. that was improved to promote new utilization.</li> </ul> <p><b>2) Regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤Camping shall be strictly limited to campsites (including designated campsites).</li> <li>➤Sufficient coalition patrolling, etc. shall be conducted in order to prevent alpine flora from being trodden over or plants stolen, etc.</li> <li>➤Nature conservation ideas, as well as guidance on appropriate behaviors while using the park, shall be widely disseminated. The following, specifically, shall be the main focus in management planning zone. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) A more aggressive campaign shall be promoted to prevent litter. At the same time, education shall be provided to park users about the impact on wildlife of garbage and leftovers thrown out in the natural habitats of the park.</li> <li>(ii) Para-glider pilots, etc. shall be given instructions to only fly at appropriate locations</li> <li>(iii) Using mountain bikes on the mountain climbing trails shall never be permitted.</li> <li>(iv) Off-road vehicles and off-road motorcycles shall be restricted in such areas to protect the valuable natural environment.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>(3)Safety measures for users</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤The measures or organization systems for providing information for any inquiries by climbers shall be promoted.</li> </ul> <p><b>(4)Maintenance measures for comfortable use</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤Sightseeing flights by helicopters (and other light aircraft), etc. shall be given instructions not to conduct such flights.</li> <li>➤Use of a bullhorn shall be conducted in such a manner as to consider volume and hour, since.</li> </ul>
6. Matters regarding beautification landscaping in the region (in all Management Planning Zones)	<p><b>(1)Beautification and cleanup plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤Effective cleaning activities shall be promoted in cooperation with concerned organizations, groups, private businesses, volunteers, etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>(2)Landscape greening plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤Existing vegetation shall be left as it is as much as possible when construction is conducted. Topsoil or plants, which interfere with construction in any way, shall be temporarily placed or planted elsewhere.</li> <li>➤Basically, landscape greening shall be conducted in such manner as to not plant plants that are different from the kinds of plants that grow in the region. However, measures to support growth of plants that will recover naturally may be taken, or vegetation that is suitable to this region, etc., may be planted.</li> </ul>



#### Legend

- Boundary of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan region)
- Mt Fuji Management Planning Zone
- Mt Fuji North Management Planning Zone
- Mt Fuji South Management Planning Zone
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

Figure 35 Zoning of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park Management Plan (Fujisan District)

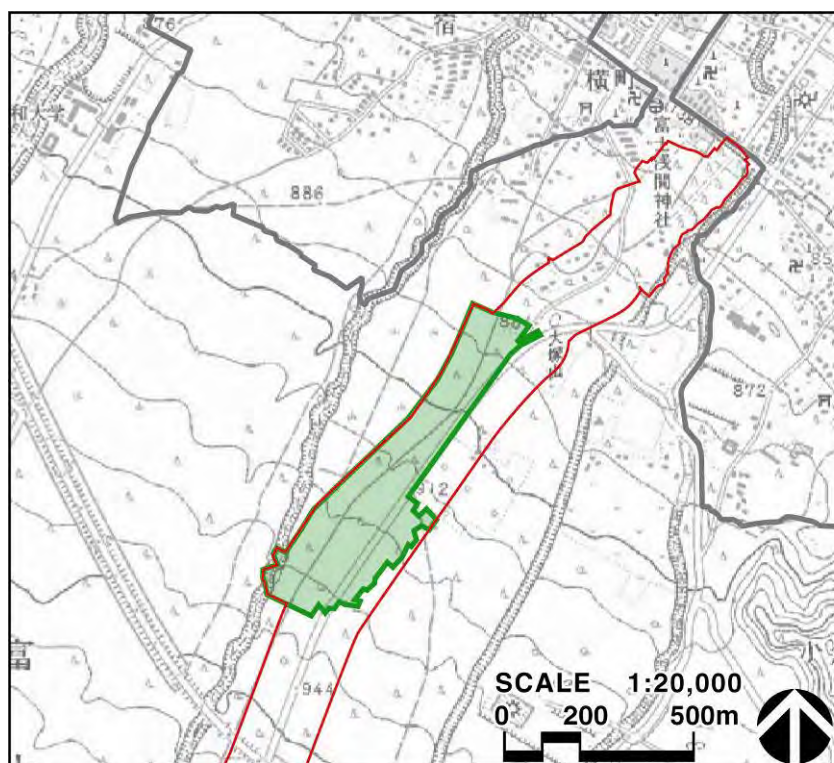
## Chapter 3 Overview of the Plan concerning the Law for the Administration and Management of National Forests

### 1. Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan

Component Part	Yoshida Ascending Route
1. Basic policy on administration and management of National Forests	<p><b>(1) Basic Policy on Administration and Management of National Forests</b></p> <p>This plan was developed for 16 hectares of national forests in the Eastern Yamanashi forest planning area.</p> <p>This planning area comprises the Fuji volcanic area having Mt. Fuji at the peak, the Tanzawa Mountains and the Chichibu Mountains, and its river systems primarily comprise the Katsura River and the Dohshi River, etc. that are tributaries of Sagami River.</p> <p>The national forest is located on flat land around the northeast base of Mt. Fuji and the entire area is designated within the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park. The forest almost entirely comprises red pine trees that were planted during the Kan-ei period (1624-1643) and contains other precious plant communities that have earned it designation as a national treasure for historical sites and scenic beauty.</p> <p>Public demands on forests are diverse and are coming to place greater emphasis on public interest functions, for example, prevention of global warming, conservation of biodiversity, promotion of forest environmental education, human contact with forests and development of forests with public participation and so forth. It is thus necessary to conduct measures that are geared to realizing open “forests for the people.”</p> <p>In view of these characteristics of the planning area and public needs, administration and management of the national forest according to priority functions will be carried out while conforming with forest Zoning of line with public interest functions specified in national forest area-separate plans.</p> <p><b>(2) Matters Related to Administration and Management According to Functional Types</b></p> <p>The administration and management of the national forest in this planning area will be conducted upon dividing the forest into two types, i.e. forest for human and nature coexistence emphasizing the maintenance and conservation of rich ecosystems and utilization for health, cultural and educational purposes, and forest for recycling resources emphasizing the stable and efficient supply of timber.</p> <p><b>1) Administration and Management Policies in Forests for Nature and Human Coexistence and Other Matters concerning Forests for Nature and Human Coexistence</b></p> <p>➤ Nature Maintenance Type</p> <p>Forests of the nature maintenance type will be administered in principle by leaving allowing nature to take its course, and with a view to conserving the habitats and growing environments of wild flora and fauna.</p> <p>Forests that have particular academic value will be designated as conservation forests subject to appropriate protection according to purpose.</p> <p>As for existing walking trails, appropriate maintenance and utilization will be promoted so as not to adversely affect the surrounding vegetation.</p> <p><b>(3) Matters Necessary for Promotion of Watershed Management Systems</b></p> <p>National forest in this watershed covers 16 hectares in Fujiyoshida City, and as such it is necessary to promote the provision of information to local residents and to realize the public interest functions of the forest.</p> <p>Accordingly, efforts will be made to advertise the multifaceted functions of forests while exchanging information via local public authorities and Fuji River Upstream Forest and Forestry Vitalization Network, etc. and collaborating with private forest officials and related agencies, etc.</p> <p>Moreover, since the national forest in this watershed has been provisionally listed as the Mt. Fuji World Cultural Heritage site, concerted efforts with related agencies will be advanced with a view to achieving full registration.</p>
2. Matters related to the maintenance and preservation of National	<p><b>(1) Matters Related to Patrol</b></p> <p>1) Forest Conservation Patrol for Forest Fire Prevention, etc.</p> <p>The bulk of this planning area is precious forest consisting of conservation forest for plant communities, and its location as a tourist area around the five lakes of Fuji makes it a popular destination for many visitors. Therefore, forest conservation patrols for</p>



Forests	<p>preventing forest fires and illegal waste dumping will be strengthened in cooperation and collaboration with local neighborhood ass</p> <p>2)Public Enlightenment on Manners when Entering Forests</p> <p>The number of people entering the forest for mountaineering, trekking and contact with nature has increased in recent years, but this has brought with it additional problems such as throwing of garbage and trampling of vegetation. Therefore, manners for entering the forest will be widely disseminated in collaboration with local authorities, tourist associations, and volunteer groups for nature conservation, etc.</p> <p>(2)<b>Matters Related to the Clearing of Forest Pests and Prevention of their Spread</b></p> <p>Concerning damage caused by forest pests such as weevils and so on, effort will be made to discover outbreaks quickly and to conduct appropriate controls to prevent spread while collaborating with private forest operators.</p>
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Legend



Key plan

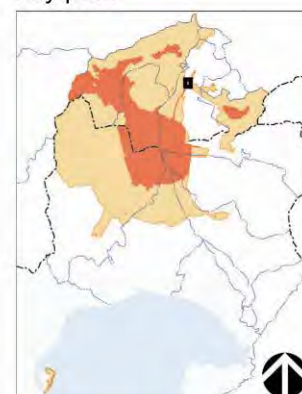


Figure 36 Map of Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area

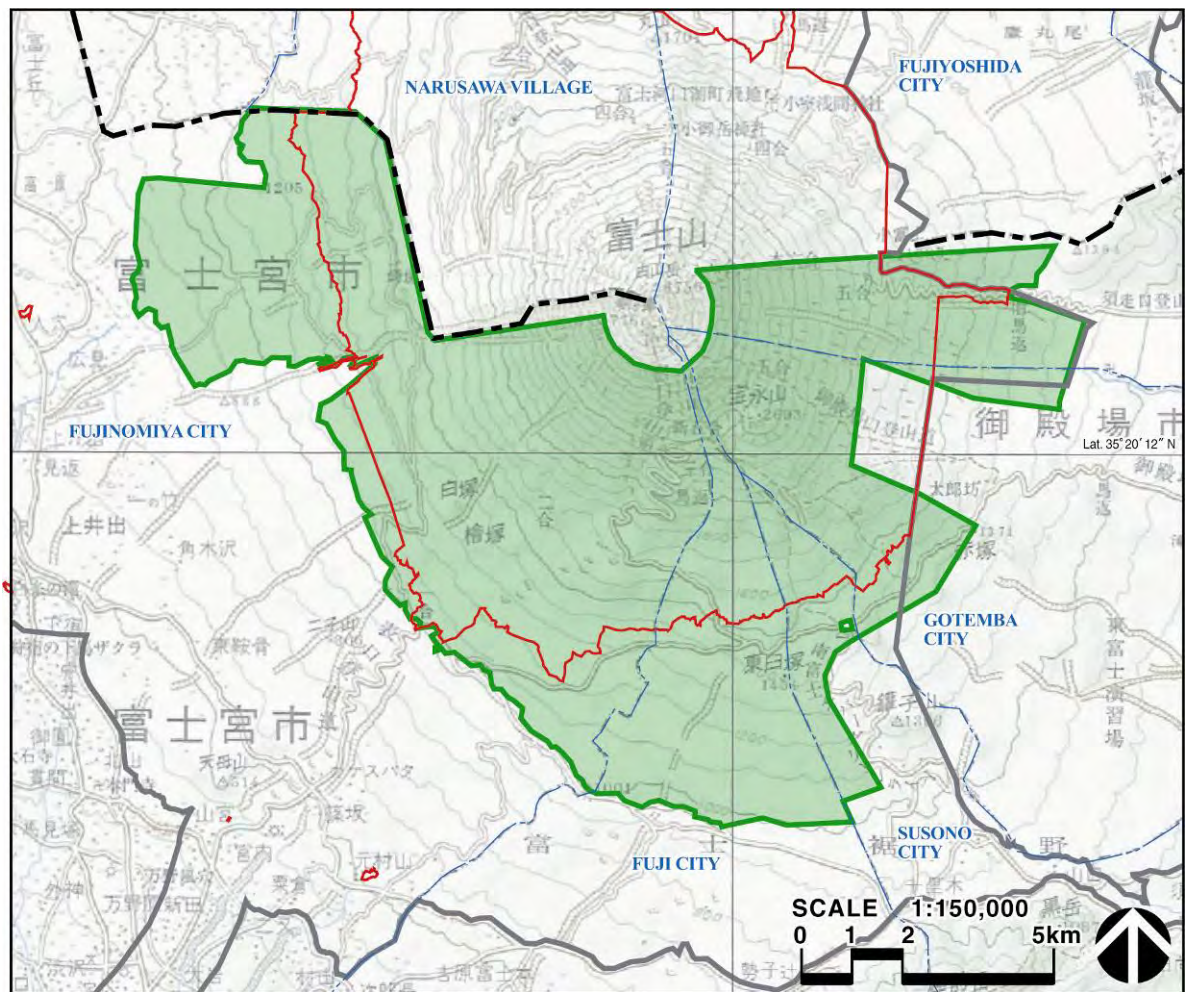


## 2. Fuji Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan

Component Parts / constituent elements	Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route, Suyama Ascending Route, and Subashiri Ascending Route
1. Basic matters related to the administration and management of National Forests	<p><b>(1) Basic Policy on Administration and Management of National Forests</b></p> <p>This plan was developed for 17,000 hectares of national forests which constitute 22% of the whole Fuji forest planning area in the northeast of Shizuoka Prefecture.</p> <p>The northern part of this area contains famous mountains such as Mt. Fuji and Mt. Ashitaka.</p> <p>As for the major rivers in the area, Ayusawa River flows eastwards to Kanagawa Prefecture, where it converges with Sakawa River and flows into Sagami Bay. Hirose River, Takahashi River and Uruoi River converge with Karino River, Numakawa River and Fuji River respectively before draining into Tsuruga Bay. In addition to these rivers, the national forests contain Kakita River, Shiraito Falls, Wakutamaike Pond on the grounds of Asama Shrine, and other springs, making this an important belt of water resources. In the Fujisan District of the planning area, there is a vertical distribution of trees, ranging from deciduous broad-leaved varieties such as beech and <i>Quercus crispula</i>, etc. and conifers such as Nikko fir, etc. in the mountain belt to <i>Betula ermanii</i>, Japanese hemlock and larch, etc. in the subalpine belt. The Fujisan District is designated as Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park.</p> <p>Furthermore, as conservation forest for headwater conservation accounts for 71% of the national forest area, the forest plays an important role as a headwaters forest supplying daily life water, industrial water and agricultural water and so on to surrounding towns and villages and many people go hiking and mountaineering on Mt. Fuji etc. and enjoy the forests for health and recreation purposes throughout the four seasons.</p> <p>The area around Mt. Fuji has collapsed ravines and valleys of advancing erosion and collapse and it has been designated as conservation forest for landslide prevention. In downstream areas, forest conservation projects are being conducted on a continuing basis in order to prevent mudflows.</p> <p><b>(2) Matters Related to Administration and Management According to Functional Types</b></p> <p><b>1) Direction of Administration and Management in Each Functional Type</b></p> <p>In view of the fact that people's demands on the forest in this area diversely include national land conservation, headwater conservation, global warming prevention, biodiversity conservation, promotion of forest environmental education, human contact with forests and public participation in forest development and so on, realization of open "forests for the people" will be sought while also taking supply of forest products and contribution to local development into account. To this end, while paying attention to consistency with area-separate plans for national forests, the following kind of administration and management will be carried out upon dividing the national forest into the following three types, i.e. water and land conservation forests emphasizing conservation of national land and water resources, forest for human and nature coexistence emphasizing the maintenance and conservation of rich ecosystems and utilization for health, cultural and educational purposes, and forest for recycling resources emphasizing the stable and efficient supply of timber.</p> <p><b>2) Direction of Functional Types by Area</b></p> <p>➤ <b>Fujisan District (forest compartments 1-300, 459-501)</b></p> <p>This district is located around Mt. Fuji to the north of the planning area, and it neighbors the border with Yamanashi Prefecture to the north. Spring waters and streams of various sizes originating in Mt. Fuji flow into Hirose River, Uruoi River and Shiba River, etc. before emptying out into Tsuruga Bay.</p> <p><b>(i) Area around the west face of Mt. Fuji</b></p> <p>The national forest in this area is an artificial forest belt mainly comprising cypress and Nikko Fir, and since almost the entire area is designated as a water resource conservation forest, it will primarily be classified as a water and land conservation forest (water resource conservation type) and will be administered and managed with the emphasis placed on realizing water resource conservation functions while advancing sound administration of the</p>

	<p>artificial forest.</p> <p>Moreover, since the area contains valleys prone to major landslides and other forms of erosion and collapse, it is designated as a conservation forest for soil runoff prevention and ongoing soil conservation works are being implemented. Accordingly, it will primarily be classified as a water and land conservation forest (land conservation type) and will be administered and managed with the emphasis placed on realizing land disaster prevention functions.</p> <p><b>(ii) Hillside area around the south side of Mt. Fuji</b></p> <p>The national forest in this area is an artificial forest belt mainly comprising cypress and Nikko Fir. Moreover, as the Fujisan Skyline traverses through the center, it is visited by many people. Accordingly, since this area offers extensive opportunities for coming into contact with forests and nature, the Fujisan Nature and Recreation Forest has been established and forest development is conducted with a view to improving the landscape and providing recreational uses. Moreover, as a “Fureai forest” for promoting forest development through public participation based on agreements, because this area provides fields for numerous NPOs and citizen groups, it is classified as a forest for human and nature coexistence (forest space utilization type) and is administered and managed with the emphasis placed on health and cultural functions. Moreover, as almost this entire area is designated as a conservation forest for headwater conservation, apart from the national forest areas provide for recreational uses, it will be administered and managed with the emphasis placed on realizing water resource conservation functions while advancing sound administration of the artificial forest.</p> <p><b>(iii) High altitude area (altitude approximately 1,500m-3,200m)</b></p> <p>The national forests in this area reach altitudes up to approximately 1,700 m and vegetation displays a diverse vertical distribution ranging from artificial forests of Nikko Fir and natural forests of mainly fir and beech in the mountain belt to larch and birch, etc. in the subalpine belt and finally the Forest limit. At altitudes of 2,000~2,500 m, primeval and valuable natural forests are designated as Fujisan Osawa preservation forest for larch, <i>Picea alcokiana</i> and Nikko Fir tree community and gene resources and Fujisan subalpine conservation forest for plant communities. Meanwhile, because the rocky belt at altitudes of more than 2,500 m displays peculiar terrain and geology, it are designated as the Fujisan conservation forest for special geography, etc. Below the conservation forest, the Fujisan Green Corridor is established across Mt. Fuji. Moreover, this entire area is specially designated as the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park. Accordingly, it is classified as a forest for human and nature coexistence (nature maintenance type) and is administered and managed with the emphasis placed on maintaining and preserving the natural environment.</p> <p><b>(3) Matters Necessary for Promotion of Watershed Management Systems</b></p> <p>This watershed is located in the northeast of Shizuoka Prefecture and, centering around Mt. Fuji, and comprises expansive artificial forest of cypress and so on. It also contains numerous national parks, prefectural parks, historical sites and beauty spots. Moreover, a “Memorandum concerning the regeneration of forests and forestry in Fujinokuni Shizuoka” has been concluded with Shizuoka Prefecture, etc. According to this, measures are taken to build an efficient and stable management foundation based on mutual collaboration and cooperation between private forest and national forest, construction of the road network, and consolidation of forestry operations, etc.</p> <p>Furthermore, in recent years the prefectural governments of Shizuoka and Yamanashi have taken the initiative in conducting environmental education and field trip activities, etc. with a view to realizing registration of Mt. Fuji as a World Heritage site. Accordingly, forestry activities in the national forest will be conducted in consideration of the landscape while listening to the opinions of external experts.</p>
2. Matters related to	<b>(1) Matters Related to Patrol</b>

<p>the maintenance and preservation of National Forests</p>	<p><b>1)Forest Conservation Patrol for Forest Fire Prevention, etc.</b></p> <p>This planning area has little precipitation from the winter season to the fresh greenery season. It is therefore an extremely dry area and a bed of dry leaves accumulates on the forest floor. Since this period coincides with the hunting season, many hunters, both local and from outside the area, enter the forest, and special care is required because of the heightened risk of forest fires. Similarly, since illegal dumping of waste is happening in recent years, it is necessary to quickly discover this and prevent it. Therefore, in order to conserve and manage rich natural environments that are shared possessions of the nation, forest conservation patrol for preventing forest fires and illegal waste dumping will be strengthened in cooperation and collaboration with local residents, local authorities, volunteers, etc. At the same time, efforts will be made to conduct forest conservation and management including protection of precious flora and fauna.</p> <p><b>2)Public Enlightenment on Manners when Entering Forests</b></p> <p>Since this planning area contains magnificent natural landscape comprising mountains, valleys and abundant forests, etc., the number of people entering the forest for mountaineering, trekking and contact with nature has increased in recent years, but this has brought with it additional problems such as throwing of garbage and trampling of vegetation. Therefore, manners for entering the forest will be widely disseminated in collaboration with local authorities, tourist associations, and volunteer groups for nature conservation, etc.</p> <p><b>(2)Matters Related to the Clearing of Forest Pests and Prevention of their Spread</b></p> <p>In 2010, blighting of oak trees caused by ambrosia beetle was confirmed for the first time in the prefecture. Moreover, wilting of Nikko Fir trees arising from bell moth damage occurred in the Fujisan district in 2002~2003. To ensure that such forest pests do not spread, efforts will be made to work closely with related agencies in order to discover outbreaks quickly.</p> <p><b>(3)Other Necessary Matters</b></p> <p><b>1)Matters Related to Feeding Damage and Stripping (Tree Bark Stripping) by Japanese Deer and Black Bears</b></p> <p>There have been cases of feeding damage by Japanese deer and peeling of bark from tree trunks by Asiatic black bears all over the planning area in recent years. Accordingly, patrols will be conducted in order to gauge such conditions, and preventive measures such as installation of deer fences and attachment of tree protective materials, etc. will be taken primarily in areas where there is risk of reduced public beneficial functions due to greater incidence of tree withering as well as profit-sharing forests, etc. Moreover, collaboration will be sought with local public entities with a view to enhancing countermeasures.</p>
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#### Legend

Fuji Forest Planning Area

Nominated property  
 Buffer zone

#### Key plan

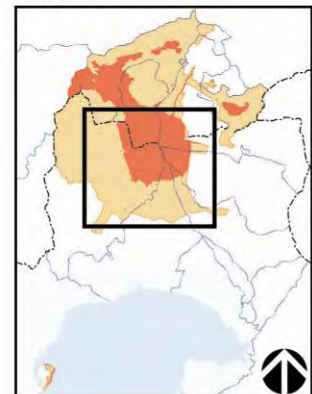


Figure 37 Map of Fuji Forest Planning Area



World Cultural Heritage

*Fujisan*

Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan  
(Attached Document 2)

**The Landscape Act**

**The Outdoor Advertisement Act**

**The City Planning Act**

**The Seacoast Law**

**Local Governments' Ordinances**

**Guidelines for Land Use Projects**

**Summary of Standards**



# Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan (Attached Document 2)

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## Chapter 1. Standards etc. for the Buffer Zone

### 1. Landscape Development Standards based on the Landscape Act (Minobu Town Landscape Plan)

Item		Zone/Target Area
		Ordinary Area
New Construction, Enlargement, Remodeling, or Relocation of Buildings and Other Structures and Repair, Redesign, or Color Change that Alter their Exterior Appearance	Form & Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Harmony with the surrounding landscape shall be taken into account, such as by making efforts to lessen the sense of protrusion, dominance, and crampedness inflicted on the surrounding areas.</li> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to design balance with regard to wall surfaces and the design shall have an overall cohesiveness.</li> <li>➤ Exterior walls and facilities installed outdoors shall not stand out, and harmony with large-scale buildings and the surrounding landscape shall be taken into consideration.</li> <li>➤ In cases where outdoor staircases, verandas, and other items integrated with large-scale buildings are installed, harmony with said large-scale buildings shall be taken into consideration.</li> </ul>
	Color	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ostentatious colors shall not be used, the basic tone shall be as subdued a color as possible, and harmony with the surrounding landscape shall be taken into consideration.</li> </ul>
	Material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Materials that take into consideration harmony with the surrounding landscape shall be used.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to use special local and natural materials as much as possible.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to use highly durable and weather-resistant materials.</li> </ul>
	Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Buildings shall be set back from road boundaries and adjacent site boundaries as much as possible.</li> <li>➤ Building placement shall take into consideration harmony with surrounding areas and on-site buildings.</li> <li>➤ In cases where there are existing trees, buildings shall take into consideration their utilization in landscaping as much as possible.</li> </ul>
	Height	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The height of a steel tower shall be 30 m at maximum.</li> </ul>
	Greening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to undergo site greening.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made toward planting trees that match the local flavor.</li> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to the height and location of trees to mitigate that sense of protrusion, dominance, and crampedness that large-scale buildings have on the surrounding areas.</li> </ul>

Item		Zone/Target Area
		Ordinary Area
	Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Near mountains that have excellent landscapes etc., the location and height shall not disturb their ridge line.</li> <li>➤ Near historical resources such as Shinto shrines, Buddhist temples, and archaeological sites, the location, shape, design, color, and material shall not discord with them.</li> <li>➤ Near mountains that have excellent landscapes, precious historic buildings, etc. the inclined roof shall be adopted.</li> <li>➤ In the commercial area where urban facilities are concentrated, efforts shall be made, when open space is produced as a result of setting back the building from the road boundaries, to make it part of public open space integrated with the road.</li> </ul>
Landscape Development Defined in Item 11 of Article 4 of the City Planning Act and Other Acts Specified in the Cabinet Order	Alternation to Shape and Feature of the Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alterations to the shape and feature of land shall be minimized and harmonized with the surrounding land forms.</li> <li>➤ In the case that the cutting or filling land results in the creation of a slope, care shall be taken to avoid a uniform, large-scale slope, for example by making it terraced steps with milder inclinations.</li> <li>➤ In the case that retaining walls are installed, the material, form, and design shall be harmonious with the surroundings.</li> <li>➤ Natural elements such as trees, rivers, and water-front space in the area other than the development area shall be conserved and utilized to the extent possible. If the alteration to the shape and features of land cannot be avoided, greening of the land shall be conducted out of consideration for harmony with the surroundings.</li> </ul>
Outdoor Accumulation of Soil, Stone, Waste, Renewable Resources, and Other Goods	Accumulation Method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The location of the accumulation shall be as far away as possible from the land boundaries that adjoin places where the general public pass, such as a road, or gather.</li> <li>➤ The height of the accumulation shall be kept as low as possible and orderly.</li> </ul>
	Barrier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Care shall be taken to undertake planting around the site to ensure that buildings are shielded from roads and other such areas where the general public passes by or gathers.</li> </ul>

New construction, enlargement, remodeling, or relocation of structures or their redesign of exterior appearance or color change

## 2. Landscape Development Standards based on the Landscape Act (Nishikatura Town Landscape Plan)

Item		Zone/Target Area
		Entire Town Area
New Construction, Enlargement, Remodeling, or Relocation of Structures or their Redesign of Exterior Appearance or Color Change	Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The size and height of each building shall be minimized in an effort to secure harmony with the surrounding landscapes and the views of Fujisan etc.</li> <li>➤ The color of the exterior walls and the roof shall be basically a sober color and tones harmonious with the surrounding landscapes.</li> </ul>
	Fence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Natural materials shall be used to the extent possible, such as hedges, stone, and wood.</li> <li>➤ The height shall be as low as possible. The form, design, and color shall be harmonious with the surrounding landscapes and the main building.</li> </ul>
	Electric Wire, Utility Pole, Steel Tower, and Antenna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The scale shall be kept small.</li> <li>➤ The color shall be either dark brown or grey without luster, in principle. The background color of the installation spot shall be taken into consideration.</li> </ul>
New Construction, Enlargement, Remodeling, or Relocation of Structures or their Redesign of Exterior Appearance or Color Change	Recreational Facility, Manufacturing Plant, Storage, or Treatment Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The scale shall be minimized, for example by limiting the height lower than the trees in the surroundings.</li> <li>➤ The form and design shall be harmonious with the surrounding landscapes and the building.</li> <li>➤ The color etc. shall be in compliance with the standards for buildings.</li> </ul>

Item		Zone/Target Area
		Entire Town Area
	Large-scale Photovoltaic Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Based on the Nishikatsura Town landscape development standards for large-scale photovoltaic facilities.</li> </ul>
Development Acts and Other Acts	Landform Change and Mining of Soil and Stone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to ensure harmony with the surrounding land forms and to avoid the creation of a large slope.</li> <li>➤ The inclination of a slope shall be as low as possible and slopes shall be greened with trees, plants, or flowers that are appropriate for the local environment.</li> <li>➤ Retaining walls shall be harmonious with the natural environment in terms of material, form, and design.</li> <li>➤ Forests, trees, water-front space, etc. in the land other than the development area shall be conserved and utilized to the extent possible.</li> <li>➤ After completion, efforts shall be made to green the area with the natural vegetation and the kinds of trees that are harmonious with the trees in the surroundings.</li> </ul>
	Cutting of Trees or Bamboo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Cutting shall be kept to the minimum necessary without damaging the surrounding landscapes.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to maintain the existing high-growth trees to the extent possible.</li> <li>➤ Trees adjacent to a road or a neighboring plot shall be maintained to the extent possible.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to plant trees in consideration of the surrounding vegetation.</li> </ul>
	Outdoor Accumulation of Soil, Stone, Waste, Renewable Resources, and Other Goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Distance shall be kept as much as possible from other public spaces such as a road and the size shall be minimized.</li> <li>➤ The height of the accumulation shall be kept as low as possible and orderly so that the surrounding landscapes will not be harmed.</li> <li>➤ In the periphery of the land, efforts shall be made to install visual barriers in harmony with the natural environment, such as planting of trees.</li> </ul>



### 3. Landscape Development Standards based on the Landscape Act (Oshino Village Landscape Plan)

Item		Zone/Target Area
		Landscape Development Priority Area
Buildings	Form & Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures shall be taken to create cityscape in harmony with a basin backdrop encompassed by mountains and forested areas.</li> <li>With regard to architectural design, consideration shall be given to ensure appropriate harmony with the surrounding houses in order to contribute to the creation of a beautiful cityscape and rural landscape.</li> <li>As a general rule, houses shall be Japanese style, and roof shapes shall be mainly half-hipped, ridged, hipped, or square hipped.</li> <li>Facilities installed outdoors shall either not stand out or shall be of a design that does its utmost to not impart a sense of disorder or protrusion through obscuring them from view e.g. via planting.</li> </ul>
	Form & Design - Roof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buildings surrounding important landscape structures and other traditional styles of structures will have a coloration that shares commonality with those buildings.</li> <li>Form and materials harmonized with the area shall be used.</li> <li>Color shall be of that found in natural materials, such as subdued, low intensity dark browns.</li> </ul>
	Form & Design - Wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buildings surrounding important landscape structures and other traditional styles of structures shall have a coloration that shares commonality with those structures.</li> <li>Color shall be of that found in natural materials, such as white, ocher (ivories), or browns.</li> <li>Efforts shall be made to use materials harmonized with the surrounding natural environment.</li> </ul>
	Form & Design - Layout & Scale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a general principle, the height shall be 10m or lower.</li> <li>In order to create a tranquil, relaxed cityscape, as a general principle structure walls or pillars serving in place thereof shall be set back at least 2m from roadside boundaries to the extent permitted by the site.</li> <li>Sheds and garages shall be set as far back from roadside boundaries as possible.</li> </ul>
	Form & Design -Accessories (Outdoor Facilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Care shall be taken so that outdoor staircases and verandas are of an integrated design that harmonizes with the main structure and so that they are not exposed to the roadside as much as possible.</li> </ul>
	Form & Design -Accessories (Exterior Landscape)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efforts shall be made toward landscape greening of housing exteriors by cultivating homestead woodlands and gardens that harmonize with the main house.</li> </ul>

Item		Zone/Target Area
		Landscape Development Priority Area
Structures <sup>1</sup> etc.	Gates, Fences, Hedges, Retention Walls, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Hedges and natural materials such as stone and wood shall be used as much as possible, and the shape, design, and coloration thereof will conform to structural standards.</li> <li>➤ Gates, hedges, fences, and walls shall, while taking security into account, be of a height that aims to avoid a closed design in order to maintain the close, good neighborliness characteristic of Oshino.</li> <li>➤ Revetments abutting roadsides shall undergo landscaping from a design perspective, such as sloping, planting on the front and top sides, and greening so as to prevent a feeling of confinement or incongruity.</li> </ul>
	Chimneys, Ad Poles, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Such Structures shall conform to the structure with the basic goal of not interfering with the rural area and Fujisan landscape.</li> <li>➤ Such structures shall be located as far away from roadsides and surrounding areas as possible, and their height shall be less than that of the surrounding trees as much as possible to avoid a cramped feeling, and the shape, design, coloration, and materials thereof shall conform to the structure.</li> </ul>
	Vending Machines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ When installed outdoors, vending machines shall be placed so as to maintain harmony with the cityscape, by either using low-key exteriors such as woodgrain or placing the machine such that it does not stand out, such as in an area surrounded by wooden frames or others.</li> <li>➤ When installed on a roadside, vending machines shall be placed 2m or more set back from the road boundary and shall avoid being placed in highly visible areas such as at intersections.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to avoid colors that stand out.</li> </ul>
	Large-scale Photovoltaic Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Based on the landscape development standards of the Oshino Village Ordinance Concerning Large-scale Photovoltaic Power Generation Facilities.</li> </ul>
Cutting of Trees or Bamboo		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Logging shall be done to the minimum possible extent in accordance with the purpose thereof as a basic forest preservation and cultivation measure so as to avoid harming the surrounding landscape.</li> <li>➤ Existing arboreal vegetation and beautifully shaped trees shall be preserved as much as possible and efforts shall be made to maintain cohesiveness.</li> <li>➤ Trees abutting roads and surrounding areas shall be untouched as much as possible.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to carry out replacement (such as planting) in consideration of logged trees and surrounding vegetation.</li> </ul>
Change of Shape or Feature of Land		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Storage sites for waste soil and materials shall take into consideration the landscape, such as being surrounded by arboreal vegetation.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Structures: For the purpose of the Oshino Village Landscape Plan, “structures” represent the following 4 types:

- (i) Hedges, fence, gate, retention wall, and other structure similar thereto
- (ii) Chimney, advertisement poles, and other structure similar thereto
- (iii) Street light, street lamp, and other structure similar thereto
- (iv) Vending machines, attaching facilities, and other structure similar thereto

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Landscape Development Priority Area
Outdoor Accumulation and Storage of Goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Storage sites for waste soil and materials shall take into consideration the landscape, such as being surrounded by arboreal vegetation.</li> </ul>

#### 4. Landscape Development Standards based on the Landscape Act (Yamanakako Village Landscape Plan)

Item		Zone/Target Area		
		Entire Village Area		
		Landscape Development Priority Area	General Areas	
			Natural Park Special Zone	Natural Park Ordinary Zone
Buildings/Structures <sup>1</sup>	Form & Design - Roof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Greys/blacks or dark brown.</li> <li>➤ Chroma of 6 or below, value of 2 or above.</li> </ul>		
	Form & Design - Wall Surface and Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The base coloration (the color comprising at least 4/5 of the outer surface) shall be brown, beige, cream, or grey.</li> <li>➤ Chroma of 6 or below, value of 2 or above.</li> </ul> <p>N.b. The above does not apply to the natural colors of the materials.</p>		
	Height	— (In accordance with the Natural Parks Act and other laws and regulations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 15 m or lower.</li> </ul>	
	Location	— (In accordance with the Natural Parks Act and other laws and regulations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The horizontal periphery ray reflection of the above ground section of the structures in question shall be located 2 m or more apart from the site boundary.</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> Structures: For the purpose of this specific landscape plan (Yamanakako Village Landscape Plan), “structures” represent the following 8 types:

- (i) Chimney, elevated water tank, and other structure similar thereto;
- (ii) Automated parking and other structure similar thereto;
- (iii) Retention wall, embankment protection, and other structure similar thereto;
- (iv) RC concrete pillar, iron pillar, wooden pillar, and other structure similar thereto;
- (v) Athletic field such as tennis court and other structure similar thereto;
- (vi) Gate, fence, hedge, and other structure similar thereto;
- (vii) Street light, lighting tower, and other structure similar thereto;
- (viii) Sculpture, monument, and other structure similar thereto.



Item	Zone/Target Area		
	Entire Village Area		
	Landscape Development Priority Area	General Areas	
		Natural Park Special Zone	Natural Park Ordinary Zone
Buildings / Structures	Form & Design (Structures)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Roofing shall be pitched.</li> <li>➤ Heavy use of natural colors.</li> <li>➤ Color shall be as follows:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Boat houses, ticket offices, waiting rooms                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Roof: Greys/blacks, dark brown</li> <li>b. Walls: Browns, beiges, creams, greys</li> </ul> </li> <li>(ii) Piers                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Structural parts: Greys/blacks, dark brown</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>N.b. The above does not apply to the natural colors of the materials.</li> </ul>	
	Development Acts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In cases where there are structures such as revetments and concrete frames, the materials and surface finishing thereof shall be in concordance with the surrounding landscape.</li> </ul>	
	Outdoor Debris, Waste, Renewable Resources, and Other Property Accumulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Properties to be built shall be limited in height as much as possible as well as built in good order and in a way that prevents a feeling of crampedness.</li> <li>➤ Boats shall be kept in good order.</li> <li>➤ Visual barriers shall be put in place, for example by planting trees or installing wood fences to decrease visibility from a road etc. They shall be harmonized with the surrounding landscapes (this does not apply to River Areas).</li> </ul>	
	Cutting of trees or Bamboo, Specified Lighting Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Valuable trees such as large and highly natural trees shall be transplanted as much as possible. On-site planting of the same number of trees as those logged shall take place in consideration of the continuity with the surrounding landscape.</li> <li>➤ Excessive lighting and colored lighting that destroy the area's nighttime landscape shall not be used.</li> </ul>	

## 5. Landscape Development Standards based on the Landscape Act (Narusawa Village Landscape Plan)

Item		Zone/Target Area	
		Life and Resort Landscape Development Area	Mountain Landscape Development Area
New Construction, Enlargement, Remodeling, or Relocation of Buildings and Other Structures and Repair, Redesign, or Color Change that Alter their Exterior Appearance	Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Location shall be selected not to disturb views of Fujisan and surrounding mountains.</li> <li>➤ Space shall be secured on the roadside and neighboring lands by setting back as much as possible from the road and the boundaries of neighboring lands.</li> <li>➤ The location shall be selected in consideration of harmony with the surroundings and the buildings within the premises.</li> <li>➤ When there is a large-diameter tree, a favorable forest or tree from the perspective of landscape, a river, or water-front space within the premises, the location shall be selected that allow their utilization.</li> </ul>	
	Exterior Look (Scale)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to enhance harmony with the surroundings and Fujisan in the background.</li> <li>➤ The scale of individual buildings etc. shall be minimized to the extent possible and consideration shall be given not to disturb the views of Fujisan and surrounding mountains or lake landscapes.</li> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to the scale that does not give an impression significantly discordant with the surrounding townscape and the balance between buildings etc. and land.</li> </ul>	
	Exterior Look (Form and Design)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to the continuity with the surrounding buildings etc. The form and design harmonious with the views of Fujisan and the surrounding townscape shall be selected.</li> <li>➤ When there are cultural properties such as a Shinto shrine, a Buddhist temple, or an archaeological site, or landscape resources symbolic of the locality nearby, the form, design, color, and material harmonious with them shall be selected. Consideration shall be given not to give a cacophonous impression.</li> <li>➤ With regard to the roof shape, an inclined roof shall be selected in principle. When this is difficult, the design harmonious with the surrounding townscape shall be selected.</li> <li>➤ Facilities etc. that are installed on the exterior wall or the roof shall not be exposed. The design shall be selected not to give a discordant or disorderly impression to the extent possible.</li> <li>➤ When facilities integral to the building such as outdoor steps and veranda are installed, consideration shall be given to harmony with the building itself.</li> </ul>	
	Exterior Look (Color etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ For the color of the exterior wall and the roof, the basic color shall be of low chroma and the most restrained color possible. The tone harmonious with Fujisan in the background, natural landscapes such as forests in the surroundings, and the surrounding townscapes.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to minimize the number of colors used.</li> </ul>	
	Exterior Look (Material)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ For the exterior appearance or external structures, the material discordant with natural landscapes or surrounding landscapes shall be avoided whenever possible. Locally available material or natural material shall be used to the extent possible.</li> <li>➤ The use of strongly reflective material such as mirror surface shall be avoided to the extent possible.</li> </ul>	

Item		Zone/Target Area	
		Life and Resort Landscape Development Area	Mountain Landscape Development Area
	Outdoor Lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ When lighting is installed, consideration shall be given to the environment of the area surrounding the location of installation. Excessive quantity of light or excessive illumination shall be avoided. Consideration shall be given to avoid unnecessary light scattering.</li> <li>➤ With regard to lighting of commercial advertisements, neon signs, etc. consideration shall be given to avoid excessive quantity of light or gaudy colors.</li> <li>➤ The use of a movable lighting source shall be avoided in principle.</li> </ul>	
	Greening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to green the premises, in particular the land facing the road (front court) to the extent possible.</li> <li>➤ Existing trees shall be preserved or replanted, whenever possible, and used for landscaping.</li> <li>➤ Trees that are used for greening purposes shall be selected in harmony with the surrounding forests, green space, roadside trees, and local climate.</li> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to the heights and locations of trees so that the overwhelming, oppressive, or conspicuous impressions of buildings etc. will be alleviated.</li> </ul>	
	Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Near excellent landscapes such as Fujisan, consideration shall be given to the location and height not to disrupt the ridge line.</li> <li>➤ With regard to outdoor parking lots, landscape consideration shall be given, by limiting the number of entrances and exits and surrounding the parking lot with hedges.</li> <li>➤ With regard to vending machines, consideration shall be given to the location, color, and design to harmonize them with the surrounding landscapes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Near excellent landscapes such as Fujisan, consideration shall be given to the location and height not to disrupt the ridge line.</li> <li>➤ With regard to outdoor parking lots, landscape consideration shall be given, by limiting the number of entrances and exits and surrounding the parking lot with hedges.</li> </ul>
New Construction, Enlargement, Remodeling, or Relocation of Structures or their Redesign of Exterior Appearance or Color Change	Fence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Shall be harmonized with the surrounding landscape and the building itself.</li> <li>➤ The height shall be kept as low as possible. Natural material such as hedges, stone, or wood shall be used whenever possible.</li> </ul>	

Item		Zone/Target Area	
		Life and Resort Landscape Development Area	Mountain Landscape Development Area
	Electric Wire, Utility Pole, Steel Tower, and Antenna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The form and design shall be as simple as possible.</li> <li>➤ Colors and tones shall be selected in consideration of the views of Fujisan, background mountain landscapes, and surrounding townscapes.</li> <li>➤ Particular consideration shall be given to the location, not to disturb views from major viewpoints.</li> <li>➤ The number of utility poles, telecommunication poles, etc. shall be minimized, by using one pole for electricity, telecommunication, etc. to the extent possible.</li> <li>➤ Steel towers, antennae, etc. shall be placed in places hidden from the road and other public space. The lower part shall be hidden, for example by planting trees, to minimize the visibility.</li> <li>➤ With regard to steel towers for mobile communications, landscape development standards for large-scale buildings based on the Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance will be applied.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to green the premises.</li> <li>➤ Near excellent mountain landscapes, consideration shall be given to the location and height not to disrupt the ridge line.</li> <li>➤ When there are cultural properties such as a Shinto shrine, a Buddhist temple, or an archaeological site, or landscape resources symbolic of the locality nearby, the form, design, color, and material harmonious with them shall be selected. Consideration shall be given not to give a cacophonous impression.</li> </ul>	
	Chimney, Monument Tower, Metal Pole, Water Tank Tower, Statue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The height and scale shall be minimized not to disturb views of Fujisan, surrounding mountain landscapes, and townscapes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The location shall be set back as much away from the road and the neighboring land as possible.</li> <li>• The height shall not exceed that of the trees in the surrounding area and the scale shall be minimized.</li> <li>• The form and design shall be harmonized with the surrounding landscapes in accordance with the standards for buildings.</li> <li>• The color, material, greening within the premises, etc. shall conform to the standards for buildings.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	Recreational Facility, Manufacturing Plant, Storage Facility, Treatment Facility		



Item		Zone/Target Area	
		Life and Resort Landscape Development Area	Mountain Landscape Development Area
	Photovoltaic power generation facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Narusawa Village landscape development standards concerning photovoltaic power generation facilities shall apply.</li> </ul>	
	Alterations to the Shape and Features of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alteration to the shape and features of land shall be kept to the minimum necessary.</li> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to harmony with the surrounding landform. Efforts shall made to avoid the creation of large slopes etc.</li> <li>➤ When the creation of a slope is necessary, the inclination of a slope shall be as low as possible and slopes shall be greened with trees, plants, or flowers that are appropriate for the local environment.</li> <li>➤ In the case that retaining walls are installed, landscape consideration shall be given to harmonize the material, form, and design with the natural environment. Efforts for greening shall also be made.</li> <li>➤ Forests, trees, rivers, water-front space, etc. in the land other than the development area shall be conserved and utilized to the extent possible.</li> <li>➤ Once the shape and features of land have been altered, efforts shall be made to green the premises by planning the natural vegetation or the kinds of trees that are harmonious with the trees in the surrounding area.</li> </ul>	
	Mining of Minerals, Soil, or Stone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Mining etc. shall be kept to the minimum necessary.</li> <li>➤ When mining is done, the location and method of mining shall be selected and efforts to green the premises shall be made to minimize the visibility from the surrounding area.</li> <li>➤ Once mining has been finished, efforts shall be made to green the premises by planting the natural vegetation or kinds of trees that are harmonious with the trees in the surrounding area.</li> </ul>	
	Outdoor Accumulation of Soil, Stone, Waste, Renewable Resources, or Other Goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The size of accumulation shall be kept to the minimum necessary. The location shall be selected as far away from the road and other public place as possible to minimize the visibility from the surrounding area.</li> <li>➤ The height of accumulation shall be kept as low as possible and orderly not to disturb the surrounding landscapes.</li> <li>➤ In the periphery of the land, efforts shall be made to install visual barriers in harmony with the surrounding landscapes, such as planting of trees.</li> </ul>	

Item	Zone/Target Area	
	Life and Resort Landscape Development Area	Mountain Landscape Development Area
Cutting of Trees or Bamboo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Logging shall be done to the minimum possible extent in accordance with the purpose thereof as a basic forest preservation and cultivation measure so as to avoid harming the surrounding landscape.</li> <li>➤ Existing arboreal vegetation and beautifully shaped trees shall be preserved as much as possible and efforts shall be made to maintain cohesiveness.</li> <li>➤ Trees abutting roads and surrounding areas shall be untouched as much as possible.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to carry out replacement (such as planting) in consideration of logged trees and surrounding vegetation.</li> </ul>	

## 6. Landscape Development Standards based on the Landscape Act (Fuji Kawaguchiko Town Landscape Plan)

Item		Zone/Target Area
		Urban Area / Rural Village Landscape Development Area
New Construction, Enlargement, Remodeling, or Relocation of Buildings and Other Structures and Repair, Redesign, or Color Change that Alter their Exterior Appearance	Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Location shall be selected not to disturb views of Fujisan and surrounding mountains or lake landscapes.</li> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to the continuity of the surrounding townscape and the location shall be harmonious with the surrounding buildings.</li> <li>➤ The wall line of the buildings etc. shall be set back from the road and the boundaries of the neighboring lands to the extent possible within the available land.</li> <li>➤ When there is a large-diameter tree, a favorable forest or tree from the perspective of landscape, a river, or water-front space within the premises, the location shall be selected that allow their utilization.</li> </ul>
	Exterior Look (Scale)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Within the national park area, the height of buildings shall be in compliance with the special provisions for strengthened standards based on item 2 of Article 4 of the guidelines concerning the construction of buildings within the Ordinary Area of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park.</li> <li>➤ The scale of individual buildings etc. shall be minimized to the extent possible and consideration shall be given not to disturb the views of Fujisan and surrounding mountains or lake landscapes.</li> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to the scale that does not give an impression significantly discordant with the surrounding townscape and the balance between buildings etc. and land.</li> </ul>
	Exterior Look (Form and Design)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to the continuity with the surrounding buildings etc. The form and design harmonious with the views of Fujisan, lake landscapes, and the surrounding townscape shall be selected.</li> <li>➤ When there are cultural properties such as a Shinto shrine, a Buddhist temple, or an archaeological site, or landscape resources symbolic of the locality nearby, the form, design, color, and material harmonious with them shall be selected. Consideration shall be given not to give a cacophonous impression.</li> <li>➤ With regard to the roof shape, an inclined roof shall be selected whenever possible. When this is difficult, the design harmonious with the surrounding townscape shall be selected.</li> <li>➤ Facilities etc. that are installed on the exterior wall or the roof shall not be exposed. The design shall be selected not to give a discordant or disorderly impression to the extent possible.</li> <li>➤ With regard to outdoor steps, veranda, etc. consideration shall be given to harmony with the building itself.</li> </ul>
	Exterior Look (Color etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ For the color of the exterior wall and the roof, a basic color shall be of low chroma and the least conspicuous possible. The tone harmonious with Fujisan in the background, natural landscapes such as forests in the surroundings, and the surrounding townscapes.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to minimize the number of colors used.</li> </ul>
	Exterior Look (Material)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ For the exterior wall, roof, or external structures, the material discordant with natural landscapes or surrounding landscapes shall be avoided whenever possible. Locally available material or natural material shall be used to the extent possible.</li> <li>➤ The use of strongly reflective material such as mirror surface shall be avoided to the extent possible.</li> </ul>

Item		Zone/Target Area
		Urban Area / Rural Village Landscape Development Area
	Outdoor Lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ When lighting is installed, consideration shall be given to the environment of the area surrounding the location of installation. Excessive quantity of light or excessive illumination shall be avoided. Consideration shall be given to avoid unnecessary light scattering.</li> <li>➤ With regard to lighting of commercial advertisements, neon signs, etc. consideration shall be given to avoid excessive quantity of light or gaudy colors.</li> <li>➤ The use of a movable lighting source shall be avoided in principle.</li> </ul>
	Greening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to green the premises, in particular the land facing the road (front court) to the extent possible.</li> <li>➤ Existing trees shall be preserved or replanted, whenever possible, and used for landscaping.</li> <li>➤ Trees that are used for greening purposes shall be selected in harmony with the surrounding forests, green space, roadside trees, and local climate.</li> <li>➤ In particular for large-scale buildings, consideration shall be given to the heights and locations of trees so that their overwhelming or oppressive impressions will be alleviated.</li> </ul>
	Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ With regard to outdoor parking lots, landscape consideration shall be given, by limiting the number of entrances and exits and surrounding the parking lot with hedges.</li> </ul>
New Construction, Enlargement, Remodeling, or Relocation of Structures or their Redesign of Exterior Appearance or Color Change	Fence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Shall be harmonized with the surrounding landscape and the building itself.</li> <li>➤ The height shall be kept as low as possible. Natural material such as hedges, stone, or wood shall be used whenever possible.</li> </ul>
	Electric Wire, Utility Pole, Steel Tower, and Antenna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The form and design shall be as simple as possible.</li> <li>➤ Colors and tones shall be selected in consideration of the views of Fujisan, lake landscapes, background mountain landscapes, and surrounding townscapes.</li> <li>➤ Particular consideration shall be given to the location, not to disturb views from major viewpoints.</li> <li>➤ The number of utility poles, telecommunication poles, etc. shall be minimized, by using one pole for electricity, telecommunication, etc. to the extent possible.</li> <li>➤ Steel towers, antennae, etc. shall be placed in places hidden from the road and other public space. The lower part shall be hidden, for example by planting trees, to minimize the visibility.</li> <li>➤ With regard to steel towers for mobile communications, landscape development standards for large-scale buildings based on the Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance will be applied.</li> </ul>



Item		Zone/Target Area
		Urban Area / Rural Village Landscape Development Area
	Chimney, Monument Tower, Metal Pole, Water Tank Tower, Statue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Within the national park area, the height of structures shall be in compliance with the special provisions for strengthened standards based on item 2 of Article 4 of the guidelines concerning the construction of buildings within the Ordinary Area of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park. However, this will not apply when the mayor deems it necessary for public purposes and if no significant adverse impact is foreseen after opinions of the Landscape Council etc. are heard.</li> <li>➤ The height and scale shall be minimized, not to disturb the landscapes of Fujisan, lakes, surrounding mountains, or townscapes.</li> <li>➤ The location, form, design, color, outdoor lighting, and greening shall be in harmony with the surrounding landscapes based on the guidelines for buildings.</li> </ul>
	Recreational Facility, Manufacturing Plant, Storage Facility, Treatment Facility	
Alterations to the Shape and Features of Land		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alteration to the shape and features of land shall be kept to the minimum necessary.</li> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to harmony with the surrounding landform. Efforts shall made to avoid the creation of large slopes etc.</li> <li>➤ When the creation of a slope is necessary, the inclination of a slope shall be as low as possible and slopes shall be greened with trees, plants, or flowers that are appropriate for the local environment.</li> <li>➤ In the case that retaining walls are installed, landscape consideration shall be given to harmonize the material, form, and design with the natural environment. Efforts for greening shall also be made.</li> <li>➤ Forests, trees, rivers, water-front space, etc. in the land other than the development area shall be conserved and utilized to the extent possible.</li> <li>➤ Once the shape and features of land have been altered, efforts shall be made to green the premises by planning the natural vegetation or the kinds of trees that are harmonious with the trees in the surrounding area.</li> </ul>
Mining of Minerals, Soil, or Stone		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Mining etc. shall be kept to the minimum necessary.</li> <li>➤ When mining is done, the location and method of mining shall be selected and efforts to green the premises shall be made to minimize the visibility from the surrounding area.</li> <li>➤ Once mining has been finished, efforts shall be made to green the premises by planting the natural vegetation or kinds of trees that are harmonious with the trees in the surrounding area.</li> </ul>

Item	Zone/Target Area	
	Urban Area / Rural Village Landscape Development Area	
Outdoor Accumulation of Soil, Stone, Waste, Renewable Resources, or Other Goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The size of accumulation shall be kept to the minimum necessary. The location shall be selected as far away from the road and other public place as possible to minimize the visibility from the surrounding area.</li> <li>➤ The height of accumulation shall be kept as low as possible and orderly not to disturb the surrounding landscapes.</li> <li>➤ In the periphery of the land, efforts shall be made to install visual barriers in harmony with the surrounding landscapes, such as planting of trees.</li> </ul>	
Cutting of Trees or Bamboo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Logging shall be done to the minimum possible extent in accordance with the purpose thereof as a basic forest preservation and cultivation measure so as to avoid harming the surrounding landscape.</li> <li>➤ Existing arboreal vegetation and beautifully shaped trees shall be preserved as much as possible and efforts shall be made to maintain cohesiveness.</li> <li>➤ Trees abutting roads and surrounding areas shall be untouched as much as possible.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to carry out replacement (such as planting) in consideration of logged trees and surrounding vegetation.</li> </ul>	

Item	Zone/Target Area	
	Lake / Lakeside Landscape Development Area	
New Construction, Enlargement, Remodeling, or Relocation of Buildings and Other Structures and Repair, Redesign, or Color Change that Alter their Exterior Appearance	Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to the location not to disrupt excellent scenic views such as Fujisan and lakes and background mountain and forest landscapes.</li> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to the continuity of the surrounding townscape and the location shall be harmonious with the surrounding buildings.</li> <li>➤ The wall line of the buildings etc. shall be set back from the road and the boundaries of the neighboring lands to the extent possible within the available land.</li> <li>➤ When there is a large-diameter tree, a favorable forest or tree from the perspective of landscape, a river, or water-front space within the premises, the location shall be selected that allow their utilization.</li> </ul>
	Exterior Look (Scale)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Within the national park area, the height of buildings shall be in compliance with the special provisions for strengthened standards based on item 2 of Article 4 of the guidelines concerning the construction of buildings within the Ordinary Area of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park.</li> <li>➤ The scale of individual buildings etc. shall be minimized to the extent possible and consideration shall be given not to disturb the views of Fujisan and surrounding mountains or lake landscapes.</li> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to the scale that does not give an impression significantly discordant with the surrounding townscape and the balance between buildings etc. and land.</li> </ul>

Item		Zone/Target Area										
		Lake / Lakeside Landscape Development Area										
	Exterior Look (Form and Design)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Consideration shall be given to the continuity with the surrounding buildings etc. The form and design harmonious with the views of Fujisan, lake landscapes, and the surrounding townscape shall be selected.</li><li>➤ When there are cultural properties such as a Shinto shrine, a Buddhist temple, or an archaeological site, or landscape resources symbolic of the locality nearby, the form, design, color, and material harmonious with them shall be selected. Consideration shall be given not to give a cacophonous impression.</li><li>➤ With regard to the roof shape, an inclined roof shall be selected whenever possible. When this is difficult, the design harmonious with the surrounding townscape shall be selected.</li><li>➤ Facilities etc. that are installed on the exterior wall or the roof shall not be exposed. The design shall be selected not to give a discordant or disorderly impression to the extent possible.</li><li>➤ With regard to outdoor steps, veranda, etc. consideration shall be given to harmony with the building itself.</li></ul>										
	Exterior Look (Color etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ For the color of the exterior wall and the roof, a basic color shall be of low chroma and the least conspicuous possible. The tone harmonious with Fujisan in the background, natural landscapes such as forests in the surroundings, and the surrounding townscapes.</li><li>➤ The chroma of the part that sets the basic tone (2/3 of the total) shall comply with the table below. However, this does not apply to the color of natural material such as stone and wood or uncolored plastered surface, bricks, metal material, glass, etc.</li></ul> <table><tr><th>Hue</th><th>Chroma</th></tr><tr><td>YR range</td><td>4 or lower</td></tr><tr><td>R and Y range</td><td>3 or lower</td></tr><tr><td>Other than the above</td><td>2 or lower</td></tr><tr><td>No color</td><td>—</td></tr></table>	Hue	Chroma	YR range	4 or lower	R and Y range	3 or lower	Other than the above	2 or lower	No color	—
	Hue	Chroma										
	YR range	4 or lower										
R and Y range	3 or lower											
Other than the above	2 or lower											
No color	—											
Exterior Look (Material)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Efforts shall be made to minimize the number of colors used shall be made.</li><li>➤ For the exterior wall, roof, or external structures, the material discordant with natural landscapes or surrounding landscapes shall be avoided whenever possible. Locally available material or natural material shall be used to the extent possible.</li><li>➤ The use of strongly reflective material such as mirror surface shall be avoided to the extent possible.</li></ul>											
Outdoor Lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ When lighting is installed, consideration shall be given to the environment of the area surrounding the location of installation. Excessive quantity of light or excessive illumination shall be avoided. Consideration shall be given to avoid unnecessary light scattering.</li><li>➤ The use of a movable lighting source shall be avoided in principle.</li></ul>											

Item		Zone/Target Area
		Lake / Lakeside Landscape Development Area
	Greening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to green the premises, in particular the land facing the road (front court) to the extent possible.</li> <li>➤ Existing trees shall be preserved or replanted, whenever possible, and used for landscaping.</li> <li>➤ Trees that are used for greening purposes shall be selected in harmony with the surrounding forests, green space, roadside trees, and local climate.</li> <li>➤ In particular for large-scale buildings, consideration shall be given to the heights and locations of trees so that their overwhelming or oppressive impressions will be alleviated.</li> </ul>
	Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ With regard to outdoor parking lots, landscape consideration shall be given, by limiting the number of entrances and exits and surrounding the parking lot with hedges.</li> </ul>
New Construction, Enlargement, Remodeling, or Relocation of Structures or Repair, Redesign, or Color Change that Alters Exterior Appearance	Fence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Shall be harmonized with the surrounding landscape and the building itself.</li> <li>➤ The height shall be kept as low as possible. Natural material such as hedges, stone, or wood shall be used whenever possible.</li> </ul>
	Electric Wire, Utility Pole, Steel Tower, and Antenna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Installation of steel towers, antennae, etc. shall be restricted in principle in order to maintain the excellent views of Fujisan and good lake landscapes. However, this will not apply when the mayor deems it necessary for public purposes and if no significant adverse impact is foreseen after opinions of the Landscape Council etc. are heard.</li> </ul> <p>* In case of installation, consideration shall be given to the following matters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The form and design shall be as simple as possible.</li> <li>➤ Colors and tones shall be selected in consideration of the views of Fujisan, lake landscapes, background mountain landscapes, and surrounding townscapes.</li> <li>➤ Particular consideration shall be given to the location, not to disturb views from major viewpoints.</li> <li>➤ The number of utility poles, telecommunication poles, etc. shall be minimized, by using one pole for electricity, telecommunication, etc. to the extent possible.</li> <li>➤ Steel towers, antennae, etc. shall be placed in places hidden from the road and other public space. The lower part shall be hidden, for example by planting trees, to minimize the visibility.</li> <li>➤ With regard to steel towers for mobile communications, landscape development standards for large-scale buildings based on the Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance will be applied.</li> </ul>



Item		Zone/Target Area
		Lake / Lakeside Landscape Development Area
	Chimney, Monumental Tower, Metal Pole, Water Tank Tower, and Statue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Within the national park area, the height of structures shall be in compliance with the special provisions for strengthened standards based on item 2 of Article 4 of the guidelines concerning the construction of buildings within the Ordinary Area of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park. However, this will not apply when the mayor deems it necessary for public purposes and if no significant adverse impact is foreseen after opinions of the Landscape Council etc. are heard.</li> <li>➤ The height and scale shall be minimized, not to disturb the landscapes of Fujisan, lakes, surrounding mountains, or townscapes.</li> <li>➤ The location, form, design, color, outdoor lighting, and greening shall be in harmony with the surrounding landscapes based on the guidelines for buildings.</li> </ul>
	Recreational Facility, Manufacturing Plant, Storage Facility, and Treatment Facility	
Alteration to Shape and Features of Land		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alteration to the shape and features of land shall be kept to the minimum necessary.</li> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to harmony with the surrounding landform. Efforts shall made to avoid the creation of large slopes etc.</li> <li>➤ When the creation of a slope is necessary, the inclination of a slope shall be as low as possible and slopes shall be greened with trees, plants, or flowers that are appropriate for the local environment.</li> <li>➤ In the case that retaining walls are installed, landscape consideration shall be given to harmonize the material, form, and design with the natural environment. Efforts for greening shall also be made.</li> <li>➤ Forests, trees, rivers, water-front space, etc. in the land other than the development area shall be conserved and utilized to the extent possible.</li> <li>➤ Once the shape and features of land have been altered, efforts shall be made to green the premises by planning the natural vegetation or the kinds of trees that are harmonious with the trees in the surrounding area.</li> </ul>
Mining of Minerals, Soil, or Stone		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Mining of minerals, soil, or stone shall be restricted in principle. When mining is unavoidable, mining etc. shall be kept to the minimum necessary in light of its purpose, in order not to disrupt the surrounding landscapes.</li> <li>➤ When mining is done, the location and method of mining shall be selected and efforts to green the premises shall be made to minimize the visibility from the surrounding area.</li> <li>➤ Once mining has been finished, efforts shall be made to green the premises by planting the natural vegetation or kinds of trees that are harmonious with the trees in the surrounding area.</li> </ul>

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Lake / Lakeside Landscape Development Area
Outdoor Accumulation of Soil, Stone, Waste, Renewable Resources, or Other Goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Accumulation of goods shall be restricted in principle.</li> <li>* When accumulation is unavoidable, consideration shall be given to the following matters.</li> <li>➤ The size of accumulation shall be kept to the minimum necessary. The location shall be selected as far away from the road and other public place as possible to minimize the visibility from the surrounding area.</li> <li>➤ The height of accumulation shall be kept as low as possible and orderly not to disturb the surrounding landscapes.</li> <li>➤ In the periphery of the land, efforts shall be made to install visual barriers in harmony with the surrounding landscapes, such as planting of trees.</li> </ul>
Cutting of Trees or Bamboo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Logging shall be done to the minimum possible extent in accordance with the purpose thereof as a basic forest preservation and cultivation measure so as to avoid harming the surrounding landscape.</li> <li>➤ Existing arboreal vegetation and beautifully shaped trees shall be preserved as much as possible and efforts shall be made to maintain cohesiveness.</li> <li>➤ Trees abutting roads and surrounding areas shall be untouched as much as possible.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to carry out replacement (such as planting) in consideration of logged trees and surrounding vegetation.</li> </ul>

Item		Zone/Target Area									
		Forest Landscape Development Area									
New Construction, Enlargement, Remodeling, or Relocation of Buildings and Other Structures and Repair, Redesign, or Color Change that Alter their Exterior Appearance	Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ The location least visible possible from the surroundings shall be selected. Efforts shall be made not to disrupt views of Fujisan or mountains in the surrounding area.</li><li>➤ The wall line of the buildings etc. shall be set back at least 5 m from the road boundaries within the available land.</li><li>➤ When there is a large-diameter tree, a favorable forest or tree from the perspective of landscape, a river, or water-front space within the premises, the location shall be selected that allow their utilization.</li></ul>									
	Exterior Look (Scale)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Within the national park area, the height of buildings shall be in compliance with the special provisions for strengthened standards based on item 2 of Article 4 of the guidelines concerning the construction of buildings within the Ordinary Area of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park.</li><li>➤ Consideration shall be given to the scale that does not give an impression significantly discordant with the surrounding townscape and the balance between buildings etc. and land.</li></ul>									
	Exterior Look (Form and Design)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Form and design shall be explored in harmony with the surrounding natural landscapes such as forests.</li><li>➤ When there are cultural properties such as a Shinto shrine, a Buddhist temple, or an archaeological site, or landscape resources symbolic of the locality nearby, the form, design, color, and material harmonious with them shall be selected. Consideration shall be given not to give a cacophonous impression.</li><li>➤ With regard to the roof shape, an inclined roof shall be selected whenever possible. When this is difficult, the design harmonious with the surrounding townscape shall be selected.</li><li>➤ Facilities etc. that are installed on the exterior wall or the roof shall not be exposed. The design shall be selected not to give a discordant or disorderly impression to the extent possible.</li><li>➤ With regard to outdoor steps, veranda, etc. consideration shall be given to harmony with the building itself.</li></ul>									
	Exterior Look (Color etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ For the color of the exterior wall and the roof, a basic color shall be of low chroma and the least conspicuous possible. The tone harmonious with Fujisan in the background, natural landscapes such as forests in the surroundings, and the surrounding townscapes.</li><li>➤ The chroma of the part that sets the basic tone (2/3 of the total) shall comply with the table below. However, this does not apply to the color of natural material such as stone and wood or uncolored plastered surface, bricks, metal material, glass, etc.</li></ul> <table><tr><th>Hue</th><th>Chroma</th></tr><tr><td>YR range</td><td>4 or lower</td></tr><tr><td>R and Y range</td><td>3 or lower</td></tr><tr><td>Other than the above</td><td>2 or lower</td></tr><tr><td>No color</td><td>—</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Efforts shall be made to minimize the number of colors used shall be made.</li></ul>	Hue	Chroma	YR range	4 or lower	R and Y range	3 or lower	Other than the above	2 or lower	No color
Hue	Chroma										
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Item		Zone/Target Area
		Forest Landscape Development Area
New Construction, Enlargement, Remodeling, or Relocation of Structures or Repair, Redesign, or Color Change that Alters Exterior Appearance	Exterior Look (Material)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ For the exterior wall, roof, or external structures, the material discordant with natural landscapes or surrounding landscapes shall be avoided whenever possible. Locally available material or natural material shall be used to the extent possible.</li> <li>➤ The use of strongly reflective material such as mirror surface shall be avoided to the extent possible.</li> </ul>
	Outdoor Lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ When lighting is installed, consideration shall be given to the environment of the area surrounding the location of installation. Excessive quantity of light or excessive illumination shall be avoided. Consideration shall be given to avoid unnecessary light scattering.</li> <li>➤ The use of a movable lighting source shall be avoided in principle.</li> </ul>
	Greening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to green the premises, in particular the land facing the road (front court) to the extent possible.</li> <li>➤ Existing trees shall be preserved or replanted, whenever possible, and used for landscaping.</li> <li>➤ Trees that are used for greening purposes shall be selected in harmony with the surrounding forests, green space, roadside trees, and local climate.</li> <li>➤ In particular for large-scale buildings, consideration shall be given to the heights and locations of trees so that their overwhelming or oppressive impressions will be alleviated.</li> </ul>
	Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ With regard to outdoor parking lots, landscape consideration shall be given, by limiting the number of entrances and exits and surrounding the parking lot with hedges.</li> </ul>
	Fence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Shall be harmonized with the surrounding landscape and the building itself.</li> <li>➤ The height shall be kept as low as possible. Natural material such as hedges, stone, or wood shall be used whenever possible.</li> </ul>



Item		Zone/Target Area
		Forest Landscape Development Area
	Electric Wire, Utility Pole, Steel Tower, and Antenna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Installation of steel towers, antennae, etc. shall be restricted in principle in order to maintain forest landscapes and mountain landscapes. When installation is unavoidable, the height shall be 30 m or lower. However, this will not apply when the mayor deems it necessary for public purposes and if no significant adverse impact is foreseen after opinions of the Landscape Council etc. are heard.</li> </ul> <p>* In case of installation, consideration shall be given to the following matters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The form and design shall be as simple as possible.</li> <li>➤ Colors and tones shall be selected in consideration of the views of Fujisan, lake landscapes, background mountain landscapes, and surrounding townscapes.</li> <li>➤ Particular consideration shall be given to the location, not to disturb views from major viewpoints.</li> <li>➤ The number of utility poles, telecommunication poles, etc. shall be minimized, by using one pole for electricity, telecommunication, etc. to the extent possible.</li> <li>➤ Steel towers, antennae, etc. shall be placed in places hidden from the road and other public space. The lower part shall be hidden, for example by planting trees, to minimize the visibility.</li> <li>➤ With regard to steel towers for mobile communications, landscape development standards for large-scale buildings based on the Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance will be applied.</li> </ul>
	Chimney, Monumental Tower, Metal Tower, Water Tank Tower, and Statue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Within the national park area, the height of structures shall be in compliance with the special provisions for strengthened standards based on item 2 of Article 4 of the guidelines concerning the construction of buildings within the Ordinary Area of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park and shall not exceed the height of the trees in the surrounding area. In addition, installation of chimneys, water tank towers, manufacturing plants, treatment facilities, and so on shall be restricted in principle. However, this will not apply when the mayor deems it necessary for public purposes and if no significant adverse impact is foreseen after opinions of the Landscape Council etc. are heard.</li> <li>➤ The height and scale shall be minimized, not to disturb the landscapes of Fujisan, lakes, surrounding mountains, or townscapes.</li> <li>➤ The location, form, design, color, outdoor lighting, and greening shall be in harmony with the surrounding landscapes based on the guidelines for buildings.</li> </ul>
	Recreational Facility, Manufacturing Plant, Storage Facility, and Treatment Facility	

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Forest Landscape Development Area
Alterations to the Shape and Features of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alteration to the shape and features of land shall be kept to the minimum necessary.</li> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to harmony with the surrounding landform. Efforts shall made to avoid the creation of large slopes etc.</li> <li>➤ When the creation of a slope is necessary, the inclination of a slope shall be as low as possible and slopes shall be greened with trees, plants, or flowers that are appropriate for the local environment.</li> <li>➤ In the case that retaining walls are installed, landscape consideration shall be given to harmonize the material, form, and design with the natural environment. Efforts for greening shall also be made.</li> <li>➤ Forests, trees, rivers, water-front space, etc. in the land other than the development area shall be conserved and utilized to the extent possible.</li> <li>➤ Once the shape and features of land have been altered, efforts shall be made to green the premises by planning the natural vegetation or the kinds of trees that are harmonious with the trees in the surrounding area.</li> </ul>
Mining of Minerals, Soil, and Stone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Mining of minerals, soil, or stone shall be restricted in principle. When mining is unavoidable, it shall be kept to the minimum necessary in light of its purpose, in order not to disrupt the surrounding landscapes.</li> <li>➤ When mining is done, the location and method of mining shall be selected and efforts to green the premises shall be made to minimize the visibility from the surrounding area.</li> <li>➤ Once mining has been finished, efforts shall be made to green the premises by planting the natural vegetation or kinds of trees that are harmonious with the trees in the surrounding area.</li> </ul>
Outdoor Accumulation of Soil, Stone, Waste, Renewable Resources, or Other Goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Accumulation of goods shall be restricted in principle.</li> <li>* When accumulation is unavoidable, consideration shall be given to the following matters.</li> <li>➤ The size of accumulation shall be kept to the minimum necessary. The location shall be selected as far away from the road and other public place as possible to minimize the visibility from the surrounding area.</li> <li>➤ The height of accumulation shall be kept as low as possible and orderly not to disturb the surrounding landscapes.</li> <li>➤ In the periphery of the land, efforts shall be made to install visual barriers in harmony with the surrounding landscapes, such as planting of trees.</li> </ul>
Cutting of Trees or Bamboo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Cutting of forest trees shall be restricted in principle. When cutting is unavoidable, it shall be kept to the minimum necessary in light of its purpose, in order not to disrupt the surrounding landscapes.</li> <li>➤ Existing arboreal vegetation and beautifully shaped trees shall be preserved as much as possible and efforts shall be made to maintain cohesiveness.</li> <li>➤ Trees abutting roads and surrounding areas shall be untouched as much as possible.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to carry out replacement (such as planting) in consideration of logged trees and surrounding vegetation.</li> </ul>

## 7. Landscape Development Standards based on the Landscape Act (Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Plan)

Item		Zone/Target Area	
		Landscape Development Priority Area	
		Fujisan Landscape Conservation Areas	Fujisan Scenic Conservation Areas
Construction of New Buildings	Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The placement of structures in hilly areas that are on ridge lines or can be seen from major scenic spots shall be avoided.</li> <li>➤ Lines of sight from major scenic spots to the Fujisan landmark shall be secured.</li> </ul>	
	Location, Form, and Design of Walls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The location of wall surfaces adjacent to major roads shall in principle secure sufficient distance such that there is no sense of crampedness when viewed from the road and, in cases where doing so is difficult, areas shall be planted with trees of medium/tall height to lessen the sense of crampedness and out of place nature of the structure.</li> <li>➤ Architectural forms shall employ shading, such as by using various building locations that harmonize with the terrain and through texturing wall surfaces.</li> <li>➤ Lower sections of structures, which easily draw the attention of pedestrians, shall employ a timeless design that does not go out of style.</li> <li>➤ The windows, verandas, and balconies of structures such as commerce/business facilities and homes shall have their wall surfaces segmented through adjustments made to the form and finishing materials thereof.</li> <li>➤ Finishing materials for exterior walls shall blend in with the surrounding landscape and employ highly durable and weather-resistant materials. Additionally, highly reflective materials shall be avoided.</li> <li>➤ In places surrounded by natural scenery, wood (Fuji cypress, etc), stone, and other such natural materials shall be proactively used.</li> </ul>	
	Form & Color of Walls & Roofs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Roofs shall take note of and their forms shall be in harmony with the tone of the surrounding terrain and cityscape.</li> <li>➤ In order to maintain the lush natural landscape, including Fujisan, unassuming colors befitting the scenery at the foot of Fujisan shall be used. The basic coloration shall be calm colors limited in vividness, shall easily blend in with the natural scenery, and, for the YR (yellow/red) and Y (yellow) colors that are quite often used as some of the standard colors for construction materials, the colors shall be chosen from among those with a tempered chroma.</li> </ul>	

Item	Zone/Target Area																						
	Landscape Development Priority Area																						
	Fujisan Landscape Conservation Areas		Fujisan Scenic Conservation Areas																				
	Base Color Range	<table><tr><td>Item</td><td>Hue<sup>1</sup></td><td>Value<sup>2</sup></td><td>Chroma<sup>3</sup></td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Exterior wall base color</td><td>All hues</td><td>7.9-5</td><td>0.5 or lower</td></tr><tr><td>10YR- 5Y</td><td>7.9-5</td><td>2.5 or lower</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Roof color</td><td>All hues</td><td>4.9 or lower</td><td>0.5 or lower</td></tr><tr><td>10YR-5Y</td><td>4.9 or lower</td><td>2.5 or lower</td></tr></table> <p>However, in cases where it is recognized that it will be difficult to keep the coloration within the limits given above, coloration within a slightly greater range described below shall be allowed.</p>				Item	Hue <sup>1</sup>	Value <sup>2</sup>	Chroma <sup>3</sup>	Exterior wall base color	All hues	7.9-5	0.5 or lower	10YR- 5Y	7.9-5	2.5 or lower	Roof color	All hues	4.9 or lower	0.5 or lower	10YR-5Y	4.9 or lower	2.5 or lower
		Item	Hue <sup>1</sup>	Value <sup>2</sup>	Chroma <sup>3</sup>																		
		Exterior wall base color	All hues	7.9-5	0.5 or lower																		
			10YR- 5Y	7.9-5	2.5 or lower																		
		Roof color	All hues	4.9 or lower	0.5 or lower																		
10YR-5Y	4.9 or lower		2.5 or lower																				
Construction of New Buildings	Minimum Base Color Range (Base Outdoor Wall Color)	<table><tr><td>Hue</td><td>Tone<sup>4</sup></td></tr><tr><td>Achromatic hues of chroma 0.5 or lower within the R, YK, Y, GY, G, BG range</td><td>Tones within the N2, N3, N4, L2, L3, M2 range.</td></tr></table>		Hue	Tone <sup>4</sup>	Achromatic hues of chroma 0.5 or lower within the R, YK, Y, GY, G, BG range	Tones within the N2, N3, N4, L2, L3, M2 range.	<table><tr><td>Hue</td><td>Tone</td></tr><tr><td>All hues</td><td>Tones within the N2, N3, N4, L2, L3, M2 range.</td></tr></table>		Hue	Tone	All hues	Tones within the N2, N3, N4, L2, L3, M2 range.										
		Hue	Tone <sup>4</sup>																				
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Achromatic hues of chroma 0.5 or lower within the R, YR, Y, GY, G, BG range	Tones within the N3, N4, L3 range																						
Hue	Tone																						
All hues	Tones within the N3, N4, L3 range																						
Color	<p>➤ When photovoltaic cells are used on or part of the roof or exterior walls, those harmonious with other roofing or wall materials shall be used.</p> <p>➤ Accent colors for exterior walls shall comprise no greater than one-tenth of the structure’s viewable area and in general shall be used to the minimum possible extent.</p> <p>➤ However, outdoor advertisements such as wall and roof advertisements that use accent colors shall be calculated together in the wall’s viewable area.</p>																						

<sup>1</sup> Hue: Hue represents the degree of shade. The hue is represented by capital letters such as R (red) YR (yellow/red) Y (yellow), GY (yellow/green), G (green), BG (blue/green), B (blue), PB (blue/purple), P (purple), and RP (red/purple) together with the degree, which is represented by a number from 0 to 10.

<sup>2</sup> Value: Represents the degree of the brightness of a color. Expressed in a number from 0 to 10, with higher values being brighter. Achromatic colors that do not have a hue are represented with an N, such as N9.

<sup>3</sup> Chroma: Represents the degree of vividness of a color. More vivid colors have a higher value, with the maximum value varying by hue.

<sup>4</sup> Tone: It is called color tone and deeply related to the impression the color gives perceived in its strongness, heaviness, thickness and others. Color of each hue can be classified into four stages by chroma, which will end up ten types of tones after further categorization by value.



Item		Zone/Target Area	
		Landscape Development Priority Area	
		Fujisan Landscape Conservation Areas	Fujisan Scenic Conservation Areas
	Height	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Structure height shall be such that the ridge lines of Fujisan and the Tenshi mountains are not obscured when viewed from major scenic points and roads.</li> <li>➤ In wooded areas, structure height shall be such that the structure does not block the slope green skyline of the backlands and that as much of the slope green can be seen as possible.</li> <li>➤ Building height shall take into consideration the skyline created by the surrounding cityscape.</li> <li>➤ Building height in urbanization-restricted areas shall be 15m or lower. The preceding shall not apply if there is no adverse effect on the landscape.</li> </ul>	
	Towers and Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Towers and installations shall be integrated with their structures. In cases where doing so is difficult, they shall be covered by louvers<sup>1</sup> or the like to complement the landscape.</li> <li>➤ Wall ductwork, outdoor air conditioning devices located on balconies, and the like shall be integrated with their structures or shall be installed in locations where they cannot be seen from the street. In cases where doing so is difficult, they shall blend in with the landscape (e.g. by being of the same color as the walls).</li> <li>➤ Antennas shall be collective and aggregated.</li> <li>➤ Photovoltaic cell modules shall be black, deep indigo, or a low-value, low-chroma color that blends with the color of buildings, with low reflection and least noticeable patterns possible.</li> <li>➤ The frame of photovoltaic cell modules shall be of the same color as modules whenever possible and with low reflection.</li> <li>➤ When photovoltaic cells are installed on inclined roofs, the highest part shall not exceed the ridge of the building and be integrated into the roof.</li> <li>➤ When photovoltaic cells are installed on flat roofs, the highest part shall be kept as low as possible and either be integrated into the roof or be attached with the louver for visual harmonization.</li> </ul>	
Construction of New Buildings	Walls, Barriers, Doors/Gates, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ As a general rule, the design of boundary sections shall combine planting and stone masonry that takes advantage of natural rocks (soil/rocks from Fujisan) in the foundation platform.</li> <li>➤ In cases where there are revetments in a site's boundary sections, care shall be taken such that they blend in with the landscape by employing green blocks and ivy and similar plants.</li> <li>➤ Hedges shall be of a height in which pedestrians' field of vision will be maintained (Reference: H=1.5-2.0m)</li> <li>➤ In cases where fences, barriers, and the like are necessary, the design thereof shall be harmonious with the surrounding landscape and shall blend in with the surroundings as much as possible via greening of outward-facing sections.</li> <li>➤ Gates and doors shall be of a design and form that is harmonious with the surrounding landscape.</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> Louver: A type of shutter employing layered slats at the opening.

Item		Zone/Target Area	
		Landscape Development Priority Area	
		Fujisan Landscape Conservation Areas	Fujisan Scenic Conservation Areas
	On-site Greenery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to retain existing trees as much as possible by taking measures with regard to the location of structures and by planting.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to green open areas of a site. In doing so, attention shall be paid to natural vegetation and the tree species selected shall be harmonious with the surrounding trees.</li> <li>➤ The amount of viewable greenery shall be increased via vertical greening such as roof greening, veranda greening, and planting of ivy and similar plants on outdoor walls.</li> <li>➤ Entrances, site corners, and other places with a high volume of foot traffic shall take advantage of flowerbeds, planters, and the like.</li> <li>➤ Sections of the site facing the road shall strive to achieve effective greening when viewed by pedestrians via planting mainly medium and large sized trees.</li> </ul>	
	Parking Lots, Bicycle Lots, Service Yards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Parking lots, service yards<sup>1</sup>, and the like shall be located where pedestrians cannot directly see them.</li> <li>➤ In cases where parking lots, services yards, and the like unavoidably abut roads, care shall be taken with regard to the landscape such as by employing planting to ensure pedestrians cannot see them.</li> <li>➤ Care shall be taken to harmonize parking lots with the surrounding environment through making heavy use of greenery.</li> </ul>	
	Waste Collection Areas, Material Storage Yards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Trash collection locations shall, while taking into consideration the method of collection, be either located where pedestrians cannot see them or be designed as to be integrated with the structure.</li> <li>➤ Material yards shall, as a general rule, be located where pedestrians cannot see them and, in cases where doing so is difficult, effective planting shall be undertaken to ensure landscaping that takes pedestrian vision into account.</li> </ul>	
	Outdoor Lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Nighttime lighting planning that takes into consideration pedestrian safety and comfort shall be undertaken.</li> <li>➤ The installation of lighting that infringes on the nighttime darkness of natural areas shall be avoided.</li> </ul>	
	Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Structures<sup>2</sup> shall, as a general rule, be located where pedestrians cannot see them and, in cases where doing so is difficult, effective planting shall be undertaken to ensure landscaping that takes pedestrian vision into account.</li> <li>➤ Structures integrated with structures shall be of the same design and coloration as those structures.</li> <li>➤ Structures shall be of as simple a form as possible and care shall be taken so that they blend in with the surrounding landscape.</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> Service yard: A garden area set up outdoors for household activities such as laundry, clothes drying, and home carpentry.

<sup>2</sup> Structures: Structures in this section refer to those structures attached to buildings that are not subject to the requirement of prior notification individually.

Item		Zone/Target Area	
		Landscape Development Priority Area	
		Fujisan Landscape Conservation Areas	Fujisan Scenic Conservation Areas
New Construction of Structures	Elevated Water Tanks, Cooling Towers, Chimneys, Exhaust Towers, Electric Towers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Installation on the ridge shall be avoided as much as possible so as to not distort the ridge line.</li> <li>➤ When viewed from major scenic points, major roads, etc., such structures shall not obstruct the skyline created by the surrounding landscape.</li> <li>➤ Such structures shall be set back at least 5m from the site boundary. However, in cases where doing so is difficult, they shall take the surrounding environment into consideration through measures such as greening.</li> <li>➤ The form shall be of a simplified design.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to undergo landscape greening for the foundation platform sections of structures<sup>1</sup> located in the city center.</li> </ul>	
	Memorial monuments, statues, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Installation on the ridge line, in hilly areas, and in uplands shall be avoided.</li> <li>➤ As a general rule, monuments, etc. shall be set back at least 10m from the site boundary. However, the preceding shall not apply in cases where harmony with the surrounding landscape is ensured.</li> <li>➤ Monuments, etc. shall be placed such that they do not obscure the skyline created by Fujisan and the Tenshi mountains when viewed from major scenic points and roads.</li> <li>➤ The form shall blend in with the surrounding landscape.</li> <li>➤ Landscape greening shall be undertaken to ensure harmony with the surrounding landscape.</li> </ul>	
	Elevating Machines for Tourists, Roller Coasters, Ferris Wheels, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Layout shall be such that such structures do not obscure the skyline created by Fujisan and the Tenshi mountains when viewed from major scenic points and roads.</li> <li>➤ They shall be set back at least 10m from the site boundary.</li> <li>➤ Planting of trees appropriate to the size of the site shall be undertaken in the site periphery to create a buffer zone with the surrounding landscape.</li> </ul>	
	Photovoltaic Power Generation Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Installation on the ridge line, hills, or plateaus shall be avoided.</li> <li>➤ The highest part of a photovoltaic power generation facility shall be kept as low as possible not to stand out from the surrounding landscapes.</li> <li>➤ Those that have impact on pedestrians or the surrounding landscapes shall be set back from the land boundaries to the extent possible. Visual harmonization measures such as plantation of trees shall be taken, if necessary.</li> <li>➤ The layout shall be designed or visual harmonization measures shall be taken in order not to disturb views from major viewpoints and roads toward Fujisan and the Tenshi mountain series.</li> </ul>	

1 Structures: For the purpose of the Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Plan, “structures” represent the following 10 types:

- (i) Elevated tank, cooling tower, and other structure similar to thereto
- (ii) Chimney, exhaust tower, and other structure similar to thereto
- (iii) Radio tower and other structure similar to thereto
- (iv) Memorial tower, monument, and other structure similar to thereto
- (v) Elevator for sightseeing, roller coaster, Ferris wheel and other structure similar to thereto
- (vi) Elevated road, elevated rail, bridge, pedestrian bridge and other structure similar to thereto
- (vii) Hedge, fence, retention wall and other structure similar to thereto
- (viii) Oil tank, gas tank, silo, and other structure similar to thereto
- (ix) Flower bed and other structure similar to thereto
- (x) Outside production facility of crane tower and other structure similar to thereto

Item		Zone/Target Area	
		Landscape Development Priority Area	
		Fujisan Landscape Conservation Areas	Fujisan Scenic Conservation Areas
	Wind Turbines etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Installation on the ridge line, hills, or plateaus shall be avoided.</li> <li>➤ The layout shall be designed or visual harmonization measures shall be taken in order not to disturb views from major viewpoints and roads toward Fujisan and the Tenshi mountain series.</li> <li>➤ The layout shall be designed not to break the ridge lines of Fujisan and the Tenshi mountain series, viewed from major viewpoints and roads.</li> </ul>	
	Elevated Railways/Roadways, Bridges, Street Crossings, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Installation shall take into consideration the surrounding terrain, environment, natural vegetation, and ecosystem.</li> <li>➤ Such structures shall be of as simple a form as possible not to disturb the surrounding landscape.</li> </ul>	
	Other Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Installation shall take into consideration the surrounding terrain, environment, natural vegetation, and ecosystem.</li> <li>➤ Those structures which affect pedestrians or the surrounding landscape shall be set back from the site boundary as much as possible.</li> <li>➤ Layout shall be such that such structures do not obscure the skyline created by Fujisan and the Tenshi mountains when viewed from major scenic points and roads.</li> <li>➤ The form shall blend in with the surrounding landscape.</li> <li>➤ Landscape greening shall be undertaken to ensure harmony with the surrounding landscape.</li> </ul>	
New Construction of Structures	Color of Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to the natural landscape background and harmony with neighboring structures and structures, and base colorations that excessively stand out from the surrounding environment shall be avoided.</li> <li>➤ The basic coloration shall blend in with the landscape of Fujisan, Asagiri Highland, and the Tenshi mountains.</li> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to harmony with neighboring structures, and base colorations shall not inhibit the scenic landscape of Fujisan.</li> <li>➤ In order to maintain the lush natural landscape, including Fujisan, iron towers, broadcasting towers, and the like shall be of the coloration described below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Fujisan Landscape Conservation Area: Low luster – N4.5 or lower</li> <li>2) Fujisan Scenic Conservation Area: Low luster – N4.5-6 (determined based on the surrounding environment.)</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Photovoltaic cell modules shall be black, deep indigo, or a low-value, low-chroma color that blends with the surrounding landscapes, with low reflection and least noticeable patterns possible.</li> <li>➤ The frame of photovoltaic cell modules shall be of the same color as modules whenever possible and with low reflection.</li> <li>➤ For accessory equipment such as the power conditioner, colors harmonious with the surrounding landscapes shall be used.</li> </ul>	



Item		Zone/Target Area	
		Landscape Development Priority Area	
		Fujisan Landscape Conservation Areas	Fujisan Scenic Conservation Areas
Development Acts for Specified Structures and Sports / Leisure Facilities	Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Such structures shall be consistent with the form and features of the land, and cut/filled earth shall be minimized.</li> <li>➤ Slopes shall be of as loose a gradient as possible (30 degrees or less), and frontal sections shall be greened.</li> <li>➤ If steep slopes and revetments are unavoidable for terrain-related reasons, consideration shall be given to the surrounding environment through greening.</li> <li>➤ If areas in the site are to be paved, permeable materials are to be used as much as possible.</li> <li>➤ Special care shall be given not to disturb underground water veins.</li> </ul>	
	Roadways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Road shape shall match the form and features of the land, and soil cutting/filling shall be minimized.</li> <li>➤ In terms of road shape, consideration shall be given to sequence landscape regarding the skyline of Fujisan and the Tenshi mountains.</li> <li>➤ Slopes shall be of as loose a gradient as possible (30 degrees or less), and frontal sections shall be greened.</li> <li>➤ If steep slopes and revetments are unavoidable for terrain-related reasons, consideration shall be given to the surrounding environment through greening.</li> <li>➤ Roadside tree species shall take into consideration natural vegetation and the surrounding trees.</li> <li>➤ Road lights shall be of as simple a form as possible.</li> <li>➤ Guardrails and similar installations shall be of a design and coloration that takes into consideration the surrounding environment.</li> <li>➤ Telephone pole installation shall be avoided as much as possible, and wires shall be placed underground. In doing so, care shall be taken so that service panels and transformers do not stand out from the surrounding landscape.</li> <li>➤ In cases where the installation of telephone poles is unavoidable, they shall be installed on the opposite side of Fujisan and shall be of a coloration that harmonizes with the surrounding environment.</li> </ul>	
	Greenery and Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The ratio of green space shall be maintained at 20% or more. However, in cases where doing so would be difficult, tall and medium sized trees shall be effectively placed so that effective greening is maintained from the perspective of pedestrians.</li> <li>➤ Planting shall take into consideration natural vegetation.</li> <li>➤ Logging of existing trees shall be kept small in scale. In cases where doing so is unavoidable, trees shall be replanted in the surrounding area.</li> <li>➤ Marked large-scale logging of natural trees on Fujisan's mountainsides that can be seen from main scenic points at elevations of 400m and above shall be avoided.</li> <li>➤ When segmenting watershed conservation forests, environmental conservation forests, and other clustered forest areas, forest clusters of an appropriate width shall be set up.</li> <li>➤ When parks are set up in development areas, scenic space from which Fujisan can be viewed shall be set aside.</li> </ul>	
	Rivers, Balancing Reservoirs, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ If there are rivers, waterways, or spring-fed ponds, special care shall be taken not to pollute the water.</li> <li>➤ If there are rivers, waterways, or spring-fed ponds, revetments shall use natural materials such as natural stones as much as possible, and shall be of a hydrophilic shape as necessary.</li> <li>➤ Areas surrounding balancing reservoirs shall undergo landscaping via greening.</li> </ul>	

Item		Zone/Target Area	
		Landscape Development Priority Area	
		Fujisan Landscape Conservation Areas	Fujisan Scenic Conservation Areas
Development Acts for Specified Structures and Sports/Leisure Facilities	Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Temporary enclosures for construction shall undergo landscaping so that they do not disturb the surrounding landscape.</li> </ul>	
	Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction methods shall be employed that leave the post-extraction state similar to the natural, pre-extraction state.</li> <li>➤ The following measures for extracted land shall be put in place as much as possible so that the land does not stand out from the surrounding areas.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Landscaping such as greening of the area surrounding the site shall be undertaken.</li> <li>(ii) Hedges, barriers, fences, etc. that harmonize with the adjacent environment shall be set up so that the land is difficult to see from surrounding areas.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Outdoor Accumulation of Soil / Stone, etc.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In order to lessen the impact that sediment has on the surrounding environment, the height of the sediment shall be as low as possible and the accumulation thereof shall be in good order.</li> <li>➤ The following measures shall be put into place as much as possible so that accumulation does not stand out from the surrounding areas.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Landscaping such as greening of the area surrounding the site shall be undertaken.</li> <li>(ii) Hedges, barriers, fences, etc. that harmonize with the adjacent environment shall be set up so that the accumulation is difficult to see from surrounding areas.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

## 8. Landscape Development Standards based on the Landscape Act (Fuji City Landscape Plan)

Item		Zone/Target Area
		Areas for which zoning is not set
Buildings/Structures (Excluding Chimneys, Exhaust Towers, and other Similar Items)	Color	<p>➤ Standard color values for buildings and structures<sup>1</sup> exteriors shall be as below based on Munsell values.</p> <p>However, the preceding shall not apply to the colors of sections that have been finished with uncolored materials such as wood and glass, nor to the sections of structures and structures that have been colored with accent colors comprising one-fifth or lower of the visible area.</p> <p>(i) 0R (≠10RP) – 10R Chroma 3 or lower</p> <p>(ii) 0YR (≠10R) – 5Y Chroma 4 or lower</p> <p>(iii) Other hues Chroma 2 or lower</p>
Chimneys, Exhaust Towers, and Other Similar Items	Color	<p>➤ Standard color values for the exteriors of smokestacks, exhaust towers, and other similar items shall be as below based on Munsell values.</p> <p>(i) Hue shall be 5Y-5PB or achromatic. When located in residential or commercial areas, 0YR (≠10R)-5Y hues shall also be permitted.</p> <p>(ii) Value shall be 7 or above.</p> <p>(iii) Chroma shall be 2 or lower.</p> <p>(iv) Color design shall take into account industrial zone coloration guidelines.</p> <p>➤ However, the preceding shall not apply in cases where there are properties on which daytime aircraft warning indicators must be installed in accordance with the Civil Aeronautics Act (excluding those properties for which the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, and Transportation has recognized that there is no need to install daytime aircraft warning indicators and properties with high luminosity aircraft warning lights or medium luminosity white aircraft warning lights) nor in cases where the mayor has recognized that there is no danger of harming a good cityscape view.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Structures: For the purpose of the Fuji City Landscape Plan, “structures” represent the following 8 types:

- (i) Hedge, fence, retention wall, and other structure similar to thereto
- (ii) Elevated tank, cooling tower, experiment tower, experiment tower, and other structure similar to thereto
- (iii) Chimney, exhaust towers, and other structure similar to thereto
- (iv) Memorial tower and other structure similar to thereto
- (v) Oil tank, gas tank, and other structure similar to thereto
- (vi) Radio tower, transmission steel tower, and other structure similar to thereto
- (vii) Elevated road, elevated rail, bridge, pedestrian bridge, and other structure similar to thereto
- (viii) Besides above, the structures designated by the Mayor as likely to disturb the development of good landscape

## 9. Landscape Development Standards based on the Landscape Act (Gotemba City Landscape Plan)

Item		Zone/Target Area
		Entire City Area (Gotemba City)
Construction of Buildings and Structures	Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In order to disturb the view from the surrounding area toward Fujisan and the Hakone mountain series, buildings and so on shall be set back away from the road to the extent possible. Efforts shall be made to secure open space on the side of the road.</li> <li>➤ Near extensive agricultural land, historic townscapes, settlements, cultural properties, or landscape resources such as local symbols, consideration shall be given to their conservation through appropriate location and exterior appearance.</li> </ul>
	Height	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Near a mountain ridge, the location and scale shall be kept as low as possible relative to the ridge, in order not to break the ridge line (skyline).</li> <li>➤ When there are many trees such as forests, the height shall not exceed that of the trees in the surroundings to the extent possible.</li> </ul>
	Form & Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Form and design shall be harmonious with the surrounding or background natural landscapes and townscapes.</li> <li>➤ When the scale is large, the roof, wall, windows, doors, and so on shall be designed so that their overwhelming or oppressive impressions will be alleviated.</li> <li>➤ The roof shall be an inclined form whenever possible.</li> </ul>
	Color	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ For the basic color of the exterior appearance of buildings or structures, restrained colors or material color shall be used and colors of high chroma shall be avoided. However, bright colors may be used if harmonious with the surroundings.</li> <li>➤ With regard to the use of accent colors etc., consideration shall be given to harmony between and the balance of the colors used.</li> </ul>
	Greening of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The land shall be greened as much as possible.</li> <li>➤ In the case of a significant large building relative to the surrounding buildings, efforts to alleviate the overwhelming or oppressive impressions shall be made for example by planting trees around the building.</li> </ul>
	Exterior (Hedge, Fence etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ When fences are installed, hedges or fences made of natural material shall be used whenever possible.</li> <li>➤ In other cases, efforts shall be made to ensure harmony with the surrounding landscapes and buildings to the extent possible and also to green the front side of the fence.</li> </ul>
	Night Lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Night-time outdoor lighting shall be designed to prevent excessive light of electric illumination from scattering to the surrounding area. Appropriate lighting methods shall be adopted in consideration of the surrounding conditions.</li> </ul>
	Parking etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Parking lots and bicycle parking areas shall be surrounded by trees etc. in order to minimize the visibility from the road etc.</li> </ul>
	Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Equipment shall be placed in a location invisible from the road in the front. However, this will not apply when visual harmonization measures are taken, such as the attachment of the louver, and the equipment in question is not directly exposed.</li> </ul>



Item		Zone/Target Area
		Entire City Area (Gotemba City)
	Large-scale Photovoltaic Facilities ("Mega-Solar") or Wind Turbines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The photovoltaic cell modules shall be black, deep indigo, or a lusterless, low-chroma, low-value color.</li> <li>➤ The color of the mounting frame shall also be selected out of consideration for the surrounding landscapes.</li> <li>➤ Measures shall be taken to install visual barriers, including tree plantation, or adopt designs to minimize visibility from public areas.</li> </ul>
	Development Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The existing landform shall be made the most use of possible without creating a large, long retaining wall or slope.</li> <li>➤ Retaining walls shall be harmonized with the surrounding landscapes and townscapes by giving consideration to material, surface processing, greening in the front, etc.</li> <li>➤ Slopes shall be harmonized with the surrounding landscapes and townscapes through greening etc.</li> <li>➤ The existing trees remaining in good condition shall be conserved and utilized to the extent possible.</li> </ul>
	Special Lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Excessive lighting and colored lighting that destroy the area's nighttime landscape shall not be used.</li> <li>➤ Lighting shall be projected on specific targets without directing the lighting source toward the sky, road, railway, or other public space. Measures to prevent the leakage of light to the surroundings or the sky shall be taken by putting a cover or a louver over the lighting source.</li> </ul>

## 10. Landscape Development Standards Based on the Landscape Act (Susono City)

Item		Zone/Target Area
		Entire City Area (Susono City)
New Construction of Buildings etc.	Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The location shall be selected not to disturb views of Fujisan etc.</li> <li>➤ The layout shall be designed not to give a discordant impression with the surrounding landforms, landscapes, or townscapes.</li> </ul>
	Height	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The height shall be selected not to disturb views of Fujisan etc., natural landscapes or townscapes.</li> </ul>
	Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The form of buildings and roofs shall be designed in consideration of harmony with the background natural landscapes and in a manner that enhances the unity and continuity of townscapes.</li> </ul>
	Wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The walls of buildings shall be designed in a manner that minimizes overwhelming impressions.</li> </ul>
	Color	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The color of the wall, roof, and structures of buildings shall be harmonized with the surrounding landscapes and the background natural landscapes. Colors of restrained chroma shall be used.</li> <li>➤ The number of colors used shall be limited to 5 or less. The color of wood, clay, concrete, glass, and so on shall be restrained not to give significantly conspicuous impressions.</li> </ul>
	Material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Material that does not cause change in exterior appearance soon or that produces sober atmosphere with the passage to time shall be used whenever possible.</li> </ul>
	Accessory Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Equipment on the rooftop (water pipes, drainage pipes, ducts, water tanks, cooling towers, antennae, etc.) shall be placed in a spot least visible possible from outside or be hidden with visual barriers.</li> <li>➤ Photovoltaic power generation facilities shall be placed in a location least visible possible or efforts shall be made to minimize visibility from the surroundings, for example by planting trees in the periphery as a visual barrier.</li> <li>➤ The photovoltaic cell modules (panels) shall be selected from the perspectives of low reflectivity and low conspicuity. Harmonization shall also be ensured in terms of location and color.</li> </ul>
	Hedge, Fence, Gate Pillar, or Gate Door	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Facilities such as fences that face the road etc. shall be harmonized with the building and the surrounding townscapes through the selection and use of appropriate form and color that would not give oppressive impressions.</li> </ul>
	Plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The existing trees within the premises shall be conserved to the extent possible and utilized for visual harmonization.</li> <li>➤ Efforts for visual harmonization shall be made by planting trees and flowers within the premises and by greening buildings etc.</li> </ul>

Item		Zone/Target Area																									
		Entire City Area (Susono City)																									
Buildings	Color	<p>➤ The basic color of exterior walls of buildings etc. shall conform to the table below, as defined according to JIS Z8721 (colour specification – specification according to their three attributes).</p> <table><tr><th>Hue</th><th>Chroma</th><th>Value</th></tr><tr><td>0R (≠10 RP) ~ 10R</td><td>4.0 or lower</td><td rowspan="3">3.0 or higher</td></tr><tr><td>0YR (≠10R) ~ 5Y</td><td>6.0 or lower</td></tr><tr><td>Other hues</td><td>2.0 or lower</td></tr><tr><td>N (no color)</td><td>—</td><td></td></tr></table>		Hue	Chroma	Value	0R (≠10 RP) ~ 10R	4.0 or lower	3.0 or higher	0YR (≠10R) ~ 5Y	6.0 or lower	Other hues	2.0 or lower	N (no color)	—												
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Other hues	2.0 or lower																										
N (no color)	—																										
		<p>➤ However, this shall not apply to the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The original color of material, such as wood, clay wall, and glass that is not artificially colored on the surface or in the production process; colors that cover less than one-tenth of the viewable area.</li><li>• The color of buildings for which prior notification is required only for the installation of photovoltaic cell modules (panels) whose total area after completion will exceed 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>.</li><li>• The color that the mayor agrees will not cause particular problems from the perspective of visibility, for example in a case that the building in question is not visible from outside.</li></ul>																									
Structures	Color	<p>➤ The basic color of the exterior walls of structures etc. shall conform to the table below, as defined according to JIS Z8721 (colour specification – specification according to their three attributes).</p> <table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Hue</th><th>Chroma</th><th>Value</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">Structures other than those listed below.</td><td>0R (≠10RP) ~ 10R</td><td>4.0 or lower</td><td rowspan="3">3.0 or higher</td></tr><tr><td>0YR (≠10R) ~ 5Y</td><td>6.0 or lower</td></tr><tr><td>Other hues</td><td>2.0 or lower</td></tr><tr><td>N (no color)</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Structures such as chimneys, venting towers, radio towers, electricity transmission towers, wind power generation facilities, and so on.</td><td>0R (≠10RP) ~ 5Y</td><td>2.0 or lower</td><td rowspan="2">3.0 ~ 7.0</td></tr><tr><td>N (no color)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Structures such as stand-alone photovoltaic power generation facilities.</td><td colspan="3">Photovoltaic cell modules shall be black, deep indigo, or a low-value, low-chroma, restrained color.</td></tr></table>		Item	Hue	Chroma	Value	Structures other than those listed below.	0R (≠10RP) ~ 10R	4.0 or lower	3.0 or higher	0YR (≠10R) ~ 5Y	6.0 or lower	Other hues	2.0 or lower	N (no color)	—	Structures such as chimneys, venting towers, radio towers, electricity transmission towers, wind power generation facilities, and so on.	0R (≠10RP) ~ 5Y	2.0 or lower	3.0 ~ 7.0	N (no color)		Structures such as stand-alone photovoltaic power generation facilities.	Photovoltaic cell modules shall be black, deep indigo, or a low-value, low-chroma, restrained color.		
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Structures such as stand-alone photovoltaic power generation facilities.	Photovoltaic cell modules shall be black, deep indigo, or a low-value, low-chroma, restrained color.																										
		<p>➤ However, this shall not apply to the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The original color of material, such as wood, clay wall, and glass that is not artificially colored on the surface or in the production process.</li><li>• The color that the mayor agrees will not cause particular problems from the perspective of visibility, for example in a case that the structure in question is not visible from outside.</li></ul>																									

## 11. Landscape Development Standards based on the Landscape Act (Shizuoka City Landscape Plan)

Item	Zone/Target Area	
	Residential City Center Landscape Development Zones	Rural/Green Landscape Zones
Buildings/Structures <sup>1</sup> (Excluding Revetments, Elevated Roadways, Elevated Railways, Bridges, Pedestrian Bridges, etc.)	Utilization/Bringing in of Natural Resources	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Site and property greening that takes into account green networks shall be undertaken.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) When bordering parks or open spaces, continuity with such areas shall be secured and a green network shall be formed.</li> <li>(ii) When adjacent sites have set up (laid out) natural hedges, continuity with such hedges shall be secured.</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to create spaces integrated with natural resources, such as securing open space near parks and waterfronts.</li> <li>➤ The location, scale, and form of structures shall be such that the view of natural resources is secured.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Such structures/structures shall be located in areas with a sense of openness with regard to natural resources such as secondary forests and other mountain scenery, sea sides, waterfronts, etc.</li> <li>➤ The location, scale, and form of structures shall be such that the view of natural resources is secured.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Structures: For the purpose of the Shizuoka City Landscape Plan, “structures” represent the following 11 types:

- (i) Gate that is not regarded as a building and fence
- (ii) Retention wall and other structure similar to thereto
- (iii) Elevated tank, cooling tower, silo, and other structure similar to thereto
- (iv) Chimney, exhaust towers, and other structure similar to thereto
- (v) Memorial tower and other structure similar to thereto
- (vi) Radio tower and other structure similar to thereto
- (vii) Outdoor tank and other structure similar to thereto
- (viii) Elevated road, elevated rail, bridge, pedestrian bridge and other structure similar to thereto
- (ix) Parking lot that is not regarded as a building and other structure similar to thereto
- (x) Vending machine
- (xi) Besides above, the structures designated by the Mayor as likely to disturb the development of good landscape



Item		Zone/Target Area	
		Residential City Center Landscape Development Zones	Rural/Green Landscape Zones
	Conservation / Enhancement of Landscape Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ When such structures/structures are adjacent to landscape resources, the following items shall be taken into consideration to enhance said landscape resources.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Landscaping via greening shall be undertaken. Construction equipment, associated facilities, and outdoor advertisements shall not be in proximity.</li> <li>(ii) Roofs, eaves, and other exterior installations shall employ a design that is in harmony with the surroundings.</li> <li>(iii) Roofs and wall colors shall be of a complementary hue and chroma.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	Sacrament of Open Skylines/Waterfronts and View of Mountain Backdrops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Rooftop structure facilities and towers shall be designed and located such that they are integrated with the roof and shall follow the following standards.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Shall be located such that they cannot be seen from roadways</li> <li>(ii) Shall undergo landscaping such as greening and louver installation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Structure roofs shall be of a form harmonious with the cityscape and the mountainous backdrop, such as by being sloped.</li> </ul>	
Buildings/Structures (Excluding Revetments, Elevated Roadways, Elevated Railways, Bridges, Pedestrian Bridges, etc.)	Development of Nighttime Landscapes that Utilize the Local Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to the surrounding lighting environment and efforts shall be made to promote an effective nighttime landscape.</li> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to the tranquil residential and rural environments and measures shall be taken regarding the use of light direction and source.</li> <li>➤ Light sources shall not employ exposed lighting.</li> </ul>	

Item		Zone/Target Area	
		Residential City Center Landscape Development Zones	Rural/Green Landscape Zones
	Consideration for Unity and Continuity of Neighborhoods and Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to the following items and the scale, form, and location thereof shall be harmonious with the sense of scale of areas and roads. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Wall design (shape of openings, etc.)</li> <li>(ii) Contour of the skyline appropriate to the area's landscape characteristics</li> <li>(iii) Road landscape scale created by road width and roadside buildings</li> <li>(iv) Structure placement</li> <li>(v) Exterior wall location with regard to roads, and securing of on-site open space</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to the following items and the scale, form, and location thereof shall be harmonious with the sense of scale of areas and roads. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Wall design (shape of openings, etc.)</li> <li>(ii) Contour of the skyline appropriate to the area's landscape characteristic</li> <li>(iii) Road landscape scale created by road width and roadside buildings</li> <li>(iv) Structure placement</li> <li>(v) Exterior wall location with regard to the roads, and securing of on-site open space</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Rural scale shall be respected and low level buildings shall set the tone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Efforts shall be made to use natural materials in sections abutting roads.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Use of Colors and Materials Matched with Area Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ As a general principle, colors and materials that bring out the area's personality shall be used and shall match the following items. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Exterior wall materials shall be resistant to dirt and fading.</li> <li>(ii) With regard to exterior walls and the exterior structure, efforts shall be made to employ colors and materials widely used throughout the area.</li> <li>(iii) Color of exteriors shall be as per the following tables<sup>1</sup>. However, the preceding shall not apply to the colors of sections that have been finished with uncolored materials such as wood, earth, and glass, nor to sections that have been colored with accent colors comprising one-fifth or less of the visible area.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ As a general principle, colors and materials that bring out the area's personality shall be used and shall match the following items. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Exterior wall materials shall be resistant to dirt and fading.</li> <li>(ii) With regard to exterior walls and the exterior structure, efforts shall be made to employ colors and materials widely used throughout the area.</li> <li>(iii) Color of exteriors shall be as per the following tables<sup>2</sup>. However, the preceding shall not apply to the colors of sections that have been finished with uncolored materials such as wood, earth, and glass, nor to sections that have been colored with accent colors comprising one-fifth or less of the visible area.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Following tables: Refer to pages 14 and 15 for the parts of "Structure Walls", "Structure Roofs", and "Structure Exteriors".

<sup>2</sup> Following tables: Refer to pages 14 and 15 for the parts of "Structure Walls", "Structure Roofs", and "Structure Exteriors".

Item		Zone/Target Area	
		Residential City Center Landscape Development Zones	Rural/Green Landscape Zones
Buildings/Structures (Excluding Revetments, Elevated Roadways, Bridges, Pedestrian Bridges, etc.)	Enhancement of "Street Corner" Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ At major road intersections, bridge ends, etc., care shall be taken to avoid highly prominent designs that stand out from the surrounding city view, and efforts shall be made to promote the street side view through the following measures in line with site structure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Trees, etc. shall be planted to serve as symbols.</li> <li>(ii) Open areas and plazas shall be secured.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	Placing Importance on a People-Friendly Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The following methods shall be employed to lessen the sense of crampedness created by long exterior walls that stick out from the surrounding cityscape. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Walls shall be textured or employ a staggered formation.</li> <li>(ii) Members, colors, and materials shall be segmented.</li> <li>(iii) Walls shall be set back from adjacent areas in a graduated manner.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	Attached Installations and Outdoor Buildings Shall be of a Unified Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Outdoor staircases and associated facilities such as parking lots, bicycle lots, and trash collection locations shall apply one of the following standards. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Make efforts to not stand out such as through design integrated with the structure.</li> <li>(ii) Undergo landscape via greening in cases where they can be directly viewed from the street.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	Creation of a Feeling of Freshness through Greening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Trees and flowers that give a sense of the four seasons shall be planted in lawns and on sites.</li> <li>➤ Street side landscapes shall have a sense of freshness, such as by growing natural hedges along the road.</li> <li>➤ In cases where revetments are needed for greening along roadsides, the materials used shall be of the same kind as those used for the exterior walls of buildings or often used in finishing of buildings in the area.</li> </ul>	

Item		Zone/Target Area	
		Residential City Center Landscape Development Zones	Rural/Green Landscape Zones
Buildings/Structures (Excluding Revetments, Elevated Roadways, Elevated Railways, Bridges, Pedestrian Bridges, etc.)	Walls of Buildings		
	Roofs of Buildings		
Exteriors of Structures			



## 12. Permission Standards based on the Outdoor Advertisement Act (Yamanashi Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance)

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Entire Yamanashi Prefecture (excluding Oshi Lodging House Roadside Area, Yokomachi Bypass Area, Fujimi Bypass Area, and Fuji Kawaguchiko-Fuji Line Area, which are controlled separately)
Common Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Parts that do not display advertisement such as the back, the side, and the base shall also be designed to contribute to maintaining scenic beauty.</li> <li>➤ Lamps that light a 360 degree arc (hereafter referred to as “rotating lamp”) shall not be used.</li> <li>➤ Painting or material that emits or reflect light, including fluorescent color or luminous paint shall not be used.</li> <li>➤ Within the Category 1 Permission Area, the content of advertisement shall not be changeable.</li> <li>➤ Within the Category 2 Permission Area, the content of advertisement shall not be changeable, except that it is a private sign (a sign displaying one’s name, address, trademark, or business content that is set up or installed within the premises of one’s own residence or business) of the total display area not exceeding 0.5 m<sup>2</sup> (1.0 m<sup>2</sup> when both sides are used for display) that is installed in a manner that the mayor admits will not obstruct the visibility of traffic lights in an area whose land use is specified under the City Planning Act (hereafter referred to as “Land Use Area”).</li> </ul>

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Oshi Lodging House Roadside Area
Common Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ More than three colors shall not be used.</li> <li>➤ Among the colors used on the displaying surface of the advertisement sign, the color that occupies the largest portion (hereafter referred to as “largest-area color”) shall be of a value within the range between 8 and 2. However, this will not apply to uncolored signs.</li> <li>➤ The chroma of the largest-area color shall be 6 (8 when the hue is R, YR, or Y) or lower.</li> <li>➤ The displaying surface of the advertisement sign shall be harmonious with the surrounding scenic beauty and landscapes.</li> <li>➤ Parts that do not display advertisement such as the back, the side, and the base shall also be designed to contribute to maintaining scenic beauty.</li> <li>➤ Rotating lamps shall not be used.</li> <li>➤ Painting or material that emits or reflect light, including fluorescent color or luminous paint shall not be used.</li> <li>➤ Lighting shall not blink.</li> <li>➤ The content of advertisement shall not be changeable.</li> </ul>

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Yokomachi Bypass Area
Common Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ More than three colors shall not be used.</li> <li>➤ The color of the largest-area color shall be of a value within the range between 8 and 2. However, this will not apply to uncolored signs.</li> <li>➤ The chroma of the largest-area color shall be 6 (8 when the hue is R, YR, or Y) or lower.</li> <li>➤ The displaying surface of the advertisement sign shall be harmonious with the surrounding scenic beauty and landscapes.</li> <li>➤ Parts that do not display advertisement such as the back, the side, and the base shall also be designed to contribute to maintaining scenic beauty.</li> <li>➤ Rotating lamps shall not be used.</li> <li>➤ Painting or material that emits or reflect light, including fluorescent color or luminous paint shall not be used.</li> <li>➤ Lighting shall not blink.</li> <li>➤ The content of advertisement shall not be changeable.</li> </ul>

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Fujimi Bypass Area and Fuji Kawaguchiko-Fuji Line Area
Common Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ More than three colors shall not be used.</li> <li>➤ The color of the largest-area color shall be of a value within the range between 8 and 2. However, this will not apply to uncolored signs.</li> <li>➤ The chroma of the largest-area color shall be 6 (8 when the hue is R, YR, or Y) or lower.</li> <li>➤ The displaying surface of the advertisement sign shall be harmonious with the surrounding scenic beauty and landscapes.</li> <li>➤ Parts that do not display advertisement such as the back, the side, and the base shall also be designed to contribute to maintaining scenic beauty.</li> <li>➤ Rotating lamps shall not be used.</li> <li>➤ Painting or material that emits or reflect light, including fluorescent color or luminous paint shall not be used.</li> <li>➤ Lighting shall not blink.</li> <li>➤ The content of advertisement shall not be changeable. However, this will not apply to a private sign of the total display area not exceeding 0.5 m<sup>2</sup> (1.0 m<sup>2</sup> when both sides are used for display) that is installed, in a manner that the mayor admits will not obstruct the visibility of traffic lights, for a building located within the Category 2 Permission Area, at the time of this promulgation, tha is also designated as a Land Use Area under the City Planning Act.</li> </ul>

**13. Permission Standards based on the Outdoor Advertisement Act (Shizuoka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance)**

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Entire Shizuoka Prefecture (excluding Shizuoka City, Fujinomiya City, Fuji City and Gotemba City, which are Governed by their own ordinances. To Susono City, the clerical work is transferred from Shizuoka Prefecture)
Common Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Fluorescent paint shall not be used unless necessary for security reasons.</li> <li>➤ Those significantly contaminated or discolored or those with paint peeling off shall not be permitted.</li> <li>➤ The back, side, or base shall not disturb scenic beauty.</li> <li>➤ When electric illumination is used, scenic beauty shall not be disturbed also in the daytime.</li> <li>➤ The structure that will not be broken, fall, or collapse in case of earthquake, storm, or rain shall be used.</li> <li>➤ Installation in a location that would obstruct the traffic shall not be permitted.</li> <li>➤ Those that would obstruct traffic lights, road signs, or other public-purpose structures shall not be permitted.</li> </ul>

**14. Permission Standards based on the Outdoor Advertisement Act (Shizuoka City Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance)**

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Entire City Area (Shizuoka City)
Common Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Fluorescent paint shall not be used unless necessary for security reasons.</li> <li>➤ Those significantly contaminated or discolored or those with paint peeling off shall not be permitted.</li> <li>➤ The back, side, or base shall not disturb scenic beauty.</li> <li>➤ When electric illumination is used, scenic beauty shall not be disturbed also in the daytime.</li> <li>➤ The structure that will not be broken, fall, or collapse in case of earthquake, storm, or rain shall be used.</li> <li>➤ Installation in a location that would obstruct the traffic shall not be permitted.</li> <li>➤ Those that would obstruct traffic lights, road signs, or other public-purpose structures shall not be permitted.</li> </ul>



**15. Permission Standards based on the Outdoor Advertisement Act (Fujinomiya City Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance)**

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Entire City Area (Fujinomiya City)
Common Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Fluorescent paint shall not be used unless necessary for security reasons.</li> <li>➤ Those significantly contaminated or discolored or those with paint peeling off shall not be permitted.</li> <li>➤ The back, side, or base shall not disturb scenic beauty.</li> <li>➤ When electric illumination is used, scenic beauty shall not be disturbed also in the daytime.</li> <li>➤ The structure that will not be broken, fall, or collapse in case of earthquake, storm, or rain shall be used.</li> <li>➤ Installation in a location that would obstruct the traffic shall not be permitted.</li> <li>➤ Those that would obstruct traffic lights, road signs, or other public-purpose structures shall not be permitted.</li> <li>➤ The accent color of wall advertisement shall not exceed one-tenth of the viewable area of the building (including the roof) and shall be kept to the minimum necessary as a rule.</li> <li>➤ Electric advertisement with a blinking lighting source shall not exceed 5 m.</li> <li>➤ Fluorescent colors shall not be used as the background color.</li> <li>➤ The background color of an advertisement sign exceeding 10 m in height shall be a color of the lowest level (basic color of exterior wall) of the landscape development standards set out in the landscape plan.</li> <li>➤ The base pillars of the outdoor advertisement sign that is set up either within 10 m of the boundary of the road designated as a public facility of landscape importance or within the scenic zone shall be dark brown.</li> </ul>

**16. Permission Standards based on the Outdoor Advertisement Act (Fuji City Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance)**

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Entire City Area (Fuji City)
Common Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Fluorescent paint shall not be used unless necessary for security reasons.</li> <li>➤ Those significantly contaminated or discolored or those with paint peeling off shall not be permitted.</li> <li>➤ The back, side, or base shall not disturb scenic beauty.</li> <li>➤ When electric illumination is used, scenic beauty shall not be disturbed also in the daytime.</li> <li>➤ The structure that will not be broken, fall, or collapse in case of earthquake, storm, or rain shall be used.</li> <li>➤ Installation in a location that would obstruct the traffic shall not be permitted.</li> <li>➤ Those that would obstruct traffic lights, road signs, or other public-purpose structures shall not be permitted.</li> <li>➤ Within 200 m of the National Expressways, First Tokai Motorway and Second Tokai Motorway (Yokohama-Nagoya Line), blinking or rotating advertisement signs or those that can be confused with traffic lights etc. shall not be used.</li> </ul>

**17. Permission Standards based on the Outdoor Advertisement Act (Gotemba City Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance)**

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Entire City Area (Gotemba City)
Common Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Fluorescent paint shall not be used unless necessary for security reasons.</li> <li>➤ Those significantly contaminated or discolored or those with paint peeling off shall not be permitted.</li> <li>➤ The back, side, or base shall not disturb scenic beauty.</li> <li>➤ When electric illumination is used, scenic beauty shall not be disturbed also in the daytime.</li> <li>➤ The structure that will not be broken, fall, or collapse in case of earthquake, storm, or rain shall be used.</li> <li>➤ Installation in a location that would obstruct the traffic shall not be permitted.</li> <li>➤ Those that would obstruct traffic lights, road signs, or other public-purpose structures shall not be permitted.</li> </ul>

# 18. Permission Criteria based on the City Planning Act (Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance)

Item		Zone/Target Area
		Scenic Zone
Construction of New Buildings, etc.	Temporary Buildings, etc. <sup>1</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The architecture of the buildings shall be such that they are easy to relocate or remove.</li> <li>➤ The scale and form of the buildings shall not be excessively incongruous with the scenery in areas where new construction is to take place or in the surrounding land thereof.</li> </ul>
	Buildings Set up Underground, etc. <sup>1</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The location and scale of the buildings shall be unlikely to cause any ill effects on the maintenance of the scenery in areas where new construction is to take place or in the surrounding land thereof.</li> </ul>
	Other Buildings <sup>1</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The building to land ratio of the buildings shall be four-tenths or less.</li> <li>➤ Distance from the structure's walls or pillars serving in place thereof to the site boundary shall be 2m or more for sections adjacent to roads and 1m or more for all other sections.</li> <li>➤ The height of the buildings shall be 10m or lower.</li> <li>➤ The location, scale, form, and design of the buildings and the location, scale, form, and design of structures shall not be excessively incongruous with the scenery in areas where new construction is to take place or in the surrounding land thereof.</li> <li>➤ When on residential land where sites are developed or on drained/reclaimed land, the land area on which trees/bamboo is preserved or appropriate planting is undertaken shall be at least ten percent of the total amount of land related to the development of residential areas.</li> </ul>
Renovations to Buildings, etc. <sup>1</sup>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Structure height post-renovation shall not exceed pre-renovation levels.</li> <li>➤ The form and design of buildings post-renovation and the scale, form and design of structures post-renovation shall not be excessively incongruous with the scenery in areas where renovation is to take place or in the surrounding land thereof.</li> </ul>
Additions to Buildings, etc.	Temporary Buildings, etc. <sup>1</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The architecture of the additions shall be such that they are easy to relocate or remove.</li> <li>➤ The scale and form of the post-addition buildings shall not be excessively incongruous with the scenery in areas where addition is to take place or in the surrounding land thereof.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Buildings etc.: For the purpose of the Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance, buildings etc. represent buildings and the following 12 types of structure:

- (i) Chimney and exhaust towers
- (ii) RC pillars and metal pillars
- (iii) Memorial tower, decorated tower, and outlook tower (excluding outside advertisement)
- (iv) Elevated tank and cooling tower
- (v) Edge and fence
- (vi) Water chute, coaster, merry-go-round, Ferris wheel and airplane pole
- (vii) Concrete plant, asphalt plant, crusher plant, ad pole, and other structure similar thereto
- (viii) Multistory facility in use as car parking
- (ix) Plant for storing or treatment of oil, gas, liquefied petroleum gas, grain and feed, etc.
- (x) Wastewater treatment facility, waste disposal facility, and garbage disposal facility
- (xi) Electric wire for electricity supply, line for wired telecommunication, aerial lines (including their supporting structures)
- (xii) Sculpture, memorial monument, and other structure similar thereto



Item		Zone/Target Area
		Scenic Zone
	Buildings Set up Underground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The location and scale of the post-addition buildings shall be unlikely to cause any ill effects on the maintenance of the scenery in areas where new addition is to take place or in the surrounding land thereof.</li> </ul>
Additions to Buildings, etc.	Other Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The building to land ratio of the post-addition buildings shall be four-tenths or less.</li> <li>➤ Distance from the addition's walls or pillars serving in place thereof to the site boundary shall be 2m or more for sections adjacent to roads and 1m or more for all other sections.</li> <li>➤ The height of the buildings post-addition shall be 10m or lower.</li> <li>➤ The form and design of the post-addition buildings shall not be excessively incongruous with the scenery in areas where addition is to take place or in the surrounding land thereof.</li> </ul>
	Relocation of Buildings, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In terms of buildings, distance from the post-relocation structure's walls or pillars serving in place thereof to the site boundary shall be 2m or more for sections adjacent to roads and 1m or more for all other sections.</li> <li>➤ The location of structures post-relocation shall not be excessively incongruous with the scenery in areas where relocation is to take place or in the surrounding land thereof.</li> </ul>
	Development of Residential Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The land area on which trees/bamboo is preserved or appropriate planting is undertaken shall be at least ten percent of the total amount of land related to the development of residential areas.</li> <li>➤ Development shall be unlikely to cause any ill effects on the growth of trees/bamboos on land related to the development of residential areas and the surrounding land areas.</li> <li>➤ The following actions shall not be undertaken in developing residential areas greater than 1 hectare in area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Earth cutting and filling causing slopes of greater than 3m in height. However, the preceding shall not apply in cases where it is recognized that there is no ill effect on the land.</li> <li>(ii) Logging of forests of particular import for the maintenance of the urban scenery that have been previously designated by the governor.</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ With regard to development of residential land of less than 1 hectare in area in which earth cutting or filling causes slopes of greater than 3m in height, slopes created by said cutting or filling shall be such that they are not excessively incongruous with the scenic beauty of the land in question or of the surrounding land by undergoing appropriate planting.</li> </ul>
	Cutting of Trees or Bamboo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Logging shall be unlikely to harm the scenery of the land to be logged or of the surrounding areas thereof.</li> </ul>
	Extraction of Stone/Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The method of extraction shall not be open air mining (excluding cases where there is no excessive harm due to needed backfilling, planting, etc.) and shall be unlikely to cause any ill effects on the maintenance of the scenery in areas where logging is to take place or in the surrounding land thereof.</li> </ul>

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Scenic Zone
Changes in Structure Color	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The coloration post-change shall not be excessively incongruous with the scenery in the area where the structure undergoing such change is located or in the surrounding land thereof.</li> </ul>
Draining/Reclaiming of Water Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The following shall apply to draining/reclamation.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The landform after draining/reclamation has taken place shall be such that it is not excessively incongruous with the scenic beauty of the land in question or of the surrounding land by undergoing appropriate planting.</li> <li>(ii) Draining/reclamation shall be unlikely to harm the growth of trees/bamboo in land where such actions are to take place or in the surrounding land thereof.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Accumulation of Stone/Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Accumulation shall be unlikely to cause any ill effects on the maintenance of the scenery in areas where accumulation is to take place or in the surrounding land thereof.</li> </ul>

## 19. Permission Criteria based on the City Planning Act (Shizuoka City)

Item	Zone/Target Area	
	Category I Exclusively Low-story Residential Zone <sup>1</sup>	Urbanization Control Area <sup>2</sup>
Floor Space Ratio/Building to Land Ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The floor space ratio<sup>3</sup> shall be eight-tenths or less.</li> <li>➤ The building to land ratio<sup>4</sup> shall be a value no greater than five-tenths.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The floor space ratio shall be two-tenths or less</li> <li>➤ The building to land ratio shall be a value no greater than six-tenths.</li> </ul>
Max Wall Set Back Distance / Max Structure Height	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The maximum wall setback distance<sup>5</sup> shall be 1.5m or 1m.</li> <li>➤ Structure height shall be 10m.</li> </ul>	—
Development Acts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The intended purpose of planned buildings shall be in line with the established purpose limitations.</li> <li>➤ Primarily, with regard to development procedures other than those undertaken for the purpose of constructing of dwellings for personal residence, open areas filling public purposes such as roads, parks, and plazas shall be appropriately located with a scale and structure that has no adverse impact on environmental conservation, disaster prevention, traffic safety, or project efficiency in view of the following items, and major roads in the development area shall be designed to connect to roads of the appropriate scale outside the development area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Scale and form of the development area and the surrounding conditions.</li> <li>(ii) Land features and soil quality in the development area.</li> <li>(iii) Usage purpose of the planned structure.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Development procedures undertaken for the purpose of constructing stores, shops, and similar buildings engaged in the sale, processing, or repair of goods necessary for everyday life for those connected with buildings necessary for the public good.</li> <li>➤ Development procedures undertaken for the purpose of building or constructing buildings or Category 1 Special Structures<sup>6</sup> necessary for the effective use of mineral, tourism, and other resources found in urbanization restricted areas.</li> <li>➤ Development procedures undertaken for the purpose of building or constructing those buildings or class I specific structures for businesses that require special temperatures, humidity levels, air quality, etc. for which it is difficult to build and construct in Urbanization Promotion Area<sup>7</sup> because of those necessary special conditions.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Category I Exclusively Low-story Residential Zone: An area designated to preserve a good residential environment with regard to low height residences.

<sup>2</sup> Urbanization Control Area: An area where urbanization is to be kept in check.

<sup>3</sup> Floor space ratio: The ratio of the total floor space of the structure to the site area.

<sup>4</sup> Building to land ratio: The ratio of the architectural area of a structure (or the total architectural area in cases where there are two or more structures on the same site) to the site area.

<sup>5</sup> Wall setback distance: The distance from the structure's exterior walls or pillars serving in place thereof to the site boundary.

<sup>6</sup> Category 1 Special Structures: Concrete plants and other structures set forth in government ordinances for which there is a danger of causing degradation in the environment of the surrounding area.

<sup>7</sup> Urbanization Promotion Area: Area which has already been urbanized and areas where urbanization is preferentially and deliberately being carried out within the next ten years.

Item	Zone/Target Area	
	Category I Exclusively Low-story Residential Zone <sup>1</sup>	Urbanization Control Area <sup>2</sup>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ With regard to development procedures other than those undertaken for purposes of building or construction, land in areas within the development area such as disaster danger areas<sup>1</sup>, landslide prevention areas<sup>2</sup>, special landslide warning areas<sup>3</sup>, and other areas where the undertaking of development procedures are not appropriate shall not be included.</li> <li>➤ In order to conserve the environment in development areas and the surrounding areas, design shall be such that tree/topsoil preservation and other measures necessary to secure the cultivation of plants in the development area are put in place.</li> <li>➤ In order to conserve the environment in development areas and the surrounding areas, design shall be such that green zones and other buffers zones necessary are installed to prevent degradation of the environment due to noise and shaking.</li> <li>➤ There shall be confirmation that the said development procedures do not interfere with transportation via road or railway.</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> Disaster danger area: Area where there is a marked danger of tsunamis, tidal waves, and/or flooding.

<sup>2</sup> Landslide prevention area: Area where landslides have occurred or are highly likely to occur.

<sup>3</sup> Special landslide warning area: Area for which it has been recognized that there is a danger of life-threatening or serious bodily harm occurring to residents due to structural damage if steep terrain were to collapse and for which there are restrictions on certain development procedures and structural controls on structures that contain rooms.



## 20. Permission Criteria based on the Seacoast Law

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Coastal conservation areas
Extraction of Soil/Stone, New Construction/Renovation of Facilities, Land Excavation, Filling, and Cutting	<p>➤ In cases where it is not recognized that the proposed content poses a danger of excessive harm to coastal conservation.</p>

## 21. Standards based on Local Governments' Ordinances (Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinances)

Item		Zone/Target Area
		Entire Prefecture Area (Yamanashi Prefecture)
Large-scale Buildings	Form & Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Harmony with the surrounding landscape shall be taken into account, such as by making efforts to lessen the sense of protrusion, dominance, and crampedness inflicted on the surrounding areas.</li> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to design balance with regard to wall surfaces and the design shall have an overall cohesiveness.</li> <li>➤ Exterior walls and facilities installed outdoors shall not stand out, and harmony with large-scale buildings and the surrounding landscape shall be taken into consideration.</li> <li>➤ In cases where outdoor staircases, verandas, and other items integrated with large-scale buildings are installed, harmony with said large-scale buildings shall be taken into consideration.</li> </ul>
	Form & Design (Color)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ostentatious colors shall not be used, the basic tone shall be as subdued a color as possible, and harmony with the surrounding landscape shall be taken into consideration.</li> </ul>
	Form & Design (Materials)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Materials that take into consideration harmony with the surrounding landscape shall be used.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to use special local and natural materials as much as possible.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to use highly durable and weather-resistant materials.</li> </ul>
	Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Buildings shall be set back from road boundaries and adjacent site boundaries as much as possible.</li> <li>➤ Building placement shall take into consideration harmony with surrounding areas and on-site buildings.</li> <li>➤ In cases where there are existing trees, buildings shall take into consideration their utilization in landscaping as much as possible.</li> </ul>
	Greening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to undergo site greening.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made toward planting trees that match the local flavor.</li> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to the height and location of trees to mitigate that sense of protrusion, dominance, and crampedness that large-scale buildings have on the surrounding areas.</li> </ul>
	Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Near mountains that have excellent landscapes etc., the location and height shall not disturb their ridge line.</li> <li>➤ Near historical resources such as Shinto shrines, Buddhist temples, and archaeological sites, the location, shape, design, color, and material shall not discord with them.</li> <li>➤ Near mountains that have excellent landscapes, precious historic buildings, etc. the inclined roof shall be adopted.</li> <li>➤ In the commercial area where urban facilities are concentrated, efforts shall be made, when open space is produced as a result of setting back the building from the road boundaries, to make it part of public open space integrated with the road.</li> </ul>

Item		Zone/Target Area
		Entire Prefecture Area (Yamanashi Prefecture)
Outdoor Accumulation and Storage of goods of Goods	Method of Accumulation and Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The location of the accumulation or storage shall be as far away as possible from the land boundaries that adjoin places where the general public pass, such as a road, or gather.</li> <li>➤ The height of the accumulation shall be kept as low as possible and orderly.</li> </ul>
	Barrier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Care shall be taken to undertake planting around the site to ensure that buildings are shielded from roads and other such areas where the general public passes by or gathers.</li> </ul>

## 22. Standards based on Local Governments' Ordinances (Fujiyoshida City Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Ordinance)

Item	Zone/Target Area	
	Area Governed by Natural Parks Act	Area Governed by City Planning Act
Height of Buildings <sup>1</sup>	➤ Height limit under the Natural Parks Act shall apply.	➤ 13 m or lower in the area between National Route 139 (locally called “Kamiyoshida Hommachi Dori”) and the Manokawa River (river in front of Oshi); 18 m or lower in the area surrounded by municipal roads, Yoshida Higashi Ura Dori Line, Kamiyoshida Higashi Dori No.2 Line, and Kamiyoshida Nishi Ura Dori Line, and the Manokawa River.

<sup>1</sup> Structures etc.: For the purpose of Fujiyoshida City Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Nomination Ordinance, structures etc. represent buildings and following 12 types of structures:

- (i) Chimney and exhaust tower
- (ii) RC pillar and metal pillar
- (iii) Memorial tower, decorated tower, and outlook tower (excluding outside advertisement)
- (iv) Elevated tank and cooling tower
- (v) Edge and fence
- (vi) Water chute, coaster, merry-go-round, Ferris wheel, and airplane pole
- (vii) Concrete plant, asphalt plant, crusher plant, ad pole, and other structure similar thereto
- (viii) Multistory parking facilities
- (ix) Plant for storing or treatment of oil, gas, liquefied petroleum gas, grain and feed, etc.
- (x) Wastewater treatment facility, waste disposal facility, and garbage disposal facility
- (xi) Electric wire for electricity supply, line for wired telecommunication, aerial line (including their supporting structures)
- (xii) Sculpture, memorial monument, and other structure similar thereto



**23. Standards based on Local Governments' Ordinances (Fujinomiya City Ordinance Concerning Harmonization between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Power Generation Facility Construction Projects)**

Item	Zone/Target Area	
	Restriction Area	Other Areas
Restricted Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Photovoltaic power generation facility, of which the total area of the photovoltaic cell modules exceeds 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>➤ Wind turbines, the height of which exceeds 10 m.</li> </ul>	
Designation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The good condition of conservation is maintained as an excellent landscape symbolic of the place.</li> <li>➤ The abundant natural environment is maintained, complete with the natural environment of academic importance.</li> <li>➤ There are historic or local characteristics.</li> </ul>	
Notification and Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ When projects are planned within the city area, prior notification must be submitted to the mayor not later than 60 days before the planned date of implementation.</li> <li>➤ When projects are implemented or changed within the city area, prior agreement must be obtained from the mayor.</li> </ul>	
Limitation to Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ When the whole project area or part of it is located within the restriction area, no agreement shall be given.</li> <li>➤ The above provision does not apply when the total area of photovoltaic cell modules is 12,000 m<sup>2</sup> or less and when they are located in an area within the restriction area that is specified in the specific rules. Notwithstanding, the following conditions must be met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explanation meetings shall be organized for residents' associations.</li> <li>• Explanation shall be provided to the stakeholders in the neighborhood.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The mayor can issue recommendations to those who fall under the following conditions that necessary measures be taken by a specific deadline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who did not submit prior notification or who submitted false notification;</li> <li>• A person who started the project implementation without prior agreement;</li> <li>• A person who did not submit requested reports or data or who submitted false reports or data; a person who refused, obstructed, or evaded site inspections; or a person who did not answer questions or who gave false answers;</li> <li>• A person who did not obey instructions or advice without justifiable reason.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ When the business operator does not obey a recommendation without justifiable reason, the mayor can disclose the name, address, and content of the recommendation.</li> </ul>	

## 24. Standards based on the Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Entire City Area (Gotemba City)
General Environment/Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ With regard to waste disposal, trash shall be kept to the minimum possible amount via thorough recycling and efforts shall be made to promote a culture that reuses resources.</li> <li>➤ The location, scale, configuration, and coloration of buildings and other constructs shall be in harmony with the surrounding natural environment and, with regard to location, shall take into consideration the view of Fujisan. Additionally, planting shall take place in the same manner.</li> <li>➤ In order to conserve the natural environment, planning shall take into consideration the prevention of natural destruction and recovery of vegetation. In doing so, and in cases where there is land in which a good natural environment exists within the area of enforcement, measures shall be put in place to conserve said land.</li> <li>➤ Structure height in areas other than those set forth by Article 5, Section 1 of the City Planning Act and in urbanization-restricted areas set forth by Article 7, Section 3 of the same shall be 15m or less from ground level, and the roofs thereof shall be sloped. The preceding shall not apply in cases where consideration has been given to neighboring areas and structure location, shape, scale, coloration, usage purpose, etc. and it has been determined that there will be no ill effect on the scenic landscape.</li> </ul>
Facility/Related (Items Related to Environment/Landscape, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In order for facility condition to be appropriate for use by all people regardless of age, gender, disability, or body type, universal design principles shall be applied and proactive efforts shall be made with regard to maintenance of the environment.</li> <li>➤ As a general principle, green areas shall be secured with respect to the outer edges of areas of enforcement, and, in addition to planting large-sized trees, curbstones or boundary stakes shall be placed at area boundaries in order to demarcate green areas. However, separate discussions shall take place regarding subdivision projects for residential areas (those which in regular use as independent residences), hot springs, groundwater, stone/soil extraction, and other land use projects.</li> <li>➤ Green buffer zones shall be set up in areas that border surrounding sites in cases where it is deemed necessary in accordance with the conditions in areas surrounding the area of enforcement.</li> <li>➤ Automobile parking lots necessary in conjunction with projects shall be effectively set up in the area and parking lots for two-wheeled vehicles shall also be set up when deemed necessary. However, the preceding shall not apply in cases where it is deemed that automobile parking lots have been effectively set up in areas of enforcement that are commercial districts or areas neighboring commercial districts.</li> <li>➤ When designing buildings for land use projects in urbanization-restricted areas, parking lots and green areas shall be set up according to the standards prescribed by the regulations of the City Planning Act in areas recognized as residential areas according thereto. However, the preceding shall not apply in cases where it has been determined that it would be rational to set up parking lots, green areas, etc. in areas outside existing site areas and deliberations thereof have been held with the responsible construction confirmation and application department. Additionally, as a general principle parking lots and green areas shall also be set up in areas of enforcement according to the standards prescribed herein of this outline for land use projects in urbanized areas.</li> </ul>

Roadway Related

- Measures shall be put in place such that the transportation or flowage of soil due to construction does not pollute surrounding areas or public facilities such as roads.
- Construction of new roads and traffic safety facilities (facilities attached to roads) shall first undergo discussion with road administrators.
- Road slopes shall be of a safe construction that takes geological conditions into account and shall be in harmony with the surrounding landscape.

## 25. Standards based on the Susono City Guidelines for Land Use Projects

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Entire City Area (Susono City)
Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Land use projects in conservation forests and security facility areas shall not be permitted as a general rule.</li> <li>➤ With regard to benefited land by public investment in forestry projects such as forest road maintenance, the undertaking of land use projects shall not be permitted.</li> <li>➤ Proper forest management shall be undertaken with regard to stranded forests in cases where forests in enforcement areas have been diverted.</li> </ul>
Industrial Waste Disposal Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Industrial waste disposal facilities as land use projects shall as a general principle not be permitted at this time. However, the preceding shall not apply to those the following facilities that conserve the living and natural environments in the areas of installation and surrounding areas and for which well thought out plans to prevent disasters and public hazards have been confirmed.</li> <li>➤ Intermediate disposal facilities for the recycling of concrete and asphalt mass byproducts created by construction work based in the Act on the Promotion of the Use Recyclable Materials in the Construction Industry (The Recycling Act).</li> <li>➤ In-factory facilities for the self-disposal of industrial waste created through manufacturing processes undertaken by manufacturers in the city that have drawn up industrial waste secretion disposal plans. However, seclusion-type facilities shall be excluded. Additionally, such facilities must conform to the Shizuoka Prefecture's standards regarding site locations for the final disposal of industrial waste and Shizuoka Prefecture's standards regarding the structure of final industrial waste disposal facilities.</li> </ul>



## 26. Standards based on the Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Entire Town Area (Oyama Town)
Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Land use projects in conservation forests and security facility areas shall not be permitted as a general rule.</li> <li>➤ With regard to benefited land by public investment in forestry projects such as forest road maintenance, the undertaking of land use projects shall not be permitted.</li> <li>➤ The proportional area of green space or stranded or developed forests to the forested area in areas of enforcement in cases where forests in the areas of enforcement have been displaced shall be at least 20% for subdivisions, 50% for condominiums (excluding those in urbanized areas), 60% for those in subdivided leisure homes, 25% for factories and research/training facilities, 50% for sports/recreation facilities and resort houses, and 50% for cemeteries.</li> <li>➤ Areas that are within 20m (as a general rule) of the boundary of conservation forests shall be excluded from development areas.</li> </ul>
Disaster Prevention Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Facilities to prevent the flowage of soil brought about by development work shall be sediment control dams, or, in cases where sediment control dams cannot be set up for terrain-related or geological reasons, sand basins.</li> <li>➤ Projects shall prioritize disaster prevention work.</li> <li>➤ During construction, temporary reservoirs or sand basins shall be set up and measures shall be taken to prevent the flowage of rainwater or soil to outside areas.</li> </ul>
Cultural Properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In drawing up project plans, the presence of cultural properties in the area of enforcement shall be confirmed with the town's board of education and, in cases where there are cultural properties, deliberations shall be held with the board of education and projects shall be handled in accordance with its instructions.</li> </ul>

## Chapter 2. Standards etc. for the Management Zone

### 1. Landscape Development Standards based on the Landscape Act (Oshino Village Landscape Plan)

Item		Zone/Target Area
		Landscape Planning Area
Buildings	Form & Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Measures shall be taken to create cityscape in harmony with a basin backdrop encompassed by mountains and forested areas.</li> <li>➤ With regard to architectural design, consideration shall be given to ensure appropriate harmony with the surrounding houses in order to contribute to the creation of a beautiful cityscape and rural landscape.</li> <li>➤ As a general rule, houses shall be Japanese style, and the roof shall be mainly the hip-and-gable roof, the gabled roof, the hipped roof, or the square-shaped roof.</li> <li>➤ Facilities installed outdoors shall either not stand out or shall be of a design that does its utmost to not impart a sense of disorder or protrusion through obscuring them from view e.g. via planting.</li> </ul>
	Form & Design - Roofs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Materials and shapes that harmonize with the surrounding area shall be used.</li> <li>➤ Basic coloration shall be those found in natural materials, such as subdued, low intensity dark browns.</li> </ul>
	Form & Design - Walls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Colors shall be those found in natural materials, such as white, ocher (ivories), browns, etc.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to use materials that are in harmony with the surrounding natural environment.</li> </ul>
	Form & Design - Location/Scale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ As a general principle, height shall be 10m or lower.</li> <li>➤ In order to create a tranquil, relaxed cityscape, as a general principle structure walls or pillars serving in place thereof shall be set back at least 2m from the roadside boundary to the extent permitted by the site.</li> <li>➤ Sheds and garages shall be set as far back from the roadside boundary as possible.</li> </ul>
	Form & Design - Accessories (Outdoor Facilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Care shall be taken so that outdoor staircases and verandas are of an integrated design that harmonizes with the main structure and so that they are not exposed to the roadside to the extent possible.</li> </ul>
	Form & Design - Accessories (Exterior Landscaping)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made toward landscape greening of housing exteriors by cultivating homestead woodlands and gardens that harmonize with the main house.</li> </ul>

Item		Zone/Target Area
		Landscape Planning Area
Structures, <sup>1</sup> etc.	Gates, Fences, Walls, Barriers, Revetments, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Hedges and natural materials such as stone and wood shall be used as much as possible, and the shape, design, and coloration thereof shall conform to structural standards.</li> <li>➤ Gates, hedges, fences, and walls shall, while taking security into account, be of a height that aims to avoid a closed design in order to maintain the close, good neighborliness characteristic of Oshino.</li> <li>➤ Revetments abutting roadsides shall undergo landscaping from a design perspective, such as sloping, planting on the front and top sides, and greening so as to prevent a feeling of confinement or incongruity.</li> </ul>
	Chimneys, Ad Poles, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Such structures shall conform to the structure with the basic goal of not interfering with the rural area and Fujisan landscape.</li> <li>➤ Such structures shall be located as far away from roadsides and surrounding areas as possible, and their height shall be less than that of the surrounding trees as much as possible to avoid a cramped feeling, and the shape, design, coloration, and materials thereof shall conform to the structure.</li> </ul>
	Vending Machines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ When installed outdoors, vending machines shall be placed so as to maintain harmony with the cityscape, by either using low-key exteriors such as woodgrain or placing the machine such that it does not stand out, such as in an area surrounded by wooden frames or others.</li> <li>➤ When installed on a roadside, vending machines shall be placed 2m or more set back from the road boundary and shall avoid being placed in highly visible areas such as at intersections.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to avoid colors that stand out.</li> </ul>
Cutting of trees or bamboo		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Logging shall be done to the minimum possible extent in accordance with the purpose thereof as a basic forest preservation and cultivation measure so as to avoid harming the surrounding landscape.</li> <li>➤ Existing arboreal vegetation and beautifully shaped trees shall be preserved as much as possible and efforts shall be made to maintain cohesiveness.</li> <li>➤ Trees abutting roads and surrounding areas shall be untouched as much as possible.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to carry out replacement (such as planting) in consideration of logged trees and surrounding vegetation.</li> </ul>
Outdoor Accumulation and Storage of goods		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Storage sites for waste soil and materials shall take into consideration the landscape, such as being surrounded by arboreal vegetation.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Structures: For the purpose of the Oshino Village Landscape Plan, “structures” represent the following 4 types:

- Hedge, fence, gate, retention wall, and other structure similar thereto.
- Chimney, ad pole, and other structure similar thereto.
- Street light, floodlight, and other structure similar thereto.
- Vending machine and other structure similar thereto.

## 2. Standards Based on the Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance

Item		Zone/Target Area
		Landscape Development Standards for Large-scale Acts
New Construction, Remodeling, Enlargement, or Relocation of Large-scale Buildings or Structures or their Re-design or Color Change	Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Buildings shall be set back from road boundaries and adjacent site boundaries as much as possible.</li> <li>➤ Building placement shall take into consideration harmony with surrounding areas and on-site buildings.</li> <li>➤ In cases where there are existing trees, buildings shall take into consideration their utilization in landscaping as much as possible.</li> </ul>
	Form & Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Harmony with the surrounding landscape shall be taken into account, such as by making efforts to lessen the sense of protrusion, dominance, and crampedness inflicted on the surrounding areas.</li> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to design balance with regard to wall surfaces and the design shall have an overall cohesiveness.</li> <li>➤ Exterior walls and facilities installed outdoors shall not stand out, and harmony with large-scale buildings and the surrounding landscape shall be taken into consideration.</li> <li>➤ In cases where outdoor staircases, verandas, and other items integrated with large-scale buildings are installed, harmony with said large-scale buildings shall be taken into consideration.</li> </ul>
	Form & Color	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ostentatious colors shall not be used, the basic tone shall be as subdued a color as possible, and harmony with the surrounding landscape shall be taken into consideration.</li> </ul>
	Form & Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Materials that take into consideration harmony with the surrounding landscape shall be used.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to use special local and natural materials as much as possible.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to use highly durable and weather-resistant materials.</li> </ul>
	Greening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made to undergo site greening.</li> <li>➤ Efforts shall be made toward planting trees that match the local flavor.</li> <li>➤ Consideration shall be given to the height and location of trees to mitigate that sense of protrusion, dominance, and crampedness that large-scale buildings have on the surrounding areas.</li> </ul>
	Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Near mountains that have excellent landscapes etc., the location and height shall not disturb their ridge line.</li> <li>➤ Near historical resources such as Shinto shrines, Buddhist temples, and archaeological sites, the location, shape, design, color, and material shall not discord with them.</li> <li>➤ Near mountains that have excellent landscapes, precious historic buildings, etc. the inclined roof shall be adopted.</li> <li>➤ In the commercial area where urban facilities are concentrated, efforts shall be made, when open space is produced as a result of setting back the building from the road boundaries, to make it part of public open space integrated with the road.</li> </ul>



Item		Zone/Target Area
		Landscape Development Standards for Large-scale Acts
Outdoor Accumulation or Storage of Goods	Method of Accumulation or Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The location of the accumulation or storage shall be as far away as possible from the land boundaries that adjoin places where the general public pass, such as a road, or gather.</li> <li>➤ The height of the accumulation shall be kept as low as possible and orderly.</li> </ul>
	Barrier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Care shall be taken to undertake planting around the site to ensure that buildings are shielded from roads and other such areas where the general public passes by or gathers.</li> </ul>

### 3. Landscape Development Standards Based on the Landscape Act (Gotemba City Landscape Plan)

Item		Zone/Target Area
		Entire City Area (Gotemba City)
Construction of Buildings and Structures	Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In order to disturb the view from the surrounding area toward Fujisan and the Hakone mountain series, buildings and so on shall be set back away from the road to the extent possible. Efforts shall be made to secure open space on the side of the road.</li> <li>➤ Near extensive agricultural land, historic townscapes, settlements, cultural properties, or landscape resources such as local symbols, consideration shall be given to their conservation through appropriate location and exterior appearance.</li> </ul>
	Height	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Near a mountain ridge, the location and scale shall be kept as low as possible relative to the ridge, in order not to break the ridge line (skyline).</li> <li>➤ When there are many trees such as forests, the height shall not exceed that of the trees in the surroundings to the extent possible.</li> </ul>
	Form and Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Form and design shall be harmonious with the surrounding or background natural landscapes and townscapes.</li> <li>➤ When the scale is large, the roof, wall, windows, doors, and so on shall be designed so that their overwhelming or oppressive impressions will be alleviated.</li> <li>➤ The roof shall be an inclined form whenever possible.</li> </ul>
	Color	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ For the basic color of the exterior appearance of buildings or structures, restrained colors or material color shall be used and colors of high chroma shall be avoided. However, bright colors may be used if harmonious with the surroundings.</li> <li>➤ With regard to the use of accent colors etc., consideration shall be given to harmony between and the balance of the colors used.</li> </ul>
	Greening of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The land shall be greened as much as possible.</li> <li>➤ In the case of a significant large building relative to the surrounding buildings, efforts to alleviate the overwhelming or oppressive impressions shall be made for example by planting trees around the building.</li> </ul>
	Exterior (Hedge, Fence etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ When fences are installed, hedges or fences made of natural material shall be used whenever possible.</li> <li>➤ In other cases, efforts shall be made to ensure harmony with the surrounding landscapes and buildings to the extent possible and also to green the front side of the fence.</li> </ul>
	Night Lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Night-time outdoor lighting shall be designed to prevent excessive light of electric illumination from scattering to the surrounding area. Appropriate lighting methods shall be adopted in consideration of the surrounding conditions.</li> </ul>
	Parking etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Parking lots and bicycle parking areas shall be surrounded by trees etc. in order to minimize the visibility from the road etc.</li> </ul>
	Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Equipment shall be placed in a location invisible from the road in the front. However, this will not apply when visual harmonization measures are taken, such as the attachment of the louver, and the equipment in question is not directly exposed.</li> </ul>

Item		Zone/Target Area
		Entire City Area (Gotemba City)
	Large-scale Photovoltaic Facilities (“Mega-Solar”) or Wind Turbines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The photovoltaic cell modules shall be black, deep indigo, or a lusterless, low-chroma, low-value color.</li> <li>➤ The color of the mounting frame shall also be selected out of consideration for the surrounding landscapes.</li> <li>➤ Measures shall be taken to install visual barriers, including tree plantation, or adopt designs to minimize visibility from public areas.</li> </ul>
	Development Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The existing landform shall be made the most use of possible without creating a large, long retaining wall or slope.</li> <li>➤ Retaining walls shall be harmonized with the surrounding landscapes and townscapes by giving consideration to material, surface processing, greening in the front, etc.</li> <li>➤ Slopes shall be harmonized with the surrounding landscapes and townscapes through greening etc.</li> <li>➤ The existing trees remaining in good condition shall be conserved and utilized to the extent possible.</li> </ul>
	Special Lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Excessive lighting and colored lighting that destroy the area’s nighttime landscape shall not be used.</li> <li>➤ Lighting shall be projected on specific targets without directing the lighting source toward the sky, road, railway, or other public space. Measures to prevent the leakage of light to the surroundings or the sky shall be taken by putting a cover or a louver over the lighting source.</li> </ul>

#### 4. Landscape Development Standards Based on the Landscape Act (Susono City Landscape Plan)

Item		Zone/Target Area
		Entire City Area (Susono City)
New Construction of Buildings etc.	Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The location shall be selected not to disturb views of Fujisan etc.</li> <li>➤ The layout shall be designed not to give a discordant impression with the surrounding landforms, landscapes, or townscapes.</li> </ul>
	Height	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The height shall be selected not to disturb views of Fujisan etc., natural landscapes or townscapes.</li> </ul>
	Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The form of buildings and roofs shall be designed in consideration of harmony with the background natural landscapes and in a manner that enhances the unity and continuity of townscapes.</li> </ul>
	Wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The walls of buildings shall be designed in a manner that minimizes overwhelming impressions.</li> </ul>
	Color	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The color of the wall, roof, and structures of buildings shall be harmonized with the surrounding landscapes and the background natural landscapes. Colors of restrained chroma shall be used.</li> <li>➤ The number of colors used shall be limited to 5 or less. The color of wood, clay, concrete, glass, and so on shall be restrained not to give significantly conspicuous impressions.</li> </ul>
	Material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Material that does not cause change in exterior appearance soon or that produces sober atmosphere with the passage to time shall be used whenever possible.</li> </ul>
	Accessory Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Equipment on the rooftop (water pipes, drainage pipes, ducts, water tanks, cooling towers, antennae, etc.) shall be placed in a spot least visible possible from outside or be hidden with visual barriers.</li> <li>➤ Photovoltaic power generation facilities shall be placed in a location least visible possible or efforts shall be made to minimize visibility from the surroundings, for example by planting trees in the periphery as a visual barrier.</li> <li>➤ The photovoltaic cell modules (panels) shall be selected from the perspectives of low reflectivity and low conspicuity. Harmonization shall also be ensured in terms of location and color.</li> </ul>
	Hedge, Fence, Gate Pillar, or Gate Door	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Facilities such as fences that face the road etc. shall be harmonized with the building and the surrounding townscapes through the selection and use of appropriate form and color that would not give oppressive impressions.</li> </ul>
	Plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The existing trees within the premises shall be conserved to the extent possible and utilized for visual harmonization.</li> <li>➤ Efforts for visual harmonization shall be made by planting trees and flowers within the premises and by greening buildings etc.</li> </ul>



Item		Zone/Target Area																									
		Entire City Area (Susono City)																									
Buildings	Color	<p>➤ The basic color of exterior walls of buildings etc. shall conform to the table below, as defined according to JIS Z8721 (colour specification — specification according to their three attributes).</p> <table><tr><th>Hue</th><th>Chroma</th><th>Value</th></tr><tr><td>0R (≠10 RP) ~ 10R</td><td>4.0 or lower</td><td rowspan="4">3.0 or higher</td></tr><tr><td>0YR (≠10R) ~ 5Y</td><td>6.0 or lower</td></tr><tr><td>Other hues</td><td>2.0 or lower</td></tr><tr><td>N (no color)</td><td>—</td></tr></table> <p>➤ However, this shall not apply to the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The original color of material, such as wood, clay wall, and glass that is not artificially colored on the surface or in the production process; colors that cover less than one-tenth of the viewable area.</li><li>• The color of buildings for which prior notification is required only for the installation of photovoltaic cell modules (panels) whose total area after completion will exceed 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>.</li><li>• The color that the mayor agrees will not cause particular problems from the perspective of visibility, for example in a case that the building in question is not visible from outside.</li></ul>		Hue	Chroma	Value	0R (≠10 RP) ~ 10R	4.0 or lower	3.0 or higher	0YR (≠10R) ~ 5Y	6.0 or lower	Other hues	2.0 or lower	N (no color)	—												
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Structures	Color	<p>➤ The basic color of the exterior walls of structures etc. shall conform to the table below, as defined according to JIS Z8721 (colour specification — specification according to their three attributes).</p> <table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Hue</th><th>Chroma</th><th>Value</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">Structures other than those listed below.</td><td>0R (≠10RP) ~ 10R</td><td>4.0 or lower</td><td rowspan="4">3.0 or higher</td></tr><tr><td>0YR (≠10R) ~ 5Y</td><td>6.0 or lower</td></tr><tr><td>Other hues</td><td>2.0 or lower</td></tr><tr><td>N (no color)</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Structures such as chimneys, venting towers, radio towers, electricity transmission towers, wind power generation facilities, and so on.</td><td>0R (≠10RP) ~ 5Y</td><td>2.0 or lower</td><td rowspan="2">3.0 ~ 7.0</td></tr><tr><td>N (no color)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Structures such as stand-alone photovoltaic power generation facilities.</td><td colspan="3">Photovoltaic cell modules shall be black, deep indigo, or a low-value, low-chroma, restrained color.</td></tr></table> <p>➤ However, this shall not apply to the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The original color of material, such as wood, clay wall, and glass that is not artificially colored on the surface or in the production process.</li><li>• The color that the mayor agrees will not cause particular problems from the perspective of visibility, for example in a case that the structure in question is not visible from outside.</li></ul>		Item	Hue	Chroma	Value	Structures other than those listed below.	0R (≠10RP) ~ 10R	4.0 or lower	3.0 or higher	0YR (≠10R) ~ 5Y	6.0 or lower	Other hues	2.0 or lower	N (no color)	—	Structures such as chimneys, venting towers, radio towers, electricity transmission towers, wind power generation facilities, and so on.	0R (≠10RP) ~ 5Y	2.0 or lower	3.0 ~ 7.0	N (no color)		Structures such as stand-alone photovoltaic power generation facilities.	Photovoltaic cell modules shall be black, deep indigo, or a low-value, low-chroma, restrained color.		
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## 5. Standards based on the Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Entire City Area (Gotemba City)
General Environment/Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ With regard to waste disposal, trash shall be kept to the minimum possible amount via thorough recycling and efforts shall be made to promote a society that reuses resources.</li> <li>➤ The location, scale, configuration, and coloration of buildings and other constructs shall be in harmony with the surrounding natural environment and, with regard to location, shall take into consideration the view of Fujisan. Additionally, planting shall take place in the same manner.</li> <li>➤ In order to conserve the natural environment, planning shall take into consideration the prevention of natural destruction and recovery of vegetation. In doing so, and in cases where there is land in which a good natural environment exists within area of enforcements, measures shall be put in place to conserve said land.</li> <li>➤ Structure height in areas other than those set forth by Article 5, Section 1 of the City Planning Act and in urbanization-restricted areas set forth by Article 7, Section 3 of the same shall be 15m or lower from ground level, and the roofs thereof shall be sloped. The preceding shall not apply in cases where consideration has been given to neighboring areas and structure location, shape, scale, coloration, usage purpose, etc. and it has been determined that there will be no ill effect on the scenic landscape.</li> </ul>
Facility-Related (Items Related to Environment/Landscape, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In order for facility condition to be appropriate for use by all people regardless of age, gender, disability, or body type, universal design principles shall be applied and proactive efforts shall be made with regard to maintenance of the environment.</li> <li>➤ At the outer edges of area of enforcements, as a general principle green areas shall be secured with respect to the area thereof, and, in addition to planting large-sized tree types, curbstones or boundary stakes shall be placed at area boundaries in order to demarcate green areas. However, separate deliberations shall take place regarding subdivision projects for residential areas (those which in regular use as independent residences), hot springs, groundwater, stone/soil extraction, and other land use projects.</li> <li>➤ Green buffer zones shall be set up in areas that border surrounding sites in cases where it is deemed necessary in accordance with the conditions in areas surrounding the area of enforcement.</li> <li>➤ Automobile parking lots necessary in conjunction with projects shall be effectively set up in the area and, parking lots for two-wheeled vehicles shall also be set up when deemed necessary. However, the preceding shall not apply in cases where it is deemed that automobile parking lots have been effectively set up in areas of enforcement that are commercial districts or areas neighboring commercial districts.</li> <li>➤ When designing buildings for land use projects in urbanization-restricted areas, parking lots and green areas shall be set up according to the standards prescribed by the regulations of the City Planning Act in areas recognized as residential areas according thereto. However, the preceding shall not apply in cases where it has been determined that it would be rational to set up parking lots, green areas, etc. in areas outside existing site areas and deliberations thereof have been held with the responsible construction confirmation and application department. Additionally, as a general principle parking lots and green areas shall also be set up in areas of enforcement according to the standards prescribed herein of this outline for land use projects in urbanized areas.</li> </ul>

Roadway-Related

- Measures shall be put in place such that the transportation or flowage of soil due to construction shall not pollute surrounding areas or public facilities such as roads.
- Construction of new roads and traffic safety facilities (facilities attached to roads) shall first undergo deliberation with road administrators.
- Road slopes shall be of a safe construction that takes geological conditions into account and shall be in harmony with the surrounding landscape.

## 6. Standards based on the Susono City Guidelines for Land Use Projects

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Entire City Area (Susono City)
Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Land use projects in conservation forests and security facility areas shall not be permitted as a general rule.</li> <li>➤ With regard to benefited land by public investment in forestry projects such as forest road maintenance, the undertaking of land use projects shall not be permitted.</li> <li>➤ Proper forest management shall be undertaken with regard to stranded forests in cases where forests in enforcement areas have been diverted.</li> </ul>
Industrial Waste Disposal Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Industrial waste disposal facilities as land use projects shall as a general principle not be permitted at this time. However, the preceding shall not apply to those the following facilities that conserve the living and natural environments in the areas of installation and surrounding areas and for which well thought out plans to prevent disasters and public hazards have been confirmed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Intermediate disposal facilities for the recycling of concrete and asphalt mass byproducts created by construction work based in the Act on the Promotion of the Use Recyclable Materials in the Construction Industry (The Recycling Act).</li> <li>(ii) In-factory facilities for the self-disposal of industrial waste created through manufacturing processes undertaken by manufacturers in the city that have drawn up industrial waste secretion disposal plans. However, seclusion-type facilities shall be excluded. Additionally, such facilities must conform to the Shizuoka Prefecture's standards regarding site locations for the final disposal of industrial waste and Shizuoka Prefecture's standards regarding the structure of final industrial waste disposal facilities.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



## 7. Standards based on the Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Entire Town Area (Oyama Town)
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Land use projects in conservation forests and security facility areas shall not be permitted as a general rule.</li> <li>➤ With regard to benefited land by public investment in forestry projects such as forest road maintenance, the undertaking of land use projects shall not be permitted.</li> <li>➤ The proportional area of green space or stranded or developed forests to the forested area in areas of enforcement in cases where forests in the areas of enforcement have been displaced shall be at least 20% for subdivisions, 50% for condominiums (excluding those in urbanized areas), 60% for those in subdivided leisure homes, 25% for factories and research/training facilities, 50% for sports/recreation facilities and resort houses, and 50% for cemeteries.</li> <li>➤ Areas that are within 20m (as a general rule) of the boundary of conservation forests shall be excluded from development areas.</li> </ul>
Disaster Prevention Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Facilities to prevent the flowage of soil brought about by development work shall be sediment control dams, or, in cases where sediment control dams cannot be set up for terrain-related or geological reasons, sand basins.</li> <li>➤ Projects shall prioritize disaster prevention work.</li> <li>➤ During construction, temporary reservoirs or sand basins shall be set up and measures shall be taken to prevent the flowage of rainwater or soil to outside areas.</li> </ul>
Cultural Properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In drawing up project plans, the presence of cultural properties in the area of enforcement shall be confirmed with the town's board of education and, in cases where there are cultural properties, deliberations shall be held with the board of education and projects shall be handled in accordance with its instructions.</li> </ul>