

Nomination of

# **Fujisan**

for Inscription on the World Heritage List

January 2012

**JAPAN**

# Contents

## Executive Summary

<Main Text>

## Chapter 1 Identification of the Property

1.a. Country .....	1
1.b. State, Province or Region .....	1
1.c. Name of Property .....	1
1.d. Geographical Coordinates to the Nearest Second .....	1
1.e. Maps and Plans, Showing the Boundaries of the Nominated Property and Buffer Zone .....	1
1.f. Area of the Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone .....	1

## Chapter 2 Description

2.a. Description of the Property .....	33
2.b. History and Development .....	126

## Chapter 3 Justification for Inscription

3.1.a Brief synthesis .....	145
3.1.b Criteria under which inscription is proposed .....	145
3.1.c Statement of Integrity .....	153
3.1.d Statement of Authenticity .....	157
3.1.e Protection and management requirements .....	160
3.2. Comparative Analysis .....	163
3.3. Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value .....	184

## Chapter 4 State of Conservation and Factors Affecting the Property

4.a. Present State of Conservation .....	187
4.b. Factors Affecting the Property .....	205

## Chapter 5 Protection and Management of the Property

5.a. Ownership .....	211
5.b. Protective Designation .....	213
5.c. Means of Implementing Protective Measures .....	227
5.d. Existing Plans Related to the Municipalities and Regions in which the Proposed Property is Located .....	252
5.e. Property Management Plan or Other Management System .....	262
5.f. Sources and Levels of Finance .....	270
5.g. Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Techniques .....	270



5.h. Visitor Facilities and Infrastructure .....	271
5.i. Policies and Programmes Related to the Presentation and Promotion of the Property .....	272
5.j. Staffing Levels and Expertise.....	276

## **Chapter 6 Monitoring**

6.a. Key Indicators for Measuring the State of Conservation .....	291
6.b. Administrative Arrangements for Monitoring the Property .....	294
6.c. Results of Previous Reporting Exercises .....	294

## **Chapter 7 Documentation**

7.a. Photographs, Slides, Image Inventory and Authorization Table and Other Audiovisual Materials .....	297
7.b. Texts Relating to Protective Designation, Copies of Property Management Plans or Documented Management Systems and Extracts of Other Plans Relevant to the Property .....	310
7.c. Form and Date of Most Recent Records or Inventory of the Property .....	313
7.d. Addresses where Inventory, Records and Archives are Held .....	314
7.e. Bibliography .....	314

## **Chapter 8 Contact Information**

8.a. Preparer .....	323
8.b. Official Local Institution/Agency .....	323
8.c. Other Local Institutions .....	324
8.d. Official Web Address .....	326

## **Chapter 9 Signature on behalf of the State Party**

### **Authorization**

#### **<Appendices>**

**Appendix 1** Inventory of the Component Parts of the Property

**Appendix 2** Supplementary Information about the Nominated Property

**Appendix 3** History in Relation to the Nominated Property

**Appendix 4** Supplementary Information about Comparative Analysis

**Appendix 5** Summary of Laws and Regulations which Control the Nominated  
Property and the Buffer Zone

**Appendix 6** Methodology of Nominated Property and Buffer Zone Boundary  
Delineation

**Appendix 7** Cadastral Map

**Appendix 8** The Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan

## Executive Summary

### 1 State Party

Japan

### 2 State, Province or Region

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

### 3 Name of Property

Fujisan

### 4 Geographical Coordinates to the Nearest Second

No.	Component parts (1 to 25) and Constituent elements (1-1 to 1-9)		Latitude	Longitude
1	Fujisan Mountain Area		N 35°21' 39"	E 138°43' 39"
	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		N 35°13' 39"	E 138°36' 36"
3	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine		N 35°16' 16"	E 138°38' 13"
4	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine		N 35°15' 41"	E 138°39' 59"
5	Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine		N 35°15' 16"	E 138°50' 56"
6	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)		N 35°21' 45"	E 138°51' 48"
7	Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine		N 35°31' 57"	E 139°46' 29"
8	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine		N 35°30' 45"	E 138°44' 43"
9	“Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)		N 35°28' 48"	E 138°47' 45"
10	“Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)		N 35°28' 34"	E 138°47' 38"
11	Lake Yamanakako		N 35°25' 16"	E 138°52' 32"
12	Lake Kawaguchiko		N 35°30' 47"	E 138°44' 48"
13	Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond)		N 35°27' 13"	E 138°50' 12"
14	Oshino Hakkai springs (Okamaike Pond)		N 35°27' 34"	E 138°49' 53"
15	Oshino Hakkai springs (Sokonashiike Pond)		N 35°27' 36"	E 138°49' 54"
16	Oshino Hakkai springs (Choshiike Pond)		N 35°27' 35"	E 138°49' 56"
17	Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond)		N 35°27' 36"	E 138°49' 58"
18	Oshino Hakkai springs (Nigoriike Pond)		N 35°27' 36"	E 138°49' 56"
19	Oshino Hakkai springs (Kagamiike Pond)		N 35°27' 39"	E 138°49' 59"
20	Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond)		N 35°27' 41"	E 138°50' 03"
21	Funatsu lava tree molds		N 35°27' 10"	E 138°45' 15"
22	Yoshida lava tree molds		N 35°26' 54"	E 138°45' 37"
23	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki		N 35°21' 42"	E 138°35' 29"
24	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls		N 35°18' 47"	E 138°35' 14"
25	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove		N 34°59' 37"	E 138°31' 22"

## 5 Textual description of the boundaries of the nominated property

The nominated property is comprised of 25 component parts centered on the Fujisan Mountain Area. It encompasses all of the component parts and constituent elements that express Fujisan's nature as an "object of worship" and a "source of artistic inspiration". These various parts and elements can be divided into two categories based on their characteristics as either "places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage" ([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; [b] the buildings and compounds of the Sengen-jinja shrines and the "Oshi" Lodging Houses at the base of the mountain; and [c] the wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls that became sacred sites and pilgrimage destination) or representative "viewpoints and views" of the Fujisan Mountain Area.

In particular, the views of the Fujisan Mountain Area offered by the two representative viewpoints included in the nominated property extend from the mountain's summit down the slopes on both sides for a considerable distance, ensuring a more-than-adequate sense of the form of Fujisan that has inspired works of art that possess outstanding universal significance. The scope of the nominated property includes the area of the mountain above Umagaeshi (literally, "the point at which horses were turn back and not permitted further ascent on horseback"), a borderline at roughly the 1,500-meter elevation mark that is related to the sacred nature of Fujisan. And the scope of the nominated property includes all of the compounds of the Sengen-jinja shrines and the "Oshi" Lodging Houses, as well as the wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls that became sacred sites and destinations for pilgrimages. The total area of the nominated property is 20,702.1 hectares.

The buffer zone surrounding the property has been delineated to include a zone of 49,627.7 hectares, encompassing areas that could potentially have the possibility of an adverse effect—either physically or visually—on Fujisan's Outstanding Universal Value as derived from its aspect as an "object of worship" ("places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage") and as a "source of artistic inspiration" ("viewpoints and views").

## 6 A4 size map of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zone

Attached to the end of the executive summary.

## 7 Criteria under which property is nominated (itemize criteria)

(iii), (iv), and (vi)

## 8 Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

### [ a. Brief synthesis ]

Fujisan is Japan's highest peak (elev. 3,776 m) and the sacred, majestic form of its solitary volcanic cone is known throughout the world as a symbol of Japan.

The worship of Fujisan is unique in nature, centering on efforts to draw power from the deities residing on the mountain and to experience of a symbolic death and rebirth in the course of making worship-ascents from the slopes to the summit of the mountain and pilgrimages to religious sites at

the foot of the mountain. As the beliefs, ceremonies, and religious activities of Fujisan-worship evolved, the awe that the volcanic Fujisan inspired gave birth to traditions that emphasized coexistence with nature, and that in turn evolved into traditions focused on reverence and affection for Fujisan's majestic form and gratitude for the blessings it provides through the springs at its base and other natural attributes. The essence of those traditions has transcended the ages and continues to be faithfully preserved to the present day, influencing the form and spirit of contemporary ascents of the mountain and pilgrimages to the sites on and at the base of Fujisan.

In addition, these traditions served as inspiration for the ukiyo-e prints by Katsushika Hokusai (ca. 1760-1849) and Utagawa Hiroshige (1797-1858), depicting the many facets of Fujisan, and as the wellspring for the transformation of Fujisan into an iconic figure with outstanding universal significance. In this way, Fujisan has become a significant symbol of Japan and Japanese culture.

As is stated above, through both the religious practices associated with the mountain from premodern times and the artistic activity inspired by the mountain's landscape, people all over the world have come to see Fujisan as an outstanding example of a type of Japan's majestic and sacred mountain landscape, and as a result it has secured a spot as one of the world's celebrated mountains. Accordingly, it possesses Outstanding Universal Value.

#### [ b. Justification for Criteria ]

##### ***Criterion (iii)***

The worship of the deities believed to reside on Fujisan served as the origin for traditions that emphasized coexistence with the volcano and gratitude for the blessings it provides through the springs and other natural attributes found at its base. The essence of those traditions has transcended the ages and continues to be faithfully preserved to the present day, influencing the form and spirit of contemporary ascents of the mountain and pilgrimages to the sites on and at the base of Fujisan. The diverse cultural assets engendered by Fujisan and the worship of it demonstrate that Fujisan is an exceptional testimony to a living cultural tradition centered on mountains.

##### ***Criterion (iv)***

Through a combination of religious practices centering on Fujisan since premodern times and artistic activity based on the viewing of the mountain, Fujisan came to be recognized by many people as an outstanding example of a type of a sacred and majestic mountain landscape typifying Japan, and as a result, came to be confirmed in its position as one of the world's celebrated mountains.

##### ***Criterion (vi)***

The images of Fujisan in early 19th-century Ukiyo-e prints have appeared frequently as a motif in many modern and contemporary works of Western art, demonstrating that these images of Fujisan have not only had a significant impact on many Western works of art, but have established Fujisan as a symbol of Japan and Japanese culture throughout the world. Fujisan is thus an exceptional mountain, directly and tangibly associated with artistic works of outstanding universal significance, and it possesses the significance of having become a universal symbol of Japan and of Japanese culture.

#### [ c. Statement of Integrity ]

The totality of the nominated property not only includes all component parts and constituent elements necessary to express Outstanding Universal Value in terms of Fujisan's nature as an "object of worship", but also is of adequate size to completely represent the attributes and processes that convey the property's significance. In addition, the scope of the nominated property includes all component parts and constituent elements necessary to express its nature as a "source of artistic inspiration", including (1) the representative viewpoints for viewing Fujisan; and (2) the scenic landscapes of the Fujisan Mountain Area that can be seen from these viewpoints. Accordingly, the property retains a high level of integrity.

#### [ d. Statement of Authenticity ]

Based on the attributes selected according to the nature of the individual component parts and constituent elements of the nominated property, and the specific features included therein, each one demonstrates a high level of authenticity.

The Fujisan Mountain Area possesses a high degree of authenticity based on its attributes of "spirit" and "function." In addition, the compounds and buildings of the Shinto shrines and the "Oshi" Lodging Houses are all highly authentic based on their attributes of "form and design," "materials and substance," "traditions and techniques," "location and setting," and "use and function." And moreover, the lava tree molds, the lakes, the springs, the waterfalls, and other natural sites that feature remains connected to the worship of Fujisan also maintain a high level of authenticity based on their attributes of "form", "location and setting", "feeling", and "use and function."

#### [ e. Requirements for protection and management ]

The nominated property has been officially designated as Important Cultural Properties, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, a Historic Site, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments, in addition to being designated as a National Park, and is also well preserved as a National Forest. The scenic landscape as seen from two scenic viewpoints has been preserved in excellent condition as well.

Also, in terms of the buffer zone of the property, in addition to the protective measures described above, appropriate protection is provided in accordance with the Landscape Act and other relevant laws and regulations. In particular, no buffer zone is set up on the northwestern side of Lake Motosuko and the eastern side of the Fujisan Mountain Area, since no impact on the view from within the property area is foreseen in light of the control measures under the Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance, topographical constraints defying development, existing land uses in the neighboring areas, etc.

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, as well as the relevant municipal governments included in the respective prefectures are working in cooperation with the relevant national agencies—not only with the Agency for Cultural Affairs, which is the competent authority charged with preserving and managing Japan's cultural heritage properties, but also with the Ministry of the Environment, the Forestry Agency, and others—and have established the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council to create a comprehensive management system for the property. This Council is receiving input from an academic committee of experts for the surveying, preservation and management of Fujisan.

The “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”, which was established in January 2012, covers the whole property and lays out not only methods for the preservation, management, maintenance, and utilization of the nominated property overall and for each individual component part based on its unique characteristics, but also the respective roles that the national and local public bodies and other relevant organizations should play.

Photo E-2 Fujisan viewed from southwest © Shizuoka Prefectural Tourism Association

## 9 Name and contact information of official local institution/agency

### **Agency for Cultural Affairs**

#### **Monuments and Sites Division, Cultural Properties Department**

3-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8959 Japan

Tel: +81-3-5253-4111

Fax: +81-3-6734-3822

kinen@bunka.go.jp

<http://www.bunka.go.jp>

### **Ministry of the Environment**

#### **Environmental Strategy Division, Nature Conservation Bureau**

1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8975 Japan

Tel: +81-3-3581-3351

Fax: +81-3-3591-3228

shizen-keikaku@env.go.jp

<http://www.env.go.jp>

### **Forestry Agency**

#### **Research, Extension and Environmental Policy Division, Private Forest Department**

1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8952 Japan

Tel: +81-3-3502-8111

Fax: +81-3-3502-2887

worldheritage@nm.maff.go.jp

<http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp>

### **Yamanashi Prefecture**

#### **World Heritage Division, Planning Department**

1-6-1 Marunouchi, Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture 400-8501 Japan

Tel: +81-55-223-1316

Fax: +81-55-223-1781

sekaiisan-sn@pref.yamanashi.lg.jp

<http://www.fujisan-3776.jp>

### **Shizuoka Prefecture**

#### **World Heritage Division, Community Affairs Department**

9-6 Oute-machi, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture 420-8601 Japan

Tel: +81-54-221-3746

Fax: +81-54-221-2980

sekai@pref.shizuoka.lg.jp

<http://www.fujisan-3776.jp>



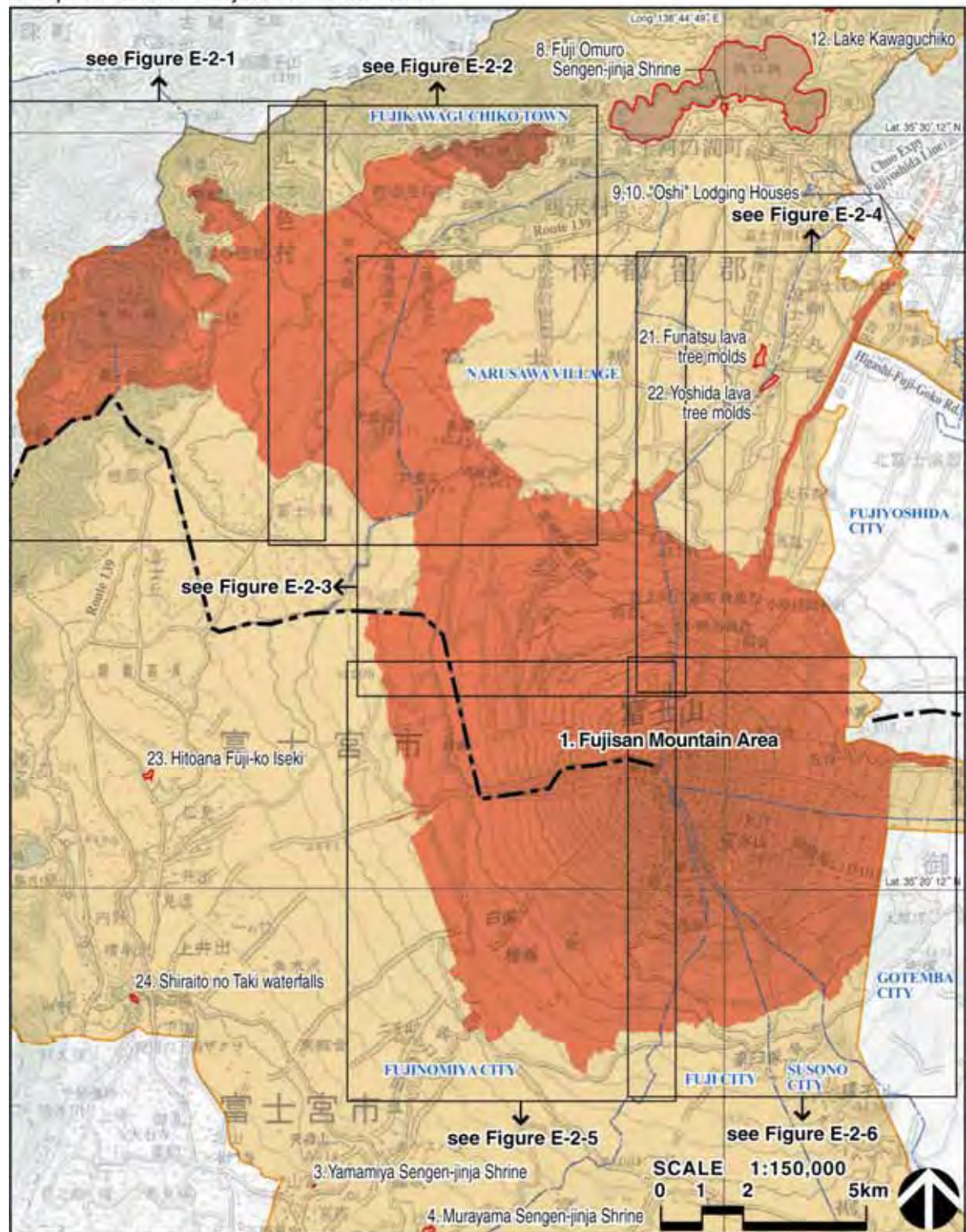
## Extent of the Nominated Properties and its Buffer Zone



Figure E-1 Map indicating the extent of the nominated serial property and buffer zones © PREC Institute Inc.



## Component Part 1. Fujisan Mountain Area



### Legend

- Nominated property (1. Fujisan Mountain Area)
- Nominated property (other component parts)
- Buffer zone
- Prefecture boundary
- Municipality boundary

Figure E-2 Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area © PREC Institute Inc.





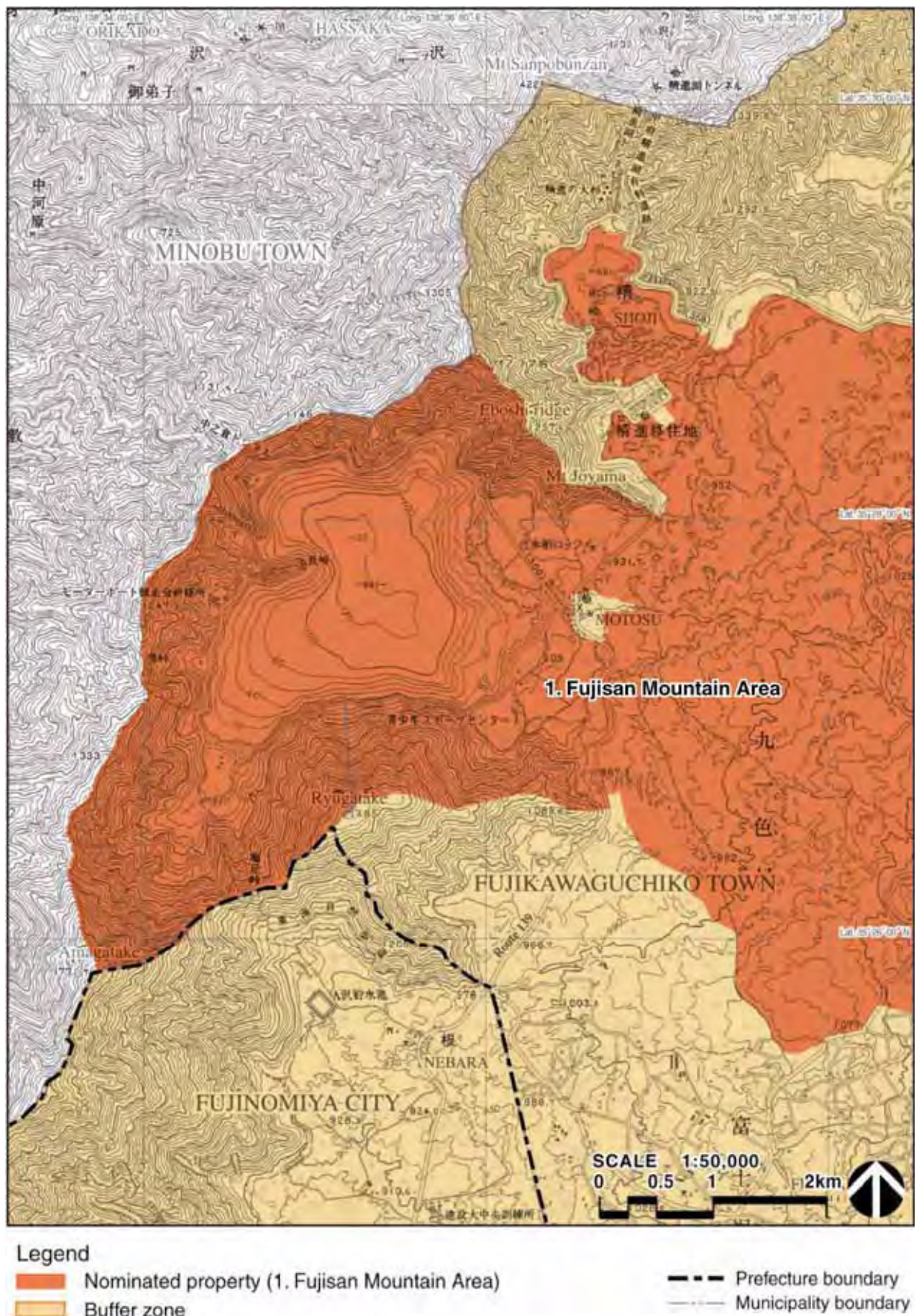
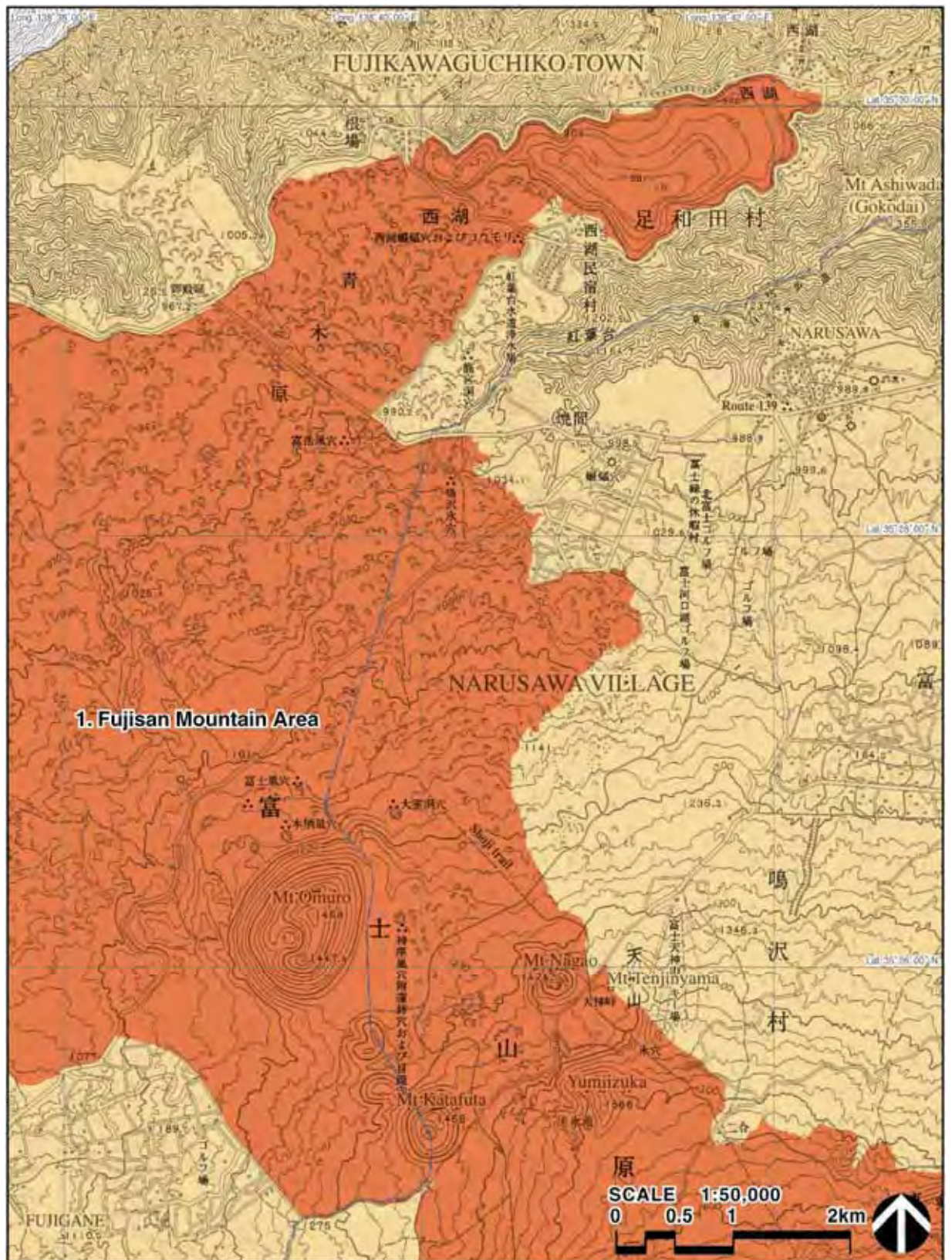


Figure E-2-1 Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (1/6) © PREC Institute Inc.





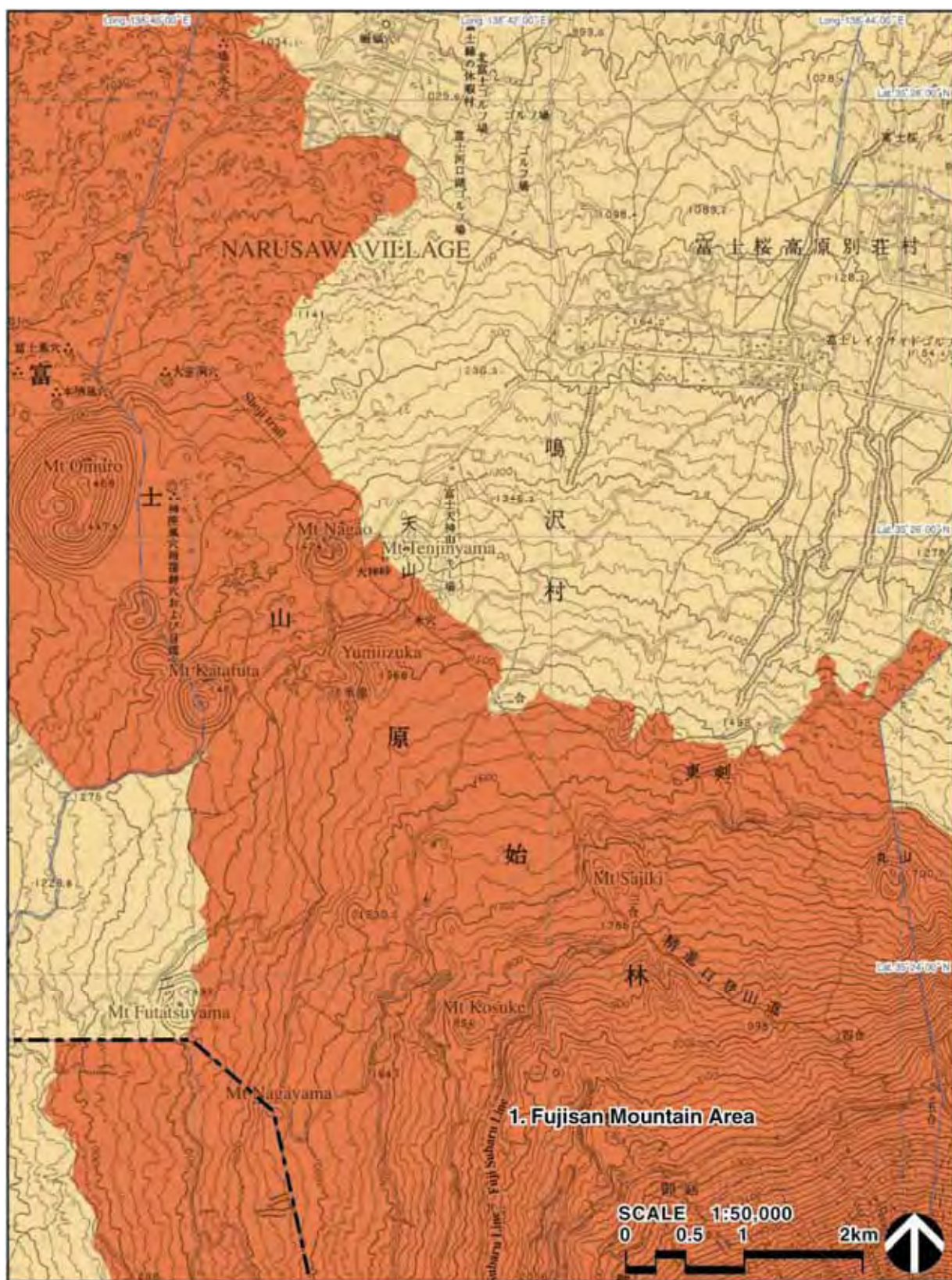
#### Legend

- Nominated property (1. Fujisan Mountain Area)
- Buffer zone

Municipality boundary

Figure E-2-2 Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (2/6) © PREC Institute Inc.





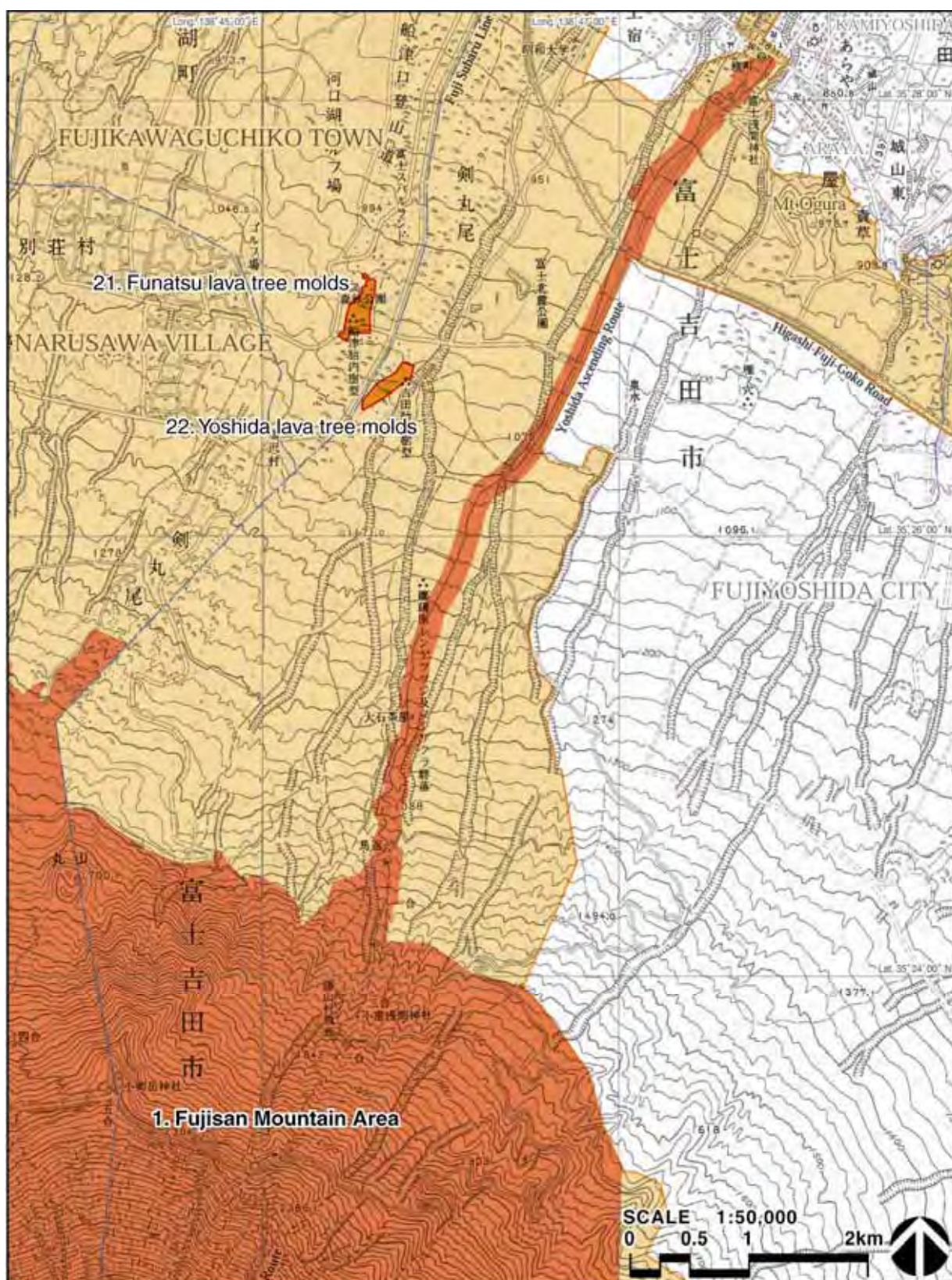
#### Legend

- Nominated property (1. Fujisan Mountain Area)
- Buffer zone

- Prefecture boundary
- Municipality boundary

Figure E-2-3 Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (3/6) © PREC Institute Inc.





#### Legend

- Nominated property (1. Fujisan Mountain Area)
- Nominated property (21. Funatsu lava tree molds)  
(22. Yoshida lava tree molds)
- Buffer zone

— Municipality boundary

Figure E-2-4 Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (4/6) © PREC Institute Inc.



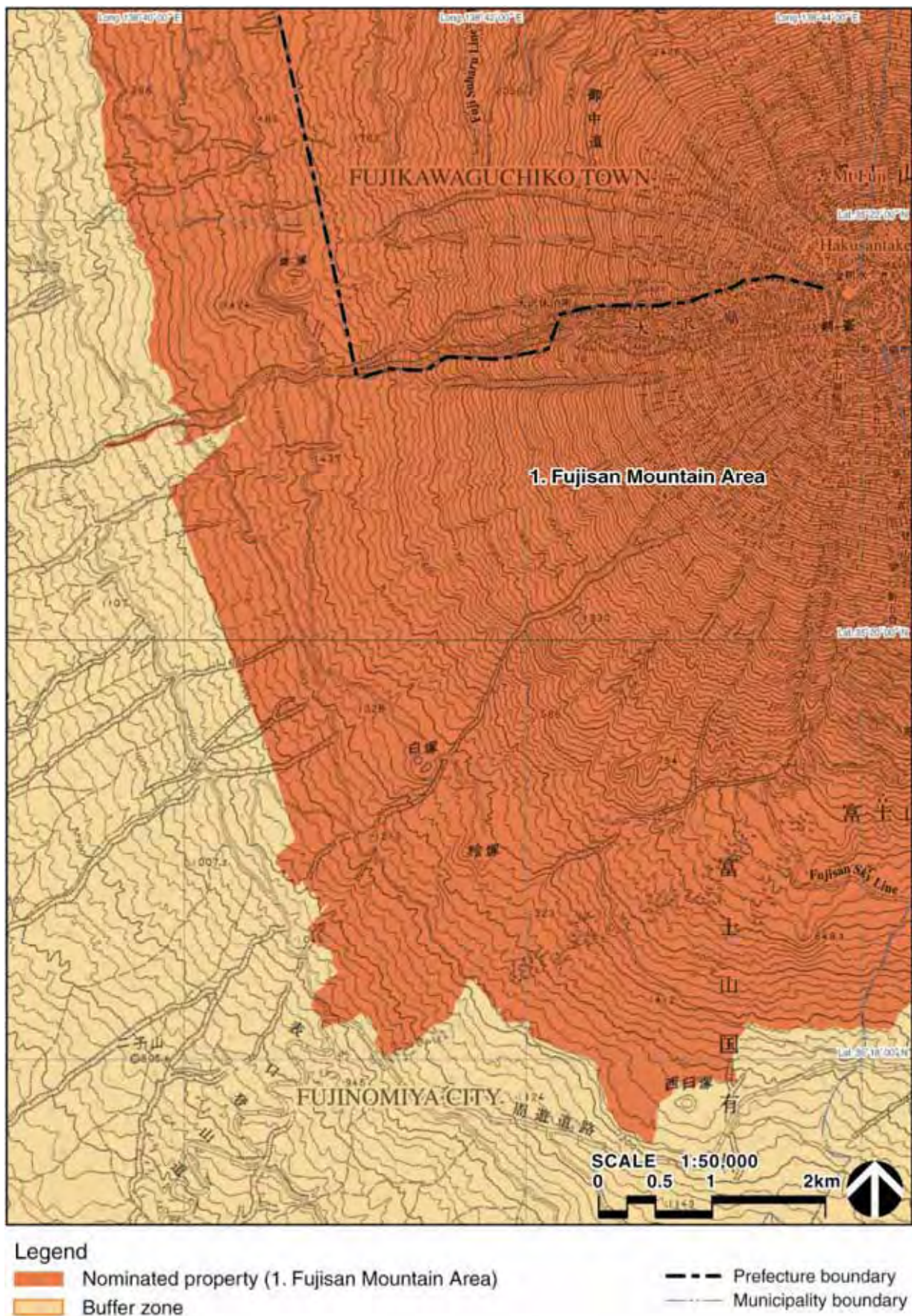
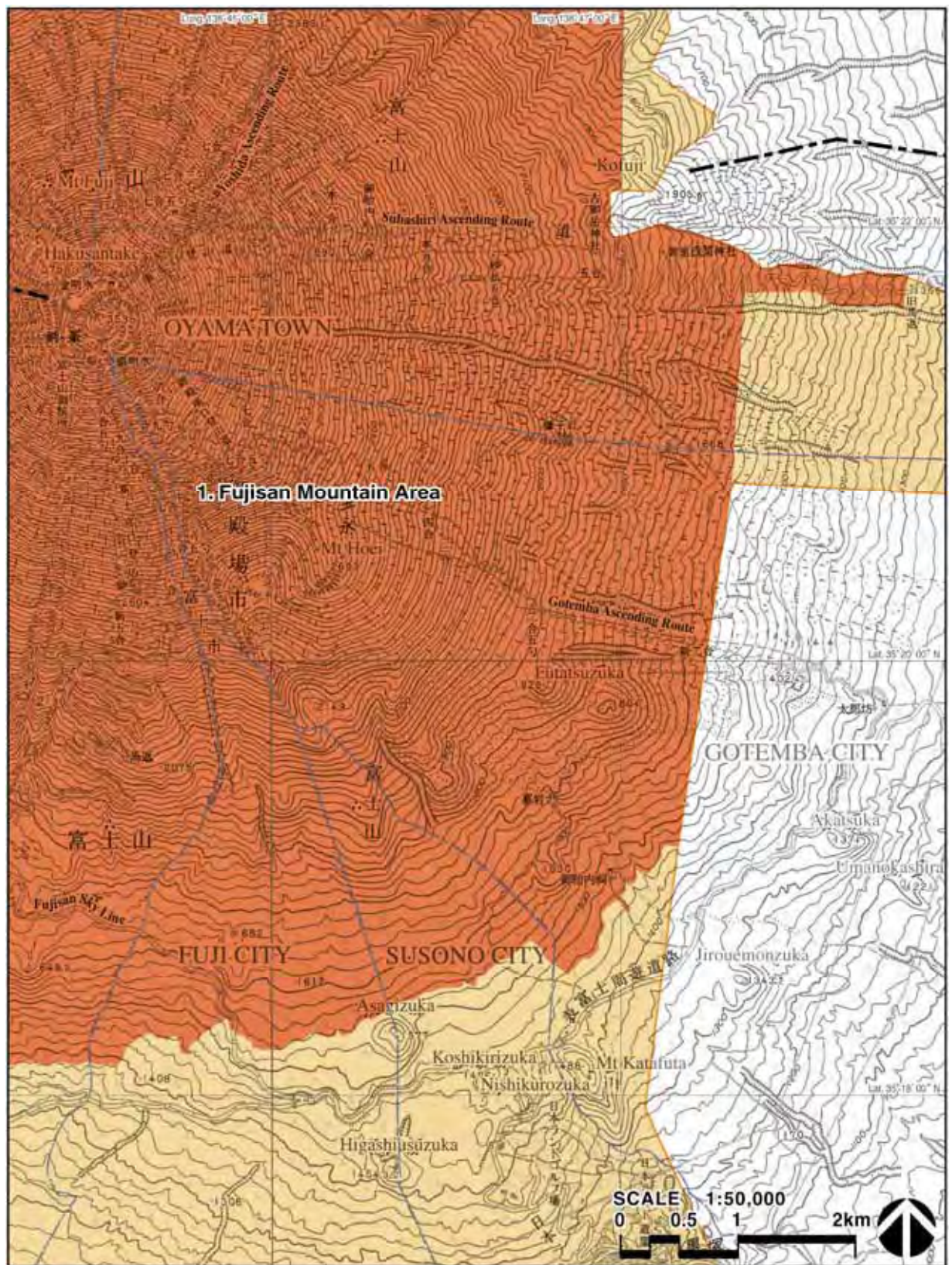


Figure E-2-5 Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (5/6) © PREC Institute Inc.





#### Legend

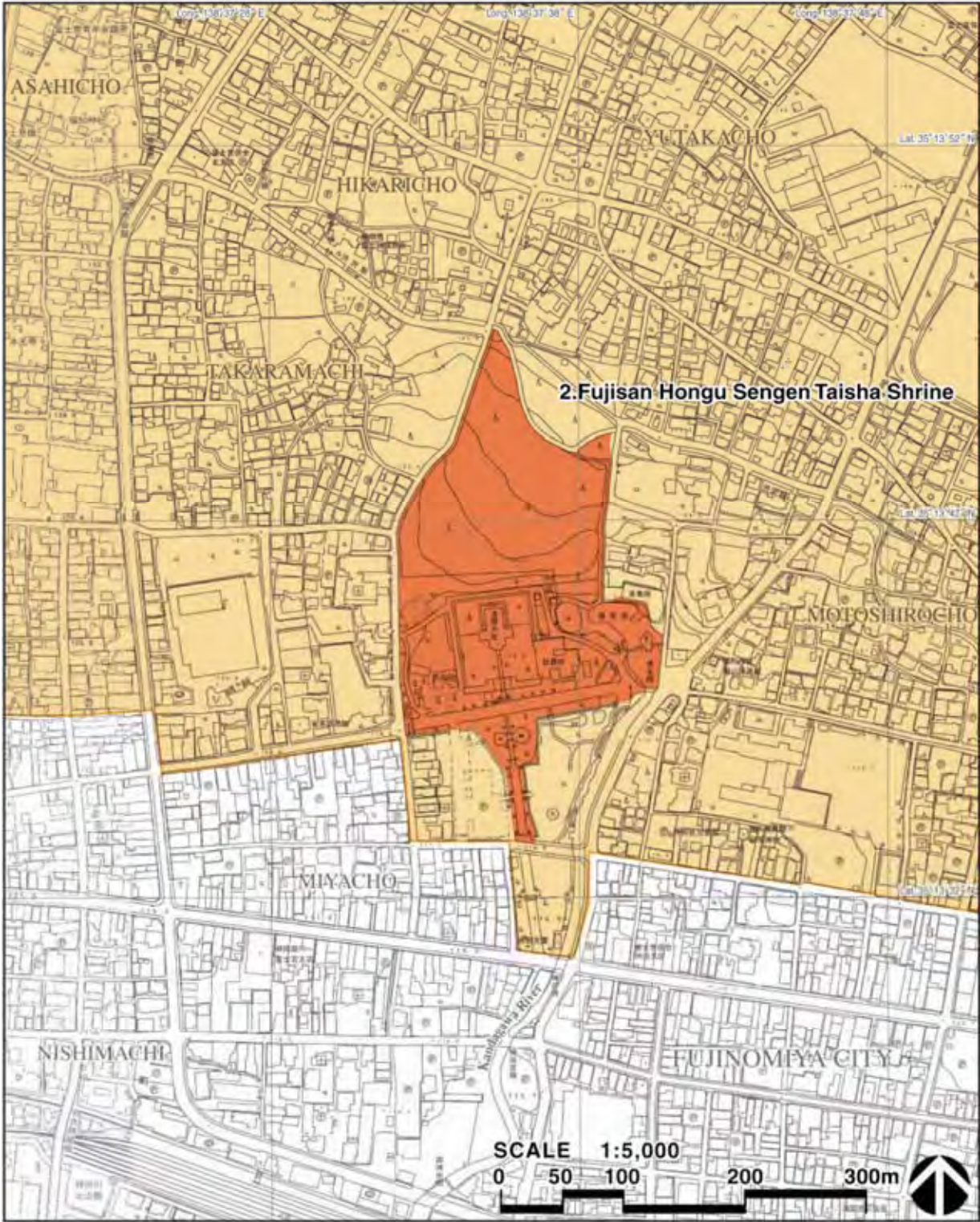
- Nominated property (1. Fujisan Mountain Area)
- Buffer zone

- Prefecture boundary
- Municipality boundary

Figure E-2-6 Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (6/6) © PREC Institute Inc.



Component Part 2. Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine



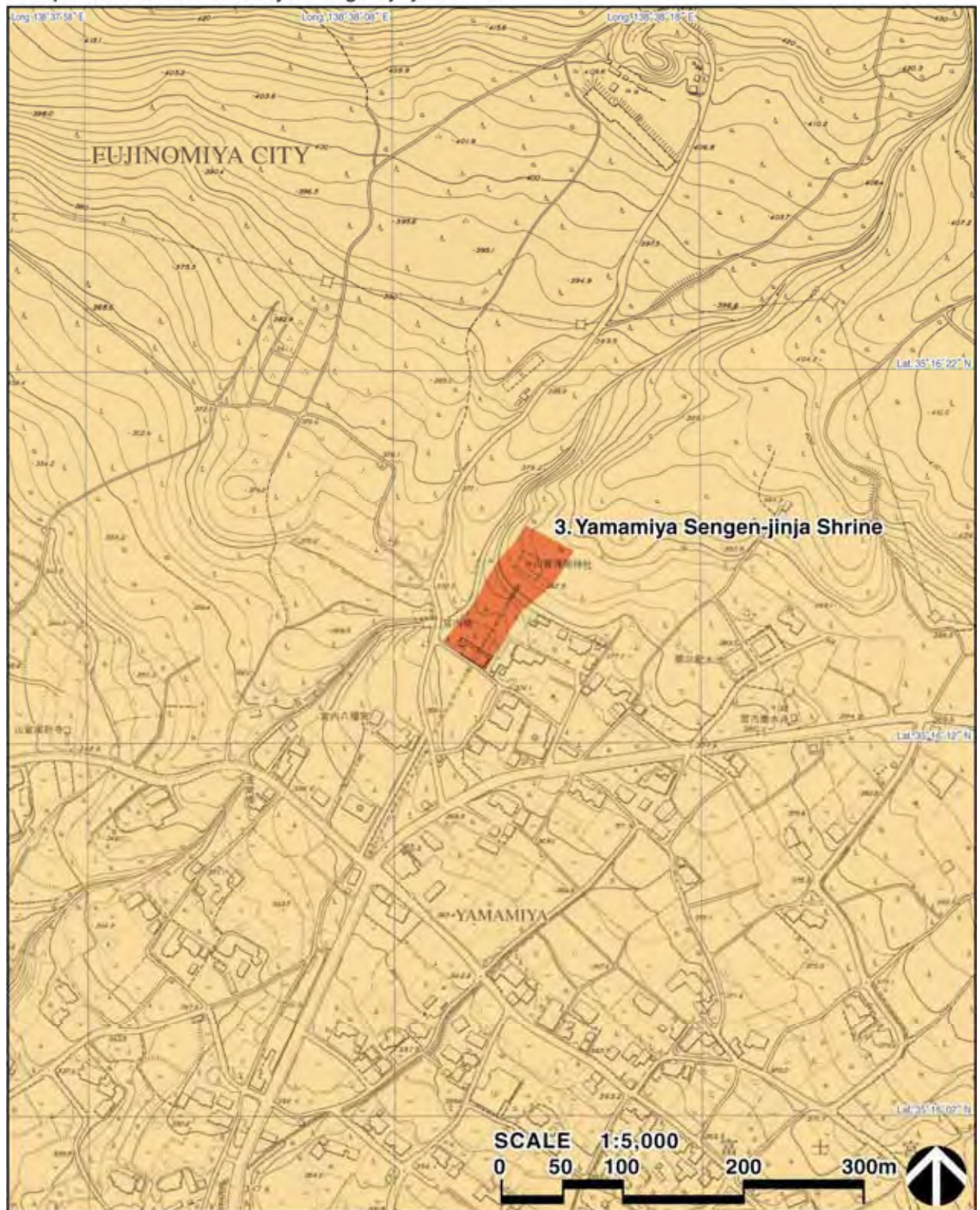
- Legend
- Nominated property (2. Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine)
  - Buffer zone



Figure E-3 Topographical map indicating the extent of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine © PREC Institute Inc.



### Component Part 3. Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine



#### Legend

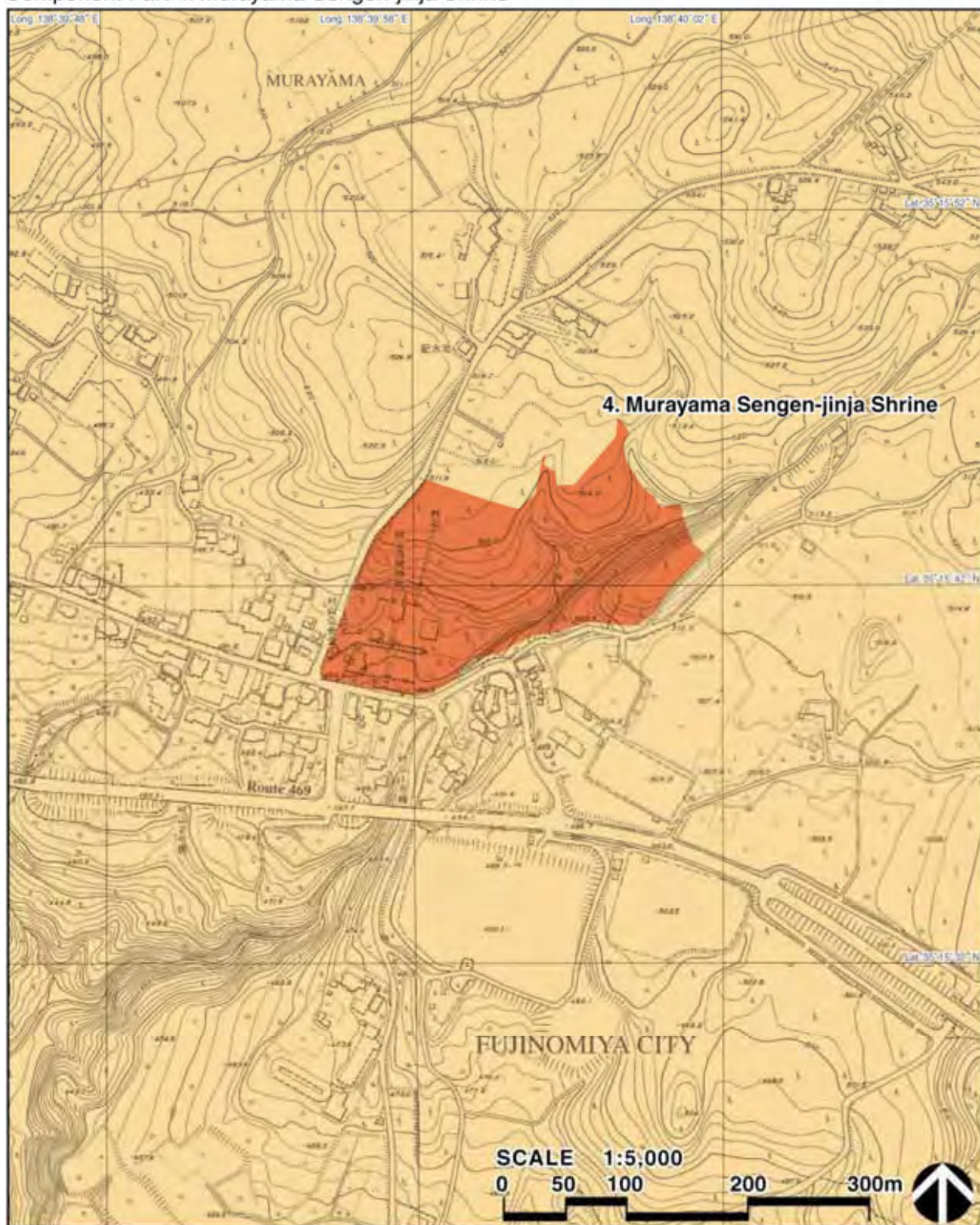
- Nominated property (3. Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine)
- Buffer zone

Figure E-4 Topographical map indicating the extent of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine © PREC Institute Inc.





#### Component Part 4. Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine



#### Legend

- Nominated property (4. Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine)
- Buffer zone

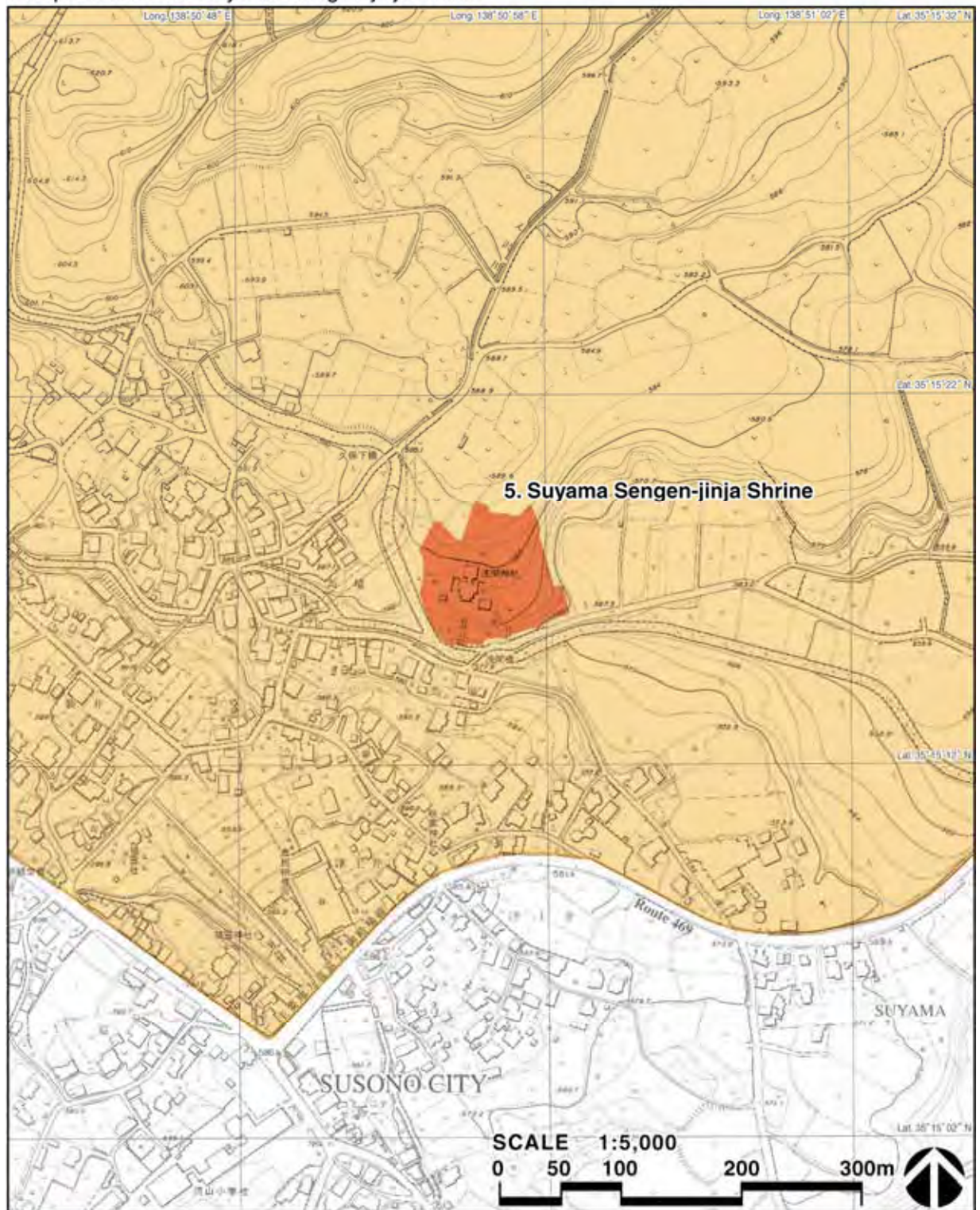


Figure E-5 Topographical map indicating the extent of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine © PREC Institute Inc.

key plan



## Component Part 5. Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine



### Legend

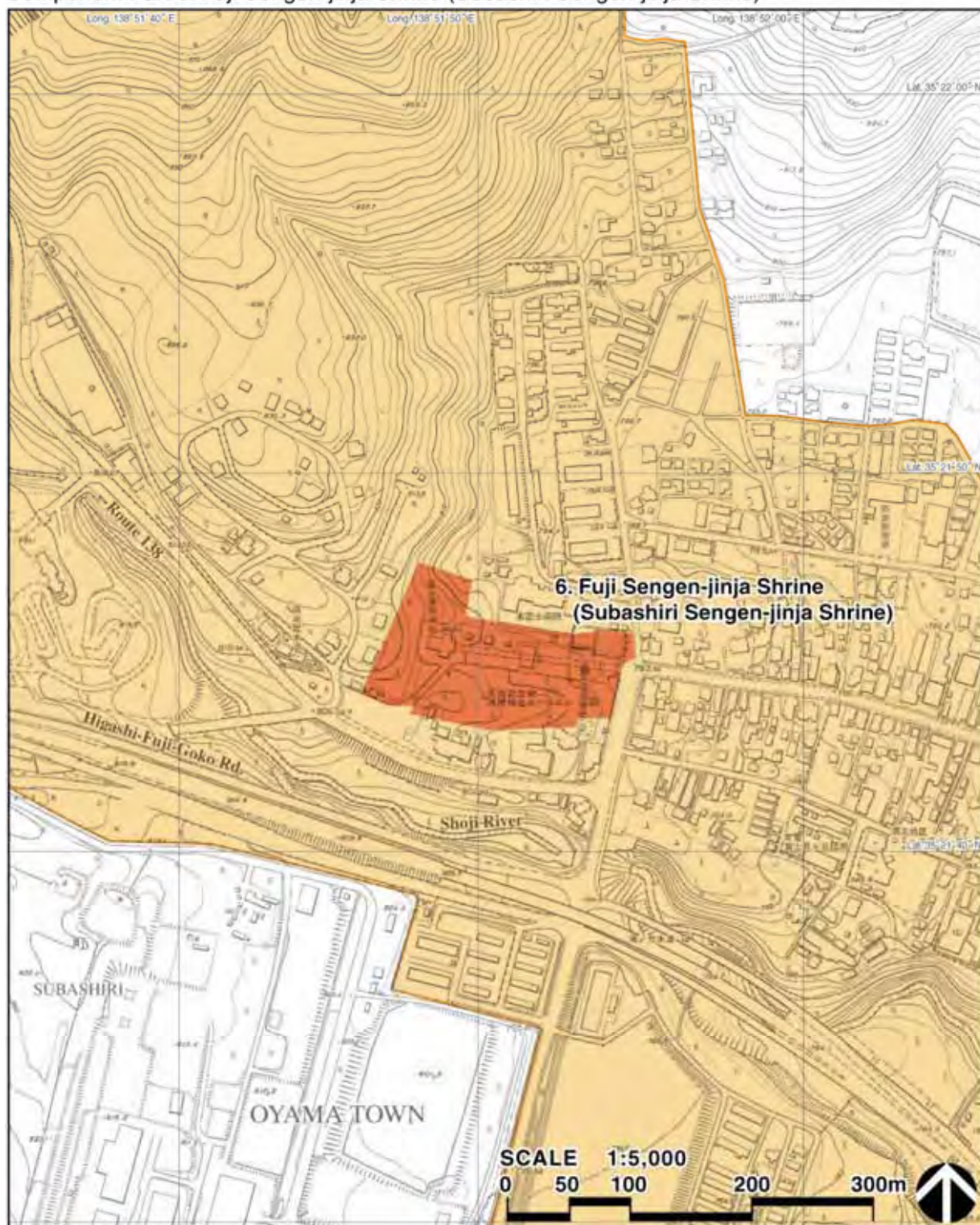
- Nominated property (5. Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine)
- Buffer zone

Figure E-6 Topographical map indicating the extent of  
Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine © PREC Institute Inc.





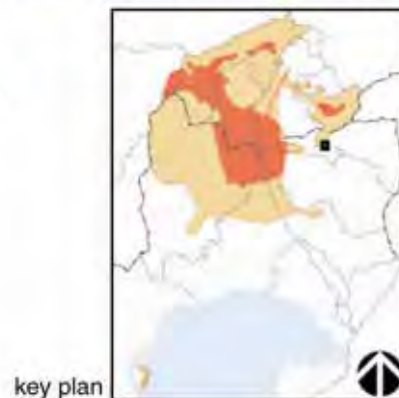
## Component Part 6. Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)



### Legend

- Nominated property  
(6. Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine))
- Buffer zone

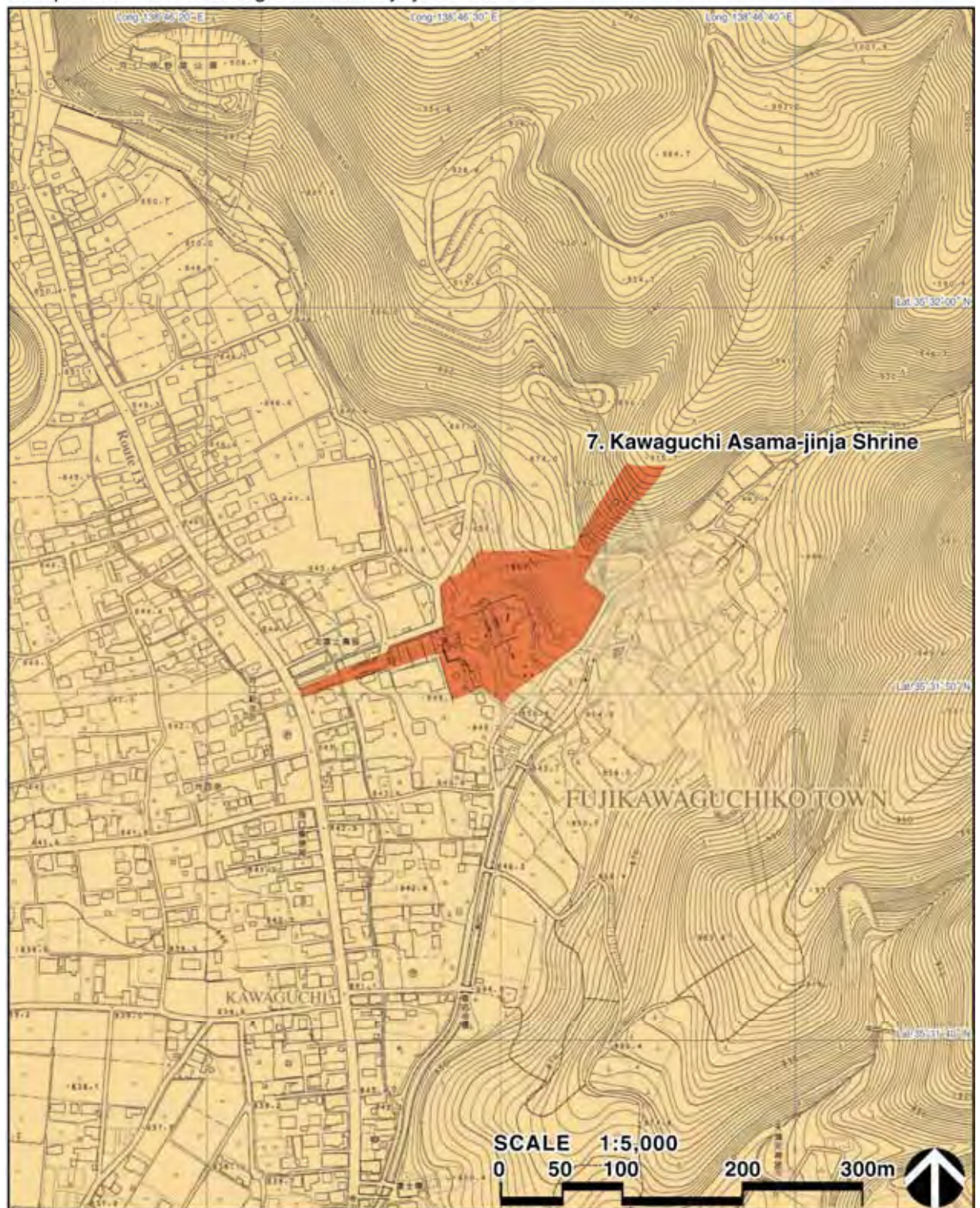
Figure E-7 Topographical map indicating the extent of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) © PREC Institute Inc.



key plan



## Component Part 7. Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine



### Legend

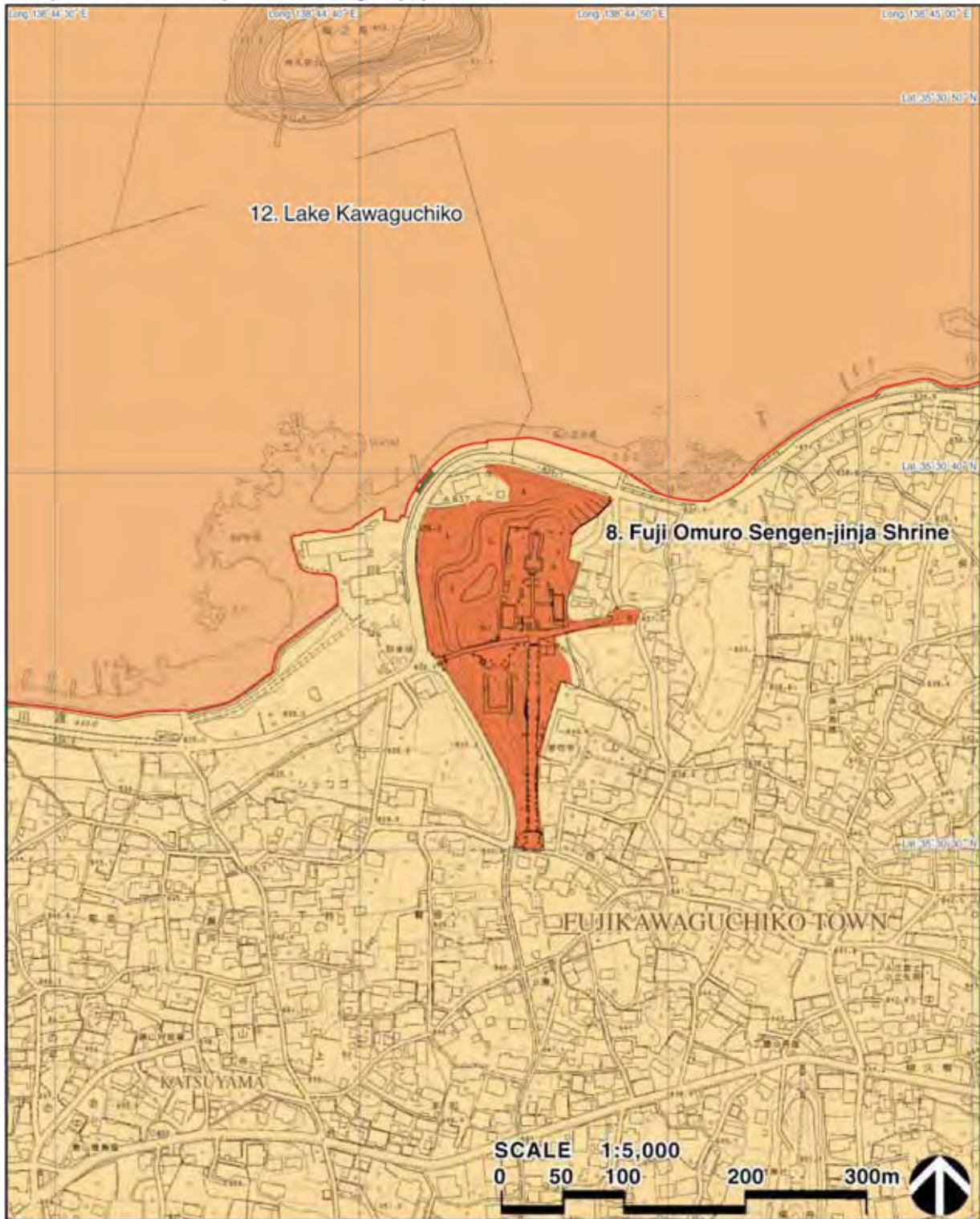
- Nominated property (7. Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine)
- Buffer zone

Figure E-8 Topographical map indicating the extent of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine © PREC Institute Inc.





## Component Part 8. Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine



### Legend

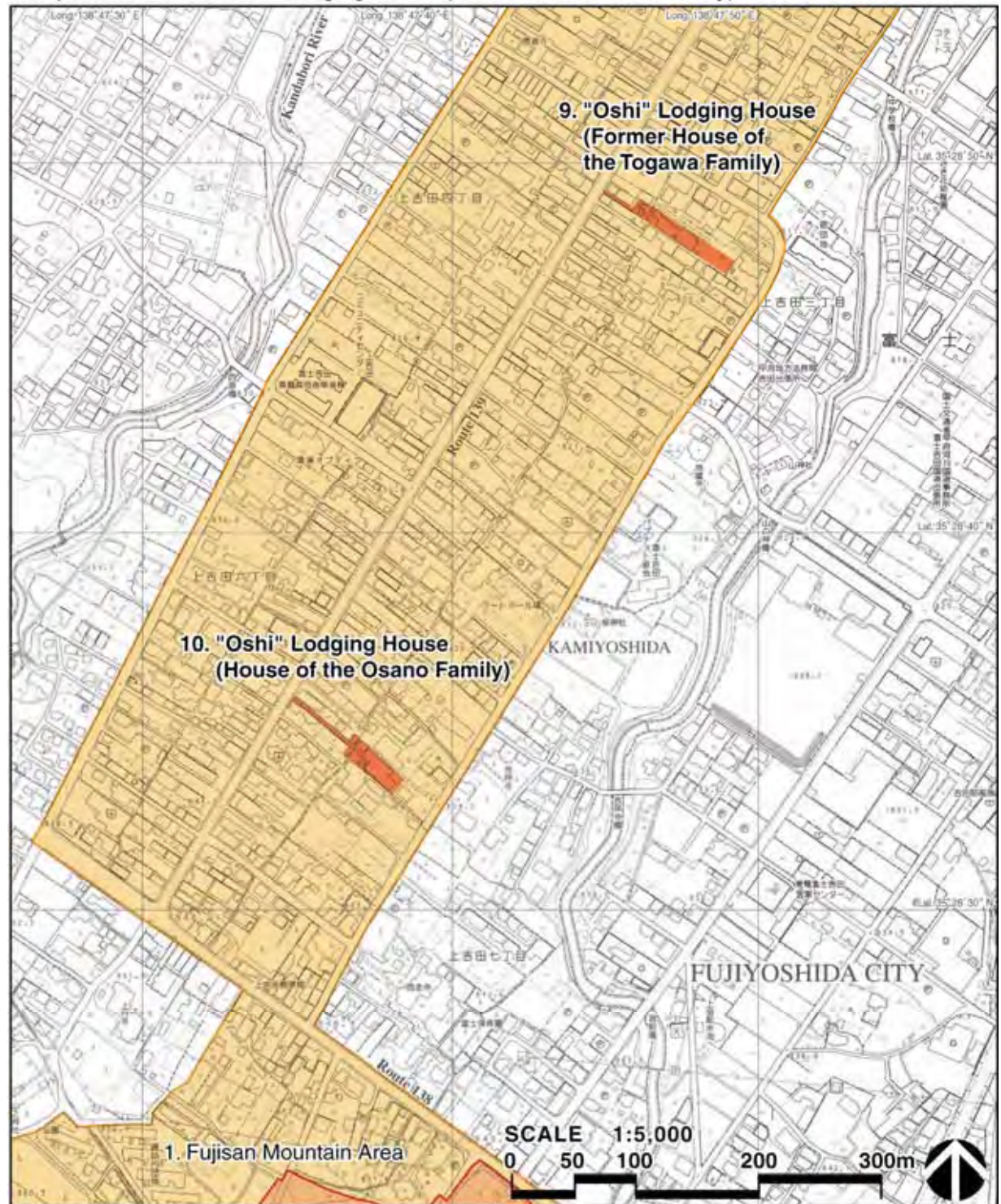
- Nominated property (8. Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine)
- Nominated property (12. Lake Kawaguchiko)
- Buffer zone

Figure E-9 Topographical map indicating the extent of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine © PREC Institute Inc.





Component Part 9. "Oshi" Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)  
 Component Part 10. "Oshi" Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)



Legend

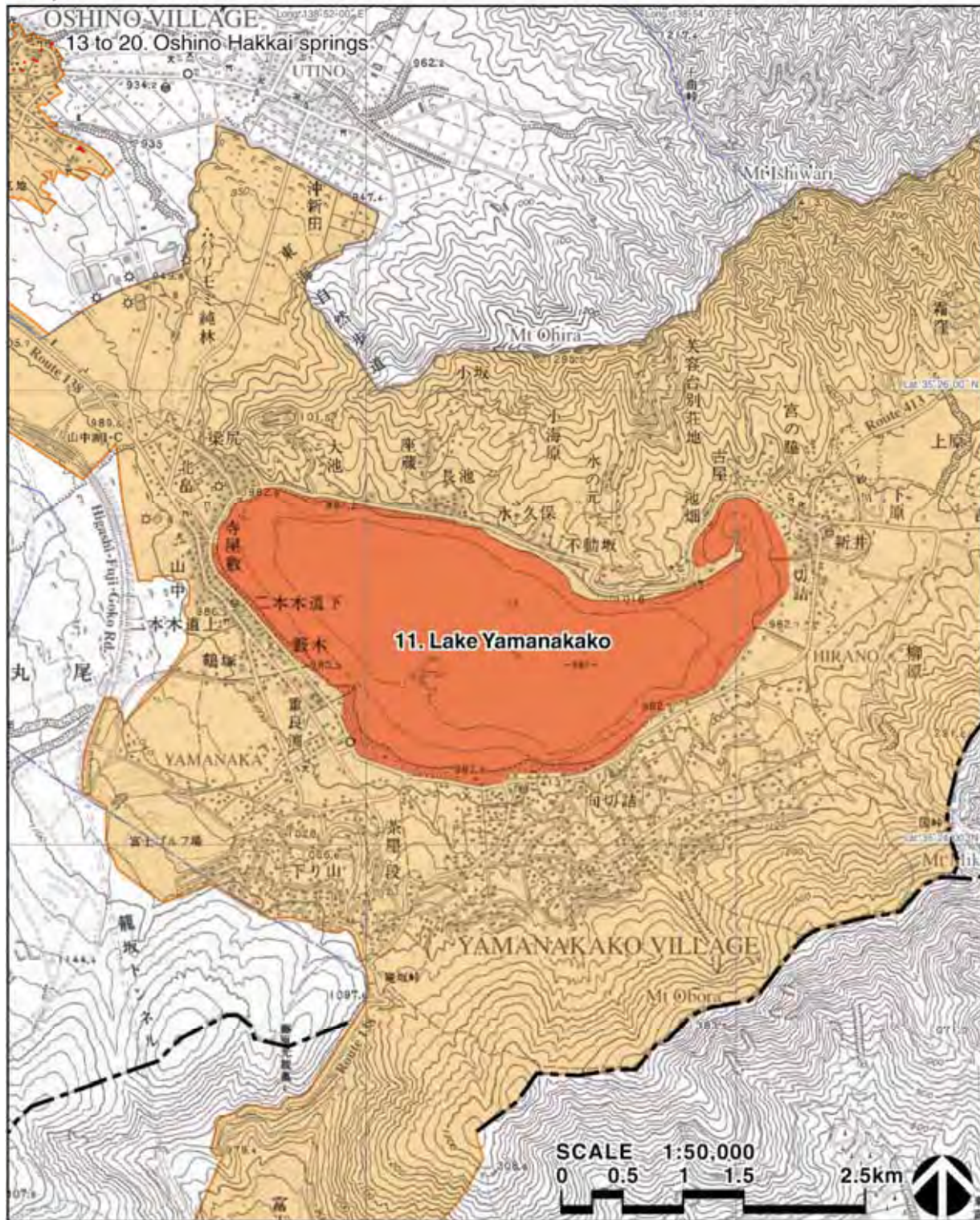
- Nominated property  
 (9. "Oshi" Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family))  
 (10. "Oshi" Lodging House (House of the Osano Family))
- Nominated property (1. Fujisan Mountain Area)
- Buffer zone

Figure E-10 Topographical map indicating the extent of "Oshi" lodging houses (Former House of the Togawa Family and House of the Osano Family) © PREC Institute Inc.





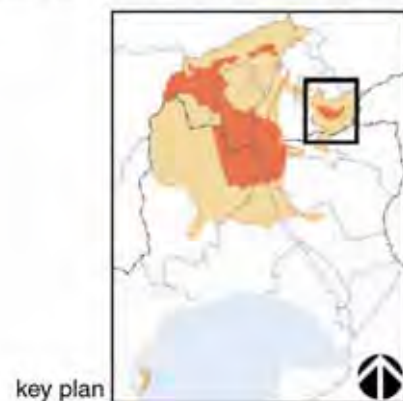
Component Part 11. Lake Yamanakako



Legend

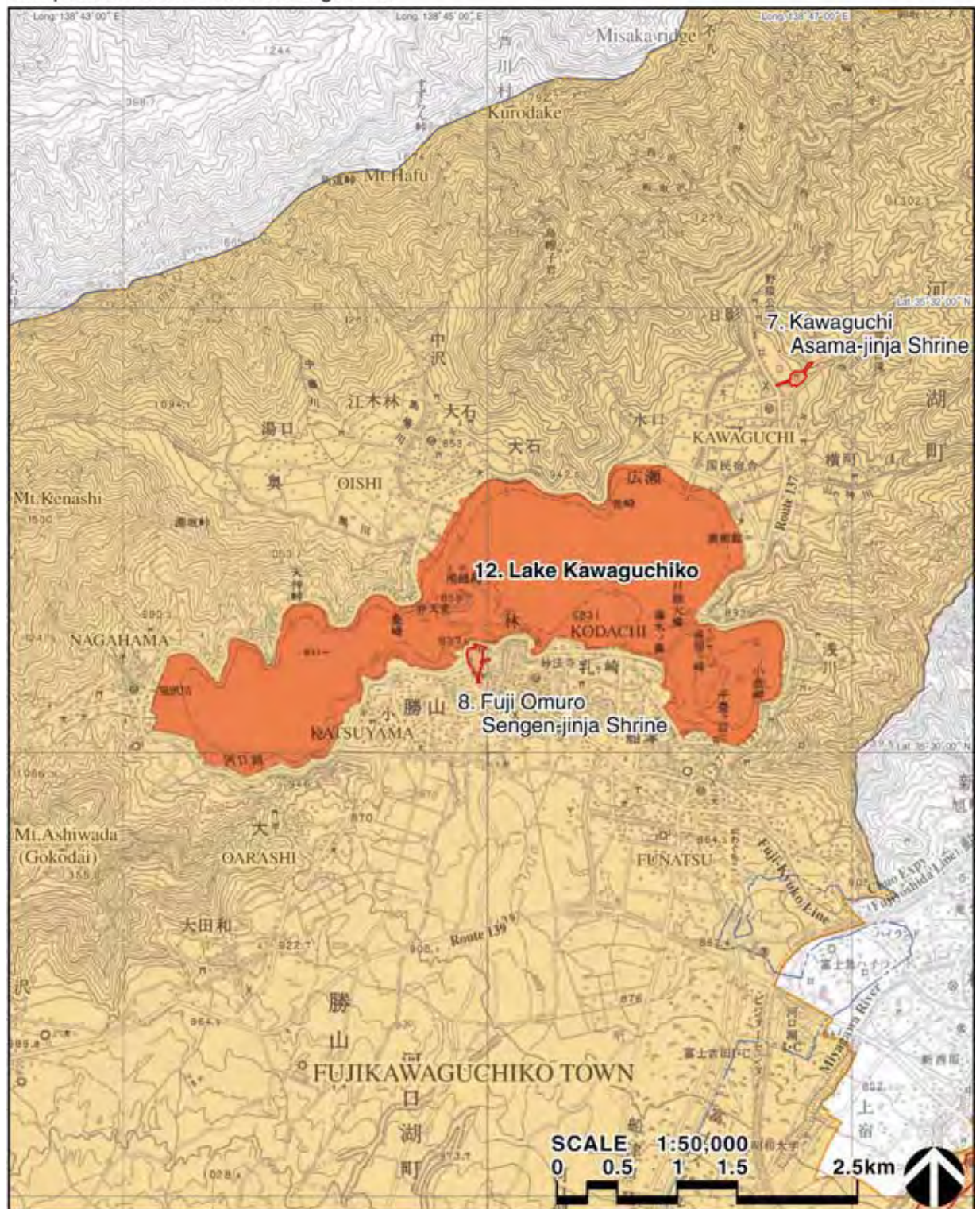
- Nominated property (11. Lake Yamanakako)
- Nominated property (13 to 20. Oshino Hakkai springs)
- Buffer zone
- Prefecture boundary
- Municipality boundary

Figure E-11 Topographical map indicating the extent of Lake Yamanakako © PREC Institute Inc.





## Component Part 12. Lake Kawaguchiko



### Legend

- Nominated property (12. Lake Kawaguchiko)
- Nominated property (7. Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine)  
(8. Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine)
- Buffer zone
- Municipality boundary

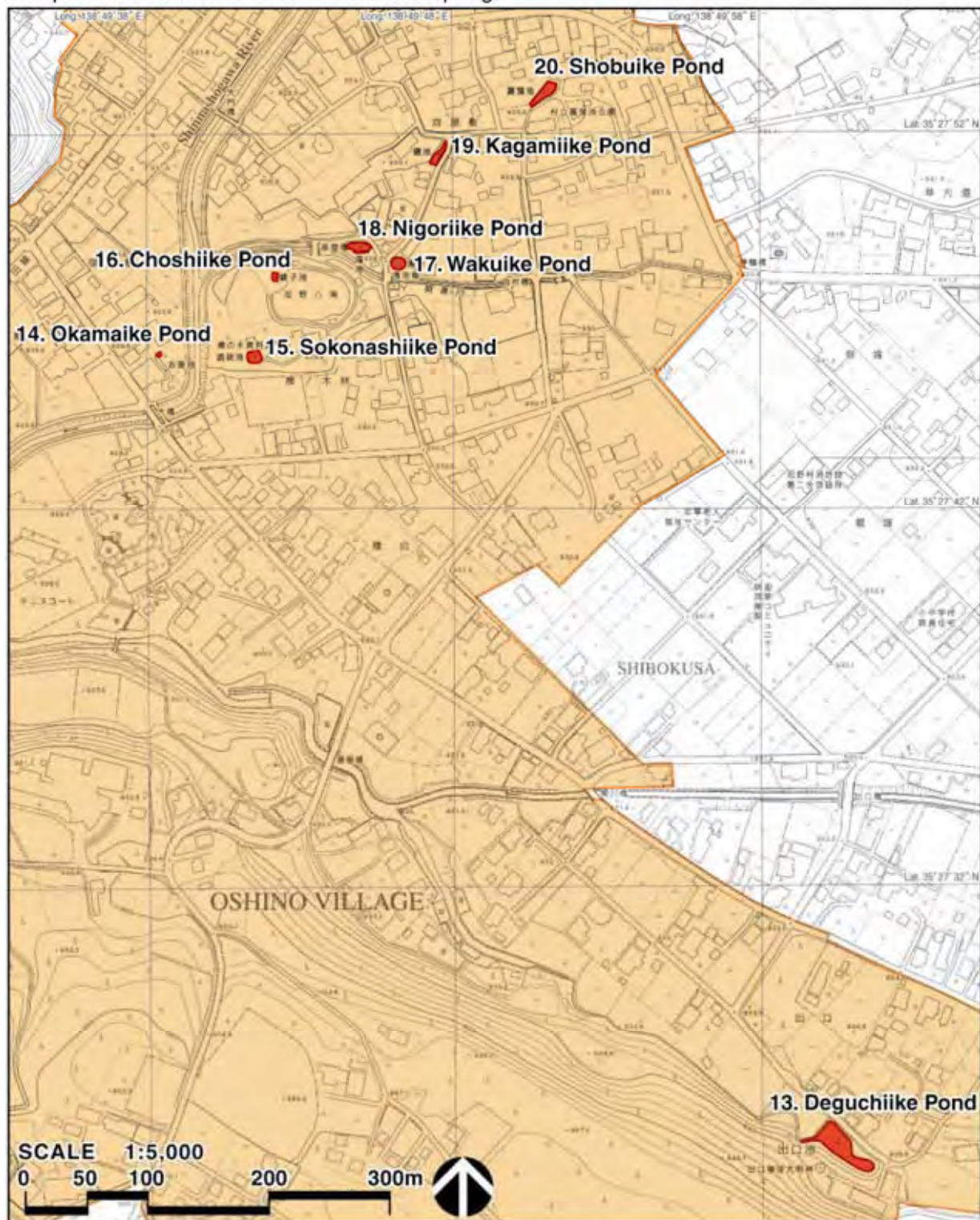
Figure E-12 Topographical map indicating the extent of Lake Kawaguchiko © PREC Institute Inc.



key plan



# Component Parts 13 to 20. Oshino Hakkai springs



Legend

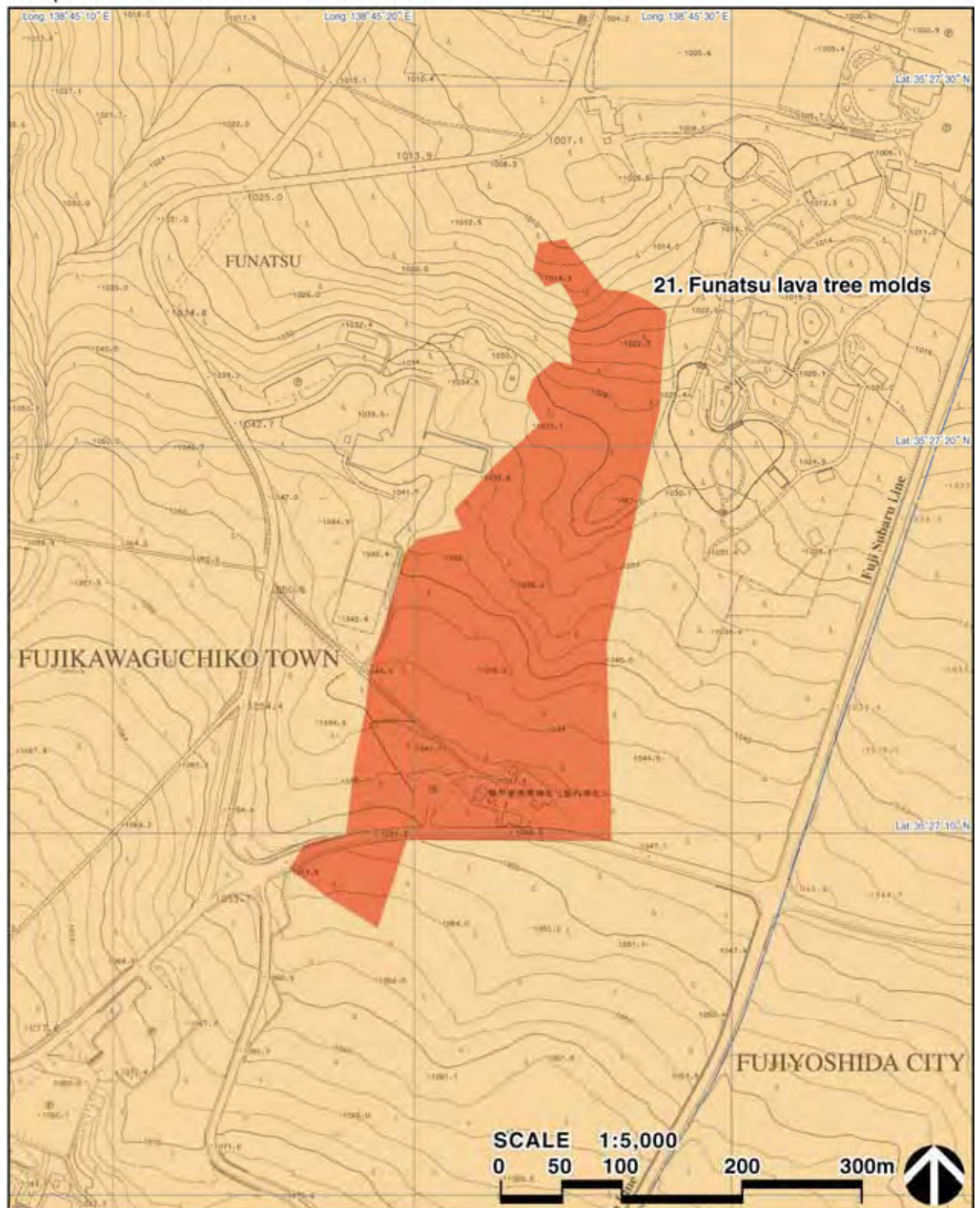
- Nominated property (13 to 20. Oshino Hakkai springs)
- Buffer zone

Figure E-13 Topographical map indicating the extent of Oshino Hakkai springs © PREC Institute Inc.





## Component Part 21. Funatsu lava tree molds



### Legend

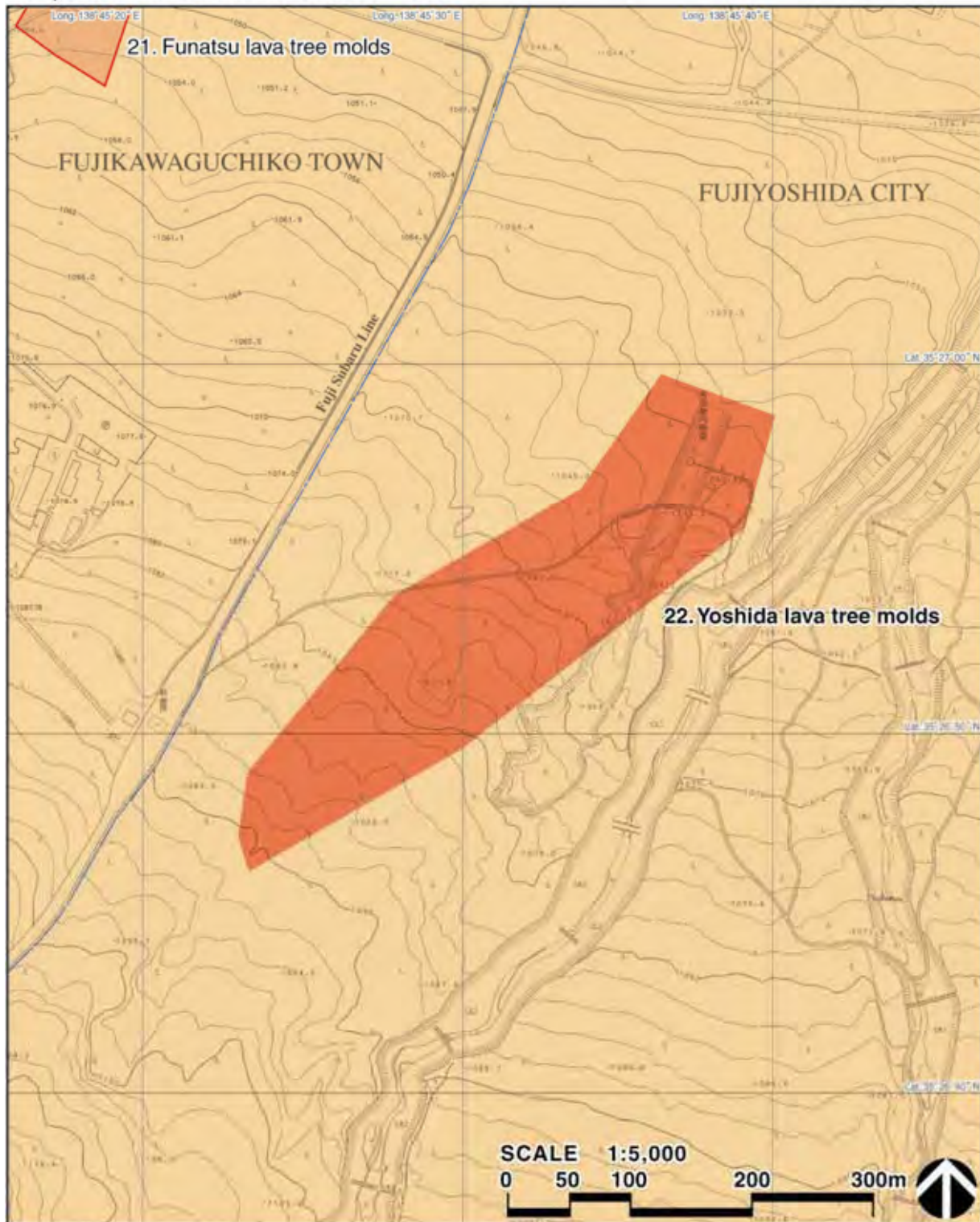
- Nominated property (21. Funatsu lava tree molds)
- Buffer zone
- Municipality boundary

Figure E-14 Topographical map indicating the extent of Funatsu lava tree molds © PREC Institute Inc.





Component Part 22. Yoshida lava tree molds



Legend

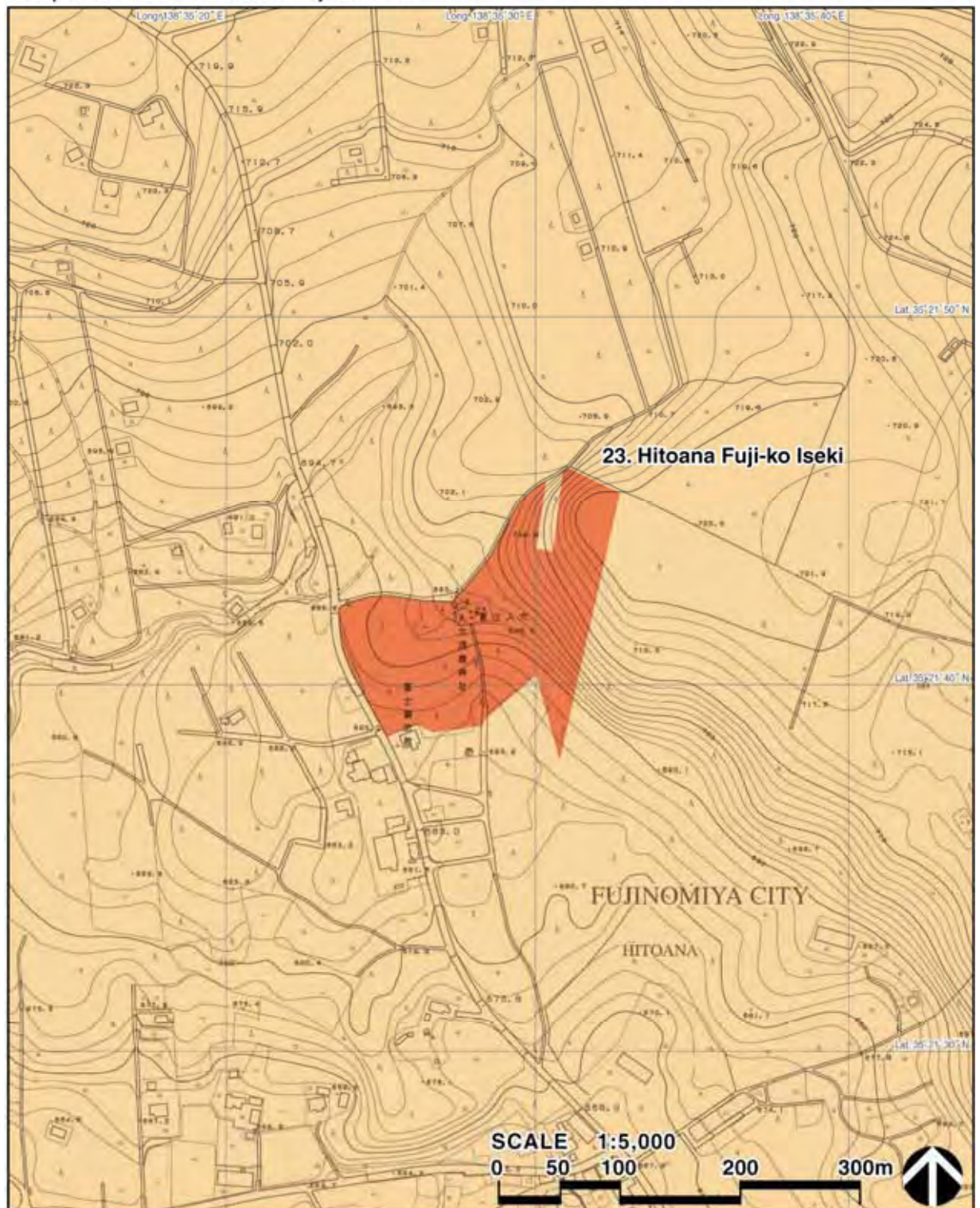
- Nominated property (22. Yoshida lava tree molds)
- Nominated property (21. Funatsu lava tree molds)
- Buffer zone
- Municipality boundary

Figure E-15 Topographical map indicating the extent of Yoshida lava tree molds © PREC Institute Inc.





## Component Part 23. Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki



### Legend

- Nominated property (23. Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki)
- Buffer zone

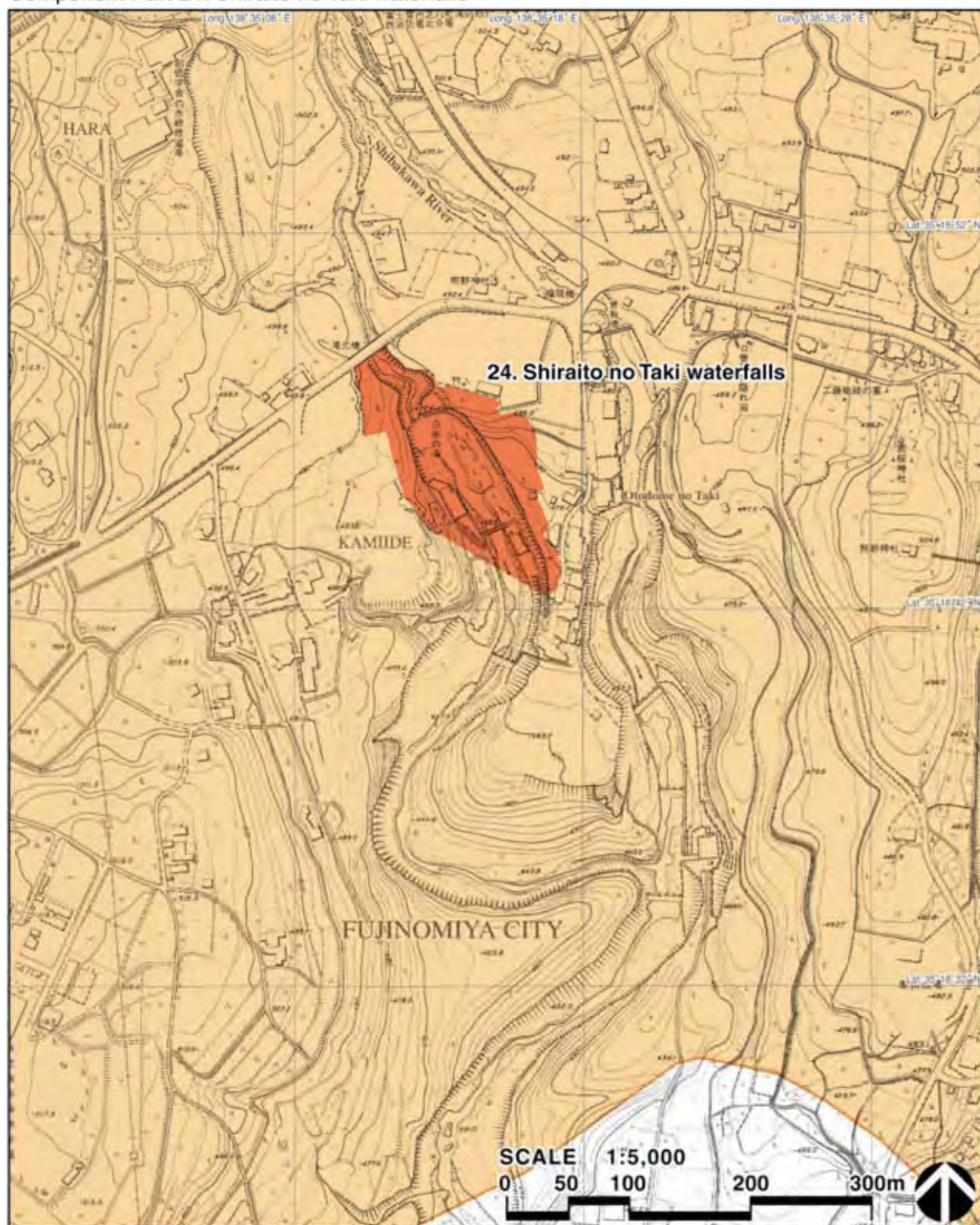
Figure E-16 Topographical map indicating the extent of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki © PREC Institute Inc.



key plan



## Component Part 24. Shiraito no Taki waterfalls



### Legend

- Nominated property (24. Shiraito no Taki waterfalls)
- Buffer zone

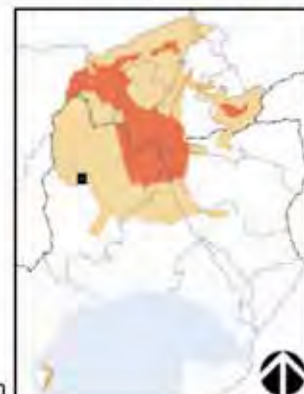
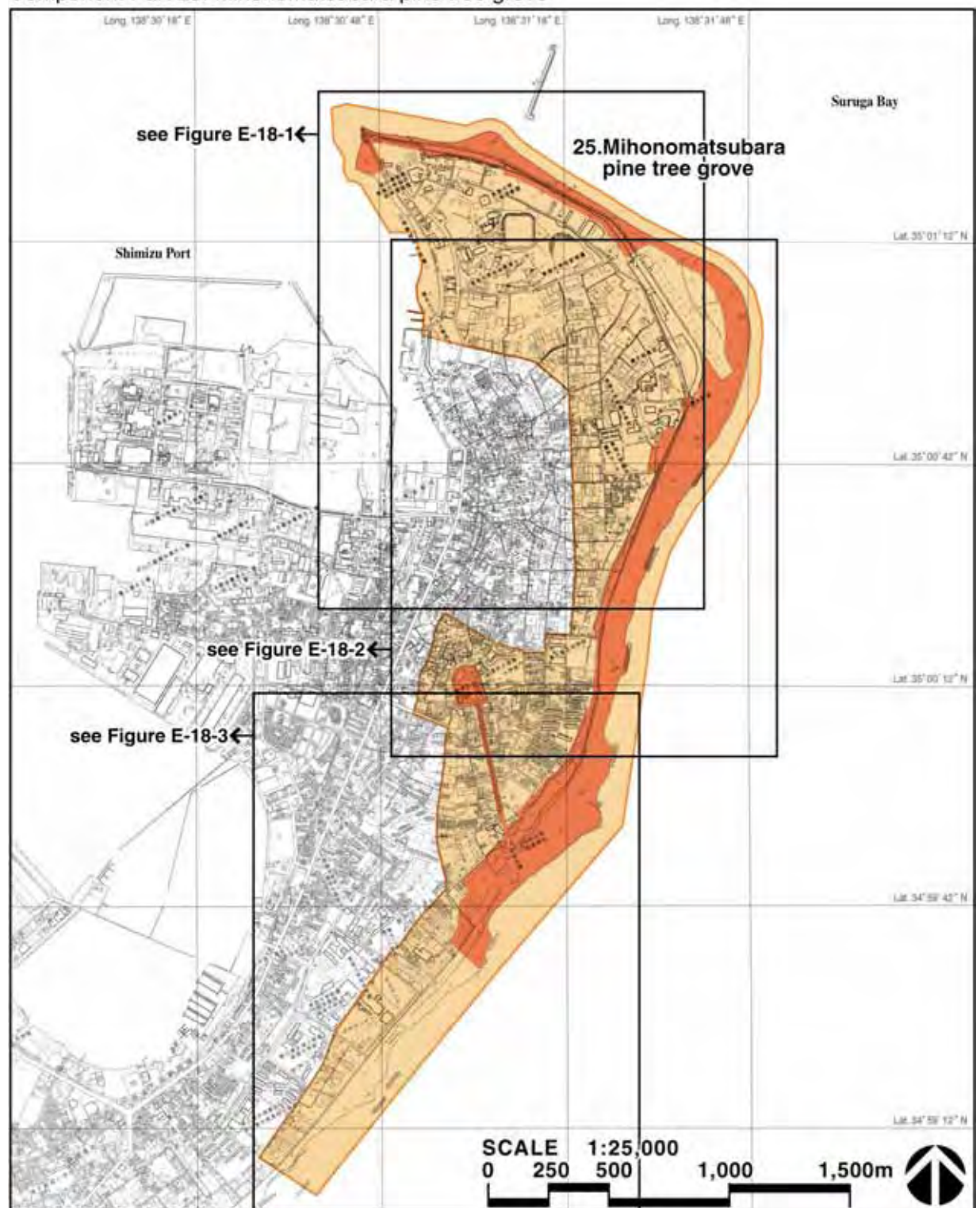


Figure E-17 Topographical map indicating the extent of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls © PREC Institute Inc.

key plan



Component Part 25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove



Legend

- Nominated property (25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove)
- Buffer zone

Figure E-18 Topographical map indicating the extent of Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove © PREC Institute Inc.



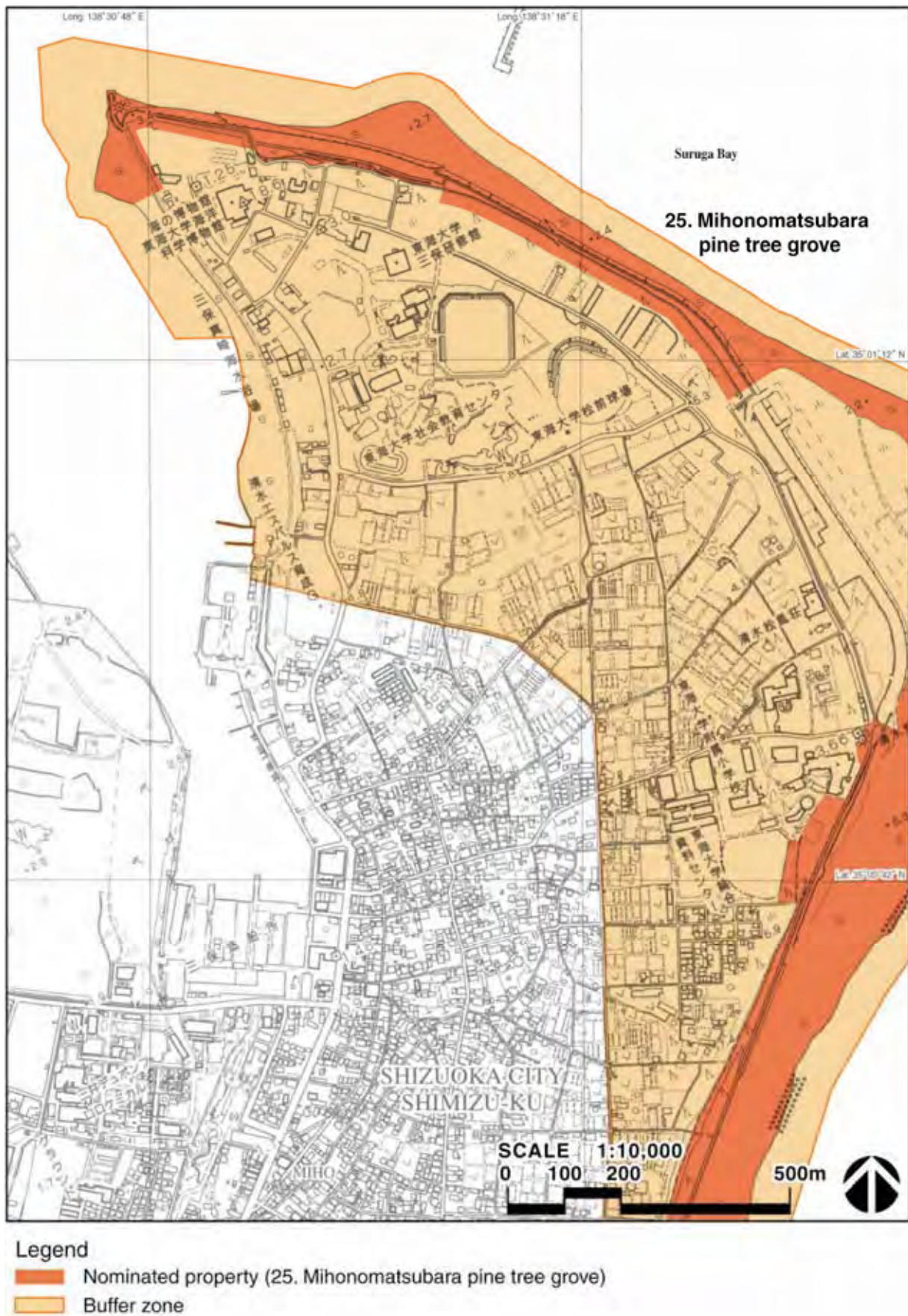
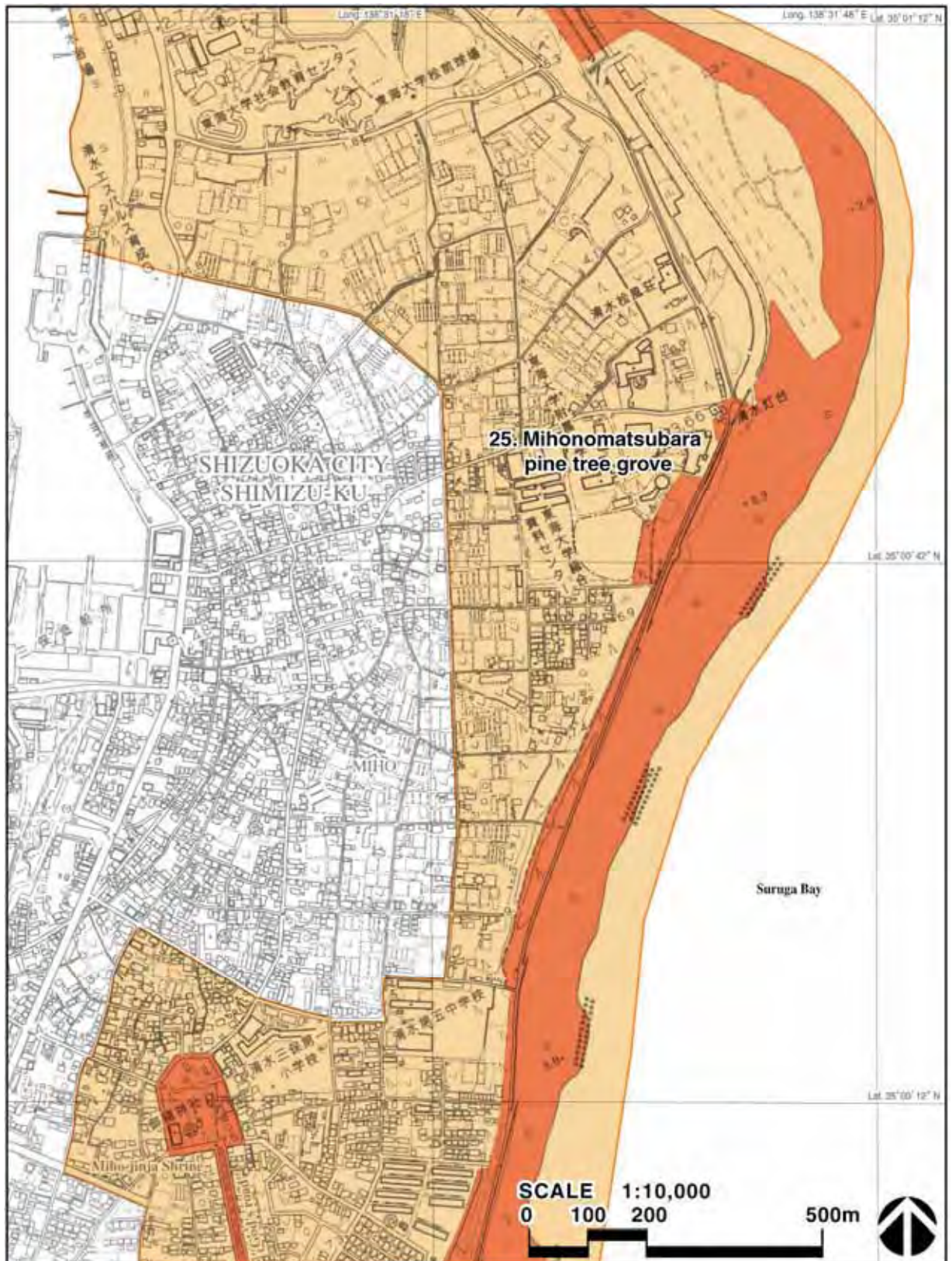


Figure E-18-1 Topographical map indicating the extent of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (1/3) © PREC Institute Inc.



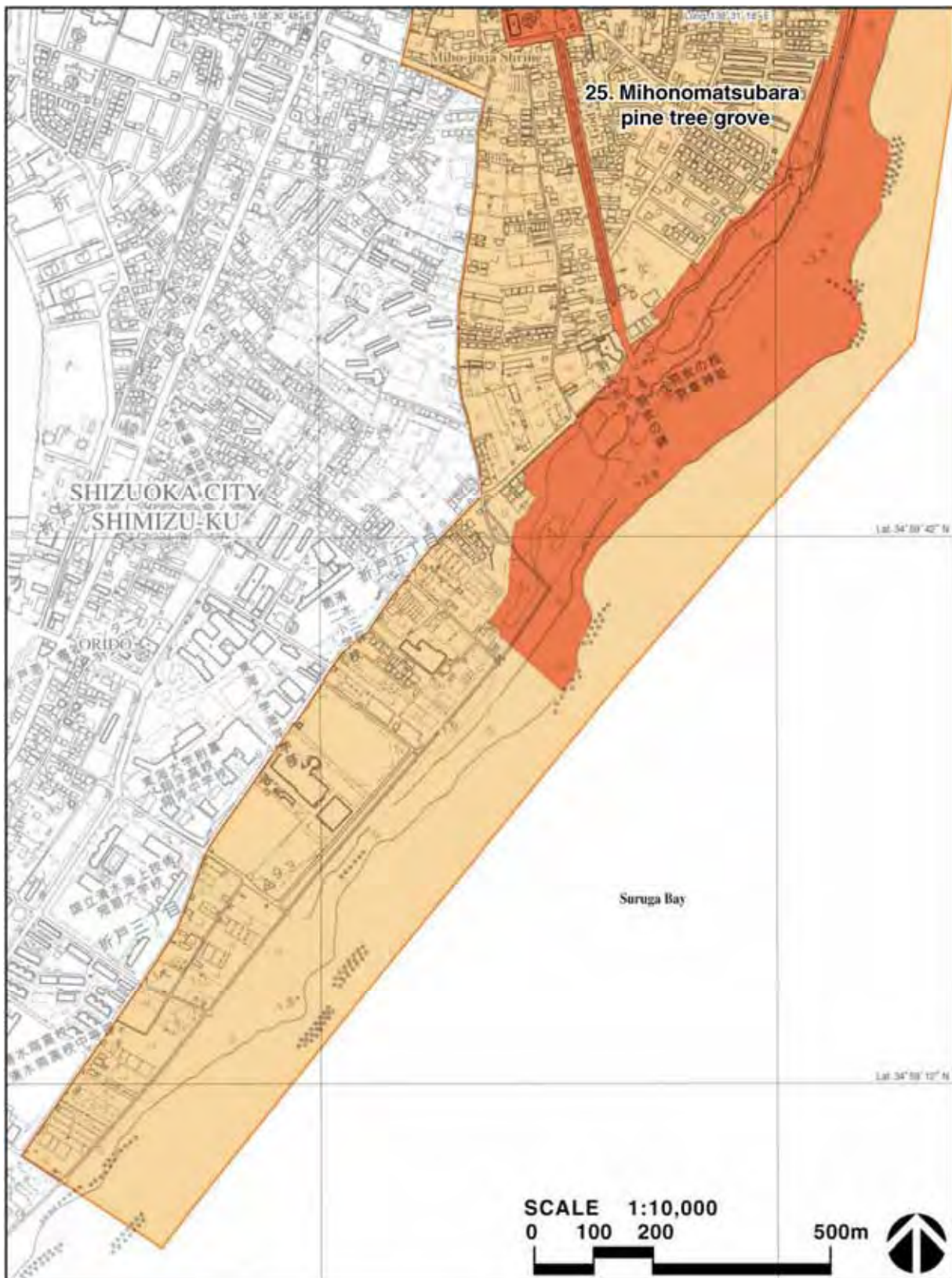


#### Legend

- Nominated property (25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove)
- Buffer zone

Figure E-18-2 Topographical map indicating the extent of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (2/3). © PREC Institute Inc.





#### Legend

- Nominated property (25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove)
- Buffer zone

Figure E-18-3 Topographical map indicating the extent of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (3/3) © PREC Institute Inc.

# **Chapter 1**

## **Identification of the Property**



## 1.a. Country

Japan

## 1.b. State, Province or Region

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

## 1.c. Name of Property

Fujisan

## 1.d. Geographical Coordinates to the Nearest Second

The property that the Government of Japan hereby nominates for inscription on the World Heritage List, “Fujisan”, is located in the eastern part of the Tokai Region and the western part of the Kanto Region of Japan, in the central part of the mainland of the Japanese Archipelago, situated at the eastern edge of East Asia.

The nominated property consists of 25 component parts located in the present administrative territories shown in Table 1-1 on page 2.

## 1.e. Maps and Plans, Showing the Boundaries of the Nominated Property and Buffer Zone

Maps and plans showing the locations and boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone are provided at the end of this chapter.

## 1.f. Area of the Nominated Property and Proposed Buffer Zone

The areas of the nominated property, the buffer zone, and the total area are as follows:

Area of nominated property	: 20,702.1 ha
Buffer zone	: 49,627.7 ha
Total	: 70,329.8 ha

Table 1-1 gives the areas of the individual component parts of the property and constituent elements together with the areas of the buffer zone surrounding them.



Table 1-1 Component parts of the nominated property with location, area, and buffer zone area

ID No.	Name of the component parts (1 to 25) and constituent elements (1-1 to 1-9)		Regions / districts	
1	Fujisan Mountain Area		Yamanashi Prefecture	
	1-1	Mountaintop worship sites <sup>1</sup>	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture	
	1-2	Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)	Shizuoka Prefecture (Fujinomiya City)	
	1-3	Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)	Shizuoka Prefecture (Gotemba City)	
	1-4	Subashiri Ascending Route	Shizuoka Prefecture (Oyama Town)	
	1-5	Yoshida Ascending Route	Yamanashi Prefecture (Fujiyoshida City, Fujikawaguchiko Town)	
	1-6	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	Yamanashi Prefecture (Fujiyoshida City)	
	1-7	Lake Saiko	Yamanashi Prefecture (Fujikawaguchiko Town)	
	1-8	Lake Shojiko	Yamanashi Prefecture (Fujikawaguchiko Town)	
	1-9	Lake Motosuko	Yamanashi Prefecture (Minobu-cho and Fujikawaguchiko Town )	
2	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine		Shizuoka Prefecture (Fujinomiya City)	
3	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine		Shizuoka Prefecture (Fujinomiya City)	
4	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine		Shizuoka Prefecture (Fujinomiya City)	
5	Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine		Shizuoka Prefecture (Susono City)	
6	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)		Shizuoka Prefecture (Oyama Town)	
7	Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine		Yamanashi Prefecture (Fujikawaguchiko Town)	
8	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine		Yamanashi Prefecture (Fujikawaguchiko Town)	
9	“Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa		Yamanashi Prefecture (Fujiyoshida City)	
10	“Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)		Yamanashi Prefecture (Fujiyoshida City)	
11	Lake Yamanakako		Yamanashi Prefecture (Yamanakako Village)	
12	Lake Kawaguchiko		Yamanashi Prefecture (Fujikawaguchiko Town)	
13	Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond)		Yamanashi Prefecture (Oshino Village)	
14	Oshino Hakkai springs (Okamaike Pond)		Yamanashi Prefecture (Oshino Village)	
15	Oshino Hakkai springs (Sokonashiike Pond)		Yamanashi Prefecture (Oshino Village)	
16	Oshino Hakkai springs (Choshiike Pond)		Yamanashi Prefecture (Oshino Village)	
17	Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond)		Yamanashi Prefecture (Oshino Village)	
18	Oshino Hakkai springs (Nigoriike Pond)		Yamanashi Prefecture (Oshino Village)	
19	Oshino Hakkai springs (Kagamiike Pond)		Yamanashi Prefecture (Oshino Village)	
20	Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond)		Yamanashi Prefecture (Oshino Village)	
21	Funatsu lava tree molds		Yamanashi Prefecture (Fujikawaguchiko Town)	
22	Yoshida lava tree molds		Yamanashi Prefecture (Fujiyoshida City)	
23	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki		Shizuoka Prefecture (Fujinomiya City)	
24	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls		Shizuoka Prefecture (Fujinomiya City)	
25	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove		Shizuoka Prefecture (Shizuoka City)	
Total (ha)				

<sup>1</sup> In this area, there is a section without a clearly drawn prefectural boundary.

	Coordinates of the central point		Area of nominated component of the property (ha)	Area of the buffer zone (ha)	Map No.
	N 35°21' 39"	E 138°43' 39"	19,311.9	49,375.7	Figure 1-5 Figures 1-5-1 to 1-5-6
	N 35°13' 39"	E 138°36' 36"	4.8		Figure 1-6
	N 35°16' 16"	E 138°38' 13"	0.5		Figure 1-7
	N 35°15' 41"	E 138°39' 59"	3.6		Figure 1-8
	N 35°15' 16"	E 138°50' 56"	0.9		Figure 1-9
	N 35°21' 45"	E 138°51' 48"	1.8		Figure 1-10
	N 35°31' 57"	E 139°46' 29"	1.6		Figure 1-11
	N 35°30' 45"	E 138°44' 43"	2.6		Figure 1-12
	N 35°28' 48"	E 138°47' 45"	0.1		Figure 1-13
	N 35°28' 34"	E 138°47' 38"	0.1		Figure 1-13
	N 35°25' 16"	E 138°52' 32"	698.1		Figure 1-14
	N 35°30' 47"	E 138°44' 48"	592.8		Figure 1-15
	N 35°27' 13"	E 138°50' 12"	0.048		Figure 1-16
	N 35°27' 34"	E 138°49' 53"	0.002		Figure 1-16
	N 35°27' 36"	E 138°49' 54"	0.006		Figure 1-16
	N 35°27' 35"	E 138°49' 56"	0.005		Figure 1-16
	N 35°27' 36"	E 138°49' 58"	0.078		Figure 1-16
	N 35°27' 36"	E 138°49' 56"	0.031		Figure 1-16
	N 35°27' 39"	E 138°49' 59"	0.014		Figure 1-16
	N 35°27' 41"	E 138°50' 03"	0.042		Figure 1-16
	N 35°27' 10"	E 138°45' 15"	8.2		Figure 1-17
	N 35°26' 54"	E 138°45' 37"	5.8		Figure 1-18
	N 35°21' 42"	E 138°35' 29"	2.8		Figure 1-19
	N 35°18' 47"	E 138°35' 14"	1.8		Figure 1-20
	N 34°59' 37"	E 138°31' 22"	64.4	252.0	Figure 1-21
			20,702.1	49,627.7	

### Location in the world



Figure 1-1 Map indicating the location in the world © PREC Institute Inc.

### Location in East Asia



Figure 1-2 Map indicating the location in East Asia © PREC Institute Inc.



# Location in Kanto / Tokai Region

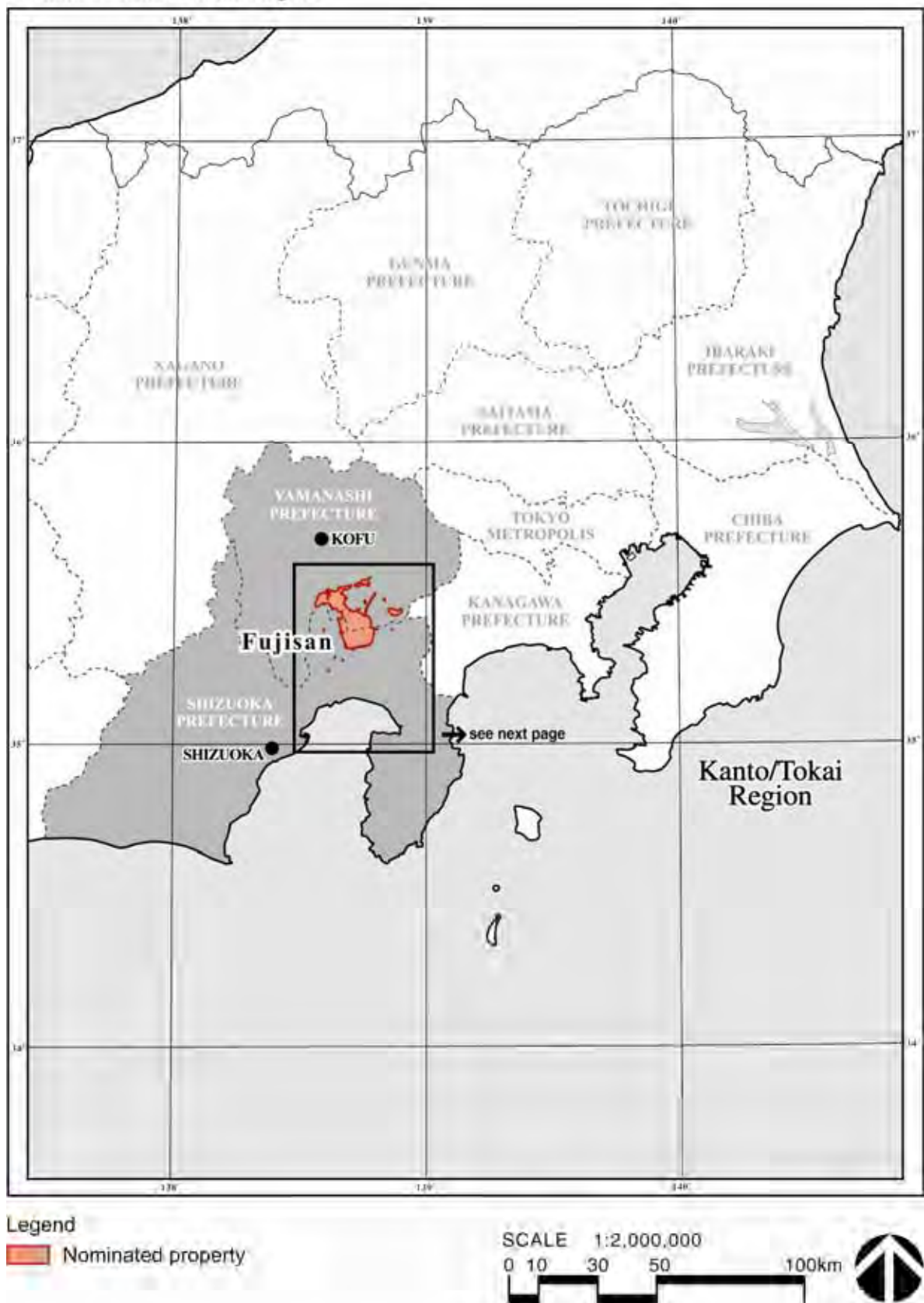


Figure 1-3 Map indicating the location in Kanto / Tokai Region © PREC Institute Inc.

# Extent of the Nominated Properties and its Buffer Zone

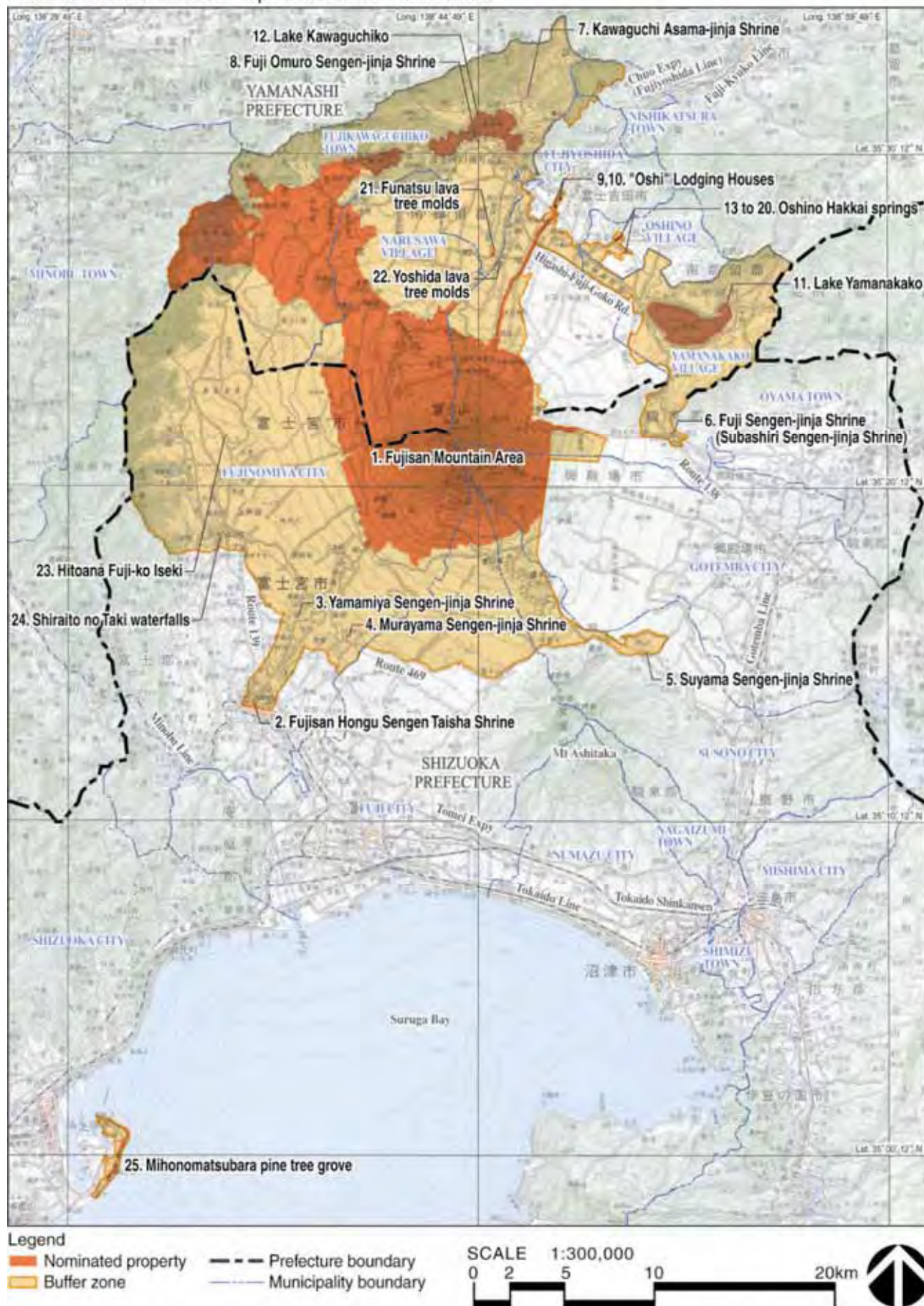
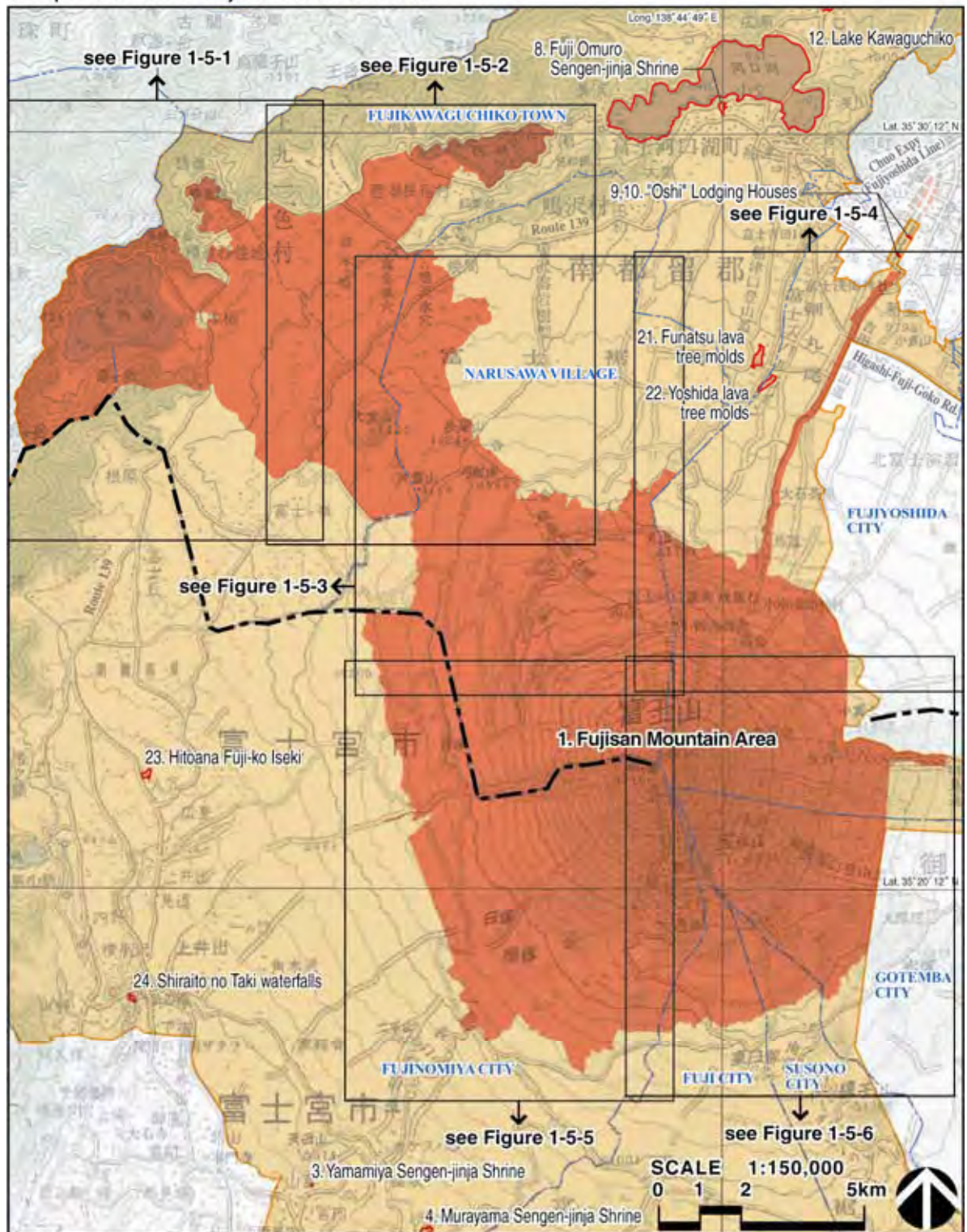


Figure 1-4 Map indicating the extent of the nominated serial property and buffer zones © PREC Institute Inc.



## Component Part 1. Fujisan Mountain Area



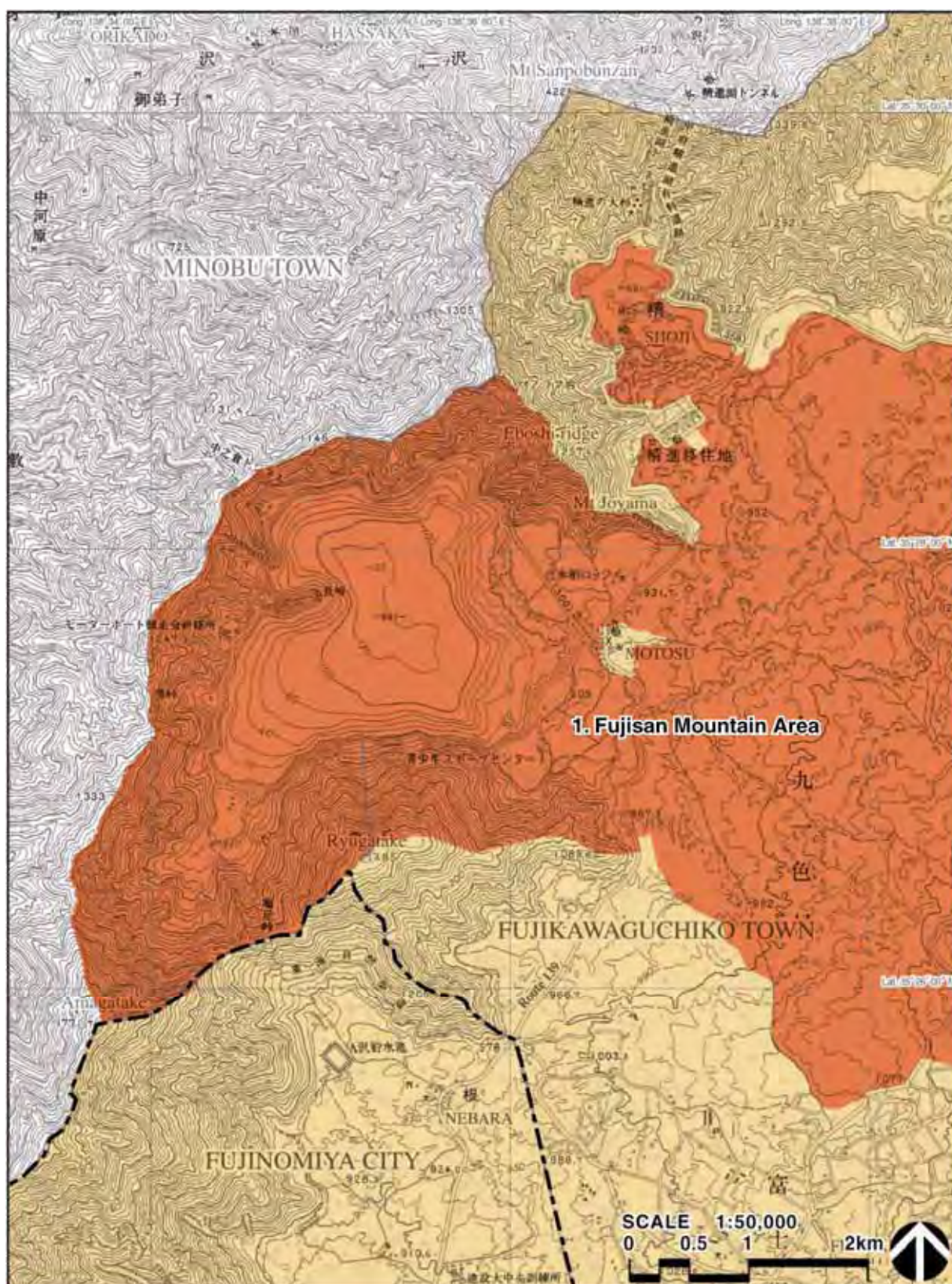
### Legend

- Nominated property (1. Fujisan Mountain Area)
- Nominated property (other component parts)
- Buffer zone
- Prefecture boundary
- Municipality boundary

Figure 1-5 Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area © PREC Institute Inc.







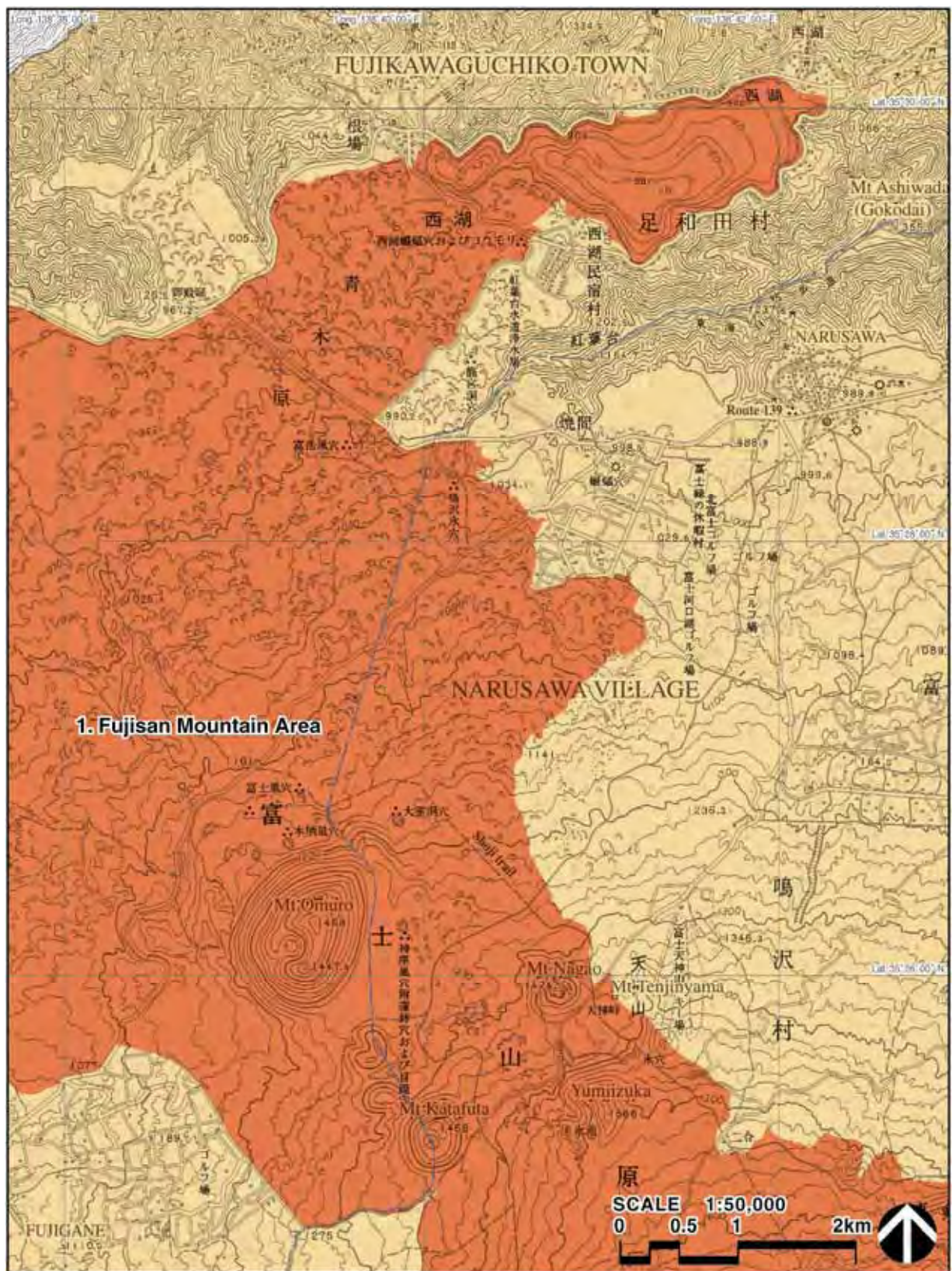
#### Legend

- Nominated property (1. Fujisan Mountain Area)
- Buffer zone

- Prefecture boundary
- Municipality boundary

Figure 1-5-1 Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (1/6) © PREC Institute Inc.





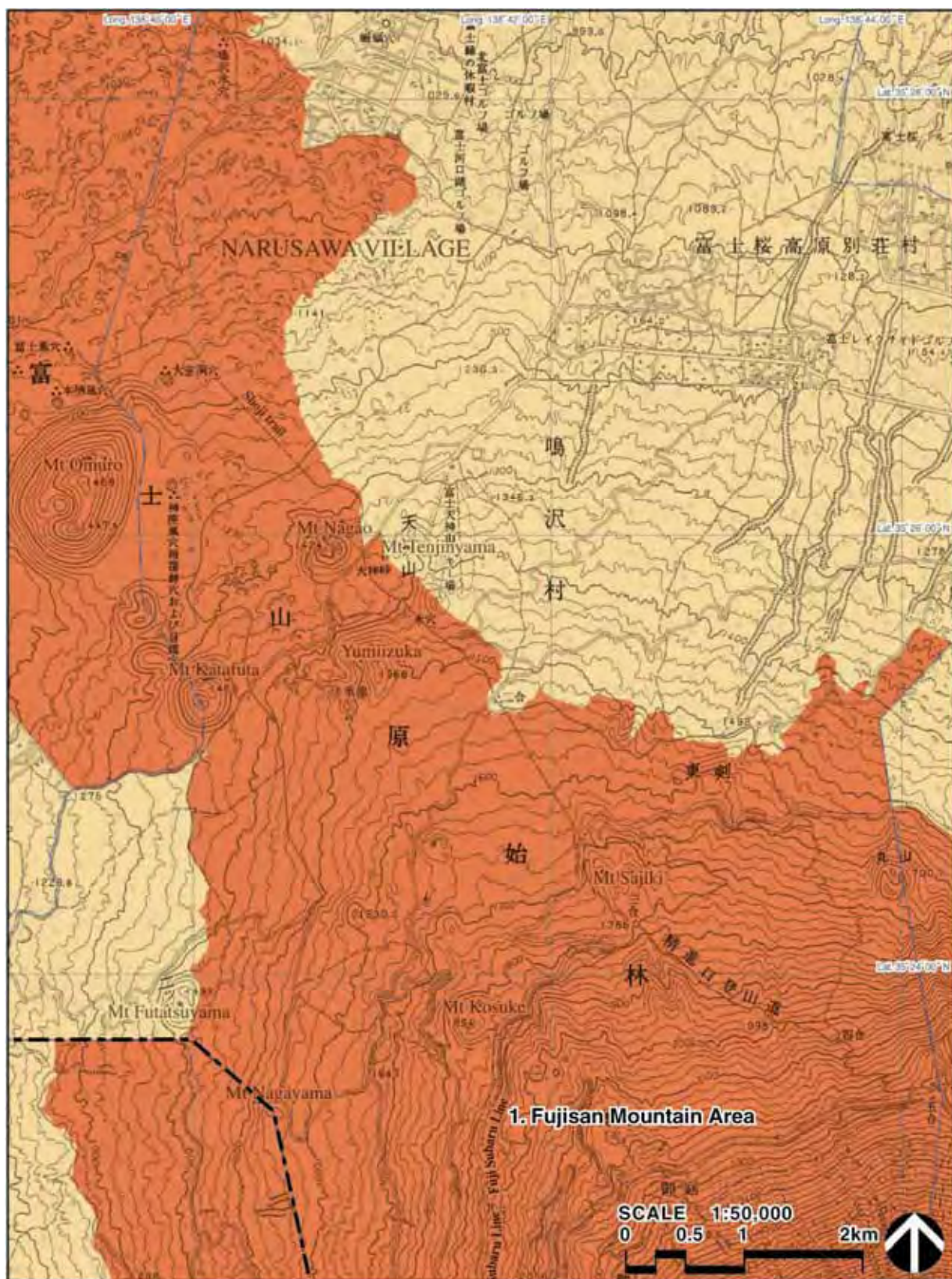
#### Legend

- Nominated property (1. Fujisan Mountain Area)
- Buffer zone

Municipality boundary

Figure 1-5-2 Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (2/6) © PREC Institute Inc.





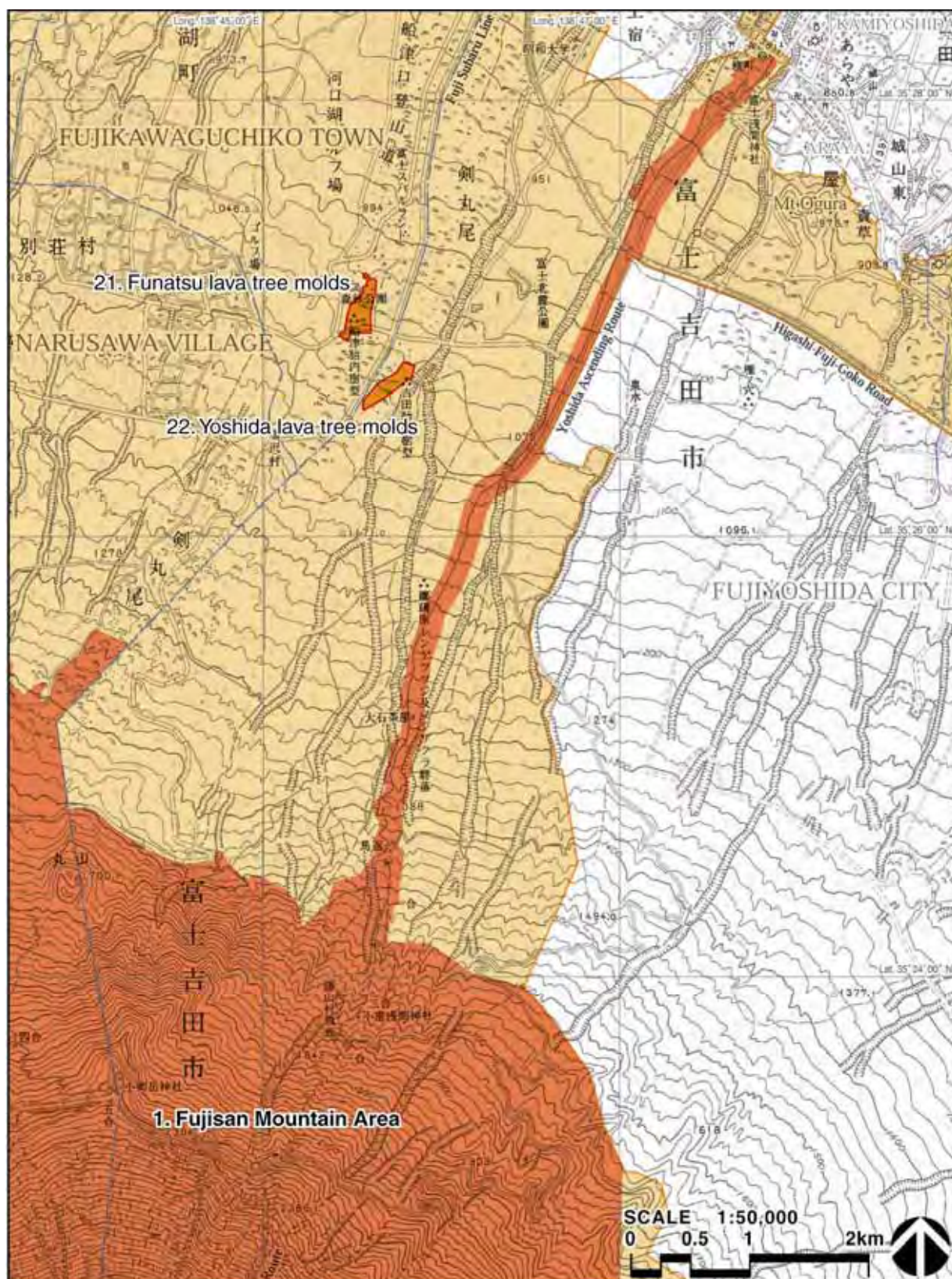
#### Legend

- Nominated property (1. Fujisan Mountain Area)
- Buffer zone

- Prefecture boundary
- Municipality boundary

Figure 1-5-3 Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (3/6) © PREC Institute Inc.





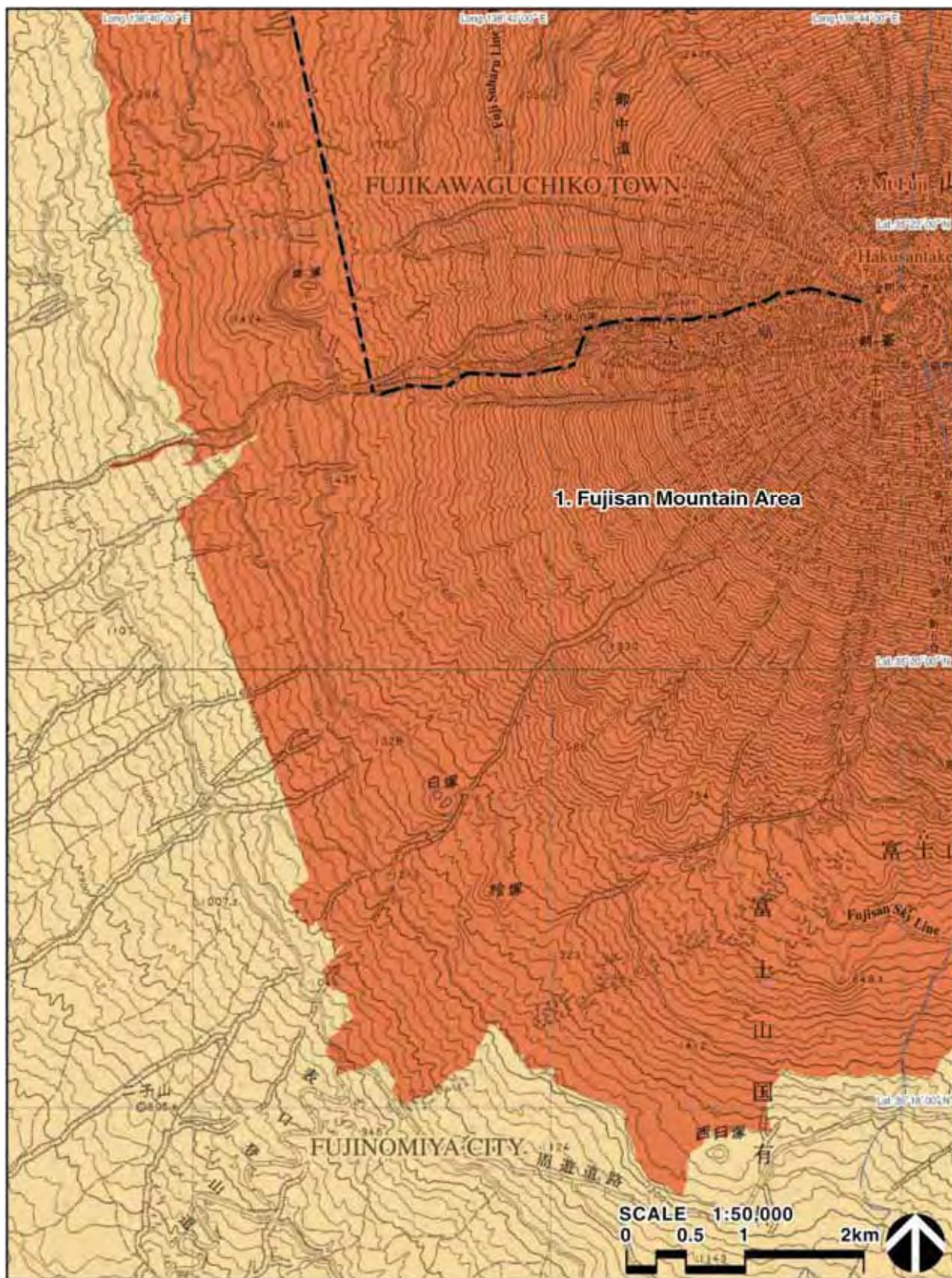
#### Legend

- Nominated property (1. Fujisan Mountain Area)
- Nominated property (21. Funatsu lava tree molds)  
(22. Yoshida lava tree molds)
- Buffer zone

—— Municipality boundary

Figure 1-5-4 Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (4/6) © PREC Institute Inc.





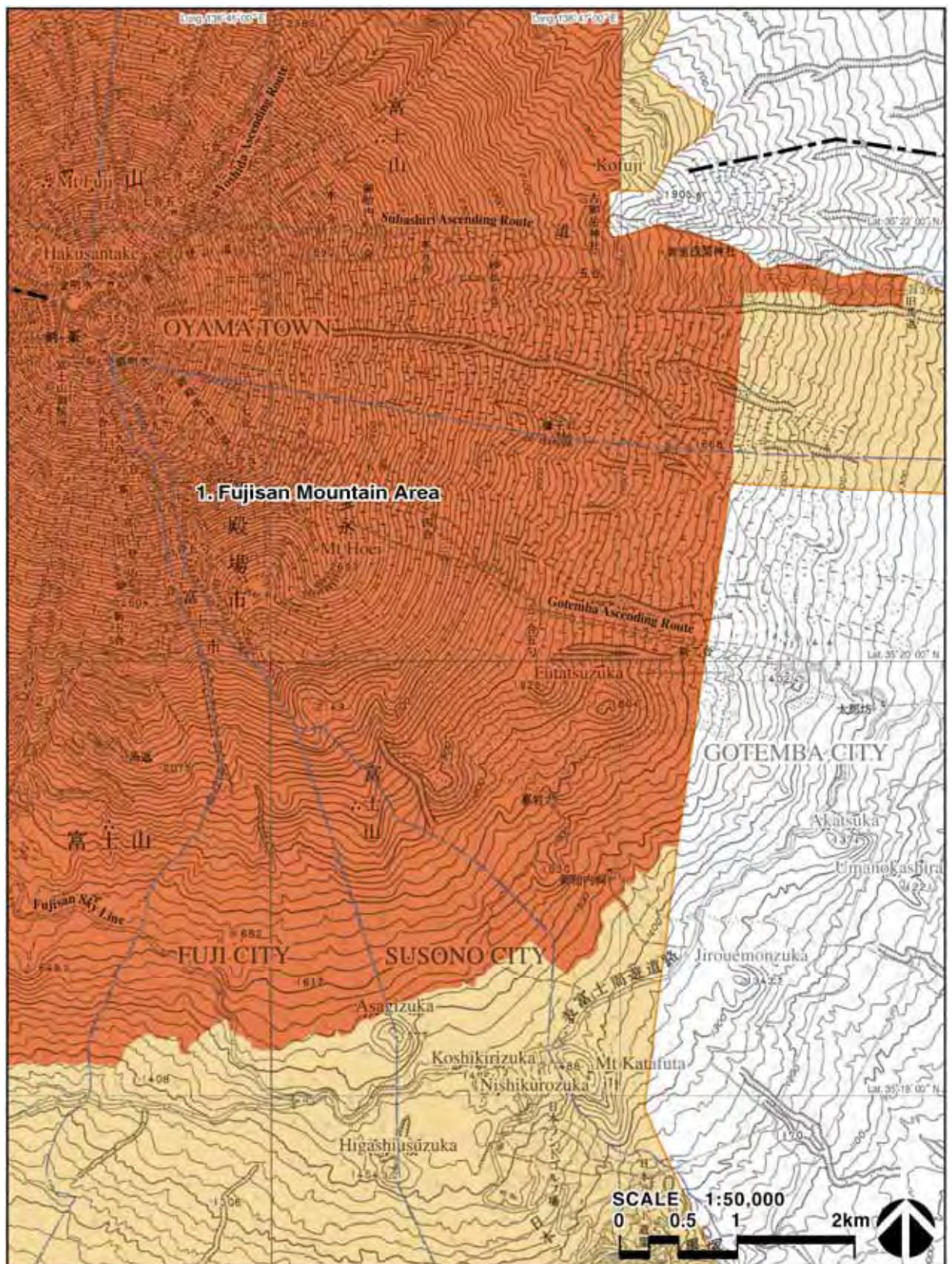
#### Legend

- Nominated property (1. Fujisan Mountain Area)
- Buffer zone

- Prefecture boundary
- Municipality boundary

Figure 1-5-5 Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (5/6) © PREC Institute Inc.





#### Legend

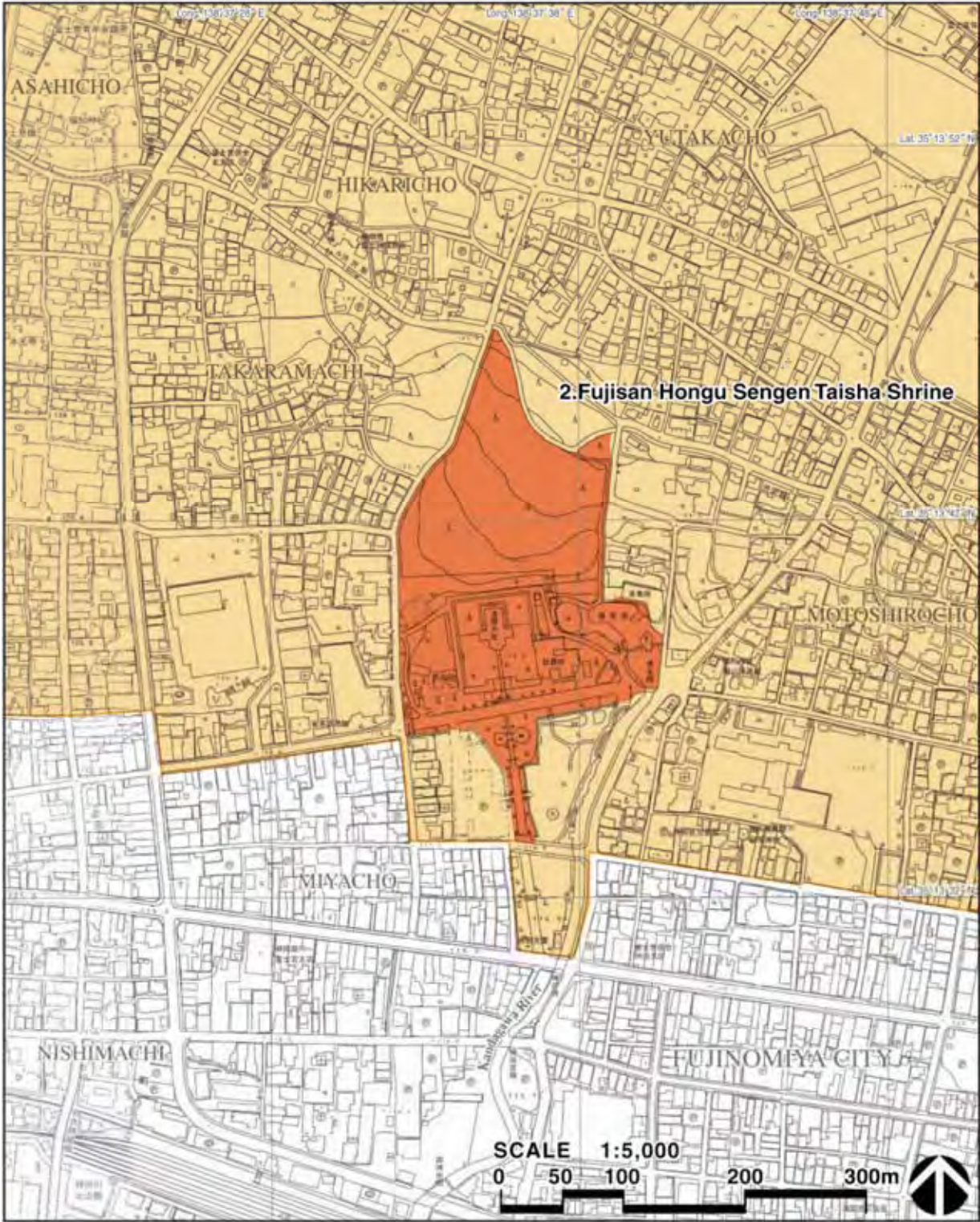
- Nominated property (1. Fujisan Mountain Area)
- Buffer zone

- Prefecture boundary
- Municipality boundary

Figure 1-5-6 Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (6/6) © PREC Institute Inc.



Component Part 2. Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine



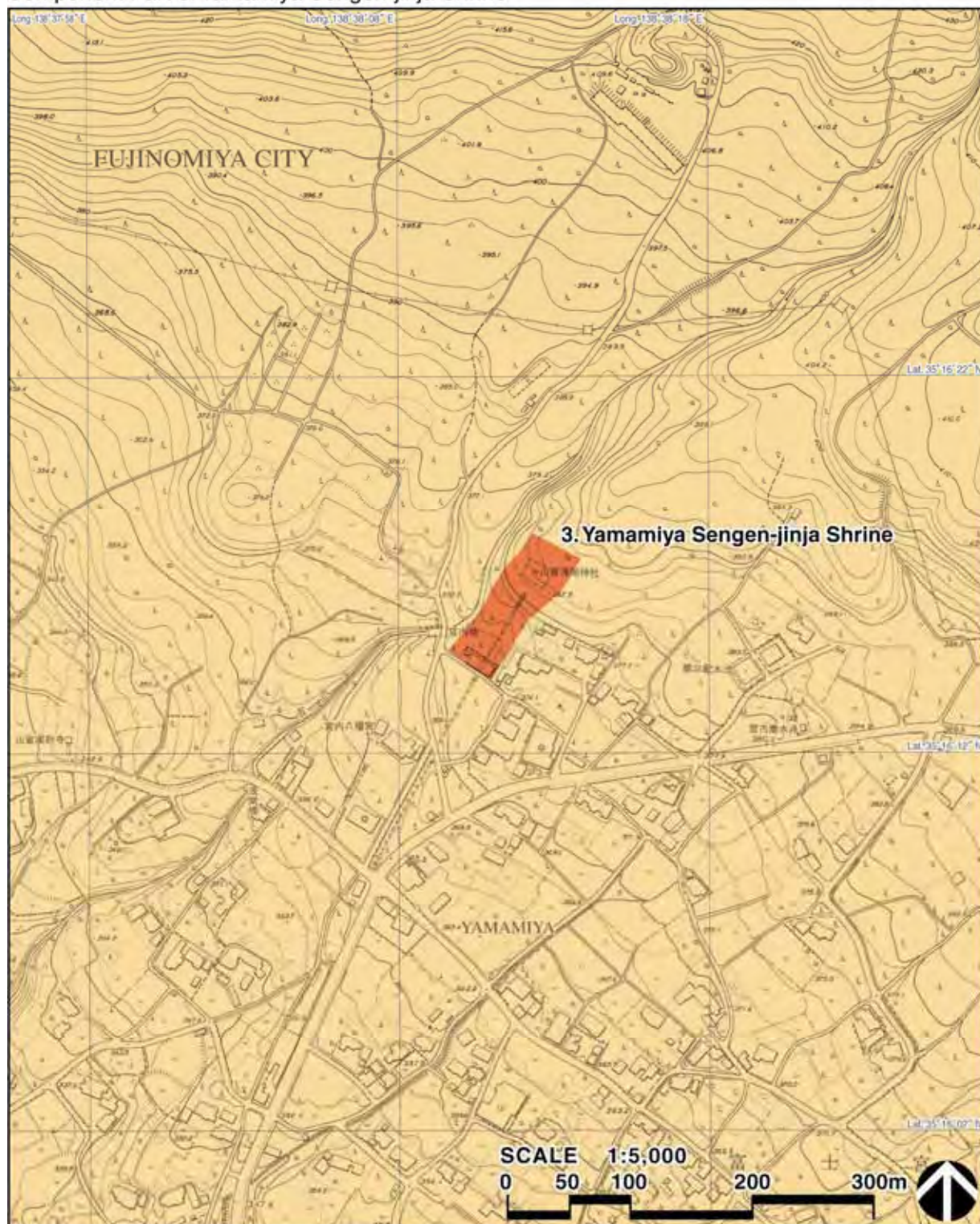
- Legend
- Nominated property (2. Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine)
  - Buffer zone



Figure 1-6 Topographical map indicating the extent of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine © PREC Institute Inc.



### Component Part 3. Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine



#### Legend

- Nominated property (3. Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine)
- Buffer zone

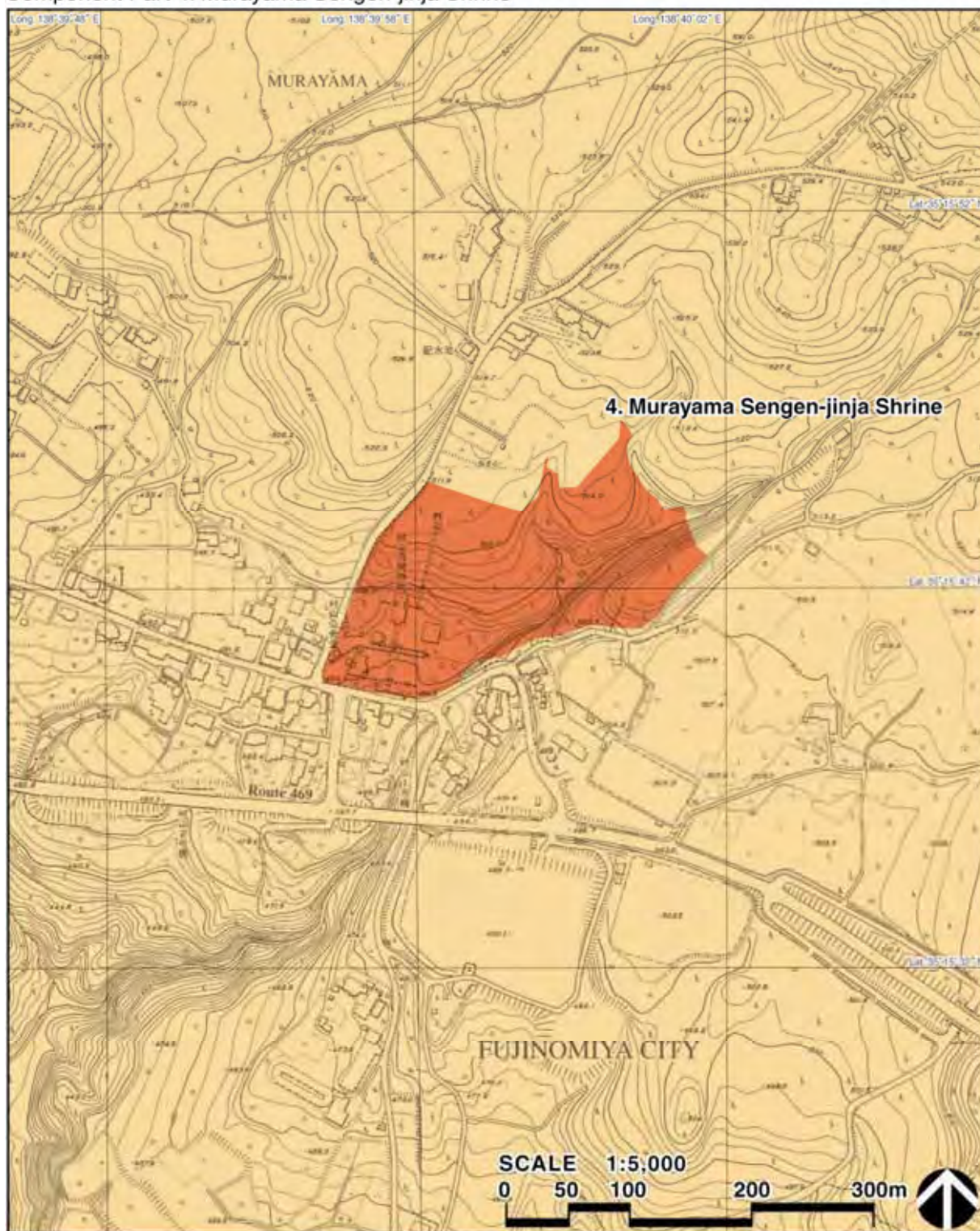
Figure 1-7 Topographical map indicating the extent of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine © PREC Institute Inc.



key plan



# Component Part 4. Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine



## Legend

- Nominated property (4. Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine)
- Buffer zone

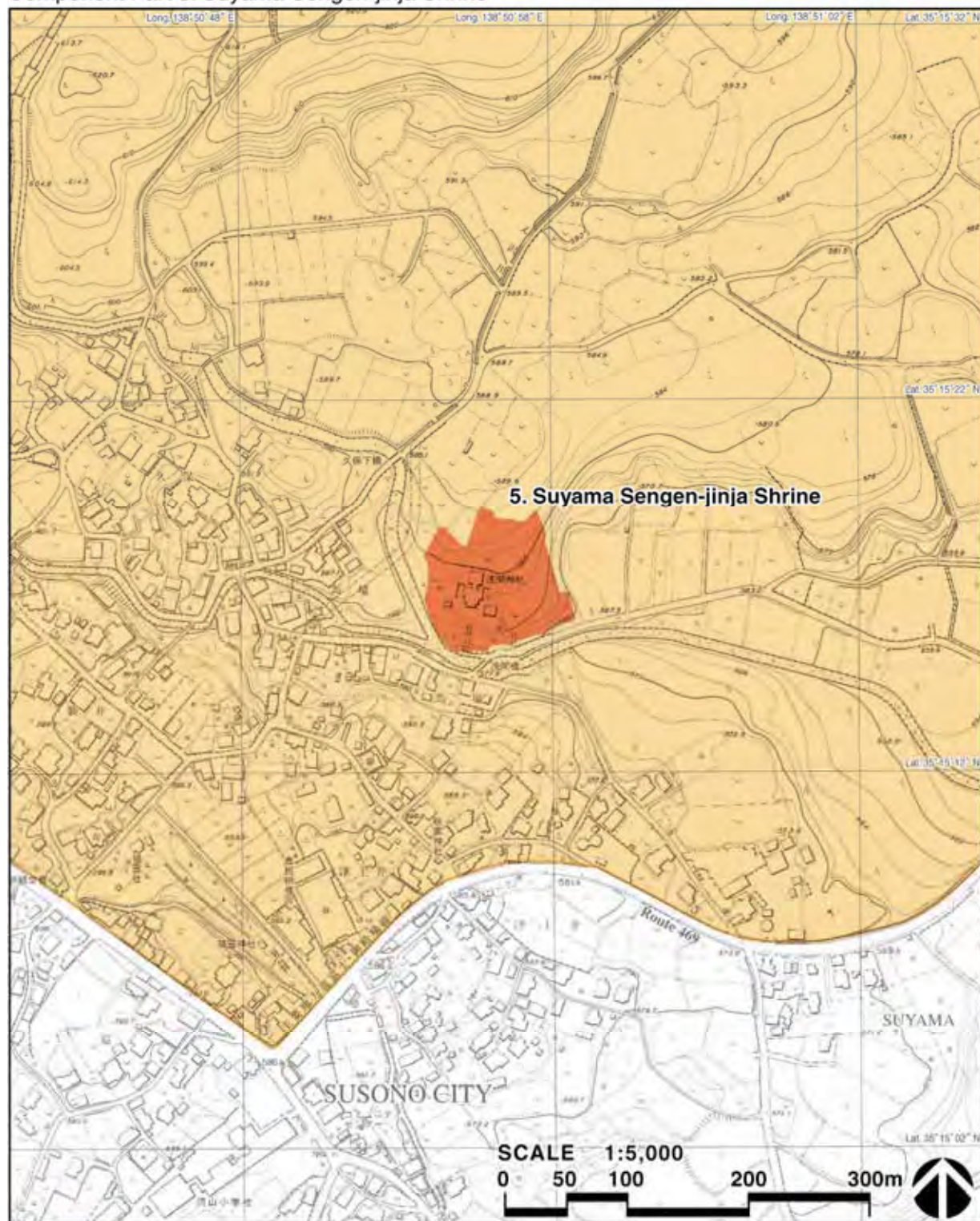


Figure 1-8 Topographical map indicating the extent of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine © PREC Institute Inc.

key plan



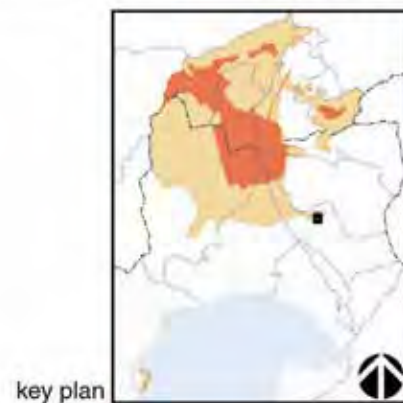
## Component Part 5. Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine



### Legend

- Nominated property (5. Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine)
- Buffer zone

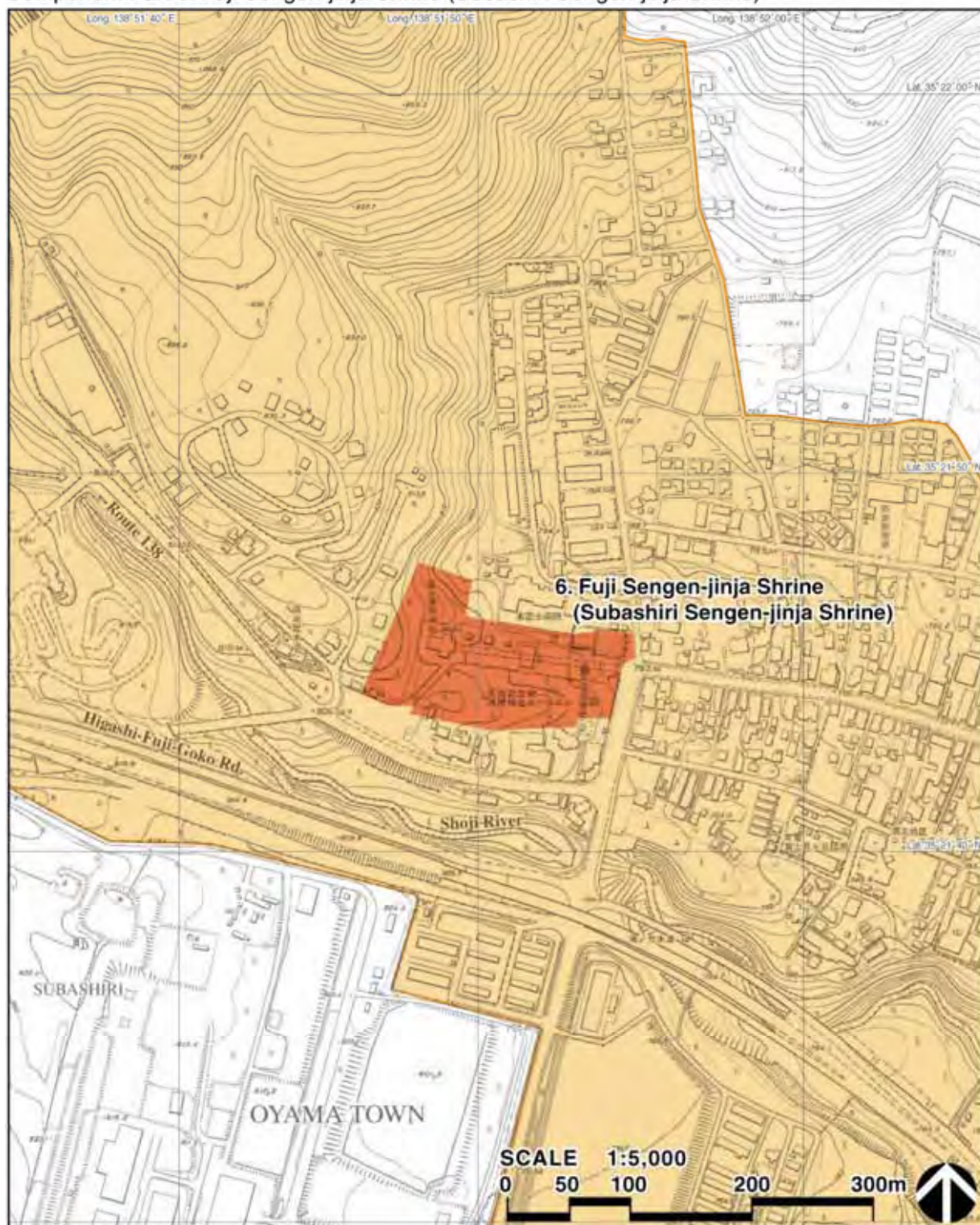
Figure 1-9 Topographical map indicating the extent of  
Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine © PREC Institute Inc.



key plan



# Component Part 6. Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)



## Legend

- Nominated property  
(6. Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine))
- Buffer zone

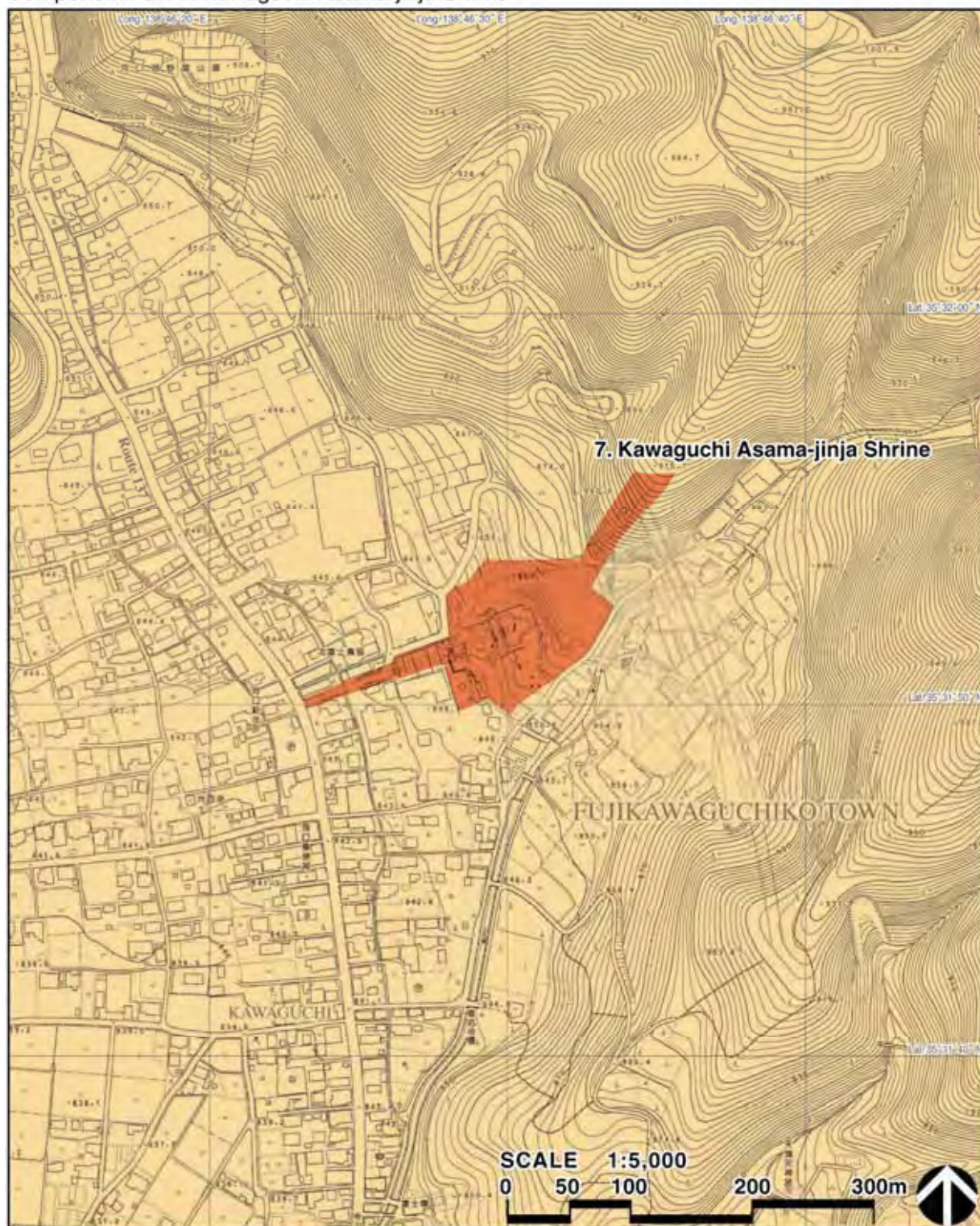
Figure 1-10 Topographical map indicating the extent of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) © PREC Institute Inc.



key plan



## Component Part 7. Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine



### Legend

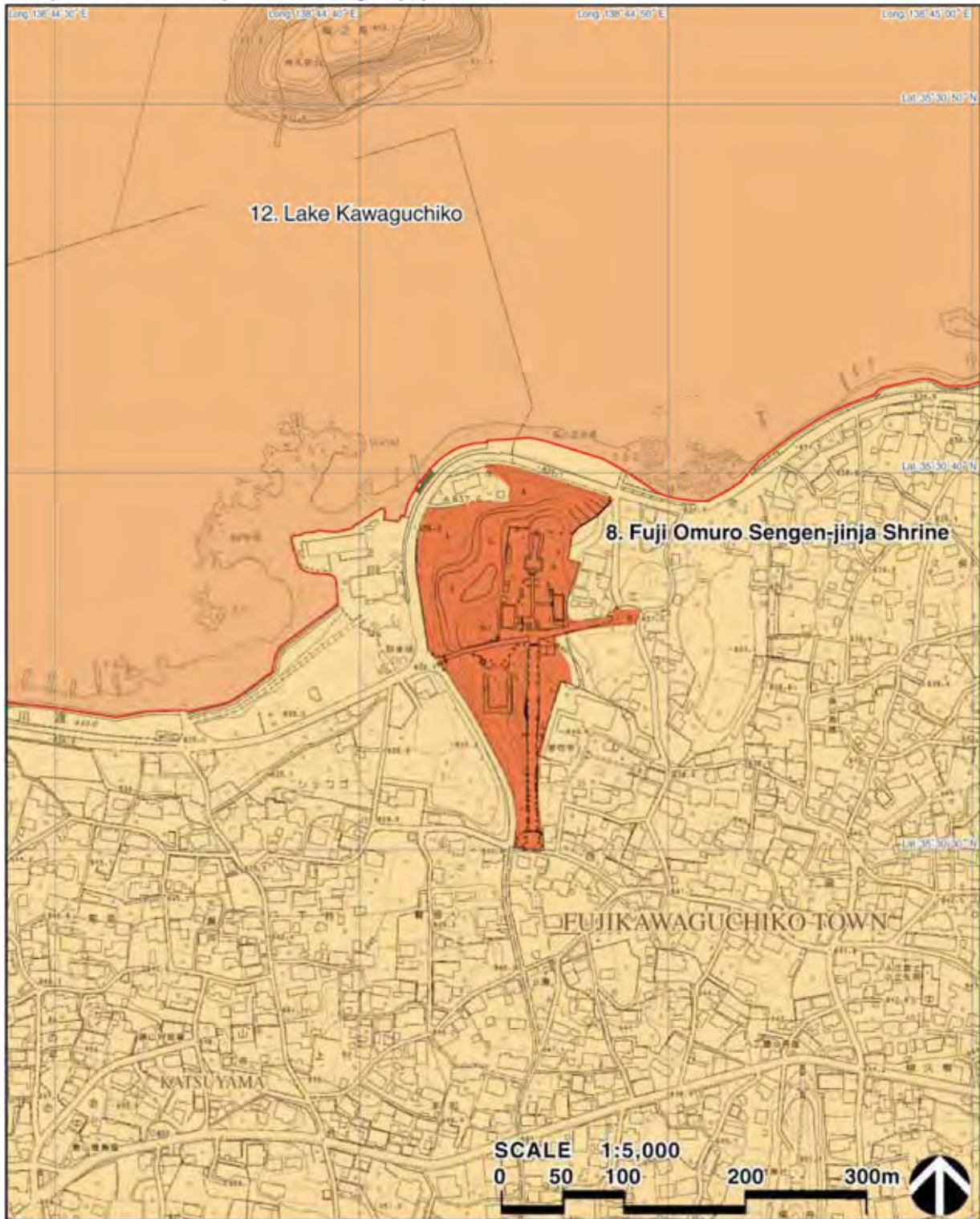
- Nominated property (7. Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine)
- Buffer zone

Figure 1-11 Topographical map indicating the extent of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine © PREC Institute Inc.





## Component Part 8. Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine



### Legend

- Nominated property (8. Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine)
- Nominated property (12. Lake Kawaguchiko)
- Buffer zone

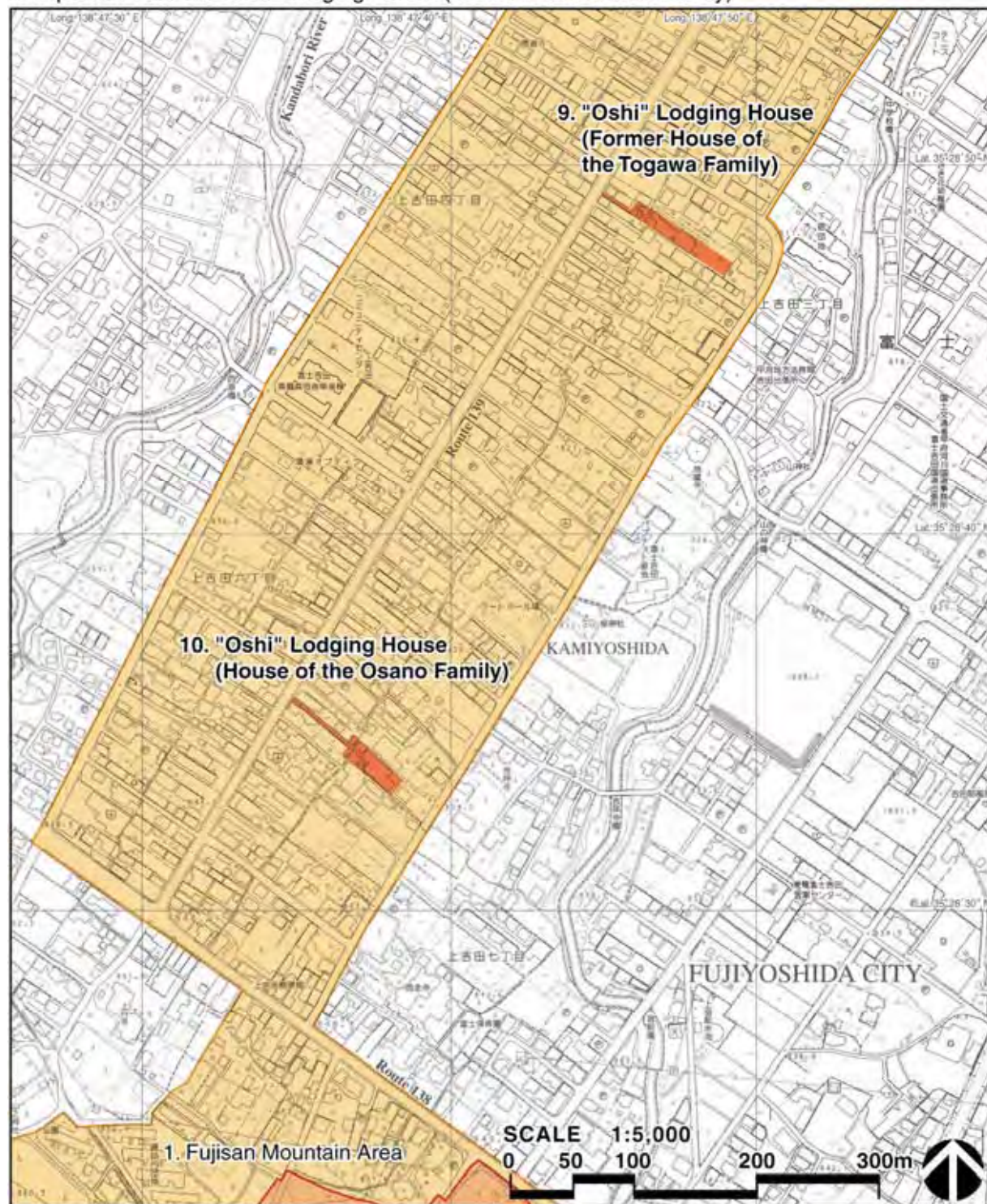
Figure 1-12 Topographical map indicating the extent of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine © PREC Institute Inc.

key plan





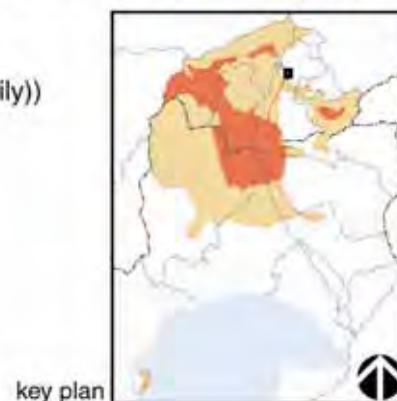
Component Part 9. "Oshi" Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)  
 Component Part 10. "Oshi" Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)



Legend

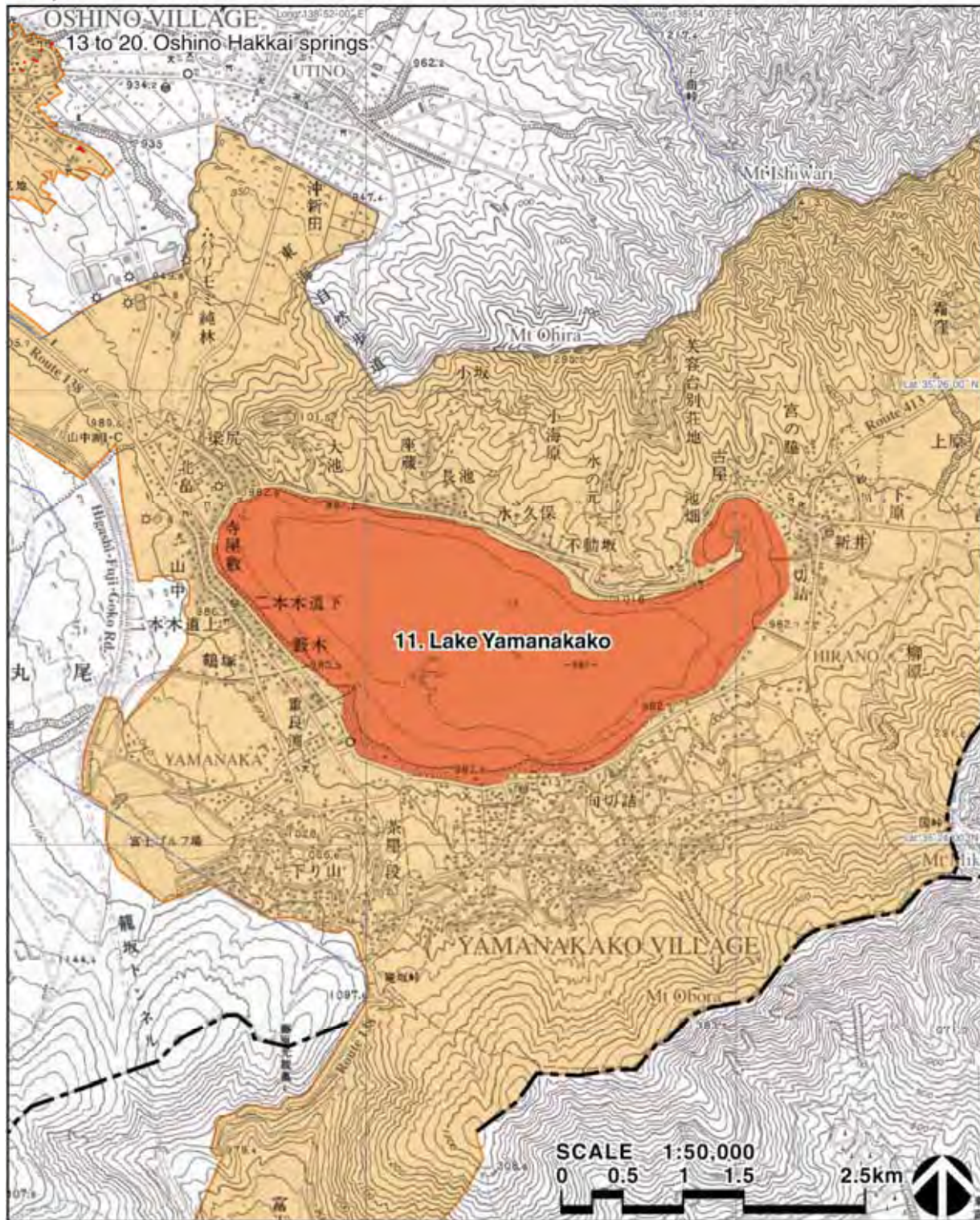
- Nominated property  
 (9. "Oshi" Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family))  
 (10. "Oshi" Lodging House (House of the Osano Family))
- Nominated property (1. Fujisan Mountain Area)
- Buffer zone

Figure 1-13 Topographical map indicating the extent of  
 "Oshi" lodging houses (Former House of the Togawa Family  
 and House of the Osano Family) © PREC Institute Inc.





Component Part 11. Lake Yamanakako

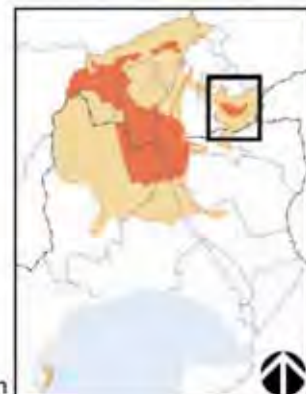


Legend

- Nominated property (11. Lake Yamanakako)
- Nominated property (13 to 20. Oshino Hakkai springs)
- Buffer zone
- Prefecture boundary
- Municipality boundary

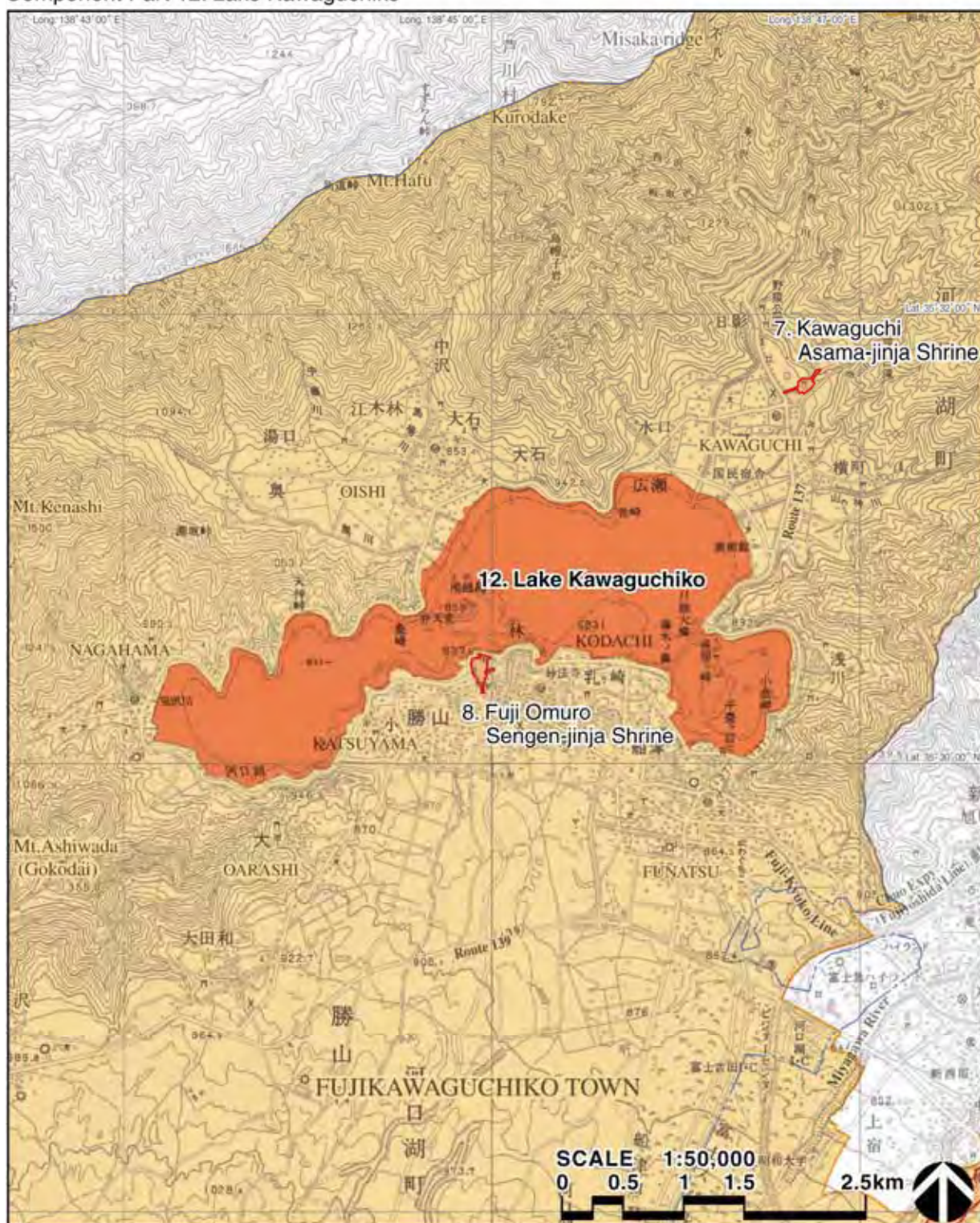
Figure 1-14 Topographical map indicating the extent of Lake Yamanakako © PREC Institute Inc.

key plan





## Component Part 12. Lake Kawaguchiko



### Legend

- Nominated property (12. Lake Kawaguchiko)
- Nominated property (7. Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine)  
(8. Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine)
- Buffer zone
- Municipality boundary

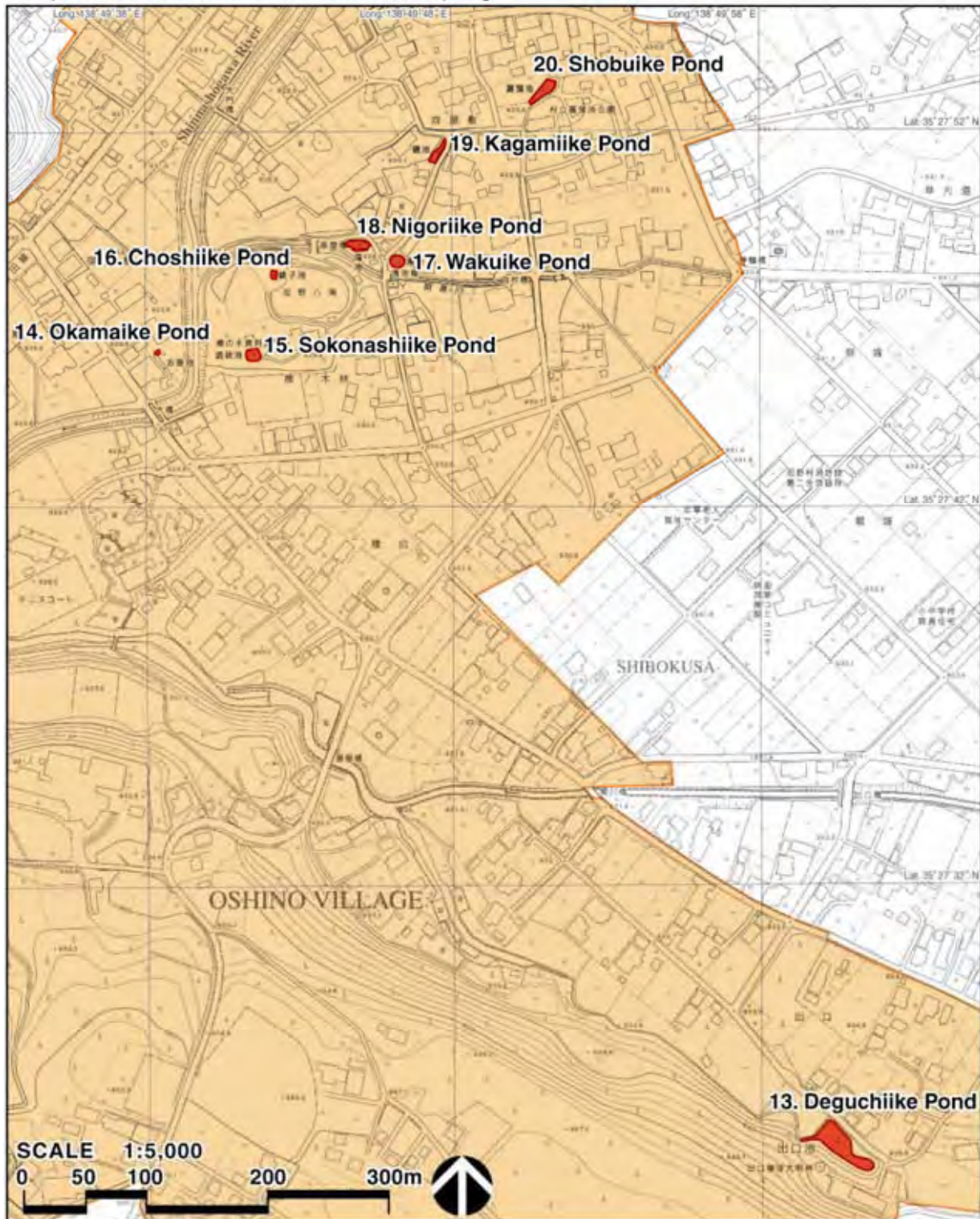
Figure 1-15 Topographical map indicating the extent of Lake Kawaguchiko © PREC Institute Inc.



key plan



Component Parts 13 to 20. Oshino Hakkai springs



Legend

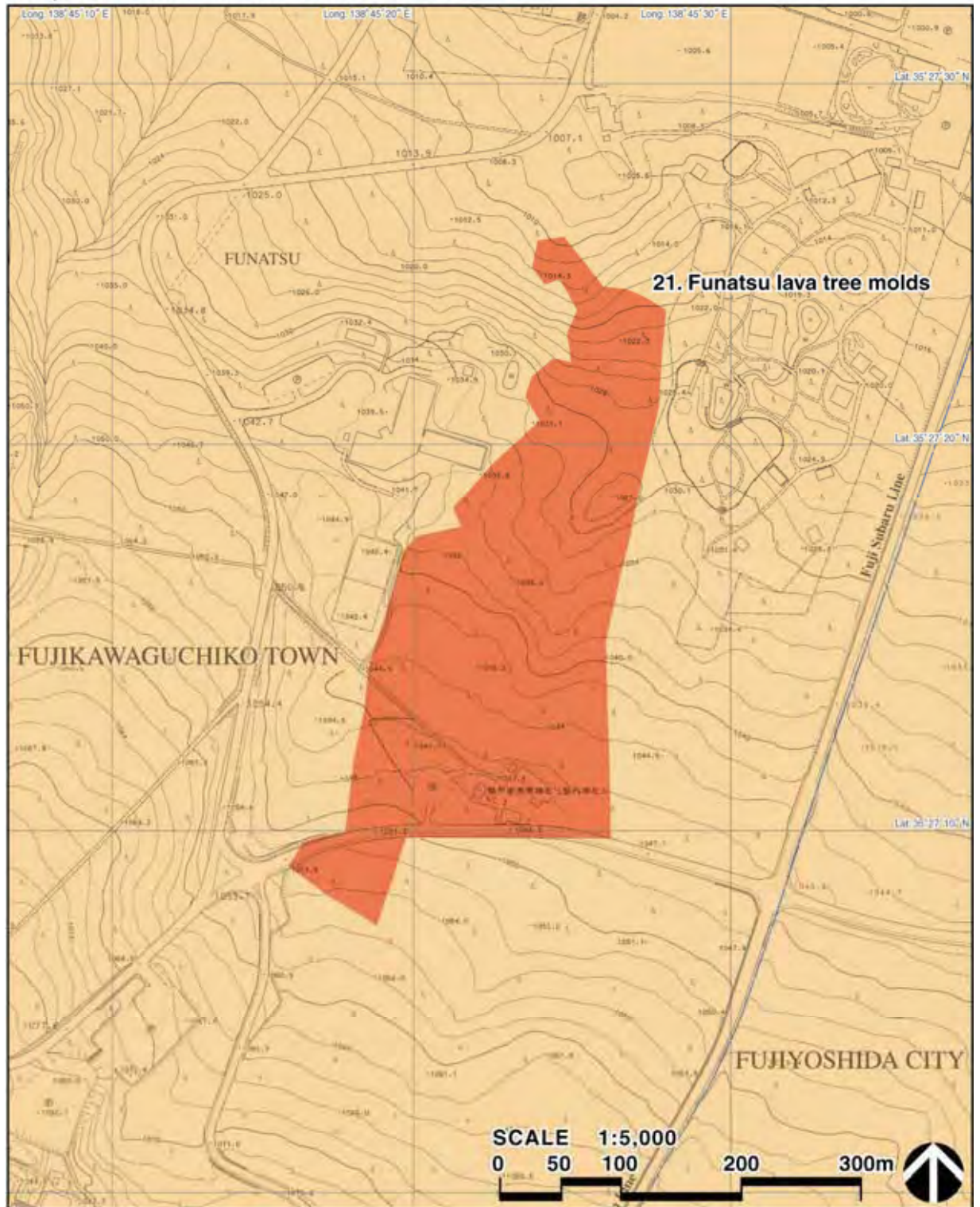
- Nominated property (13 to 20. Oshino Hakkai springs)
- Buffer zone

Figure 1-16 Topographical map indicating the extent of Oshino Hakkai springs © PREC Institute Inc.





## Component Part 21. Funatsu lava tree molds



### Legend

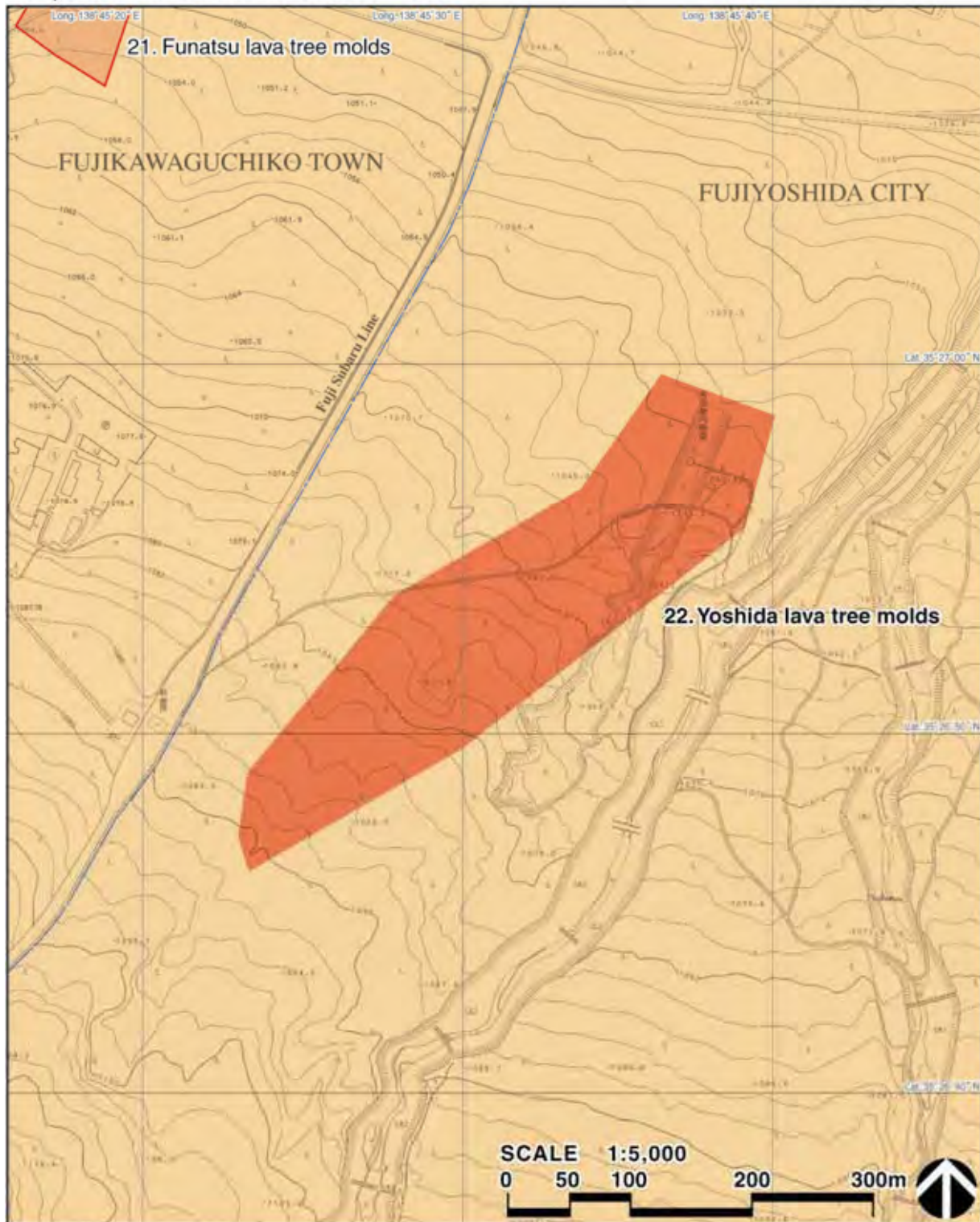
- Nominated property (21. Funatsu lava tree molds)
- Buffer zone
- Municipality boundary

Figure 1-17 Topographical map indicating the extent of Funatsu lava tree molds © PREC Institute Inc.





Component Part 22. Yoshida lava tree molds



Legend

- Nominated property (22. Yoshida lava tree molds)
- Nominated property (21. Funatsu lava tree molds)
- Buffer zone
- Municipality boundary

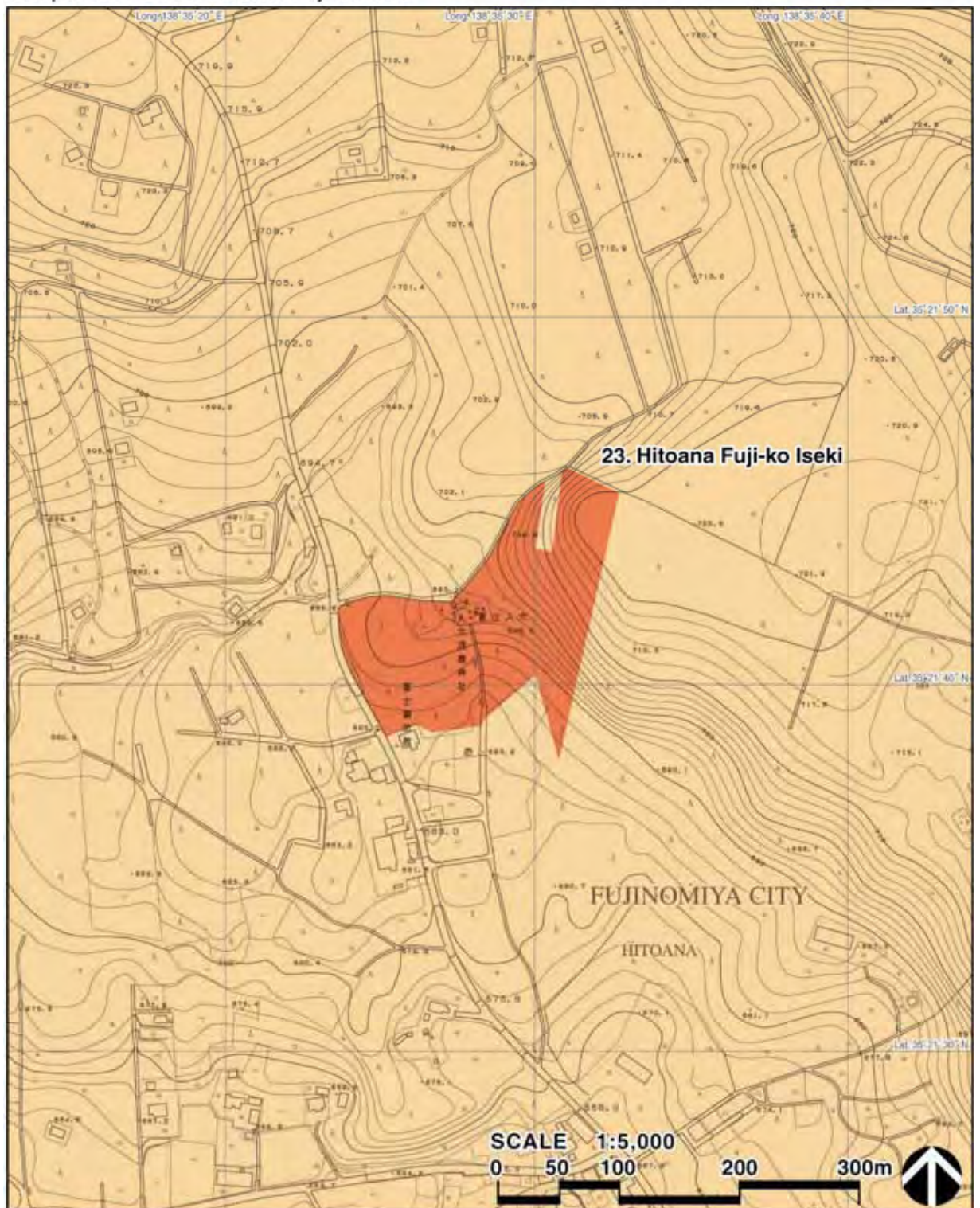
Figure 1-18 Topographical map indicating the extent of Yoshida lava tree molds © PREC Institute Inc.



key plan



## Component Part 23. Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki



### Legend

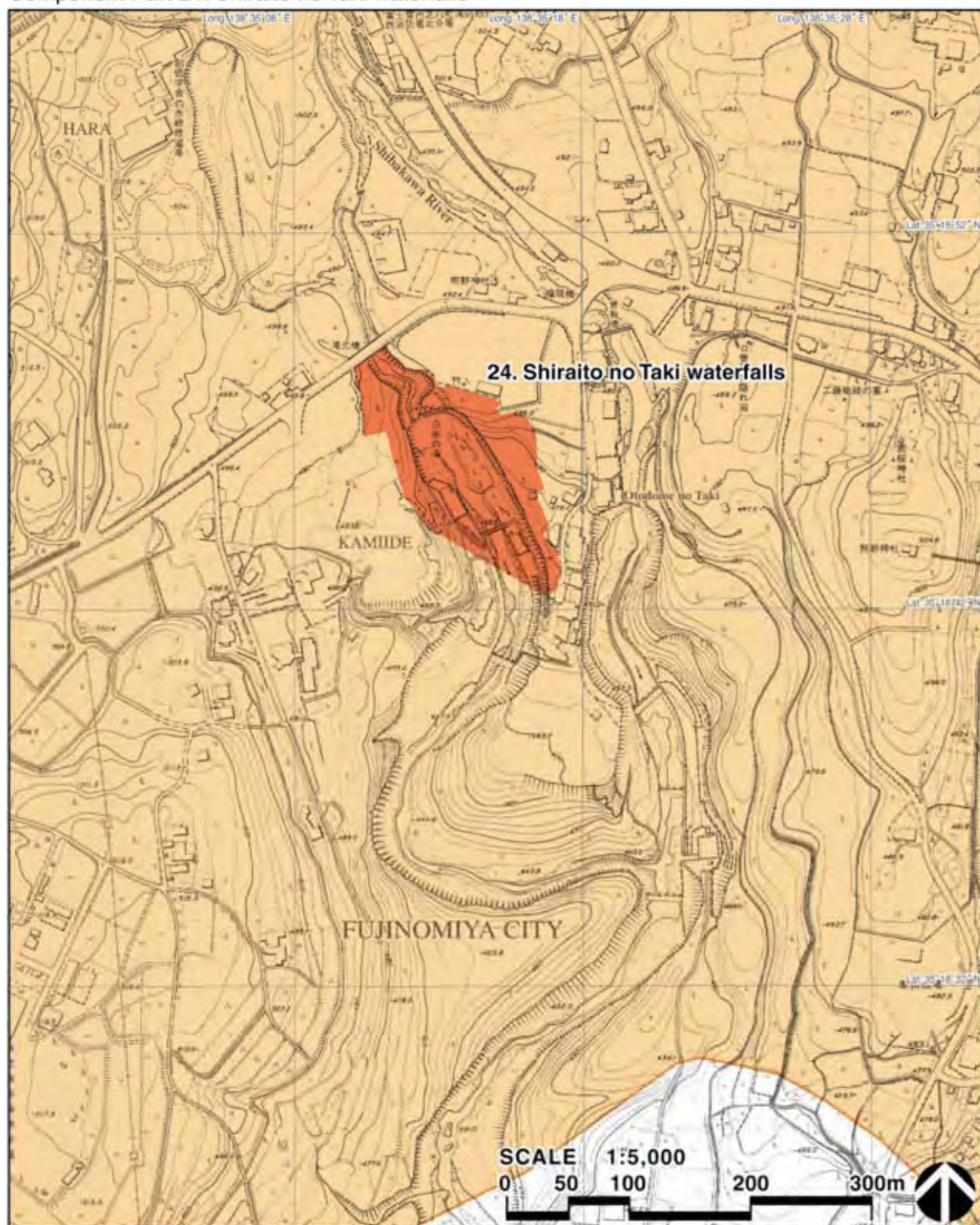
- Nominated property (23. Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki)
- Buffer zone

Figure 1-19 Topographical map indicating the extent of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki © PREC Institute Inc.





# Component Part 24. Shiraito no Taki waterfalls



## Legend

- Nominated property (24. Shiraito no Taki waterfalls)
- Buffer zone

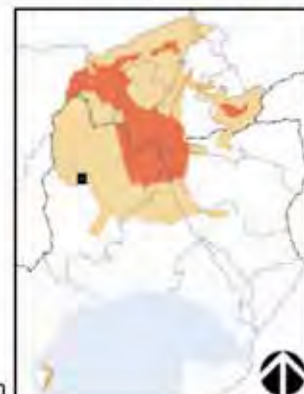
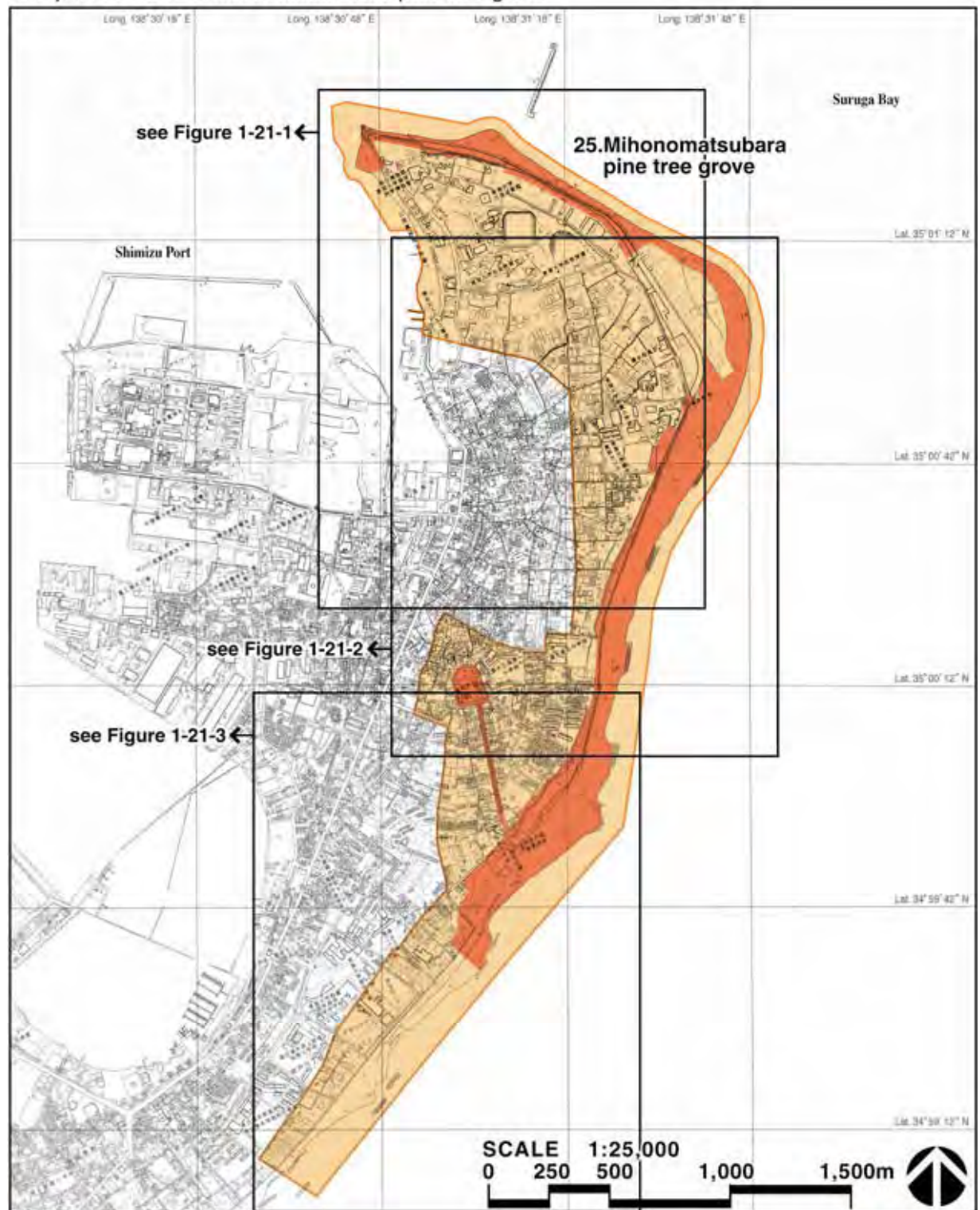


Figure 1-20 Topographical map indicating the extent of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls © PREC Institute Inc.

key plan



Component Part 25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove



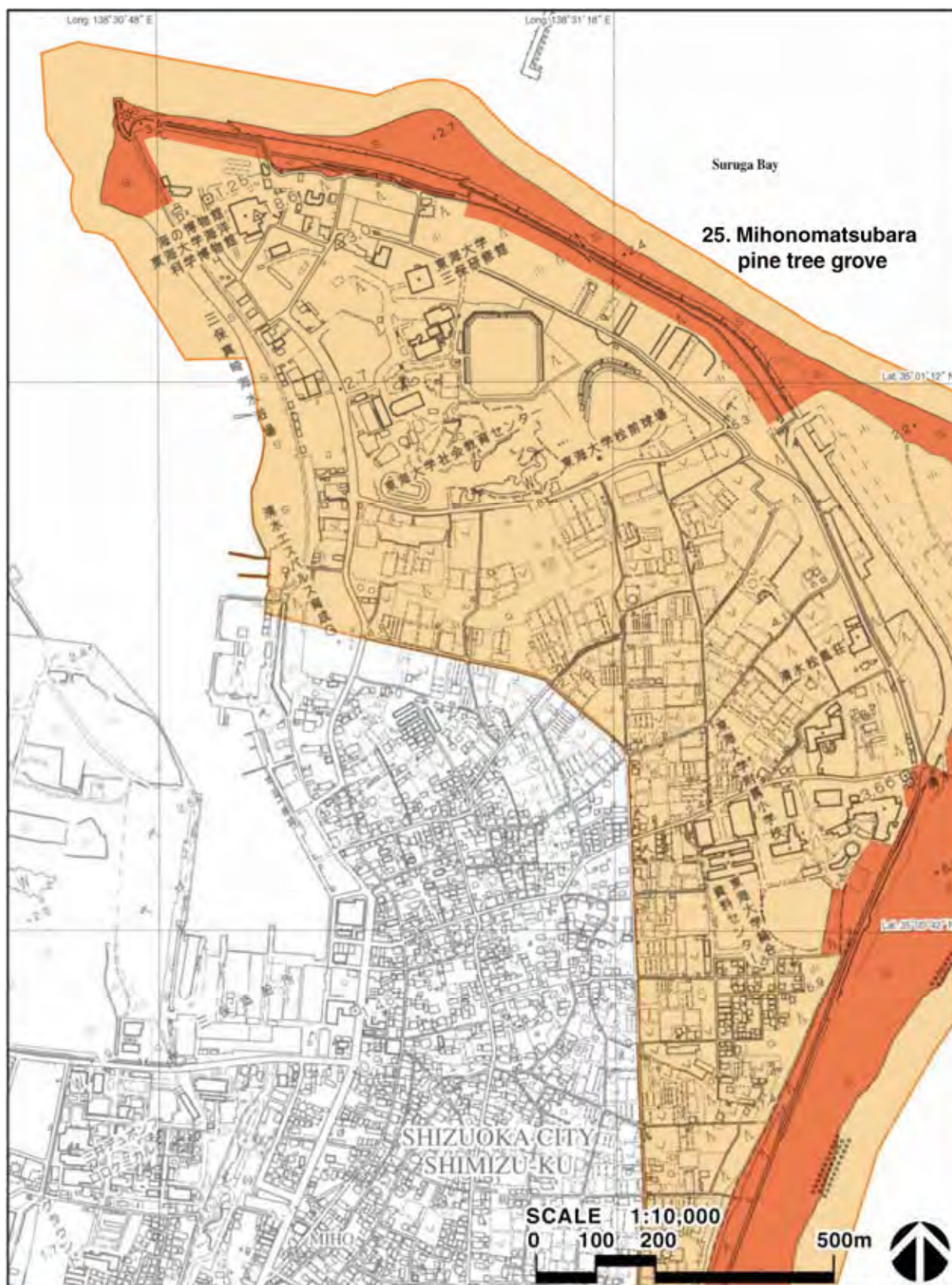
Legend

- Nominated property (25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove)
- Buffer zone

Figure 1-21 Topographical map indicating the extent of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove © PREC Institute Inc.





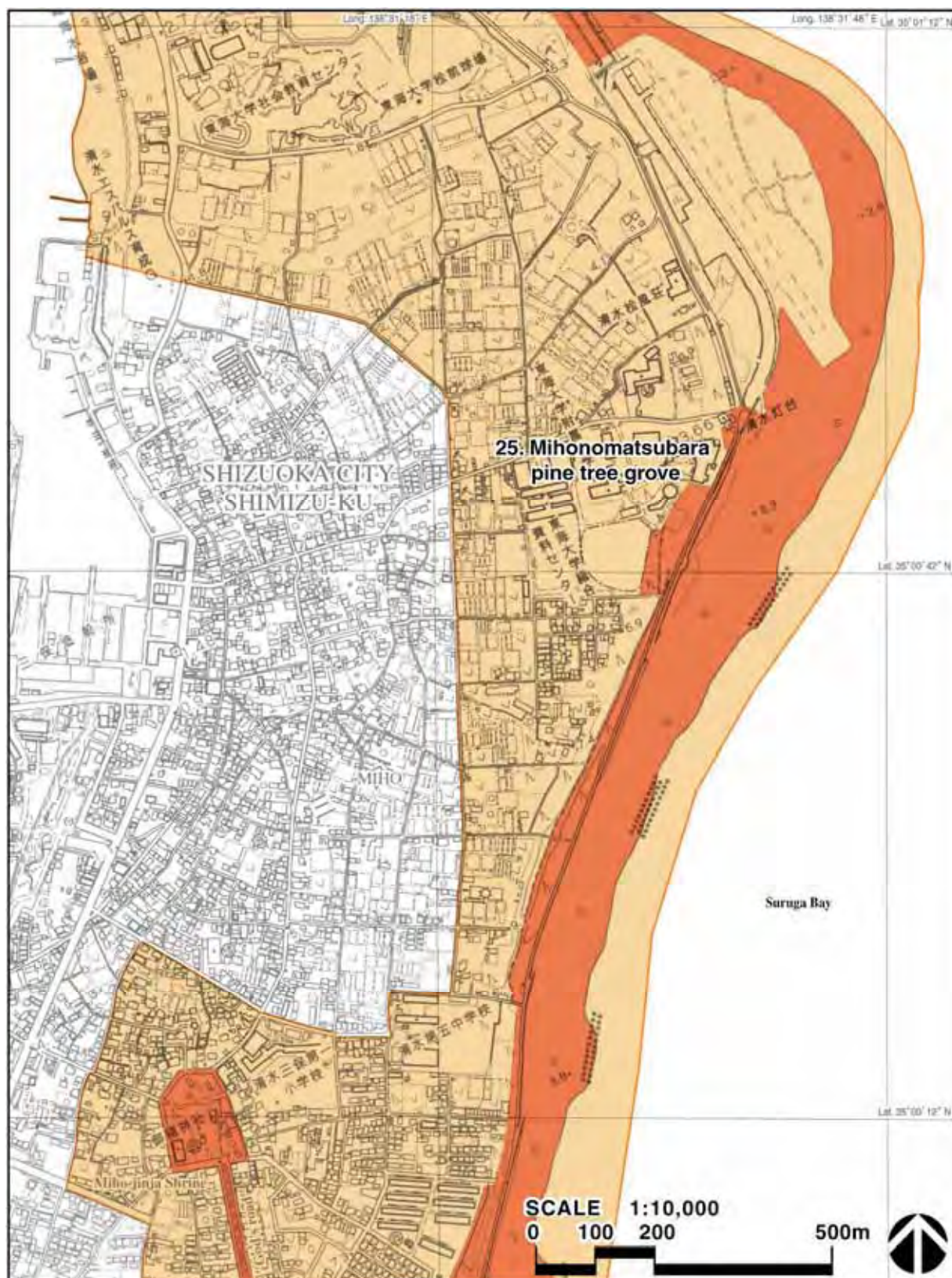


#### Legend

- Nominated property (25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove)
- Buffer zone

Figure 1-21-1 Topographical map indicating the extent of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (1/3) © PREC Institute Inc.



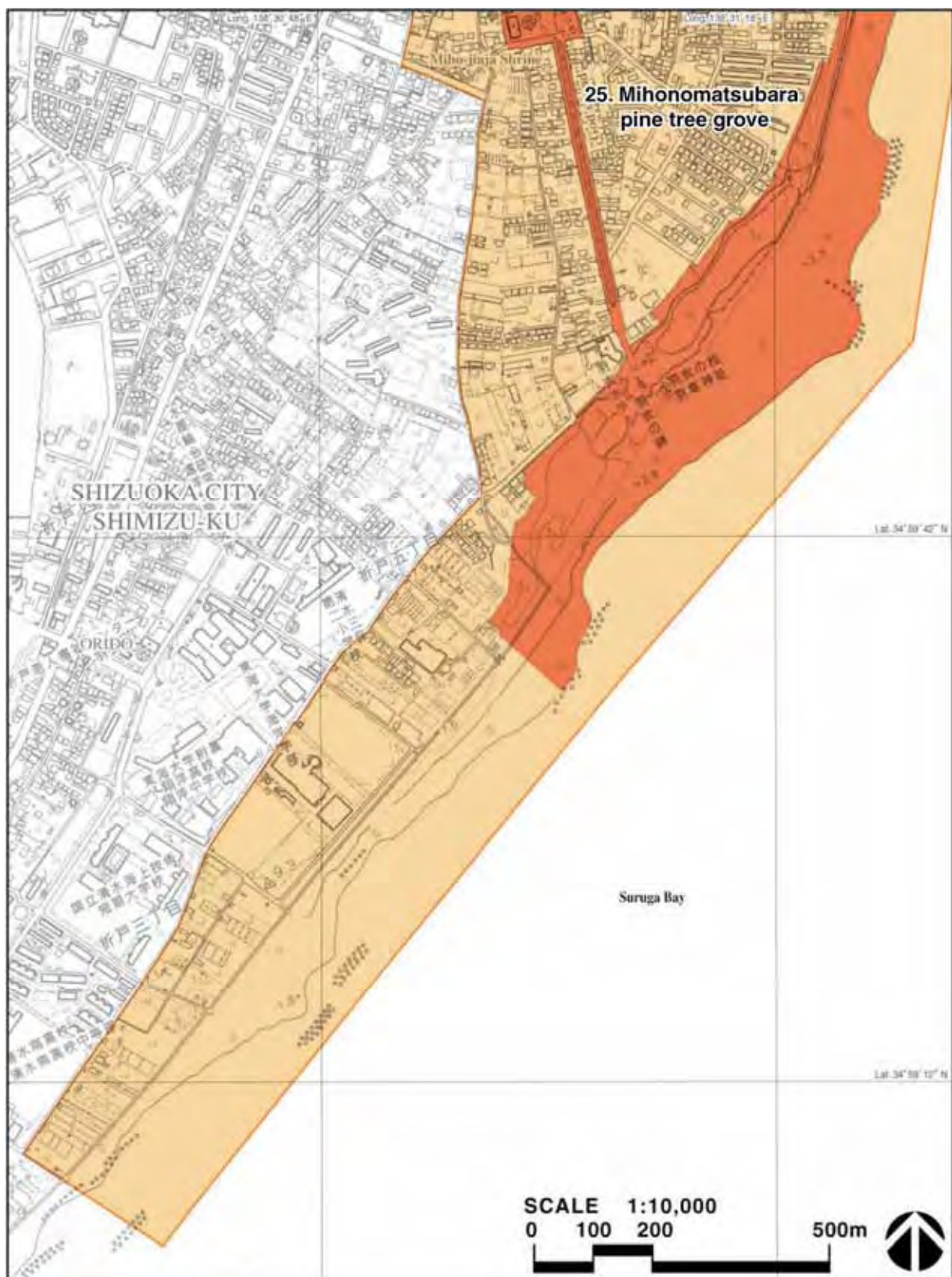


#### Legend

- Nominated property (25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove)
- Buffer zone

Figure 1-21-2 Topographical map indicating the extent of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (2/3). © PREC Institute Inc.





#### Legend

- Nominated property (25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove)
- Buffer zone

Figure 1-21-3 Topographical map indicating the extent of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (3/3) © PREC Institute Inc.



# Chapter 2

## Description







## 2.a. Description of the Property

### 1) Description of the Property as a Whole

#### (i) Overview

Fujisan is Japan's highest peak, a solitary stratovolcano that stands 3,776 meters high. The pitch of the slope increases as the altitude rises, creating a beautiful catenary curve and giving the mountain an exceptional conic shape. The base of the southern slopes of Fujisan extends all the way to the shores of Suruga Bay, and as a stratovolcano whose slopes rise continuously from the sea to the summit, Fujisan is among the world's highest.

From ancient times, a unique cultural tradition of worshipping Fujisan arose as people made worship-ascents<sup>1</sup> to the summit and slopes of Fujisan, as well as pilgrimages to sacred sites on the mountain and around its base as a means to acquire spiritual power from the gods and buddhas residing on the mountain and to seek an experience of symbolic death and spiritual rebirth. This tradition has been handed down faithfully through the generations and finds expression today in the form of the current ascents of Fujisan as well. In addition, the awe with which Fujisan was regarded, based on the uniquely Japanese religion of Shinto, inspired a tradition that emphasized coexistence with the natural environment created by the volcano, love and respect for the mountain's majestic form, and gratitude for the bounty that Fujisan bestows upon the people through the springs found at the foot of the mountain.

Moreover, Fujisan has come to have symbolic meaning as well. It has inspired a variety of iconography of outstanding universal significance that has made Fujisan a symbol of Japan and Japanese culture—most notably the Ukiyo-e prints by Katsushika Hokusai (ca. 1760–1849) and Utagawa Hiroshige (1797–1858), which were influential internationally as well.

In this way, Fujisan has secured a globally recognized position as a celebrated mountain through mountain-worship activities dating back to the premodern era and through artistic activities inspired by the viewing of the mountain.

Photo 2-1 Fujisan viewed from Suruga Bay © Shizuoka Prefectural Tourism Association

#### (ii) Origins and natural setting

Fujisan is located roughly at the center of the Japanese Archipelago at a latitude of 35°21'39" N and a longitude of 138°43'9" E (coordinates refer to Kengamine, the highest of the peaks along the crater of Fujisan). It lies at the convergence point of three tectonic plates—the Philippine Sea Plate, the Eurasian Plate, and the North American Plate—lying under which on the eastern side is the subducted Pacific Plate.

The geological composition of Fujisan comprises five strata formed during the various periods of volcanic eruptions: (1) a base stratum formed by eruptions of a submarine volcano primarily during the Miocene epoch of the Neogene period during the Cenozoic era (23 million–5 million years ago); (2) the Sen-Komitake Kazan (Pre-Komitake Volcano), which formed on top of the base during the

---

<sup>1</sup> Worship-ascent ("Tohai"):

Refers to the act of climbing step-by-step using a kongozue (a long walking stick or pilgrim's staff) from the compounds of the Sengen-jinja shrines at the foot of Fujisan up to the final destination, the crater of Fujisan, which was believed to be the dwelling place of the Shinto deity, Asama no Okami. At 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 walls.



Pleistocene epoch during the Quaternary period of the Cenozoic era (approx. 2.58 million–10,000 years ago); (3) the Komitake Kazan (Komitake Volcano), which overlaps with the Sen-Komitake Kazan (Pre-Komitake Volcano) but is completely distinct in terms of composition and properties; (4) the Ko-Fuji Kazan (Old Fuji Volcano), which formed on top of the others; and (5) the Shin-Fuji Kazan (Young Fuji Volcano), which formed when eruptions once again covered the earlier volcanic layers [refer to figure. 2-1].



Figure 2-1 Schematic diagram of Fujisan (adopted with modification from Nakata, Yoshimoto and Fujii, 2007).

The crater at the summit last experienced an explosive magma eruption roughly 2,200 years ago, but there has continued to be volcanic activity in certain areas of the Fujisan Mountain Area since the dawn of recorded history. In particular, in the region sandwiching the summit from the northwest to southeast, fissures have appeared due to the continuing northward movement by the Philippine Sea Plate, which is pushing on the Eurasian Plate from south-southeast, and a series of parasitic volcanoes have formed nearly in a straight line along that line.

There have been at least ten confirmed periods of eruptions at the mountain area over the past 1,200 years: 781, 800-802, 864-866, 937, 999, 1033, 1083, 1435-1436, 1511, and 1707.

The ejecta such as the lava that flowed in the past from the volcano to the foot of Fujisan is primarily basaltic volcanic matter, and with the summit as the central point, it extends outward to a radius of approximately 15–20 kilometers (at the widest points, roughly 30–40 kilometers). Because it was of a moderate viscosity, a conic stratovolcano was formed that is nearly symmetrical on all sides and at its base. Around the foot of Fujisan, a uniquely volcanic topography can be found that includes numerous wind caves<sup>2</sup> and lava tree molds<sup>3</sup>, and at the very end of the lava flows there are plentiful springs<sup>4</sup>, fed by the rainfall on Fujisan, that produce 4.5 million–6.8 million m<sup>3</sup> of potable water each day. In particular, the springs on the northern and western bases of the mountain, along with rainfall, create an arch of lakes, springs, and waterfalls that surround the foot of the mountain. These include the five lakes included in the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes), the Oshino Hakkai springs, the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls, and many other water features.

<sup>2</sup> Wind caves:

Generally refers to caves that have atmospheric circulation. In particular, the wind caves on Fujisan were created by lava. In some cases, the caves were 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 wind caves, please see the description of Component Part 23.

<sup>3</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>4</sup> Among the various springs at the foot of Fujisan, those that are particularly striking include the Kakitagawa River (about 1 million m<sup>3</sup> of water daily) and Wakutamaike Pond (140,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day) on the southern side of the mountain, Shiraito no Taki waterfalls (150,000–160,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day) and the Inokashira springs (120,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day in total) to the west, and the Oshino Hakkai springs to the north.



The forest limit, at an elevation of about 2,500 meters, is the location for Fujisan's fifth station<sup>5</sup>, above which lies volcanic wilderness and below which lies forests filled with different species of trees depending on the elevation. Because the alpine zone (2,500 meters and up), centered on the volcanic wilderness, experiences high temperatures and aridity in the summer, extremely low temperatures in the winter, and is covered in constantly shifting volcanic rubble, it is a harsh environment for diverse vegetation to survive in, and thus one only finds high-elevation plants in this zone, such as *Aconogonum weyrichii* var. *alpinum* and *Arabis serrata*. Below that, in the subalpine zone (1,600–2,500 meters), there is mainly a natural forest comprised primarily of Veitch's silver fir (*Abies veitchii*), the northern Japanese hemlock (*Tsuga diversifolia*), and other conifers, while in the mountain zone (900–1,600 meters) there is a mixture of suitably managed planted forests of Japanese cypress trees (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*) and other trees along with natural forests of the Japanese beech (*Fagus crenata*), *Quercus mongolica* ssp. *crispula*, and other broadleaf trees.

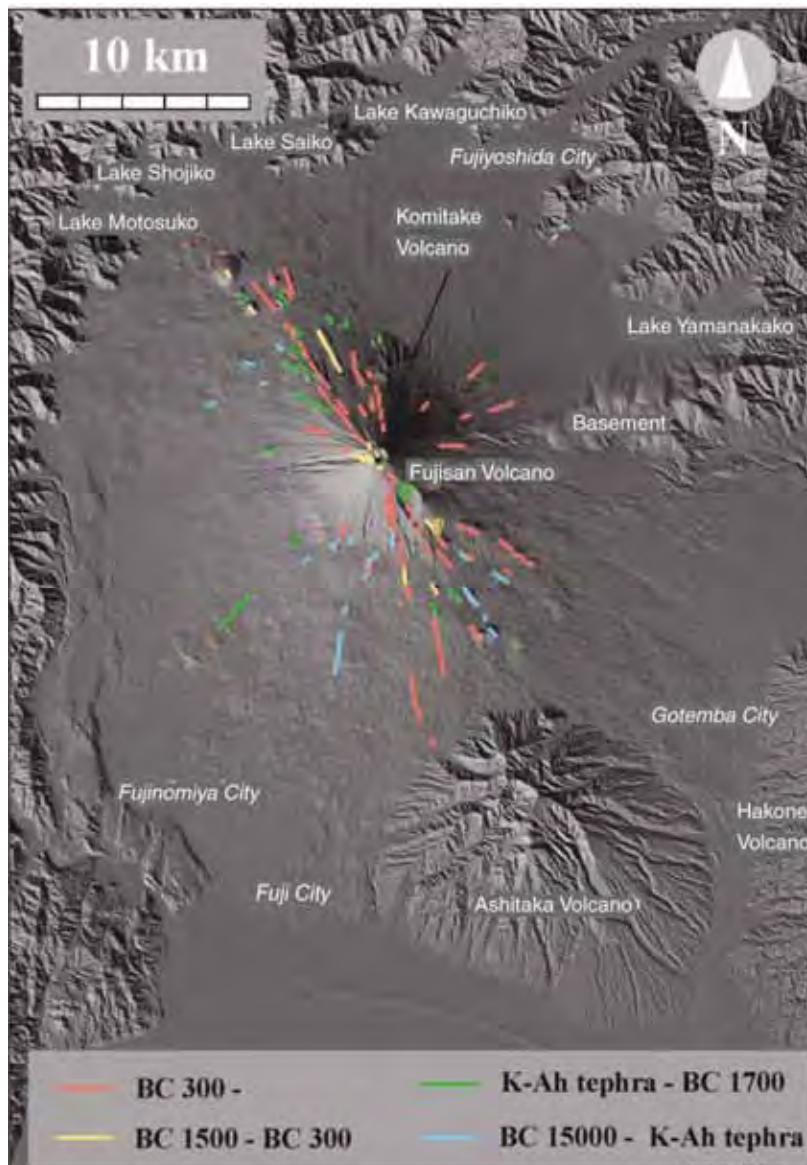


Figure 2-2 Distribution of eruptive fissures younger than 15,000 BC (Takada et al., 2007).

<sup>5</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").*



### (iii) Notable cultural characteristics – “object of worship” and “source of artistic inspiration”

Fujisan’s natural volcanic environment inspired a feeling of reverence among the Japanese people, who had a time-honored tradition of worshipping mountains and other elements of nature, and so Fujisan became an “object of worship” that transcended the framework of Japan’s various religions and sects.

It began with the practice of veneration from afar (“Yohai”), as people at the base of the mountain gazed up at Fujisan in admiration. As eruptions subsided, Fujisan became the site for ascetic practices<sup>6</sup> by the Buddhist ascetics<sup>7</sup>, a unique religion created through a syncretism of Japan’s ancient mountain-worship and the Buddhism that had been introduced from abroad. Many of these ascetics began going to the mountain to carry out their practices and make worship-ascents to the mountain’s summit. Eventually, not only mountain ascetics but also general pilgrims<sup>8</sup> guided by ascetics began to aim for the summit. From the 17th century on, as one type of Fujisan-worship group known as “Fuji-ko” (Fuji pilgrimage association) began to flourish, a large number of the Fuji-ko adherents<sup>9</sup> participated in worship-ascents. To serve these various pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents, shrines and Buddhist facilities were built on the mountain area or around the base of the mountain, and at the same time various facilities such as a system of ascending routes and mountain huts was set up as well. In the process, organizations were established to manage those facilities and to support the worship-ascent activities of the pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents. At the same time, a variety of natural features that had been formed at the foot of the mountain by volcanic activities—a wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls—began to be viewed as sacred sites, and there was a boom in religious pilgrimages to those sites as well.

The zone above the forest limit on the mountain (around elev. 2,500 meters) was known to pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents as “Yakeyama” (literally, burned mountain) or “Hageyama” (literally, bald mountain) and was regarded as a sacred area belonging to the “other world” (the world after death). In particular, the Fuji-ko adherents based near the entrance to the Yoshida Ascending Route at the northern foot of the mountain were accustomed to referring to the wooded region as “Kiyama” (literally, tree mountain) or “Miyama” (literally, deep mountain) and the areas that had become

---

<sup>6</sup> Ascetic practices:

*The practices associated with Japan’s mountain worship generally entailed sequestering oneself on a sacred mountain, meditating, and carrying out acts that involved physical pain or danger. Particularly in the case of Fujisan worship, worship-ascents were considered to be an important element as well. Hasegawa Kakugyo, considered to be the founder of the Fuji-ko groups, is said to have stood for 1,000 days inside a wind cave, and in order to cleanse his body and mind, he went to the lakes and waterfalls around Fujisan to undergo in-water religious training. Fuji-ko adherents emulated Kakugyo by visiting lakes and waterfalls to undergo in-water religious training as well.*

<sup>7</sup> Buddhist ascetics:

*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.*

<sup>8</sup> Pilgrims (“Doja”):

*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>9</sup> Fuji-ko adherents:

*In this nomination, this term is used to refer to those pilgrims who specifically belonged to Fuji-ko societies.*



grasslands because of resource use by local residents were called “Kusayama” (literally, grass mountain) or “Kayahara” (literally, thatch field). A conscious linkage was made between Fujisan’s landscape structure and the worship-ascent beliefs of being able to cleanse oneself of worldly sins and impurities by making the trip from the secular world of the “Kusayama” to the otherworldly “Yakeyama”. Moreover, the lakes, springs, and waterfalls scattered widely around the base of the mountain were seen as the perfect place for the cold-water ablutions (“Mizugori”) in which people entered the water to purify their bodies prior to climbing the mountain, and in particular, the practice of making a circuit of eight lakes (“Hakkaimeguri”)—including the five lakes included in the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) —and conducting these water rituals became pervasive among many of the Fuji-ko adherents.

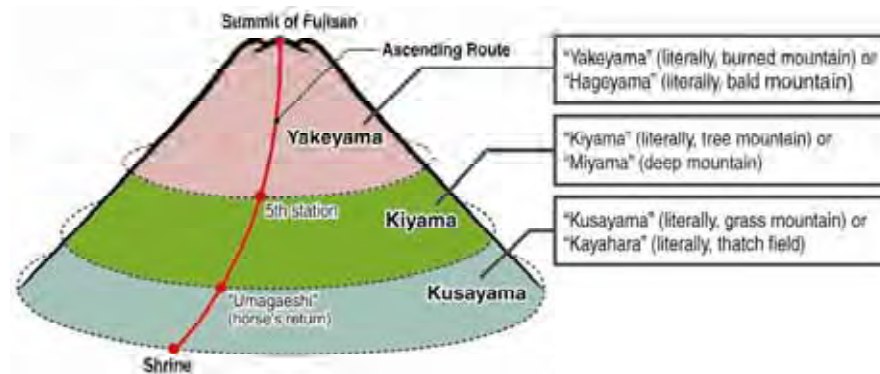


Figure 2-3 Zones of Fujisan (adopted from a drawing provided by Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History).

Table 2-1 Plants and their vertical distribution

Southern side		Stages of Fujisan ascent	Northern side	
Major plants	Vertical zones		Vertical zones	Major plants
<i>Aconogonum weyrichii</i> var. <i>alpinum</i> , <i>Arabis serrata</i> , etc.	Alpine (2,500m-)	“Yakeyama”  Forest limit (2,500 m)	Alpine (2,500m-)	<i>Aconogonum weyrichii</i> var. <i>alpinum</i> , <i>Astragalus adsurgens</i> , <i>Alnus maximowiczii</i> , <i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> , <i>Arabis serrata</i> , etc.
<i>Tsuga diversifolia</i> , <i>Larix kaempferi</i> , <i>Betula ermanii</i> , <i>Abies veitchii</i> , <i>Abies homolepis</i> , etc.	Sub-alpine (1,700-2,500m)	“Kiyama”  Umagaeshi (1,000- around 1,500 m)	Sub-alpine (1,600-2,500m)	<i>Abies veitchii</i> , <i>Abies mariesii</i> , <i>Tsuga diversifolia</i> , <i>Larix kaempferi</i> , <i>Betula ermanii</i> , <i>Cacalia adenostyloides</i> , <i>Clintonia udensis</i> , <i>Rhododendron</i>
<i>Quercus mongolica</i> ssp. <i>crispula</i> , <i>Fagus crenata</i> , maples, etc.	Mountainous (900-1,700m)	“Kusayama”	Mountainous (830-1,600m)	<i>Quercus mongolica</i> ssp. <i>crispula</i> , <i>Fagus crenata</i> , <i>Pinus densiflora</i> , <i>Rhododendron dilatatum</i> , <i>Rosa hirtula</i> , <i>Rhododendron japonicum</i> , <i>Castanea crenata</i> , <i>Quercus serrata</i> , <i>Tsuga sieboldii</i> , <i>Chamaecyparis obtuse</i> , <i>Picea</i>

The majestic form of Fujisan as seen from the shores of the nearby lakes or seaside—particularly the snow-capped visage of Fujisan in the winter—has been admired by people throughout the ages, arousing a desire among those who view it to engage in various artistic and creative endeavors. Thus, Fujisan has continued to have the nature as a “source of artistic inspiration”. In particular, the pitch of Fujisan’s slopes increases as it rises above the 1,500-meter mark, so the exquisite curve of that higher slope has served as the focal point for many pictures and other representations of the mountain’s contours. The scope of these upper reaches of the mountain area corresponds roughly to



the sacred area above a borderline on each ascending route known as Umagaeshi<sup>10</sup>.

Photo 2-2 “The Great Wave off Kanagawa” of “Thirty-Six Views of Mt Fuji” (1831 - 1836) by Katsushika Hokusai (collection of Yamanashi Prefectural Museum, Yamanashi)

Photo 2-3 (right) Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk (ca. 16th century) (collection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, Shizuoka) © *Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine*

Photo 2-4 Fujisan viewed from south (spring) © *Shizuoka Prefectural Tourism Association*

Photo 2-5 Fujisan viewed from north (summer) © *Yamanashi Prefecture*

Photo 2-6 Fujisan viewed from southeast (autumn) © *Shizuoka Prefectural Tourism Association*

Photo 2-7 Fujisan viewed from northeast (winter) © *Yamanashi Prefecture*

Photo 2-8 Fujisan viewed from north (autumn) © *Narusawa Village*

## 2) Composition of the Property

The nominated property is comprised of a total of 25 component parts, as shown in table 2-2. In addition, one of those component parts, the Fujisan Mountain Area, includes nine constituent elements, such as the mountaintop worship sites and ascending routes.

As shown in figure 2-4, this cluster of component parts and constituent elements express Fujisan’s nature either as an “object of worship” or a “source of artistic inspiration”, and its scope is sufficient to demonstrate that Fujisan (1) is testimony to a unique mountain-related cultural tradition of Fujisan worship; (2) has a direct and tangible association with images of outstanding universal significance among the many artistic works it has inspired; and (3) as a result, is an outstanding example of a type of landscape of a sacred and majestic mountain that has become a celebrated mountain worldwide.

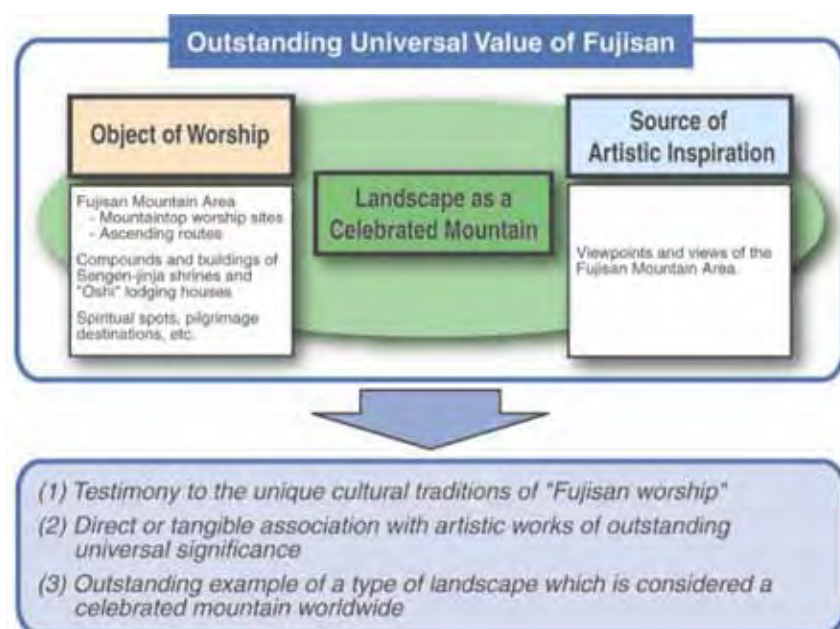


Figure 2-4 Schematic diagram of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan

<sup>10</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.

Table 2-2 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			







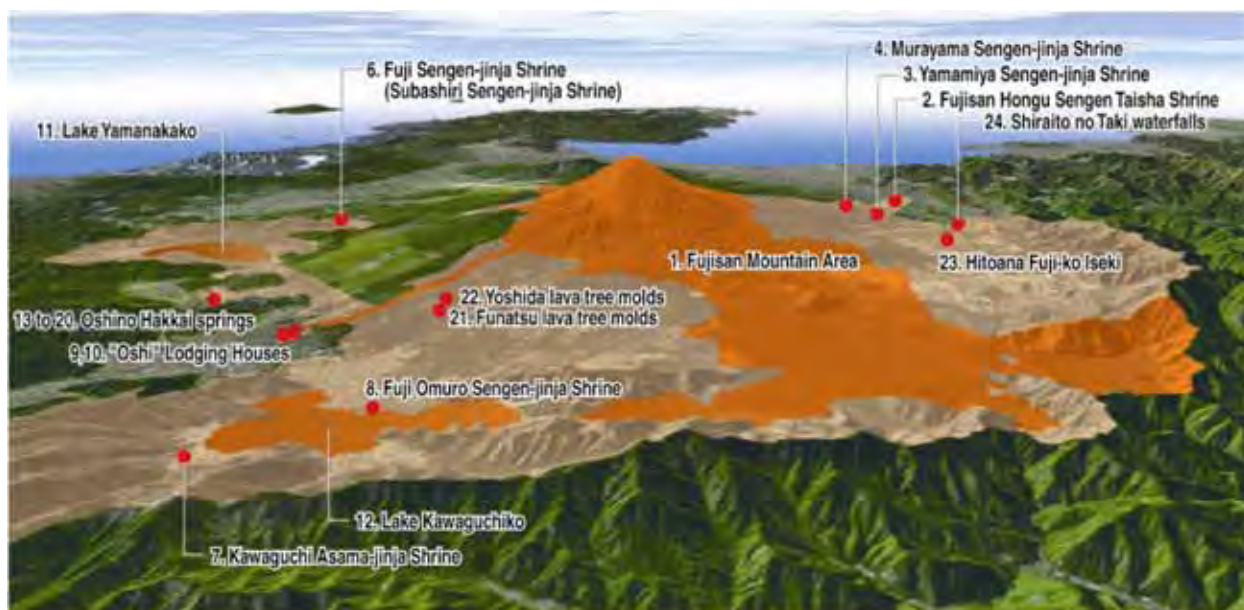


Figure 2-6 Bird's-eye view of Fujisan from north © Shizuoka Prefecture

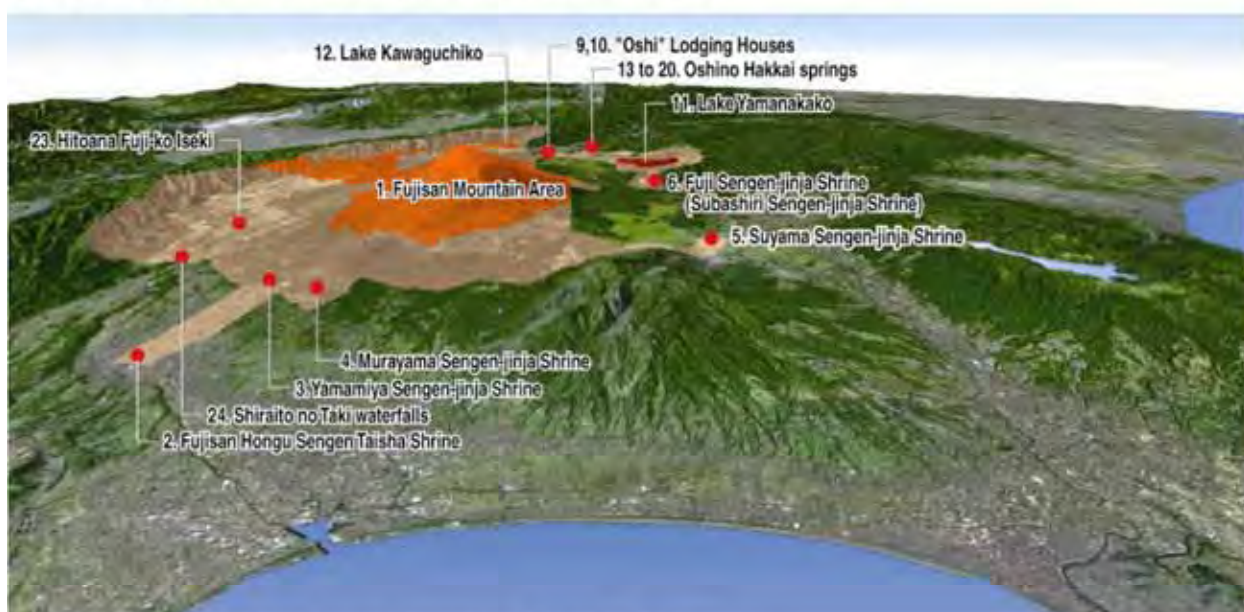


Figure 2-7 Bird's-eye view of Fujisan from south © Shizuoka Prefecture



Figure 2-8 Bird's-eye view of Fujisan from southwest © Shizuoka Prefecture



### 3) Categorization of the Property's Component Parts and Constituent Elements by Its Two Aspects: "Object of Worship" and "Source of Artistic Inspiration"

As noted in 2.a.2) above, based on Fujisan's characteristics of being an "object of worship" and a "source of artistic inspiration", the nominated 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 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, and waterfalls 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>11</sup> is part of the compound of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine (Component Part 2) 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 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 and Fuji-ko adherents as they made their worship-ascents and carried out their ascetic practices, as well as the stone structures such as stelae 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>12</sup> as he carried out his ascetic practices; the Suyama Ascending

---

<sup>11</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>12</sup> Matsudai:

*Matsudai, a priest of the Shugen sect of ascetic Buddhism is mentioned in the "Honchoseiki", a historical document of Japan compiled in the late 12th century.*

Route (Constituent Element 1-3) on the southeastern slope, which is mentioned in a 1486 entry in the “Kaikokuzakki”<sup>13</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>14</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 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”.

## 1. Fujisan Mountain Area

### 1-1. Mountaintop worship site

### 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

Photo 2-10 Yoshida Ascending Route [1-5] © Imaki Hidekazu

---

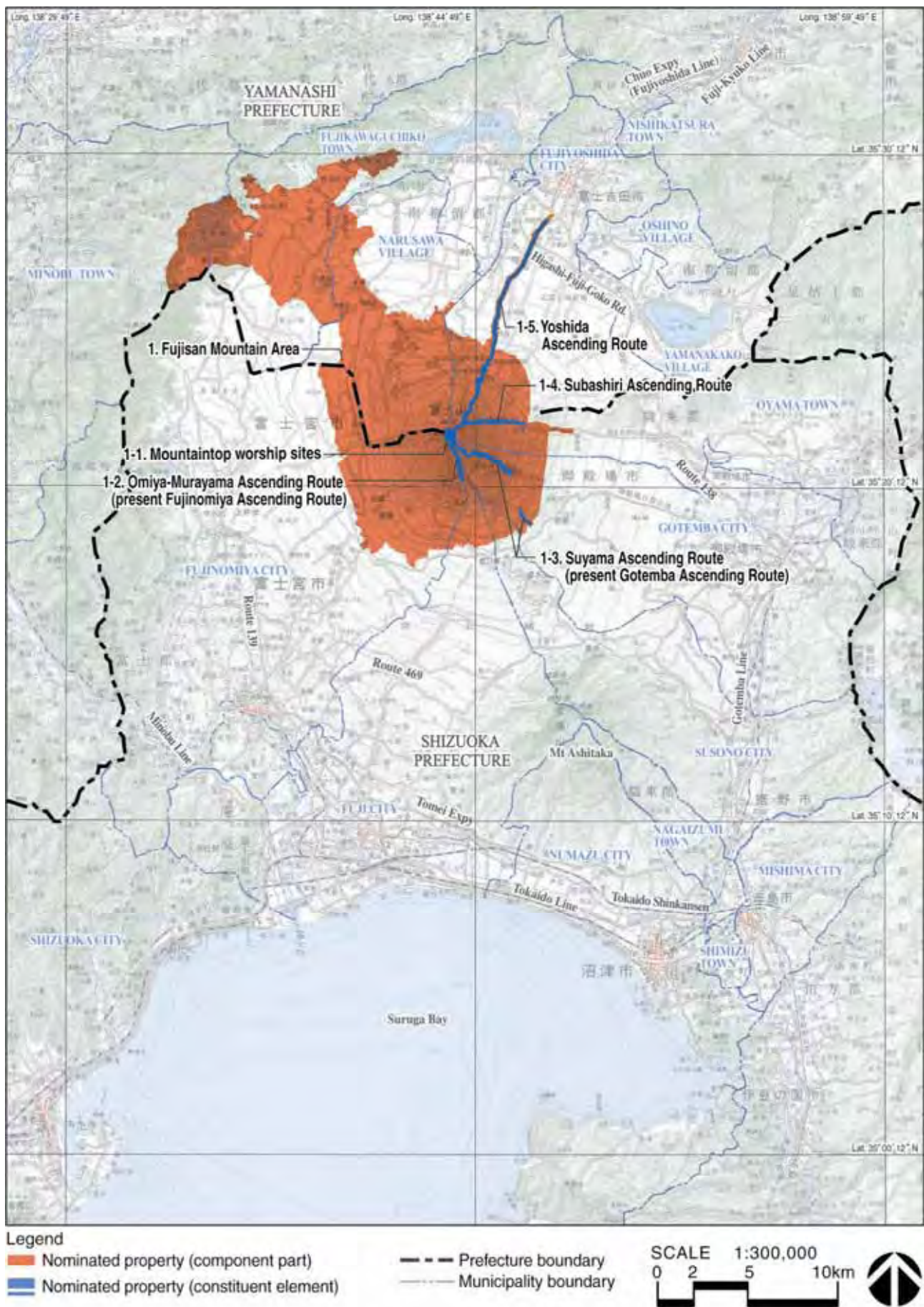
<sup>13</sup> Kaikokuzakki:

*A journal and a collection of poems written by Shogoin-Monzeki Dokojuno of Kyoto when she travelled in Hokuriku, Kanto and Oshu regions of Japan from 1486 to 1487.*

<sup>14</sup> Hanging Buddha (Kakebotoke):

*A round plaque bearing the image of a Buddha, that is to be hung in the sanctum as the object for worship*





## (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>15</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—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”.

### 1-6. Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine

---

<sup>15</sup> Japanese mythology:

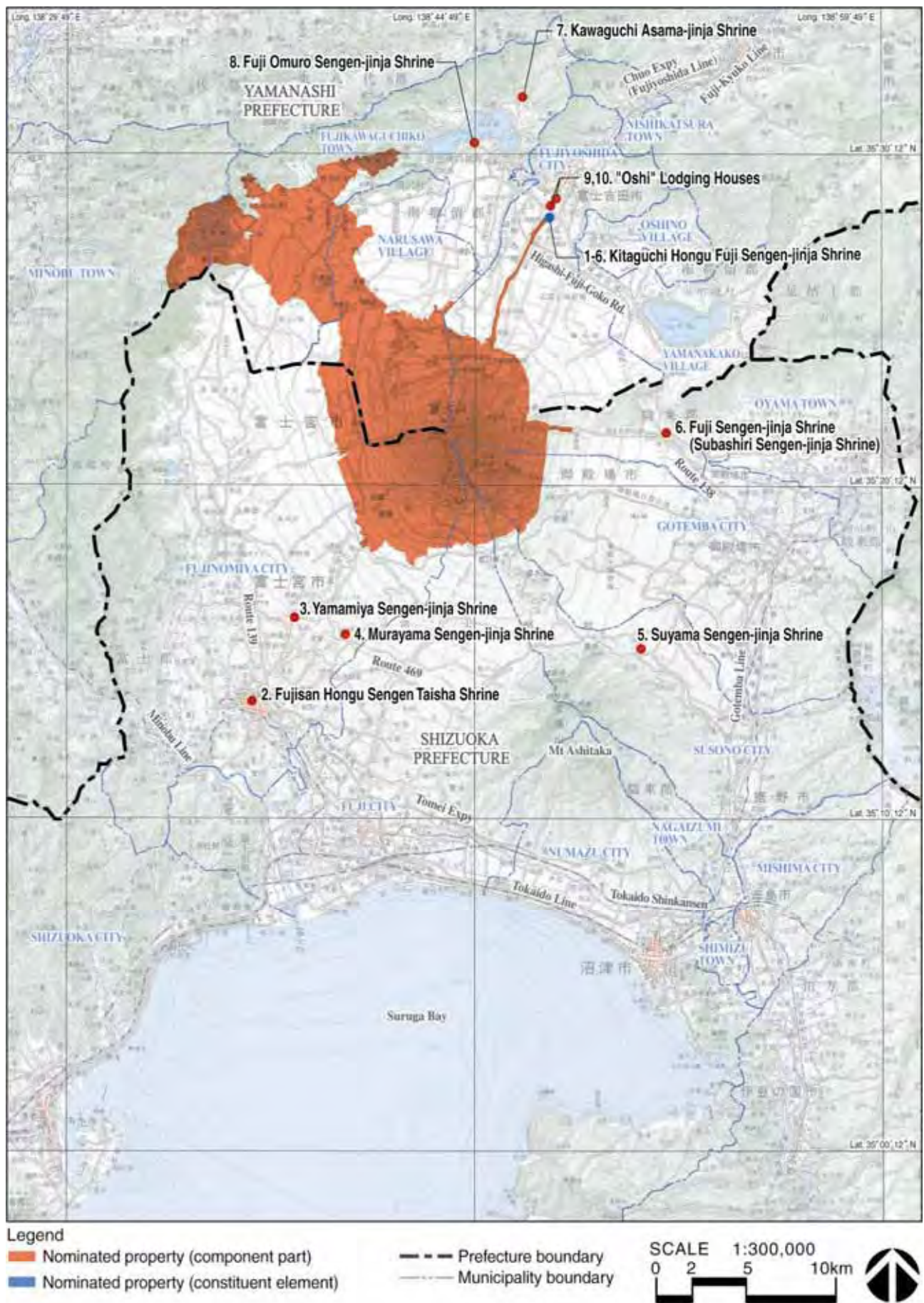
*In Japanese history books compiled in the 8th century, such as Kojiki (Records of Ancient Matters) and Nihon shoki (Chronicles of Japan), legends related to the creation of the nation up until that point were depicted as myths.*



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)

Photo 2-11 Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine [1-6]. © *Imaki Hidekazu*

Photo 2-12 Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine [2] © *PREC Institute Inc.*





(c) Wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls that became spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations

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>16</sup> in the Fuji-ko would unfailingly 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 Hakkō” 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<sup>17</sup>; and (c) the Yoshida lava tree molds (Component Part 22).

As described above, the scope of the wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls that became spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations fully indicates the importance of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

1-7. Lake Saiko

1-8. Lake Shojiko

1-9. Lake Motosuko

---

<sup>16</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>17</sup> Asama no Okami:

*In order to pacify repeated eruptions, people started to worship Fujisan itself or the god residing in Fujisan as Asama no Okami in the late 8th century. Particularly from the 18th century to the early 19th century when Fuji-ko became popular, many adherents of Fuji-ko believed Kohohana Sakuya Hime (goddess of flowering tree) as the incarnation of Asama no Okami or the goddess of Fujisan.*

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

Photo 2-13 Shiraito no Taki waterfalls [24] © Imaki Hidekazu



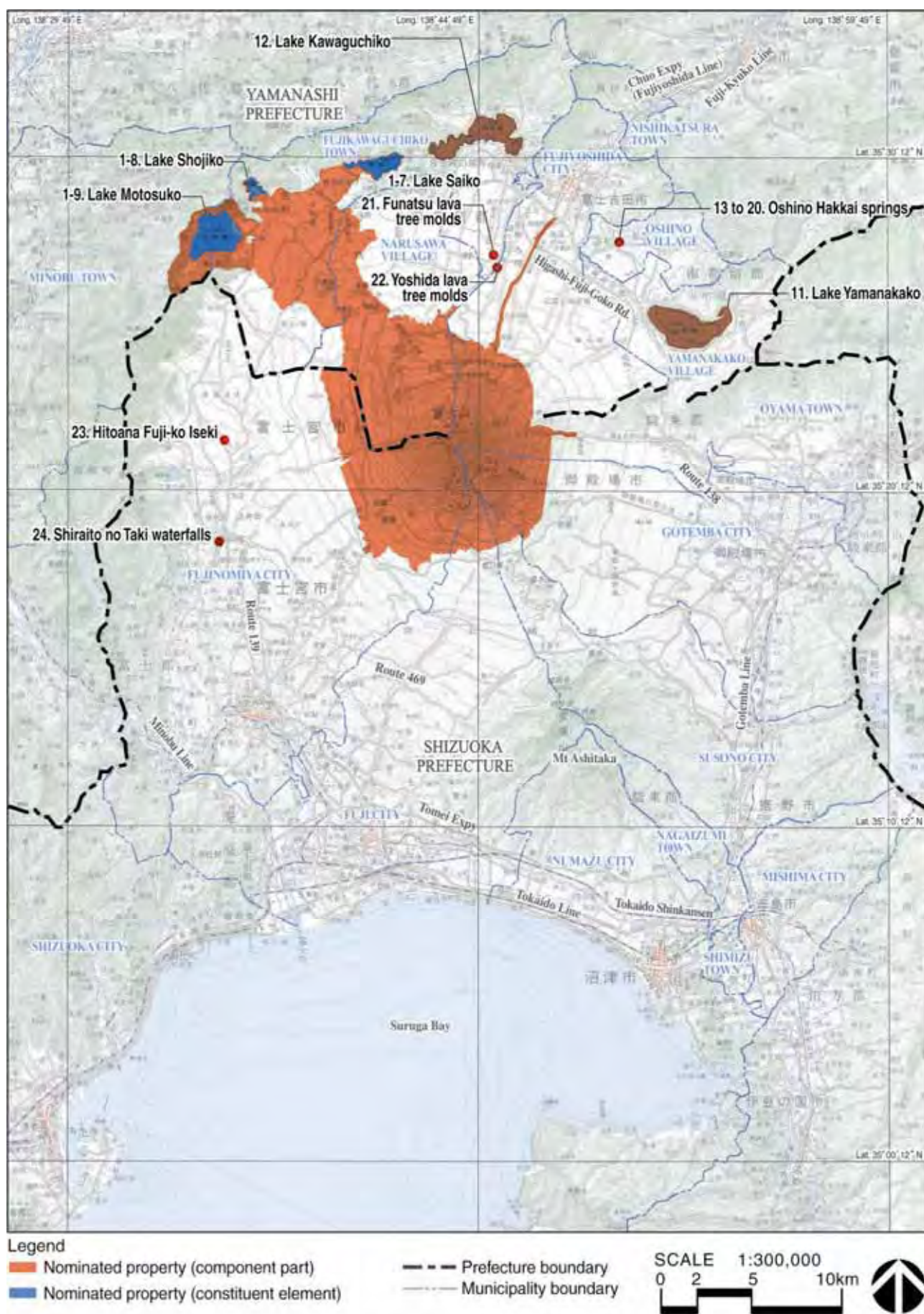


Figure 2-11 Map indicating the property (wind caves, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls that have become sacred sites and destinations for pilgrimage) © PREC Institute Inc.

## (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>18</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 nominated 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.

### 1. Fujisan Mountain Area

#### 1-9. Lake Motosuko

#### 25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

Photo 2-14 Aerial view of Fujisan and Lake Motosuko from northwest © *PREC Institute Inc.*

Photo 2-15 View of the Fujisan Mountain Area from the viewpoint on the shore of Lake Motosuko  
© *Imaki Hidekazu*

Photo 2-16 View of the Fujisan Mountain Area from the viewpoint on the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove  
© *Shizuoka Prefectural Tourism Association*

---

<sup>18</sup> A photograph of Lake Motosuko and the Fujisan Mountain Area taken by Koyo Okada (1895–1972) from the Nakanokura Pass has been used several times in the design of Japan's ¥1,000 and ¥5,000 bank notes.





## 4) Description of Component Parts

### Component Part 1. Fujisan Mountain Area

#### Description

The Fujisan Mountain Area is an essential component part to justify the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan both as an “object of worship” and a “source of artistic inspiration”.

The Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) corresponds to altitudes greater than approximately 1,500 m beyond “Umagaeshi” (literally, horse’s return, meaning the limit of ascent on horseback), which is a marker 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 above the forest limit at an altitude of approximately 2,500 m around the fifth station was considered 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 above the eighth station (altitude 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 area starting from the eighth station, which is almost the same altitude as the bottom of the crater to the mountaintop, is considered 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”.



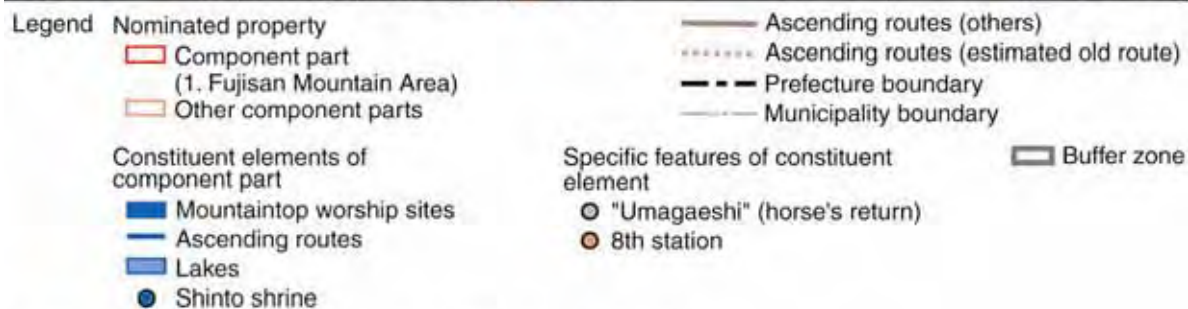
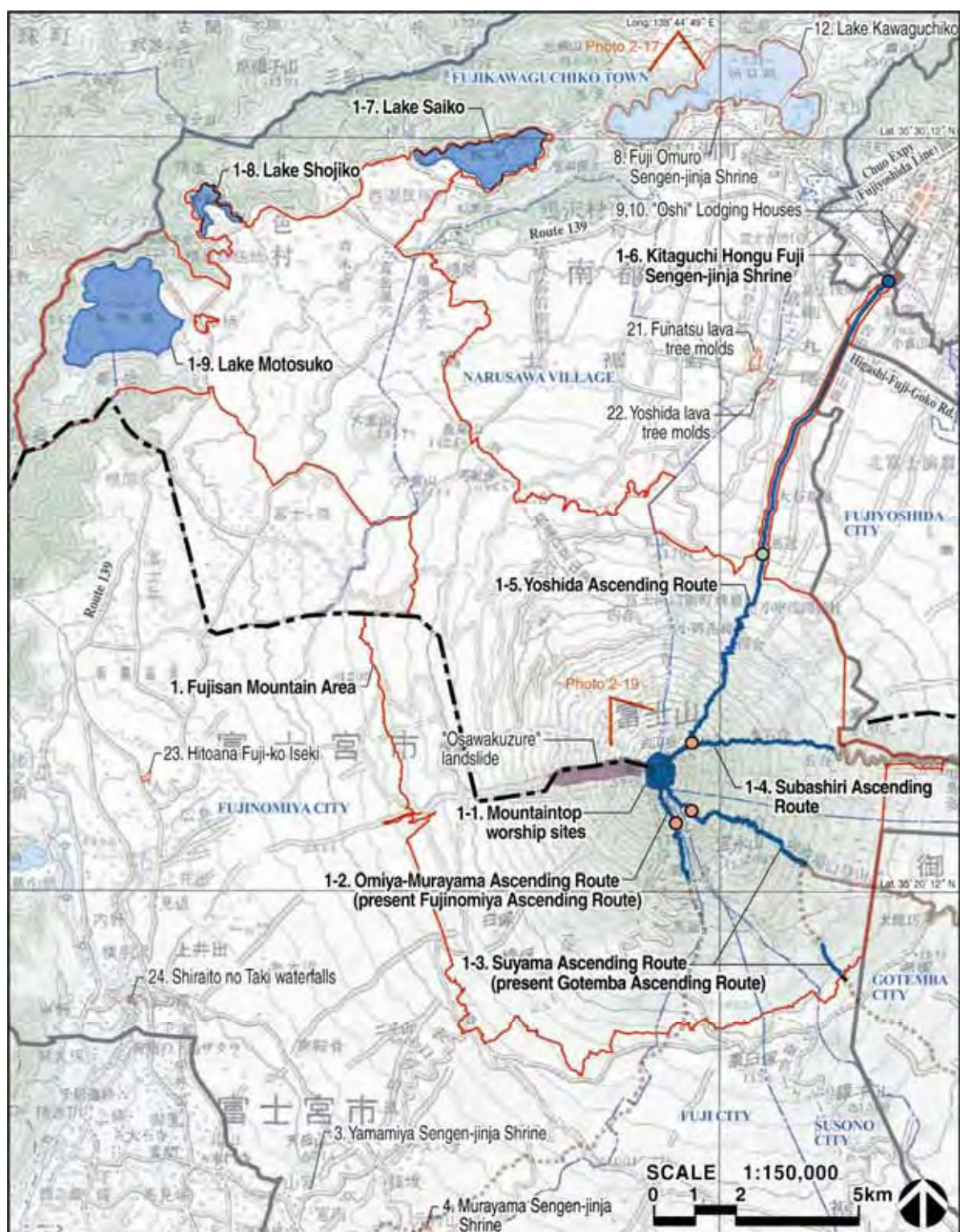


Figure 2-13 Map of the Fujisan Mountain Area © PREC Institute Inc.

## History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

1911. Of the Imperial Forest<sup>19</sup> designated by the Meiji government of Japan that was established in 1868, the most area on the Yamanashi Prefecture side was granted to Yamanashi Prefecture. The forest management as a prefectural property was initiated.
1924. Provisionally designated<sup>20</sup> 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.
1926. “Fujisan Primeval Forest”, constituting a part of the view of the Fujisan Mountain Area from Nakanokura Pass on the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko was designated as a Natural Monument under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments.
1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park<sup>21</sup> under the National Parks Law.
1947. Came to be administered and managed as a National Forest in relation to the abolishment of the Imperial Forest system as a result of the unification of forest organizations.
1951. The Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests was enacted.
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.
1952. The area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was redesignated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty.
1966. The designated area of the Special Place of Scenic Beauty was expanded.
1969. Erosion and landslide control project at Osawakuzure<sup>22</sup> was initiated by the national government. This project continues on the southwestern slope.
1996. Response measures to the tree falls caused by typhoons were initiated by the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture. This project still continues.
2010. The designated area of the Natural Monument, Fujisan Primeval Forest, was expanded and renamed as the “Fujisan Primeval Forest and Aokigaharajukai Woodland”.
2011. The area including the mountain area higher than the eighth station (but excluding the

---

<sup>19</sup> Imperial Forest:

*Refers to the forests that are the property of the Imperial Family of Japan. On Fujisan, the forests that had originally been owned by the Edo Shogunate became the state owned forests and then Imperial Forests in 1889.*

<sup>20</sup> Provisional designation:

*Under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments enacted in 1917, if a given property were selected for designation by the Minister of Education as a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, or Natural Monument and it was deemed necessary to protect the property prior to its designation, the regional chief (equivalent of today's prefectural governor) was allowed to make a provisional designation.*

<sup>21</sup> Fuji-Hakone National Park:

*This national park became “Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park” in 1955 with the addition of the Izu Area.*

<sup>22</sup> Osawakuzure:

*A large area of sand/soil collapse that has continued for approximately 1,000 years at the source of the Osawagawa River, on the west slope of Fujisan (the area from immediately below the summit to an altitude of around 2,200 m).*



Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route, the Suyama Ascending Route, the Subashiri Ascending Route, and the Yoshida Ascending Route), the section of the Yoshida Ascending Route below the eighth station, and the compound of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

2011. Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko, and Lake Motosuko were designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty as a whole under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

2012. The entire sections of Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route, the Suyama Ascending Route, and the Subashiri Ascending Route and the section of the Yoshida Ascending Route above the eighth station were added to the Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 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 Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around February 2012).

Osawakuzure © Mount Fuji Sabo Office, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Photo 2-17 Aerial view of Fujisan from north © PREC Institute Inc.

Photo 2-18 Aerial view of Fujisan from south © Fuji City

## Constituent Element 1-1. Mountaintop worship sites

### Description

The mountaintop worship sites that are included in the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) are an essential constituent element that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

At the Fujisan mountaintop, a group of places and facilities associated with Fujisan worship is distributed along the crater wall.

As people began to perform worship-ascents, the construction of Buddhist temples and the donation of Buddhist statues etc. took place 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>23</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 the crater, or its “Honjibutsu”, Dainichi Nyorai (Mahavairocana Buddha)<sup>24</sup>, and then to make a

---

<sup>23</sup> Goraigo (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>24</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.

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) to simulate visiting the worlds of Buddha that are depicted in Buddhist mandalas. During the 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 12th-century Buddhist. Subsequently, Buddhist sutras<sup>25</sup>, “Kakebotoke” (hanging Buddhas), Buddhist statues<sup>26</sup> and other items were carried to the mountaintop or buried there as offerings. Money was also thrown into the crater that was considered the “inner sanctum”. In addition, by the 17th century at the latest, the Dainichido (Mahavairocana Buddha Hall) had been 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 of the mountaintop did not change.

Even today, stone monuments and Buddhist statues remain at many places on the mountaintop; torii gates stand at the peaks (regarded as sacred spots) and at 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 crater wall peaks at the mountaintop, are still conducted by many climbers today. Through such activities, the quintessence of Fujisan worship has been loyally passed on to the present day.

---

<sup>25</sup> Buddhist sutra:

*The oldest found on the mountaintop is estimated to date from between the end of 12th century and the early 13th century.*

<sup>26</sup> Buddhist statue:

*Probably identical to the statue of Buddha, which is introduced in the “Kaikokushi Soko”, a 19th-century journal, enshrined in a mountain hut on the summit of Fujisan; a statue that has an inscription of the year 1303 (privately owned) is currently stored at the Yamanashi Prefectural Museum.*



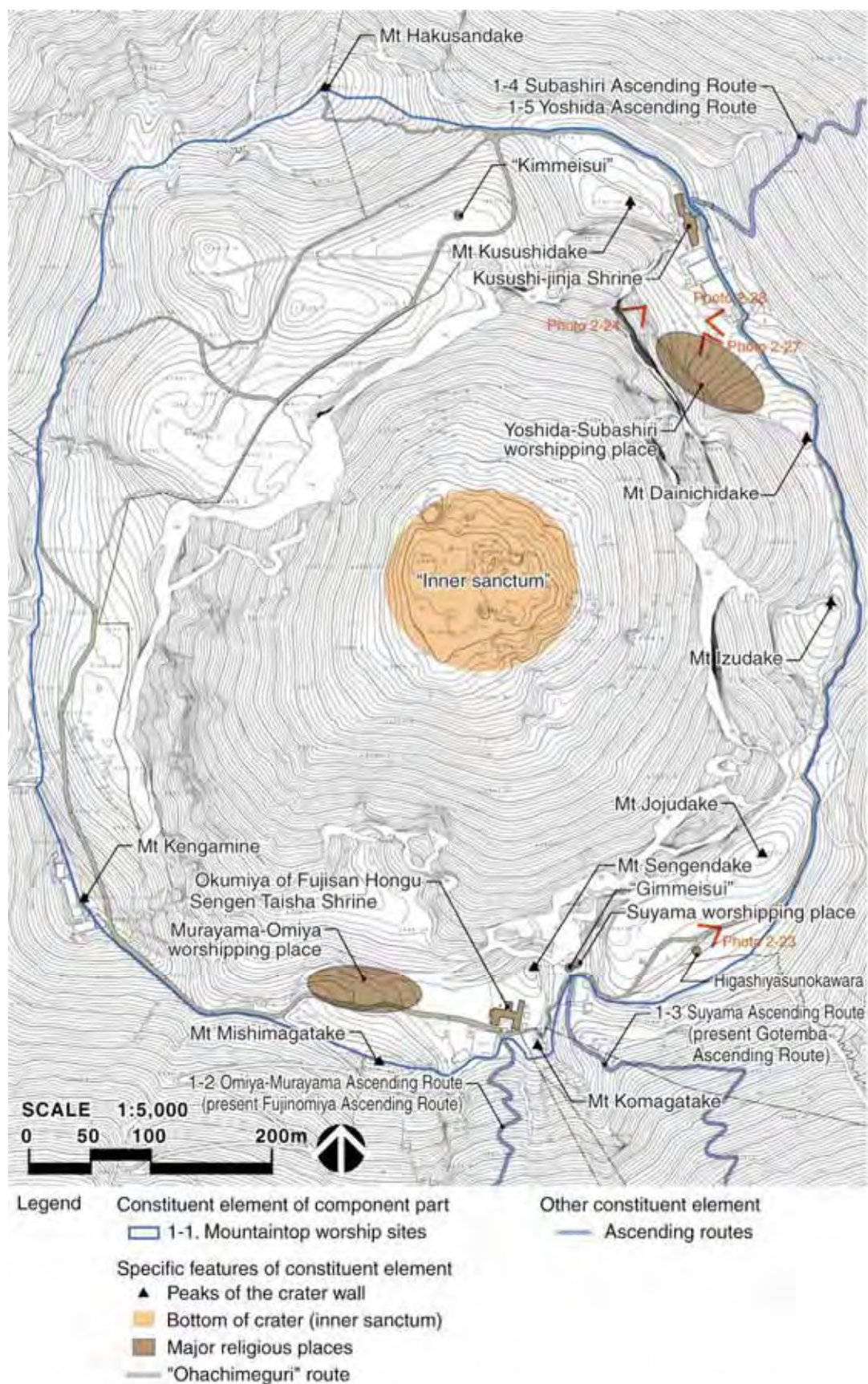


Figure 2-14 Map of mountaintop worship sites  
(adopted from "Fujisancho Shinko Iseki" (Shizuoka Prefecture Buried Cultural Properties Research Institute, 2009))

## History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

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
1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law.
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.
1952. The area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was redesignated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty.
2011. The area including the mountaintop was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

Photo 2-19 Crater viewed from northwest © *Yamanashi Prefecture*

Photo 2-20 (left) Excavated artifact (Buddhist sutra found in a container case) from the mountaintop (collection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, Shizuoka) © *Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History*

Photo 2-21 (middle) Excavated artifact (hanging Buddha) from the mountaintop (collection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, Shizuoka) © *Fujinomiya City Board of Education*

Photo 2-22 (right) Excavated artifact (Buddhist statue with the inscription of the year 1303) from the mountaintop (private collection) Photo by *Yamanashi Prefectural Museum*

Photo 2-23 “Ohachimeguri” (a circuit of the peaks of the crater wall at the mountaintop) © *Imaki Hidekazu*

Photo 2-24 Crater including the inner sanctum © *Imaki Hidekazu*

Photo 2-25 Okumiya of Fujisan Hongu Shengen Taisha Shrine (front) © *Imaki Hidekazu*

Photo 2-26 Kusushi-jinja Shrine (front) © *Imaki Hidekazu*

Photo 2-27 Climbers awaiting the sunrise (“Goraigo” or “Goraiko”) at the mountaintop © *PREC Institute Inc.*

Photo 2-28 (right) Sunrise (“Goraigo” or “Goraiko”) viewed from the mountaintop. © *PREC Institute Inc.*

## Constituent Element 1-2. Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)

### Description

The Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route) is an essential constituent element that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

The Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route) (Constituent Element 1-2) is an ascending route that starts from 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 (known as Kohoji Temple) (Component Part 4).



It is said that climbing 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”<sup>27</sup> (the three lodging houses of Murayama) took care of the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Kohoji Temple) and ascending routes. The Shugen ascetics affiliated with them performed religious training at the ascending routes etc. In addition, ordinary people also began undertaking the worship-ascent, as depicted in the “Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk” [refer to Photo 2-3.], which was considered to be drawn in the 16th century.

From the records of the “Daikyobo”, one of the lodging house groups, which date back to the period between the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the number of pilgrims in ordinary years was in the hundreds, but it reached around 2,000 in the year of “Goennen”, which is the special year celebrated every 60 years based on the legend of the birth of Fujisan<sup>28</sup>.

In addition, the Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route was taken by Sir Rutherford Alcock (1809-1892), an English minister, who became the first foreigner to climb Fujisan in 1860.

In 1906, a new route opened that reaches the present sixth station (at an altitude of 2,600 m) from Omiya without passing through Murayama. As a result, the old section lost its function as an ascending route. In this particular section, it is now difficult to identify the original course of the ascending route, excluding some areas and the religious facility sites. In addition, a motorway that reaches an altitude of 2,400 m was opened in 1970; after that, people used the motorway to begin their ascent of climb Fujisan. Currently, the section from the fifth station to the summit is called the “Fujinomiya Ascending Route”; however, the area nominated as the Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route extends only from the sixth station to the summit. Alongside this section, several mountain huts can be found that provide accommodation to climbers.

Since the 18th century, people from the villages at the foot of the mountain have been maintaining a tradition of building a torii gate as an offering on the ascending route near the summit in the Year of the Monkey<sup>29</sup>, which comes around every 12 years.

---

<sup>27</sup> Murayama Sambo:

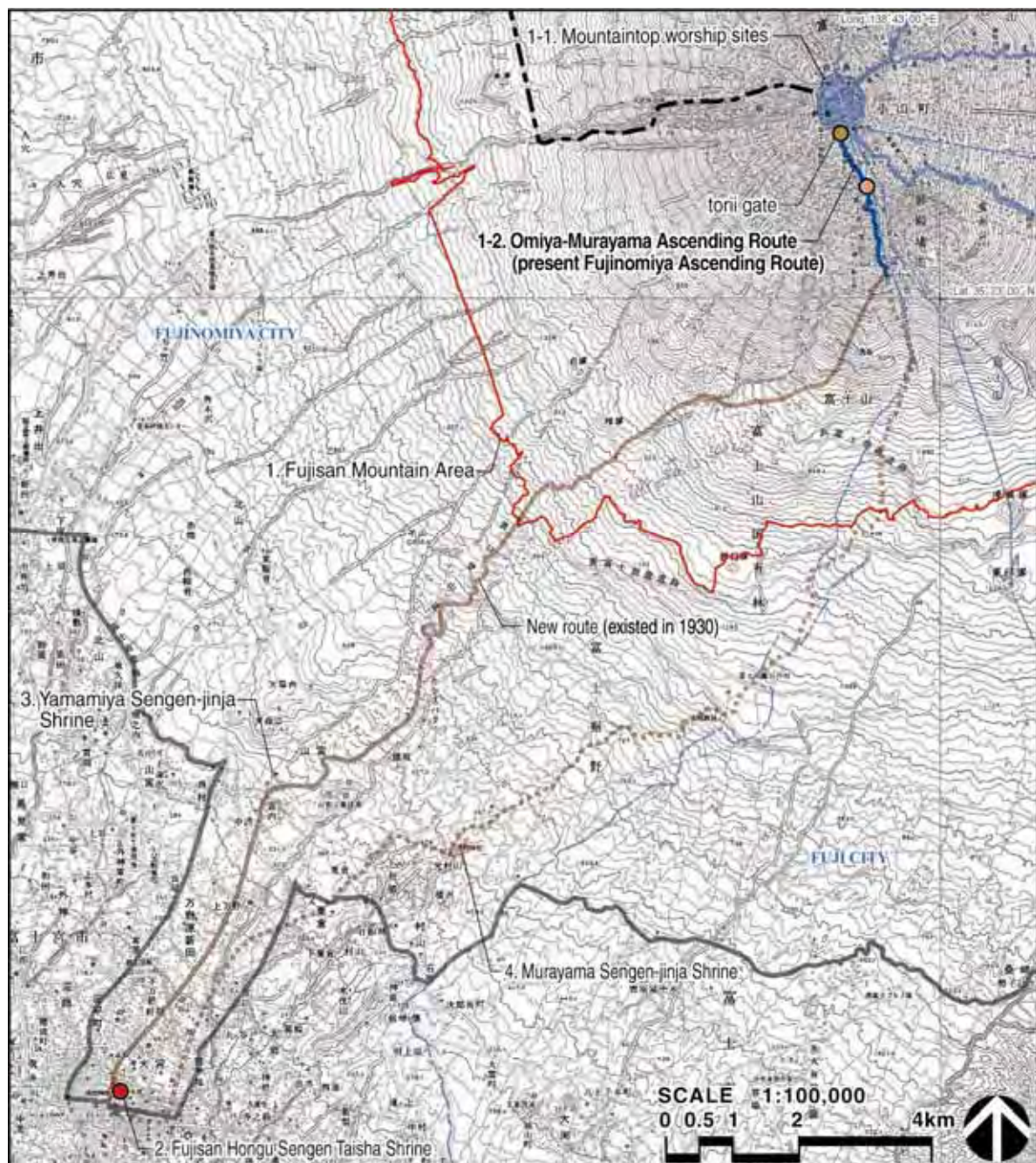
*The presumptive locations are shown in Figure 2-32.*

<sup>28</sup> Legend of the birth of Fujisan:

*The legend says that Fujisan was created overnight in the 92nd year of Emperor Koan (probably ca. 300 B.C.). The legend spread after the 13th 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 15th century. Particularly in the “Goennen” years of 1800 and 1860, it is recorded that many pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents climbed Fujisan.*

<sup>29</sup> The Year of the Monkey:

*This year occurs every 12 years, which was also considered an important year, because the birth year of Fujisan was also a year of Monkey.*



#### Legend

##### Nominated property

- Component part (1. Fujisan Mountain Area)
- Other component parts

##### Constituent element of component part

- 1-2. Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)

##### Specific features of constituent element

- Ascending route
- 8th station
- Major religious facility

\*Refer to Chapter 5 (Figure 5-9) for mountain huts

##### Other constituent elements

- Mountaintop worship sites
- Ascending routes

##### Other features (not included in the nominated property)

- Ascending route
- Ascending route (estimated route)

##### Other features (not included in the nominated property)

- Buffer zone
- Prefecture boundary
- Municipality boundary

Figure 2-15 Map of Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route. © PREC Institute Inc.



## History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

- 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law.
- 1947. Came to be administered and managed as a national forest in relation to the abolishment of the Imperial Forest system as a result of the unification of forest organizations.
- 1951. The Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests was enacted.
- 1952. Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.
- 1952. The area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was redesignated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty.
- 2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 2011, the Subdivision on Cultural Properties of the Council for Cultural Affairs reported in favor of additional designation as a Historic Site to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around February 2012.

Photo 2-29 Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk (part where Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route is depicted. Circa 16th century) (collection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, Shizuoka) © *Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine*

Photo 2-30 Torii gate near the summit built by people living in mountain-foot villages © *PREC Institute Inc.*

Photo 2-31 Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (near the 9.5th station point) © *PREC Institute Inc.*

## Constituent Element 1-3. Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)

### Description

The Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route) is an essential constituent element that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

The Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route) (Constituent Element 1-3) starts at 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 in the “Kaikokuzakki” dating from the late 15th century, “Suhamaguchi”, which is construed as the Suyama Ascending Route. As a result of the Hoei eruption<sup>30</sup> of 1707, which occurred near 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.

The ascending route and a well at the mountaintop known as “Gimmeisui” were managed by Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine and Suyama Village, where the route was located. In many places

---

<sup>30</sup> Hoei eruption:

*The eruption that occurred on the south-eastern slope of Fujisan in 1707 (the 4th 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 known eruption of Fujisan.*

alongside the ascending route, spots remain that were used by the Shugen ascetics affiliated with Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Kohoji Temple) for religious training and/or prayer. In addition, along the ascending route near the first station, a wind cave called Suyama Otainai<sup>31</sup> (“sacred womb”) can be found, which is said to have been visited by pilgrims who made the worship-ascent.

The annual number of people who made the worship-ascent on the Suyama Ascending Route is estimated to have been approximately 5,400 people in 1800 (“Goennen” year), approximately 1,700 in the early 1840s, and approximately 3,600 in 1860 (the “Goennen” year).

In 1883 the Gotemba Ascending Route was opened, which connects to the point of the 2.8th station of the Suyama Ascending Route (at an altitude of 2,050 m). Also, the Tokaido Honsen railway line opened in 1889, making the Gotemba Ascending Route more convenient than the Suyama Ascending Route.

Furthermore, in 1912 a section of the Suyama Ascending Route became part of the army’s maneuver field and therefore was no longer used as an ascending route. Consequently, the worship-ascents on the Suyama Ascending Route declined completely.

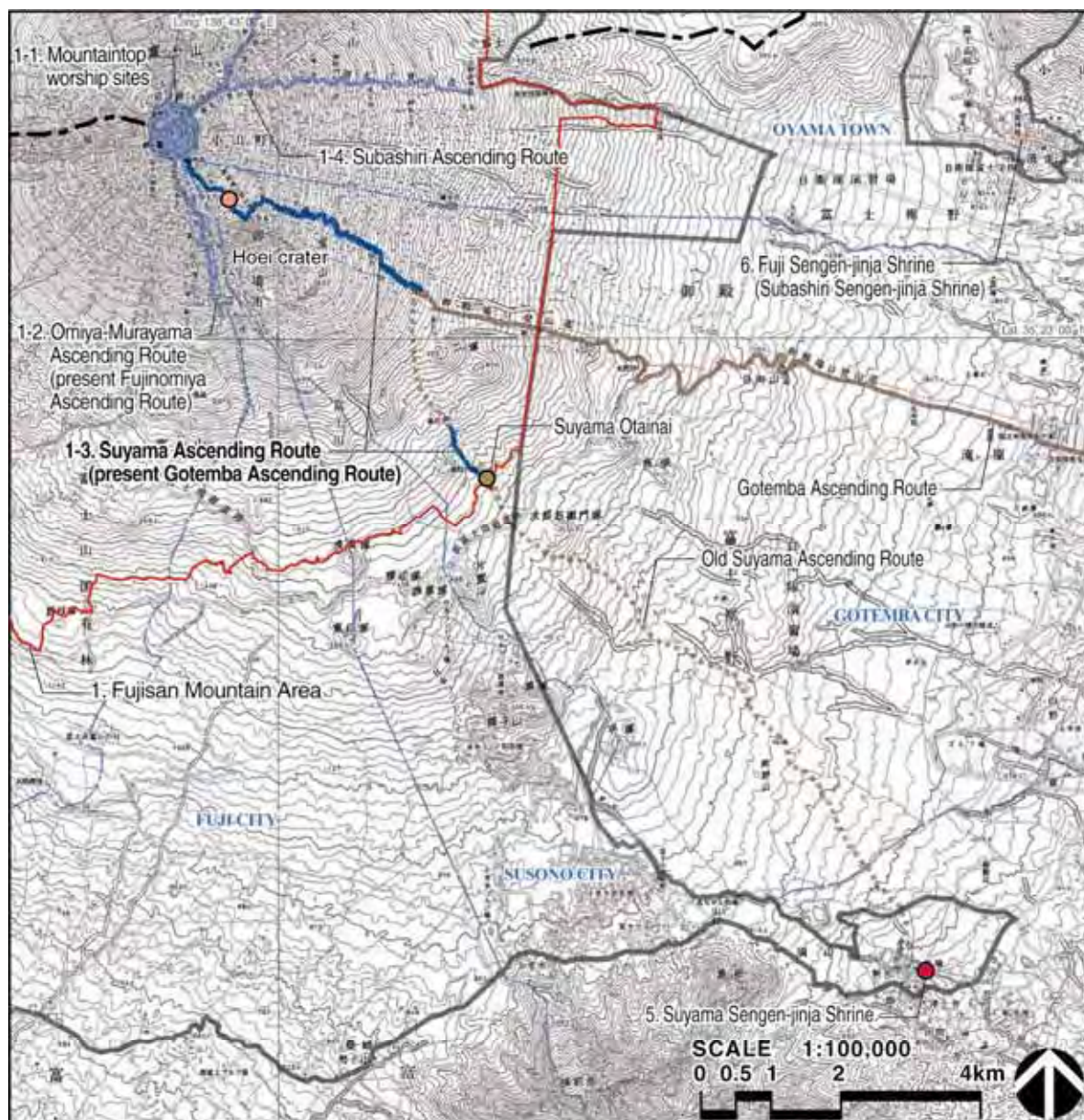
Below the 2.8th station point, it is only limitedly possible to identify the course of the Suyama Ascending Route that existed before the opening of the Gotemba Ascending Route. The area nominated as the Suyama Ascending Route consists of two parts: the section from the 2.8th station point to the summit, which is still in use by the name of “Gotemba Ascending Route” and the section 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 above the 2.8th station point, several mountain huts exist, many of which provide accommodation to climbers today.

---

<sup>31</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.*





#### Legend

##### Nominated property

- Component part (1. Fujisan Mountain Area)
- Other component parts

##### Constituent element of component part

- 1-3. Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)

##### Specific features of constituent element

- Ascending routes
- 8th station
- Major religious facility

\*Refer to Chapter 5 (Figure 5-9) for mountain huts

##### Other constituent elements

- Mountaintop worship sites
- Ascending routes

##### Other features (not included in the nominated property)

- Ascending route
- Ascending routes (estimated route)

##### Buffer zone

- Prefecture boundary
- Municipality boundary

Figure 2-16 Map of Suyama Ascending Route © PREC Institute Inc.

## History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

- 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law.
- 1947. Came to be administered and managed as a national forest in relation to the abolishment of the Imperial Forest system as a result of the unification of forest organizations.
- 1951. The Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests was enacted.
- 1952. Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.
- 1952. The area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was redesignated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty.
- 1966. The designated area of the Special Place of Scenic Beauty was expanded.
- 2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 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 Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is planned to be issued around February 2012.)

Photo 2-32 Suyama Ascending Route (near the 1st station) © Imaki Hidekazu

## Constituent Element 1-4. Subashiri Ascending Route

### Description

The Subashiri Ascending Route is an essential constituent element that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

The Subashiri Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-4) starts at 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), and is the oldest extant example of an offering to Fujisan. There is a description regarding the congestion of pilgrims on the Suyama Ascending Route in the year 1500 in the “Katsuyamaki”<sup>32</sup>.

By the 17th century at the latest, Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine and Subashiri Village (present Subashiri in Oyama Town), where the route was located, gained control of the entire ascending route up to the mountaintop, entertaining the authority to own a part of the money people left at the mountaintop as an offering. However, in the 18th century, conflicts arose between Subashiri Village and Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine (Component Part 2) over authority of the

---

<sup>32</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 newly compiled in 1814, the collection of records thusfar was named “Katsuyamaki”.*



mountaintop. After they asked the Edo Shogunate for mediation in both 1703 and 1772, the Shogunate officially vested authority in Subashiri Village.

At the time of the Hoei eruption in 1707, not only the ascending route but also the Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine and Subashiri Village were buried and devastated under sand from the eruption. However, as early as the following year, recovery was completed with support from the Edo Shogunate. A large number of pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents came back to make the worship-ascent in the subsequent years. In the late 18th century, the series of sacred sites and pilgrimage destinations that existed between Edo and Fujisan were integrated into pilgrimage routes together with the Subashiri Ascending Route. As a result, the number of pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents reached approximately 10,000 annually on average and even as high as 23,700 in 1800 (the special year of “Goennen”).

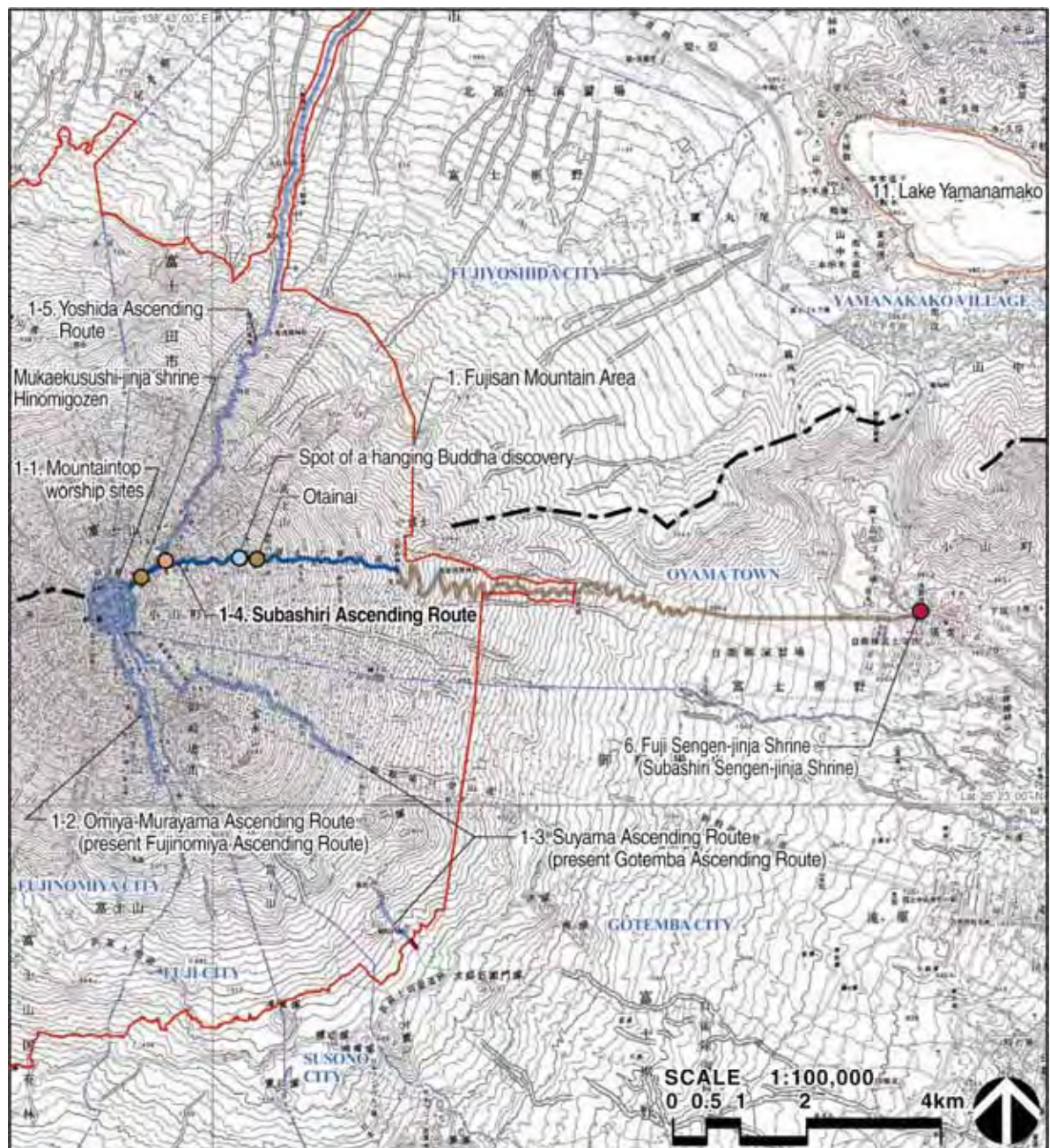
In 1959, a road compatible with the passage of buses was constructed from the southern foot of the mountain to the present fifth station (at an altitude of approximately 2,000 m). Consequently, the section of the ascending route below the fifth station was rarely used, resulting in some sections where the ascending route cannot be identified. 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. At most of the mountain huts, precious materials such as “Maneki”<sup>33</sup> donated by Fuji-ko groups have been preserved.

In 1979, several Shinto shrines that existed alongside the ascending route below the fifth station were relocated and merged to form 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, the Mukaekusushi-jinja Shrine can be found at the ninth station (at an altitude of approximately 3,575 m) and is thought to have existed in the 18th century as a subsidiary shrine of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 6) as well as the flatland called “Hinomigozen”, one of the places to worship the sunrise from afar.

---

<sup>33</sup> Maneki:

A wooden plate or a cloth on which the name or stamp of a Fuji-ko group is shown. Fuji-ko adherents left “Maneki” in small shrines and/or mountain huts along ascending routes to show their passage in the process of worship-ascent. Refer to page A2-17 of Appendix 2. Photo 2-46.



#### Legend

##### Nominated property

- Component part (1. Fujisan Mountain Area)
- Other component parts

##### Constituent element of component part

- 1-4. Subashiri Ascending Route

##### Specific features of constituent element

- Ascending route
- 7th station
- 8th station
- Major religious facilities

\*Refer to Chapter 5 (Figure 5-9) for mountain huts

##### Other constituent elements

- Mountaintop worship sites
- Ascending routes

##### Other feature (not included in the nominated property)

- Ascending route
- Buffer zone
- Prefecture boundary
- Municipality boundary

Figure 2-17 Map of Subashiri Ascending Route © PREC Institute Inc.



## History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

- 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law.
- 1947. Came to be administered and managed as a national forest in relation to the abolishment of the Imperial Forest system as a result of the unification of forest organizations.
- 1951. The Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests was enacted.
- 1952. Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.
- 1952. The area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was redesignated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty.
- 1966. The designated area of the Special Place of Scenic Beauty was expanded.
- 2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 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 Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is planned to be issued around February 2012.)

Photo 2-33 Excavated artifact (“Kakebotoke”, or hanging Buddha) from Subashiri Ascending Route front (left) and back (right) (collection of Oyama Town Board of Education, Shizuoka) © *Oyama Town Board of Education*

Photo 2-34 Subashiri Ascending Route after the confluence point with Yoshida Ascending Route (near the 8.5th station point) © *Imaki Hidekazu*

Photo 2-35 Subashiri Ascending Route (from 5th to 6th stations). © *Oyama Town Board of Education*

## Constituent Element 1-5. Yoshida Ascending Route

### Description

The Yoshida Ascending Route is an essential constituent element that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

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 inscribed with a year in the late 12th century that had been donated as an offering. It is thought that in the 13th and 14th centuries at the latest a center for Shugen ascetics was formed there. According to the “Katsuyamaki”, many people made the worship-ascent using the Yoshida Ascending Route in the late 15th century.

From the 16th century to the 17th century, Hasegawa Kakugyo is said to have undergone religious training using the Yoshida Ascending Route. In the early 18th century, Jikigyo Miroku (1671-1733), who built the foundation of the flourishing of Fuji-ko, designated this Yoshida Ascending Route as the primary route for his followers when he passed away in the religious

training attempting to enter the supreme plane of meditation<sup>34</sup>. Thus, 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 increased, almost equaling the total number of climbers using 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 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 “Yaakeyama”(literally, burned mountain) and “Kiyama” (literally, tree mountain). In addition, there were several locations along the Yoshida Ascending Route 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, 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 at many locations along the ascending route to record the successful worship-ascent or pilgrimage, and also to pay tribute or pray for the souls of the Fuji-ko leaders called “Sendatsu” and other people.

There are several examples of historical significance among the natural features along the route, such as the Eboshiiwa Rock, where Jikigyo Miroku entered the supreme plane of meditation, at the 7.5th station point. Other examples are the Kyogatake, where Nichiren<sup>35</sup> (1222 – 1282) is said to have enshrined the Lotus Sutra, as well as the Gozaishi Rock, where Hasegawa Kakugyo is said to have undergone religious training, and the Kameiwa Rock, where the Eight Great Dragon Kings<sup>36</sup> are worshipped as the gods of the water. Along the route below the fifth station, there are 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, many mountain huts that provide accommodation to climbers can be found. At these mountain huts, precious materials such as the “Maneki” donated by Fuji-ko adherents, as well as the statues of gods and Buddhas have been preserved.

The Yoshida Ascending Route is the only old ascending route that can be climbed on foot from the mountain base to the summit and the entire route is included in the nominated property. In addition, it is an ascending route 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.

---

<sup>34</sup> Supreme plane 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 Maitoreya Buddha descends. 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>35</sup> Nichiren:

*A 13th-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.*

<sup>36</sup> Eight Great Dragon Kings:

*The gods protecting Buddha's Law, who appear in the Lotus Sutra. Generally, they are associated with rain and water.*



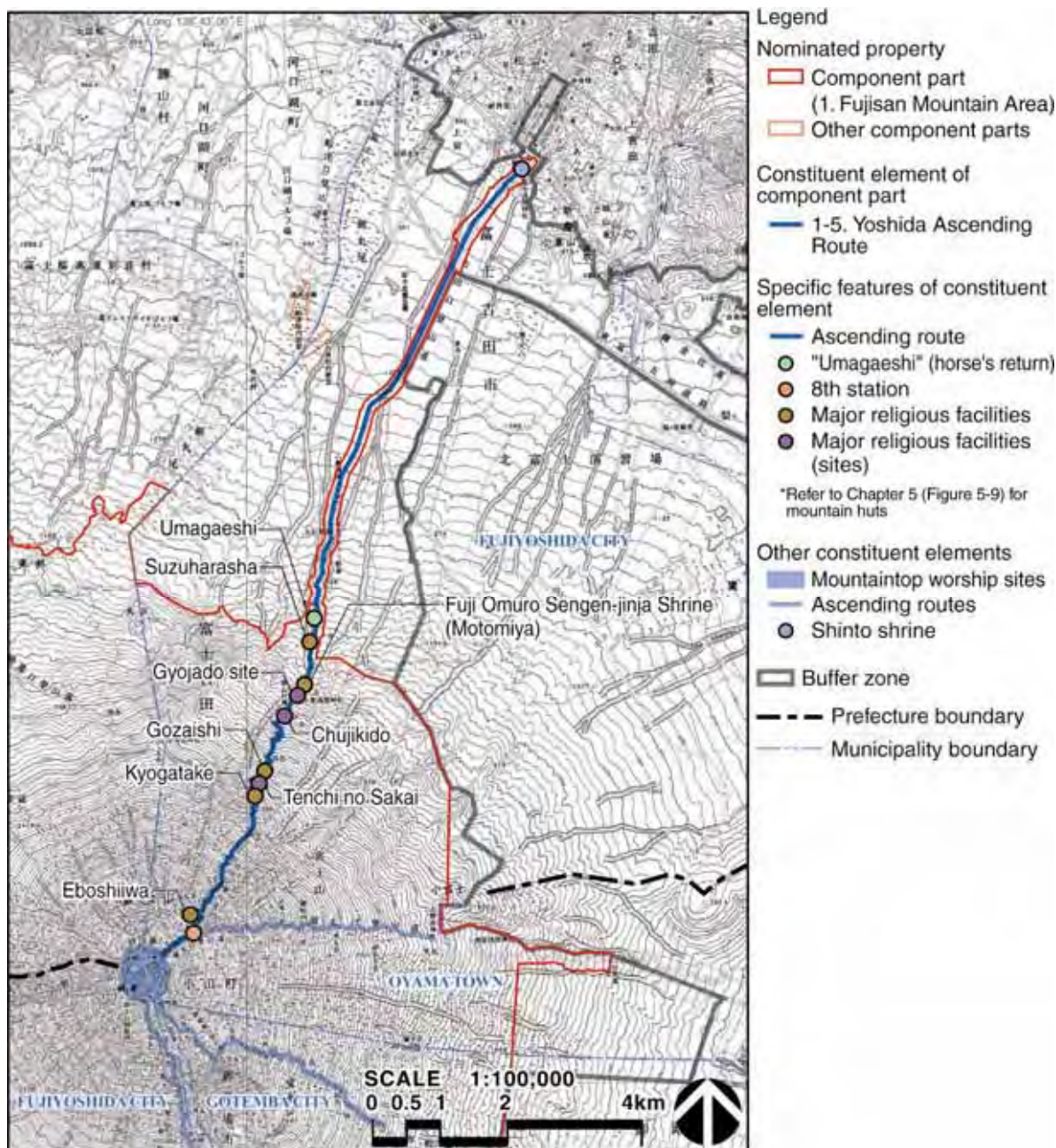


Figure 2-18 Map of Yoshida Ascending Route © PREC Institute Inc.

### History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

1911. Out of the Imperial Forest designated by the Meiji government of Japan that was established in 1868, the most area on the Yamanashi Prefecture side was granted to Yamanashi Prefecture. At this time, the forest management as a prefectural property was initiated.
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.
1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law.
1947. Came to be administered and managed as a national forest in relation to the abolishment of the Imperial Forest system as a result of the unification of forest organizations.

1951. The Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests was enacted.
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.
1952. The area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was redesignated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty.
1996. Response measures to the tree falls caused by typhoons were initiated by the national government and Yamanashi Prefecture. This project continues today.
- 1998 - 2000. Improvement work on Umagaeshi and Suzuharasha on the Yoshida Ascending Route was conducted.
2011. The section of the Yoshida Ascending Route below the eighth station was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.
2012. The section of the Yoshida Ascending Route from the eighth station to the summit was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 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 Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is planned to be issued around February 2012.)

Photo 2-36 Eboshiiwa Rock (left) © *Imaki Hidekazu*

Photo 2-37 Yoshida Ascending Route (near “Umagaeshi”) © *Imaki Hidekazu*

Photo 2-38 Mountain hut of the Yoshida Ascending Route © *PREC Institute Inc.*

Photo 2-39 Yoshida Ascending Route (near the 1st station) © *Imaki Hidekazu*

Photo 2-40 Yoshida Ascending Route (near the 9th station) © *PREC Institute Inc.*

## **Constituent Element 1-6. Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine**

### **Description**

The Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine is an essential constituent element that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

The Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Constituent Element 1-6) is a Shinto shrine that developed closely with Fuji-ko and the “Oshi” guides of Yoshida (part of the present-day Fujiyoshida City).

It has its origin as a 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 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 contributions from Murakami Kosei (1682-1759), a leader of Fuji-ko, laying 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 at this time.

The Fuji-ko adherents who aimed to climb Fujisan, after departing from an “Oshi” lodging house, first visit the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine. Going through the torii gate to enter the compound, they proceed on the approach road lined with overhanging cypress and cedar trees 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. Near the end of the approach road, a stream runs across the shrine compound; pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents purified themselves by 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 is thought to be a Fujisan torii gate, rather than a torii gate of a Sengen-jinja shrine, which has been continuously rebuilt since it was first erected in 1480. After the middle gate, the Kaguraden Hall can be found 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.

The central main hall is a one-bay structure with a hipped gabled roof of cedar bark. It is attached with a protruding roof to an undulating gable in the front and surrounded at the front and sides with the balustraded veranda supported with inserted bracket arms. The main halls of the east and west shrines standing on the right and left of the main hall are both one-bay structures with a nagare-zukuri style cedar bark roof. Individual parts of the three main halls are lacquered and vividly colored, decorated with engravings and metal fittings. They accurately show the ornamental characteristics of the respective periods of construction.

Until the late 19th century, the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine administration 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 gate. The Yoshida Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-5) starts from this shrine compound and extends to the Fujisan mountaintop. Fuji-ko adherents visited the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, chanting Buddhist prayer on the way<sup>37</sup>, after departing from an “Oshi” lodging house. After giving prayer at the prayer-giving hall, they set out on the Fujisan ascent.

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 the 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

---

<sup>37</sup> *Fuji-ko adherents chanted the phrase, “zange, zange, rokkon shojo” (repent, repent, cleanse and purify six senses), wishing to cleanse and purify themselves of sins of the secular world. This is known as “Kakenembutsu”.*

off the straw festoon called “Shimenawa” at the starting point of the ascending route are conducted on 30 June, the day before the opening of the mountain; it is virtually the mountain-opening festival. After the Mountain-Opening Day and until the “Yoshida no Himatsuri” (Yoshida Fire Festival), which is performed as a ceremony to close the mountain on 26 and 27 August, the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine compound becomes active with many Fuji-ko adherents travelling to the mountaintop.

The Yoshida Fire Festival, which is performed mainly in the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine compound, 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 portable shrine of the orthodox style from 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 “Otabisho” (house of rest of the gods) in the Oshi residential area. When the portable shrines arrive at Otabisho, bonfires are lit around the town and the Yoshida Ascending Route mountain huts light torches simultaneously. The Yoshida Fire Festival is important since it represents the tradition of valuing harmony with the natural environment created by the volcano.

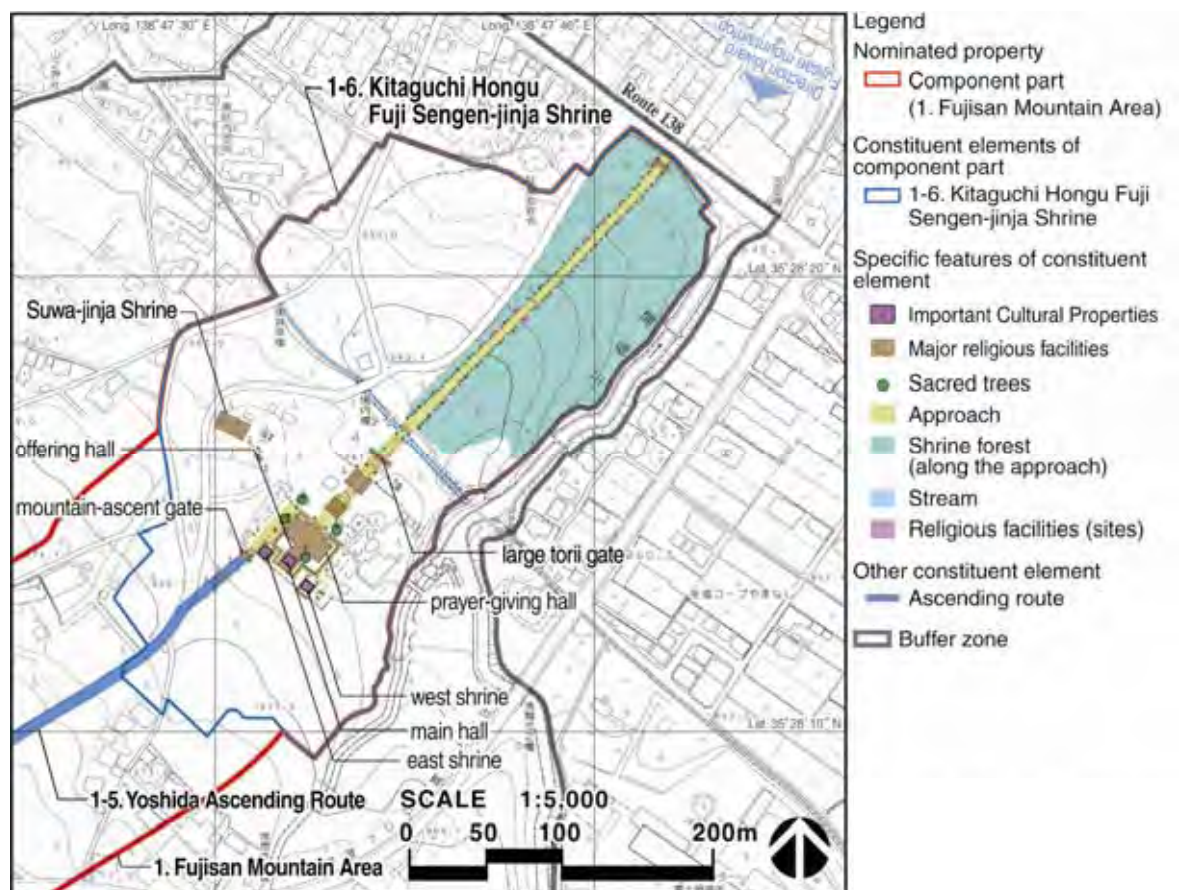


Figure 2-19 Map of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine © PREC Institute Inc.



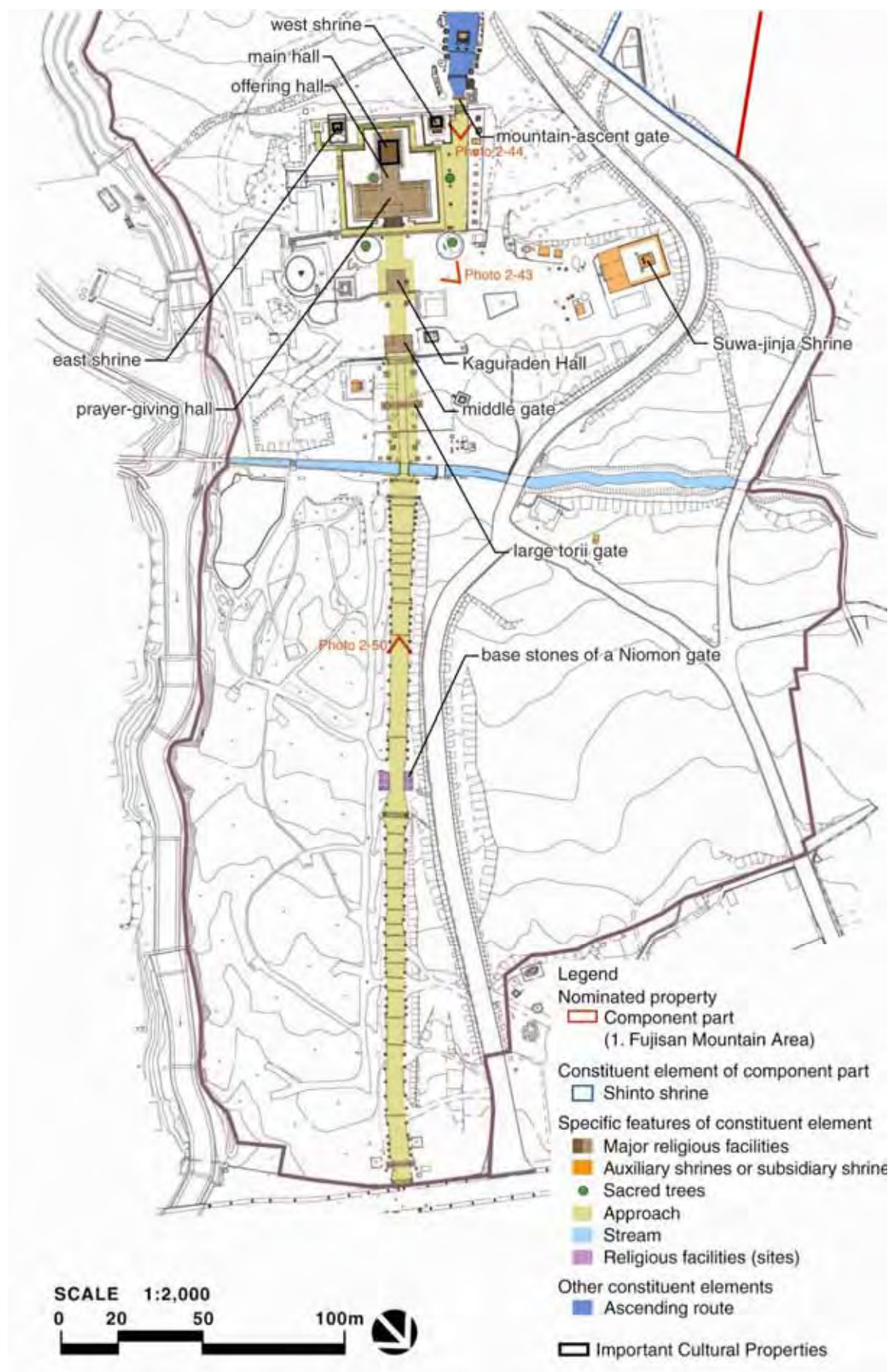


Figure 2-20 Plan of the compound of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine © PREC Institute Inc.

## History of Legal Protection, Repair, and Promotion

- 1907. The main hall of the east shrine was designated as a Specially Protected Building under the Ancient Shrines and Temples Preservation Law.
- 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.
- 1929. The main hall of the east shrine was designated as a National Treasure under the National Treasures Preservation Law<sup>38</sup>.
- 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law.
- 1950. The main hall of the east shrine was designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.
- 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 the compound was newly designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.
- 1952. The area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was redesignated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty.
- 1952. Repair work was conducted for the roof etc. of the main hall of the east shrine.
- 1953. The Main Hall and the main hall of the west shrine were designated as Important Cultural Properties under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.
- 1962 - 63. Dismantling repair work was conducted for the main hall of the west shrine.
- 1973 - 74. Repair work with partial dismantling was conducted for the Main Hall, the main hall of the west shrine, and the offering hall.
- 1981 - 82. Repair work with partial dismantling was conducted for the main hall of the east shrine.
- 1997. Repair work with partial dismantlement was conducted for the Main Hall.
- 2011. The compound of the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

Photo 2-41 (left)    Strow-festoon-cutting ceremony at the mountain-ascent gate    © Imaki Hidekazu

Photo 2-42 (right)    Daidai Kagura    © Imaki Hidekazu

Photo 2-43    Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine / Prayer-giving hall    © Imaki Hidekazu

Photo 2-44    Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine / Mountain-ascent gate    © Imaki Hidekazu

---

<sup>38</sup> National Treasures Preservation Law:

*Based on Section 3 of the additional provisions of the said law, properties that had been designated as Specially Protected Buildings under the Ancient Shrines and Temples Preservation Law were regarded as National Treasures. This is also true of Component Part 2.*



Photo 2-45 Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine / Main hall (side) © Imaki Hidekazu

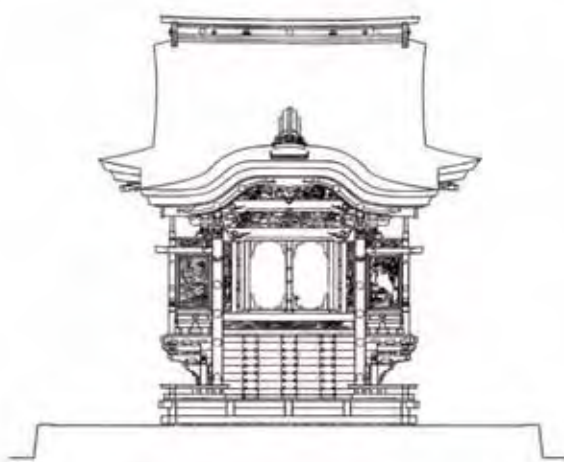


Figure 2-21-1 Elevation (front)

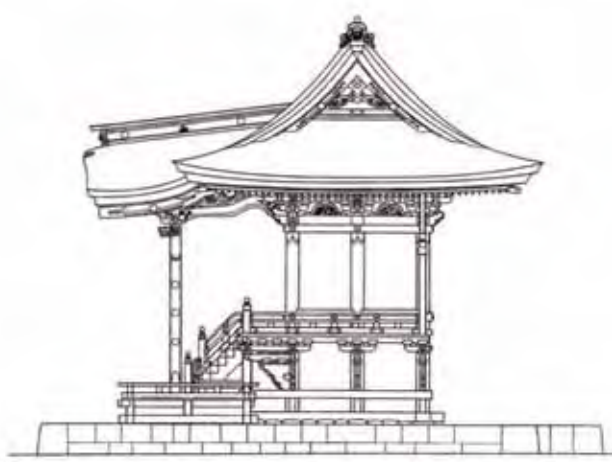


Figure 2-21-2 Elevation (side)

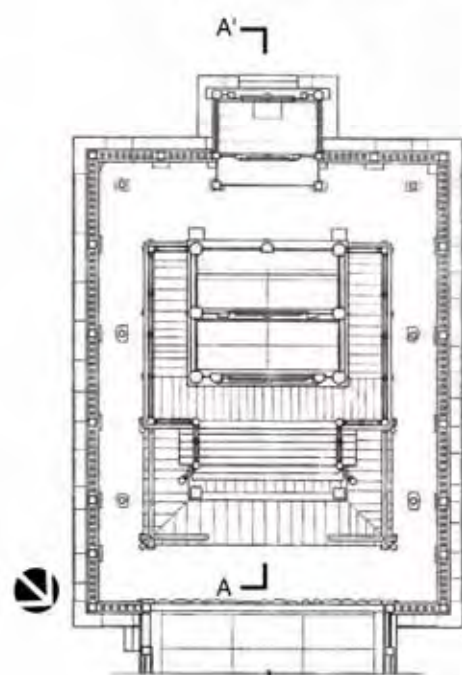


Figure 2-21-4 Plan

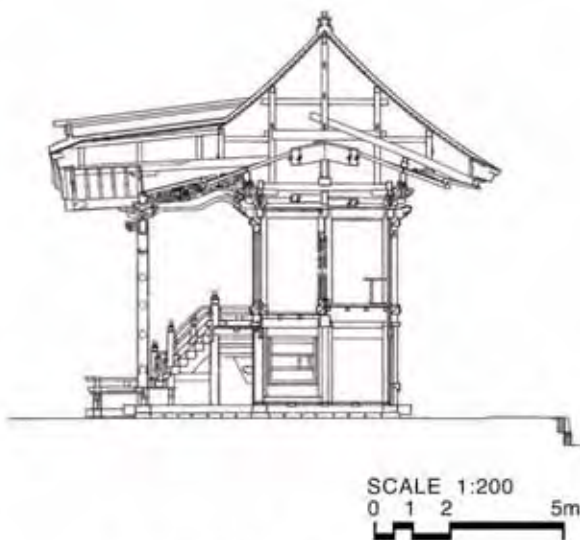


Figure 2-21-3 Section (A-A')

Figure 2-21 Drawings of the main hall of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine © Fujiyoshida City

Photo 2-46 Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine / Main hall (front) © Imaki Hidekazu

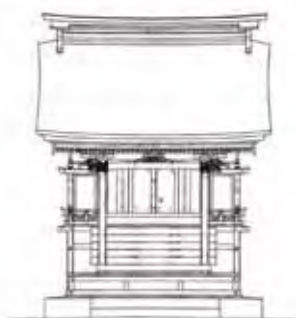


Figure 2-22-1 Elevation (front)



Figure 2-22-2 Elevation (side)

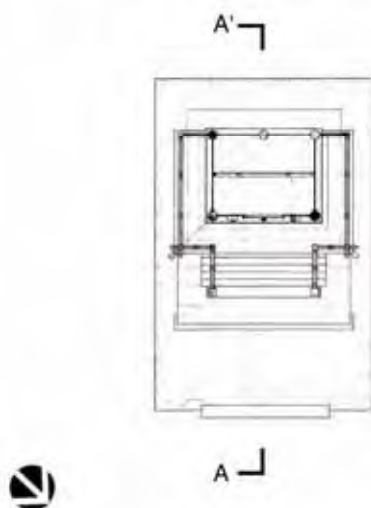


Figure 2-22-4 Plan



Figure 2-22-3 Section (A-A')

SCALE 1:200  
0 1 2 5m

Figure 2-22 Drawings of the main hall of the east shrine of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine © Fujiyoshida City



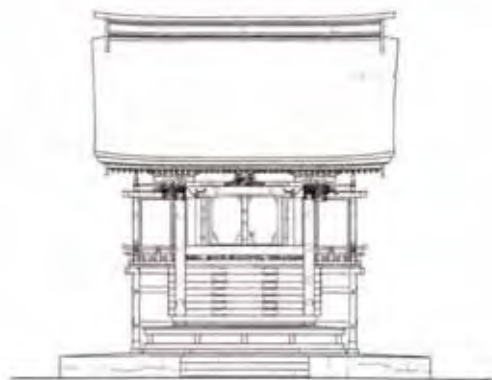


Figure 2-23-1 Elevation (front)

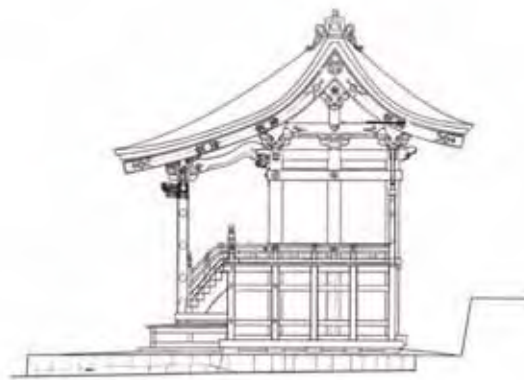


Figure 2-23-2 Elevation (side)

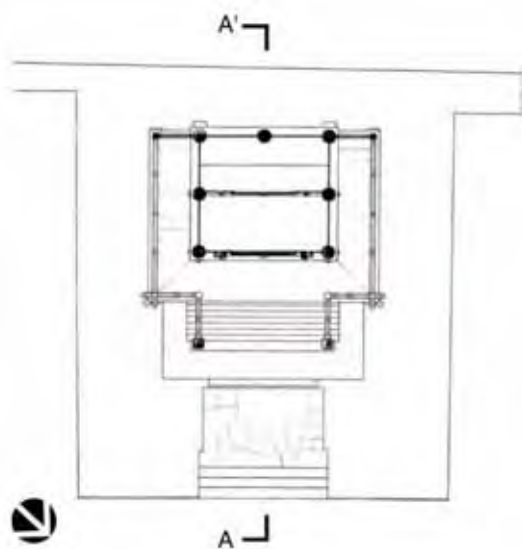


Figure 2-23-4 Plan

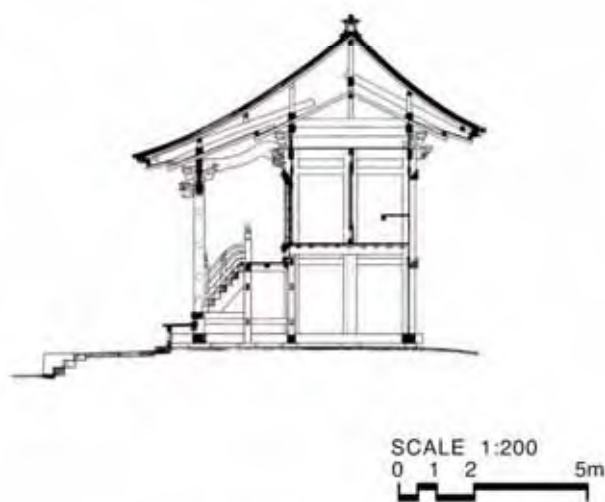


Figure 2-23-3 Section (A-A')

Figure 2-23 Drawings of the main hall of the west shrine of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine © Fujiyoshida City

## Constituent Element 1-7. Lake Saiko

### Description

Lake Saiko is an essential constituent element that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

Lake Saiko (Constituent Element 1-7) in its present shape formed as a result of eruptions in the 9th century that caused large quantities of lava to flow into Lake Motosuko and Lake Senoumi, which were dammed lakes formed by the volcanic activities of Fujisan. Including Lake Saiko, the five large lakes that are distributed in an arc at the northern foot of the mountain of Fujisan are called

“Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes).

Based on the tradition that Hasegawa Kakugyo is said to have undergone in-water religious training in lakes at the foot of Fujisan in the late 16th century, the religious training called “Uchihakkaimeguri” (circuit of the eight seas), in which lakes in the Fujisan surrounding areas are serially visited, came to be conducted by Fuji-ko adherents. In a document likely written by Kakugyo in the late 16th century, Lake Saiko was mentioned as one of the lakes in which Kakugyo himself underwent “Hakkaisuigyo”. In the “Sanjuichinichi no Omaki”<sup>39</sup> written in 1733, Jikigyo Miroku mentioned eight lakes as the pilgrimage destinations for “Uchihakkaimeguri”. Among these eight lakes, the Fujigoko (Fuji Five Lakes) including Lake Saiko have invariably been the pilgrimage destinations for in-water religious training through different periods of time.



Figure 2-24 Map of Lake Saiko © PREC Institute Inc.

### History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

- 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.
- 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law.
- 1952. The provisional designation of Lake Saiko as a Place of Scenic Beauty by the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture was cancelled.
- 2011. Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

Photo 2-51 Aerial view of Lake Saiko from south © PREC Institute Inc.

Photo 2-52 Fujisan viewed from Lake Saiko © Imaki Hidekazu

<sup>39</sup> Sanjuichinichi no Omaki:

A record made by Tanabe Juroemon of the words of Jikigyo Miroku, when he fasted on the Eboshiwa Rock at the 7.5th station point of the Yoshida Ascending Route in 1733.



## Constituent Element 1-8. Lake Shojiko

### Description

Lake Shojiko is an essential constituent element that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

The present landform of Lake Shojiko (Constituent Element 1-8) formed as a result of eruptions in the 9th century that caused large quantities of lava to flow into Lake Motosuko and Lake Senoumi, which were dammed lakes formed by volcanic activities of Fujisan. Including Lake Shojiko, the five large lakes that are distributed in an arc at the northern foot of Fujisan are called “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes).

Based on the tradition that Hasegawa Kakugyo is said to have undergone in-water religious training in lakes at the foot of Fujisan in the late 16th century, the religious training called “Uchihakkaimeguri” (circuit of the eight seas), in which lakes in the Fujisan surrounding areas are serially visited, came to be conducted by Fuji-ko adherents. In a document likely written by Kakugyo in the late 16th century, Lake Shojiko was 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 these eight lakes, the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) including Lake Shojiko have invariably been the pilgrimage destinations for in-water religious training through different periods of time.

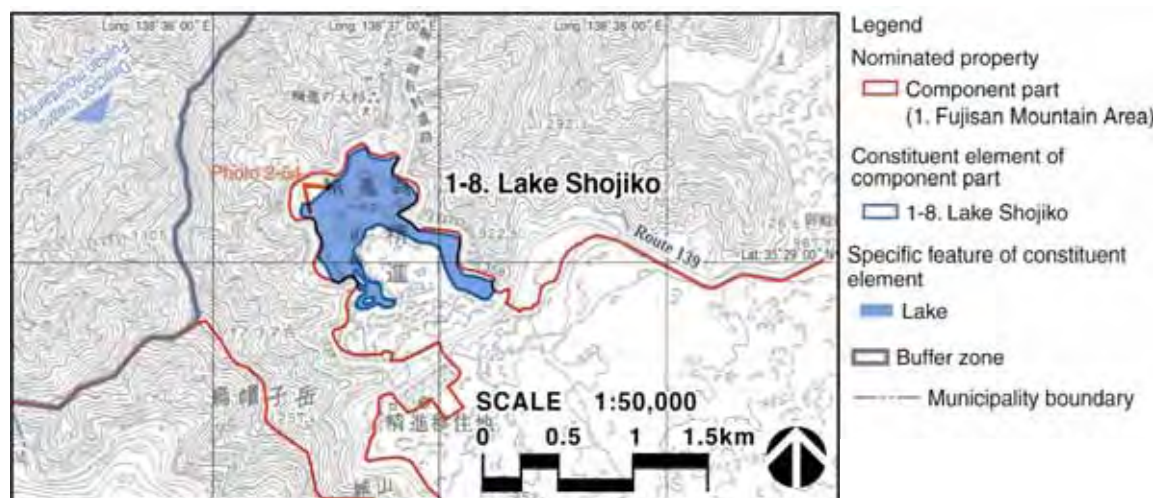


Figure 2-25 Map of Lake Shojiko © PREC Institute Inc.

### History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

- 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.
- 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law.
- 1952. The provisional designation of Lake Shojiko as a Place of Scenic Beauty by the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture was cancelled.
- 2011. Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

Photo 2-53 Aerial view of Lake Shojiko from southeast © *PREC Institute Inc.*

Photo 2-54 Fujisan viewed from Lake Shojiko © *Imaki Hidekazu*

## Constituent Element 1-9. Lake Motosuko

### Description

Lake Motosuko is an essential constituent element that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship” and a “source of artistic inspiration”.

Lake Motosuko (Constituent Element 1-9) is a dammed lake that was created by the volcanic activities of Fujisan and its scenic landscape is extremely excellent. Including Lake Motosuko, the five large lakes that are distributed in an arc at the northern foot of Fujisan are called “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes).

Based on the tradition that Hasegawa Kakugyo is said to have undergone in-water religious training in lakes at the foot of Fujisan in the late 16th century, the religious training called “Uchihakkaimeguri” (circuit of the eight seas), in which lakes in the Fujisan surrounding areas are serially visited, came to be conducted by Fuji-ko adherents. In a document likely written by Kakugyo in the late 16th century, Lake Motosuko was 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 these eight lakes, the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) including Lake Motosuko have invariably been the pilgrimage destinations for in-water religious training through different periods of time.

In addition, among the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes), Lake Motosuko has inspired many artistic works because of its particularly excellent scenic landscape. Fujisan has been extensively photographed by both professionals and non-professionals. Among them, Okada Koyo (1895-1972), who continuously photographed Fujisan during his life, is particularly known for “Sakasafuji” (literally, Fujisan in reverse), or the photo he took of Fujisan and its reflection on the lake surface from Nakanokura Pass on the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko in 1935. It was named “Kohan no Haru” (Lakeside Spring) and used as the design for the Japanese bank notes of 5,000-yen and 1,000-yen in 1984 and 2004, respectively.

The view of Fujisan seen from Nakanokura Pass in which the skirts of Fujisan spread out to the shore of Lake Motosuko has been passed down to the present day, almost unchanged from the image of Fujisan photographed in the “Kohan no Haru” (Lakeside Spring).

### History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

- 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.
- 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law.
- 1952. The provisional designation of Lake Motosuko as a Place of Scenic Beauty by the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture was cancelled.
- 2011. Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.



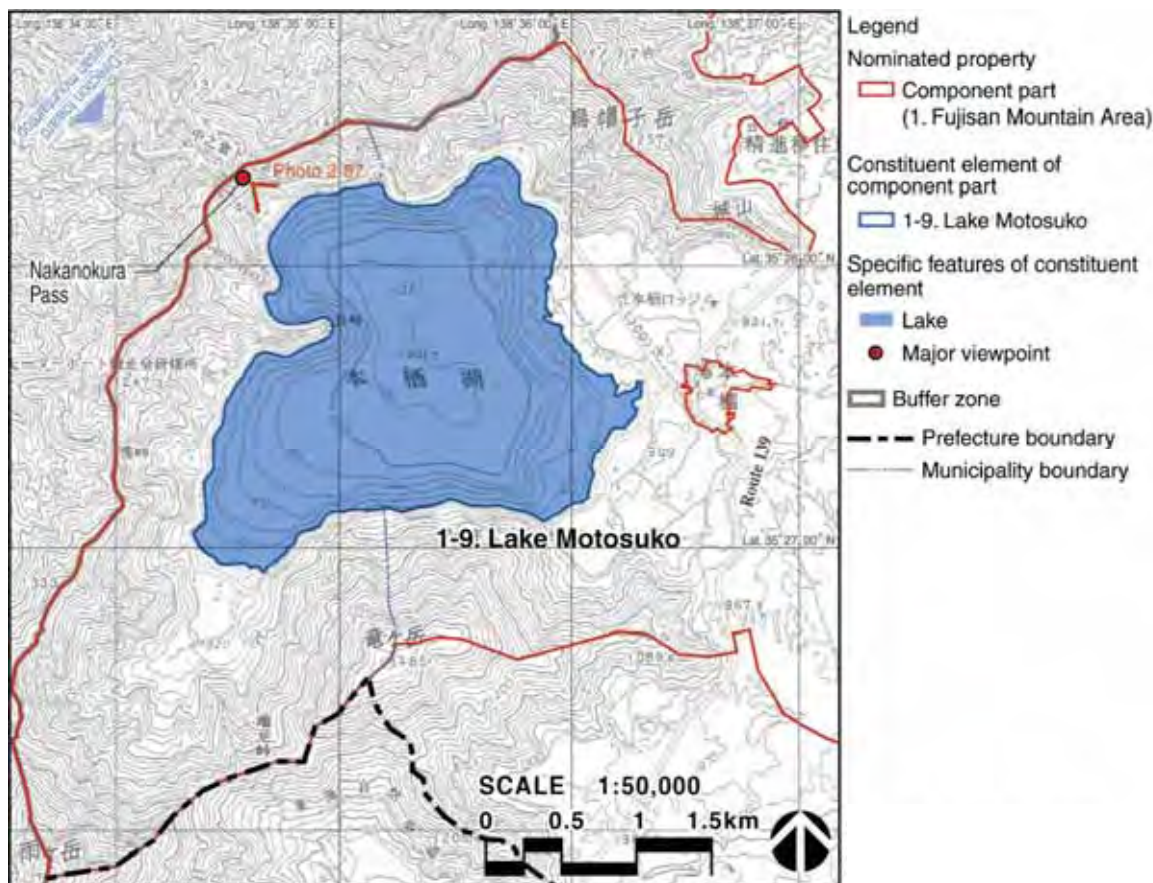


Figure 2-26 Map of Lake Motosuko © PREC Institute Inc.

Photo 2-55 Aerial view of Lake Motosuko from southeast © PREC Institute Inc.

Photo 2-56 “Kohan no Haru” (Lakeside Spring) (1935) by Okada Koyo (collection of Shiki-no-Mori Oshino Park Koyo Okada Photo Museum, Yamanashi) © Shiki-no-Mori Oshino Park Koyo Okada Photo Museum

Photo 2-57 Fujisan viewed from Lake Motosuko © Minobu Town

## Component Part 2. Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine

### Description

Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine is an essential component part that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine (Component Part 2) is a Shinto shrine that was built to worship Asama no Okami, who resides at the bottom of the crater of Fujisan and pacify its eruptions. It is revered as the headquarters of a large number of the Sengen-jinja shrines that have been built to worship the same god in the eastern part of Japan. Today, it widely attracts worship from people, mainly in the eastern part of Japan.

According to the historical document of the shrine, Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine is said to have been separated from the Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 3), which had existed in the early 9th century closer to Fujisan as a place of worship, and was subsequently moved to its current location. It is known as the Shinto shrine that has played a central role through history since old times on the southern side of Fujisan. In the mid-9th century, the Imperial Court in Kyoto awarded divine status of the junior third rank to Fujisan and gradually promoted it in an attempt to

console Asama no Okami and thereby subdue the eruption of Fujisan. In addition, there is a description in the section of the year 1223 of the “Azumakagami”<sup>40</sup> about the construction of the shrine buildings of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha.

Around in the 15th century, the worship-ascent of Fujisan became popular and Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine became the starting point of Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-2) together with the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 4) (also known as Kohoji Temple). Lodging houses were constructed in the surrounding areas.

Also, this shrine was highly connected with rulers of successive regimes, particularly under the powerful protection of the Edo Shogunate. Thus, 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>41</sup> (1542-1616). The main hall is characterized by the unique double-storied structure known as “sengen-zukuri style” and vermillion-colored. The lower story is 5 bays in width and 4 bays in depth with a hipped roof; the higher story is a 3-bay nagare-zukuri style structure. Both structures have cedar bark roofs and the bracket complexes are vividly colored. An old picture<sup>42</sup> likely depicting 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 found today. This picture also depicts Buddhist facilities that 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.

As the worship-ascent became more popular, various rights and privileges related to activities on Fujisan, such as an entrance fee, were established. In 1609, the Edo Shogunate awarded Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine the preferential authority to keep the offering money left by people at the mountaintop. Based on this, Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine engaged in the management and control of the mountaintop area and, in 1779, the shrine was officially vested with authority over the areas higher than the eighth station in a trial by the Shogunate. Although the area higher than the eighth station was declared to be national land by the Meiji government in around 1877, it was returned to Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine in 2004 based on a ruling by the Supreme Court in 1974.

There is a pond within the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine compound called Wakutamaike Pond, whose source is 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. According to a strongly supported theory, Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine was deliberately placed at this specific location beside Wakutamaike Pond, boasting abundant springwater (140,000 m<sup>3</sup> per day on average), to pacify eruptions of Fujisan with

---

<sup>40</sup> Azumakagami:

*A historical document describing events of the 12th and 13th centuries.*

<sup>41</sup> Tokugawa Ieyasu:

*Founder of the Edo Shogunate who established a unified government in Edo (present Tokyo) in 1603, after approximately 150 years of the warring period.*

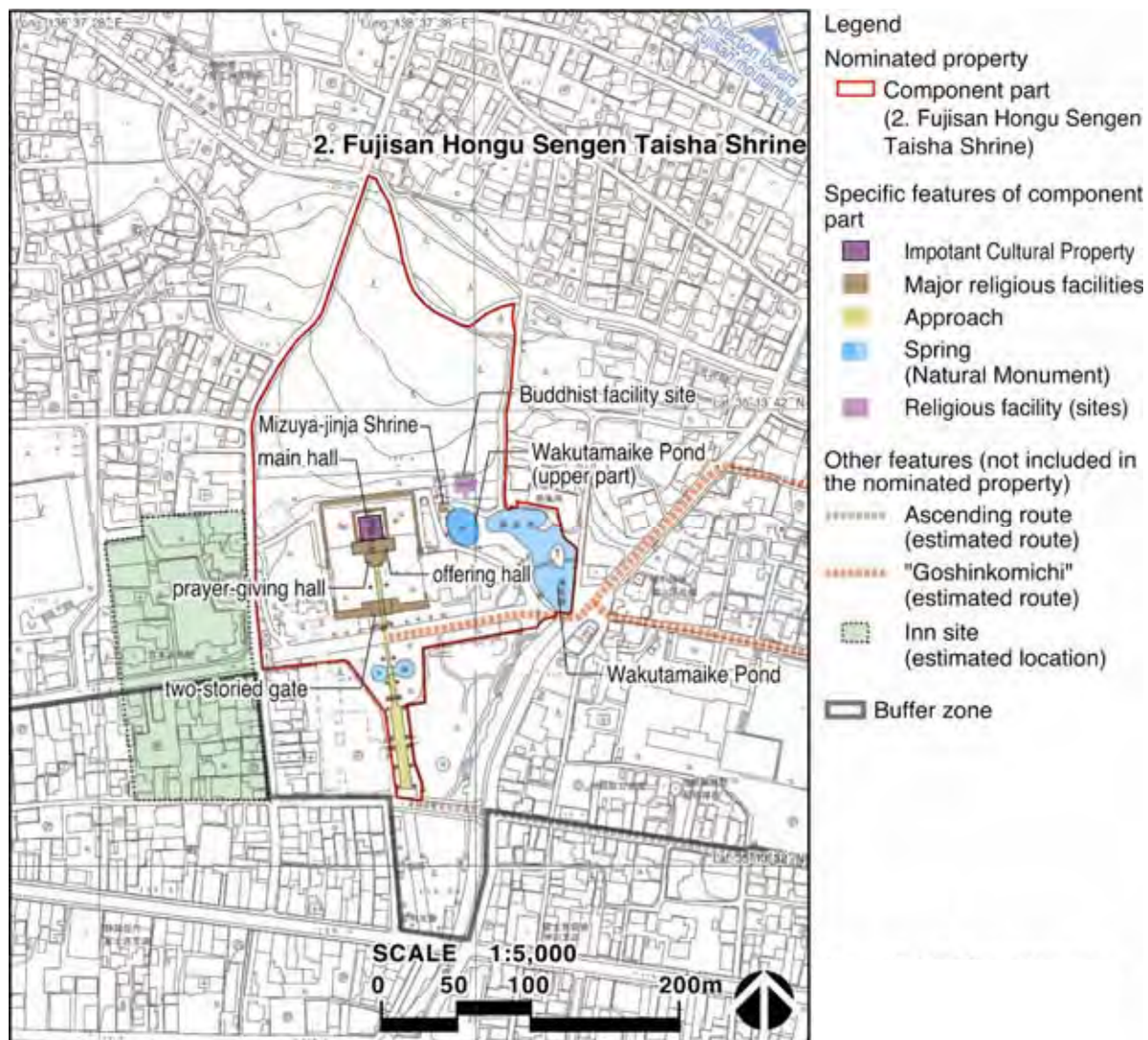
<sup>42</sup> Old picture:

*The extant picture is a copy dating from 1708. The main hall, the prayer-giving hall, the two-storied gate, and the subordinate shrine are shown in the picture, but the offering hall is only discussed in letters. In the early 20th century, the corridor and the latticework fence were rebuilt close to the locations indicated in the picture.*



springwater and to worship Fujisan as the sacred mountain associated with the water source. Several illustrations including the “Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk”, dating from the 16th century, depict scenes of pilgrims performing ablution in the upper part of Wakutamaike Pond and setting out to Fujisan (refer to Figure 2-59 and page A2-34 of Appendix 2).

Ablution in Wakutamaike Pond continued until the 1920s and the 1930s. However, it is no longer performed today. However, many people who value and use the springwater as sacred water are seen in the shrine compound today. In addition, the Mizuya-jinja Shrine still exists and is depicted as a shrine in charge of the springwater in an old picture probably depicting the scene of the compound around 1670. In July every year, the “Otauesai” festival (rice-planting festival) is performed to pray for a good harvest, representing the loyal transmission of a tradition of expressing gratitude toward Fujisan for the bounty of springwater.



## History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

1907. The main hall was designated as a Specially Protected Building under the Ancient Shrines and Temples Preservation Law.
- 1922 - 1926. Dismantling repair work and repair work of the prayer-giving hall, the two-storied gate, etc were conducted and the latticework fence was constructed.
1929. The main hall was designated as a National Treasure, following the enactment of the National Treasures Preservation Law.
- 1933 and 1934. Repair of the two-storied gate was conducted.
1936. The wing corridors, surrounding corridors, and latticework fences were attached.
1944. Wakutamaike Pond was designated as a Natural Monument under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments.
1950. The main hall was designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.
- 1951 and 1952. Repair of the roof of the main hall etc. was conducted.
1952. Wakutamaike Pond was designated as a Special Natural Monument under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.
1966. Repair of the roof of the main hall etc. was conducted.
- 1969 and 1970. Repair of the roof of the main hall etc. was conducted.
- 1987 and 1988. Repair work with partial dismantling, including repair of the roof of the main hall was conducted.
2005. Repair of the roof of the main hall etc. was conducted.
2011. Part of the compound of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.
2012. Part of the compound of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine was additionally designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 2011, the Subdivision on Cultural Properties of the Council for Cultural Affairs recommended the additional designation as a Historic Site to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is planned to be issued around February 2012.)

Photo 2-58 Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine / Wakutamaike Pond (upper part) © Imaki Hidekazu

Photo 2-59 Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk (part where Wakutamaike Pond is depicted. Circa 16th century) (collection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, Shizuoka) © Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine

Photo 2-60 Drawing depicting the scene of the compound around 1670 (collection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, Shizuoka)

Photo 2-61 Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine / Prayer-giving hall and main hall © PREC Institute Inc.



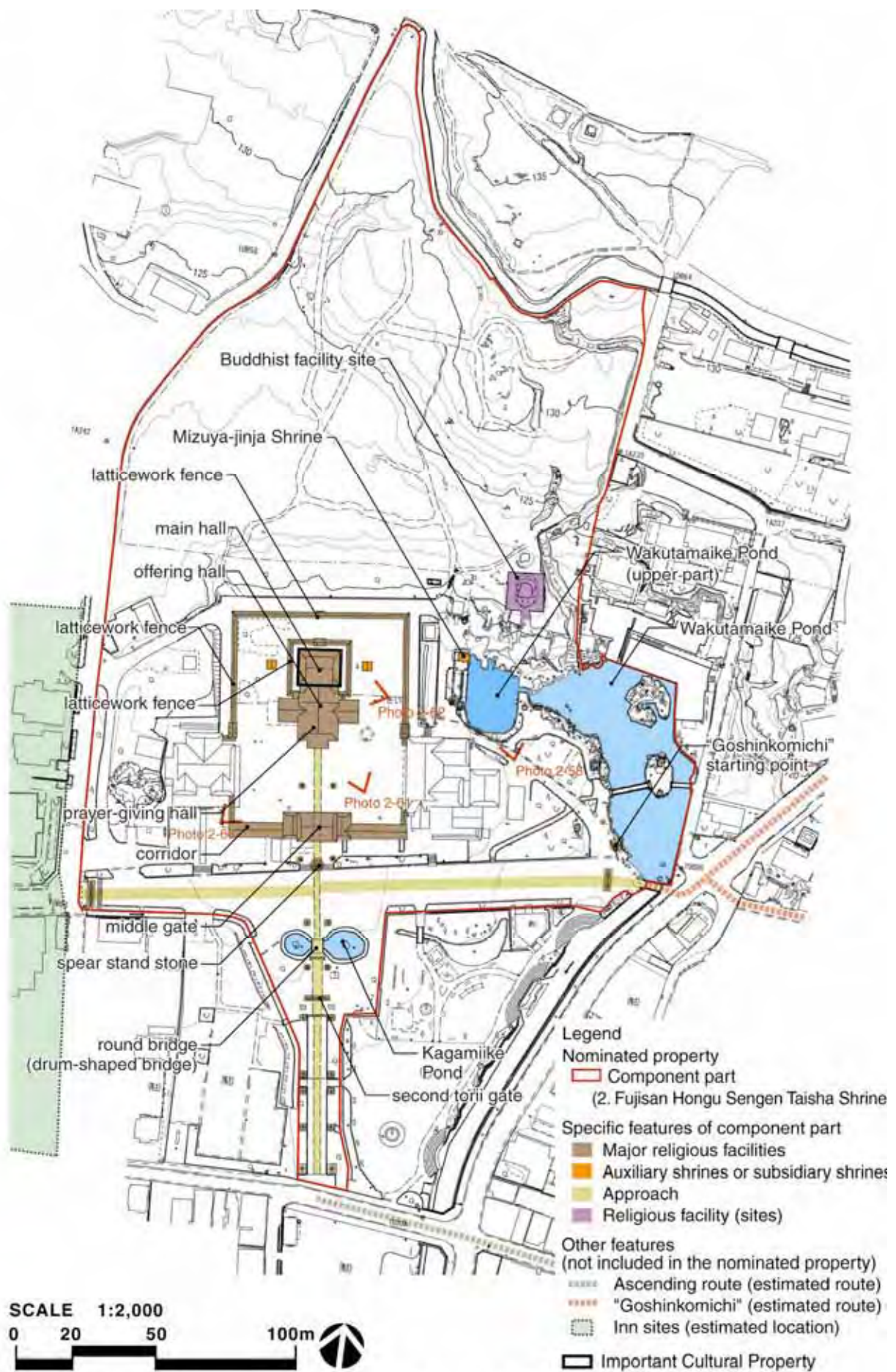


Figure 2-28 Plan of the compound of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine © PREC Institute Inc.



Figure 2-29-1 Elevation (front).

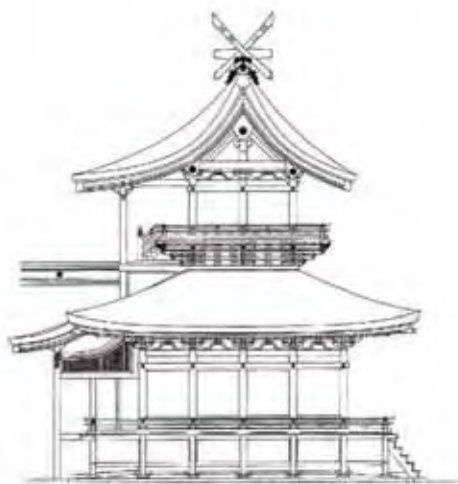


Figure 2-29-2 Elevation (side).

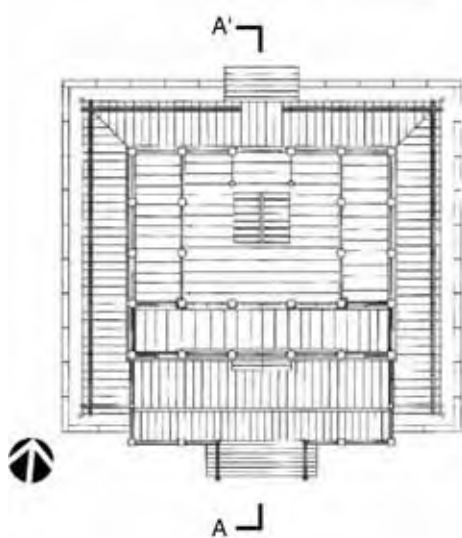


Figure 2-29-4 Plan.

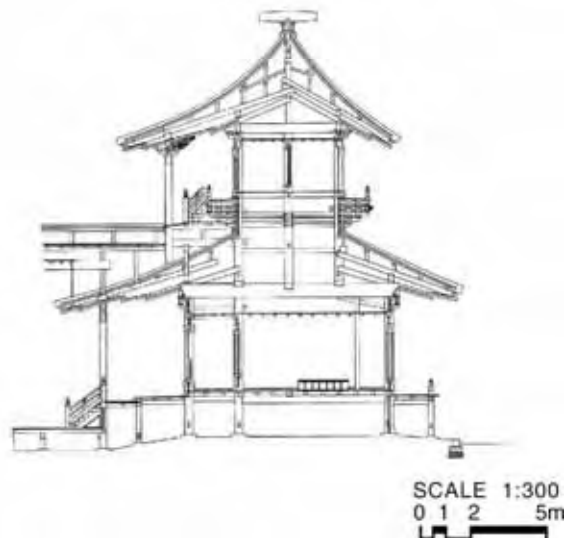


Figure 2-29-3 Section (A-A').

Figure 2-29 Drawings of the main hall of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine  
© The Japanese Association for Conservation of Architectural Monuments



### Component Part 3. Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine

#### Description

Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine is an essential component part that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

According to the historical document of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine (Component Part 2), the Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 3) is said to have been the predecessor of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine.

Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine is characterized by a unique compound layout; namely, it does not have a main hall structure at the end of the approach but instead an altar or stone-partitioned space to offer prayers to Fujisan from afar. This likely reflects and retains the ancient styles of Fujisan worship. Also, the location of the prayer-giving space corresponds to the end of the lava flow that occurred some 2,000 years ago, where it is thought that the vegetation recovery was slow. There, the exposed lava flow is approximately 10 m higher than the tree-covered approach, allowing for a good view of Fujisan. Thus, this was considered an appropriate place for the Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine, whose rituals are based on the worship of Fujisan from afar.

According to the historical document of the shrine, the Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine is said to have been founded at the present location in mythological times of Japan. However, the exact year of construction is not known. Archaeological excavations within the compound have found several pieces of earthenware dating from the 12th to 15th centuries. Also, a historical record<sup>43</sup> remains that confirms the existence of the shrine in 1551.

In addition, the “Fuji Omiya Goshinjicho” (the records of religious activities at Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine) dating from 1577 also has a description of the Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine. It is thought that a ritual related to Asama no Okami called “Yamamiya Goshinko” had already been performed, involving and between this shrine and Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine in the late 16th century at the latest. This ritual comprised annual events in April and November, in which priests of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine carrying a spear believed to be inhabited by Asama no Okami made a return trip between Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine and Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine. In Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine and Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine compounds, three bed stones called “Hokotateishi” (literally, spear stand stone) remain, which were used to “rest” the spear on them during the divine event. Lined stones in the prayer-giving space, which mark 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. This divine event continued until 1874 but is not observed today [refer to Appendix 2. p.A2-4].

The route used for “Yamamiya Goshinko” is called “Goshinkomichi” (literally, Goshinko Road), along which there remains a series of stone monuments built in 1691, used as distance markers. Although the exact routing of the original course of the “Goshinkomichi” is not clear, one milestone at the starting point of the Goshinkomichi in Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine and four other stone monuments elsewhere can be seen today. Because the state of preservation of these four

---

<sup>43</sup> In a letter of order that was issued in 1551 (contained in the “Kyu Daikyobo Fujishi Bunsho”) by Imagawa Yoshimoto (1519 – 1560), a powerful 16th-century feudal lord of the Tokai region to the south of Fujisan, there is a description of a title of a priestly office of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine.

stone monuments is fragmental, they are included in the buffer zone, not in the property area.

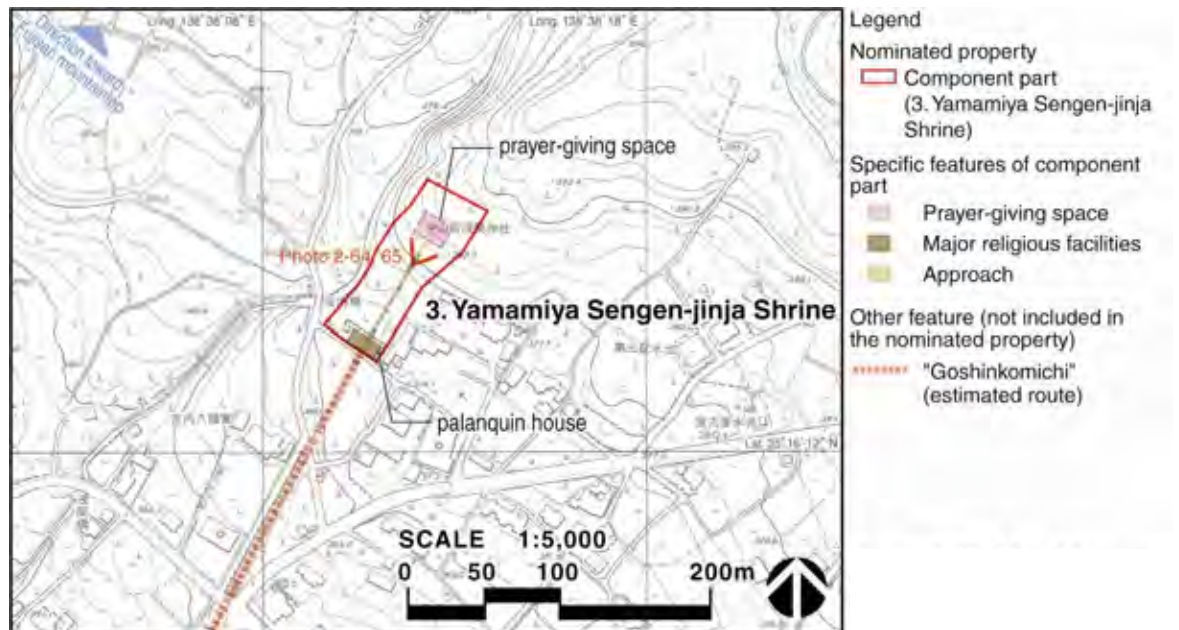


Figure 2-30 Map of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine © PREC Institute Inc.

### History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

2011. Designation of the compound of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

Photo 2-64 Fujisan visible from prayer-giving space © Imaki Hidekazu

Photo 2-65 Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine prayer-giving space © Imaki Hidekazu



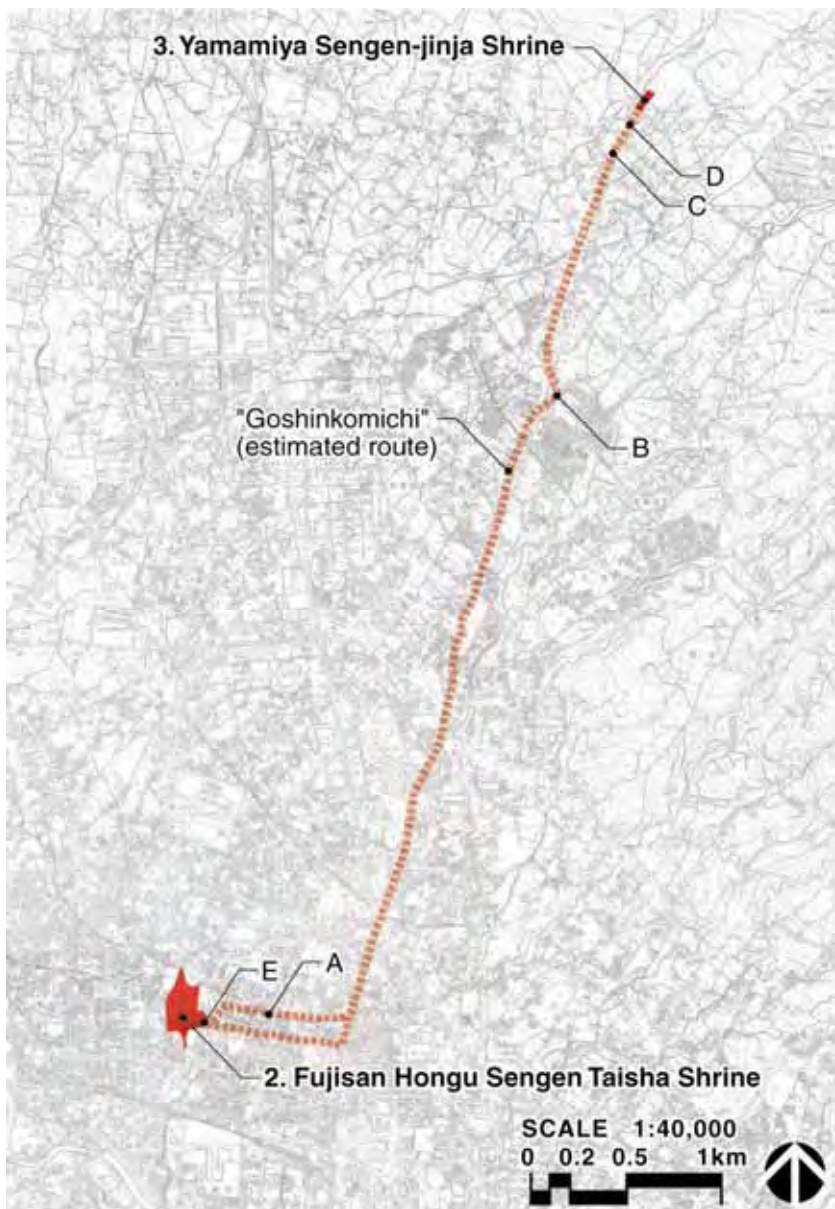


Figure 2-31 Route (estimated) of "Goshinkomichi"

Photo 2-66 A stone monuments remaining along "Goshinkomichi" © *Fujinomiya City Board of Education*

Photo 2-67 "Goshinkomichi" / Starting point © *PREC Institute Inc.*

## Component Part 4. Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine

### Description

The Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine is an essential component part that represents the Outstanding Universal Value as an “object of worship”.

Murayama Sengen-jinja-Shrine (Component Part 4) is thought to have been built by Matsudai, who is recorded as a Buddhist priest in the early to mid-12th century. It was also called Kohoji Temple<sup>44</sup>, being a religious facility of Shintoism-Buddhism fusion.

The area of the component part is densely covered with trees, including a large cypress tree that is considered a sacred tree and contains a torii gate. Also, it contains a 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, an archaeological excavation performed within the compound identified the surface of the land formation for the compound dating back to the 16th 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) inscribed with the year 1259.

In the early 14th century, a Buddhist priest from Kohoji Temple, Raison, organized the priests of the Shugen sect at Fujisan. Kohoji Temple flourished as a center of the Shugen sect at Fujisan.

In the 15th and 16th centuries, worship-ascents by ordinary people led by priests of the Shugen sect also increased, as depicted in “Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk” from the 16th century. This picture shows that the pilgrims visited the shrine building to pray, underwent ablution, and travelled the ascending route to the west of Kohoji Temple toward Fujisan. The ablution spot used by many pilgrims since then is also included in the property area.

Many of the pilgrims that were organized by Kohoji Temple after the 14th century were from regions to the west of Fujisan. This may be because Kohoji Temple had a close relationship with Shogoin Temple in Kyoto, a central Buddhist temple of ascetic Buddhism at that time.

Kohoji Temple was abolished by the Meiji government’s decree of 1868 to separate Shintoism and Buddhism, and it was divided into Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine and the Dainichido (Mahavairocana Buddha Hall). In addition, a hall located to the north-east of the Dainichido (Mahavairocana Buddha Hall) in dedication to the priest Matsudai had also to change the object of worship and was relocated toward the northern part of the compound to become the present Takane Sochinjusha Shrine. Furthermore, in 1872, the Shugen sect of ascetic Buddhism was banned; as a result most of the Shugen-sect priests became laymen. Nevertheless, the activities of ascetic Buddhism were continued by some Shugen priests until the 1940s.

---

<sup>44</sup> Kohoji Temple:  
*Also called Fujisan Kohoji or Murayama Kohoji.*



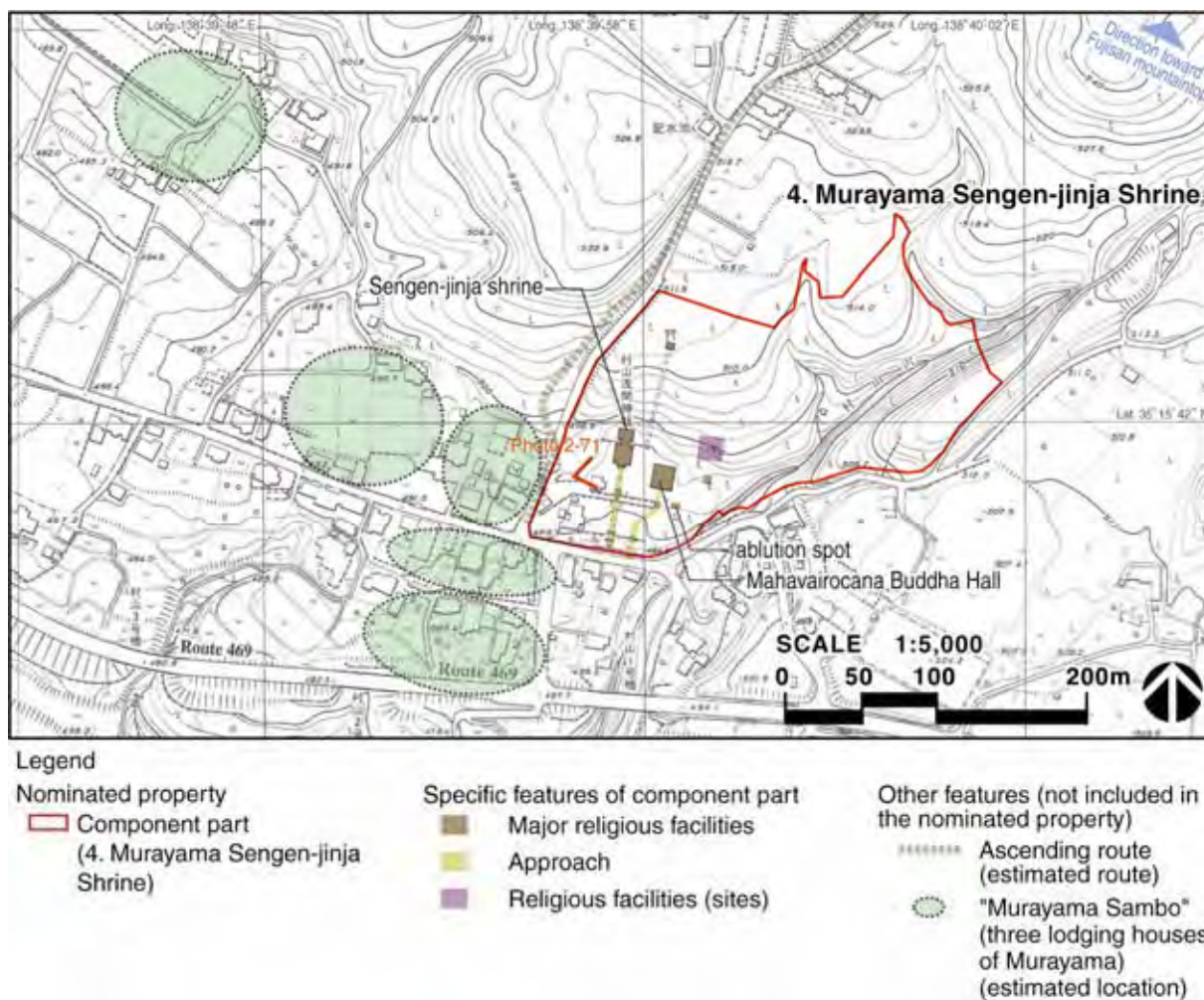


Figure 2-32 Map of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine © PREC Institute Inc.

### History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

2011. The compound of the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.
2012. The area of the compound of the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine designated as a Historic Site was extended under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport, Science and Technology is to be issued in September 2012).

Photo 2-68 Mahavairocana Buddha with the inscription of the year 1259. (collection of Murayama Sengen-Jinja Shrine, Shizuoka) © Fujinomiya City Board of Education

Photo 2-69 Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk (part where Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine is depicted. Circa 16th century) (collection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, Shizuoka) © Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine

Photo 2-70 Ablution spot © PREC Institute Inc.

Photo 2-71 Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine / Sengen-jinja Shrine (left) and Dainichido (Mahavairocana Buddha Hall) (right) © Imaki Hidekazu

## Component Part 5. Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine

### Description

Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine is an essential component part that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 5), located at the southeastern foot of Fujisan, is a Shinto shrine that marks the starting point of the Suyama Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-3).

The entire area of the present shrine compound, including the torii gate and the approach, is shrouded by a divine atmosphere, being physically covered by a group of large cypress trees, including some revered as sacred trees.

The existing shrine building, which is sited within the shelter structure, is an 1823 reconstruction. According to the historical document of the shrine, construction of the Shinto shrine is said to dates back to the mythological times of Japan. Based on a record on the ridgepole of the shrine building, it likely existed already in 1524 at the latest. In addition, the building of Furumiya-jinja Shrine, sited within the shelter structure at the side of the main hall, likely was the former main hall of Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine, based on its name (“Furumiya” means the old shrine) and the shape of the beam estimated to date back to the 17th century.

Based on an article of the year 1486 of the “Kaikokuzakki” (travel notes around the country) regarding the Suyama Ascending Route and an official document recording offerings of swords, paraphernalia, and horses to the Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine by the Takeda clan, a powerful feudal lord who ruled the region in the early 16th century, it is understood that Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine was a powerful Shinto shrine in the southern area of Fujisan and occupied an important position in worship-ascent from the southeastern side of Fujisan.

After 1780, when Suyama Ascending Route fully recovered from the damage it suffered in the Hoei eruption of 1707, many pilgrims coming mainly from east of Fujisan visited Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine. Once the Gotemba Ascending Route was opened in 1883 (refer to 1-3 Suyama Ascending Route), the number of people visiting Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine has been decreasing gradually up to the present.



Figure 2-33 Map of Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine © PREC Institute Inc.



## History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

2011. The compound of the Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

2011. Remodeling of the prayer-giving hall was initiated.

Photo 2-72    Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine covered with large cypress trees.    © *Imaki Hidekazu*

Photo 2-73    Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine / Sengen-jinja Shrine (left) and Furumiya-jinja Shrine (right)    © *Imaki Hidekazu*

## Component Part 6. Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)

### Description

Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) is an essential component part that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) (Component Part 6), located at the eastern foot of Fujisan, is a Shinto shrine that marks the starting point of the Subashiri Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-4).

According to the historical document of the shrine, construction of the shrine buildings is said to date back to the early 9th century.

In the 16th century, under the protection by the Takeda clan, a powerful feudal lord who ruled this region, Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) was given the right to keep part of the offering money left at the mountaintop. Based on an article in the section of the year 1500 of the “Katsuyamaki” about the congestion of pilgrims on the Subashiri Ascending Route, it is known that Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine had an important position in the worship-ascent from the eastern side of Fujisan.

Although the shrine buildings of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) collapsed in the Hoei eruption of 1707, they were rebuilt in 1718. From a picture drawn after that, it is known that the torii gate, the approach, and the two-storied “Shimmo” gate (god’s gate) were aligned in a straight line in the compound, which was covered with trees, including large cypress trees considered sacred. The prayer-giving hall, the offering hall, and the main hall were located at the end -- similar to the existing layout and structure. When repair work was conducted on the main hall in 2009, signs of repair work conducted since 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 people from east of Fujisan came to visit the Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine. Also, many adherents of Fuji-ko, who often travelled the Subashiri Ascending Route when descending the mountain frequently visited Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine.

Currently, on both sides of the approach that connects to the ascending route, approximately 70 stone structures remain, including stone monuments, which were mainly donated by Fuji-ko adherents in the early 20th century. One of these monuments celebrate 899 worship-ascents (the maximum ever achieved) and one was relocated from a Fuji mound (“Fujizuka”, or replica of Fujisan) in Tokyo [refer to Appendix 2. p.A2-95].

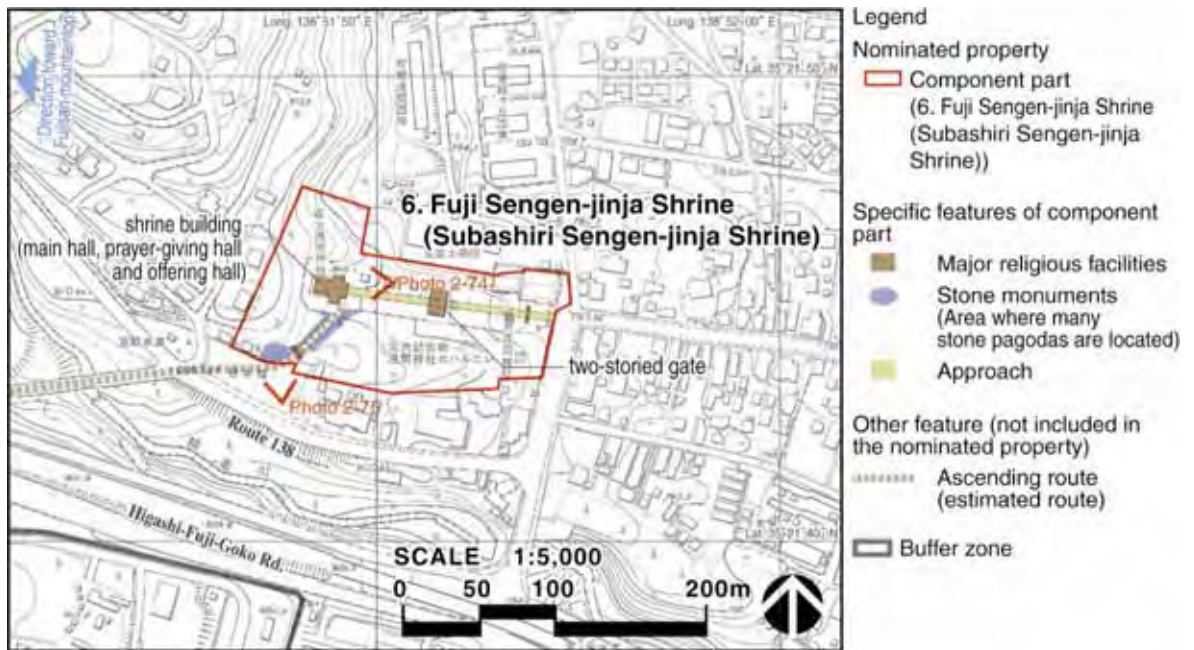


Figure 2-34 Map of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine © PREC Institute Inc.

### History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

2009. Dismantling repair work of the main hall and repair work of the approach were conducted.

2011. The compound of the Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

Photo 2-74 Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine / Prayer-giving hall © Imaki Hidekazu

Photo 2-75 Stone monuments in Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine © Imaki Hidekazu

## Component Part 7. Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine

### Description

Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine is an essential component part that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

The “Nihon Sandai Jitsuroku”<sup>45</sup> states 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>46</sup> written in the 19th century shows that the above-mentioned shrine is actually the present-day Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (Component Part 7). According to the “Kaikokushi”, the shrine buildings were burned down in a fire in 1606, but were rebuilt the next year.

On passing through the large torii gate, visitors enter a sacred space lined with sacred trees such as cypress trees. Through the middle gate are a subsidiary shrine etc. The prayer-giving hall is

<sup>45</sup> Nihon Sandai Jitsuroku:

An official historical document of Japan compiled from 894 to 901 by order of Emperor Uda (867 – 931).

<sup>46</sup> Kaikokushi:

A comprehensive book on the history of the Province of Kai (present Yamanashi Prefecture) compiled in 1814.



found in the center and the main hall at the end, the space being covered with dense trees, including seven large cypress trees.

The Kawaguchi area, centering on Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine, functioned as a post town on a government road from the Kofu Basin. As worship-ascent of Fujisan spread among ordinary people, the area developed as an “Oshi” village around the 16th century. However, as Fuji-ko increased in popularity 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, Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine continues to organize religious events that are closely associated with Fujisan even today. At the festival of “Magomi” (literally, grandson-seeing) on 25 April, it is believed that the goddess of the shrine, Konohana Sakuya Hime<sup>47</sup> (goddess of the flowering tree), makes a trip to bring baby clothes from the shrine to the cape of “Ubuyagasaki”, or the birthplace of her grandchild, on the shore of Lake Kawaguchiko. It is said that offerings were made in old times from a rock at the cape of Ubuyagasaki toward Fujisan to pacify the divine spirit of Asama no Okami. In the summer, when many people were present, the Daidai Okagura festival was organized in the compound to pray for the successful achievements of the wishes made by people who gathered to worship the Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine. In the festival, the Daidai Okagura was performed by “Oshi” guides as an offering. Currently, the Daidai Okagura festival occurs on 28 July every year. In addition, the dance of “Chigo no Mai” (literally, children’s dance) which is performed as an offering by children living in Kawaguchi at the offering hall during the “Magomi” festival and the Daidai Okagura festival originates from the shrine maidens’ dance of the Daidai Okagura. The traditional performing art associated with Asama no Okami of Fujisan such as these is still performed in the Kawaguchi area, though its function as an “Oshi” village has been lost [refer to Appendix 2. p.A2-55].

### History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

- 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.
- 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law.
- 1952. The provisional designation of the compound of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine by the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture was cancelled.
- 2011. The compound of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

---

<sup>47</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 18th century to the early 19th century, many Fuji-ko adherents regarded Konohana Sakuya Hime as the manifestation of Asama no Okami or the goddess of Fujisan.

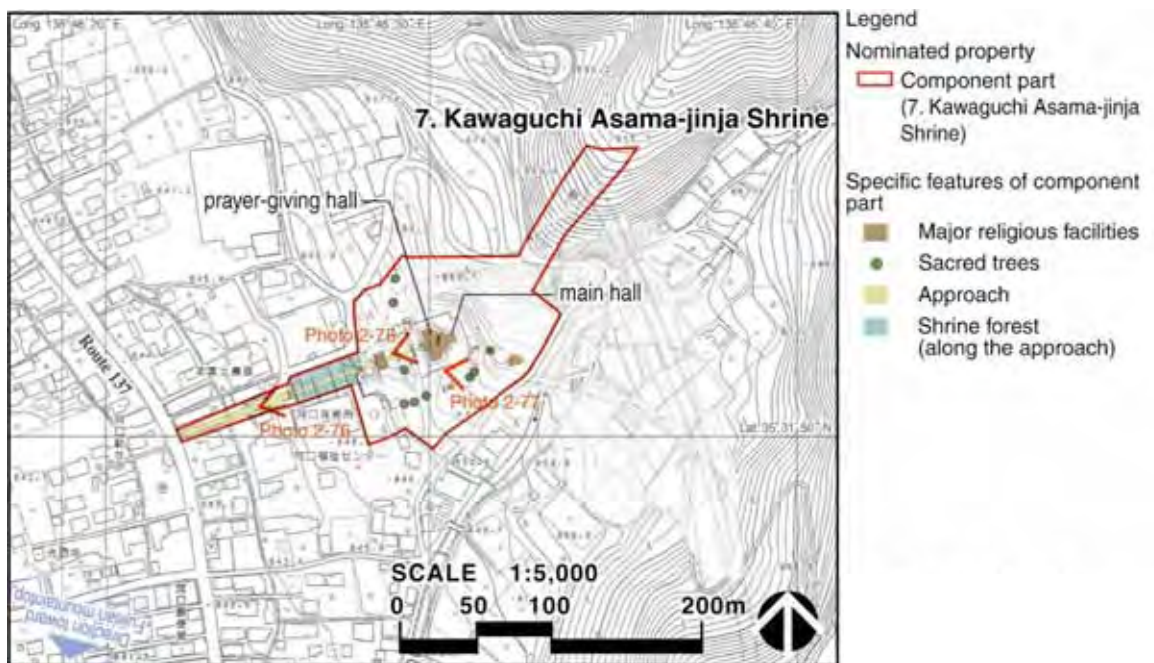


Figure 2-35 Map of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine © PREC Institute Inc.

Photo 2-76 (left) Approach and large torii gate © Imaki Hidekazu

Photo 2-77 (right) Sacred trees (cypress) © Imaki Hidekazu

Photo 2-78 Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine / Prayer-giving hall © Imaki Hidekazu

Photo 2-79 “Chigo no mai” (children’s dance) © Imaki Hidekazu

## Component Part 8. Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine

### Description

Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine is an essential component part that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 8), located on the northern side of Fujisan, consists of two parts: “Motomiya” (literally, original shrine), where the original shrine compound is located, and “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 a center for various forms of Fujisan worship such as Shugen asceticism and worship-ascent. The present Satomiya houses the main shrine, which was relocated from Motomiya to its present compound on the shore of Lake Kawaguchiko as a dwelling place of the local tutelary god.

According to the “Kaikokushi”, it was in the early 9th century that 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 Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 4) (Kohoji Temple) located on the southwest 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 a Sengen-jinja shrine and a Buddhist temple were built at Omuro and recognized as important religious centers of Fujisan worship on the Yoshida Ascending Route.

According to the “Kaikokushi”, construction of the shrine buildings dates back to 1508. Even though constructed at the low altitude of the second station of Fujisan, they are subject to severe climate conditions. Therefore, the buildings of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine have suffered repeated damage. According to the historical document of the shrine, it is said that repair work was conducted repeatedly from the late 12th century to the late 16th century and that extensive repairs were performed in the late 16th century by Takeda Shingen (1521 – 1573), a local feudal lord.

The main hall of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine, which is currently at Satomiya, was rebuilt in the Motomiya compound in 1612. After reconstruction, repairs were made in 1698 and 1867. However, because it was extremely difficult to reach and maintain Motomiya at the second station during the winter, the shrine was relocated in 1973 and 1974 to the present Satomiya, close to human settlements on the shore of Lake Kawaguchiko, to protect the main hall permanently from the severe natural conditions. The main hall of Motomiya after relocation consists of a one-bay structure with a hipped gabled roof, attached with a protruding roof with an undulating gable in the front and surrounded by a veranda at the front and sides with wooden screens in the rear. It is surrounded by the middle gate, wing corridors, and fences.

The compound of Satomiya is covered with trees such as cedars, which produce a sacred and awe-inspiring space. The approach extends from the torii gate to the main hall of Satomiya. Subsidiary shrines can be found in the area after the middle gate, with the main hall and the accompanying prayer-giving hall and offering hall further toward the end of the compound. The main hall is protected by a sheltering structure that was later expanded to protect also the prayer-giving and offering halls.

### History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

- 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.
- 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law.
- 1952. The provisional designation of the compound of the Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine as a Place of Scenic Beauty was cancelled.
- 1973 and 1974. The main hall of Motomiya was relocated from the second station of the Yoshida Ascending Route to Satomiya on the shore of Lake Kawaguchiko.
- 1985. The main hall that was relocated from Motomiya to Satomiya was designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.
- 2011. The compound of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine, consisting of the two parts of Motomiya and Satomiya, was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

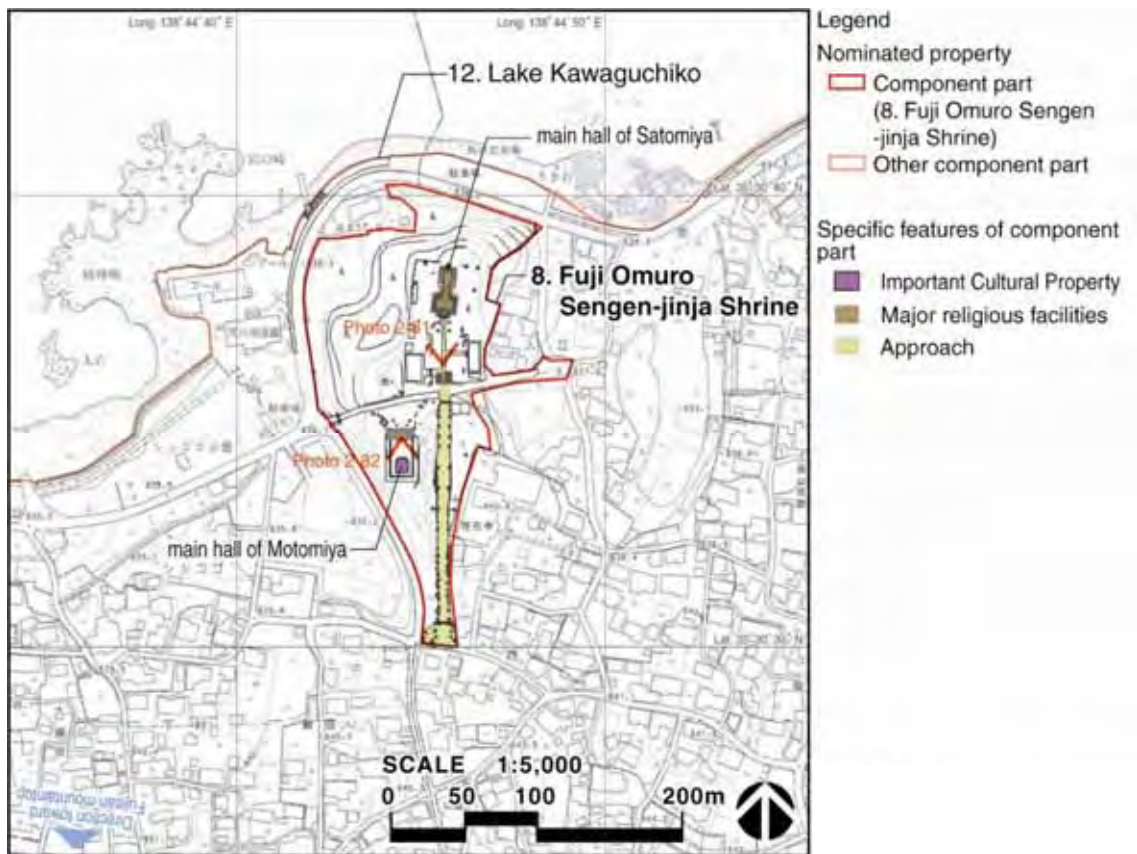


Figure 2-36 Map of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine © PREC Institute Inc.

Photo 2-80 Remain of prayer-giving hall of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Motomiya at the 2nd station of Yoshida Ascending Route © Imaki Hidekazu

Photo 2-81 Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine. Satomiya © Imaki Hidekazu

Photo 2-82 Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine / Motomiya main hall (front) © Imaki Hidekazu





Figure 2-37-1 Elevation (front).



Figure 2-37-2 Elevation (side).

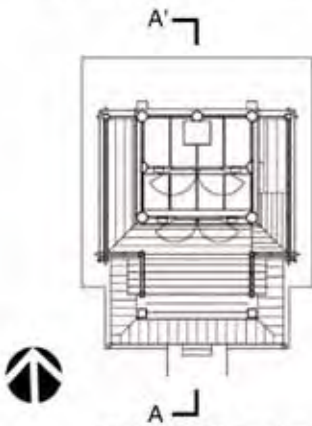


Figure 2-37-4 Plan.

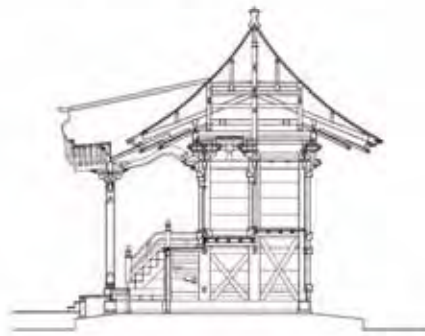


Figure 2-37-3 Section (A-A').

SCALE 1:250  
0 1 2 5m

Figure 2-37 Drawings of the main hall of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine  
© Fujikawaguchiko Town Board of Education

## Component Part 9. “Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)

### Description

The “Oshi” lodging house (Former House of the Togawa Family) is an essential component part that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

The nominated 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). While the latter is an 1861 reconstruction showing the plane structure of Fuji-ko’s peak, the former was built in 1768 and remains well-preserved as a precious example of the oldest “Oshi” lodging house. Both are representative and typical examples, representing the design and structure of the buildings and premises of “Oshi” lodging houses.

“Oshi” were the professional guides who took all the necessary care, including accommodations and meals, of people who made worship-ascent during the summer. They usually worked to spread Fujisan worship and engaged in prayer-giving and invocation. The “Oshi” guides of Yoshida, the representative “Oshi” of Fujisan, built large-scale “Oshi” villages on both sides of the road that extended north-south from the area in front of the gate to Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Constituent Element 1-6), which marked the start of the Yoshida Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-5).

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. A building that was used for both residential and lodging purposes was located at the end of the precincts across the watercourse.

At the Former House of the Togawa Family, the Fuji-ko adherents guided here by their leader, or “Sendatsu”, first washed their 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 and entered the main house from the platform entrance, while the followers entered it from the veranda. From the platform entrance, the guest rooms continue to the back of the main house and there is a sanctum in a detached building that was added to the main building. Before the detached building was added, there was a room with a sanctum at the innermost part of the main house. “Oshi” guides and Fuji-ko adherents gathered and prayed in front of the sanctum, preparing themselves for worship-ascent.

Built in 1768, the Former House of the Togawa Family is an example of the oldest extant “Oshi” house. To accommodate the explosively increasing number of Fuji-ko adherents due to the flourishing of Fuji-ko practice, the Former House of the Togawa Family was extended with a detached building, in which the sanctum was set up.

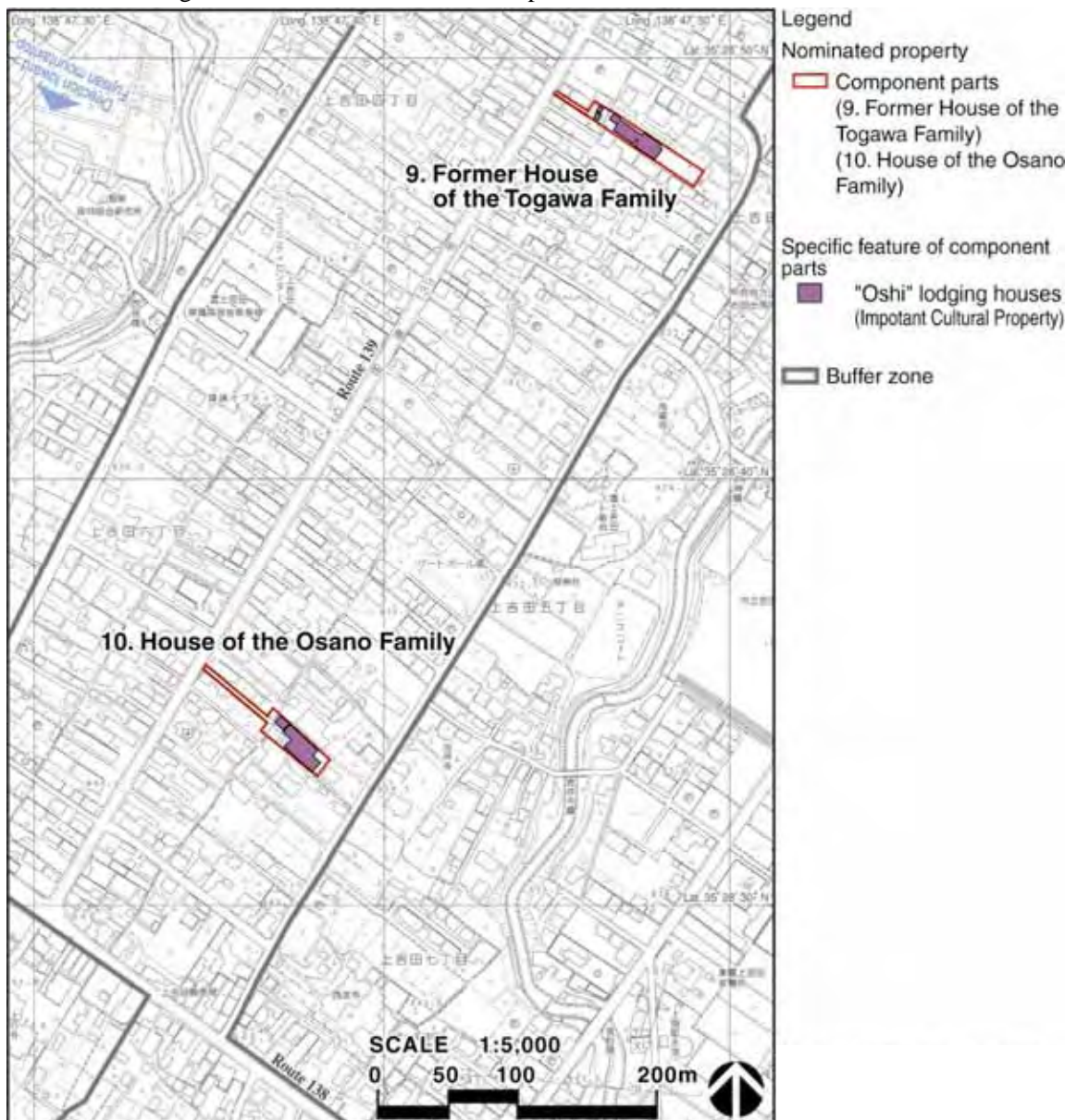


Figure 2-38 Map of “Oshi” Lodging Houses © PREC Institute Inc.



## History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

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 of the precincts of the Former House of the Togawa Family as a Place of Scenic Beauty was cancelled.
2011. Designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

Photo 2-83 “Oshi” lodging house (Former House of the Togawa Family) / Front gate and gateway © *Imaki Hidekazu*

Photo 2-84 Watercourse traversing the gateway © *Imaki Hidekazu*

Photo 2-85 “Oshi” lodging house (Former House of the Togawa Family) © *Imaki Hidekazu*

Photo 2-86 “Oshi” lodging house (Former House of the Togawa Family) / Interior (sanctum) © *Imaki Hidekazu*

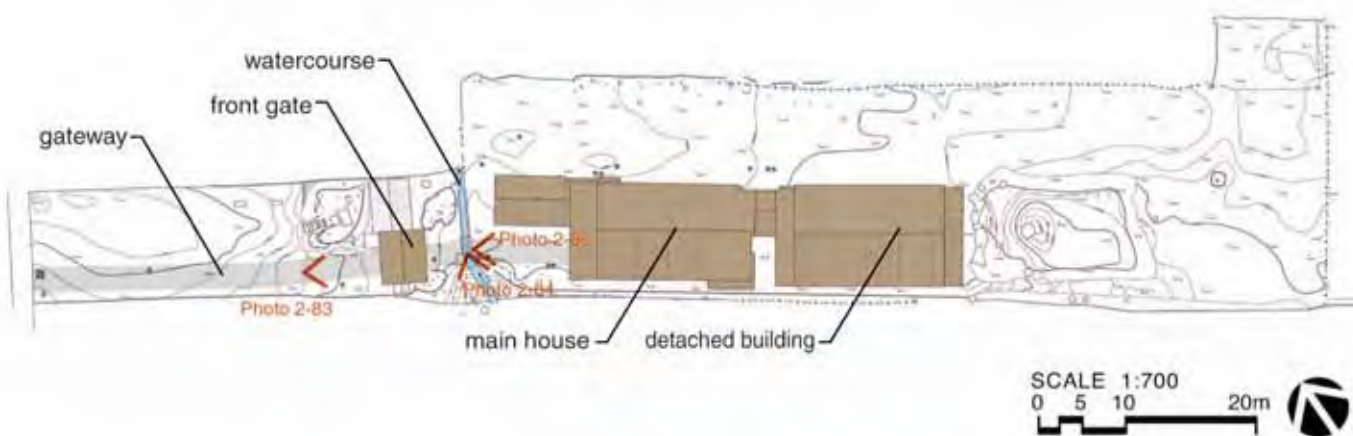


Figure 2-39 Plan of "Oshi" lodging house (Former House of the Togawa Family) © Fujiyoshida City



Figure 2-40-1 Elevation (side)

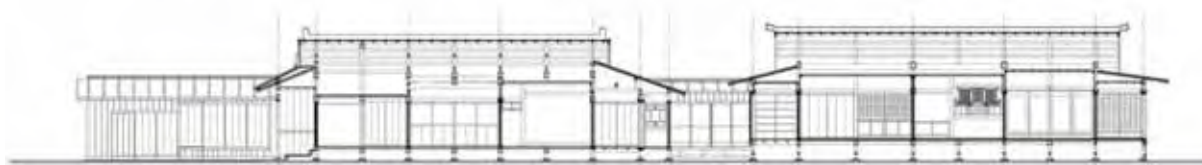


Figure 2-40-2 Section (A-A')



Figure 2-40-3 Plan



Figure 2-40-4 Elevation (front)

SCALE 1:300  
0 1 2 5m

Figure 2-40 Drawings of "Oshi" lodging house (Former House of the Togawa Family) © Fujiyoshida City



## Component Part 10. “Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)

### Description

The “Oshi” lodging house (House of the Osano Family) is an essential component part that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

The nominated property contains two “Oshi” lodging houses: the House of the Osano Family (Component Part 10) and the Former House of the Togawa Family (Component Part 9). However, while the latter was built in 1768 and remains well-preserved as a precious example of the oldest “Oshi” lodging house, the former is an 1861 reconstruction showing the plane structure of Fuji-ko’s peak. Both are representative and typical examples showing the design and structure of the buildings and premises of “Oshi” lodging houses.

“Oshi” were the professional guides who took all the necessary care, including accommodations and meals, of people who made the worship-ascent during the summer. They usually worked to spread Fujisan worship and engaged in prayer-giving and invocation. The “Oshi” guides of Yoshida, the representative “Oshi” of Fujisan, built large-scale “Oshi” villages on both sides of the road that extended north-south from the area in front of the gate to 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 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. A building that was used for both residential and lodging purposes was located at the end of the precincts across the watercourse.

At the House of the Osano Family, the Fuji-ko adherents guided here by their leader, or “Sendatsu”, first washed their hands and feet with water from the watercourse traversing the precincts. Then, reaching the main house, the leader, “Sendatsu”, was received by the “Oshi” guide and entered the main house from the platform entrance while the followers entered from the veranda. From the platform entrance, guest rooms continue to the back of the main house with a sanctum in the innermost part of the main house. “Oshi” guides and Fuji-ko adherents gathered and prayed in front of the sanctum, preparing themselves for the worship-ascent.

Gate posts and stone lanterns remaining in the precincts of the House of the Osano Family were donated by Fuji-ko groups strongly associated with the house.

The House of the Osano Family was newly constructed in 1861 at a time when “Oshi” lodging houses’ land formation and the architectural style of buildings such as layout and structure of the “Oshi” lodging houses were established. While the Former House of the Togawa Family is a precious example of the oldest, well-preserved “Oshi” lodging house, the House of the Osano Family is a typical example of the “Oshi” Lodging House at the peak of Fuji-ko.

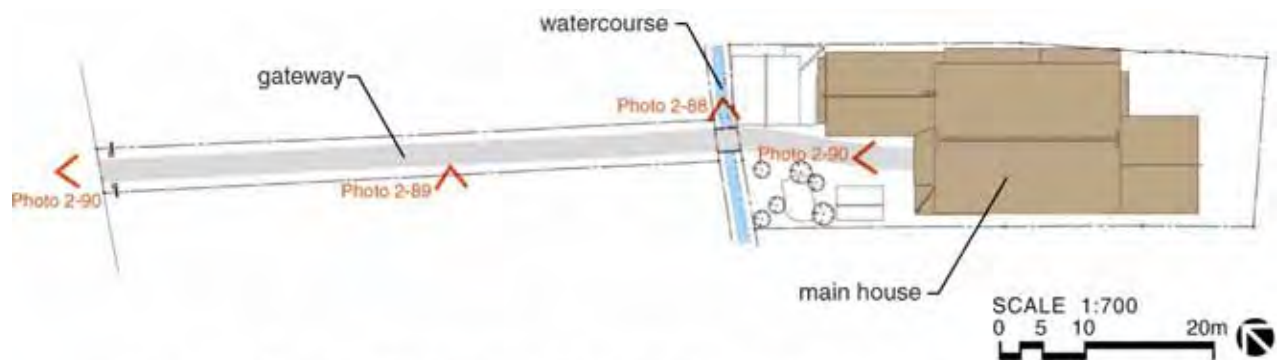


Figure 2-41 Plan of "Oshi" lodging house (House of the Osano Family) © Fujiyoshida City Board of Education

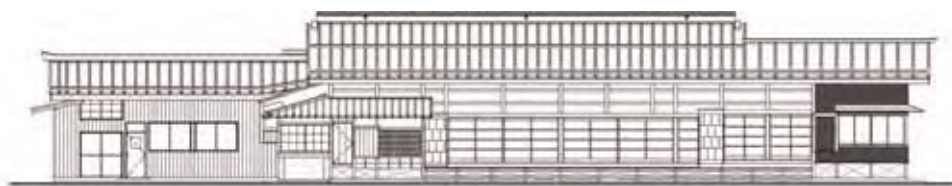


Figure 2-42-1 Elevation (side)



Figure 2-42-2 Section (A-A')



Figure 2-42-3 Plan



Figure 2-42-4 Elevation (front)

Figure 2-42 Drawings of "Oshi" lodging house (House of the Osano Family) © Fujiyoshida City Board of Education



## History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

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 of the precincts of the House of the Osano Family as a Place of Scenic Beauty was cancelled.
1976. Designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.
1979. Repair of the roof etc. was conducted.
- 1996 to 1998. Repairs, including replacement of the decayed rainwater guttering, were conducted.

Photo 2-87 (left) “Oshi” lodging house (House of the Osano Family) / Gateway © *Imaki Hidekazu*

Photo 2-88 (middle) Watercourse traversing the gateway © *Imaki Hidekazu*

Photo 2-89 (right) Stone lantern donated by Fuji-ko group © *Imaki Hidekazu*

Photo 2-90 Entrance of “Oshi” lodging house (House of the Osano Family) © *Imaki Hidekazu*

Photo 2-91 “Oshi” lodging house (House of the Osano Family) / Interior (sanctum) © *Imaki Hidekazu*

## Component Part 11. Lake Yamanakako

### Description

Lake Yamanakako is an essential component part that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

Lake Yamanakako (Component Part 11), located at the northeastern foot of Fujisan, is a dammed lake that was created by the volcanic activities of Fujisan. Including Lake Yamanakako, the five large lakes that are distributed in an arc at the northern foot of Fujisan are called “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes).

Based on the tradition that Hasegawa Kakugyo is said to have undergone in-water religious training in lakes at the foot of Fujisan in the late 16th century, the religious training called “Uchihakkaimeguri”(circuit of the eight seas), in which lakes in the areas surrounding Fujisan are serially visited, was performed by Fuji-ko adherents. In a document likely written by Kakugyo in the late 16th century, Lake Yamanakako was mentioned as one of the lakes in which Kakugyo himself underwent “Hakkaisuigo”. In the “Sanjuichinichi no Omaki” written in 1733, Jikigyo Miroku mentioned eight lakes as pilgrimage destinations for “Uchihakkaimeguri”. Among them, the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) including Lake Yamanakako have invariably been pilgrimage destinations for in-water religious training through different periods.





Five Lakes).

“Ubuyagasaki” on the north shore of Lake Kawaguchiko is where, during the Magomi festival of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (Component Part 7), Konohana Sakuya Hime, the goddess of the shrine, descends 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 foot of Fujisan in the late 16th century, the religious training called “Uchihakkaimeguri” (circuit of the eight seas), in which lakes existing in the areas surrounding Fujisan are serially visited, were performed by Fuji-ko adherents. In a document likely written by Kakugyo in the late 16th century, Lake Kawaguchiko was mentioned as one of the lakes in which Kakugyo himself underwent “Hakkaisuigo”. In the “Sanjuichinichi no Omaki” written in 1733, Jikigyo Miroku mentioned eight lakes as pilgrimage destinations for “Uchihakkaimeguri”. Among them, the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) including Lake Kawaguchiko have invariably been pilgrimage destinations for in-water religious training through different periods.

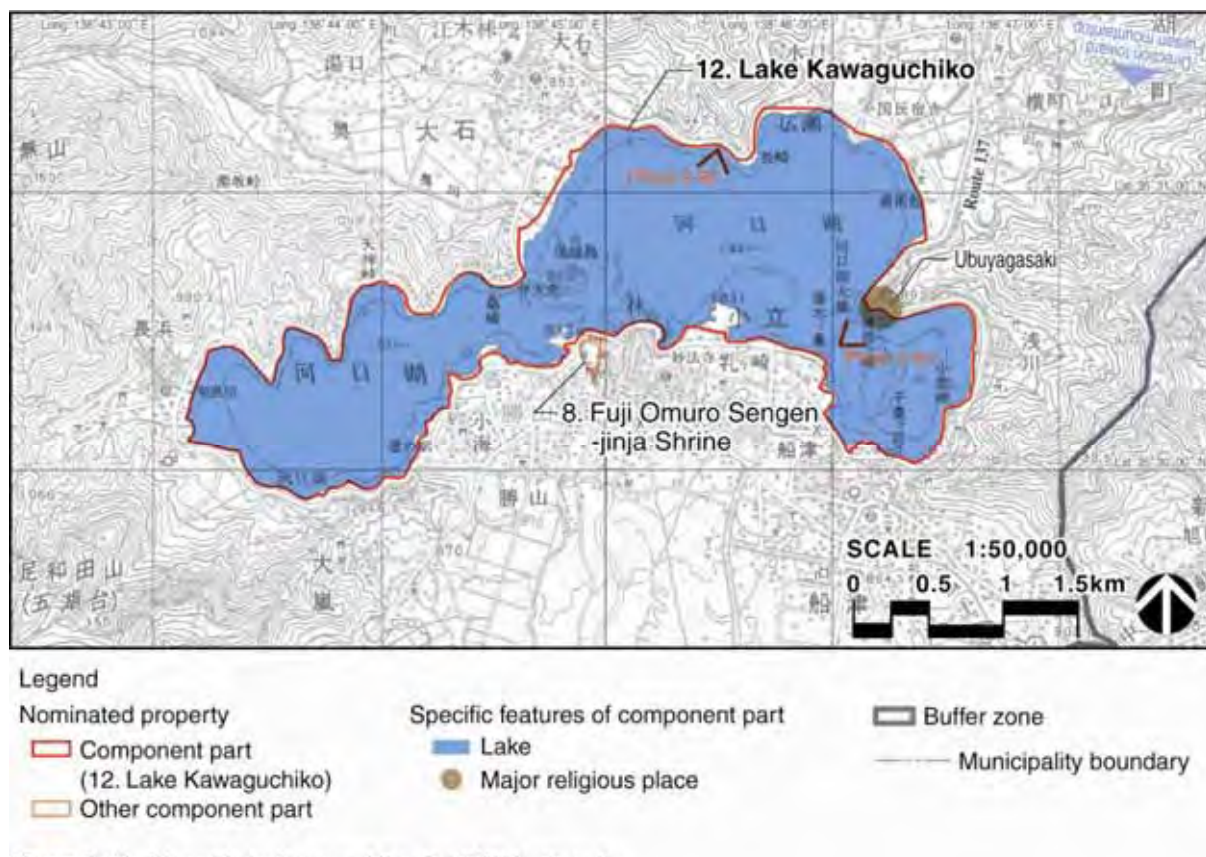


Figure 2-44 Map of Lake Kawaguchiko © PREC Institute Inc.

### History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

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.

1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law.

1952. The provisional designation of Lake Kawaguchiko 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.

Photo 2-94 “Ubuyagasaki” on the north shore of Lake Kawaguchiko © *Imaki Hidekazu*

Photo 2-95 Aerial view of Lake Kawaguchiko from southwest © *PREC Institute Inc.*

Photo 2-96 Fujisan viewed from Lake Kawaguchiko © *Imaki Hidekazu*

**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)**

**Description**

Oshino Hakkai springs are essential component parts that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

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.

Pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents setting out to ascend Fujisan purified themselves with 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 foot of Fujisan in the late 16th century, people started to perform the pilgrimage called “Fujisan Nemoto Hakko” (eight lakes at the base of Fujisan) in Oshino Hakkai springs in 1843, making a circuit of eight small springs. The Fuji-ko adherents opened a path from Deguchiike Pond (Component Part 13) to Shobuike Pond (Component Part 20) and dredged the ponds to enshrine the Eight Great Dragon Kings. Subsequently, the Oshino Hakkai springs continued to be pilgrimage destinations 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.



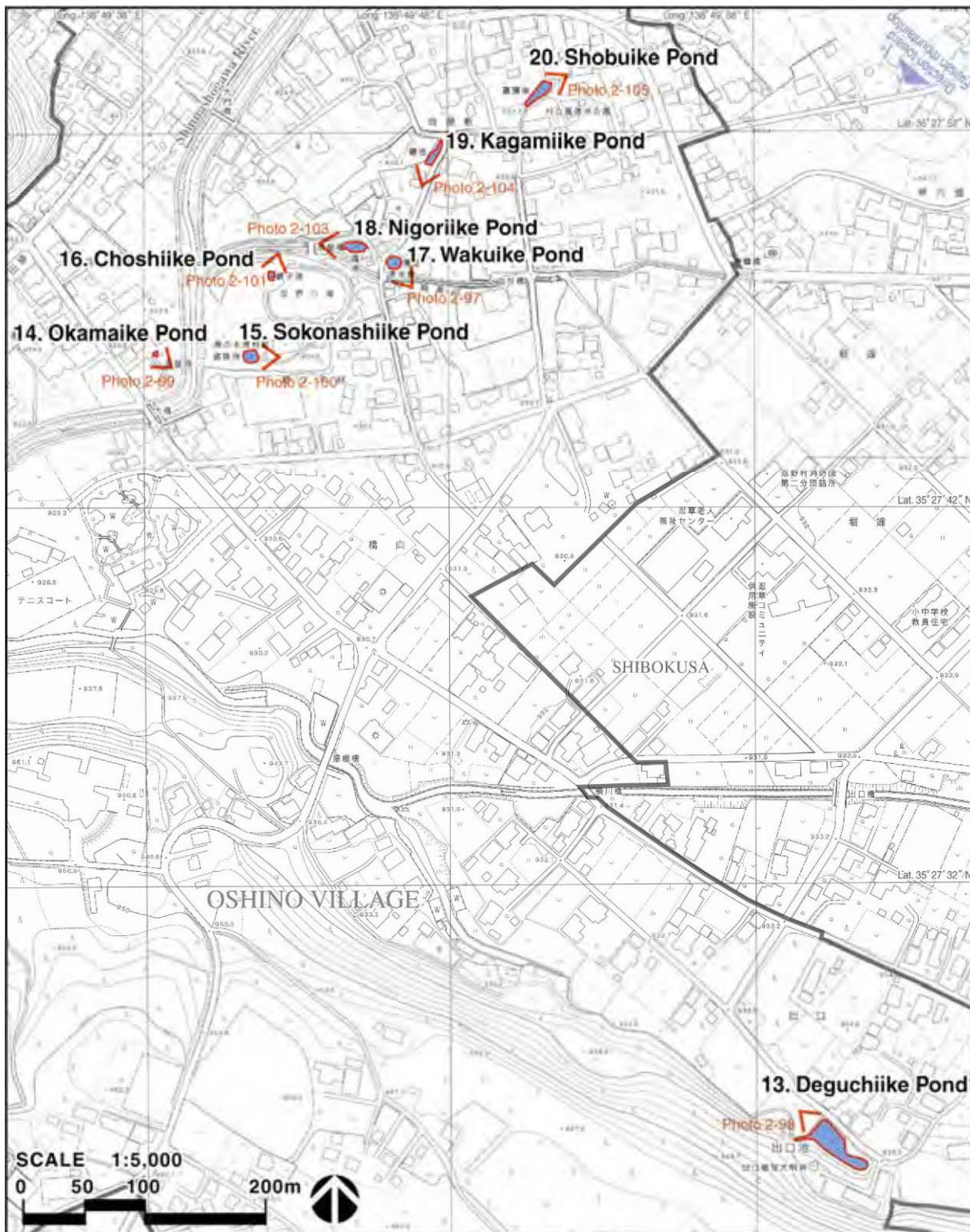


Figure 2-45 Map of Oshino Hakkai springs © PREC Institute Inc.

## History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

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.
1934. Designated as a Natural Monument under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments.
1952. The provisional designation of Oshino Hakkai springs as a Place of Scenic Beauty was cancelled.
2012. The area designated as a National Monument was extended and at the same time a part of the designation was cancelled under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport, Science and Technology is to be issued in September 2012).

- Photo 2-97 Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond [Component part 17]) © *Imaki Hidekazu*
- Photo 2-98 Deguchiike Pond [Component Part 13] © *Imaki Hidekazu*
- Photo 2-99 Okamaike Pond [Component Part 14] © *Imaki Hidekazu*
- Photo 2-100 Sokonashiike Pond [Component Part 15] © *Imaki Hidekazu*
- Photo 2-101 Choshiike Pond [Component Part 16] © *Imaki Hidekazu*
- Photo 2-102 Guide map for pilgrimage, “Motohakko Saiko” [Revival of Motohakko Circuit] (1843) (collection of Toenji, Yamanashi) © *Toenji*
- Photo 2-103 Nigoriike Pond [Component Part 18] © *Imaki Hidekazu*
- Photo 2-104 Kagamiike Pond [Component Part 19] © *Imaki Hidekazu*
- Photo 2-105 Shobuike Pond [Component Part 20] © *Imaki Hidekazu*

## Component Part 21. Funatsu lava tree molds

### Description

Funatsu lava tree molds are an essential component part that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

Lava tree molds are the caves created when a lava flow engulfs trees and solidifies, with the trees burned to disappear. Among them, those resembling the shape of hollowed-out human bodies became objects of worship, called “Otainai”. This initiated the religious practice of making a circuit inside the caves called “Tainaimeguri” (literally, touring inside the body). Funatsu lava tree molds (Component Part 21) and Yoshida lava tree molds (Component Part 22) are representative examples.

Since both lava tree molds are 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 part of the series of spiritual sites. The Fuji-ko adherents who engaged in Tainaimeguri visited the “Otainai” one day before they made the worship-ascent and purified themselves by going inside the caves. They then returned to an “Oshi” lodging house and prepared themselves for the worship-ascent the next day.

In the early 17th century, Hasegawa Kakugyo is believed to have found one of the Funatsu lava tree molds when he made the worship-ascent of Fujisan and used this place as a place to worship



Asama no Okami. In addition, in 1673, Murakami Kosei (1682-1759) discovered the largest cave among the Funatsu lava tree molds. In this cave, he enshrined Asama no Okami again, erecting the shrine building of Utsumuro Sengen-jinja Shrine near the cave entrance. Inside the cave, Konohana Sakuya Hime (goddess of the flowering tree), who is worshipped by Fuji-ko adherents as the incarnation of Asama no Okami and the goddess of Fujisan, are enshrined.

In addition, lava tree molds, including Funatsu lava tree molds, became the object of worship for those wishing to ensure the safe delivery of babies, because of their resemblance to wombs, which are the origin of life. This worship of natural objects shaped by volcanic activities nurtured traditions that emphasized the coexistence of nature and people.

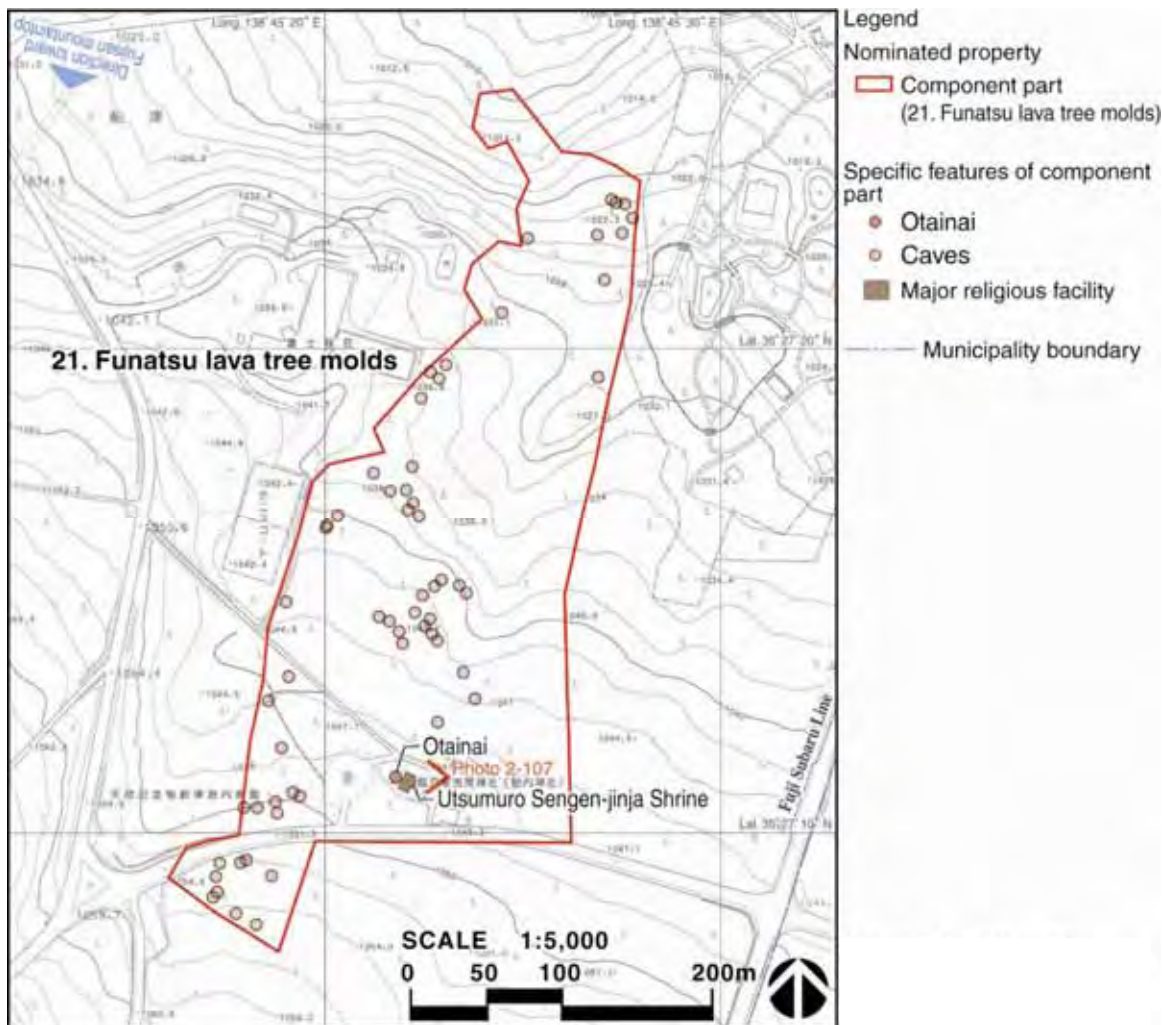


Figure 2-46 Map of Funatsu lava tree molds © PREC Institute Inc.

### History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

- 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.
- 1929. Designated as a Natural Monument under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments.
- 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law.
- 1952. The provisional designation of Funatsu lava tree molds as a Place of Scenic Beauty.

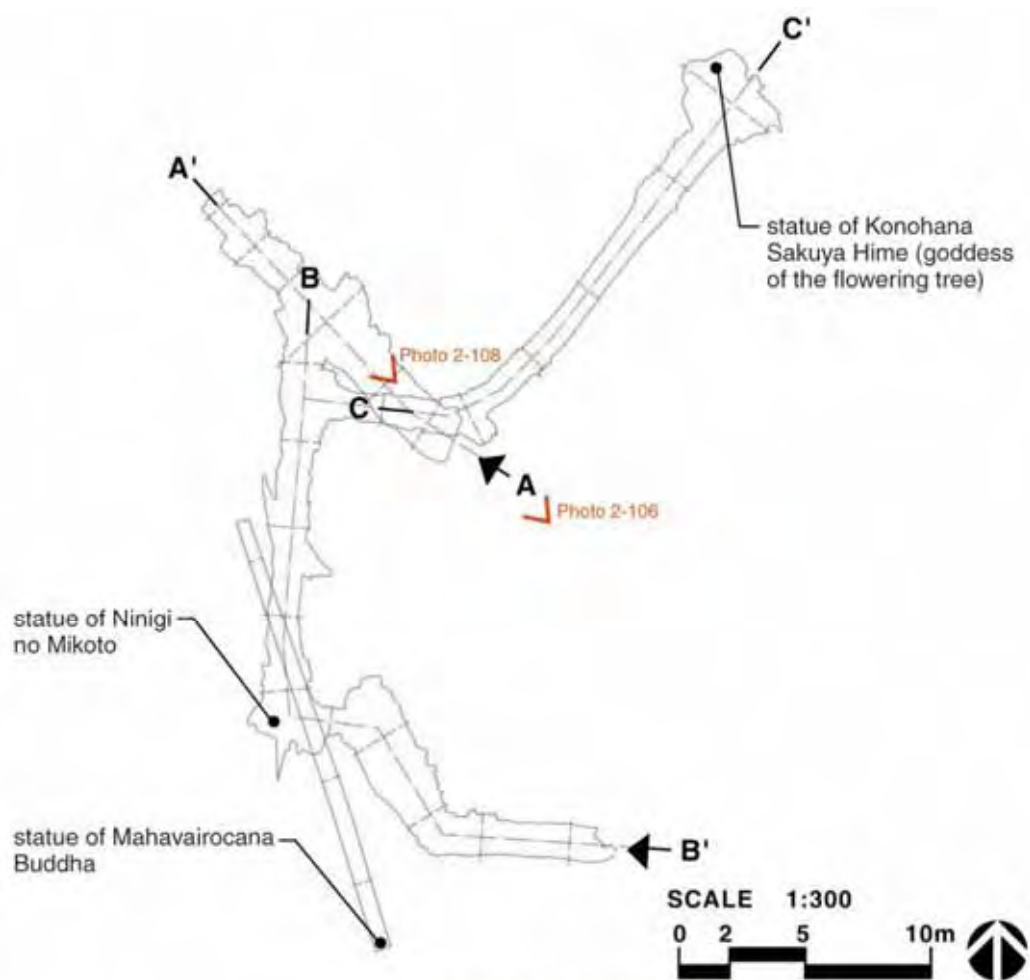


Figure 2-47-1 Plan



Figure 2-47-2 Section (A-A')



Figure 2-47-3 Section (B-B')



Figure 2-47-4 Section (C-C')

Figure 2-47 Drawings of Funatsu lava tree molds ("Otainai") © Fujikawaguchiko Town Board of Education



Photo 2-106 Funatsu lava tree molds (entrance to “Otainai”) © Imaki Hidekazu

Photo 2-107 Utsumuro Sengen-jinja Shrine © Imaki Hidekazu

Photo 2-108 Funatsu lava tree molds (inside of “Otainai”) © Imaki Hidekazu

## Component Part 22. Yoshida lava tree molds

### Description

Yoshida lava tree molds are an essential component part that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

Lava tree molds are the caves created when a lava flow engulfs trees and solidifies with the trees burned to disappear. Among them, those resembling the shape of hollowed-out human bodies became objects of worship called “Otainai”. This initiated religious practice of making a circuit inside the cave called “Tainaimeguri” (literally, touring inside the body) started. Yoshida lava tree molds (Component Part 22) and Funatsu lava tree molds (Component Part 21) are representative examples.

Since both lava tree molds are 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 part of the series of spiritual sites. The Fuji-ko adherents who engaged in Tainaimeguri visited the “Otainai” one day before they made the worship-ascent and purified themselves by going inside the caves. They then returned to an “Oshi” lodging house and prepared themselves for the worship-ascent the next day.

Yoshida lava tree molds, located on the northern side of Fujisan, were found by a Fujiko adherent in 1892 and have since become a pilgrimage destination. Inside the caves, gods such as Konohana Sakuya Hime (goddess of the flowering tree), who is worshipped by Fuji-ko adherents as the incarnation of Asama no Okami and the goddess of Fujisan, are enshrined.

In addition, lava tree molds, including Yoshida lava tree molds, became objects of worship for those wishing to ensure the safe delivery of babies, because of their resemblance to wombs, which are the origin of life. This worship of natural objects shaped by volcanic activities nurtured traditions that emphasized the coexistence of nature and people.

### History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

- 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.
- 1929. Designated as a Natural Monument under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments.
- 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law.
- 1952. The provisional designation of Yoshida lava tree molds as a Place of Scenic Beauty was cancelled.

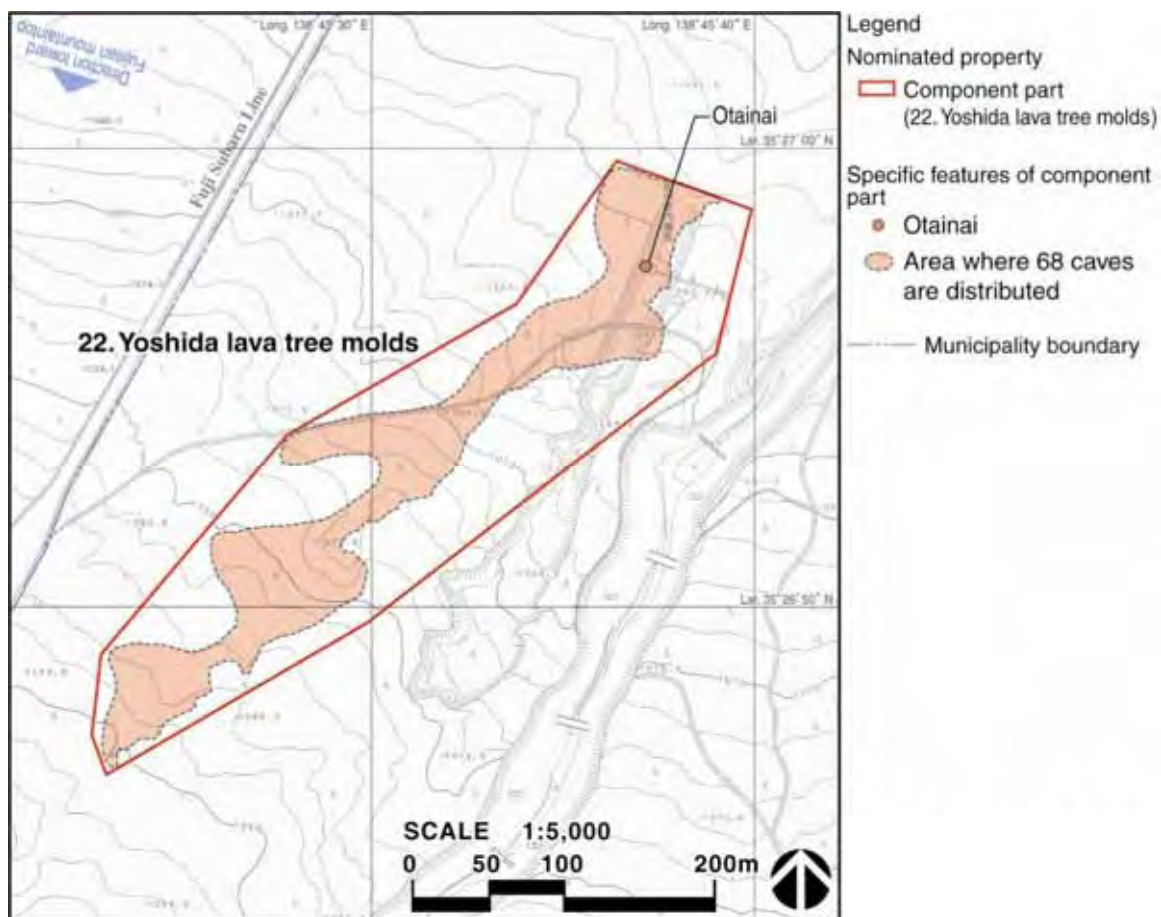


Figure 2-48 Map of Yoshida lava tree molds © PREC Institute Inc.

Photo 2-109 Yoshida lava tree molds (entrance to “Otainai”) © Imaki Hidekazu

Photo 2-110 Yoshida lava tree molds (inside of “Otainai”) © Imaki Hidekazu



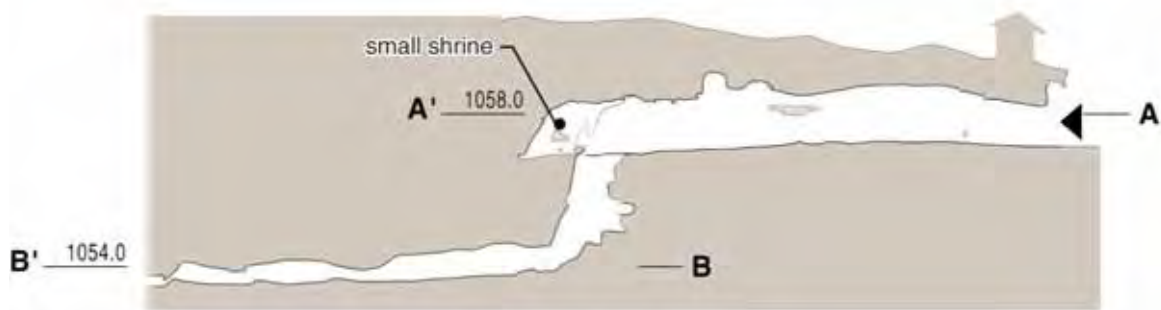
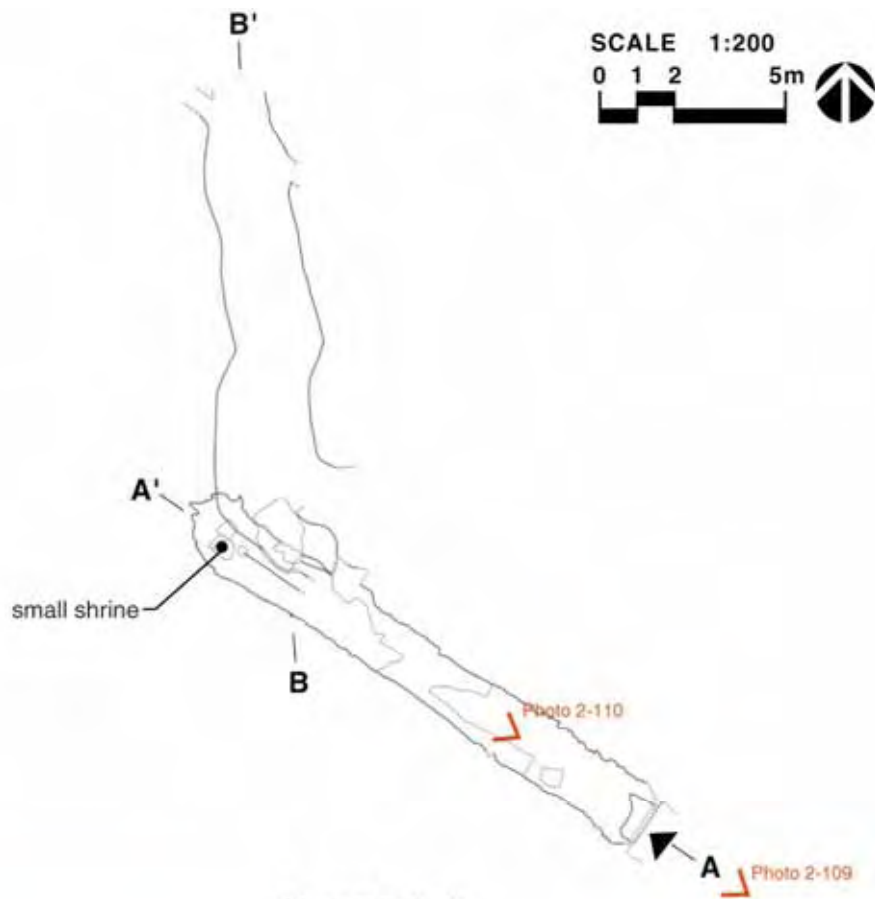


Figure 2-49 Drawings of Yoshida lava tree molds ("Otainai") © Fujikawaguchiko Town Board of Education

## Component Part 23. Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki

### Description

Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki is an essential component part that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki (Component Part 23) is located on the western side of Fujisan and contains a group of approximately 230 monuments and pagodas that were erected by Fuji-ko adherents, including a wind cave called “Hitoana”, where it is believed that Hasegawa Kakugyo vanished while entering Nirvana as a result of ascetic practices.

The “Azumakagami”<sup>48</sup> (Mirror of Eastern Japan) contains a description of the spiritual experience of a samurai who explored the cave by order of the second shogun of the Kamakura Shogunate, Minamoto no Yoriei (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. This reverence spread widely among people as the popular story of the spiritual experience of Asama no Okami and the existence of Hitoana became more widely known.

According to old Fuji-ko-related documents, Hitoana is where Hasegawa Kakugyo is said to have undergone religious training such as keeping standing on the cut end of a vertically-erect rectangular timber and received revelation from Asama no Okami during his religious training in the 16th century to the 17th centuries. Also, based on the tradition that Kakugyo said that Hitoana was the Buddhist “Pure Land” or the gate to it, numerous enthusiastic Fuji-ko adherents came to Hitoana and underwent religious training. Inside Hitoana, several stone-made images of Buddha can be found with inscriptions dating them to 1664 and 1673, which were donated by the third and fourth successors to Kakugyo. At the peak of Fuji-ko, adherents built many stone monuments to pray for or pay homage to Kakugyo, Jikigyo Miroku, and other Fuji-ko leaders called “Sendatsu” and/or to record the number of worship-ascents they completed. These stone monuments were erected in different places by different Fuji-ko groups, probably reflecting their competition with one another to demonstrate the power of their groups.

Currently, although some people make pilgrimage to Hitoana, the organization and activities of Fuji-ko have declined; there have been no new stone monuments since 1964

### History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law.

2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 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 Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is planned to be issued around February 2012.)

---

<sup>48</sup> Azumakagami:  
*There is an article of the year 1203 regarding Hitoana.*



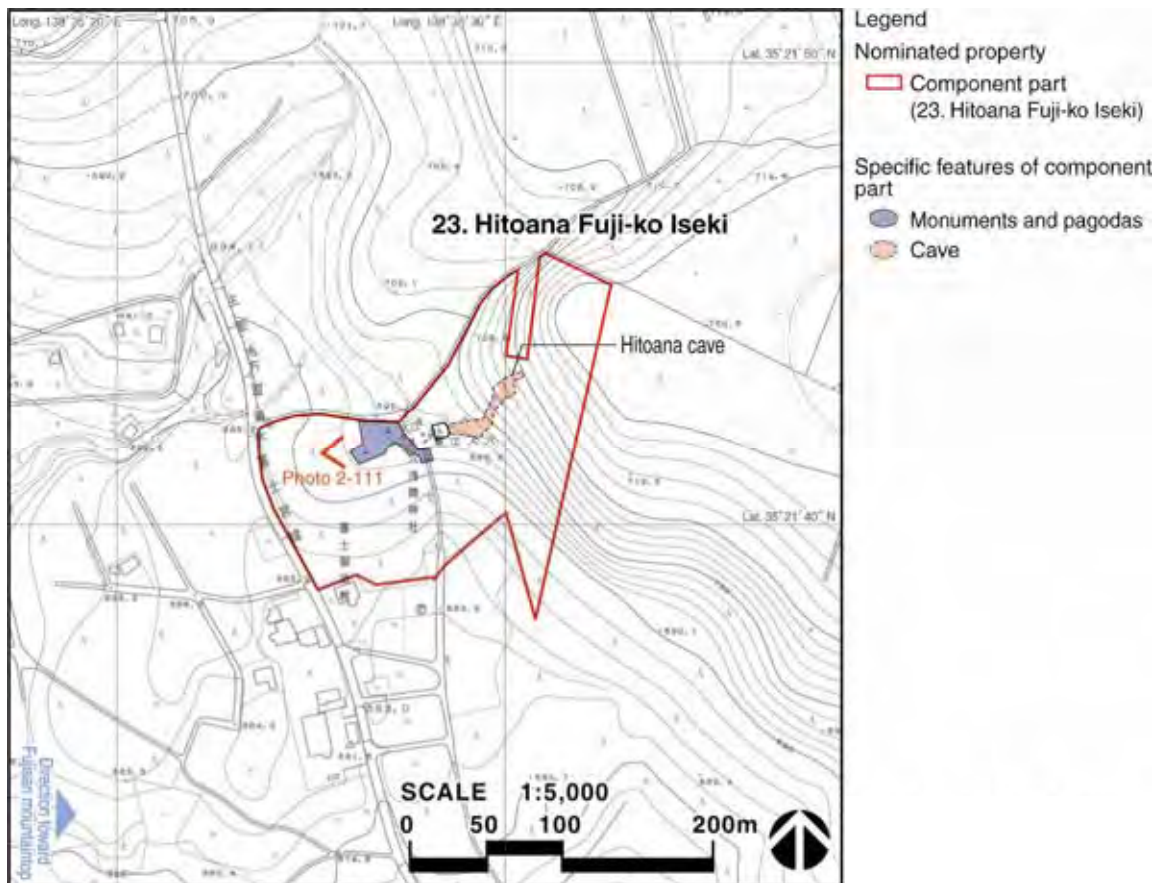


Figure 2-50 Map of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki © PREC Institute Inc.

Photo 2-111 Fujisan visible from Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki © PREC Institute Inc.

Photo 2-112 Stone-made images of Buddha remaining at “Hitoana” © Imaki Hidekazu

Photo 2-113 Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki (monuments and pagodas) © Imaki Hidekazu

Photo 2-114 “Hitoana” (entrance) © Imaki Hidekazu

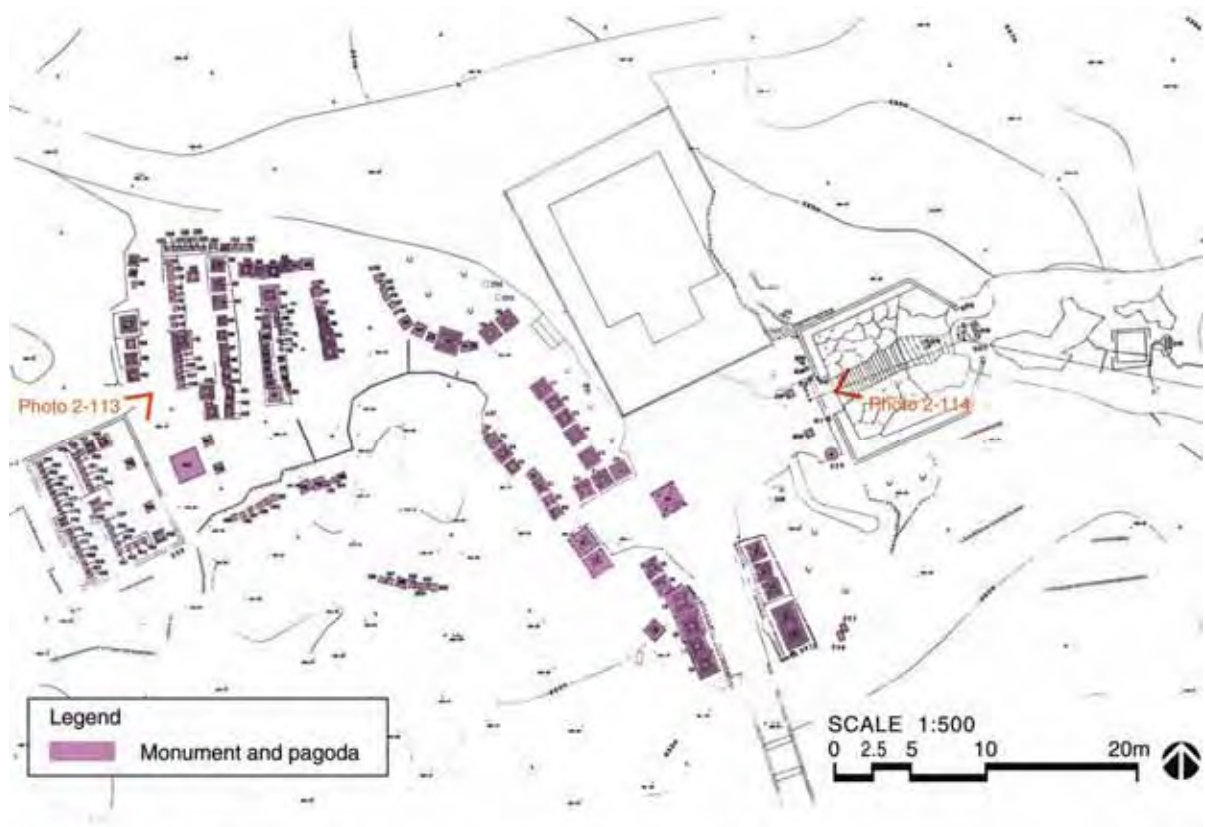


Figure 2-51 Drawings of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki (monuments and pagodas)

## Component Part 24. Shiraito no Taki waterfalls

### Description

Shiraito no Taki waterfalls are an essential component part that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

Shiraito no Taki waterfalls (Component Part 24) are located on the southwestern side of Fujisan and originate from the springwater of Fujisan. The name of the waterfalls, “Shiraito” (white threads), is based on the appearance of the springwater. At total of 150,000 to 160,000 m<sup>3</sup> of water flows daily, representing countless white threads.

According to Fuji-ko-related documents, Hasegawa Kakugyo is said to have undergone in-water religious training at the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls, in combination with religious training in the Hitoana cave. Therefore, the waterfalls became a destination for pilgrimage and religious training by Fuji-ko adherents and others. Pictures drawn by Fuji-ko adherents can still be found depicting not only the scene of the religious training in Shiraito no Taki waterfalls around the mid-18th century but also the stone monuments that still exist today [refer to Photo 3-18].



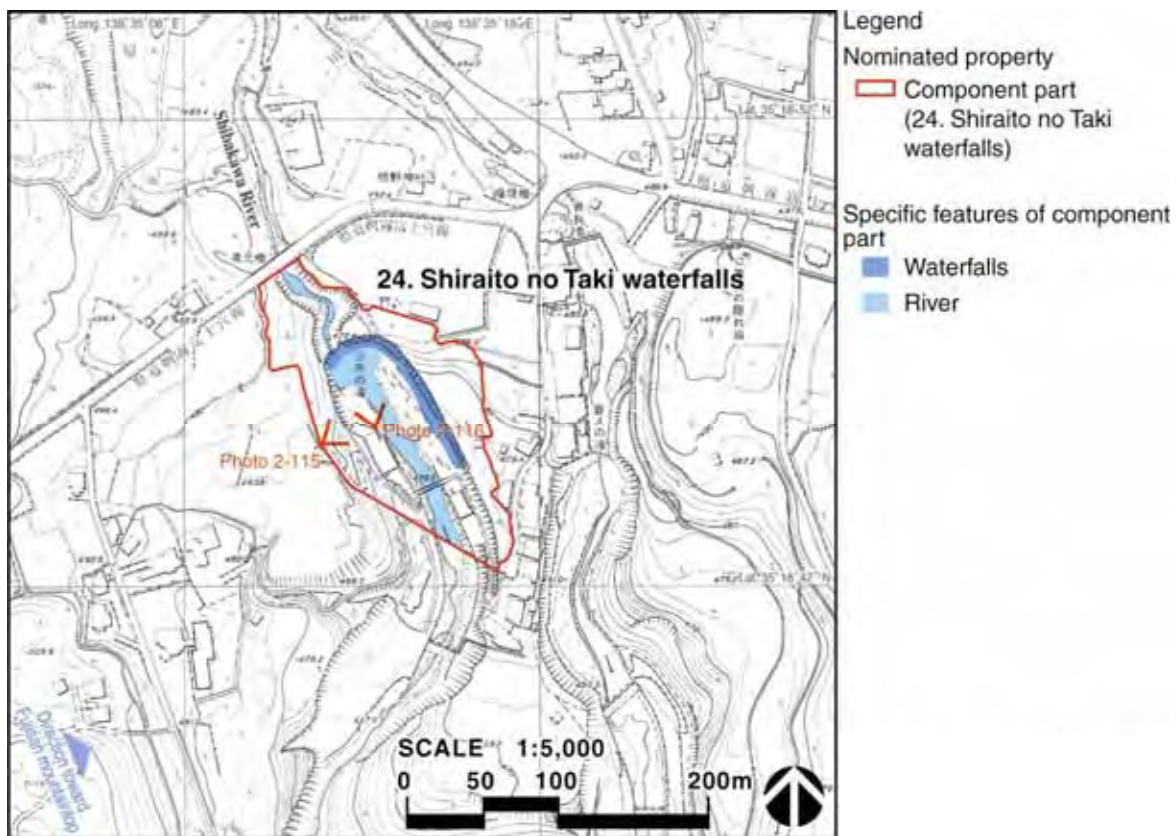


Figure 2-52 Map of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls © PREC Institute Inc.

### History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law.

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.

Photo 2-115 Fujisan visible from Shiraito no Taki waterfalls © Imaki Hidekazu

Photo 2-116 Shiraito no Taki waterfalls © Imaki Hidekazu

## Component Part 25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

### Description

The Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove is an essential component part that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as a “source of artistic inspiration”.

The Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (Component Part 25) is located approximately 45 km southwest of the Fujisan mountaintop and consists of a sand bar covered with a grove of pine trees facing Suruga Bay. The sand bar extends for approximately 7 km, on which some 50,000 black pine trees (*Pinus thunbergii*) stand in a group over a length of approximately 4.5 km. Among them, the area around the “Feather Robe” pine tree (“Hagoromo no Matsu”), which was likely the stage of the “Legend of Feather Robe”<sup>49</sup> (a story about an encounter of a local fisherman with a celestial nymph associated with Fujisan) is known as a scenic spot with a particularly beautiful view of Fujisan, with the pine tree grove in the foreground. “God’s road”, lined with pine trees, extends from the “Feather Robe” pine tree to the Miho-jinja Shrine compound, of which the foundation is said to date back to the 9th century. During the divine events at Miho-jinja Shrine, the “Feather Robe” pine tree serves as the landmark for the god to arrive from the sea. The god then takes “god’s road” to the shrine compound.

Since the “Man-yoshu” (Collection of a Myriad Leaves), Japan’s oldest anthology of poems, was compiled in the 8th century, the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove became the subject of “waka” poems. It 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 15th 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 the 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).

### History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

1922. Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments.

1977. A section designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was removed from the designated area.

1990. A neighboring area was additionally designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty and a part of the designated area was removed.

---

<sup>49</sup> Legend of Feather Robe:

*The legend of Feather Robe is a swan maiden story. The legend has a variety of local versions that are traditionally told throughout Japan. Among them, the legend of feather robe set at the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove has the following plot: a celestial nymph descends to 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 heaven without the feather robe, asks him to return it. The nymph performs a celestial dance to convince the fisherman and finally flies back to the heaven in the direction of Fujisan. The “Feather Robe” pine tree (“Hagoromo no Matsu”) is said to be the pine tree on which the nymph put her robe. However, the existing pine tree is not as old as the story. In addition, a piece of cloth is enshrined in Miho-jinja Shrine, representing a piece from the feather robe.*



- Photo 2-117 “Feather Robe” pine tree © *Imaki Hidekazu*
- Photo 2-118 Miho-jinja Shrine © *Shizuoka Prefecture*
- Photo 2-119 “God’s road” © *Shizuoka Prefecture*
- Photo 2-120 Aerial view of Fujisan and the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove from southwest © *Shizuoka Prefecture*
- Photo 2-121 “Noh” performance of Miho. (“Hagoromo” (“Wago no Mai”)) © *Hagoromo Matsuri Committee*
- Photo 2-122 “Suruga Mihonomatsubara” of “Thirty-Six Views of Fuji” (1858) by Utagawa Hiroshige (collection of Tokaido Hiroshige Art Museum, Shizuoka)
- Photo 2-123 “Surugawan Fuji Embo Zu” [Distant view from Suruga Bay] (1799) by Shiba Kokan (collection of Shizuoka Prefectural Museum of Art, Shizuoka)
- Photo 2-124 Fujisan viewed from the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove © *Shizuoka Prefecture*

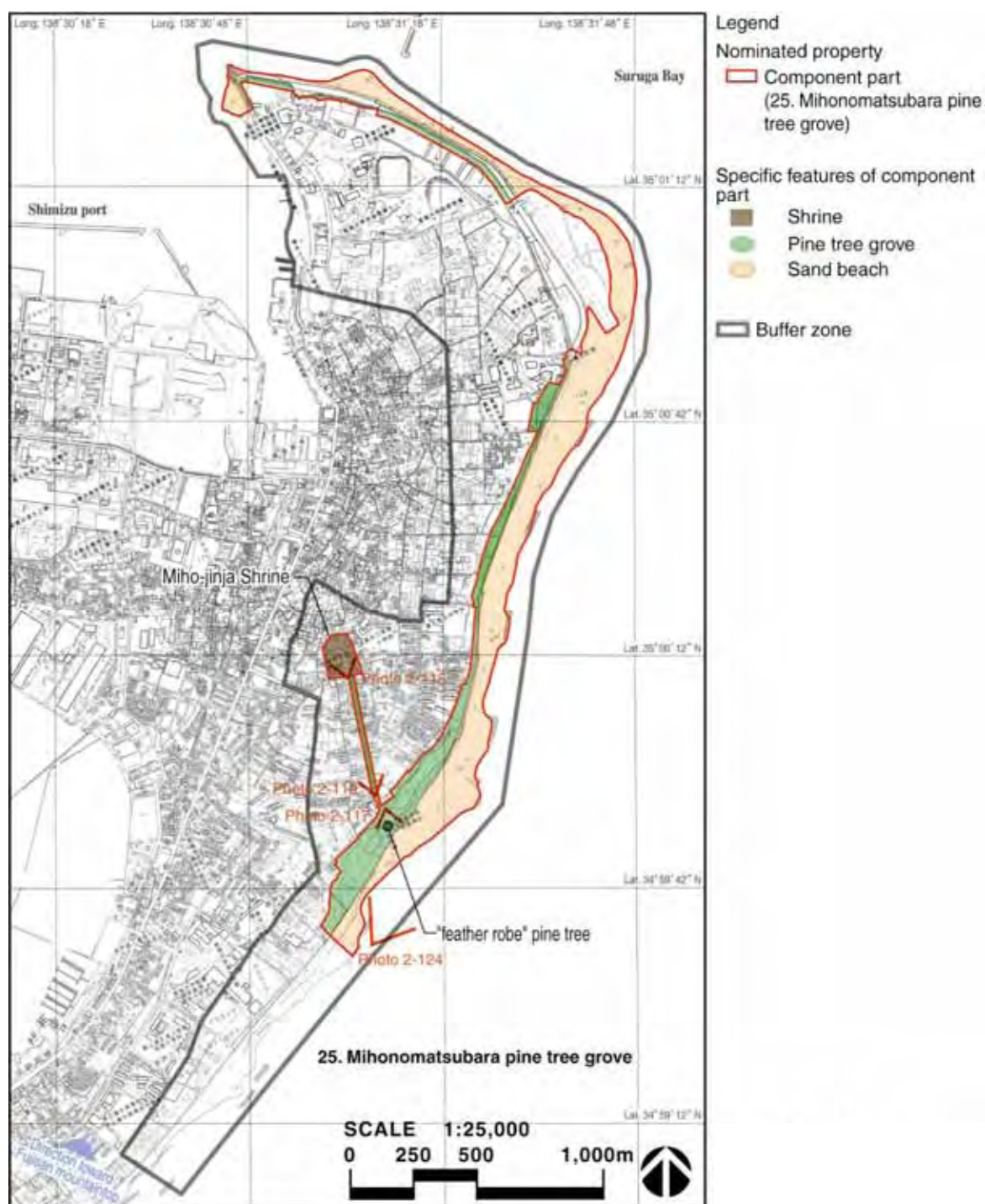


Figure 2-53 Map of Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove © PREC Institute Inc.



## 5) Overview of the Component Parts and Constituent Elements and Specific Features included therein

Table 2-3 shows the component parts and the constituent elements and the specific features included therein.

Table 2-3 Overview of component parts and constituent elements, and specific features included therein

No.	Component parts	Constituent elements		
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			

	Specific features		
	Natural	Historical	Social
	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 the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, Kusushi-jinja Shrine, Kimmeisui, Gimmeisui, Higashiyasunokawara, worshipping place (Murayama-Omiya, Suyama and Yoshida-Subashiri), and Ohachimeguri pilgrimage route	
		Ascending route and torii gates (donated by Fujisan-worshippers' groups)	Mountain huts
	Suyama Otainai	Ascending route	Mountain huts
	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 huts
	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 huts
	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 gates, Niomon gate base stones, and approach	
	Lake		
	Lake		
	Lake and Nakanokura Pass		
	Wakutamaike Pond and forest	Main hall, prayer-giving hall, offering hall, two-storied gate, corridors, latticework fence, torii gates, approach, subsidiary shrines (Mizuya-jinja Shrine and two other shrines), Kagamiike Pond, rounded bridge (drum-shaped bridge), Goshinkomichi, milestone of Goshinkomichi, Hokotateishi, and Buddhist facility site	
	Forest	Prayer-giving space (including altar and stone-partitioned space), approach, palanguin house, and Hokotateishi	
	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	
	Forest (including a sacred tree)	Main hall (including shelter house), Furumiya-jinja shrine (including shelter house), torii gates, and approach	
	Forest (including a sacred tree)	Shrine buildings (main hall, prayer-giving hall, and offering hall), two-storied gate (god's gate), torii gates, approach, and stone monuments of Fuji-ko adherents	
	Forest (including a sacred tree)	Shrine buildings (main hall and prayer-giving hall), middle gate, torii gate, and approach	
	Forest	Shrine buildings (Satomiya main hall and Motomiya main hall), middle gate, torii gates, and approach	
		Gateway passage, water course, gate, main house, and detached building	
		Gateway passage, water course, main house, gate posts, and stone lanterns	
	Lake		
	Lake and Ubuyagasaki		
	Spring		
	Spring		
	Spring		
	Spring		
	Spring		
	Spring		
	Spring		
	Spring		
	Spring		
	Spring		
	Spring		
	“Otainai”	Utsumuro Sengen-jinja Shrine	
	“Otainai”		
	Wind cave	Monuments and pagodas, Stone-made images of Buddha	
	Waterfalls		
	Pine trees and sand beach	“Feather Robe” pine tree (“Hagoromo no Matsu”) and Miho-jinja Shrine	



## 2.b. History and Development

### 1) Form and Formation

The original form of Fujisan was generally created in three stages. (1) First, building on top of a stratum formed by eruptions of a submarine volcano during the Miocene epoch, the first epoch of the Neogene period during the Cenozoic era (23 million–5 million years ago), the Sen-Komitake Kazan (Pre-Komitake Volcano) was formed between 400,000 and 100,000 years ago along with surrounding volcanoes such as Mount Ashitakayama, which is adjacent to the southern foot of present-day Fujisan; covering that was the Komitake Kazan (Komitake Volcano), which had an elevation of about 2,500 meters. (2) Next, about 100,000 years ago, the Ko-Fuji Kazan (Old Fuji Volcano) emerged at the base of the Komitake Kazan (Komitake Volcano), and through a series of explosions, eruptions, and sector collapses, the Komitake Kazan (Komitake Volcano) was nearly completely concealed; the height of the volcano grew to more than 3,000 meters. (3) Starting about 10,000 years ago, the Shin-Fuji Kazan (Young Fuji Volcano) began spewing out a massive lava flow from near the northwestern hillside, continuing to grow until it had completely covered the Ko-Fuji Kazan (Old Fuji Volcano). In this way, by about 5,600 to 3,500 years ago, more or less the same shape of the present Fujisan had been formed.

At the foot of the mountain, the repeated lava flows have caused a multilayered lava bed to accumulate, and the foot of the mountain base has spread to create a vast circumference around this stratovolcano. At the extremities of these lava flows, numerous springs were formed, fed by the precipitation on Fujisan. In particular at the northern foot of the mountain, in the area between the base of Fujisan and the mountains to its north, there are lowlands where spring water and precipitation accumulate, creating lakes and springs such as the five lakes included in the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) and the Oshino Hakkai springs<sup>50</sup>. In addition, numerous caves were formed within the lava flows, including wind caves that were formed when the lava was flowing down and began to harden from the exterior after coming into contact with air or ground, and the lava tree molds left behind when tree trunks captured in the lava were completely incinerated, leaving a cylindrical hollow in the lava.

The crater at Fujisan’s summit last experienced an explosive magma eruption 2,200 years ago, but eruptions continued at a group of parasite volcanoes in areas sandwiching the summit from north-northwest to south-southeast. There have been at least ten confirmed periods of eruptions at the mountain area over the past 1,200 years: 781, 800–802, 864–866, 937, 999, 1033, 1083, 1435–1436, 1511, and 1707.

---

<sup>50</sup> *The lakes and springs around the base of Fujisan include the five lakes included in the “Fujigoko (Fuji Five Lakes)” and Oshino Hakkai springs at the northern foot of the mountain; the Wakutamaike Pond located within the compound of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine on the southern side of the mountain; and Kakitagawa River and Kohamaike Pond at the southeastern foot of the mountain. Of these lakes and springs, important ones in terms of reflecting Fujisan’s nature as an “object of worship” and as an “source of artistic inspirations” are all included in the nominated Property’s Component Parts and Constituent Elements.*



Figure 2-54 Distribution map of Young Fuji Oldest Basaltic Lava Flows and major springs in the end areas of those basaltic flows (adopted from Distribution map of Young Fuji Oldest Lava Flows (Tsuchi, 2007))

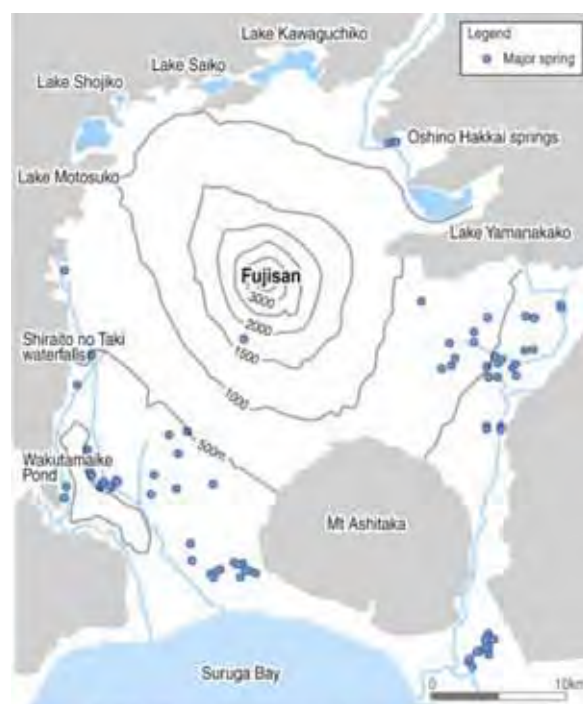


Figure 2-55 Distribution map of springs originating from Fujisan Volcano (adopted from a map of springs issued by Shizuoka Prefecture (2002))

## 2) The Buds of Devotion and of Artistic and Creative Activity

As a result of the repeated eruptions and lava flows, Fujisan was considered a frightening and mysterious mountain, and from ancient times it was an “object of worship” as people looked up at the mountain in a form of worship known as veneration from afar (“Yohai”).

At the base of Fujisan, archaeological remains<sup>51</sup> have been discovered dating back 13,000–14,000 years, including the remains of a village that may have been built with consideration to the views of Fujisan, and the remains of stone arrangements that are thought to have been sites for rituals or grave sites.

From the latter half of the 8th century, a time when Japan’s ancient system of governance under the ritsuryo state (or “state based on law”) was nearly completed, people sought to quell the repeated eruptions by worshiping Asama no Okami, whom they believed to be the god of Fujisan itself or to reside at the bottom of the crater on the bottom of the volcano and subsequently came to deify Fujisan itself. Sengen-jinja shrines (shrines dedicated to Asama no Okami) were built in locations where Fujisan could be viewed and venerated from afar, and this became one element of the state’s policy on religion. In order to pacify the explosive Fujisan, the ritsuryo state conferred a court title on Asama no Okami, which gradually became higher in rank [refer to Appendix 2. p.A2-33].

The magnificent form of Fujisan and the wonderful scenic landscapes in the nearby areas were also becoming the focus of artistic endeavors. It served as the theme for countless examples of waka poetry, stories, and other literature including the Man-yoshu (Collection of a Myriad

<sup>51</sup> The archaeological sites at the base of the mountain include such important sites as the Oshikakubo Iseki Historic Site (Fujinomiya, Shizuoka) see p.A-68 of Appendix 2, which includes remains of a settlement more than 10,000 years old, and the Sengo Iseki Historic Site (also in Fujinomiya, Shizuoka), which includes remains from rituals and settlements from roughly 4,000 years ago.



Leaves)<sup>52</sup>, Japan's oldest collection of waka, as well as Japan's oldest written legend, "Takatori Monogatari" (The Tale of the Bamboo Cutter)<sup>53</sup>. It has also been depicted in a multitude of paintings, including the oldest extant example of an illustration on a paper screen from Shotoku Taishi Eden (The illustrated biography of Prince Shotoku)<sup>54</sup>. [refer to Appendix 2. p.A2-69 and 70]

From the latter half of the 12th century, the political center in Japan shifted from Kyoto to Kamakura, and as a result there was a rise in traffic coming and going along the main road connecting the two cities, which ran along the southern base of Fujisan. Consequently, large numbers of people recorded information about the striking volcanic cone of Fujisan, allowing its existence to become known throughout Japan.

Photo 2-125 "Ippen Hijirie" by Eni (6th volume, 3rd part. 1299). (National Treasure, collection of Shojokoji (Yugyoji))

### 3) Ascetic Buddhism--The Fusion and Diffusion of Japan's Ancient Mountain Worship and Foreign Religions and its Spread

As eruptions subsided around the 12th century, Fujisan became the training grounds for ascetic Buddhism, a syncretic religion formed through a fusion of Japan's ancient mountain worship, which focused on reverence for mountains as elements of nature, and the esoteric Buddhism and Taoism (belief in immortals) that had been transmitted from China. Fujisan was transforming into a site where numerous ascetics would venture into the mountain area and practice severe ascetic rituals in order to obtain spiritual power from Asama no Okami.

Among the many people carrying out ascetic practices on Fujisan during this period, the most famous was the priest Matsudai, who is said to have climbed Fujisan several hundred times and to have built the Dainichiji Temple at the summit. At the time, there was a popular belief that the indigenous gods of Japan and the Buddhist gods based on foreign Buddhist teachings were in fact one and the same with the former being the incarnations of the latter (manifestation theory)<sup>55</sup>, and the summit of Fujisan was recognized as a place where buddhas manifested themselves in the form of Shinto deities. As a result, it was thought that the summit was the place where Dainichi Nyorai of

---

<sup>52</sup> Man-yoshu:

*The oldest extant collection of Japanese waka poetry, compiled in the late 8th centuries. Famous poems include Yamabe no Akahito's "When from Tago shore / We rowed far out and turned to look, / Pure white it was, / The towering cone of Fuji / Gleaming under fallen snow!" (vol. 3, no. 18; trans. Edwin Cranston) and Takahashi no Mushimaro's poem, "Lofty and dreadful / Is the cone of Fuji— / Clouds of the sky, / Fearing to drift across its face, / Trail hesitant upon the air" (vol. 3, no. 21; trans. Edwin Cranston).*

<sup>53</sup> Taketori Monogatari (The Tale of the Bamboo Cutter):

*An example of Japanese narrative literature believed to have been written in the late 9th century. The folktale centers on Kaguya-hime, who was found in a glowing bamboo stalk by an old bamboo cutter, and is then raised by the old man and his wife. In the final scene of the story, the emperor is grieving for the loss of Kaguya-hime, who has become a celestial maiden and returned to the moon world. He orders that the letter she left behind be taken to the top of Fujisan—the point closest to Heaven—and be burned. According to the story, the smoke from that letter still lingers over the top of Fujisan at that time.*

<sup>54</sup> Shotoku Taishi Eden (The illustrated biography of Prince Shotoku):

*This 11th-century masterpiece painted on screens in a hall of the Horyu-ji East Temple (one of the buildings included in the "Buddhist Monuments in the Horyu-ji Area" property that was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1993) features an image of Fujisan.*

<sup>55</sup> Manifestation theory:

*This is one of a number of theories that emerged at the time when Buddhism was flourishing that held that indigenous gods of Japan and Buddhist gods were one and the same. It was based on the thinking that Japanese gods were actually incarnations of Buddhist deities that had transformed and manifested themselves in Japan.*

Buddhist tradition appeared in the form of Asama no Okami (Sengen Daibosatsu)<sup>56</sup>, and thus reaching the top of the mountain took on great significance.

In this way, worship-ascents led by mountain ascetics became popular among the common people in the 15th to 16th centuries, and Fujisan became known as a destination for worship-ascents. The original forms of the ascending routes that are still used today are thought to all have been created in the 14th to late 15th centuries. It was also around that time that lodgings and other support facilities for a large number of pilgrims began to be built in various areas along the ascending routes, and on or around the compounds of the Sengen-jinja shrines on the southern and northern foot of the mountain that served as the starting point of those routes.

Photo 2-126 Religious habit and tools used by Shugen priests of Murayama up to the 1940s (collection of Fuji Municipal Museum, Shizuoka) © Fuji Municipal Museum

#### 4) The Popularization of Worship-Ascents--The Fuji-ko

In the first half of the 17th century, the internal warfare that had plagued Japan continuously for roughly 150 years finally came to an end. Under the Shogunate in Edo, a steady peace prevailed and the country's economy grew, setting the stage for large numbers of commoners to try to make worship-ascents of Fujisan.

Through that process, it was Hasegawa Kakugyo (the ascetic who was said to have achieved a religious awakening through austere practices at the Fujisan Mountain Area and at wind caves around the base of the mountain such as Hitoana, including standing on tiptoe on a small piece of timber for 1,000 days) who in the 16th to 17th centuries responded to the requests that were coming primarily from the common people from Edo (present-day Tokyo) for more immediate spiritual and material benefits through Buddhist teachings, such as perpetual youth, longevity, and sound health. Kakugyo is believed to have created the fundamental organizations for Fujisan worship, which later came to be known as Fuji-ko.

The spirit of Kakugyo was handed down from one generation of disciples to the next, and among those disciples it would be Murakami Kosei (1682–1759) and Jikigyo Miroku (1671–1733) who would play particularly important roles in the subsequent development of the Fuji-ko. At first, Murakami Kosei was the more influential of the two as he played a role in repairing the buildings of a Sengen-jinja shrine at the base of Fujisan and other initiatives. Jikigyo Miroku had raised the ideal of alleviating the suffering of the common people and reforming the world, and after he passed away in the religious training attempting to “enter the supreme plane of meditation” at the Eboshiiwa Rock, a little ways past the seventh station on the Yoshida Ascending Route, he won the devotion of many people, which subsequently helped the Fuji-ko to flourish even more. The teachings of Jikigyo Miroku gradually moved away from mysticism and evolved into a rational doctrine with a unique practical morality. Because the Fuji-ko had become so widely popular among the common people in the mid-18th century, the Shogunate in Edo, which was fearful of mass religious organizations, went

---

<sup>56</sup> Sengen Daibosatsu:

*According to manifestation theory, Asama no Okami was the incarnation of Dainichi Nyorai (Mahavairocana the Buddha), who had appeared on Fujisan; the designation of bosatsu or bodhisattva was therefore given, and the god was thus referred to as Sengen Daibosatsu (Sengen being a different reading of the characters for Asama).*



so far as to ban these associations.

It was a rule of pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents to form a fixed and ongoing relationship with specific “Oshi” guides running the lodging houses who were priests. When they went on worship-ascents, the pilgrims would stay at the house of the “Oshi” or at the other pilgrim lodging, they would receive prayers or religious guidance, carry out ritual ablutions at springs or elsewhere, and pay homage at the Sengen-jinja shrines before they left to pursue their climb to Fujisan’s summit. Teahouses and huts were built along the ascending routes, and numerous facilities to support many pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents were systematically created.

Members of the Fuji-ko also tried to emulate leaders such as Kakugyo in both word and deed, and thus the wind caves, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls, and other natural phenomena at the base of Fujisan were also considered to be sites for their ascetic practices. In this way, pilgrimages to nearby sacred locations also became a regular practice along with the worship-ascents of Fujisan, and over the two-month period each summer when the mountain was opened to climbers, an average of 10,000–20,000 people would climb the mountain to worship at the summit.

In addition, Fuji-ko adherents built replicas of Fujisan known as Fuji mounds, or “Fujizuka”, near their residences. By climbing these Fuji mounds it became possible to experience a quasi-worship-ascent, and it was believed that one could obtain benefits similar to those from worship-ascents of Fujisan. Many of these mounds were built in locations that had views of Fujisan, and so they also played the role of being sites for venerating Fujisan from afar, as people climbed to the top of the mound and worshipped the mountain in the distance [refer to Appendix 2. p.A2-95].

Photo 2-127 (right) Fujisan climbers' guide map of the Edo Period (collection of Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, Yamanashi) © *Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History*

Photo 2-128 (bottom) Drawing on a votive wooden tablet depicting pilgrimage to Mt Fuji (1900) (collection of Oshi Jomonji) Photo by *Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History*

Photo 2-129 “A Group of Mountain Climbers” of “Thirty-Six Views of Mt Fuji” (1831 - 1836) by Katsushika Hokusai (collection of Yamanashi Prefectural Museum, Yamanashi)

Photo 2-130 (left) Toshima-Nagasaki Fujizuka (Fuji mound), Important Tangible Folk Cultural Property © *Toshima Ward Board of Education*

Photo 2-131 (right) Shitaya Sakamoto Fujizuka (Fuji mound), Important Tangible Folk Cultural Property © *Taito Ward Board of Education*

## 5) The Diversification of Artistic Works and Japonisme

On the artistic front, from the 14th to 16th centuries on, large numbers of paintings were created that took Fujisan as their theme, and the form of Fujisan became a standard image.

In particular, from around the 17th to mid-19th centuries, the form of Fujisan became a motif in literature, paintings, crafts, gardens, and other artistic fields. At the same time, artists explored diverse representations of the mountain landscape, such as the popular style of painting where Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove and Fujisan were presented together as one iconic image [refer to Appendix 2. p.A2-69]. The majestic form of Fujisan offered inspiration to Katsushika Hokusai (ca. 1760–1849) and Utagawa Hiroshige (1797–1858), who created numerous Ukiyo-e prints such as the Thirty-Six Views of Mt. Fuji series of pictures that depicted Fujisan’s form from distant viewpoints

and from close-up [see the images on the cover pages of each chapter of this nomination dossier and refer to Appendix 2. p.A2-77 ].

The novel composition and vivid hues displayed in these collections of images had an artistic and cultural impact on Western artists. In particular, they were the driving force behind a ground-breaking artistic trend in the West in the latter half of the 19th century known as Japonisme<sup>57</sup>. In this way, the iconic Fujisan influenced the works of Impressionist and fin de siècle artists, and at the same time the composition of pictures including the form of Fujisan became known abroad as a symbol of Oriental Japan [refer to Appendix 2. p.A2-90 ].

Among the foreigners who visited Japan and were inspired by Fujisan to pen entries in their travel journals [refer to Table 2-4], many wrote of the iconic nature of Fujisan as a symbol of Japan and Japanese culture. In premodern times as well, Fujisan was Japan's most famous volcano, but as Japan established a modern state system after the opening up of Japan to the outside world in the late 19th century, the nature of Fujisan changed from being a mountain representative of Japan to a mountain that symbolizes Japan and Japanese culture.

Photo 2-132 “Thunderstorm beneath the Summit” of “Thirty-Six Views of Mt Fuji” (1831 - 1836) by Katsushika Hokusai (collection of Yamanashi Prefectural Museum, Yamanashi)

Photo 2-133 “Gunjo Fuji” (Fujisan in deep blue. 1917-1918) by Yokoyama Taikan (collection of Shizuoka Prefectural Museum of Art, Shizuoka)

## 6) An Object of Respect and Adoration--Establishing Fujisan's Position as a Celebrated Mountain

As Fujisan was undergoing its transformation into a symbol of Japan and Japanese culture, the feeling of respect and adoration for the mountain was becoming increasingly strong. People started calling mountains in other parts of Japan that had shapes similar to Fujisan by nicknames that contained the word “Fuji” as an expression of their strong affection for Fujisan. These mountains—more than 300 in number—were known as “Furusato Fuji” (literally, hometown Fujisan) [refer to Appendix 2. p.2-94]. Japanese who moved abroad gave similar nicknames to local mountains as an expression of their feelings for Fujisan and their dear homeland of Japan. Examples include referring to Mount Rainier in the United States as “Tacoma Fuji,” Peru's El Misti as “Peru Fuji,” and Mount Mayon in the Philippines as “Luzon Fuji.”

Artificial hills that replicated the shape of Fujisan were found in Japanese gardens as well. Methods for creating gardens were established that re-created sea, mountains, and other forms of nature in a limited space, and thus examples appeared that sought to create ideal landscapes close to home by emulating various scenic spots within the garden. Particularly in Edo (present-day Tokyo) from the 18th century on, each “Daimyo” (feudal lord) would have a large-scale strolling garden built, and the dirt left over from the excavation for ponds was used to build artificial hills in the garden in the shape of Fujisan. Because one could view the real Fujisan from the top of these

---

<sup>57</sup> Japonisme:

*This refers to the fascination with Japan witnessed in the West, particularly in France, around the mid-19th century. Japanese artwork (Ukiyo-e, crafts, etc.) was on exhibit at the Paris Exposition Universelle. It drew a great deal of attention and subsequently influenced the sense of color and human and landscape composition of Impressionist and art nouveau artists.*



artificial hills constructed in gardens, they were known as “Fujimiyama” (literally, “a mountain for viewing Fujisan”). In this way, the scenic Fujisan became known throughout Japan as a “celebrated mountain”.

In addition, because of their admiration and fondness for Fujisan, people began to positively associate Fujisan with such connotations as being the “best in Japan” and “something auspicious,” and so Fujisan was incorporated in the design of various items for daily use. The iconography of Fujisan came to be used frequently—not only in high-class artistic and craft items, but in the packaging of mass-produced goods and print advertising for products. In particular, at modern Japan’s public bath houses, Fujisan was a favorite choice for the background images behind the bathtubs, acting as a talisman to help soothe away the day’s fatigue and inviting the patrons to Amida Buddha’s Pure Land of Utmost Bliss.

Photo 2-134 “Tacoma Fuji” (Mt Rainier, United States of America) © *USGS / Cascades Volcano Observatory*

Photo 2-135 “Peru Fuji” (Mt Misti, Peru) photo by *Valentin*

Photo 2-136 “Luzon Fuji” (Mayon Volcano, Philippines) © *USGS*

Photo 2-137 Artificial hill that replicated the shape of Fujisan in a Japanese garden (Suizenji Jojuen, Kumamoto)  
© *Kumamoto City*

Photo 2-138 The background image of Fujisan behind the bathtub at Japan’s public bath house (Asahiya, Tokyo)  
© *Yamanashi Prefecture*

## **7) The Aftermath of the Movement to Abolish Buddhism--Improving the Ease of Climbing Fujisan and Passing on the Essential Meaning of the Worship-Ascent**

The Meiji government was established in 1868, after overthrowing the Edo Shogunate. Its policies of promoting the modernization and Westernization of Japan had an impact on the worship of Fujisan as well. The government undertook a strategy of separating Buddhism and Shintoism and banned ascetic Buddhism; the ensuing movement to abolish Buddhism (“Haibutsukishaku”) sought to convert Buddhist facilities into Shinto facilities. However, partly as a result of a government decree in 1872 that lifted the gender ban on mountain worship, the worship-ascents and other ascents of Fujisan continued and expanded.

From the end of the 19th century on, railways and roads for automobiles were built at the base of the mountain, greatly improving the accessibility for people who make worship-ascents and other climbers. In 1889, the national railway’s Tokaido Line reached the southern base of the mountain, while horse-drawn train lines and the national railway’s Chuo Honsen Line reached the northern base of the mountain around 1900. The opening of the railways made it even more popular for people to travel from Tokyo to climb Fujisan. In 1929, a road was built that connected Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine with Umagaeshi (elev. 1,450 meters), and in 1937, large buses began using that road to transport people who make worship-ascents and other climbers.

Following the end of World War II, while the essence of Fujisan worship was carried on in the act climbing of the mountain, the values and economic circumstances of the Japanese people had

changed, resulting in a shift from a religious worship-ascent to a broader ascent motivated by an admiration for Fujisan as well. Also, two new toll roads opened—the Fuji Subaru Line on the northern slope in 1964, and the Fujisan Sky Line on the southern slope in 1970—that allowed automobiles to drive halfway up the mountain, after which the trend was to start one’s climb from the midway point up the slopes (elev. 2,300–2,400 meters). As a result, the number of people climbing Fujisan increased dramatically, reaching an annual average of about 300,000 people. Although the motives for people’s ascents have changed and the transportation to the starting point of the climb has changed as well, today’s method of climbing Fujisan—hiking with a kongozue walking stick (pilgrim’s staff) in hand, proceeding at nighttime step-by-step up the mountainside to the summit, to experience “Goraigo” (also known as “Goraiko”, a religious term referring to the Amida Buddha welcoming souls into the Buddhist Pure Land) at sunrise—still embodies the essential nature of the worship-ascents that were based on Fujisan worship.

Photo 2-139 Post card picture of the Meiji and Taisho Periods (horse-led coach station that opened on the north side of Mt Fuji around 1900) (collection of Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, Yamanashi)

## 8) The History of Modern Preservation Efforts

In 1924, under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments, the Fujisan Mountain Area and a broad area of the northern side including the Fujisan Mountain Area received a provisional designation<sup>59</sup> as a Place of Scenic Beauty. In 1936, not only the area provisionally designated but also a surrounding swath around the mountain including the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) and Shiraito no Taki waterfalls were designated as part of the Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law (now the Natural Parks Law<sup>58</sup>). In this way, Fujisan and its surrounding area have been the object of protective efforts both for the cultural value of its wonderful scenic landscape as well as for being Japan’s foremost natural scenic location. In addition, the woodlands midway up the slopes of Fujisan were known as “Ohayashi” during the Edo Period and were under the protection of the Edo Shogunate; they were then assumed as a state-owned forest in 1869, and became an Imperial Forest (i.e., the property of the imperial household) in 1889, each designation bringing with it the appropriate protection.

In the post–World War II era, the provisional designation as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the prewar Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments was replaced in 1952, when the area from around fifth station up to the summit of Fujisan, as well as part of the ascending routes, were designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the newly integrated and enacted Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Moreover, the same year it was designated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, and in 1966, the area covered by that designation was expanded. Then in 2011, based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the area from the eighth station up, the ascending routes, the compounds of the Sengen-jinja shrines were designated as a Historic Site. The Imperial Forest became a National Forest in 1947, and has been

---

<sup>58</sup> Natural Parks Law:

*The English title of the “Natural Parks Law” has been changed to “Natural Park Act” recently. In the text of this nomination document, the old title, “Natural Parks Law”, is used, whereas the text of the law included in Appendix 10 is based on the new English title, “Natural Park Act”.*



subject to the appropriate preservation administration under the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests that was enacted in 1951.

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture each drew up their own Preservation and Management Plans for Fujisan as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty—Yamanashi in 1978 (subsequently revised in 1999 and 2006) and Shizuoka in 2006—and in 2012 the two prefectures agreed on Preservation and Management Plans for Fujisan as a Historic Site, through which they are carrying out the appropriate measures for the preservation and utilization of Fujisan as a cultural property.

The buildings and sites related to Fujisan worship, such as the cluster of compounds and buildings belonging to the Sengen-jinja shrines as well as those of the “Oshi” Lodging Houses at the foot of Fujisan, have been designated and protected since 1907 as Important Cultural Properties, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, a Historic Site, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments under the Ancient Shrines and Temples Preservation Law (1897–1929), the National Treasures Preservation Law (1929–1950), the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments (1919–1950), and the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (1950–present). Preservation and management plans have been established for each of these cultural properties (refer to Attached Document 1 of Appendix 8, “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan for the summaries of individual plans), and thorough preservation and management is being implemented that reflects the location and nature of each one.

In addition, with the objective of comprehensively managing the entire property including the Fujisan Mountain Area, all the other component parts and constituent elements, the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan” (Appendix 8) was set out in January 2012, under which the unified preservation and management of the property is being carried out.

Not only government institutions but also numerous nonprofit organizations and nongovernmental organizations are also conducting initiatives to protect Fujisan’s natural environment. These initiatives include trash collection along the hiking trails and around the base of the mountain, as well as efforts to preserve the springs (both those that are component parts of the nominated property and those that are not<sup>59</sup>), afforestation efforts to protect the sources of those springs, efforts to restore the natural forests, and so on. All of these efforts are motivated at least in part by a feeling of worship and love for Fujisan.

Photo 2-140 Contemporary nature protection activities (tree planting) © Shizuoka Prefecture

Photo 2-141 Contemporary nature protection activities (litter cleaning) © Fujisan Beautification Foundation

---

<sup>59</sup> Springs not included in the nominated property:

*Among the springs on the southeastern base of Fujisan that are not component parts of the nominated property, one example is the Kakitagawa River, a river designated as a Natural Monument in 2011 that is formed by spring water fed by the rainfall on Fujisan that emerges at the southeastern end of the lava flows. A similar example is Kohamaike Pond, designated as a Natural Monument and a Place of Scenic Beauty in 1954. This pond is also fed by spring water that emerges at the southeastern end of the lava flows, and in 1890 it was incorporated into the garden of Rakujuen, a villa for Prince Komatsu (Akihito).*

Table 2-4 Fujisan Seen by Foreign People

Name (birth - death)	Brief explanation about the author
Year of visit to Japan	
<i>Description relating to Fujisan</i>	

Engelbert Kaempfer (1651-1716)	A German national who stayed in Japan as a doctor for the Dutch trading house for 2 years from 1690, during which he visited the Shogunate in Edo twice. Published “The History of Japan” after returning to his home country.
Visited Japan in 1690	
<p><i>we saw for the first time the marvelously high and <u>most beautiful mountain of the world, Fuji or Fuji no yama.</u></i> (...) <i>Similar to Mount Tenerife, it is of incredible height, so that in comparison the surrounding mountains look like low hills. Therefore the mountain served us for many miles as point of reference along the way and when plotting the map. The mountain is conical in shape and so even and beautiful that one may easily call it the most beautiful mountain in the world, even though it is totally devoid of grasses and plants and the greater part of it is covered with a white mantle of snow most of the time.</i> [Cited from: Bodart-Bailey, Beatrice M. ed. “Kaempfer’s Japan. Tokugawa Culture Observed / Engelbert Kaemper”. University of Hawai’i Press, 1999.]</p>	

Shin Yu-Han (1681-?)	Visited Japan in 1719 as a documentation officer of the 9 <sup>th</sup> Korea Communication Mission
Visited Japan in 1719	
<p><i>I stopped the palanquin to take a look at it, as the mountain stands soaring high and penetrates the blue sky like a white gem hairpin, while the lower part below the middle is shaded under the cover of clouds. It is as beautiful as the white lotus flowering in Gem Pond of Mt Huashan in China. It is hardly a usual sight in the world. If the First Emperor of the <u>Qin</u> Dynasty had seen this view on Mt Taishan, he would certainly have flown over the sea to this place to search for an immortal. (omitted) <u>Although there are many mountains in the world that come to my mind, none of them would not compete with Mt Fuji.</u></i></p> <p><i>Japanese people rejoiced at the real sight of the mountain. Indeed, the absolute height of the peak defies the weight of the sky, penetrating it like an ornamental hairpin, and the head of the mountain is as immaculate as a white gem.</i></p> <p>[Translated from: “Kaiyuroku”. Trans. by Jai-eun Kan. Heibonsha, 1974.]</p>	

Carl Thunberg (1743-1828)	Renowned Swedish natural scientist. Stayed in Japan in 1775 and 1776 to study animals and plants.
Visited Japan in 1775	
<p><i>[I have seen the peak of Mt. Fuji for the past several days (...) This mountain is the tallest on the island and is always covered in snow. Its peak, so white as to be blinding, pierces the clouds and shines with the illumination of snow. Its base extends up toward the peak, forming an acuminate shape, similar to a steeped piece of Ta Tang or a rhinoceros' horns. The Japanese ascends Mt. Fuji to make pilgrimage to the wind gods, but 6,000 steps are needed to reach the summit, taking three days to climb. However, descent is both simple and quick. It takes only a few hours.]</i></p> <p>[Re-translated from Japanese translation in: "Tsunberugu Nihon Kiko". Trans. by Tamaki Yamada. Sunnansha, 1941.]</p>	



Johan Frederik van Overmeer Fisscher (1800-1848)	An administrator of the Dutch trading house on Dejima in Nagasaki in 1822. Accompanied a trip of the chief trader, Jan Cock Blomhoff, to visit the Shogunate in Edo.
Visited Japan in 1822	
<p><i>[It is not strange at all that the Japanese try to present this mountain through a variety of line drawings and sketches. We do not grow tired of viewing it and have stopped many times to commend its beautiful and praiseworthy natural scenery.</i></p> <p><i>One of the most beautiful mountains in Japan is the famous Mt. Fuji (...) In August, people make pilgrimages here for religious purposes, and, as they worship the gods residing in the shrines located among the summit's rocks, it is a unique time to visit. I have seen this place with my own eyes, and I can easily understand why the Japanese are so fascinated by the beauty and fecundity of the mountain and its surroundings, as attested to by the many pictures and various metal castings depicting Fuji's form, as well as the many novels and poems singing and write down the aspects of Mt. Fuji. ]</i></p> <p>[Retranslated from Japanese translation in: Shoji, Mitsuo. "Nihon Fuzoku Biko". Trans. by Jiro Numata. Heibonsha, 1978.)</p>	

Philipp Franz Balthasar von Siebold (1796-1866)	A German doctor and naturalist. Made efforts in introducing Western culture during the period when Japan was closing its doors to foreign countries. Stayed in Japan from 1823 to 28 and from 1859 to 63.
Visited Japan in 1823, 1859	
<p><i>[I cannot see Mt. Fuji due to the clouded sky. However, at around lunch time the weather improved slightly, and before I knew it I was once again staring in wonder at the summit, wrapped in snow, stretching upwards. It goes without saying that only the folds of the mountains facing downwards were covered with snow, forming a long white strip and shining from its summit to the middle of its ridges. I also enjoyed viewing the incredibly beautiful scenery at its base.]</i></p> <p>[Retranslated from Japanese translation in: “Edo Sampu Kiko”. Trans. by Shin Saito. Heibonsha.]</p>	

Samuel Wells Williams (1812-1884)	A linguist and missionary from the USA. Accompanied Matthew Calbraith Perry's expedition to Japan (1853 and 1854). Perry is known to have visited the secluded Japan and opened its doors.
Visited Japan in 1853	
<p><i>[This is the haziest day since the fleet first arrived at this bay. I couldn't see <u>the crests of the abruptly soaring heights of Fuji, the great landmark</u>. As an aside, Mt. Fuji becomes more vivid as one approaches the evening, rather than during the day, and more often than not it seemed more clear and beautiful during sunrise. At those times, the peak often shone against the splendor of a crimson backdrop.]</i></p> <p>[Retranslated from Japanese translation in: “Peruri Nihon Enseiki”. Iwanami Shoten.]</p>	

Townsend Harris (1804-1878)	The first US Consul General to Japan. Known for concluding the Treaty of Amity and Commerce (United States - Japan). Stayed in Japan from 1856 to 62.
Visited Japan in 1856	
<div><div><div><div><div><div><span></span></div></div></div><div><div><div><span></span></div></div></div><div><div><div><span></span></div></div></div></div></div><div><i>[It is a grand scene beyond all description.</i> <i>It was covered in snow. In the shining of the sun, it looked like frozen silver. I even thought that its awe-inspiring, lofty form was yet more inspiring than that of the famous Dhaulagiri in the Himalayas, which I saw in January 1855.]</i> [Retranslated from Japanese translation in: “Nihon Taizaiki”. Trans. by Seiichi Sakata. Iwamani Bunko.]</div></div>	

Henry Heusken (1832-1861)	Interpreter and secretary for Harris when the Treaty of Amity and Commerce (United States - Japan) was concluded. Stayed in Japan from 1856 and died in Japan in 1861.
Visited Japan in 1856	
<p><i>Rounding a mountain, I sight through the foliage of a few pine trees a white peak that gleams in the sun. In an instant I realize that I am looking at Fujiyama. Never in my life will forget the sight of that mountain as I saw it today for the first time, and I don't think anything in the world will ever equal its beauty.</i></p> <p><i>There are mountains three times higher than Fuji; the glaciers of Switzerland are, no doubt, impressive and magnificent; the summit of The Himalayas, the sublime Dawalaquiri, raises its venerable heights, but one cannot see it until one has climbed other mountains that hide it from sight in the plains; one sees but ice and glaciers; snows surround you wherever you may turn your eyes. But here, in the midst of a smiling countryside covered with abundant crops-with pine groves and giant camphor trees that seem to vie in longevity with the very soil where they were born, making shade with their majestic foliage for some miya, or chapel, dedicated to the ancient Gods of the Empire, and as a backdrop for this theater of plenty and serenity-the pure outline of the unique Fujiyama rises like two symmetrical lines toward the sky, whose pale blue seemed dark, compared to the immaculate snows of the mountain that reflected, like another Kohinoor, the rays of the setting sun.</i></p> <p><i>In spite of myself I pulled the reins of my horse and, carried away by an outburst of enthusiasm, I took off my hat and cried: "Great, glorious Fujiyama!" <u>Glory forever to the mountain of mountains of the Pacific Sea, which alone raises its venerable brow covered with eternal snow amidst the verdant countryside of Nippon! Jealous of its beauty, it will not suffer a rival which might lessen its splendor. Its crown of snow stands out alone above the highest mountains of Nippon.</u></i></p> <p>[Cited from: Heusken, Henry. "Japan Journal 1855-1861". Rutgers, 1964.]</p>	

Laurence Oliphant (1829-1888)	A British traveler and writer born in South Africa. Accompanied the envoy extraordinary to Qing as a secretary and came to Japan in 1858 to conclude the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Amity and Commerce. Appointed as a secretary for British legation in Japan in 1861.
Visited Japan in 1858	
<p><i>[Note too that Mt. Fuji is considered an object of worship, it is at the same time also exalted for its beautiful scenery, exemplary form, commanding height, and volcanic character, and leaves a deep impression on the artistic emotions of Japan. It forms the background of nearly all Japanese paintings, and is a preferred component in the design of lacquerware and pottery. It is occasionally covered in snow, and occasionally shows signs of eruption. Its form during these times of drastic, fearful changes in nature have depicted in the oral tradition.</i></p> <p><i>However, the conically-shaped summit stretched forth in the reaches of the blue sky, with Mt. Fuji as it has always been creating the form of these pictures' magnificent scenery. In these paintings, Mt. Fuji's great peaks have ruled over the capital of great Japan for many a century and in previous times were never seen. ]</i></p> <p>[Retranslated from Japanese translation in: "Eruginkyo Kennichi Shisetsuroku". Trans. by Akio Okada. Yumatsudo Shoten.]</p>	



Sir Rutherford Alcock (1809-1897)	Came to Japan in 1859 as the first British consul general and the minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Japan.
Visited Japan in 1859	Became the first foreigner to climb Fujisan in 1860.
<p><i>(At last we were fairly on our way and our pilgrimage to Fusi-yama ) 'mons excelsus et singularis' as Kempfer describes it 'which in beauty, perhaps, hath not its equal.' It may be seen from Yeddo at a distance of some eighty miles, on a bright summer evening, lifting its head high into the clouds, the western sun setting behind it and making a screen of gold on which its purple mass stands out in bold relief. Or, early in the morning, its glittering cone of snow, tipped with the rays of the rising orb ; —and in either aspect it is certainly both singular and picturesque, springing abruptly from a broad base into an almost perfect cone, truncated only at the extreme pinnacle, and towering far above all the surrounding ranges of hills. To the Japanese who are anything but cosmopolitan it may be the matchless for which as Kcempfer goes on to say, 'poets cannot find words, nor painters skill and colours sufficient, to represent the mountain as they think it deserves.'</i></p> <p>[Cited from: Alcock, Rutherford, Sir. "Capital of the Tycoon: Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan". Greenwood Press, 1969.]</p>	

Friedrich Albrecht Graf zu Eulenburg (1815-1881)	A diplomat and politician of the Kingdom of Prussian. Came to Japan in 1860 accompanying a painter, A. Berg (1825-1884), etc. Concluded the Prusso-Japanese Treaty of Amity and Commerce in the following year.
Visited Japan in 1860	
<p><i>[It was a truly wonderful morning. The wonder of the shining Japanese scenery showed me all its distinctive flavors as if it had truly prepared for my leaving. The sky is a clear blue, with layers of heavy grey clouds lying horizontally above the snow-tipped mountains. Above them conical shaped magnificent Mt. Fuji stood like a white giant. Thousands of white sails floated above the small wavelets of the bay like snowflakes. And then, the fleet converged to depart the bay in order to scrounge around the long awaited quiet sea.]</i></p> <p>[Retranslated from Japanese translation in: "Oiren Buruku Nihon Enseiki". Trans. by Akio Nakai. Yushodo Shoten.]</p>	

Sir Ernest Satow (1843-1929)	A British diplomat. Consecutively served as a translator and a British minister to Japan for the British legation and established the foundation of Japanology in the UK. Stayed in Japan from 1862 to 1883 and from 1895 to 1900.
Visited Japan in 1862, 1895	
<p><i>Next morning when we rose at six, we got a beautiful view of Fuji, the "Peerless One," springing from the ground as it seemed almost behind the inn, and lifting its beautiful head into the pale blue sky, above horizontal wreaths and stretches of cloud.</i></p> <p>(...)</p> <p><i>in front, the base of the great mountain was hidden by the low range which runs down into the sea near Kambara, and a white cloud encircled its middle. Wringman sat down to make a sketch, from which he painted a picture which is still in my possession.</i></p> <p>(...)</p> <p><i>We then had a view of Fuji almost rising out of the sea and drawing its skirts up gradually behind it, curious but not so beautiful as when it is partly concealed by lesser summits which afford a standard of comparison.</i></p> <p>[Cited from: Satow, Ernest, Sir. "A Diplomat in Japan". ICG Muse, Inc., 2000.]</p>	

Aime Humbert (1819-1900)	Came to Japan as a chief delegate in 1863 to conclude the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Switzerland and Japan.
Visited Japan in 1863	
<p><i>[The search for dreams is not unrelated to the charms found in a tea house on the outskirts of Edo. Such houses are built in the most prime locations for viewing Mt. Fuji. In viewing the extraordinary mountain scenery, whether at sunrise or sunset, whether under a clear sky or during a storm, its form fulfills all manner of fantastic imagination.]</i></p> <p>[Retranslated from Japanese translation in: “Amberu Bakumatsu Nihon Zue”. Trans. by Kunitaro Takahashi. Yushodo Shoten.]</p>	

Sir Harry Parkes (1825-1885)	Came to Japan as a minister to Japan superseding Sir Alcock in 1865. Climbed Fujisan with his wife and others in 1866. At that time, Fujisan was closed to women and thus his wife was the first female foreigner to climb Fujisan.
Visited Japan in 1865	
<p><i>[The sun has already risen, lighting up the mountain in one brief instant, without impeding the view, with the mountains of Hakone before me, as I look about I see several red lakes. Although his truly exquisite natural seen has appeared before my eyes, the biting cold is too much to bear, and the thermometer registers 35 degrees.]</i></p> <p>[Retranslated from Japanese translation in: “Nihon Shimbun”. Sekai Bunko.]</p>	

Vittorio Arminjon (1830-1897)	An Italian navy man who visited Japan in 1866 for trading. In the same year, concluded the Italian-Japanese Treaty of Amity and Commerce.
Visited Japan in 1866	
<p><i>[The sky was heavy with clouds. However the cloud suddenly vanished, and above the clouds on the skyline appeared the awe-inspiring Mt. Fuji. We were located approximately 80 miles from the mountain. Mt. Fuji means "splendid mountain". When the Japanese emissaries returned from Europe, they gazed upon the mountain and did a little dance in happiness (...) Mt. Fuji is depicted in all manners of graphical works and novels. It is a mountain that has been sanctified through religious tradition. Many pilgrims visit the base of this mountain to perform Buddhist rituals. In summer they climb up to the volcanic crater and pray to the spirits of the Shinto daihoshi (great Dharma masters) who lived and died there.]</i></p> <p>[Retranslated from Japanese translation in: "Bakumatsu Nihon Ki". Trans. by Toshio Tanuma, Sangaku Shobo]/</p>	

Georges Bousquet (1846(3?)-1937)	French lawyer. Submitted a petition of the “Law School Plan” with the intention of making the Japanese legal system functional and created an opportunity to make the law school of the Ministry of Justice. Stayed in Japan from 1872 to 1876.
Visited Japan in 1872	
<p><i>[And then Fujiyama rises above our heads with incomparable sharpness.</i></p> <p><i>The volcano blots out the round sun, shrouded in purple, rising proud and strongly like a gigantic saint of a church whose front is surrounded by a brightly shining backdrop. As if in ecstasy at the appearance of such an unthinkable object, we feel coming to mind a blinding, pagan sensation. And then, faced with the enchanting expansion of the forces of nature, we feel as if we are going to fall into this dangerously reverent mind-set. Why was primeval man able to reject the wisdom, will, and divinity of the almighty stars that showed him such a grand spectacle before his very eyes?</i></p> <p><i>As I look back, I can view magnificent scenery. At the other side of the lake that runs along the entire length, we see the mountains growing broader and broader, and at the tiny point remaining between the mountains, Fujiyama, ever all-knowing, divine, and entire, rises shrouded in the color of rose like a gigantic stamen in the center of a flower. It would take numerous volumes and many months to mark down impressions that cannot be depicted with pen alone and to describe the ever changing beauty</i></p>	



*of the mountain. However, maintaining in mind the beauty of that memory is just like maintaining the charm of perfume in a bottle. The following is what I can say together with the Latin poets, and is definitely about this kind of journey: "Remembering is but a temporary enjoyment"*

[Retranslated from Japanese translation in: "Nihon Kembun Ki". Trans. by Yoshiyuki Noda and Keiichiro Kuno. Misuzu Shobo.]

Basil Hall Chamberlain (1850-1935)	Born in the UK. Together with Sir Ernest Satow and William George Aston, one of the most famous Japanologists from the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century to the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Stayed in Japan from 1873 to 1911.
Visited Japan in 1873	
<p><i>Natives and foreigners, artists and holiday-makers, alike fall down in adoration before the wondrous mountain which stands utterly alone in its union of grace and majesty.</i></p> <p>[Cited from: Chamberlain, Basil Hall. "Things Japanese". Shueisha, 1898.]</p>	

Isabella Bird (1831-1904)	A British female traveler. The first woman selected as a special member of the Royal Geographical Society at the age of 62. Had a distant view of Fujisan from Tokyo Bay during her first visit to Japan.
Visited Japan in 1878	
<p><i>[On deck I frequently heard voices singing praise of Mt. Fuji, and although I searched for its location for a long time, I was unable to find it anywhere. It wasn't on land, but rather up toward the heavens I looked, and unimaginably high in the sky I saw a giant, cone-shaped mountain (...) Except for Tristan da Cunha (a volcano located at the southernmost reaches of South America) – another cone-shaped snow-covered mountain – I have never before seen such an awe-inspiring, lofty mountain. Whether from near or far, nothing could diminish its height and magnificence. As Mt. Fuji is both a divine mountain and one that inspires nostalgia in the Japanese people, Japanese art never grows tired of drawing its form.]</i></p> <p>[Retranslated from Japanese translation in: “Nihon Okuchi Kiko”. Trans. by Kenkichi Takanashi. Heibonsha.]</p>	

Alfred Parsons (1847-1920)	A British watercolor painter. Compiled scenes from his stay in Japan in 1892 and published a book called “Notes in Japan” four years later.
Visited Japan in 1892	

*[The great Japanese mountain are well known amongst us foreigners. Their forms are introduced in countless movies, and it’s foreign name, “Fujiyama”, is as widely familiar as Mont Blanc or Pike’s Peak (...) However, whatever name it is known by, Mt. Fuji has a unique appeal. It is so wonderful as to sear itself into the memory of all travelers who first view it, whether it be Fuji viewed while walking through Yokohama, Fuji seen from Ueno in Tokyo, on the other side of phone lines crossing it in all directions like a mist, or Fuji viewed from the decks of a steamship cutting through waves as it crosses Suruga Bay.*

*Mt. Fuji appears so tall that I think it sticks out a little too far. The fact that its long, relaxed contours stretch upward limitlessly to 12,000 feet about sea level, it is completely unsurrounded by mountains that compete with it in height, and viewing of the particularly exaggerated perspective of its wide base compared to its narrow peak all contribute to making this impression even stronger. It is in fact that case due to this, one’s latent, greedy spirit is made to crave the fact that Mt. Fuji is such an excellent highland location.]*

[Retranslated from Japanese translation in: Fushimi, Isao. “Fugaku Rekiran. Gaikokujin no Mita Fujisan”. Gendai Ryoko Kenkyujo, 1982.]

Walter Weston (1861-1940)	A British missionary. Stayed in Japan from 1888 to 1894 and visited the Hida Mountains, the Kiso Mountains, and the Akaishi Mountains for recreation. Also stayed in Japan from 1902 to 1906 and from 1911 to 1915.
Visited Japan in 1888, 1902, and 1911	

[Once, I caught a glimpse of Fuji's light black conical form far to the south, and it looked as if it was floating in the space between heaven and earth.

The evening sun sunk behind Fuji, but the remaining light warmed up the peaks of the far away Hakone Mountains. Its skirts, ever spacious, was of an indescribable beauty.

I had a good view, to the point that I couldn't help but look at it over and over, even as I tied my shoes. The landscape toward the Hakone Mountains was particularly wonderful. The higher one climbed, the more expansive the view became. Even now, the sea looks huge, taking up a large portion of the scenery. The broad, ever-changing view is what makes climbing Fuji especially interesting. For various reasons, it makes a greater impression on me than the mountain views of the Swiss Alps. Of course, even with the Swiss Alps I have looked down on the mountain lakes of Switzerland and Italy, but looking down on the expansive blue plains of the Pacific gives a completely different, deep sensation to those climbing Fuji.

The view from the summit contains lakes, forests, oceans, and plains, and it is as if one is looking at a gigantic map with a variety of changes in coloration and light. Turning my eyes from the snow as pale as death lying at my feet, crossing over the expansive land filled to the brim with the fresh life of spring, and staring across the waves of the seaside far in the distance is truly magnificent. The fresh, invigorating feeling I tasted coming in contact with this strange scene is in a league of its own. I will never be able to forget the impression I got looking at this wonderful view from the summit of the most beautiful mountain in the most beautiful country God created. I will keep the enjoyable memories of this scenery forever deep within my heart like a valuable treasure.]

[Retranslated from Japanese translation in: "Gogatsu no Fujiyama". Trans. by Kiyoshi Hirose. Tokyo Sogensha.]

Patrick Lafcadio Hearn (1883-1981)	A journalist (newspaper reporter), travel writer, essayist, novelist, and Japanologist born in Greece. Came to Japan in 1890 and naturalized as a Japanese citizen in 1896. Climbed Fujisan in 1898.
Visited Japan in 1890	

*[On a clear, cloudless day, especially in spring or fall, the mountainous form outlined with either accumulated snow or the first snowfall of the season, the beauty of Fuji sticking out proudly into the far reaches of the sky is the most elegant spectacle in all Japan – no, it is, in fact, one of the world's greatest spectacles. Because the foot of the mountain, free of snow, is largely of a blue that could be mistaken for the sky, people can only look at the cone-shaped mountain, bristled with the white of snow, as it reaches up to the heavens (...) Even more than a hand-held fan, the mountain itself, its airy form, seeming rather in fact like the essence or illusion of a fan, stretching a hundred miles into the distance, is of a grandeur that can compete with any other mountain in the world, and, at a height of 12,500 feet, can be distantly seen from 13 countries.*

*It is naked in form right up to its peak, enormous in scale, and is so wonderful that one thinks it has just now suddenly burst forth, rising from the earth. There will never again be anything so beautiful (...) Despite this, one can say that the beauty of this mountain lies more in its symmetry than its coloration.]*

[Retranslated from Japanese translation in: “Fujisan”. Trans. by Teiichi Hirai. Shudosha.]



Theodor von Lerch (1869-1945)	A soldier of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the first person who formally taught skiing in Japan. The first person who skied from the mountaintop of Fujisan in 1912. Stayed in Japan from 1910 to 1912.
Visited Japan in 1910	

[When I attempted to take my eyes off it after having gotten my first glimpse, a scene that I will never forget until the end of my life suddenly appeared. One shining point of light in the foggy sky, a shimmering white pyramid. Though the land itself is still obscured, Mt. Fuji was already shining in the sun. To me, one who had thought just that the snowy mountain was hidden by clouds, this scenery even seemed odd. As a greeting by the Land of the Rising Sun welcoming me in, could there ever be something more beautiful? I remained standing there seemingly forever, in rapture at this short-lived natural wonder. Fuji's summit is located at 3,800 meters. It stretches forth to the heavens, and is universally known throughout the world as a symbol of Japan.

As we skiers zig-zag ascending mountains, the sea of fog right in front of us becomes ever brighter. In this way we burst forth to the free heavens above, just as if we were coming out from behind a heavy curtain. Oh, the view of Fuji in full splendor! Right up to its summit, it shines in the dazzling light of the sun. Above that, the fully clear, deep blues of the heavens – a heaven unto itself.] [Retranslated from Japanese translation in: “Meiji no Nihon no Omoide”. Trans. by Osamu Nakano. Chugai Shobo.]

Paul Claudel (1868-1955)	A playwright and poet representing 20 <sup>th</sup> -century France. Also excelled as a diplomat and worked hard to promote economic and cultural exchange between Japan and France when he was an ambassador to Japan. Stayed in Japan from 1921 to 1927.
Visited Japan in 1921	
<p><i>Et au-dessus de tout le pays, dominant les plaines et les montagnes, les îles et l’océan, s’élève <u>comme l’autel le plus grandiose que la nature ait jamais élevé à son Créateur, comme une borne milliaire digne de marquer le point où le soleil, après sa longue course au travers des Eaux inhabitées, va s’engager dans sa carrière humaine, la masse énorme du Fuji.</u></i></p> <p>[Cited from: Claudel, Paul. “L’Oiseau Noir dans le Soleil Levant”. Gallimard, 2001.]</p>	

Katharine Samson (1883-1981)	Stayed in Japan from 1928 to 1939 together with her husband who worked for the British Embassy as a diplomat. Published “Living in Tokyo 1928-1936” in the UK in 1937.
Visited Japan in 1928	
<p><i>So up I went instead; and there she was, gleaming across the bay in brilliant sunshine. You never feel like using such a term as “towering giant” about Fujisan: she is curiously ethereal; she hangs from Heaven. It is astonishing, in fact, how easy it is to miss seeing her altogether. You look across in the direction where she should be and you cannot find her; you raise your eyes in search, and there she is, her classic peak appearing much further up the sky than you had remembered, over the bank of clouds. There is nothing of the masculine magnificence of the great icy ranges about Fuji; she is a dream, a poem, an inspiration, and on seeing her again after absence my heart misses a beat. There is an extraordinary beauty about her. One can understand how she exercises so tremendous a grip on the imagination and aesthetic sensibility of the Japanese people.</i></p> <p>[Cited from: Sansom, Katharine. “Living in Tokyo”. Harcourt, Brace &amp; Company, 1937.]</p>	

Bruno Taut (1880-1938)	Internationally renowned architect representing Germany before World War II.
Visited Japan in 1933	Came to Japan in May 1933 on the invitation from the International Architectural Association of Japan when he was hunted by the Nazi regime. During his stay until October 1936, he introduced to the world the beauty of Japanese buildings such as Ise Jingu Shinto Shrine and Katsura Villa (Detached Palace) as well as the excellence of traditional Japanese culture through numbers of books and created a sensation.
<p><i>[Mt. Fuji is always marvelous, no matter when I see it. It's form appearing above the bright clouds is beyond compare. Light clouds sometimes seem like the atmosphere itself. From time to time, the summit can even be seen. Although it is of course a physical entity, it is exceedingly distilled. It truly is a symbol of Japanese culture.</i></p> <p><i>Mt. Fuji is a miracle of nature, its pure outline reaching forth into the clouded sky such that I want to call it closed off. However, it is in reality a small mountain, and naught but a dwarf compared with Gauri Sankar. But it's because of this that it is chosen by heaven!</i></p> <p><i>Last evening, Mt. Fuji was shining divinely. It was truly a miracle of nature, as if a true skillfully crafted object. The issue of "mountains" has been resolved without leaving anything out from the point of view of "Alps Construction" Natural and form – this is the secret of Japan.</i></p> <p><i><u>Mt. Fuji is a mountain of the gods. Here lies the origin of Japan, Shintoism, and the cultures thereof.</u> The form of this mountain, the most refined in the world, is one that connects earth with heaven.</i></p> <p><i>The Japanese cannot resist gazing upon and admiring it (even those gentlemen who dress up "European style" are no exception), Here, the Japanese people's ideals for living as created by the great artists is faithfully manifested.]</i></p> <p>[Retranslated from Japanese translation in: "Nihon". Trans. by Hideo Shinoda. Iwanami Shoten.]</p>	





# Chapter 3

## Justification for Inscription





### 3.1.a Brief synthesis

Fujisan is Japan's highest peak (elev. 3,776 m) and the sacred, majestic form of its solitary volcanic cone is known throughout the world as a symbol of Japan.

The worship of Fujisan is unique in nature, centering on efforts to draw power from the deities residing on the mountain and to experience of a symbolic death and rebirth in the course of making worship-ascents from the slopes to the summit of the mountain and pilgrimages to religious sites at the foot of the mountain. As the beliefs, ceremonies, and religious activities of Fujisan-worship evolved, the awe that the volcanic Fujisan inspired gave birth to traditions that emphasized coexistence with nature, and that in turn evolved into traditions focused on reverence and affection for Fujisan's majestic form and gratitude for the blessings it provides through the springs at its base and other natural attributes. The essence of those traditions has transcended the ages and continues to be faithfully preserved to the present day, influencing the form and spirit of contemporary ascents of the mountain and pilgrimages to the sites on and at the base of Fujisan.

In addition, these traditions served as inspiration for the Ukiyo-e prints by Katsushika Hokusai (ca. 1760-1849) and Utagawa Hiroshige (1797-1858), depicting the many facets of Fujisan, and as the wellspring for the transformation of Fujisan into an iconic figure with outstanding universal significance. In this way, Fujisan has become a significant symbol of Japan and Japanese culture.

As is stated above, through both the religious practices associated with the mountain from premodern times and the artistic activity inspired by the mountain's landscape, people all over the world have come to see Fujisan as an outstanding example of a type of Japan's majestic and sacred mountain landscape, and as a result it has secured a spot as one of the world's celebrated mountains. Accordingly, it possesses Outstanding Universal Value.

### 3.1.b Criteria under which inscription is proposed

#### 1) Definition of the Nominated Property according to the Convention

Fujisan, the nominated 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 and the constituent elements of the nominated 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.

#### 2) Justification for Inscription under the Proposed Criteria

For the reasons outlined below, Criteria (iii), (iv), and (vi) are proposed for the justification for inscription of Fujisan on the World Heritage List.



Figure 3-1 shows the relation of the above-mentioned three Criteria to the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan.

Figure 3-2 shows the schematic interrelations among the three Criteria.

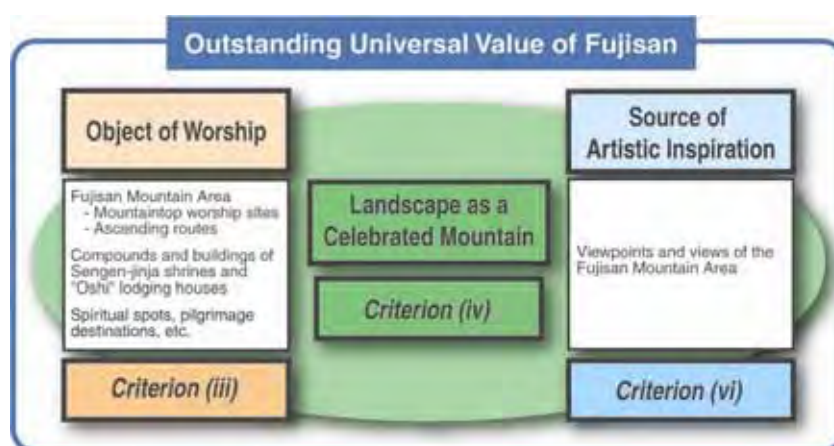


Figure 3-1 Relation between the OUV of Fujisan and the three Criteria

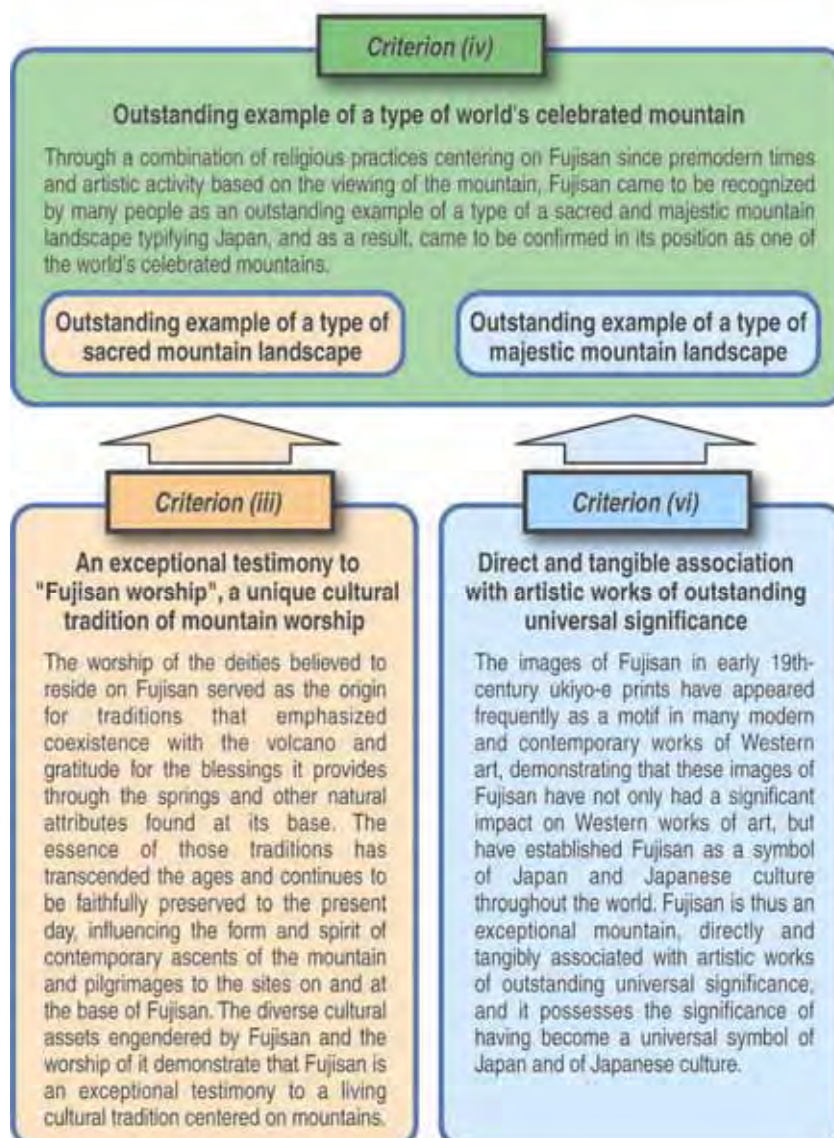


Figure 3-2 Interrelations among the three Criteria

<b>Criterion (iii)</b>
<b>To bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared</b>
<b>Citation for Criterion (iii)</b>
<p>There is a common Asian cultural tradition of religious veneration of mountains, in which specific mountains with unique forms or other natural attributes are considered to be the abodes of gods or buddhas and are regarded as sacred objects of worship. The religious traditions surrounding Fujisan are of a unique nature even in this context. The majestic form of Fujisan as a solitary stratovolcano, coupled with the volcanic activity that the upper regions of the mountain still exhibited from time to time, led people to worship it from afar as an expression of the awe with which the deities of the mountain were regarded. In addition, Fujisan also inspired worship-ascents to the peak and pilgrimages to sacred sites on the lower slopes and at the foot of the mountain, undertaken with the intent of imbuing the pilgrim with the spiritual powers possessed by the gods and buddhas believed to reside there.</p> <p>Particularly in the 18th and early 19th century, when Fujisan's majestic form was easily visible from the streets of Edo (present-day Tokyo), the seat of the Edo Shogunate, the practices of veneration from afar, worship-ascents, and pilgrimages to sacred sites on Fujisan became widespread among the common people. In the process, the beliefs as well as the ceremonial and religious activities related to Fujisan worship were established. These were mainly focused on the worship-ascent to the summit of Fujisan, combined with pilgrimages to sacred sites on the mountain and around its base, as a means to acquire the spiritual power from the gods and buddhas residing on the mountain and to seek an experience of symbolic death and spiritual rebirth.</p> <p>In addition, the awe with which Fujisan was regarded, based on the uniquely Japanese religion of Shinto, inspired a tradition that emphasized coexistence with the natural environment created by the volcano. That tradition further inspired love and respect for Fujisan, and gratitude for the bounty the people through the springs found at the base of the mountains. These feelings also served as a matrix that gave birth to a deep adoration of the majestic form of the mountain as well as countless works of art depicting Fujisan.</p> <p>Thus, the essential nature of the traditions surrounding Fujisan have transcended the ages, being faithfully handed down in the form and spirit as evidenced in contemporary ascents of the mountain and pilgrimages to the sacred sites on and at the base of the mountain. The diverse cultural assets engendered by Fujisan and its worship demonstrate that Fujisan is an exceptional testimony to a living cultural tradition centered on mountains.</p>

## (i) The historically established cultural tradition of worshipping Fujisan

The idea that particular mountains with unique forms or other natural attributes are the abodes of gods or buddhas and are thus sacred objects of worship or veneration is a form of religious belief concerning mountains that is common throughout Asia. In the case of Fujisan in particular, the depths of the crater on the summit were believed to be the abode of the deity of the volcano, Asama no Okami<sup>1</sup>, while the zone from the forest limit to the summit (from the fifth station of the ascent onward) of this independent stratovolcano with an imposing conical form was regarded as a sacred region and was considered to be the “other world” (the world after death).

In the eighth to ninth centuries, when the volcano was more active, various points at the foot of the mountain were chosen as places from which to venerate the peak from a distance as an expression of awe and respect for Asama no Okami and as a supplication to quiet the mountain’s eruptions and seismic disturbances. At a number of these, Sengen-jinja shrine compounds (dedicated to Asama no Okami) were established.

Around the 12th century, as volcanic activity subsided, the Fujisan Mountain Area became a center for religious practice by Buddhist ascetics, who explored the mountain seeking the spiritual power embodied in Asama no Okami, the Shinto deity and in Dainichi Nyorai (Mahavairocana Buddha), the Buddhist counterpart (“Honjibutsu”). In the 15th and 16th centuries, ordinary people began to make worship-ascents up the mountain, guided by these practitioners.

The worship-ascents began with ritual purification in springs on the mountain foot, followed by a trek from one of the shrines at the base of the mountain up the ascending route, entering the mountain area beyond the fifth station—considered a sacred area and the “other world”—and finally arriving at the summit of the mountain. The goal of these pilgrimages was to acquire spiritual power from the gods and buddhas inhabiting the mountain, and to experience a symbolic death and spiritual rebirth.

Then, beginning in the 17th century, when it was possible to see the distant vista of Fujisan even from the streets of Edo (present-day Tokyo), the seat of power of the Shogunate, religious practices involving the veneration of Fujisan from afar, worship-ascents, and pilgrimages to the mountain became widespread among the common people. From the 18th century to the first half of the 19th century was the most active period for worship-ascents of Fujisan by ordinary people, many of them who had joined in popular religious groups known as Fuji-ko (Fuji pilgrimage associations) led by guides known as “Oshi.” Fujisan’s volcanic activity created numerous natural wonders in the mountain area and at its base—the wind caves, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls, etc.—that were venerated by the Fuji-ko adherents as sacred sites, and while the worship-ascent remained the core focus, it was combined with pilgrimages to these sacred sites. Thus the beliefs, rituals, and religious practices associated with the worship of Fujisan were established, through which pilgrims sought to acquire spiritual powers that would heal illness or avert disaster and would allow them to experience a rebirth, cleansed of all sin and impurity.

Thus, during the period from the 15th century to the first half of the 19th century, Fujisan became

---

<sup>1</sup> Asama no Okami:

*In order to pacify repeated eruptions, people started to worship Fujisan itself or the god residing in Fujisan as Asama no Okami in the late eighth century. Particularly from the 18th century to the early 19th century when Fuji-ko became popular, many adherents of Fuji-ko believed Konohana Sakuya Hime (goddess of flowering tree) as the incarnation of Asama no Okami or the goddess of Fujisan.*



firmly established as a testimony to a cultural tradition of mountain worship that sought to secure spiritual powers from gods and buddhas and bring about an experience of symbolic death and rebirth through worship-ascents to the summit of Fujisan and pilgrimages to the sacred sites on and at the base of the mountain.

Photo 3-1 (left) Pilgrims on worship-ascent to the summit where Buddhas reside

Photo 3-2 (bottom) Pilgrims with torches in their hand at night.

Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk (part. Circa 16th century) (collection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, Shizuoka) © *Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine*

## **(ii) The cultural tradition of worshipping Fujisan remains to the present**

The worship of Fujisan was rooted in feelings of awe for the volcanic activity and the natural terrain it produced. While that also was fused with elements conveyed from China and the Korean Peninsula, such as the belief in immortals (Taoism) and Buddhism (especially esoteric Buddhism), it developed into a uniquely Japanese tradition of mountain worship, represented by veneration of the mountain from afar and worship-ascent, and the essence of this tradition has been faithfully transmitted down to the present generation.

The manner in which Fujisan is climbed today—slowly making one’s way step-by-step up the ascending route toward the summit with the support of a long wooden walking stick known as “Kongozue”—is rooted in the style of the traditional worship-ascent, and that tradition has been actively conveyed to the many present-day climbers, including visitors from overseas, who come to the mountain mainly during the summer climbing season. This gives their journey up the slopes of Fujisan a unique character completely different from modern-day sport and recreational climbing. The vista at sunrise from the vicinity of the summit is called “Goraiko” (or “Goraigo”), a religious term recalling the belief, frequently depicted in medieval art, that the Amida Buddha would appear to welcome the souls of dying believers into the Buddhist Pure Land. It is a moment still prized by modern climbers, who climb through the night to be able to experience this sacred essence of the ascent of Fujisan.

In addition to the climb, worship at the Sengen-jinja shrines at the foot of the mountain and a variety of religious ceremonies and practices at sacred places on and around Fujisan—the wind caves, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls, and so forth—still continue as living traditions.

Moreover, the awe and reverence with which Fujisan is regarded is based on Japan’s unique religious tradition of Shinto, which takes as its objects of worship the deities residing in natural objects and phenomena. As a result, a tradition was born that emphasized harmonious coexistence with the natural phenomena created by the volcano: people pray to lava tree molds (tubes formed by tree trunks incinerated by volcanic activity) for safe childbirth because of the womb-like appearance of the molds, while the Yoshida Fire Festival had its origins in prayers to quell the eruptions. These types of traditions have been strongly reflected in the reverence for Fujisan felt among present-day Japanese, who still offer prayers of thanks to the mountain for bountiful harvests nourished by the springs that flow at the base of the mountain. This eventually became the source of the deep adoration of Fujisan’s majestic form and of inspiration for countless works of art in which the mountain is depicted.

Thus, the essence of the cultural tradition of worshipping Fujisan has been faithfully transmitted through the ages in the form of various religious ceremonies and practices associated with the worship of Fujisan and the activities of contemporary climbers, and it is also strongly reflected in the attitudes of contemporary Japanese people toward Fujisan.

Photo 3-3 (left) Present-day scene of climbers with “Kongozue”, climbing sticks © Imaki Hidekazu

Photo 3-4 (bottom) Lights of night climbing © Shizuoka Prefectural Tourism Association

Photo 3-5 Yoshida Fire Festival © Imaki Hidekazu

Photo 3-6 Religious ritual by Fuji-ko adherents, a living tradition © Imaki Hidekazu

<b>Criterion (iv)</b>
<b>To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history</b>
<b>Citation for Criterion (iv)</b>
<p>In the 18th and early 19th centuries, the popularity of travel for worship-ascent and pilgrimages to Fujisan reached its height, leading to the formation of an organized system for the worship of Fujisan, comprising a network of climbing routes, which linked the summit of the mountain with the shrines at its base, as well as various sacred sites along those routes and around the base of the mountain. This network was depicted in a vast number of guides and maps, encouraging ordinary people to undertake the pilgrimage and the worship-ascent, and securing the specific typology of Fujisan’s landscape as a sacred and celebrated mountain.</p> <p>The views of Fujisan inspired artists throughout the 18th and 19th centuries to attempt to capture its exquisite form in visual media, and the outstanding universal significance of artistic works, e.g. Ukiyo-e, served to establish the landscape of Fujisan as an exemplar of a celebrated mountain that symbolizes Japan and Japanese culture.</p> <p>Through this combination that has existed since premodern times of religious activities centered on the mountain and artistic activity based on the mountain landscape, Fujisan came to be perceived by many people as an outstanding example of a type of sacred and majestic mountain landscape typifying Japan, and as a result, was confirmed in its position as one of the world’s celebrated mountains.</p>

#### **(i) An outstanding example of a sacred and celebrated mountain landscape**

Around the 12th century, as volcanic activity began to show signs of abating, religious ascents of the slopes and to the summit of Fujisan began, spreading widely in the 15th to 16th centuries to the

commoners and gradually assuming the style and form of the worship-ascent.

In the 18th and early 19th centuries, the tradition of worship-ascents to the summit was augmented by pilgrimages to sacred sites near the base of the mountain, and people coming to climb the mountain came to perceive the basic structure of the landscape in terms of the worship of Fujisan. This landscape structure was essentially a reflection of the system of Fujisan worship that comprised the network of ascending routes linking the shrines at the foot of the mountain with the summit of the mountain, as well as various sacred sites along those routes and around the base of the mountain.

Through the pilgrimage process, human beings came to perceive their comparative insignificance in the midst of this vast landscape: they purified themselves on the compounds of the shrines and in the springs and lakes amid the moors and grasslands at the foot of the mountain, called “Kusayama” (literally, grass mountain) or “Kayahara” (literally, thatch field); climbed to the forested region on the middle slopes of the mountain, called “Kiyama” (literally, tree mountain), where they paid homage at a succession of small shrines and other religious facilities set among the trees; and then finally emerged onto the bare, gravelly volcanic landscape of the upper slopes and summit, the zone that was perceived as the world of the gods and buddhas, or the “other world”, called “Yakeyama” (literally, burned mountain). [refer to Figure 3-3].

This conception of the landscape structure of Fujisan was clearly depicted in a large number of pictorial pilgrimage and climbing guides created to popularize the worship of Fujisan among the common people mainly from the 17th through the first half of the 19th century, including Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk, thought to date from the 16th century. [refer to Figure 3-7]. Using pictorial guides of this sort, the mountaineering ascetics and “Oshi” guides who served as instructors in the worship of Fujisan led an enormous number of ordinary people on worship-ascents and pilgrimages to the sacred mountain.

As the number of people making such ascents and pilgrimages increased during the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the awareness of the landscape structure associated with the worship of Fujisan, as described above, became common among almost all Japanese, and Fujisan became firmly established in their minds as a sacred celebrated mountain.

In this way, the landscape associated with the worship of Fujisan is an outstanding example of a type of landscape that established Fujisan’s position as a sacred and celebrated mountain.

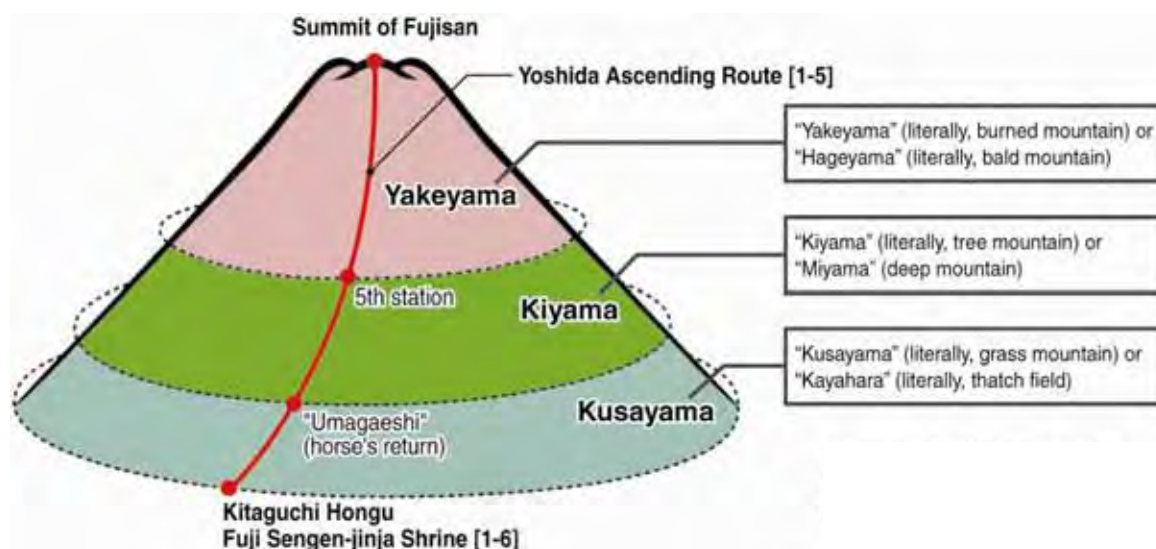


Figure 3-3 Zones of Fujisan (adopted from a drawing provided by Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History)

Photo 3-7 Structure of the landscape of Fujisan worship system in Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk (collection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, Shizuoka)



## (ii) An outstanding example of a celebrated mountain landscape that symbolizes Japan and Japanese culture

From ancient times, Fujisan was considered to be sacred and was the object of veneration from afar (“Yohai”). That evolved over time into the act of viewing Fujisan simply to appreciate its gracefully formed volcanic cone, standing as a solitary and majestic peak amid the surrounding landscape. This noble peak aroused people’s love and inspired them to creative activity. During the course of the 18th and 19th centuries, a number of sites were identified as especially splendid viewpoints for contemplating the mountain, and countless works of art were produced to give pictorial form to Fujisan’s sublimity. One of the best known is world-famous Ukiyo-e printmaker Utagawa Hiroshige’s depiction of Fujisan and the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (one of Hiroshige’s famous series of prints on the theme of Fujisan). [refer to Photo 3-8]. A view of Fujisan rising majestically over the forest surrounding Lake Motosuko, one of the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes), has been used as an image on Japanese bank notes. [refer to Photo 3-9].

As a result, the landscape of Fujisan is commonly perceived by people throughout the world as an image with outstanding universal significance, making it an outstanding example of a type of landscape that has established Fujisan as a celebrated mountain that symbolizes Japan and Japanese culture.

Photo 3-8 (right) “Suruga Mihonomatsubara” from “Thirty-Six Views of Fuji” by Utagawa Hiroshige (collection of Tokaido Hiroshige Art Museum, Shizuoka)

Photo 3-9 (bottom) Images of Fujisan used on Japanese bank notes

Criterion (vi)
<b>To be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria.)</b>
Citation for Criterion (vi)
<p>As Japan’s highest mountain, and because of the scenic grandeur of its solitary and majestic volcanic cone, Fujisan has inspired a variety of artistic activity. Fujisan was depicted in uniquely Japanese forms of poetry and prose from ancient times. And in particular, the images of Fujisan in early 19th-century Ukiyo-e prints by Katsushika Hokusai (ca.1760-1849) and Utagawa Hiroshige (ca.1797-1858) have appeared frequently as a motif in many modern and contemporary works of Western art, demonstrating that these images of Fujisan have not only had a significant impact on many Western works of art, but have established Fujisan as a symbol of Japan and Japanese culture throughout the world, thus confirming its outstanding universal significance.</p> <p>Fujisan is thus an exceptional mountain, directly and tangibly associated with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance, and it possesses the significance of having become a universal symbol of Japan and of Japanese culture.</p>

The majestic visage of Fujisan, its solitary stratovolcanic peak rising up in the distance with lakes or ocean in the foreground, has been a font of inspiration for countless works of art.

Among them, the works that have had the greatest impact outside Japan have been the Ukiyo-e prints created in the first half of the 19th century, especially those of the masters Katsushika Hokusai (ca. 1760-1849) and Utagawa Hiroshige (1797-1858), who each crafted series of prints entitled “Thirty-Six Views of Mount Fuji.” With the opening of Japan in the mid-19th century, these works were exported to the West, and their unique approach to composition and rendering touched off an enthusiasm for Japanese art that came to be known as Japonisme<sup>2</sup>. This, along with a number of Fujisan-themed handicraft works, had a profound influence on Impressionist painters such as Monet and Van Gogh and on fin de siècle artists such as Toulouse-Lautrec and Bonnard.

In addition, from the late 19th to the early 20th century, whether through the paintings and handicrafts Japan sent to international expositions, through woodblock prints, postcards, export items, or even through the impressions of Fujisan recorded in travel journals by foreign visitors to Japan, Fujisan served as the inspiration for numerous Western products and works of art.

In this way, Fujisan became a symbol of Japan and Japanese culture, and this symbolic significance came to set it apart from other famous mountains in the eyes of the world.

As a result, Fujisan is an exceptional mountain, directly and tangibly associated with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance, and it possesses the significance of having become a universal symbol of Japan and of Japanese culture.

Photo 3-10 “Le Père Tanguy” Vincent VAN GOGH (collection of Musée Rodin, Paris, France)

Photo 3-11 “The Great Wave off Kanagawa” of “Thirty-Six Views of Mt Fuji” (1831 - 1836) by Katsushika Hokusai (collection of Yamanashi Prefectural Museum, Yamanashi)

Photo 3-12 “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)

### 3.1.c Statement of Integrity

The totality of the nominated property not only includes all component parts and constituent elements necessary to express Outstanding Universal Value in terms of Fujisan’s nature as an “object of worship”, but also is of adequate size to completely represent the attributes and processes that convey the property’s significance. In addition, the scope of the nominated property includes all component parts and constituent elements necessary to express its nature as a “source of artistic inspiration”, including (1) the representative viewpoints for viewing Fujisan; and (2) the scenic landscapes of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) that can be seen from these viewpoints. Accordingly, the property retains a high level of integrity.

---

<sup>2</sup> Japonisme:

*This refers to the fascination with Japan witnessed in the West, particularly in France, around the mid-19th century. Japanese artwork (Ukiyo-e, crafts, etc.) was on exhibit at the Paris Exposition Universelle. It drew a great deal of attention and subsequently influenced the sense of color and human and landscape composition of Impressionist and art nouveau artists.*

The totality of the nominated property preserves a high level of integrity based on the following conditions set forth in paragraph 88 of the Operational Guidelines.

**1) Paragraph 88a: includes all elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value**

**Paragraph 88b: is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property's significance**

**(i) Integrity in terms of the property's aspect as an "object of worship"**

The scope of the nominated property includes all component parts and constituent elements necessary to express Fujisan's aspect as an "object of worship": a) the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) from Umagaeshi up, the mountaintop worship sites, the ascending routes extending from the base to the summit of the mountain; b) the main buildings and compounds of the various Sengen-jinja shrines and the "Oshi" Lodging Houses situated at the foot of the mountain; and c) the wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls, and other physical features that have become sacred sites and destinations for pilgrimages.

The Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) includes within its scope (1) the zone regarded as most sacred of all, rising from the eighth station up to the summit of the mountain, which belongs to the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine; (2) the zone above the forest limit on the mountain, which was known to Fuji-ko adherents as "Yakeyama" (burnt mountain) and regarded as a sacred area belonging to the "other world" (the world after death); and (3) the entire zone roughly above 1,500 meters in elevation on the mountain, which was traditionally another dividing line between the secular world and the sacred region of the mountain as it marked Umagaeshi, the point at which horses were turned back and not permitted further ascent on horseback. In this way, the sacred character of the Fujisan Mountain Area as an "object of worship" has been completely maintained.

The landscape structure related to worship-ascents and pilgrimages to Fujisan that became established among the masses from the 16th through 19th centuries was schematized along the central axis of the various ascending routes by which lines of pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents slowly made their way up the mountain to the abode of gods and buddhas at the summit, supplemented by the various Sengen-jinja shrines, the "Fujigoko" (Fuji Five Lakes), and other sites of religious pilgrimage and practice dotted about the base of the mountain. The scope of the nominated property completely encompasses and expresses all of these elements of the landscape structure of Fujisan related to the process of worship-ascent.

The specific features of the collection of mountaintop worship sites (Constituent Element 1-1) at the summit of the mountain, which are laid out in a series along the crater walls, are included within the boundaries of the nominated property.

Regarding the ascending routes, the entirety of the Yoshida Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-5), which links the eastern face of the summit with the compound of the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Constituent Element 1-6) at the northern base of the mountain, lies within the boundaries of the nominated property. Other ascending routes (Constituent Elements 1-2 to 1-4), including those areas that show vestiges of a vigorous period of worship-ascents during the 18th and 19th centuries, are also included in their entirety within the nominated property. Moreover, the



present-day Gotemba Ascending Route, newly established in the 20th century, is also included within the nominated property as a portion of the Suyama Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-4). All specific features located along these ascending routes—from the mountain huts that provided rest and lodging for pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents, to the small shrines and sites established to support the religious ceremonies and worship practiced as part of the worship-ascent—are included within the boundaries of the nominated property.

In addition to the compounds and buildings of the Sengen-jinja shrine complexes (Constituent Element 1-6, Component Parts 2, 4, 5, 6) that serve as the starting points of origin for these ascending routes, those of other significant shrines such as the Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 3), the Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (Component Part 7), and the Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 8) that are indispensable to any discussion of the religious worship of Fujisan are included within the scope of the nominated property. And among the Lodging Houses of the “Oshi”, the guides who welcomed and cared for Fuji-ko adherents, on their worship-ascents of the mountain, two examples (Component Part 9, 10) representative of different eras of construction, and different lot types, layouts of buildings, and so on, are included as component parts within the nominated property as well.

The scope of the nominated property also includes all component parts and constituent elements that are expressive of the sacred sites and pilgrimage destinations around the base of the mountain—the wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls, and other physical features—that served as specific sites where the Fuji-ko adherents carried out pilgrimages or ascetic practices. In particular, two examples of the lava tree molds (Component Parts 21 and 22) are included within the nominated property. They are found along one of the ascending routes and it is thus thought that Fuji-ko adherents, viewing them as a series of sacred wombs (“Otainai”), made these molds a destination of their pilgrimages. Hitoana Fujiko Iseki (Component Part 23), including not only the wind cave itself but also the area of the stone monuments constructed by Fuji-ko adherents, is also included in the property. It also encompasses the entire water surface areas of the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) -- Lake Saiko (Constituent Element 1-7), Lake Shojiko (Constituent Element 1-8), Lake Motosuko (Constituent Element 1-9), Lake Yamanakako (Component Part 11), and Lake Kawaguchiko (Component Part 12) -- and the river area that includes waterfalls themselves and their basin of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls (Component Part 24), which were central sites for water purification rituals conducted by Fuji-ko adherents, as well as those of the eight spring-fed ponds known as the Oshino Hakkai (Component Parts 13 to 20).

For the reasons cited above, in terms of Fujisan’s aspect as an “object of worship”, not only does the nominated property include all component parts and constituent elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value, but it is also of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the various attributes and processes that convey the property’s significance, and it possesses a high degree of integrity.

Photo 3-13 Fujisan climbers' guide map (1918) (collection of Oyama Town Library, Shizuoka)

## **(ii) Integrity in terms of the property’s aspect as a “source of artistic inspiration”**

The scope of the nominated property includes all component parts and constituent elements

necessary to express its aspect as a “source of artistic inspiration”, including (1) representative viewpoints that provide views of the Fujisan Mountain Area; and (2) the scenic landscapes of the Fujisan Mountain Area as seen from these viewpoints.

The viewpoints encompassed within the scope of the nominated property include the Nakanokura Pass on the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko (Constituent Element 1-9), a site from which one of Japan’s most famous photographers took the shot that has been featured in engraved reproductions on a succession of Japanese bank notes, as well as the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (Component Part 25) on the western shore of Suruga Bay, a place that has served as the setting for many classical poems (waka) and Noh songs, and has provided the picturesque view and classic composition featured in countless paintings of Fujisan.

Among these, the entire pine tree grove of Mihonomatsubara lies within the nominated property, including its sandy beach and the famous “Feather Robe” pine tree (“Hagoromo no Matsu”), which are important attributes of Mihonomatsubara in its role as a viewpoint and as a setting for the arts, thus ensuring that the property is extensive enough to incorporate all elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value.

Similarly, the entire area of the Nakanokura Pass that is used for photography is also included, thereby ensuring that the scope of the nominated property is adequate to express its Outstanding Universal Value.

The areas of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) visible from these two representative viewpoints, which provide views of the mountain extending from its summit down the slopes on both sides for a considerable distance, preserve a more-than-adequate sense of the vistas of Fujisan that have inspired countless works of art and literature.

In particular, the view of Fujisan from the Nakanokura Pass, situated at an intermediate distance on the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko, takes in the lake itself, as well as the Fujisan Primeval Forest, the Aokigaharajukai woodland, and other forest regions on the slopes of Fujisan, ensuring that all of the important topographical and woodland attributes of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) essential to its visual integrity have been included.

For the reasons cited above, the nominated property includes all elements necessary to express Fujisan’s aspect as a “source of artistic inspiration”, preserving a high level of integrity.

## **2) Paragraph 88c: suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect**

As described below in “5.b. Protective Designation,” the appropriate long-term legal measures to protect and maintain the nominated property have been established, with at least one of the following pertaining to each component part and constituent element within the scope of the nominated property: designation 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, or Natural Monuments; as Special Protection Zones or Special Zones under the Natural Parks Law; or as National Forests administered and managed by the national government under the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests.

The component parts, constituent elements, and specific features included in them, 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, or

Natural Monuments, are all covered by their respective preservation and utilization plans or preservation and management plans. In terms of the other component parts and constituent elements of the nominated property, and the specific features included therein, National Park lands are covered by the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park Plan and the Fujisan District Park Management Plan based on the Natural Parks Law, while National Forest lands are covered by the Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan and the Fuji Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan and the Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan, which are based on the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests. As a result, the nominated property has suffered no adverse effects from managerial neglect.

The buffer zone surrounding the nominated property is protected by a variety of legal measures, from the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, Natural Parks Law, and Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests to the various landscape plans and landscape ordinances enacted by the local governments in accordance with the Landscape Act, as well as landscape ordinances and guidelines for land use projects instituted independently by the local governments. These measures have eliminated adverse effects from external sources within the scope of the nominated property.

In addition, administrative bodies and government agencies with jurisdiction in the matter have led the way, after consultation with other relevant government bodies, local landowners, etc., in establishing the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan” for the nominated property that clearly states policies for the amelioration of existing issues, and they are carrying out integrated preservation management and maintenance of the nominated property and its buffer zone. This comprehensive plan also calls upon national and relevant local government organizations to take the initiative in harmonizing areas in the environs of the nominated property not included in the buffer zone by treating them as management zone.

As the foregoing discussion indicates, there have been no adverse effects from development or neglect on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as cited in paragraph 88 c of the Operational Guidelines, and the Integrity of the nominated property and its surrounding environment has assuredly been preserved.

Photo 3-14 View of the Fujisan Mountain Area from the viewpoint on the shore of Lake Motosuko © Imaki Hidekazu

Photo 3-15 View of the Fujisan Mountain Area from the viewpoint on the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove © Shizuoka Prefectural Tourism Association

### 3.1.d Statement of Authenticity

Based on the attributes selected according to the nature of the individual component parts and constituent elements of the nominated property, and the specific features included therein, each one demonstrates a high level of authenticity.

The Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) possesses a high degree of authenticity based on its attributes of “spirit” and “function.” In addition, the



compounds and buildings of the Shinto shrines and the “Oshi” Lodging Houses are all highly authentic based on their attributes of “form and design,” “materials and substance,” “traditions and techniques,” “location and setting,” and “use and function.” And moreover, the lava tree molds, the lakes, the springs, the waterfalls, and other natural sites that feature remains connected to the worship of Fujisan also maintain a high level of authenticity based on their attributes of “form,” “location and setting,” “feeling,” and “use and function.”

Paragraph 82 of the Operational Guidelines lists eight attributes to be used in assessing the authenticity of nominated property. The following is an analysis of the authenticity of the various component parts and constituent elements of the nominated property and specific features included therein in terms of the attributes appropriate to them, clearly demonstrating that each of them maintains a high level of authenticity.

**(i) 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**

Throughout recorded history, the “spirit” and “function” of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1), which includes the Mountaintop worship sites (Constituent Element 1-1) and the ascending routes (Constituent Elements 1-2 to 1-5) as an “object of worship”, has remained unchanged, transcending the ages. Landowners and relevant national and local government organizations continue to carry out the appropriate preservation and management under the applicable laws, maintaining the nominated property in good condition with no loss of its value as a cultural asset.

Thus the Fujisan Mountain Area, which includes the mountaintop worship sites and the ascending routes, maintains a high level of authenticity in terms of its attributes of “spirit” and “function.”

**(ii) Buildings and Compounds of the Sengen-jinja shrines and the “Oshi” Lodging Houses**

The buildings of the Sengen-jinja shrines and “Oshi” Lodging Houses (Constituent Element 1-6 and Component Parts 2 to 10) maintain the same construction—the same floor plans and external appearance—from when they were originally built in the 18th to early 19th centuries, during the time when the beliefs and activities of Fujisan worship was becoming fully systematized. Modern architectural preservation and restoration efforts have carefully identified portions that were added after the original construction in the course of repair or renovations and have removed later construction materials, while aiming at the restoration of the structures to their original “form and design.”

The “traditions and techniques” involved in the restoration of the fragile “materials and substance” of such wooden structures have also been faithfully inherited. Moreover, the shrine buildings and their compounds and lodging houses have maintained in good condition the “location and setting” of their origins, enveloped since the time of their construction by the surrounding groves

of trees. And the “use and function” of these component parts and constituents elements as worship-related spaces has been well preserved over a considerable period of time.

As indicated by the above description, the shrine buildings and their compounds and “Oshi” Lodging Houses have maintained a high degree of authenticity based on the attributes of “form and design,” “materials and substance,” “traditions and techniques,” “location and setting,” “spirit and feeling,” and “function.”

Photo 3-16 Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine of circa 1925 (post card) (collection of Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, Yamanashi)

Photo 3-17 Present Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja © Imaki Hidekazu

### **(iii) The wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls that became sacred sites and destinations for pilgrimages**

In the caves of the Funatsu lava tree molds (Component Part 21) and Yoshida lava tree molds (Component Part 22), people built small shrines to pray, and thus these lava tree molds continue even today to maintain a sacred “spirit” and the “function” of a religious site. With the exception of the entrance area of the Funatsu cave, which has been modified somewhat to ensure the safety of visitors, the lava tree molds have been faithfully preserved in terms of “form” and “location and setting.”

The Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki (Component Part 23) has also indisputably maintained its “form” and “location and setting,” as indicated by the historical evidence provided by the inscriptions on the memorial stelae at the site, most of which bear the names of the donors, their Fuji-ko affiliation, the date the stelae were erected, and the dates of death of the people memorialized.

Similarly, historical documents as well as stone monuments left at five lakes included in the “Fujigoko”(Fuji Five Lakes) (Constituent Elements 1-7 to 1-9 and Component Parts 11 and 12) and Oshino Hakkai springs (Component Parts 13 to 20) clearly show that historically these were sites of pilgrimages (e.g., the “Uchihakkaimeguri,” or circuit of the inner eight seas, and the “Fujisan Nemoto Hakko”, or a circuit of eight lakes) establish beyond any doubt the “form” and “location and setting” of these historic monuments as traditional pilgrimage sites.

It is clear from written accounts and illustrations by Fuji-ko adherents that Shiraito no Taki waterfalls (Component Part 24) and the pool beneath it were historically used as a place of ascetic practice, and that this site’s “form” and “location and setting” are highly reliable in terms of historic evidence.

Moreover, the “location and setting” and “feeling” of these lakes, springs, and waterfalls that nurtured the piety of the Japanese people have been preserved unaltered down to the present.

As indicated by the above description, the lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls, and other sites associated with the worship of Fujisan have maintained a high degree of authenticity, based on the attributes of “form,” “location and setting,” “feeling,” and “use and function.”

Photo 3-18 Scene of ablution in Shiraito no Taki waterfalls (circa 1854) from “Eigyo Shinsan Jiden” [Autography of Eigyo Shinsan, Fuji-ko Leader] (collection of Tateyama Municipal Museum, Chiba) © Tateyama Municipal Museum

Photo 3-19 Present Shiraito no Taki waterfalls © Imaki Hidekazu

### 3.1.e Protection and management requirements

The nominated property has been officially designated as Important Cultural Properties, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, a Historic Site, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments, in addition to being designated as a National Park, and is also well preserved as a National Forest. The scenic landscape as seen from two scenic viewpoints has been preserved in excellent condition as well.

Also, in terms of the buffer zone of the property, in addition to the protective measures described above, appropriate protection is provided in accordance with the Landscape Act and other relevant laws and regulations. In particular, no buffer zone is set up on the northwestern side of Lake Motosuko (Constituent Element 1-9) and the eastern side of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1), since no impact on the view from within the property area is foreseen in light of the control measures under the Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance, topographical constraints defying development, existing land uses in the neighboring areas, etc.

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, as well as the relevant municipal governments included in the respective prefectures are working in cooperation with the relevant national agencies—not only with the Agency for Cultural Affairs, which is the competent authority charged with preserving and managing Japan’s cultural heritage properties, but also with the Ministry of the Environment, the Forestry Agency, and others—and have established the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council to create a comprehensive management system for the property. This Council is receiving input from an academic committee of experts for the surveying, preservation and management of Fujisan.

The “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”, which was established in January 2012, covers the whole property and lays out not only methods for the preservation, management, maintenance, and utilization of the nominated property overall and for each individual component part based on its unique characteristics, but also the respective roles that the national and local public bodies and other relevant organizations should play.

#### (i) Protective designation of the property

The Important Cultural Properties, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, a Historic Site, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments that are included in the property have been properly protected under the Ancient Shrines and Temples Preservation Law (enacted in 1897), the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments (enacted in 1919), and the National Treasures Preservation Law (enacted in 1929).

In 1950, these laws were integrated and strengthened into the Law for the Protection of Cultural



Properties. Since then, under the provisions of this law, thorough and complete protection measures have been taken for individual component parts of the nominated property and their constituent elements.

In addition, within the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1), the excellent natural landscape has been protected under the National Parks Law (enacted in 1931) and the Natural Parks Law (enacted in 1957), which replaced it.

The forest on the southern side of the Fujisan Mountain Area was managed as the land under direct jurisdiction of the Shogunate since the 17th century and was taken over as the national property by the Meiji Government. After that, it became the imperial forest and then designated as the national forest in 1947. The national forest has been conserved under the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests (enacted in 1951).

## **(ii) Protection 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 five points:

- (1) 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;
- (2) 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;
- (3) 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;
- (4) 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>3</sup> under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties that are related to Fujisan worship; and
- (5) 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.

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 ordinances and landscape plans under the said law), the City Planning Act (and the Zones

---

<sup>3</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 each municipal government within Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture.*

and Districts set out by local governments based on the said law), the Seacoast Law, and the ordinances of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments are applied and enforced appropriately.

### **(iii) Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan**

In January 2012, the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment, the Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments established the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”, which covers the entire area of the property, the buffer zone, and the management zone in coordination with local landowners, managers, etc.

In the preparation of the comprehensive preservation and management plan, full consideration was given to consistency and synergy among the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law, and the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests, individual plans that were prepared in close relation with these laws, the laws, regulations, and other legal and administrative instruments that provide the basis for the conservation of the surrounding area of the property.

### **(iv) System for preservation and management**

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 (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 properties as the national agency, facilitates communication, coordination, and consultation, as appropriate and needed, about important matters for the preservation and management of the property, the conservation of the surrounding environment, and the preparation of periodic reports on the state of conservation that must be submitted to the 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”) has been 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.

## 3.2. Comparative Analysis

The following section presents the results of a comparative analysis of Fujisan with other mountains in Japan and around the world that share similar characteristics. The results of the comparative analysis have also been compiled in a table presented in Appendix 4 based on the items for comparison listed in 3.2.1) below.

### 1) Selection of Comparison Items

As indicated in section 3.1, Fujisan's Outstanding Universal Value is comprised of two aspects: its nature as an "object of worship" and as a "source of artistic inspiration". Accordingly, in order to compare Fujisan with other mountains in Japan and around the world, it is required to base selection of items for comparison on these two aspects of the mountains.

On September 5–10, 2001, the Government of Japan and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre convened the UNESCO Thematic Expert Meeting on Asia-Pacific Sacred Mountains in Wakayama Prefecture (hereinafter referred to as "Sacred Mountain Expert Meeting in Wakayama"). The "Conclusions and Recommendations" [refer to Appendix 4] of the meeting pointed out that "the Asia-Pacific Region is the most mountainous and densely populated region of the world," and that in addition to having "the highest mountain in the world," it is the region with "the largest number of sacred mountains" in proportion with its dense population. It also noted that the cultural heritage value of these sacred mountains in the Asia-Pacific region could be manifested either in tangible forms (including natural characteristics) or intangible forms.

Based on this perspective, the items below were used to conduct a comparative analysis of Fujisan with other similar mountains, examining both the tangible values—including the natural characteristics of the mountains—and the related intangible values, within the context of the mountains' aspects as an "object of worship" and/or a "source of artistic inspiration".

#### (i) Aspect as an "object of worship"

##### *Items for comparison with respect to natural characteristics and tangible value*

- Shape/elevation
- Whether it is a solitary peak
- Whether it includes rock formations (including caves), or areas of water
- Whether it is a volcano
- Whether it contains wind caves, springs, lakes, or other features deriving from its nature as a volcano
- Whether there exist caves, historical pilgrimage routes/roads for visiting temples or shrines, or shrines/temples

##### *Items for comparison with respect to intangible value*

- Continuity—are worship-related ceremonies, etc., still conducted?
- Presence—is the mountain itself an "object of worship"?
- Practice—are worship-ascents of the mountain or pilgrimages to springs and other sites



carried out?

- Identity—does the mountain represent the nation or groupe of people?
- Fame—how well is the mountain known or visited?

## **(ii) Aspect as a “source of artistic inspiration”**

- Has the scenic beauty of the mountain served as a “source of inspiration” for works of art?
- Are artistic depictions of the mountain known in other countries, and have they had a significant impact on the artistic history of the world?

## **2) Identification of Mountains to Be Compared**

Sites to be the focus of the comparative analysis were selected based on aspects of their nature as an “object of worship” and a “source of artistic inspiration”, as described below.

### **(i) Aspects as an “object of worship”**

- Mountains known in the Asia-Pacific region for having a close connection to a form of worship that is unique to its respective region
- Mountains that were introduced as case studies of sacred mountains in the Asia-Pacific region at the Sacred Mountain Expert Meeting in Wakayama

### **(ii) Aspects as a “source of artistic inspiration”**

- Mountains around the world with a clear connection to artistic works
- Mountains that have been introduced in scholarly writings<sup>4</sup> by foreign experts as having a clear connection to artistic works

### **(iii) Aspects both as an “object of worship” and as a “source of artistic inspiration”**

- Mountains that were the focus of the typological analysis or thematic analysis outlined in an ICOMOS report<sup>5</sup>
  - Mountains in the Asia-Pacific region that have a close connection to a form of worship that is unique to its respective region
  - Mountains around the world that have a deep connection to artistic works and have served as the setting for dramatic works
  - Mountains around the world that are revered as an “object of worship”
- Mountains that were the focus of an analysis included in a research report published by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre on cultural landscapes<sup>6</sup>
  - Mountains around the world that are of exceptional aesthetic quality
  - Mountains around the world that are significant in terms of group identity

---

<sup>4</sup> Léon Pressouyre, *The World Heritage Convention, Twenty Years Later* (Paris: UNESCO Publishing, 1996);

Edwin Bernbaum, *Sacred Mountains of the World* (San Francisco: Sierra Club Books, 1990);

Jukka Jokilehto et al., *The World Heritage List: What is OUV? Defining the Outstanding Universal Value of Cultural World Heritage Properties* (Berlin: Hendrik Bäßler Verlag, 2008).

<sup>5</sup> *Filling the Gaps—An Action Plan for the Future* (Paris: ICOMOS, 2005).

<sup>6</sup> P. J. Fowler, *World Heritage Cultural Landscapes 1992–2002* (Paris: World Heritage Centre, 2003).

### 3) Identification of Mountains Outside Japan to Be Compared

Compared to people in the Medieval West, when Christianity was dominant, those in the Asia-Pacific region perceived mountains quite differently. In the West at that time, mountains were considered to be the dwelling place of dragons and demons that would harm humans, and thus it was thought that mountains existed in a mutually antagonistic relationship with mankind. Accordingly, if the demons could be driven away, then the mountain would be no more than a material object, and so it was thought that mountains were something that could be conquered. Eventually, this type of thinking gave rise to the modern concept of alpinism—i.e., the idea that a mountain could be conquered by climbing it.

In the Asia-Pacific region, on the other hand, mountains were viewed as the dwelling place of deities and spirits, and the mountain itself was viewed as a god or a spirit. Particularly in East Asia, including Japan, it has been historically common to find acts such as the conferring of court titles on mountains or the offering of sacrifices to mountains; not only was the mountain an “object of worship”, but it was also seen as an entity that could share emotions with humans.

In this respect, a major difference is evident between the West after the Medieval times and Asia Pacific in terms of whether or not a mountain can be treated as an “object of worship”. Accordingly, when selecting mountains outside of Japan to be used in a comparative analysis of Fujisan from the perspective of being an “object of worship”, it is the most appropriate to focus primarily on mountains in the Asia-Pacific region, although Western mountains should remain within the field of vision.

Mountains that have been the subject of artistic works or that have served as an inspiration for artistic creativity exist not only in the Asia-Pacific region but throughout the world. Accordingly, in selecting mountains outside of Japan to be used in a comparative analysis of Fujisan from the perspective of being a “source of artistic inspiration”, the scope should be broadened to include other areas around the world and not just Asia Pacific.

Accordingly, a total of 36 mountains from outside of Japan were selected for this comparative analysis, as indicated in Table 3-1. These include 23 cases of mountains located in the Asia-Pacific region and 13 cases of mountains found in other regions of the world.

Table 3-1-1 Mountains outside Japan selected for comparative analysis (36 in total) (1/2)

	No.	Mountain	Properties	Criteria	Country	Worship	Artistic inspiration
Asia Pacific	1	Uluru, Kata Tjuta	Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park	(v) (vi) (vii) (viii)	Australia		
	2	Mount Taishan	Mount Taishan	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (vii)	China		
	3	Mount Huangshan	Mount Huangshan	(ii) (vii) (x)	China		
	4	Wudang Mountains	Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains	(i) (ii) (vi)	China		
	5	Mount Lushan	Lushan National Park	(ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)	China		
	6	Mount Emei	Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area	(iv) (vi) (x)	China		
	7	Mount Wuyi	Mount Wuyi	(iii) (vi) (vii) (x)	China		
	8	Mount Qingcheng	Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System	(ii) (iv) (vi)	China		
	9	Mount Sanqingshan	Mount Sanqingshan National Park	(vii)	China		
	10	Mount Wutai	Mount Wutai	(ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)	China		
	11	Mount Songshan	Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in “The Centre of Heaven and Earth”	(iii) (vi)	China		
	12	Mt. Huashan (Shaanxi Province), Mt. Hengshan (Hunan Province), Mt. Hengshan (Shanxi Province)	The Four Sacred Mountains as an Extension of Mt. Taishan	-	China		
	13	Yandang Mountain	Yandang Mountain	-	China		
	14	Mount Kailas	-	-	China		
	15	Sabalan	Sabalan	-	Iran		
	16	Mount Namsan	Gyeongju Historic Areas	(ii) (iii)	Korea, Republic of		
	17	Mount Halla	Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes	(vii) (viii)	Korea, Republic of		
	18	Sulaiman-Too Mountain	Sulaiman-Too Sacred Mountain	(iii) (vi)	Kyrgyzstan		
	19	Phou Kao Mountain	Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape	(iii) (iv) (vi)	Lao People's Democratic Republic		
	20	Bogd Khan, Burkhan Khaldun, Otgon Tenger	Mongolia Sacred Mountains: Bogd Khan, Burkhan Khaldun, Otgon Tenger	-	Mongolia		
	21	Himalayan Range	Sagarmatha National Park	(vii)	Nepal		
	22	Ruapehu, Ngauruhoe, Tongariro	Tongariro National Park	(vi) (vii) (viii)	New Zealand		
	23	Adam's Peak	Central Highlands of Sri Lanka	(ix) (x)	Sri Lanka		



Table 3-1-2 Mountains outside Japan selected for comparative analysis (36 in total) (2/2)

	No.	Mountain	Properties	Criteria	Country	Worship	Artistic inspiration
Other	24	Rocky Mountains	Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks, Dinosaur Provincial Park, Waterton Glacier International Peace Park, Yellowstone National Park	(vii) (viii) (ix) (x)	Canada, USA		
	25	Mount Sinai	Saint Catherine Area	(i) (iii) (iv) (vi)	Egypt		
	26	Mount Sainte-Victoire	Montagne Sainte-Victoire et sites cézaniens	-	France		
	27	Mount Perdu	Pyrénées - Mont Perdu	(iii) (iv) (v) (vii) (viii)	France, Spain		
	28	Mount Athos	Mount Athos	(i) (ii) (iv) (v) (vi) (vii)	Greece		
	29	Mount Olympus	The broader region of Mount Olympus	-	Greece		
	30	The Dolomites	The Dolomites	(vii) (viii)	Italy		
	31	Mount Kenya	Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest	(vii) (ix)	Kenya		
	32	Mount Huascarán	Huascarán National Park	(vii) (viii)	Peru		
	33	Swiss Alps (Jungfrau, Aletschhorn, Bietschhorn, etc.)	Swiss Alps Jungfrau-Aletsch	(vii) (viii) (ix)	Switzerland		
	34	Mount Kilimanjaro	Kilimanjaro National Park	(vii)	Tanzania		
	35	Appalachian Mountains	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	(vii) (viii) (ix) (x)	USA		
	36	Kilauea	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	(viii)	USA		
		Fujisan	Fujisan	(iii) (iv) (vi)	Japan		

#### Worship

- : From the natural/tangible perspective, mountains that feature physical evidence of worship-related activity such as sites of worship, pilgrimage sites, or the remains of such sites, and where religious rites, activities, or other core elements of worship have been transmitted to current generations.
- : In addition to the above, mountains where the act of climbing the mountain itself is viewed as having religious significance, and where areas that display natural features related to the mountain, such as lakes and springs, are considered sites of religious activity as well.

#### Artistic inspiration

- : Mountains that have been used as the theme of paintings, literary works, etc., and have been the inspiration for numerous works.
- : In addition to the above, mountains that have given rise to artistic or literary schools, and have had an impact overseas. In particular, mountains similar to Fujisan in having an impact abroad that is recognized in art history.

#### 4) Comparison of Fujisan with Mountains Outside Japan

Table 3-1 (p. 166 and 167) lists the 36 mountains outside of Japan that were selected as the subject of comparison in order to clarify the special characteristics of Fujisan. Based on the two aspects that comprise Fujisan's Outstanding Universal Value—i.e., “object of worship” and “source of artistic inspiration”—the table uses either a      or a      mark to show the degree to which each property conforms to the comparison items shared with Fujisan, as indicated in section 3.2.1) above.

In terms of being an “object of worship”, from the perspective of the property's natural characteristics and tangible value, if physical evidence of worship-related activity such as sites of worship, pilgrimage sites, or the remains of such sites exists, and from the perspective of the property's intangible value, if religious rites, activities, or other core elements of worship have been transmitted to current generations, then the property was given a      mark. Among these mountains, a      mark was given where the act of climbing the mountain itself is viewed as having religious significance (as represented by worship-ascents), and where lakes, springs, and other areas that display natural features related to the mountain are considered sites of religious activity as well.

In terms of being a “source of artistic inspiration”, those mountains that have been used as the theme of paintings, literary works, and so on, and have been the inspiration for numerous artistic works were given a      mark. Among them, those mountains that have also provided an important impetus for the creation of a specific artistic or literary school and have had an impact overseas in an artistic field were given a      mark.

The further summary of each mountain included in Table 3-1 and a detailed explanation for its selection based on the two aspects of being an “object of worship” and a “source of artistic inspiration” are provided in Appendix 4.

This section will present a comparative analysis focusing on those mountains indicated in Table 3-1 that received at least one      mark based on the above criteria, and following the comparison items based on the two perspectives of (1) natural characteristics and tangible value and (2) intangible value, as outlined in 3.2.1). The results are summarized in Table 3-2 and Table 3-3.

##### (i) Mountains in the Asia-Pacific region

Among all of the mountains selected for comparison, **Mount Taishan (Table 3-1, no. 2)** has perhaps the strongest similarities to Fujisan. From ancient times, mountains that soared over the planes were held in high esteem in China, being viewed as both the dwelling place of the immortals and as gods themselves. In addition, after Buddhism entered China from India, mountains were perceived as sacred Buddhist sites. In that context, Mount Taishan is considered a sacred site in Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism. Particularly in the latter case, the uniquely Chinese teaching of Taoism, Mount Taishan is at the top of the list of the five sacred Taoist mountains—Taishan, Hengshan, Songshan, Huashan, and Hengshan—from which one can infer that its position within China is similar in nature to Fujisan's representative presence as a sacred mountain of Japan.

Starting from the time of the Qin Dynasty (221 BC–206 BC), a Fengshan ceremony (a sacrificial ritual) was held at the summit of Mount Taishan for the enthronement of emperors. By holding these rituals on Taishan, the emperor was believed to acquire divine authority, allowing him to ensure peace in the world, the perpetuity of the state, and his own longevity. In China, it is generally believed that the souls of the dead return to Mount Taishan, where they face judgment by Dongyue

Dadi (the Emperor of the Eastern Peak), who controls the realm of the dead and determines the path they shall take, either toward hell or reincarnation. In addition, the custom of placing stone monuments called “Shigandang” on the outer walls of one’s home or on a fence facing the road in order to ward off evil spirits also originated with Mount Taishan. Another custom was for pilgrims to Taishan to be guided up the mountain by leaders known as “Xiangtou” (spiritual healers or mediums). For those unable to climb the mountain, Dongyue Miao temples—alternate facilities deifying Dongyue Dadi of Mount Taishan—were built in locations throughout China.

The above points indicate that Mount Taishan shares several characteristics with Fujisan, where (a) the form of worship evolved over time from the original method of primarily venerating the mountain from afar to ascetic Buddhism, worship-ascents, and other forms; (b) the common people making worship-ascents as pilgrims or Fuji-ko adherents were led into the mountain by the Shugen ascetics or Fuji-ko leaders; (c) for those unsuited to make the ascent up the mountain, alternate places to worship known as Fuji mounds, or “Fujizuka”, were created in locations where one could view the mountain. However, the primary objective of climbing Mount Taishan is to visit the religious facilities at the summit, and thus it is different in nature from the worship-ascent of Fujisan, where the emphasis is on the very act of climbing the mountain.

Also, the landscape of the summit of Mount Taishan, including an engraved stone monument saying “wuyueduzun,” or “the most respected of the Five Sacred Mountains,” has been selected as an image for

China’s bank note, and the mountain has become recognized as a spiritual symbol of the Chinese people. These points are also commonalities with Fujisan in that the latter has been used as an image on Japanese bank notes and is a celebrated mountain that symbolizes Japan and Japanese culture. However, while many poems were written about Mount Taishan, primarily during the Tang Dynasty, it was not the subject of diverse artistic activities over the long term and did not have a far-reaching impact as Fujisan did on the art history of the West in the 19th century, and thus could be somewhat different in nature.

Photo 3-21 Mt Taishan © *Shizuoka Prefecture*

**Mount Huangshan (Table 3-1, no. 3)** has been the subject of a wide array of artistic works such as paintings and poems. In particular, the landscapes depicting Huangshan and the landscape artists who found their inspiration in the mountain created a school of artwork known in Chinese art history as the Huangshan school of painting. Accordingly, Huangshan’s nature as a “source of artistic inspiration” bears a strong resemblance to that of Fujisan. However, while paintings depicting Huangshan do adorn walls throughout China—from the Great Hall of the People, overlooking Tiananmen Square in Beijing, to private homes—and are thus widely known and deeply embedded in the lives of the Chinese people, these paintings are considered to have not had a impact on art history beyond China in the way that Fujisan had a far-reaching impact on the art history of the West.

Photo 3-22 Mt Huangshan © *Yamanashi Prefecture*

**Mount Lushan (Table 3-1, no. 5)** has been depicted in many landscape paintings, including one depicting Mount Lushan ascribed to Gu Kaizhi (ca. 344–ca. 405), and had a significant impact



not just within China, but on Japanese mediaeval landscape painting as well, thus clearly indicating its impact on other countries in terms of its nature as a “source of artistic inspiration”. However, this impact was limited mainly to neighboring countries and it did not have the kind of impact that Fujisan did on the art history of the West, far from the Asia-Pacific region.

Also, the East Grove Temple at the foot of Mount Lushan is famous as the site in China established by Huiyuan (334–416), who transmitted the Pure Land Buddhism from India. Lushan was long known as the only sacred Buddhist site in China, but today it has become a site for diverse religions, as Buddhist and Taoist temples have now been joined by Christian and Islamic temples at the foot of the mountain. Mount Lushan’s nature as an “object of worship” is thus considered to be different from that of Fujisan since the focus is on visiting the religious shrines, temples, and other religious sites at the foot of the mountain rather than the act of climbing the mountain in a worship-ascent.

Photo 3-23 Mt Lushan © *Shizuoka Prefecture*

**Mount Emei (Table 3-1, no. 6)** is similar to Fujisan in that its natural phenomena such as the Brocken bow that can be seen at its summit are viewed as sacred. Based on the belief that mountains are sacred places of the gods and buddhas, Buddhist, Taoist, and Confucian religious facilities were built at the summit, and although few in number, people do ascend the mountain from temples around the base up to temples at the summit. However, similar to the case of Mount Taishan, the entire objective of these climbers is to visit the religious facilities at the summit of Mount Emei, and thus it is different in nature from the worship-ascents of Fujisan that stress the act of climbing itself.

In addition, Mount Emei has been the subject of poetic works by numerous literary figures, including Li Bai (701–762), Bai Juyi (772–846), and Su Dongpo (1036–1101) among others, and has been depicted in many paintings and drawings. But it has not been the subject of a diverse range of artistic activities as Fujisan has, nor have the works it inspired had a impact on the West.

Photo 3-24 Mt Emei © *Yamanashi Prefecture*

The peak of **Mount Wutai (Table 3-1, no. 10)** is comprised of five plateaus (the east, west, south, north, and central plateaus) and is considered a sacred Buddhist site. At the base of the mountain there are facilities built as substitute sites of worship for each of the temples built on the plateaus. These points are similar to Fujisan, but those who climb Mount Wutai do so primarily to worship at the cluster of temples built on those five plateaus, and thus it differs from the worship-ascents of Fujisan, where the priority is on the act of climbing itself.

Also, the temples on Mount Wutai are considered to be outstanding examples of Tang Dynasty architectural technology and arts, and the mountain is depicted in numerous sculptures and paintings extolling Buddhism, but it did not have a impact in other regions outside of China as Fujisan did on the West.

Photo 3-25 Mt Wutai *Photo by Motonaka Makoto*

**Mount Kailas (Table 3-1, no. 14)** is considered to be a sacred location in Buddhism (particularly Tibetan Buddhism), Bon, Hinduism, and Jainism. In Buddhism, it is said to be the

earthly manifestation of Mount Sumeru, the center of the universe, while in Hinduism, it is said to be the dwelling place of the supreme god, Shiva. In Bon, it is worshipped as the place where the founder descended to Earth. Pilgrims who travel the long route to arrive at the foot of Mount Kailas do not climb the sacred mountain. Instead, after first bathing in the sacred waters of Lake Manasarovar, they circumambulate the base of the mountain, worshipping at such holy sites as temples known as gompas, sky burial sites, and the footprints of the Buddha carved in stone.

In terms of it being considered a sacred mountain where gods (buddhas) dwell, Mount Kailas is similar in nature not only to other mountains in China but to Fujisan as well. It also is similar to Fujisan in that water rituals are carried out in lakes around the foot of the mountain, and pilgrimages are made to sacred locations around the mountain's base as well. However, the primary form of pilgrimage is circumambulation to sacred sites around the base of the mountain, and ascent of the mountain is not permitted. Accordingly, it is quite different from Fujisan, where there is a spiritual origin to the worship-ascents and thus a clear significance in climbing to the top step by step. Even today, large numbers of common people make the steady trek up Fujisan, trying to reach the area near the peak to experience "Goraigo" or "Goraiko" at sunrise.

Also, unlike Fujisan, there has been no confirmed case of Mount Kailas being the subject of diverse arts or of the end products having an impact abroad.

Photo 3-26 Mt Kailas © Edwin Bernbaum 2010

**Adam's Peak (Table 3-1, no. 23)** is a mountain that many pilgrims climb. It is viewed by Buddhism, Hinduism, and Islam as a site where the deities (buddhas) of each religion have visited. With respect to being a mountain viewed as a sacred dwelling place of deities, it shares a common trait not only with Chinese mountains, but with Fujisan as well. However, the primary objective of climbing Adam's Peak is to visit the large boulder at the summit, which is believed to be the holy footprint of the gods based on the doctrines of each of these three religions, and thus it differs in nature from the worship-ascents of Fujisan, where the act of climbing the mountain is significant in and of itself.

In addition, there has been no confirmed case of Adam's Peak being the subject of diverse artistic works or of such works having an impact abroad.

Photo 3-27 Adam's Peak © UNESCO/ Namal Kamalgoda

## (ii) Mountains outside of the Asia-Pacific region

The **Rocky Mountains (Table 3-1, no. 24)** and **Appalachian Mountains (Table 3-1, no. 35)** of North America are mountainous areas that provided inspiration to artists, and those artists and their artwork gave rise to specific schools of American art history. However, these works and artists were greatly influenced by Western (European) artwork of the day, and the value of both mountain ranges in terms of being a "source of artistic inspiration" is thus quite different than that of Fujisan, which served as the inspiration for works of art that had an impact on Western art history, including that of Europe.

Photo 3-28 Rocky Mountains © UNESCO/ Thorsell, J.W.

Photo 3-29 Appalachian Mountains

**Mount Sainte-Victoire (Table 3-1, no. 26)** was a favorite subject for artist Paul Cézanne (1839–1906) and it is unquestionably a celebrated mountain in European art history. However, Fujisan had a broad, long-term impact on the arts, ranging from the Ukiyo-e prints of Katsushika Hokusai (1760–1849) and Utagawa Hiroshige (1797–1858), which had a tremendous impact on the artistic style of the Impressionist artists, to the ancient literature and contemporary crafts. By comparison, Mount Sainte-Victoire, through the works of Paul Cézanne, only influenced 20th-century painting. Accordingly, based on the time frame and diversity of its impact, there is a difference in the value of Mount Sainte-Victoire and the value of Fujisan in terms of their nature as a “source of artistic inspiration”.

Photo 3-30 Mont Sainte-Victoire

**Mount Perdu (Table 3-1, no. 27)** and the **Swiss Alps (Table 3-1, no. 33)** have been the subject of works by globally renowned artists, such as Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) and Victor Hugo (1802–1885), but it would be difficult to say that these mountains had a impact on the literary history of other regions simply by being depicted in such works. Accordingly, the value of Mount Perdu and the Swiss Alps as a “source of artistic inspiration” is clearly different from that of Fujisan, which had a significant impact beyond its own region as evidenced by the role that the Ukiyo-e depictions of the mountain played in the art history of the West.

Photo 3-31 Mount Perdu © UNESCO

Photo 3-32 Swiss Alps © UNESCO/Rhb/Robert Bösch

Table 3-2-1 Mountains to be compared from the perspective of being an “object of worship” (remaining evidence of worship-related activity) (1/2)

Mountain	Evidence of worship-related activity	
	Natural characteristics / tangible value <sup>7</sup>	Intangible value
Mount Taishan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elev. 1,545 meters at Jade Emperor Peak, the highest point of the mountain range</li> <li>- Temples and routes for going to worship at temples</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Starting from the Qin Dynasty (221–206 BC), the Fengshan ceremony (a sacrificial ritual) was held on Mount Taishan for the enthronement of the emperor, where he would pray for peace in the world, the perpetuity of the state, and his own longevity.</li> <li>- Mount Taishan is considered a sacred site in Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism. Particularly in Taoism, Taishan is at the top of the list of the five sacred mountains—Taishan, Hengshan, Songshan, Huashan, and Hengshan.</li> <li>- In China, it is believed that the souls of the dead return to Mount Taishan. Enshrined in the mountain are Dongyue Dadi, who governs the life and death of mortals, and Bixia Yuanjun (Princess of the Azure Clouds), goddess of childbirth. In addition, Mount Taishan is the origin of the shigandang stone tablets placed on the exterior of homes to ward off evil spirits, and of many other forms of worship.</li> <li>- Within China, in towns of a certain scale, there are Dongyue Miao and Tianzhai Xinggong temples, alternate Taoist facilities deifying Dongyue Dadi of Mount Taishan that were built to allow those unable to climb the mountain itself to pay homage at these temples instead.</li> <li>- From spring to summer of each year, people climb Mount Taishan, guided by leaders known as xiangtou.</li> <li>- The landscape of the summit of Mount Taishan, including an engraved stone monument saying “wuyueduzun” (“the most respected of the Five Sacred Mountains”), has been used on China’s banknote (five yuan), making the mountain widely known and recognized as a spiritual symbol of the Chinese people.</li> </ul>



Table 3-2-2 Mountains to be compared from the perspective of being an “object of worship” (remaining evidence of worship-related activity) (2/2)

Mountain	Evidence of worship-related activity	
	Natural characteristics / tangible value <sup>7</sup>	Intangible value
Mount Emei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A series of peaks whose elev. of 3,099 meters at the central point of Ten-Thousand Buddhas Peak is similar to that of Fujisan</li> <li>- Temples and routes for going to worship at temples</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mount Emei is a sacred site connected to Samantabhadra Bodhisattva, and it was the first sacred Buddhist site in China. Currently, the mountain hosts not only Buddhist, but Taoist and Confucian temples as well.</li> <li>- The Broken bow that can be seen at the summit of Mount Emei is called the “Buddha’s halo,” and it is said to bring good fortune to those who witness it.</li> </ul>
Mount Wutai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At an elevation of 3,058 meters at Yedou Peak, the mountain peaks of Wutai are similar in height to Fujisan</li> <li>- Temples and routes for going to worship at temples</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mount Wutai is one of the Four Sacred Mountains of Chinese Buddhism (Mount Wutai, Mount Emei, Mount Jiuhua, and Mount Putuo) and is considered to be the sacred site where Manjusri Bodhisattva achieved enlightenment. It played an important role in the syncretism and development of Buddhism among the Han-Chinese and Tibetan people.</li> <li>- The summit of Mount Wutai is comprised of five flat plateaus (the east, west, north, south, and central plateaus) and temples have been built on each. It is people’s greatest wish to be able to visit these temples to pay homage. To simplify that process, at the base of the mountain there are facilities created as places where people can face each of the temples built on the plateaus and pray.</li> </ul>
Mount Kailas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Independent peak with an elevation of 6,656 meters</li> <li>- Pilgrimage sites such as lakes and pilgrimage routes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A sacred location in Buddhism, Hinduism, Bon, and Jainism.</li> <li>- In Buddhism, Mount Kailas is said to be the earthly manifestation of Mount Sumeru, the center of the universe.</li> <li>- Particularly in Tibetan Buddhism, it is located at the center of the mandala and is considered the supreme location for meditation.</li> <li>- In Indian Hinduism, it is said to be the dwelling place of the supreme god, Shiva.</li> <li>- In Bon, Mount Kailas is worshipped as the place where the founder descended to Earth, while in Jainism, it is thought to be the place where the founder achieved enlightenment.</li> <li>- For Tibetan and Indian pilgrims, Mount Kailas is considered the ultimate destination of their pilgrimage.</li> <li>- The pilgrimage route that circles the base of the mountain is 52 kilometers in length. People are not permitted to climb the sacred mountain, so after first bathing in the sacred waters of Lake Manasarovar, pilgrims circumambulate the base of the mountain, worshipping at such holy sites as temples known as gompas, sky burial sites, and the footprints of the Buddha carved in stone.</li> </ul>
Adam’s Peak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Independent peak with an elevation of 2,238 meters</li> <li>- Rock formations</li> <li>- Pilgrimage route</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is said that the Buddha (Siddhartha Gautama) visited Adam’s Peak.</li> <li>- At the summit of Adam’s peak there is a 1.8-meter rock formation (Sri Pada) with an indentation that is said to be the Buddha’s footprint in Buddhist tradition. Hinduism says it is the footprint of Shiva, while Islam holds that it is the footprint of the first ancestor, Adam. Large numbers of pilgrims visit the summit of Adam’s Peak given that it is considered a sacred location by all of these religions.</li> </ul>

<sup>7</sup> In this column, only those items applicable to the mountains selected for comparison from the perspectives of the natural characteristics and tangible values outlined in section 3.2.1) are included.

**Table 3-3** Mountains to be compared from the perspective of being a “source of artistic” inspirations for the arts (association with artistic works)

Mountain	Association with artistic works
Mount Huangshan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The landscape paintings and literary works created in the mid-17th century as well as other artistic works depicting Mount Huangshan are highly esteemed in Chinese art and literary history.</li> <li>- Landscape paintings depicting Mount Huangshan gave rise to an important school in Chinese art history known as the Huangshan school of painting.</li> <li>- Paintings depicting the “Welcoming Guest Pine” on Mount Huangshan adorn walls throughout China—from the Great Hall of the People, overlooking Tiananmen Square in Beijing, to private homes—and are thus widely known among the Chinese people.</li> </ul>
Mount Lushan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mount Lushan has been the subject of poetic works by many writers including Tao Yuanming (365–427) and Li Bai (701–762).</li> <li>- Sei Shonagon, an 11th-century Japanese female poet and court lady, wrote of viewing snow on the Xianglu Peak of Mount Lushan, sung in a poem by Bai Juyi (772–846), in her collection of essays known as Makura no soshi (The Pillow Book).</li> <li>- Among the numerous landscape paintings of Mount Lushan, the image of Li Bai gazing at the waterfalls of Mount Lushan in particular became the subject for works by Japanese artists including Ogata Korin (1658–1716) and Katsushika Hokusai (ca. 1760–1849).</li> </ul>
Rocky Mountains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Representative of American artists, Albert Bierstadt (1830–1902) is known as a leader of the Rocky Mountain school of painters. His works depicting the landscapes of the Rocky Mountains are perhaps the most outstanding expressions of the romanticism movement.</li> <li>- Bierstadt’s Rocky Mountain Landscape adorns the walls of the White House in the US capital.</li> <li>- The elevation of the highest peak in the Rockies, Mount Elbert, has an elevation of 4,399 meters, which is higher than that of Fujisan.</li> </ul>
Mount Sainte-Victoire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Paul Cézanne (1830–1906) repeatedly used Mount Sainte-Victoire as the primary subject for his secular paintings. In this way, Mount Sainte-Victoire became the most famous mountain in Western works of art.</li> </ul>
Mount Perdu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The landscape of Mount Perdu is closely intertwined with the traditional pastoral lifestyle of the mountain’s residents and the unique culture of the Pyrenees that run along the border of France and Spain, as well as with the artistic and literary works of artists such as Victor Hugo.</li> <li>- Mount Perdu played an important role in the development of romanticism in European art.</li> <li>- The elevation of Mount Perdu is 3,352 meters, which is similar to that of Fujisan.</li> </ul>
Swiss Alps (Jungfrau, Bietschhorn, and other peaks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The impressive landscape of the Alps has played an important role in the arts and literature of Europe.</li> <li>- Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) used a sketch of Monte Rosa (elev. 4,636), situated on the border between Italy and Switzerland, as the background for the Mona Lisa. Albrecht Dürer (1471–1528), an artist of the German renaissance period, often used sketches of the Alps in his pictures of saints and other religious themes. However, in these pictures, the Alps served not as the primary subject, but as the background of the pictures.</li> <li>- Italian artist Giovanni Segantini (1858–1899) loved the Swiss Alps and continued to paint their majestic form throughout his life, earning him the nickname “the painter of the Alps.”</li> <li>- Finsteraarhorn is the highest peak in the Alps with an elevation of 4,274 meters, making it higher than Fujisan.</li> </ul>
Appalachian Mountains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Many of America’s finest landscape artists, such as Frederic E. Church (1826–1900) and Thomas Cole (1801–1848), have painted works depicting the Appalachian Mountains.</li> <li>- In a chapter on “Mixed properties and cultural landscapes” in his report titled The World Heritage Convention, Twenty Years Later, Léon Pressouyre, who was deeply involved in evaluating the value of cultural properties during the early stages of the World Heritage Convention, introduced Fujisan and the Appalachian Mountains as top examples of mountain landscapes that inspired exceptional works of art.</li> </ul>

## 5) Identification of Mountains within Japan to Be Compared

Throughout Japan there are many mountains that have come to be known as sacred mountains in relation to Shinto or Buddhist beliefs. Most of them began long ago as mountains that were venerated from afar as the abodes of deities, and through a syncretic process that blended Japan's ancient Shintoism with the Buddhism that had arrived from the Asian continent, the worship of these mountains developed in close relation to the compounds and buildings of Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples. Among those mountains that were particularly revered by the Japanese people, seven have been selected as examples of mountains within Japan with which Fujisan should be compared. These examples are listed in Table 3-4 below and include several mountains that are inscribed on the World Heritage List (Table 3-4 no. 1–3), one mountain (an island) that is included on Japan's World Heritage Tentative List (Table 3-4 no. 4), and other outstanding mountains.

Table 3-4 Mountains within Japan selected for comparative analysis

No.	Mountain	Properties	Criteria	Country	Worship	Artistic inspiration
1	Mount Misen	Itsukushima Shinto Shrine	(i) (ii) (iv) (vi)	Japan		
2	Mount Mikasayama	Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara	(ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)	Japan		
3	Kii Mountain Range	Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range	(ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)	Japan		
4	Okinoshima Island	Okinoshima Island and Related Sites in the Munakata Region	-	Japan		-
5	Mount Tateyama	-	-	Japan		
6	Mount Hakusan	-	-	Japan		-
7	Mount Asosan	-	-	Japan		

### Worship

- : From the natural/tangible perspective, mountains that feature physical evidence of worship-related activity such as sites of worship, pilgrimage sites, or the remains of such sites, and where religious rites, activities, or other core elements of worship have been transmitted to current generations.
- : In addition to the above, mountains where the act of climbing the mountain itself is viewed as having religious significance, and where areas that display natural features related to the mountain, such as lakes and springs, are considered sites of religious activity as well.

### Artistic inspiration

- : Mountains that have been used as the theme of paintings, literary works, etc., and have been the inspiration for numerous works.
- : In addition to the above, mountains that have given rise to artistic or literary schools, and have had an impact overseas. In particular, mountains similar to Fujisan in having an impact abroad that is recognized in art history.

## 6) Comparison of Fujisan with Mountains within Japan

As was done in the comparative analysis of mountains outside of Japan, the mountains within Japan that were selected in 3.2.5) above were categorized based on the two aspects that comprise Fujisan's Outstanding Universal Value—i.e., its aspects as an “object of worship” and as a “source of artistic inspiration”—and were given a mark (either or ) to show the degree to which each property conforms to the comparison items shared with Fujisan.

In this section, all mountains that received a are analyzed according to the two comparative perspectives outlined in 3.2.1): natural characteristics/tangible value and intangible value. The results are summarized in Tables 3-5 and 3-6.



### (i) Mountains within Japan that are inscribed on the World Heritage List

**Mount Misen (Table 3-4, no. 1)** is a mountain with an elevation of 535 meters that is included within the area of the property, Itsukushima Shinto Shrine (inscribed as a cultural property on the World Heritage List in 1996), and it is the highest peak on the island of Itsukushima. In the ancient times, the entire island—including Mount Misen—was considered to be sacred and the place to venerate it from afar was built on the facing shore to the north of the island. Subsequently, the buildings of Itsukushima-jinja were built on the northern shore of the island, creating a scenic view of the front of the shrine that encompassed Mount Misen in the background and the sea surface in front. Itsukushima-jinja and Mount Misen offer evidence of the history of the intermixing and separation of Shinto and Buddhism, and are thus an important example for understanding the unique nature of the Japanese religious space. Mount Misen, which rises up in the background of the buildings of the shrine, was the object of worship from the shrine, and at the same time played a role in the shrine architecture as the backdrop for the front view of the buildings. Accordingly, the relationship between Mount Misen and the buildings of Itsukushima-jinja can be considered as being one step removed from the worship-ascent of Fujisan, where the act of climbing from the shrine compounds at the base of the mountain to the summit is considered significant.

Also, while Itsukushima-jinja's compound and buildings were the subject of numerous poems and pictures from the 11th century on, and while Mount Misen was often depicted in the background of the shrine primarily in pictures from the 17th century on, nonetheless none of those works had an outstanding impact on artistic activities or works in other regions of the world in the way that the Ukiyo-e images of Fujisan had.

Photo 3-33 Mt Misen © PREC Institute Inc.

**Mount Mikasayama (Table 3-4, no. 2)** is a beautiful, solitary knoll rising 294 meters in elevation. It is included in the compound of Kasuga-Taisha (Kasuga Great Shrine), which is one of eight component parts of the Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara (inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1998). Prior to the 8th century, Mount Mikasayama itself was considered a sacred site as the abode of Ubusunagami, or the guardian deity of the people born in that area, and from the 8th century on, it became part of the shrine precincts as the shrine woods of Kasuga-Taisha (Kasuga Great Shrine), which stood at the western base of the mountain. Mount Mikasayama and the compound and buildings of Kasuga-Taisha (Kasuga Great Shrine) are important in terms of understanding Japan's ancient beliefs of nature worship, and of the process and characteristics of the establishment and development of Japanese Shinto shrine compounds and buildings. However, similar to the case of Mount Misen, the relationship between Mount Mikasayama and the compound and buildings of Kasuga-Taisha (Kasuga Great Shrine) is one step removed from the worship-ascent of Fujisan, where the act of climbing from the Shinto shrine compounds at the base of the mountain to the summit is considered significant.

There were also numerous poems written about Mount Mikasayama, some of which were included in the *Man-yoshu* (Collection of a Myriad Leaves), the classic 8th century collection of Japanese poetry, and some imperial poetry anthologies, but unlike the Ukiyo-e depictions of Fujisan, they did not have an outstanding impact on artistic activities or works in other regions of the world.

Since ancient times, the **Kii Mountain Range (Table 3-4, no. 3)**, which has an elevation of 1,000–2,000 meters, has cultivated the spirit of nature worship (Shinto). The area forms the core of the Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range (inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2004). Since the arrival of Buddhism from the Asian continent in the 6th century, mountain religions spread in the Kii Mountain Range, and mountain-related religious practices flourished as the area served as a training ground for the ascetic Buddhism that was born through the syncretism of Shinto and Buddhism. Subsequently, the so-called “Kumano Sanzan” temples and shrines located in the Kii Mountain Range became a popular destination for pilgrimages by the imperial family and aristocracy, and from the late 15th century, that practice spread to commoners as well. However, from the 20th century on, the number of people making the pilgrimage to all of the sites by foot decreased.

Similar to the case of the Kii Mountain Range, in early times those climbing Fujisan were primarily ascetics as well, but from the 15th century on it was increasingly commoners—Fuji-ko adherents and other pilgrims—who were undertaking the worship-ascents, and that trend has continued up to the present day, as approximately 300,000 people visit Fujisan during the summer season every year to climb its slopes. The core elements of the worship-ascent activities that derived from Fujisan-worship have been handed down even to people today in the form of mass ascents of the mountain, and in this respect Fujisan surpasses the Kii Mountain Range.

In addition, Mount Yoshinoyama, one of the sacred sites in the Kii Mountain Range, is known as a famous spot for cherry-blossom viewing. There have been numerous poems composed about the cherry blossoms of Mount Yoshinoyama, starting with those included in the 8th century *Man-yōshū* and some imperial poetry anthologies. In modern times, the view of Mount Yoshinoyama covered in cherry blossoms has been depicted in Ukiyo-e pictures. However, these works did not cross the oceans to have a major impact on other regions of the world. In comparison, Fujisan has been depicted in a great many works in various fields, such as waka and haiku poetry, paintings, and other media, and Ukiyo-e pictures such as *Thirty-Six Views of Mount Fuji* by Katsushika Hokusai (ca. 1760–1849) and Utagawa Hiroshige (1797–1858) had a significant impact on Western art history. Accordingly, while there is some common ground in terms of the diversity of the artistic works that the mountains inspired, Fujisan clearly surpasses the Kii Mountain Range in terms of the impact of those works outside of Japan.

## (ii) Other mountains within Japan

**Okinoshima Island (Table 3-4, no. 4)** is one component part of the property known as the Okinoshima Island and Related Sites in the Munakata Region (included in Japan’s World Heritage Tentative List). From the 4th to 10th centuries, this island was the location of state rituals held to offer prayers for the safe voyage of ships sailing off for negotiations with continental powers in the East Asian region. Rising up from the Genkainada Sea between Japan and the Republic of Korea, Okinoshima is a solitary island with a circumference of 4 kilometers and an elevation of 243 meters.

The summit area of the lone peak at the center of the island is covered with rock formations, and the island's periphery is surrounded by precipitous shorelines. Not only does this site contain vestiges of the original form of Japan's unique nature-worship, but that worship of this island that includes a mountain rising above the ocean has continued unbroken up to the present day. However, Okinoshima Island is usually closed to the public and therefore it differs in nature from the worship-ascents of Fujisan, where the act of starting from the compounds of Shinto shrines at the base of the mountain and climbing to the summit is considered significant.

Photo 3-36    Okinoshima Island    © *Munakata Taisha*

**Mount Tateyama (Table 3-4, no. 5)** is the collective name for three peaks in the 3,000-meter-elevation range situated in the northern portion of Japan's central mountainous region. Considered to be a sacred mountain since ancient times, it forms the core of the Tateyama sect of ascetic Buddhism. While there are many sacred mountains that prohibit women from entering, Mount Tateyama was known as a mountain of salvation for women. Mount Tateyama was considered the embodiment of the world-view of hell and paradise (the Buddhist Pure Land) and had an impact on Japanese perceptions of the after-world. By climbing Mount Tateyama, one could symbolically experience that after-world and go to Amida Buddha's Pure Land of Utmost Bliss, something it holds in common with Fujisan. However, the number of worshippers who have climbed Mount Tateyama is nowhere near the number of those who have climbed Fujisan.

Photo 3-37    Mt Tateyama    © *Toyama Prefectural Tourism Association*

**Mount Hakusan (Table 3-4, no. 6)** is a mountain with an elevation of 2,702 meters located in the center of the Japanese Archipelago, facing out on the Sea of Japan. The area comprising the mountain and its base is among the world's snowiest locations. From ancient times, Mount Hakusan was considered to be the abode of gods of water and the crops, and thus the mountain itself came to be revered. Moreover, from the 8th century on, it became a sacred mountain where one could experience symbolic death and rebirth through ascetic Buddhism. From the three provinces that lay at the foot of Mount Hakusan—Kaga (part of present-day Ishikawa Prefecture), Echizen (part of present-day Fukui Prefecture), and Mino (part of present-day Gifu Prefecture) —mountain trails (“Zenjodo”) extended up toward the main Hakusan-jinja Shrine and other features at the summit. Similar to the Kumano region of the Kii Mountain Range, ascetic Buddhism was extremely popular here, and it was the core of Hakusan worship, or the worship of Mount Hakusan. However, hardly anyone today passes along the “Zenjodo” trails to make their way to the summit of the mountain. Accordingly, it differs from the worship-ascents of Fujisan, emulated even today by the many people who make the trek, step by step, climbing to experience “Goraigo” or “Goraiko” as the sun rises on the summit.

Photo 3-38    Mt Hakusan    © *Ishikawa Prefecture*

**Mount Asosan (Table 3-4, no. 7)** is an active volcano centered on five peaks, with the highest peak having an elevation of 1,592 meters. The five volcanic cones are located at the center of



one of the world's largest caldera, which is surrounded by the outer rim. The mountain offers evidence of the symbiotic relationship between man and nature, as people from ancient times on found ways to stand up to and coexist with this volcano, a fearful object of nature.

The Aso-jinja Shrine, situated inside the caldera, is dedicated to Takeiwatatsu no Mikoto, who is said to dwell within the Nakadake crater, and it has long been revered by the many people who live and farm within the caldera. Even today, people continue to make pilgrimages known as “Oikesammairi” to pay homage at the crater lake. Accordingly, Mount Asosan is similar to Fujisan in that people climb from shrines at the base to worship at the summit of a sacred volcano. However, Fujisan clearly surpasses Mount Asosan in terms of the scale of the mountain-climbing custom.

The landscape provided by Mount Asosan's magnificent volcanic form and its broad grasslands has also been the focus of many artistic works, such as *Nihyaku-toka* (The 210th Day), a work by one of Japan's preeminent modern novelists, Natsume Soseki (1867–1916). However, these works have not had the kind of outstanding impact on artistic activities or works of art in other regions of the world that the Ukiyo-e depictions of Fujisan had.

Photo 3-39 Mt Asosan © Kumamoto Prefecture

**Table 3-5-1** Mountains within Japan to be compared from the perspective of being an “object of worship”  
(evidence of worship-related activity) (1/2)

Mountain	Evidence of worship-related activity	
	Natural characteristics / tangible value	Intangible value
Mount Misen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Island</li> <li>- Sea surface</li> <li>- Solitary peak; elev. 535 meters</li> <li>- Rock formations</li> <li>- Shinto shrines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the ancient times, the entire island of Itsukushima, including Mount Misen, was considered to be sacred and people would worship from the facing shore to the north of the island. Subsequently the buildings of Itsukushima-jinja were built on the northern shore of the island, creating a scenic view of the shrine that encompassed Mount Misen in the background and the sea surface in front.</li> <li>- The buildings of Itsukushima-jinja and Mount Misen in the background show the history of the intermixing and separation of Shinto and Buddhism, and are thus an important example for understanding the unique nature of the Japanese religious space.</li> </ul>
Mount Mikasayama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Solitary knoll; elev. 294 meters</li> <li>- Rock formations</li> <li>- Shinto shrines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mount Mikasayama is a solitary knoll that rises behind the buildings of Kasuga-Taisha (Kasuga Great Shrine), and it forms part of the shrine precincts. It is closely related to the unique Shinto beliefs that deifies natural mountains and forests.</li> <li>- Entry to Mount Mikasayama has traditionally been limited to religious professionals.</li> </ul>
Kii Mountain Range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mountain range; elev. 1,000–2,000 meters</li> <li>- Pilgrimage routes</li> <li>- Shinto shrines</li> <li>- Buddhist temples</li> <li>- Waterfalls</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Kii Mountain Range developed as a training ground for the ascetic Buddhism that was born through the syncretism of Japan’s ancient worship of nature and the Buddhism that arrived from the Asian continent.</li> <li>- The highly sacred natural environment of the Kii Mountain Range and the religious rituals that continue to be held there represent exceptional and diverse elements of the cultural landscape of sacred mountains.</li> <li>- Even today, the Kii Mountain Range is the site of asceticism, as people tour the peaks and carry out ascetic practices known as “Sanrintoso”.</li> <li>- Pilgrimages particularly to the so-called “Kumano Sanzan” temples and shrines located in the Kii Mountain Range became popular among the imperial family and aristocracy, and from the late 15th century that practice spread to commoners, becoming so popular that the throngs were referred to as the “ants’ processions” to Kumano.</li> </ul>
Okinoshima Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Island</li> <li>- Solitary peak; elev. 243 meters</li> <li>- Sea surface</li> <li>- Shinto shrine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The process by which the form of rituals on Okinoshima shifted—from nature-related rituals to today’s shrine-based rituals— has been preserved in its pure state.</li> <li>- The rituals on Okinoshima were held with the goal of assuring successful international negotiations and safe voyages. It began with rituals atop a huge rock and then changed in form to rituals in the shade of the rock, rituals that were half in the shade and half in open air, and then completely open air rituals.</li> <li>- The general public is not normally allowed entry to Okinoshima, and it is protected by numerous restrictions based on taboo.</li> </ul>
Mount Tateyama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Combined name of three peaks: Oyama, Oonanjyama (elev. 3,015 meters), and Fujinooritae</li> <li>- Pilgrimage routes</li> <li>- Shinto shrine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mount Tateyama expresses a world-view of hell and paradise (the Buddhist Pure Land) that was popularized in the 9th century and subsequently had an impact on Japanese perceptions of the after-world.</li> <li>- By climbing Mount Tateyama, one could symbolically experience the after-world and go to the Buddhist Pure Land.</li> <li>- From the 17th century on, Tateyama mandalas were created with images depicting hell and the Buddhist Pure Land on the mountain, or depicting the mountain’s pilgrimage routes, and with the spread of these images, the number of people carrying out worship-based ascents of Mount Tateyama increased.</li> <li>- From the 17th to 19th centuries, Mount Tateyama was known as a mountain of salvation for women.</li> </ul>

Table 3-5-2 Mountains within Japan to be compared from the perspective of being an “object of worship”  
(evidence of worship-related activity) (2/2)

Mountain	Evidence of worship-related activity	
	Natural characteristics / tangible value	Intangible value
Mount Hakusan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Combined name of three peaks: Gozengamine (elev. 2,702 meters), Oonanjimine, and Kengamine</li> <li>- Pilgrimage routes</li> <li>- Shrines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The history of Hakusan worship began with the ascent of the mountain in the 8th century by the priest Taicho (682–767).</li> <li>- Archaeological remains related to ascetic Buddhism have been preserved in good condition, primarily at the summit.</li> <li>- From the Hakusan-jinja shrines in the three provinces that lay at the foot of the mountain—Kaga, Echizen, and Mino—trails (zenjodo) extend up toward the main Hakusan-jinja Shrine at the summit.</li> </ul>
Mount Asosan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volcano with volcanic cones; elev. 931–1,592 meters</li> <li>- Caldera / outer rim</li> <li>- Shrine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a strong tradition of worship centered on the Aso Shrine, which is dedicated to Takeiwatatsu no Mikoto (grandson of Emperor Jimmu) and which contributed to making Mount Asosan a sacred site.</li> <li>- In the 12th century, Mount Aso became an object of worship by ascetics from the Saiganden-ji Temple (Tendai Sect).</li> <li>- In the 17th century, many common people made pilgrimages to the crater lake, a practice known as “Oikesammairi”.</li> </ul>

Table 3-6 Mountains within Japan to be compared from the perspective of being a “source of artistic inspiration”  
(association with artistic works)

Mountain	Association with artistic works
Mount Misen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Since ancient times, Bugaku, Noh, Kabuki, Joruri, and other performing arts flourished at Itsukushima-jinja at the foot of Mount Misen, and some of those performances continue to be held today. Also, because in the 12th century the mountain became an object of worship by the politically powerful Taira clan, who had put their efforts into constructing the buildings of the shrine, it served as one of the main settings for the action in the Heike monogatari (The Tale of the Taira clan), an epic that told of the rise and fall of the Taira clan.</li> <li>- Since the 17th century, Itsukushima has been known as one of the three most scenic spots of Japan, representing a sacred site on the sea, and it has become a popular destination for people to visit. Itsukushima-jinja has been depicted in the artistic works such as Ukiyo-e and other paintings, with Mount Misen in the background.</li> </ul>
Mount Mikasayama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There were numerous poems written about Mount Mikasayama, such as those included in the Man-yoshu, and it was also depicted in worship-related images, such as the Kasuga mandalas.</li> </ul>
Kii Mountain Range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Kii Mountain Range was depicted in paintings related to Kumano worship, such as the Nachi pilgrimage mandalas and the Kumano mandalas. There were also works for Bunraku and Kabuki that were set at sacred sites of the Kii Mountain Range, and journals remain that relate the details of travelers’ pilgrimages to Kumano.</li> <li>- In the 14th-century historical epic, the Taiheiki (a chronicle of mediaeval Japan), Mount Yoshinoyama of the Kii Mountain Range is described as a site where the Imperial court was placed. It has been the subject of many poems, including those in the Man-yoshu. From the Middle Ages on it became famous as a spot for cherry-blossom viewing and that scene in particular became a popular theme for the artistic works such as Ukiyo-e and other paintings from the 18th century on.</li> </ul>
Mount Tateyama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In a poem from the 8th-century Man-yoshu, Mount Tateyama is described as the “peaks where the gods dwell.”</li> <li>- The hell of Tateyama is described in the 12th-century tale collection Konjaku monogatari (Tales of times now past) and in the No play, “Utou” (Birds of Sorrow), in the late 14th to early 15th century.</li> </ul>
Mount Asosan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Takeiwatatsu no Mikoto, who is enshrined in the Aso Shrine, has the character of being a god who helped reclaim the land for cultivation, and legends of the development of Aso have been handed down, as have rice-related events like the Aso no Noko Saiji agricultural festival.</li> <li>- The landscape provided by Mount Asosan’s magnificent volcanic form and its broad grasslands have inspired the creativity of many artists, including one of Japan’s preeminent modern novelists, Natsume Soseki (1867–1916), who wrote about Mount Asosan in his work Nihyakutoka (The 210th Day).</li> </ul>



## 7) Conclusion

Based on this comparative analysis of mountains within Japan and in other countries, a number of Fujisan's unique characteristics can be deduced with reference to its nature as an "object of worship" and a "source of artistic inspiration", as outlined below. Furthermore, the appropriateness of inscribing Fujisan on the World Heritage List can be derived from these findings, as will be shown at the end of this section.

### (i) Comparative analysis of Fujisan with other mountains from the perspective of being an "object of worship"

In section 3.2.4) above, the majority of the mountains selected in the Asia-Pacific region for comparison from the perspective of being an "object of worship" share a common form of worship that believes that mountains are the abodes of supernatural beings or deities, and also the deities themselves. However, the religious rites and activities at these mountains are mainly held only at religious facilities at the summit or at the base of the mountain, and it is rare to find examples similar to the worship-ascent of Fujisan, where the religious emphasis is on the traditional form of climbing the mountain and the act of carrying out a pilgrimage.

Also, as part of the worship-ascent of Fujisan, pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents from the 17th century on would climb close to the summit to worship the sunrise as a form of "Goraigo" (also known as "Goraiko", a religious term referring to the Amida Buddha welcoming souls into the Buddhist Pure Land), and thus priority is placed on reaching the summit prior to the break of dawn and worshipping the rising sun. Because Fujisan is located in close proximity to the capital city area, over the span of roughly two months during the summer, approximately 300,000 people climb the mountain each year despite its elevation of 3,776 meters. Because there are no roads, railroad tracks, or other means of transportation to the summit, the climbers make the more-than-six-hour trek up the mountain to the summit by foot. This modality of mountain climbing does not have its origins in the modern alpinism that blossomed in the first half of the 20th century in Japan, but rather was born from the worship-ascents of the Shugen ascetics and the numerous Fuji-ko adherents that were organized from the 17th century on, centered primarily in Edo (present-day Tokyo). The contemporary form of climbing Fujisan—using a long walking stick or pilgrims' staff called "Kongozue" (literally, Diamond Staff)

to proceed one step at a time up the slopes to the area near the summit where one can experience "Goraigo" (Goraiko) —decidedly carries on the essence of the cultural traditions of Fujisan. This form of mountain climbing has no analogous examples on mountains in other regions of the world.

From the above discussion, it is concluded that Fujisan's characteristics include the following: (1) it represents a form of mountain worship that is common throughout the Asia-Pacific region whereby mountains themselves are regarded as sacred; (2) on Fujisan, this form of worship has the unique characteristic of a worship-ascent, where the act of ascending the mountain is most significant; and (3) the form of mass ascent of Fujisan that originated with the worship-ascent is still being carried out today. The result of the comparative analysis with other mountains outside of Japan from the perspective of being an "object of worship" thus shows that Fujisan is a representative example of mountains in the Asia-Pacific region that are considered to be objects of worship, and is a mountain that possesses rare characteristics.

## (ii) Comparative analysis of Fujisan with other mountains from the perspective of being a “source of artistic inspiration”

The majestic form of Fujisan—the high, solitary volcanic peak—can be seen from a broad swath in all directions, and that scenic landscape has been the inspiration for artistic efforts since ancient times. Among the various artistic works of art that have taken Fujisan as their theme, those that have had the greatest impact have been the Ukiyo-e prints of Katsushika Hokusai (ca. 1760–1849) and Utagawa Hiroshige (1797–1858). Their works made Japanese art fashionable in the West, giving rise to what was known as Japonisme. Western Impressionist artists such as Claude Monet (1840–1926) and Paul Cézanne (1839–1906) were influenced by a number of concepts in the Ukiyo-e works of Hokusai and Hiroshige, including methods of expression using straight and curved lines, the art of two-dimensional images using vibrant colors, the composition of images using asymmetry and blank space, the technique of creating serial works by painting the same subject in different seasons or times of the day, and so on.

In his work *Sacred Mountains of the World*, Edwin Bernbaum, a noted American expert on mountains, writes:

“Among the many mountains available to the artist for awakening a sense of the sacred, however, Japan has one without parallel in China, a particularly evocative peak whose simplicity of form demands a different style of representation—Mount Fuji. Depicted in earlier landscape paintings in largely stylized ways, it became in the 19th century a focal point of interest for a Japanese school of art that acquired a special renown in the Western world.

“The triangular cone of Fuji with its lack of irregular features made an ideal subject for Ukiyo-e woodblock prints that emphasized smooth geometric shapes and homogeneous masses of color”.<sup>8</sup>

Also, in a chapter on “Mixed properties and cultural landscapes” in his report titled *The World Heritage Convention, Twenty Years Later*, Frenchman Léon Pressouyre, who was deeply involved in assessing the value of cultural properties during the early stages of the World Heritage Convention, wrote that along with the Florentine countryside for Tuscan painting or the Appalachians for American landscape paintings such as Frederick Church (1826–1900) and Thomas Cole (1801–1848), Fujisan is an exceptional mountain that inspired the creation of Japanese paintings and other artistic works that glorified its natural landscape<sup>9</sup>.

Among the mountains considered in this comparison, there were some cases where the works or artists depicting those mountains created a singular school in art history, as was the case with Mount Huangshan (China) or the Rocky Mountains (US and Canada). However, the influence of those works and artists generally tended to be limited to a single artistic field within their own country. While Chinese mountain landscape paintings depicting Mount Lushan (China) had a major impact on Japanese mountain landscape paintings, that influence was limited primarily to neighboring countries. There exists no mountain other than Japan’s Fujisan that has inspired the creation of works from ancient to modern times in a variety of fields, including poetry and painting among

---

<sup>8</sup> *Sacred Mountains of the World*:  
Edwin Bernbaum, *Sierra Club Books San Francisco*, 1990

<sup>9</sup> Pressouyre, *The World Heritage Convention, Twenty Years Later*.

others, and has had a substantial impact on the art history of the West in the late 19th century—a region far removed from the Asia-Pacific region.

Thus, in the comparison of mountains in countries outside of Japan that have served as a “source of artistic inspiration”, Fujisan is unique in nature in that it (1) inspired diverse artistic endeavors over a long period of time, and (2) not only influenced artistic work within Japan, but had an impact that went beyond its own borders and those of neighboring countries to have an impact in the distant lands of Europe. It therefore serves as a rare example of a globally outstanding celebrated mountain.

### **(iii) Others**

The IUCN’s 2009 thematic study report titled *World Heritage Volcanoes*<sup>10</sup> notes that it is interesting that the World Heritage List “does not contain many of the volcanoes that might be commonly recognized by the general public,” offering Mount Etna<sup>11</sup> in Italy and Japan’s Fujisan as two such examples. It also notes the significant fact that, of these, Fujisan, along with its environs, receives more visitors on an annual basis than any other volcano. The report concludes that each volcano’s individual merits should be considered based on the criteria of notoriety, scientific importance, and cultural and educational value in order to remedy gaps seen in the volcanoes inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Based on this analysis, it is evident that Fujisan has outstanding properties when compared to mountains within Japan and around the world—including mountains already inscribed on the World Heritage List—that can be evaluated from the perspectives of their nature as an “object of worship” and a “source of artistic inspiration”. Accordingly, by inscribing Fujisan as a cultural property, it will enhance the balance and credibility of the World Heritage List.

## **3.3. Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value**

### **a) Brief Synthesis**

Fujisan is Japan’s highest peak (elev. 3,776 m) and the sacred, majestic form of its solitary volcanic cone is known throughout the world as a symbol of Japan.

The worship of Fujisan is unique in nature, centering on efforts to draw power from the deities residing on the mountain and to experience of a symbolic death and rebirth in the course of making worship-ascents from the slopes to the summit of the mountain and pilgrimages to religious sites at the foot of the mountain. As the beliefs, ceremonies, and religious activities of Fujisan-worship evolved, the awe that the volcanic Fujisan inspired gave birth to traditions that emphasized coexistence with nature, and that in turn evolved into traditions focused on reverence and affection for Fujisan’s majestic form and gratitude for the blessings it provides through the springs at its base and other natural attributes. The essence of those traditions has transcended the ages and continues to be faithfully preserved to the present day, influencing the form and spirit of contemporary ascents of the mountain and pilgrimages to the sites on and at the base of Fujisan.

---

<sup>10</sup> Chris Wood, *World Heritage Volcanoes:*

*A Thematic Study (Gland, Switzerland: IUCN, 2009)*

<sup>11</sup> *Mount Etna is situated on the eastern portion of the island of Sicily in southern Italy.*

*At an elevation of 3,326 meters, it is Europe’s largest active volcano.*



In addition, these traditions served as inspiration for the Ukiyo-e prints by Katsushika Hokusai (ca. 1760-1849) and Utagawa Hiroshige (1797-1858), depicting the many facets of Fujisan, and as the wellspring for the transformation of Fujisan into an iconic figure with outstanding universal significance. In this way, Fujisan has become a significant symbol of Japan and Japanese culture.

As is stated above, through both the religious practices associated with the mountain from premodern times and the artistic activity inspired by the mountain's landscape, people all over the world have come to see Fujisan as an outstanding example of a type of Japan's majestic and sacred mountain landscape, and as a result it has secured a spot as one of the world's celebrated mountains. Accordingly, it possesses Outstanding Universal Value.

## **b) Justification for Criteria**

### ***Criterion (iii)***

The worship of the deities believed to reside on Fujisan served as the origin for traditions that emphasized coexistence with the volcano and gratitude for the blessings it provides through the springs and other natural attributes found at its base. The essence of those traditions has transcended the ages and continues to be faithfully preserved to the present day, influencing the form and spirit of contemporary ascents of the mountain and pilgrimages to the sites on and at the base of Fujisan. The diverse cultural assets engendered by Fujisan and the worship of it demonstrate that Fujisan is an exceptional testimony to a living cultural tradition centered on mountains.

### ***Criterion (iv)***

Through a combination of religious practices centering on Fujisan since premodern times and artistic activity based on the viewing of the mountain, Fujisan came to be recognized by many people as an outstanding example of a type of sacred and majestic mountain landscape typifying Japan, and as a result, came to be confirmed in its position as one of the world's celebrated mountains.

### ***Criterion (vi)***

The images of Fujisan in early 19th-century Ukiyo-e prints have appeared frequently as a motif in many modern and contemporary works of Western art, demonstrating that these images of Fujisan have not only had a significant impact on many Western works of art, but have established Fujisan as a symbol of Japan and Japanese culture throughout the world. Fujisan is thus an exceptional mountain, directly and tangibly associated with artistic works of outstanding universal significance, and it possesses the significance of having become a universal symbol of Japan and of Japanese culture.

## **c) Statement of Integrity**

The totality of the nominated property not only includes all component parts and constituent elements necessary to express Outstanding Universal Value in terms of Fujisan's nature as an "object of worship", but also is of adequate size to completely represent the attributes and processes that convey the property's significance. In addition, the scope of the nominated property includes all component parts and constituent elements necessary to express its nature as a "source of artistic

inspiration”, including (1) the representative viewpoints for viewing Fujisan; and (2) the scenic landscapes of the Fujisan Mountain Area that can be seen from these viewpoints. Accordingly, the property retains a high level of integrity.

#### **d) Statement of Authenticity**

Based on the attributes selected according to the nature of the individual component parts and constituent elements of the nominated property, and the specific features included therein, each one demonstrates a high level of authenticity.

The Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) possesses a high degree of authenticity based on its attributes of “spirit” and “function.” In addition, the compounds and buildings of the Shinto shrines and the “Oshi” Lodging Houses are all highly authentic based on their attributes of “form and design,” “materials and substance,” “traditions and techniques,” “location and setting,” and “use and function.” And moreover, the lava tree molds, the lakes, the springs, the waterfalls, and other natural sites that feature remains connected to the worship of Fujisan also maintain a high level of authenticity based on their attributes of “form,” “location and setting,” “feeling,” and “use and function.”

#### **e) Requirements for Protection and Management**

The nominated property has been officially designated as Important Cultural Properties, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, a Historic Site, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments, in addition to being designated as a National Park, and is also well preserved as a National Forest. The scenic landscape as seen from two scenic viewpoints has been preserved in excellent condition as well.

Also, in terms of the buffer zone of the property, in addition to the protective measures described above, appropriate protection is provided in accordance with the Landscape Act and other relevant laws and regulations. In particular, no buffer zone is set up on the northwestern side of Lake Motosuko (Constituent Element 1-9) and the eastern side of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1), since no impact on the view from within the property area is foreseen in light of the control measures under the Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance, topographical constraints defying development, existing land uses in the neighboring areas, etc.

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, as well as the relevant municipal governments included in the respective prefectures are working in cooperation with the relevant national agencies—not only with the Agency for Cultural Affairs, which is the competent authority charged with preserving and managing Japan’s cultural heritage properties, but also with the Ministry of the Environment, the Forestry Agency, and others—and have established the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council to create a comprehensive management system for the property. This council is receiving input from an academic committee of experts for the surveying, preservation and management of Fujisan.

The “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”, which was established in January 2012, covers the whole property and lays out not only methods for the preservation, management, maintenance, and utilization of the nominated property overall and for each individual component part based on its unique characteristics, but also the respective roles that the national and local public bodies and other relevant organizations should play.

# **Chapter 4**

## **State of Conservation and Factors Affecting the Property**





Section 4.a, "Present State of Conservation", is described in three parts: (1) the state of conservation of the entire property and the surrounding environment; (2) the state of conservation of individual component parts and constituent elements as "places for worship-ascent and pilgrimage" from the perspective of an "object of worship"; and (3) the state of conservation of individual component parts and constituent elements as "viewpoints and views" from the perspective of a "source of artistic inspiration"

Section 4.b, "Factors Affecting the Property", describes only factors that affect the entire property and the surrounding environment. The factors that affect the individual component parts and their constituent elements are described in 4.a-1) and 4.a-2) together with their state of conservation.

## 4.a. Present State of Conservation

### 1) State of Conservation of the Entire Property and the Surrounding Environment

#### (i) Development and urban infrastructure

The area at the foot of the mountain is visited by many tourists, and tourist facilities such as hotels, golf courses, and ski runs have been constructed. Also, facilities to strengthen the local economy infrastructure, such as industrial parks, have been constructed [refer to Figure 4-1]. Acts such as the construction, enlargement, and remodeling of these structures and buildings, alterations to the existing landform, and the cutting of trees and bamboo are controlled under provisions in regulations concerning the scale, form, and structure (height, color, design, etc. of buildings<sup>1</sup> and other structure<sup>2</sup>), so that due consideration is given to harmony with the scenic landscape [refer to the relevant section of 5. c)].

In the surrounding areas 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. During the construction of these facilities, full consideration is given to the scenic beauty of the property and the preservation of underground archaeological remains. The relocation of electric poles and underground installation of electric lines are to be implemented.

---

<sup>1</sup> Buildings:

*For the purposes of this nomination document, buildings represent "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 document, 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 document.*

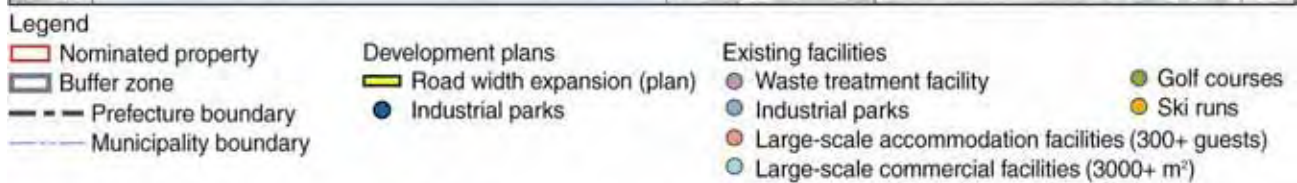
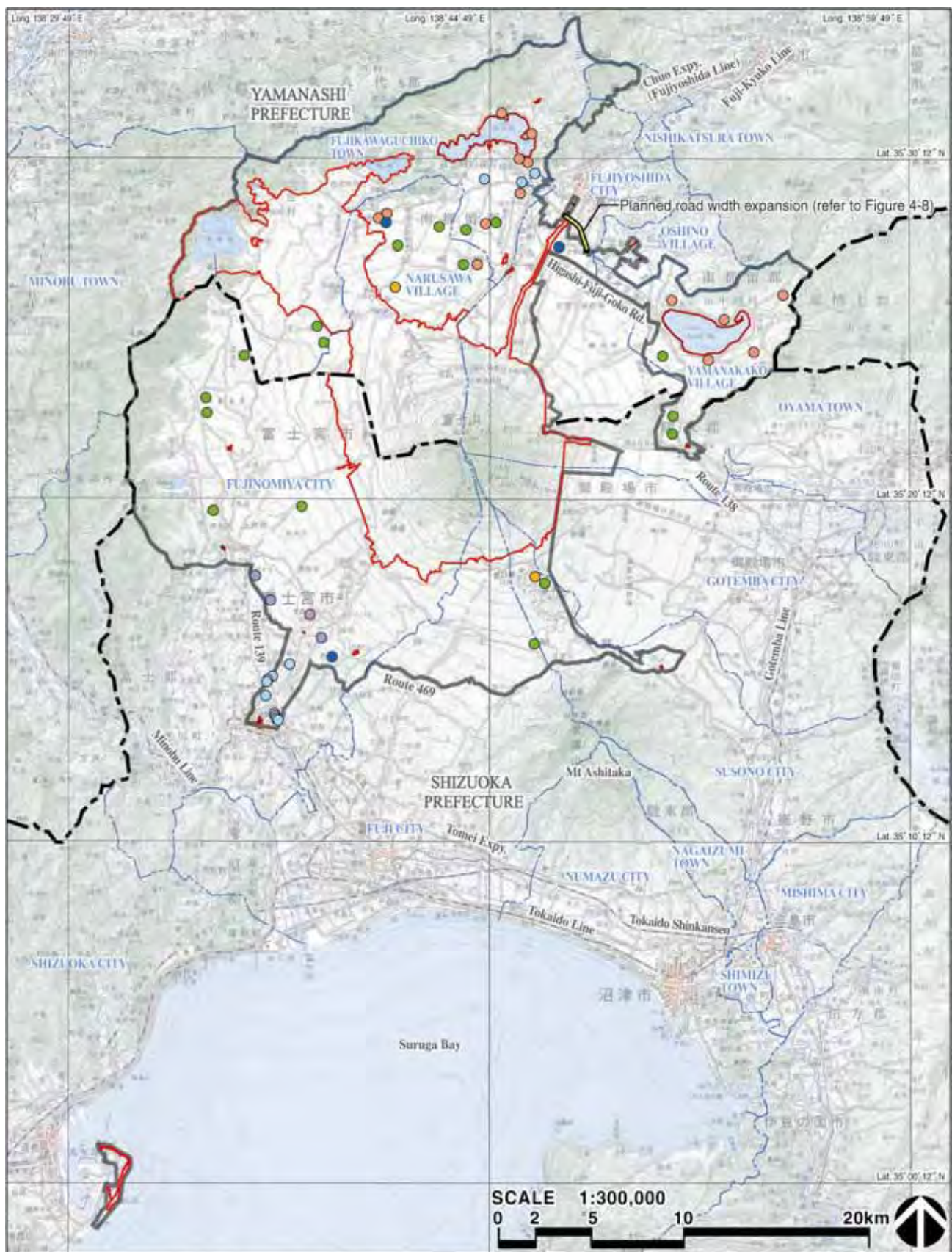


Figure 4-1 Development plans related to the nominated property © PREC Institute Inc.



## **(ii) Environmental change**

### **(a) Acid rain**

The Meteorological Agency, administrative bodies such as Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, and research institutes (including universities) conduct the continuous observation of the amount of acid rain, monitor its impact on the component parts and their constituent elements, with a particular focus on buildings, and collect the data of the observation results.

### **(b) Climate change**

The permafrost conditions (which are said to be vulnerable to the effect of climate change) and the speed of the forest limit rise are studied on a continuous basis by national research institutes, including universities. In addition, the Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, other organizations, and private companies are making efforts to maintain the sound functions of forests to absorb and sequester carbon dioxide by, for example, conducting the thinning of trees appropriately.

### **(c) Wild animals' damage to trees**

Concerning Japanese deer's feeding damage to standing trees, bamboo grass, and other grasses, the Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments are taking measures such as installing fences around the standing trees. In addition, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments carry out patrol in order to identify the total number of deer and capture them for management purposes in accordance to a plan.

Photo 4-1 Deer fence © *Yamanashi Prefecture*

## **(iii) Natural Disasters and Risk Preparedness**

### **(a) Volcanic eruption and associated disasters**

With regard to eruptions, administrative bodies such as the Meteorological Agency and research institutes including universities are conducting continuous observation. At the same time, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments prepare plans for the smooth and safe evacuation of local people and visitors.

In addition, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture are to take measures such as the installation of dams etc. and collection of information through the monitoring of the movement of sand and soil, based on the policies of the Fujisan Volcano and Sand Erosion Disaster Prevention Plan prepared by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture, which consists of two plans to respond to eruptions and rainfall.

## (b) Landslide, mud flow, and rock falls

With regard to landslides, mud flows, and rockfalls, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism plays a central role in the prevention of landform collapse and mud flows to the downstream. A series of valley bed protection structures has been installed to inhibit erosion and prevent the collapse of mountain slopes in the "Osawakuzure" 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 [refer to Figure 4-2].

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.

In addition, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture in charge of the management of the ascending routes have set up levees, protective walls, and protective fences at necessary points alongside the paths in order to protect climbers and other visitors from dangers such as rockfalls [refer to Figure 4-2].

Photo 4-2 (top left) Osawakuzure and sand retention fields © Mount Fuji Sabo Office, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Photo 4-3 (top right) Osawakuzure and sand retention fields © Mount Fuji Sabo Office, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Photo 4-4 (bottom left) Sand erosion prevention facility at the mountain foot of Fujisan © Mount Fuji Sabo Office, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Photo 4-5 (bottom right) Protection wall for the safety of climbers © PREC Institute Inc.

## (c) Earthquake

The occurrence of earthquakes of the order of magnitude 8 in the near future is anticipated in a wide area of the coastal area to the west of the Kanto Region including Fujisan. Of those earthquakes, as a countermeasure against the Tokai Earthquake, which is anticipated to take place in the area on Suruga Bay, the national government has prepared the Tokai Earthquake Countermeasure Guidelines based on the Large-Scale Earthquake Countermeasures Special Measurement Law and based on them the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments set up the observation system for the purpose of forecasting the occurrence, the evacuation/alert system based on the forecast, and the disaster prevention facilities such as evacuation routes. At the same time, the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments have individual disaster prevention plans based on the Basic Law for Disaster Countermeasures to promote the development of the cities that can tolerate earthquakes and set up the method and procedure for the dissemination of earthquake-related information at the individual administrative bodies, mass media, etc.

With regard to the collapse of buildings due to earthquakes, the accurate assessment of the

earthquake resistance of wooden buildings and measures such as additional structural reinforcement are to be taken, as appropriate. When there is any damage to the property, the information on the status of damage will be shared and the recovery measures will be taken based on the preservation and management system to be described in 5. e.

#### (d) Storm and flood damage

The owners of forests including the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and municipal governments, are to nurture the forests that suffered tree-fall damage due to typhoons and take measures such as the selection of native species in planting trees in particularly damaged areas. In addition, 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 buildings such as Shinto shrines, the owners and the municipal 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.

Photo 4-6 Forest regeneration after blow down caused by the typhoon of 1996

(top) removal of blown-down trees (March 1997)

(middle) planning of trees by the government officers and volunteers (June 1997)

(bottom) Regenerated forest (September 2007)

("Fujisan National Forest Typhoon Damage and 10 years of Recovery Work")

#### (e) Fire

The Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture are implementing the strengthened level of the 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, on the south side of Fujisan, Shizuoka Prefecture has built the "Fuji Mountain Foot Line", which has a function as a fire-prevention forest road [refer to Figure 4-2]. Also, with regard to the prescribed field burning that is carried out in the grassland at the mountain foot, fire prevention measures have been taken by Fujinomiya City and local residents' associations, including the installation of firebreak zones of sufficient width to prevent the unintended spread of fire.

With respect to the fires at the buildings such as shrine buildings, fire prevention facilities such as automatic fire alarms have been installed and voluntary fire-fighting organizations have been organized by owners or the municipal governments that are designated as Custodial Bodies under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties [refer to Figure 4-3 to 4-7].

Photo 4-7 (left) Fire-prevention forest road (Fuji Mountain Foot Line) © *Fuji City*

Photo 4-8 (right) Periodical fire-fighting drill at Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine © *Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine*



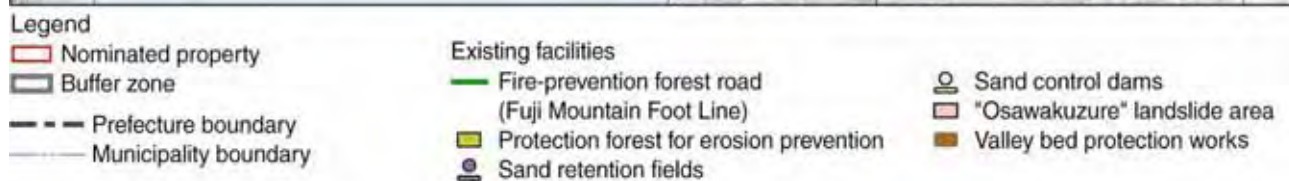


Figure 4-2 Map indicating the location of disaster prevention facilities © PREC Institute Inc.



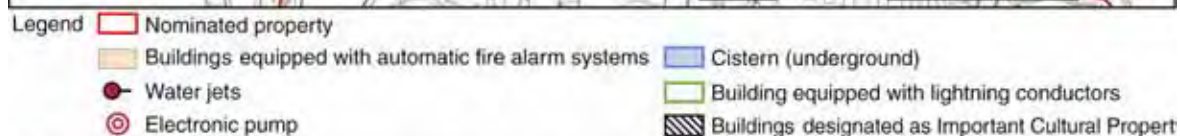
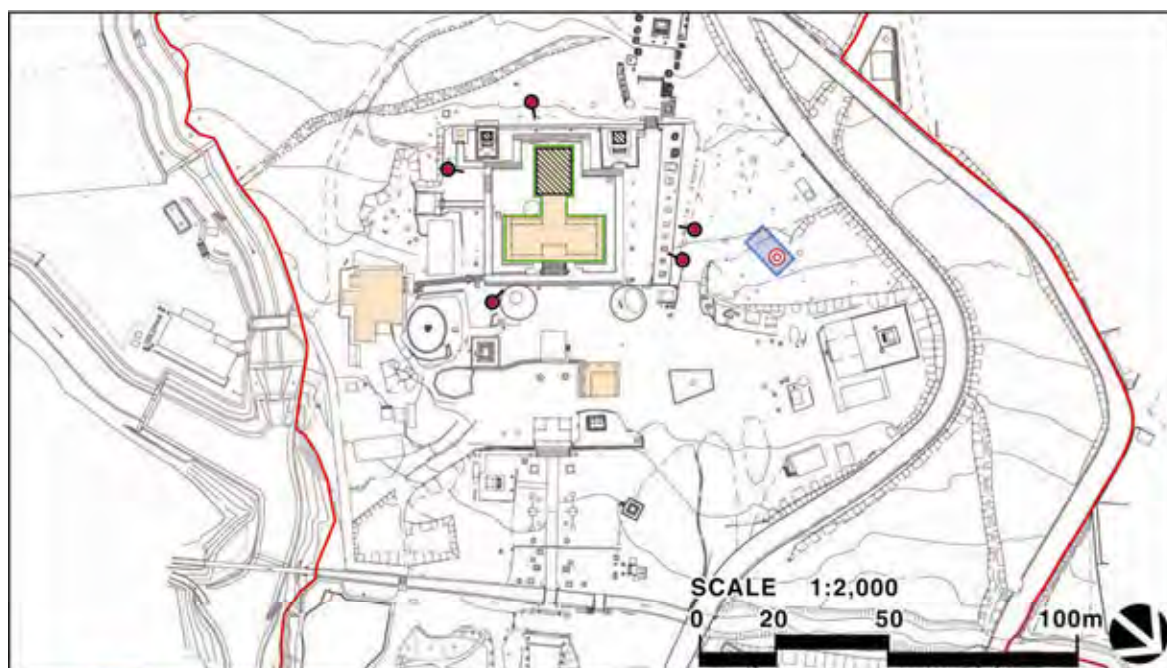


Figure 4-3 Plan indicating the locations of fire prevention systems (Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine [1-6])  
© PREC Institute Inc.

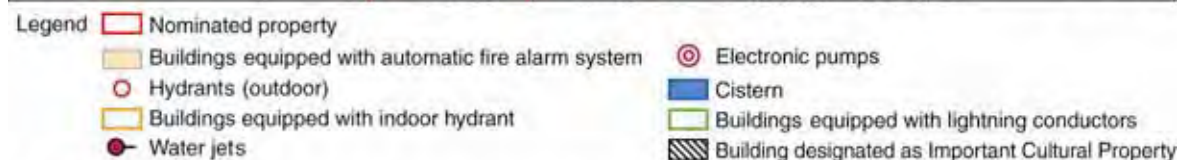
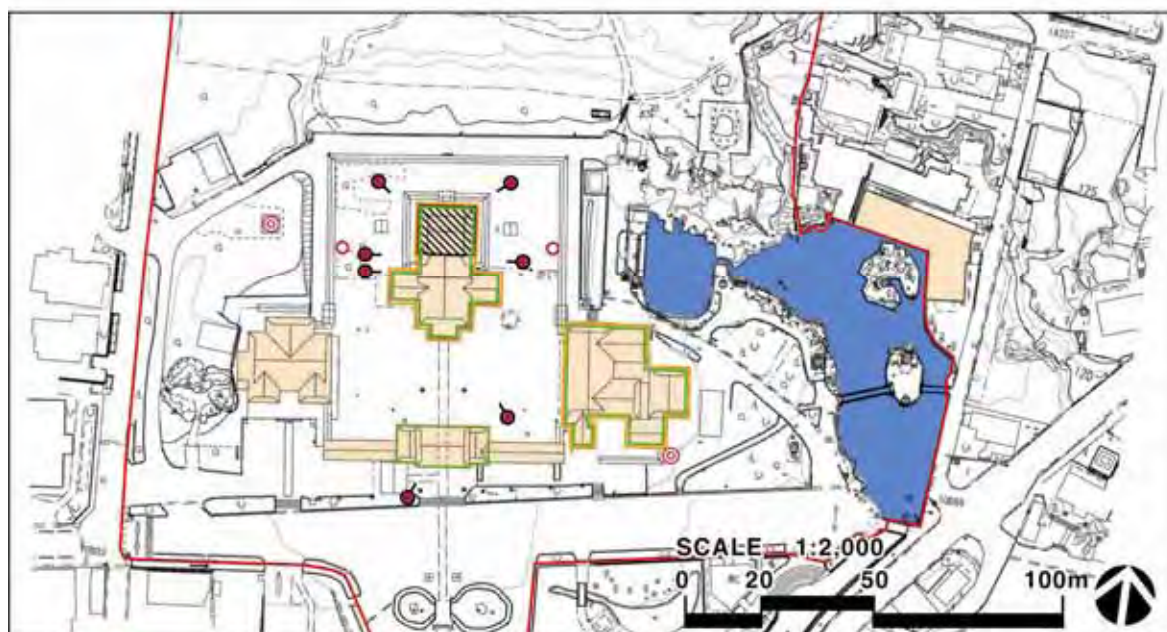


Figure 4-4 Plan indicating the locations of fire prevention systems (Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine [2])  
© PREC Institute Inc.



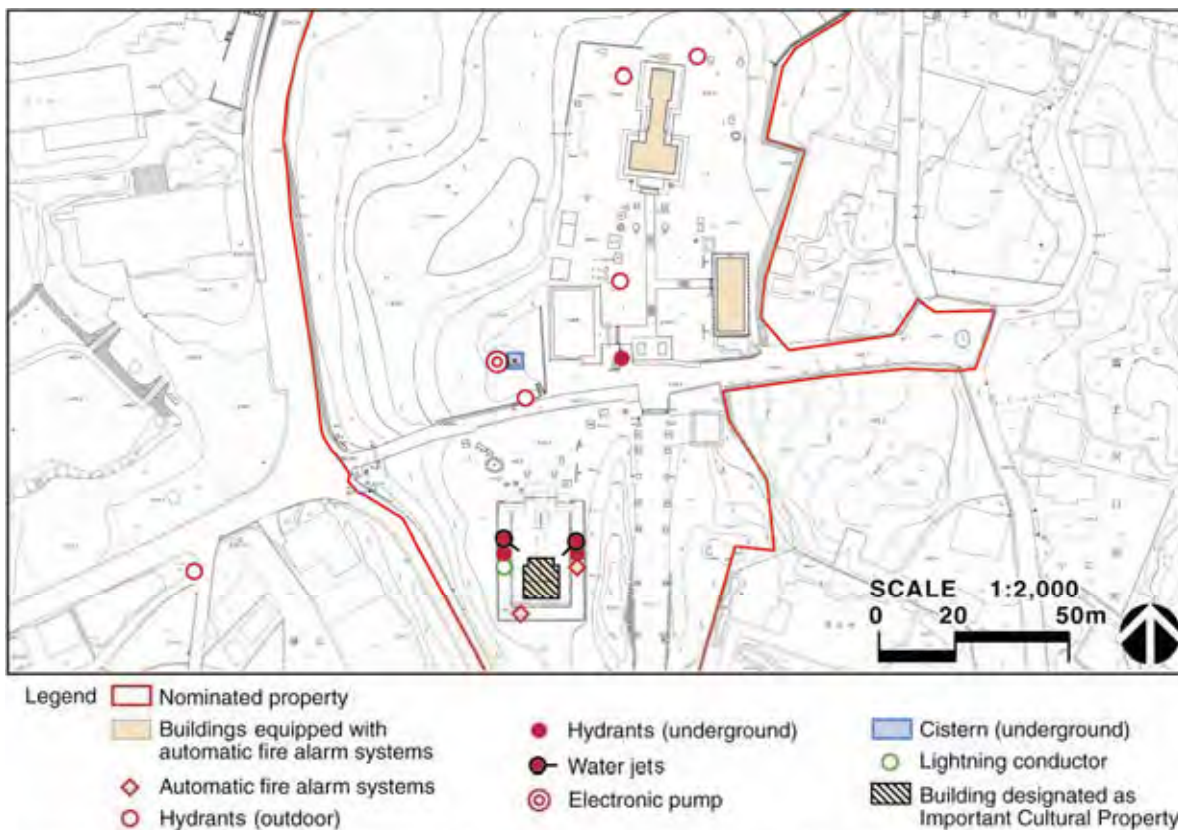


Figure 4-5 Plan indicating the locations of fire prevention systems (Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine [8])  
© PREC Institute Inc.

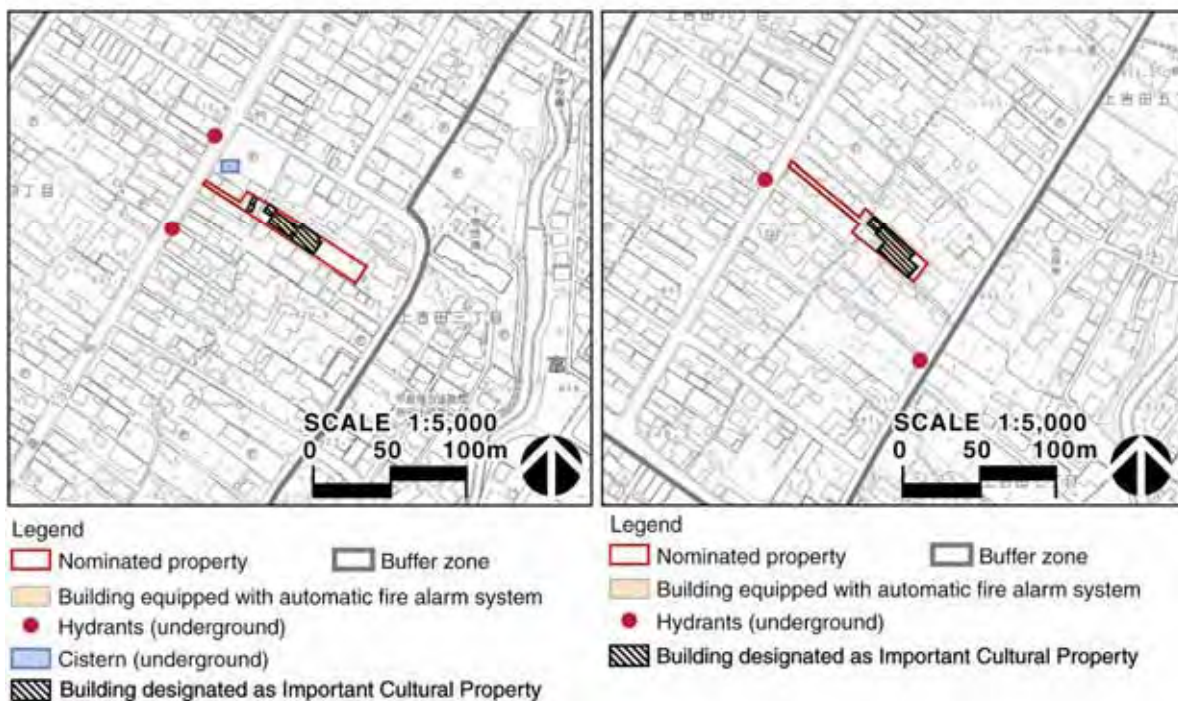


Figure 4-6 Plan indicating the locations of fire prevention systems ("Oshi" Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family) [9]) © PREC Institute Inc.

Figure 4-7 Plan indicating the locations of fire prevention systems ("Oshi" Lodging House (House of the Osano Family) [10]) © PREC Institute Inc.



## (iv) Responsible Visitation to the World Heritage Sites

### (a) Climbers and other visitors

Because the Fujisan Mountain Area is a high area exceeding an altitude of 3,000 m, for the safety of climbers, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujiyoshida City, and Fujinomiya City, and relevant organizations have set up guidance and first-aid facilities along the ascending routes, such as "Fujisan Comprehensive Guidance Center" (at the fifth station of the Fujinomiya Ascending Route), "Fujisan Hygiene Center" (at the eighth station of the Fujinomiya Ascending Route), "Fujisan Safety Guidance Center" (at the sixth station of the Yoshida Ascending Route), "Fujisan seventh Station Rescue Center" (at the seventh station of the Yoshida Ascending Route), and "Fujisan Fujiyoshida eighth Station Rescue Center" (at the eighth 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) and the passage route for a bulldozer is maintained for the transportation of injured or sick visitors and doctors.

In addition, the Ministry of the Environment, other national agencies, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments have set up a system for the provision of information and warnings, so that visitors can experience the nature and culture of Fujisan safely.

Photo 4-9 (left) Fujisan Safety Guidance Center (6th station of Yoshida Ascending Route) © *PREC Institute Inc.*

Photo 4-10 (right) AED installed in a mountain hut (Yoshida Ascending Route) © *Taishikan*

### (b) Automobiles

The traffic congestion and the environmental load caused by the exhaust gas from visitors' automobiles are issues of concern. As a countermeasure to address this issue, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, and relevant organizations have worked together to tighten the regulation on the passage of private cars on each ascending route mainly on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays for a period of 15 to 26 days (in 2011) during the July-August climbing season and to provide shuttle bus transportation service between parking lots around Fuji Subaru Line, Fujisan Sky Line, and Fuji Azami Line and the fifth station of the Yoshida Ascending Route, Fujinomiya Ascending Route, and Subashiri Ascending Route in an effort to minimize the environmental impact of transportation to the extent possible [refer to Figure 5-8].

Photo 4-11 Parking lot in the mountain foot area and shuttle buses © *Yamanashi Prefecture*

### (c) Waste

The issue of wastes that are left in the mountain area higher than the fifth station has been pointed out as a negative impact upon the property. However, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, private companies and local people have worked together, periodically conducting cleaning activities and reaching out to climbers and visitors for

attention to better manners. As a result, more visitors bring back garbage and the amount of waste around ascending routes is decreasing significantly. In addition, in response to the illegal dumping of waste 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.

Photo 4-12 Clean-up activities at the mountaintop © *Yamanashi Prefecture*

#### (d) Human waste

As a measure concerning the human waste of climbers, 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, successfully reducing the environmental load on Fujisan. The maintenance of individual toilets is properly taken care of by those who installed respective toilets in order to respond to the increase of climbers and other visitors as well as the difficult conditions posed by the severe natural environment.

Photo 4-13 Biological decomposition toilet on Fujisan © *Yamanashi Prefecture*

Biological decomposition toilets

Photo 4-14 (left) Incineration-based system © *Shizuoka Prefecture*

Photo 4-15 (middle) Sawdust-based system © *Iwahori Keisuke*

Photo 4-16 (right) Oyster shell-based system © *Iwahori Keisuke*

#### (v) 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 Camp, Nashigahara Barracks, Fuji School, and Takigahara Camp (hereinafter referred to as "maneuver fields etc.") for reasons of national defense. Particularly in the areas used as the North Fuji Maneuver Field and the East Fuji Maneuver Field, activities such as grass harvesting and forestry operation are continued still now by Yamanashi Prefecture, the Association for the Protection of Prefectural Property Forests in Fujiyoshida City and Two Villages Organization for the Protection of the Prefectural Estates Given by the Imperial Family, Higashi Fuji Commonage Association, other commonage associations, property wards and corporations that are owners of land, etc. Therefore, the land use not only as the maneuver field but also by local people's organizations has, as a result, been playing an important role in protecting these areas from uncontrolled development.

The existence of the maneuver fields etc. has caused no negative impact on the act of mountain climbing by approximately 300,000 people who aim for the summit every year. In addition, because the areas of the maneuver fields etc. are not visible from the two representative viewpoints on the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass) and the Mihonomatsubara pine tree

grove, the maneuver fields etc. do not cause negative impact on the views of Fujisan, either.

## **2) State of Conservation of Individual Component Parts and Constituent Elements as "Places for 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.

In the Fujisan Mountain Area, there exist mountain huts and the routes for the passage of bulldozers that are used for the purposes of maintaining the environmentally conscious bio-treatment toilets, transporting wastes, and carrying injured or sick people and doctors in emergency. However, their size and use are kept to the minimum necessary level.

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. Also, the situation of the garbage that is left in the mountain area higher than the fifth station has improved significantly due to the raising of the awareness of climbers and other visitors for the conservation of Fujisan.

#### **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. Since the shrine buildings that are wooden structures are inevitably to suffer impairment, it is necessary to conduct repair works, as appropriate.

#### **Constituent Element 1-2. Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)**

The area along the Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route above the sixth station, which is included in the property area, maintains a good scenic landscape and Shizuoka Prefecture is conducting the maintenance work properly as the road administrator. The present state of conservation is good.

#### **Constituent Element 1-3. Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)**

The section of the Suyama Ascending Route above the 2.8th station point, which is included in



the property area, is maintained by Shizuoka Prefecture in its responsibility as the road administrator. The present state of conservation is good. The section of the ascending route near the first station is maintained as a walking trail in a good state of conservation.

#### Constituent Element 1-4. Subashiri Ascending Route

In the Subashiri Ascending Route, there are parts that were restored for the purposes of the prevention of damage to the ascending routes from land collapse; however, Shizuoka Prefecture carries out maintenance work properly in its responsibility as the road administrator. The present state of conservation is good. The flatland of the "Hinomigozen", which has historically been used as the spot for worshipping the sunrise at the ninth station, remains in good condition. In addition, the Mukaekusushi-jinja Shrine, which is located near the ascending route at the ninth station, needs roofing repair and the owner of the shrine, Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) is planning to carry out repair works in 2012.

#### Constituent Element 1-5. Yoshida Ascending Route

The Yoshida Ascending Route has parts that were restored in response to erosion caused by rainfalls etc. However, Yamanashi Prefecture in charge of the maintenance of the road carries out daily maintenance work and it remains in good condition at present.

#### 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 works by the owner. Besides, automatic fire alarms, fire extinguishers, etc. are installed particularly for shrine buildings. Therefore the present state of conservation is good [refer to Figure 4-3].

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.

At present, in order to address the chronic traffic congestion and increase the safety of pedestrians, it is planned to expand the width of National Route 138, which passes to the north of the shrine compound. However, the principles and methods of the road construction that are compatible with the conservation of roadside environment, solution to traffic problems, and regional development are being examined by the "Fuji North Side Area Traffic Problem Solution Committee", consisting of the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, municipal governments, and experts, with a view to maintaining the good surrounding environment of the shrine compounds and ensuring no negative impact on the shrine compound [refer to Figure 4-8].

Photo 4-17 Present Route 138

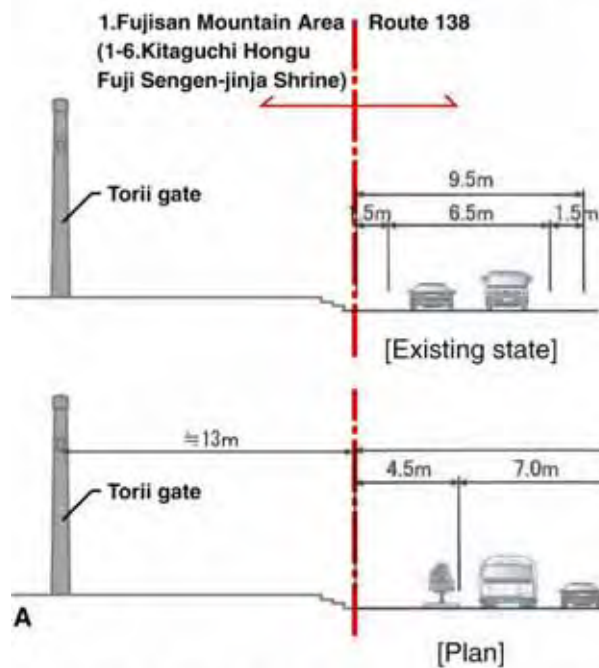
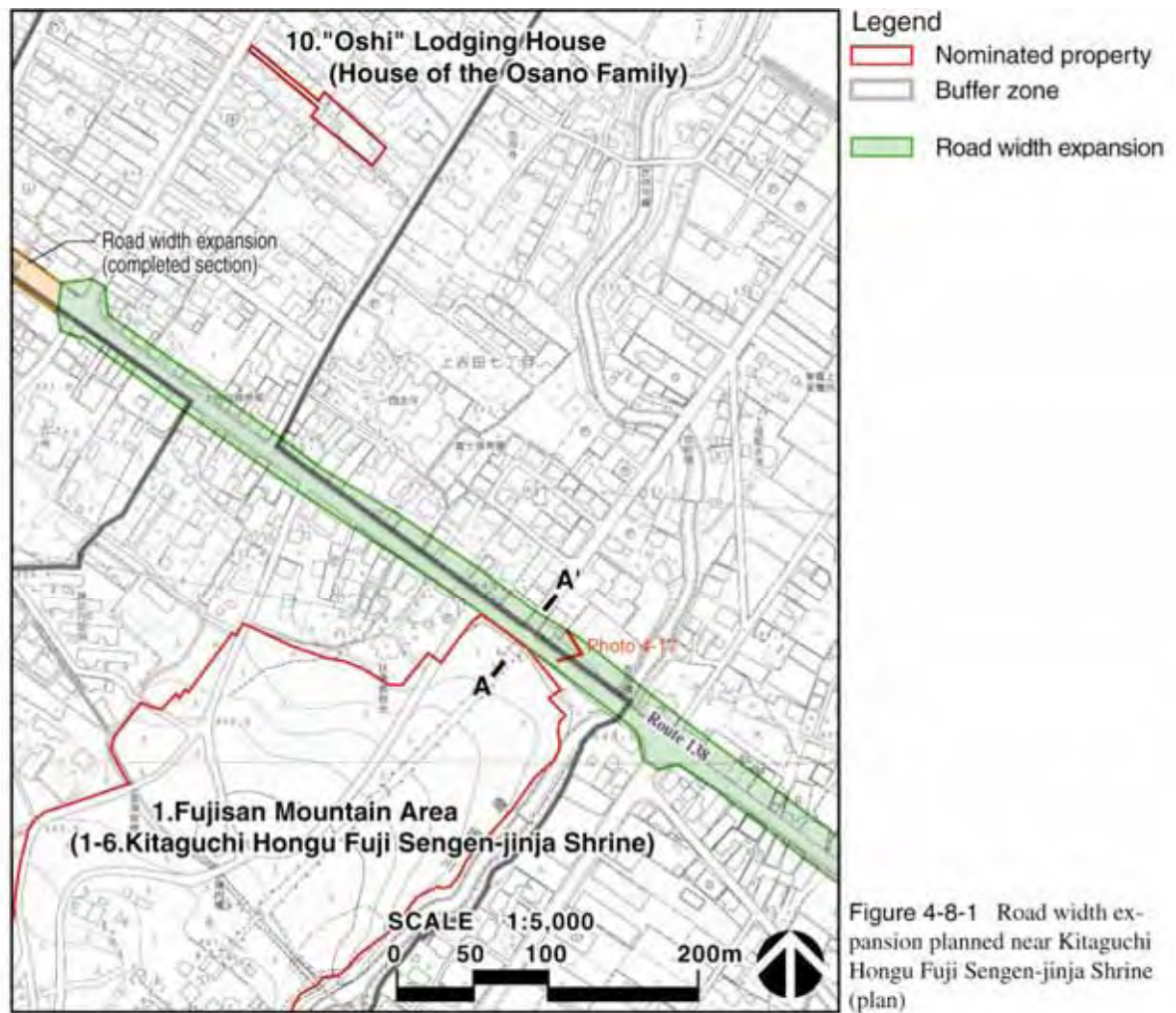


Photo 4-17 Present Route 138

Figure 4-8-2 Road width expansion planned near Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (section)

Figure 4-8 Road width expansion plan of Route 138 (outline) © PREC Institute Inc.

### 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. Currently, the appropriate use of the whole "Fujigoko" (Fuji Five Lakes), including Lake Saiko, is under discussion through collaboration of Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujikawaguchiko Town, and local people.

### 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. Currently, the appropriate use of the whole "Fujigoko" (Fuji Five Lakes) including Lake Shojiko, is under discussion through collaboration of Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujikawaguchiko Town, and local people.

### 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. Currently, the appropriate use of the whole "Fujigoko" (Fuji Five Lakes), including Lake Motosuko, is under discussion through collaboration of Yamanashi Prefecture, Minobu Town, Fujikawaguchiko Town, and local people.

## 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 works by the owner. Besides, automatic fire alarms, fire extinguishers, etc. are installed particularly for shrine buildings. The present state of conservation is good [refer to Figure 4-4].

With regard to Wakutamaike Pond, which is located in the eastern end of the shrine compound, it generally remains in good condition; however, because algae have propagated, measures to prevent their further expansion are under discussion by experts.

## 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 connected the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine with the Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine, remains, Fujinomiya City is to conduct appropriate maintenance and repair works 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.

## 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.

#### **Component Part 5. Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine**

The owner is currently rebuilding the old and decayed prayer-giving hall and offering hall. 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 in the adjacent area to the west of the shrine compound; however, no particular negative impact on the landscape around the Shinto shrine is envisaged.

#### **Component Part 6. Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)**

Because the owner conducts the maintenance and repair works 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 groups remain in good condition.

#### **Component Part 7. Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine**

The present state of conservation is good. The owner carries out periodic maintenance and repair works 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 height, 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 works 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 works from 2006 to 2007 by Fujiyoshida City in its responsibility as the owner of the house. Daily maintenance works 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 [refer to Figure 4-6]. Therefore, the present state of conservation is good.

Future repair works are 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 [refer to Figure 4-7]. 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. Currently, the appropriate use of the whole "Fujigoko" (Fuji Five Lakes), including Lake Yamanakako, is under discussion through collaboration of Yamanashi Prefecture, Yamanakako Village, and local people.

## **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. Currently, the appropriate use of the whole "Fujigoko" (Fuji Five Lakes), including Lake Kawaguchiko, is under discussion through collaboration of Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujikawaguchiko Town, and local people.

## **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.

## **Component Part 21. Funatsu lava tree molds**

Daily maintenance works are 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 works are 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. Therefore, 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 plays the central role as a spiritual spot, which is locked except for special occasions such as festivals.

#### **Component Part 23. Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki**

Although there are some impaired monuments within the archaeological site, 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.

#### **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. With regard to shops and storehouses in the immediate proximity to the waterfalls, Fujinomiya City is to take comprehensive measures, including the possibilities of their removal and/or relocation, in agreement with their owners.

### **3) State of Conservation of Individual Component Parts and Constituent Elements as "Viewpoints and Views" from the Perspective of a "Source of Artistic Inspiration"**

#### **(i) North-western shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass)**

##### **(a) Viewpoint**

Nakanokura Pass on the north-western 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 shore of Lake Motosuko. Because the ascending route from the lake shore is steeply sloped, the number of people who visit Nakanokura Pass is limited and the present state of conservation is good.

##### **(b) View**

The view of Fujisan from the north-western 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. It remains in an extremely good state of conservation. In order to maintain such excellent view, the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments are making continuous efforts to maintain and conserve the landform and vegetation and to regulate the visually obstructive elements.

## **(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, because the supply of sand to the beach decreased due to the sand mining etc. in the Abekawa River nearby and erosion of the beach by the sea current was also feared, Shizuoka Prefecture took measures to supply sand artificially in order to maintain and recover the beach and to install the necessary and minimum level of facilities such as artificial headlands and L-shaped breakwaters to prevent the loss of sand from the beach. At present, the supply of sand from the river has been coming back due to the decrease in sand mining in the Abekawa River and for other reasons; and the beach is gradually recovering from the river mouth of the Abekawa River to the northeast.

Besides, Shizuoka Prefecture has prepared regional disaster prevention plan and has been implementing the installation of facilities for seacoast conservation.

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 and NPOs, 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.

### **(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 is as long as approximately 45 km in a straight line and the huge surface of the sea lies 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 chimneys 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.

Photo 4-18 Aerial view of Fujisan and Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove from southwest © *PREC Institute Inc.*

## **4.b. Factors Affecting the Property**

### **(i) Development Pressures**

The development pressures that have the potential of negatively affecting the property include the construction of hotels and other tourist facilities and the invitation of businesses to industrial parks at the mountain foot area. Around the local people's residential areas, the construction of urban infrastructure facilities such as roads and sewage is envisaged.

### **(ii) Environmental Pressures**

The environmental pressures that have the potential of negatively affecting the property include acid rain, climate change, and wild animals' feeding damage to trees.

#### **(a) Acid rain**

At present, there are no reports of damage from acid rain. However, it is feared that it might cause the deterioration and /or corrosion to stone monuments that constitute the mountaintop worship sites and/or the buildings such as those of Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples.

#### **(b) Climate change**

It has been found that, due to climate change, the continuous permafrost of Fujisan has become discontinuous. The possibilities of changes such as the accelerated forest limit rise and vegetation change have been pointed out.

#### **(c) Wild animals' feeding damage to trees**

In the surrounding area of the Fujisan Mountain Area, Japanese deer's etc. feeding damage to standing trees has been reported. In addition, feeding damage to bamboo grass and other grasses has also been reported, although the damage is smaller in scale as compared with that to the standing trees.

### **(iii) Natural Disasters and Risk Preparedness**

The natural disasters that are foreseen to occur in the property area and its surrounding environment include the volcanic eruption of Fujisan and its associated disasters as well as landslide, rock falls, earthquake, storm, flood, and fire.

#### (a) Volcanic eruption and associated disasters

Fujisan is an active volcano and it is anticipated that natural disasters such as eruption, its associated cinders, pyroclastic flows, pyroclastic surges, lava flows, snow-melt type volcanic mud flows, ash fall, and mud flows caused by rain after ash fall might affect the property and/or landscape.

#### (b) Landslide, mud flow, and rock falls

In the sloped area of the Fujisan Mountain Area, the erosion of landforms by landslides and mud flows and the occurrence of rockfalls are anticipated.

#### (c) Earthquake

The occurrence of an earthquake of the order of magnitude 8 is anticipated in the near future in a wide area of the coastal area to the west of the Kanto Region, including Fujisan. In the event of the earthquake, the occurrence of tsunamis is also foreseen. When the Ansei Tokai Earthquake of magnitude 8.4 took place on 23 December 1854, the tsunami of a height of about 1.2 m was recorded. Also, the impact on the property such as the collapse of buildings such as those of shrines due to earthquake is also anticipated.

#### (d) Storm and flood damage

As the damage from storms and floods, tree blow down due to typhoons and the collapse and/or submergence of buildings such as shrine buildings due to storm and floods are anticipated.

#### (e) Fire

As the damage from fire, forest fires in the Fujisan Mountain Area and the unexpected spread of a fire on the occasion of the prescribed field burning that is periodically carried out in the grassland at the mountain foot are anticipated. In addition, fires at the buildings such as shrine buildings are also anticipated.

### (iv) Responsible Visitation at World Heritage Property

The factors that have the potential of negatively affecting the property include the increase of climbers and other visitors, the environmental impact of automobiles, and the wastes from climbers and other visitors.

The statistics of visitation are shown in Tables 4-1 to 4-3. In the mountain foot area, networks of railroads including the Shinkansen and roads including expressways are in place, providing an easy access. From the parking lots at the mountain foot, visitors mainly use shuttle bus services to the fifth station, from which they walk to the mountaintop.

#### (a) Climbers and other visitors

At present, there are some 300,000 visitors who climb to the mountaintop area every year in the climbing season from July to August. Some 1,200,000 people visit the fifth stations of the



ascending routes in the climbing season, and approximately 16,000,000 people, including climbers, visit the mountain-foot area every year. And they are increasing. Because the area beyond the eighth station is a high-altitude area exceeding the height of 3,000 m above sea level, the continual improvement of the provision of information to climbers, the safety of climbers, and the emergency life-saving system is needed.

In addition, due consideration needs to be given to the fact that the ascent of Fujisan in the summertime maintains the tradition of the public mountain-climbing that originated from the worship-ascent by Fuji-ko adherents in the Early Modern Period and therefore constitutes an important part of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan.

#### (b) Automobiles

The annual average number of automobiles used by the visitors who come to the fifth station over the five-year period from 2006 to 2010 reaches some 430,000 (return trips) on the Fuji Subaru Line and some 120,000 (one-way trips) on the Fujisan Sky Line; the environmental load from exhaust gas and traffic congestion is an issue of concern.

#### (c) Waste

The wastes left by climbers and other visitors and the illegal dumping of wastes in the road-side areas at the mountain foot are issues of concern.

#### (d) Human waste

The treatment of human wastes of visitors who climb to the mountaintop is an issue.

**Table 4-1** Change in 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

\* Based on the survey and statistics of Yamanashi Prefecture Tourism Planning and Local Product Promotion 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 Pass 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 4-2** Change in the number of visitors to Fujisan (visitors to the fifth 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	Total
2005	166,347	20,600	106,952	571,994	865,893
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	21,002	118,111	925,949	1,485,268
2009	189,894	22,244	118,651	904,475	1,235,264
2010	212,868	25,968	121,607	901,212	1,261,655

\* 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 4-3** Change in the number of visitors to Fujisan (visitors to the eighth 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	Total
2005	57,962	8,667	25,416	108,247	200,292
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	72,441	15,758	40,179	165,038	293,416

\* Based on the Ministry of the Environment's infrared counters at the eighth stations (data were not obtained for 14 days for the Gotemba Ascending Route in 2010; data were not obtained for a period between a few hours and two days for Yoshida, Fujinomiya, and Subashiri Ascending Routes due to lightning and typhoon etc. in 2011).

## (v) Number of Inhabitants within the Property and the Buffer Zone

Estimated populations located within:

Area of nominated property : 163

Buffer zone : 82,480

Total : 82,643

Year : 2011

Table 4-4 Number of Inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone

No.	Component parts and their constituent elements	Inhabitants within the area of property	Inhabitants within buffer zone	Total
1	Fujisan Mountain Area	162	79,999	80,162
	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	0		
3	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine	0		
4	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine	0		
5	Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine	0		
6	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)	0		
7	Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine	0		
8	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine	0		
9	"Oshi" Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)	0		
10	"Oshi" Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)	1		
11	Lake Yamanakako	0		
12	Lake Kawaguchiko	0		
13	Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond)	0		
14	Oshino Hakkai springs (Okamaike Pond)	0		
15	Oshino Hakkai springs (Sokonashiike Pond)	0		
16	Oshino Hakkai springs (Choshiike Pond)	0		
17	Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond)	0		
18	Oshino Hakkai springs (Nigoriike Pond)	0		
19	Oshino Hakkai springs (Kagamiike Pond)	0		
20	Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond)	0		
21	Funatsu lava tree molds	0		
22	Yoshida lava tree molds	0		
23	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki	0		
24	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls	0		
25	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove	0	2,481	2,481



#### (vi) Others

The existence of military maneuver fields etc. in the mountain foot areas to the northeast and southeast of Fujisan does not have any negative impact on the climbing activities of approximately 300,000 people who aim for the summit every year. Also, they are not visible from the two representative viewpoints of Fujisan: i.e., the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass) and the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove; therefore, there is no negative impact on the views of Fujisan, either.

Activities carried out within the maneuver fields, including real bullet shooting, are necessary from the perspective 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 a 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 a significant meaning from the perspective of Fujisan as a "source of artistic inspiration".

Photo 4-19 Aerial view of Fujisan from southeast © *PREC Institute Inc.*

# **Chapter 5**

## **Protection and Management of the Property**





## 5.a. Ownership

The location and ownership of the component parts and their constituent elements are shown below.

Table 5-1-1 The location and ownership of the component parts and their constituent elements (1/3)

No.	Component parts and their constituent elements		Location	Owners
1	Fujisan Mountain Area		Yamanashi Prefecture (Fujiyoshida City, Minobu Town, Narusawa-mura, and Fujikawaguchiko Town) Shizuoka Prefecture (Fujinomiya City, Fuji City, Susono City, Gotemba City, and Oyama Town)	8 organizations (Religious Organization Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha, Religious Organization Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja, Religious Organization Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja, 2 religious associations, and 3 companies), 162 individuals, 5 government agencies (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of the Environment, Forestry Agency, and Meteorological Agency), Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujiyoshida City, Fujikawaguchiko Town, and Oyama Town
	1-1	Mountaintop worship sites <sup>1</sup>	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture	1 organization (Religious Organization Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha) and 2 government agencies (Ministry of the Environment and Meteorological Agency)
	1-2	Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)	Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture	1 organization (Religious Organization Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha) and 2 government agencies (Ministry of Finance and Forestry Agency)
	1-3	Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)	Gotemba City, Shizuoka Prefecture	1 organization (Religious Organization Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha) and 2 government agencies (Ministry of Finance and Forestry Agency)
	1-4	Subashiri Ascending Route	Oyama Town, Shizuoka Prefecture	1 organization (Religious Organization Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha) and 2 government agencies (Ministry of Finance and Forestry Agency)
	1-5	Yoshida Ascending Route	Fujiyoshida City and Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Prefecture	8 organizations (Religious Organization Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha, Religious Organization Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja, Religious Organization Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja, 2 religious associations, and 3 companies), 75 individuals, 2 government agencies (Ministry of Finance and Forestry Agency), Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujiyoshida City, and Fujikawaguchiko Town
	1-6	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Prefecture	1 organization (Religious Organization Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja)
	1-7	Lake Saiko	Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Prefecture	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
	1-8	Lake Shojiko	Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Prefecture	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
	1-9	Lake Motosuko	Minobu Town and Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Prefecture	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism and Yamanashi Prefecture

<sup>1</sup> In this area, there is a section without a clearly drawn prefectural boundary

Table 5-1-2 The location and ownership of the component parts and their constituent elements (2/3)

No.	Component parts and their constituent elements	Location	Owners
2	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine	Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture	1 organization (Religious Organization Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha)
3	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine	Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture	1 organization (Religious Organization Yamamiya Sengen-jinja)
4	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine	Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture	2 organizations (Religious Organization Murayama Sengen-jinja and Religious Organization Dainichido) and Fujinomiya City
5	Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine	Susono City, Shizuoka Prefecture	1 organization (Religious Organization Suyama Sengen-jinja) and 1 individual
6	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine(Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)	Oyama Town, Shizuoka Prefecture	1 organization (Religious Organization Fuji Sengen-jinja) and Oyama Town
7	Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine	Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Prefecture	1 organization (Religious Organization Kawaguchi Asama-jinja) and Fujikawaguchiko Town
8	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine	Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Prefecture	1 organization (Religious Organization Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja)
9	"Oshi" Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)	Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Prefecture	Fujiyoshida City
10	"Oshi" Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)	Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Prefecture	1 individual
11	Lake Yamanakako	Yamanakako Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
12	Lake Kawaguchiko	Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Prefecture	3 organizations (Religious Organization Kawaguchi Asama-jinja, Religious Organization Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja, and Religious Organization Unoshima-jinja) and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
13	Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	Ministry of Finance
14	Oshino Hakkai springs (Okamaike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	Oshino Village
15	Oshino Hakkai springs (Sokonashiike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	Ministry of Finance
16	Oshino Hakkai springs (Choshiike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	Ministry of Finance
17	Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	Ministry of Finance
18	Oshino Hakkai springs (Nigoriike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	1 organization (Religious Organization Shibokusa Sengen-jinja)
19	Oshino Hakkai springs (Kagamiike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	1 organization (Religious Organization Shibokusa Sengen-jinja)
20	Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	1 organization (Religious Organization Shibokusa Sengen-jinja)
21	Funatsu lava tree molds	Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Prefecture	Yamanashi Prefecture and Fujikawaguchiko Town

Table 5-1-3 The location and ownership of the component parts and their constituent elements (3/3)

No.	Component parts and their constituent elements	Location	Owners
22	Yoshida lava tree molds	Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Prefecture	Yamanashi Prefecture
23	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki	Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture	1 organization (Religious Organization Hitoana Sengen-jinja) and 1 individual
24	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls	Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture	4 organizations (Fujinomiya City Kamiide Ward, Fujinomiya City Hara Ward, Religious Organization Nembutsushu Sampozen Muryojuji, and 1 company), 2 individuals, Ministry of Finance, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Fujinomiya City
25	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove	Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture	3 organizations (Religious Organization Miho-jinja, 1 school, and 1 company), 23 individuals, 3 government agencies (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism), Shizuoka Prefecture, and Shizuoka City

## 5.b. Protective Designation

The Important Cultural Properties, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, a Historic Site, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments that are included in the property have been properly protected under the Ancient Shrines and Temples Preservation Law (enacted in 1897), the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments (enacted in 1919), and the National Treasures Preservation Law (enacted in 1929).

In 1950, these laws were integrated and strengthened into the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Since then, under the provisions of this law, thorough and complete protection measures have been taken for individual component parts of the nominated property and their constituent elements.

In addition, within the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1), the excellent natural landscape has been protected under the National Parks Law (enacted in 1931) and the Natural Parks Law<sup>2</sup> (enacted in 1957), which replaced it.

The forest on the southern side of the Fujisan Mountain Area was managed as the land under direct jurisdiction of the Shogunate since the 17th century and was taken over as the national property by the Meiji Government. After that, it became the imperial forest and then designated as the national forest in 1947. The national forest has been conserved under the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests (enacted in 1951).

The protective designations for the individual component parts and their constituent elements are shown below:

<sup>2</sup> Natural Parks Law:

*The English title of the "Natural Parks Law" has been changed to "Natural Park Act" recently. In the text of this nomination document, the old title, "Natural Parks Law", is used, whereas the text of the law included in Appendix 10 is based on the new English title, "Natural Park Act".*



## Component Part 1. Fujisan Mountain Area

- 11 March 1911. Out of the imperial forest designated by the Meiji Government of Japan that was established in 1868, the most part on the Yamanashi Prefecture side was granted to Yamanashi Prefecture; the forest management as a prefectural property started.
- 4 March 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 (official notice No. 1 of Yamanashi Prefecture).
- 24 February 1926. “Fujisan Primeval Forest”, constituting a part of the view of the Fujisan Mountain Area from Nakanokura Pass on the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko was designated as a Natural Monument under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments (official notice No. 19 of the Ministry of the Interior)
- 1 February 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law (official notice No. 32 of the Ministry of the Interior).
- 1 April 1947. Came to be administered and managed as a national forest in relation to the abolishment of the imperial forest system as a result of the unification of forest organizations (Cabinet decision of 8 January 1947) of 8 January 1947
- 23 June 1951. The Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests (Law No. 246 of 23 June 1951) was enacted.
- 10 July 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 (official notice No. 17 of the Board of Education).
- 7 October 1952. Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 20 of the Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties).
- 22 November 1952. The area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was redesignated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty (official notice No. 21 of the Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties).
- 6 October 1966. The designated area of the Special Place of Scenic Beauty was expanded (official notice No. 68 of the Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties).
- 8 March 2010. The designated area of the Natural Monument, Fujisan Primeval Forest, was expanded and renamed as Fujisan Primeval Forest and Aokigaharajukai Woodland (official notice No. 41 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

- 7 February 2011. The area including the mountain area higher than the eighth station (but excluding the Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route, the Suyama Ascending Route, the Subashiri Ascending Route and the Yoshida Ascending Route) and the Yoshida Ascending Route below the eighth station was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 11 of the Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties).
- 21 September 2011. Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko, and Lake Motosuko were designated as Places of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 141 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).
2012. The Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route, the Suyama Ascending Route, and the Subashiri Ascending Route, and the area above the eighth station of the Yoshida Ascending Route were added to the Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 2011, the Subdivision on Cultural Properties of the Council for Cultural Affairs recommended the additional designation as a Historic Site to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around February 2012).

#### Constituent Element 1-1. Mountaintop worship sites

- 1 February 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law (official notice No. 32 of the Ministry of the Interior).
- 7 October 1952. Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 20 of the Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties).
- 22 November 1952. The area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was redesignated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty (official notice No. 21 of the Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties).
- 7 February 2011. Designation of the Historic Site, Fujisan (official notice No. 11 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

#### Constituent Element 1-2. Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)

- 1 February 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law (official notice No. 32 of the Ministry of the Interior).

- 1 April 1947. Came to be administered and managed as a national forest in relation to the abolishment of the imperial forest system as a result of the unification of forest organizations (Cabinet decision of 8 January 1947).
- 23 June 1951. The Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests (Law No. 246 of 23 June 1951) was enacted.
- 7 October 1952. Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 20 of the Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties).
- 22 November 1952. The area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was redesignated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty (official notice No. 21 of the Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties).
- 2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 2011, the Subdivision on Cultural Properties of the Council for Cultural Affairs recommended the additional designation as a Historic Site to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around February 2012).

### Constituent Element 1-3. Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)

- 1 February 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law (official notice No. 32 of the Ministry of the Interior).
- 1 April 1947. Came to be administered and managed as a national forest in relation to the abolishment of the imperial forest system as a result of the unification of forest organizations (Cabinet decision of 8 January 1947).
- 23 June 1951. The Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests (Law No. 246 of 23 June 1951) was enacted.
- 7 October 1952. Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 20 of the Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties).
- 22 November 1952. The area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was redesignated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty (official notice No. 21 of the Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties).
- 6 October 1966. The area designated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty was expanded (official notice No. 68 of the Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties).



2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 2011, the Subdivision on Cultural Properties of the Council for Cultural Affairs recommended the additional designation as a Historic Site to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around February 2012).

#### Constituent Element 1-4. Subashiri Ascending Route

- 1 February 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law (official notice No. 32 of the Ministry of the Interior).
- 1 April 1947. Came to be administered and managed as a national forest in relation to the abolishment of the imperial forest system as a result of the unification of forest organizations (Cabinet decision of 8 January 1947).
- 23 June 1951. The Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests (Law No. 246 of 23 June 1951) was enacted.
- 7 October 1952. Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 20 of the Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties).
- 22 November 1952. The area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was redesignated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty (official notice No. 21 of the Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties).
2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 2011, the Subdivision on Cultural Properties of the Council for Cultural Affairs recommended the additional designation as a Historic Site to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around February 2012).

#### Constituent Element 1-5. Yoshida Ascending Route

- 11 March 1911. Out of the imperial forest designated by the Meiji Government of Japan that was established in 1868, the most part on the Yamanashi Prefecture side was granted to Yamanashi Prefecture; the forest management as a prefectural property started.
- 4 March 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 (official notice No. 1 of Yamanashi Prefecture).

- 1 February 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law (official notice No. 32 of the Ministry of the Interior).
- 1 April 1947. Came to be administered and managed as a national forest in relation to the abolishment of the imperial forest system as a result of the unification of forest organizations (Cabinet decision of 8 January 1947)
- 23 June 1951. The Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests (Law No. 246 of 23 June 1951) was enacted.
- 7 October 1952. Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 20 of the Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties).
- 22 November 1952. The area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was redesignated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty (official notice No. 21 of the Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties).
- 7 February 2011. The section of the Yoshida Ascending Route below the 8th station was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 11 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).
2012. The section of the Yoshida Ascending Route from the eighth station to the summit was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 2011, the Subdivision on Cultural Properties of the Council for Cultural Affairs recommended the additional designation as a Historic Site to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around February 2012).

#### Constituent Element 1-6. Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine

- 28 August 1907. The main hall of the east shrine was designated as a Specially Protected Building under the Ancient Shrines and Temples Preservation Law (official notice No. 93 of the Ministry of the Interior).
- 4 March 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 (official notice No. 1 of Yamanashi Prefecture).
- 1 July 1929. The main hall of the east shrine was designated as a National Treasure under

the National Treasures Preservation Law.

- 1 February 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law (official notice No. 32 of the Ministry of the Interior).
- 29 August 1950. Designation of the main hall of the east shrine as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties<sup>3</sup>.
- 7 October 1952. The compound of the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine was designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 20 of the Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties).
- 22 November 1952. The area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was redesignated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty (official notice No. 21 of the Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties).
- 31 March 1953. The Main Hall and the main hall of the west shrine was designated as Important Cultural Properties under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 59 of the Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties).
- 7 February 2011. The compound of the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 11 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

#### Constituent Element 1-7. Lake Saiko

- 4 March 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 (official notice No. 1 of Yamanashi Prefecture).
- 1 February 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law (official notice No. 32 of the Ministry of the Interior).
- 10 July 1952. The provisional designation was cancelled of Lake Shojiko as a Place of Scenic Beauty (official notice No. 17 of the Board of Education).
- 21 September 2011. Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 141 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

---

<sup>3</sup> Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties:

*Based on Section 3 of the additional provisions of the said law, the designations as National Treasures under the National Treasures Preservation Law were regarded as its designations as Important Cultural Properties. This is also true of Component Part 2.*



### Constituent Element 1-8. Lake Shojiko

- 4 March 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 (official notice No. 1 of Yamanashi Prefecture).
- 1 February 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law (official notice No. 32 of the Ministry of the Interior).
- 10 July 1952. The provisional designation of Lake Shojiko as a Place of Scenic Beauty was cancelled (official notice No. 17 of the Board of Education).
- 21 September 2011. Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 141 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

### Constituent Element 1-9. Lake Motosuko

- 4 March 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 (official notice No. 1 of Yamanashi Prefecture).
- 1 February 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law (official notice No. 32 of the Ministry of the Interior).
- 10 July 1952. The provisional designation of Lake Motosuko as a Place of Scenic Beauty was cancelled (official notice No. 17 of the Board of Education).
- 21 September 2011. Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 141 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

## Component Part 2. Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine

- 27 May 1907. The main hall was designated as a Specially Protected Building under the Ancient Shrines and Temples Preservation Law (official notice No. 63 of the Ministry of the Interior).
- 1 July 1929. The main hall was designated as a National Treasure, following the enactment of the National Treasures Preservation Law.
- 7 November 1944. Wakutamaike Pond was designated as a Natural Monument under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural

Monuments (official notice No. 1078 of the Ministry of Education).

- 29 August 1950. The main hall was designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.
- 29 March 1952. Wakutamaike Pond was designated as a Special Natural Monument under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 54 of the Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties).
- 7 February 2011. A part of the compound of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 11 of Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).
2012. A part of the compound of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine was additionally designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 2011, the Subdivision on Cultural Properties of the Council for Cultural Affairs recommended the additional designation as a Historic Site to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around February 2012).

### **Component Part 3. Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine**

- 7 February 2011. The compound of the Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 11 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

### **Component Part 4. Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine**

- 7 February 2011. The compound of the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 11 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).
2012. Additional designation of part of the compound of the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine as a Historic Site were made under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is planned to be issued around September 2012).

### **Component Part 5. Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine**

- 7 February 2011. The compound of the Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 11 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

### **Component Part 6. Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)**

- 7 February 2011. The compound of the Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine was designated (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 11 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

### **Component Part 7. Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine**

- 4 March 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 (official notice No. 1 of Yamanashi Prefecture).
- 1 February 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law (official notice No. 32 of the Ministry of the Interior).
- 10 July 1952. The provisional designation of the compound of the Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine was cancelled (official notice No. 17 of the Board of Education).
- 7 February 2011. The compound of the Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 11 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

### **Component Part 8. Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine**

- 4 March 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 (official notice No. 1 of Yamanashi Prefecture).
- 1 February 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law (official notice No. 32 of the Ministry of the Interior).
- 10 July 1952. The provisional designation of the compound of the Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine as a Place of Scenic Beauty was cancelled in relation to the designation of Fujisan as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the



Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 17 of the Board of Education).

- 18 May 1985. The main hall that was relocated from the Motomiya to the Satomiya was cancelled as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 67 of the Ministry of Education).
- 7 February 2011. The compound of the Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine, consisting of the two parts of the Motomiya and the Satomiya, was cancelled as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 11 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

#### **Component Part 9. “Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)**

- 4 March 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 (official notice No. 1 of Yamanashi Prefecture).
- 10 July 1952. The provisional designation of the precincts of the Former House of the Togawa Family as a Place of Scenic Beauty was cancelled (official notice No. 17 of the Board of Education).
- 20 June 2011. Designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 95 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

#### **Component Part 10. “Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)**

- 4 March 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 (official notice No. 1 of Yamanashi Prefecture).
- 10 July 1952. The provisional designation of the precincts of the House of the Osano Family was cancelled as a Place of Scenic Beauty (official notice No. 17 of the Board of Education).
- 20 May 1976. Designated as an Important Cultural Property under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 99 of the Ministry of Education).

Component Part 11. Lake Yamanakako

- 4 March 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 (official notice No. 1 of Yamanashi Prefecture).
- 1 February 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law (official notice No. 32 of the Ministry of the Interior).
- 10 July 1952. The provisional designation of Lake Yamanakako as a Place of Scenic Beauty was cancelled (official notice No. 17 of the Board of Education).
- 21 September 2011. Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (Official Notice no. 141 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

## **Component Part 12. Lake Kawaguchiko**

- 4 March 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 (official notice No. 1 of Yamanashi Prefecture).
- 1 February 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law (official notice No. 32 of the Ministry of the Interior).
- 10 July 1952. The provisional designation of Lake Kawaguchiko as a Place of Scenic Beauty was cancelled (official notice No. 17 of the Board of Education).
- 21 September 2011. Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (Official Notice no. 141 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

## **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)**

- 4 March 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 (official notice No. 1 of

Yamanashi Prefecture).

- 1 May 1934. Designated as a Natural Monument under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments (official notice No. 181 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).
- 10 July 1952. The provisional designation of Oshino Hakkai springs as a Place of Scenic Beauty was cancelled (official notice No. 17 of the Board of Education).
- 2012. Additional to and partial cancellation of the area designated as a Natural Monument were made (the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is planned to be issued around September 2012).

#### **Component Part 21. Funatsu lava tree molds**

- 4 March 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 (official notice No. 1 of Yamanashi Prefecture).
- 17 December 1929. Designated as a Natural Monument under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments (official notice No. 370 of the Ministry of Education).
- 1 February 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law (official notice No. 32 of the Ministry of the Interior).
- 10 July 1952. The provisional designation of Funatsu lava tree molds as a Place of Scenic Beauty was cancelled (official notice No. 17 of the Board of Education).

#### **Component Part 22. Yoshida lava tree molds**

- 4 March 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 (official notice No. 1 of Yamanashi Prefecture).
- 17 December 1929. Designated as a Natural Monument under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments (official notice No. 370 of the Ministry of Education).
- 1 February 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law (official notice No. 32 of the Ministry of the Interior).



10 July 1952. The provisional designation of Yoshida lava tree molds as a Place of Scenic Beauty was cancelled (official notice No. 17 of the Board of Education).

#### Component Part 23. Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki

1 February 1936: Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park (official notice No. 32 of the Ministry of the Interior)

2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 2011, the Subdivision on Cultural Properties of the Council for Cultural Affairs recommended the additional designation as a Historic Site to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around February 2012).

#### Component Part 24. Shiraito no Taki waterfalls

1 February 1936. Designated as Fuji-Hakone National Park under the National Parks Law (official notice No. 32 of the Ministry of the Interior).

3 September 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 (official notice No. 314 of the Ministry of Education).

#### Component Part 25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

8 March 1922. Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments (official notice No. 49 of the Ministry of the Interior).

1 April 1977. A part of the area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was removed from the designated area (Official notice no. 44 of the Ministry of Education).

29 March 1990. Addition to and partial cancellation of the area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty were made (official notice No. 31 of the Ministry of Education).

## 5.c. Means of Implementing Protective Measures

### 1) Nominated Property

#### (i) Delineation of the property area

As is described in “3.1.c Statement of Integrity”, the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is founded on the two aspects of Fujisan as an “object of worship” and a “source of artistic inspiration”; a total of 25 component parts, containing a total of 9 constituent elements, can be broadly divided into the two groups corresponding to these two aspects: “places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage” and “viewpoints and views”, respectively.

With regard to the individual component parts and constituent elements, their areas that are essential to exhibiting the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan have been included in the property area, as is shown below, based on the two perspectives/categories: i.e. the “places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage” based on the aspect of Fujisan as an “object of worship” and the “viewpoints and views” based on the aspect of Fujisan as a “source of artistic inspiration”.

#### (a) Delineation of the areas of the component parts as the “places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage” based on the aspect of Fujisan as an “object of worship”

- (1) To include the “Fujisan Mountain Area”, or the area higher than “Umagaeshi”, one of the boundaries signifying the sacredness of Fujisan, which corresponds to the area higher than approximately 1,500 m in altitude;
- (2) To define the area of the Fujisan Mountain Area to include worship sites that are distributed along the crater wall at the mountaintop, ascending routes from the Sengen-jinja shrines at the mountain foot up to the summit, facilities along them such as mountain huts that support people making worship-ascent and religious activities, and stone monuments etc. that were built by those people as evidence of Fujisan worship; and
- (3) To include the compounds of Sengen-jinja shrines at the mountain foot, “Oshi” lodging houses, and a group of spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as a wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and water falls.

#### (b) Delineation of the areas of the component parts as the “viewpoints and views” based on the aspect of Fujisan as a “source of artistic inspiration”

- (1) To include Nakanokura Pass on the north-western shore of Lake Motosuko as a viewpoint, because it is the place where the photo used several times as the design of the bank notes of Japan was taken, and also to include the area of the view that extends from the skirts of the Fujisan Mountain Area to the shore of Lake Motosuko, including both; and
- (2) To include the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove as a viewpoint, because it was depicted in many paintings as a scenic spot that is contained in the typical composition featuring Fujisan and because the place became the viewpoint or the stage for internationally

renowned works of art, and also to include a separate area of the Fujisan Mountain Area that constitutes the view from the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, in the light of a distance of approximately 45 km between the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove and the Fujisan Mountain Area with a wide space of the sea in-between.

The extent of the property area that has been delineated in consideration of the above is shown in Figure 1-4 to 1-21.

## **(ii) Laws and plans for the protection and management of the property**

The protection and management of the individual component parts and their constituent elements are ensured by at least one of the laws shown in Table 5-2, i.e. Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, Natural Parks Law, and Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests. The summary of the laws and the status of application of these laws to the individual component parts and constituent elements are shown in Table 5-2; the summary of the legal requirements such as those of prior permission is shown in Table 5-3.

Also, the details of the handling of the acts within the areas of the component parts or constituent elements that alter the existing state or affect its conservation (hereinafter referred to as “alterations to the existing state etc.”) are shown in individual plans that have been prepared in close relationship with the laws in Table 5-2 [refer to Attached Document 1 of Appendix 8, “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”].

The extent of the legal protection under these laws, including the legal control in the surrounding areas of the individual component parts, is shown in Figures 5-1, 5-2 and Appendix 5.

### **(a) Laws and plans for the implementation of the protection 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 Appendix 8, “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management 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 and/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 Appendix 8, “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”]; for National Forests, the Forestry Agency has prepared the Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan and the Fuji 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 Appendix 8, “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”].

(b) Laws and plans for the implementation of the protection and management of “viewpoints and views”

(1) Northwest 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 and 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 Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (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.

(2) 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: a 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 and 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 Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (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 5-2-1 Summary of laws and regulations that apply to the component parts and their constituent elements (1/2)

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 wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls -- based on the aspect as an "object of worship" -- and viewpoints and views of the Fujisan mountain area -- based on the aspect as a "source of artistic inspiration" -- as Important Cultural Properties, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, 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 or consent, refer to Table 5-3.</p> <p>With respect to individual component parts, their constituent elements, and the specific features contained therein that are designated as Important Cultural Properties, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Historic Site, a Special Natural Monument, 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 consideration the location, form, and character of individual cultural properties.</p> <p>Details of the individual plans are provided in Attached Document 1 of Appendix 8, "Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan".</p>	All
Natural Parks Law	<p>This law aims to protect the places 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 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 of Sengen-jinja shrines at the mountain foot, and spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as wind caves, 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" as a Special Protection Zone or a Special Zone of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park.</p>	<p>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 5-3.</p> <p>With regard to the areas of the national park that are included in the component parts, the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park Plan (Fujisan District) has been prepared.</p> <p>Based on this park plan, the types and arrangements of facilities and the level of regulation within the national park and other necessary matters 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.</p> <p>Details of the individual plans are provided in Attached Document 1 of Appendix 8, "Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan".</p>	<p>1 Fujisan Mountain Area</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>8 Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine</p> <p>11 Lake Yamanakako</p> <p>12 Lake Kawaguchiko</p> <p>22 Yoshida lava tree molds</p> <p>24 Shiraito no Taki waterfalls</p>



Table 5-2-2 Summary of laws and regulations that apply to the component parts and their constituent elements (2/2)

Law	Purpose	Summary	Relevant component parts
Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests	<p>This act aims to ensure 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 legal designations 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 Fuji Forest Planning Area and the Eastern Yamanashi 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 5-3 and details of the individual plans are provided in Attached Document 1 of Appendix 8, "Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan".</p>	<p>1 Fujisan Mountain Area</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 5-3-1 Summary of the legal requirements (prior permission etc.) of the laws that apply to the component parts and their constituent elements (1/2)

Parts and their constituent elements (1/2)

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 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 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

Table 5-3-2 Summary of the legal requirements (prior permission etc.) of the laws that apply to the component parts and their constituent elements (2/2)

Parts and their constituent elements (2/2)

Laws	Designation / zone		Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
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, collecting and damaging 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, and landing of airplanes in areas designated by the Minister of the Environment, etc. require prior notification or consultation.	Imprisonment with labor and/or fine
		Class II Special Zone			
		Class III Special Zone			
Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests	National Forest		The administration and management basic plan by the Minister of 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.	-	



## 2) 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:

- (1) 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;
- (2) 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;
- (3) 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;
- (4) 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>4</sup> under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties that are related to Fujisan worship; and
- (5) 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 Figure 1-4.

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 Table 5-5 and Table 5-6] 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, no negative impacts of development or urban infrastructure on the landscape are foreseeable.

---

<sup>4</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.

## **(ii) 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 ordinances and landscape plans under the said law), the City Planning Act (and the Zones and Districts set out by local governments based on the said law), the Seacoast Law, and the ordinances of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments are applied and enforced appropriately.

The summary of the laws and regulations that apply to the buffer zone is given in Table 5-4 and the summary of the legal requirements such as those of prior permission is given in Table 5-5, 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 Appendix 8, “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”. The permission criteria under other laws and regulations are given in Attached Document 2 of the same appendix.

The extent of the legal protection of the individual laws and regulations that apply to the buffer zone is shown in Figure 5-1 and 5-2.

Table 5-4-1 Summary of laws and regulations that apply to the buffer zone (1/3)

Law	Purpose	Summary
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" -- 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. For the specific acts that require prior permission etc., refer to Table 5-5.</p> <p>With respect to the cultural properties within the buffer zone that are designated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Special Natural Monuments, 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 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 places 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, 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" -- 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. For specific acts that require prior permission, notification, or consultation, refer to Table 5-5.</p> <p>With regard to the areas of the national park in the buffer zone, the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park Plan (Fujisan District) 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 of Appendix 8, "Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan".</p>



Table 5-4-2 Summary of laws and regulations that apply to the buffer zone (2/3)

Law	Purpose	Summary
Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests	<p>This act aims to ensure the 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" -- 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, 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 5-5 and details of the individual plans are provided in Attached Document 1 of Appendix 8, "Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan".</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 lake and springs -- based on the aspect as an "object of 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 cities and villages.</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 5-5 and the details of landscape development standards are given in Attached Document 2 of Appendix 8, "Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan".</p>
Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone (based on the City Planning Act)	<p>This ordinance aims to maintain the scenic beauty in the city.</p> <p>The landscapes and environments of the buffer zone are to be conserved through the designation of the surrounding environment of a spring of Oshino Hakkei (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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The acts that require prior or consultation are provided in Table 5-5 and the details of permission criteria are given in Attached Document 2 of Appendix 8, "Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan".</p>

Table 5-4-3 Summary of laws and regulations that apply to the buffer zone (3/3)

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 (Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine and Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri 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>For the purposes of promoting the sound development and orderly improvement of cities. Urbanization Promotion Area, Urbanization Control Area, Districts, and Zones are set out together with the acts that require prior permission or consultation accordingly and criteria for permission. With regard to the buffer zone in question, the Urbanization Control Area and Category I Exclusively Low-story Residential District are set out.</p> <p>The area division and acts that require prior permission or consultation are provided in Table 5-5. The criteria for permission are provided in Attached Document 2 of Appendix 8.</p>
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 5-5. The criteria for permission are provided in Attached Document 2 of Appendix 8, "Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan".</p>
Local governments' ordinances	<p>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 Cultural Heritage Nomination Ordinance for the surrounding environments of the Fujisan mountain area, the compounds of Sengen-jinja shrines, and the "Oshi" lodging houses -- based on the aspect as an "object of worship".</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 5-5. The details of the standards that should be met are provided in Attached Document 2 of Appendix 8, "Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan".</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 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 (Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine and Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri 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 permission for the land use projects that exceed a certain scale.</p> <p>The projects that require prior consultation are provided in Table 5-5. The details of permission criteria are provided in Attached Document 2 of Appendix 8, "Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan".</p>

Table 5-5-1 Summary of the legal requirements (prior permission etc.) of the laws that apply to the buffer zone (1/4)

Table 6-6-1 Summary of the legal requirements (prior permission, etc.) of the laws that apply to the Sancti Zone (1/1)					
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				
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



Table 5-5-2 Summary of the legal requirements (prior permission etc.) of the laws that apply to the buffer zone (2/4)

Laws	Designation / zone		Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
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, collecting and damaging 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 notification 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 Administration and Management of National Forests	National Forest		The administration and management basic plan by the Minister of 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.		-

Table 5-5-3 Summary of the legal requirements (prior permission etc.) of the laws that apply to the buffer zone (3/4)

Laws	Designation / zone	Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
Landscape Act (Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Development Priority 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, 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 (Yamanakako Village Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Development Priority Area	Prior notification to the Mayor of Yamanakako Village		
	Ordinary Area			
Landscape Act (Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Conservation Area	Prior notification to the Mayor of Fujinomiya City		
	View Conservation Area			
Landscape Act (Fuji City Landscape Ordinance)	Area with no Land Use District designation	Prior notification to the Mayor of Fuji City		
Landscape Act (Shizuoka City Landscape Ordinance)	Area other than Priority Area	Prior notification to the Mayor of Shizuoka City		
Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance (City Planning Act)	Scenic Zone	Prior permission or consultation of the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture (for the area of Oshino Village <sup>5</sup> )	New construction, remodeling, enlargement, and/or relocation of buildings or other structures, 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.	Fine
City Planning Act	Category 1 Exclusively Low-Storey Residential District and Urbanization Control Area	Prior permission or consultation of the Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture (for the area of Oyama Town <sup>6</sup> ) or the Mayors of Shizuoka City, Gotemba City, and Susono City	Developments of 3,000 m <sup>2</sup> or a larger area for the purposes of the construction of buildings or specified structures require prior permission or consultation.	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

<sup>5</sup> The area of Oshino Village:

*The authority of the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture is to be transferred to the Mayor of Oshino Village, effective in April 2012, under the law concerning the establishment of the relevant laws for the promotion of the reform to enhance the local autonomy and independence.*

<sup>6</sup> The area of Oyama Town:

*The authority of the Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture over the area of Oyama Town is to be transferred to the Mayor of Oyama Town, effective in April 2012, under the Ordinance Concerning Special Measures for the Clerical Work of Shizuoka Prefecture, in order to ensure the democratic and efficient administrative work of local governments.*

Table 5-5-4 Summary of the legal requirements (prior permission etc.) of the laws that apply to the buffer zone (4/4)

Laws	Designation / zone	Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance	Entire Yamanashi Prefecture	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 Nomination Ordinance	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
Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects	Entire Gotemba City	Approval of 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 of 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.	-



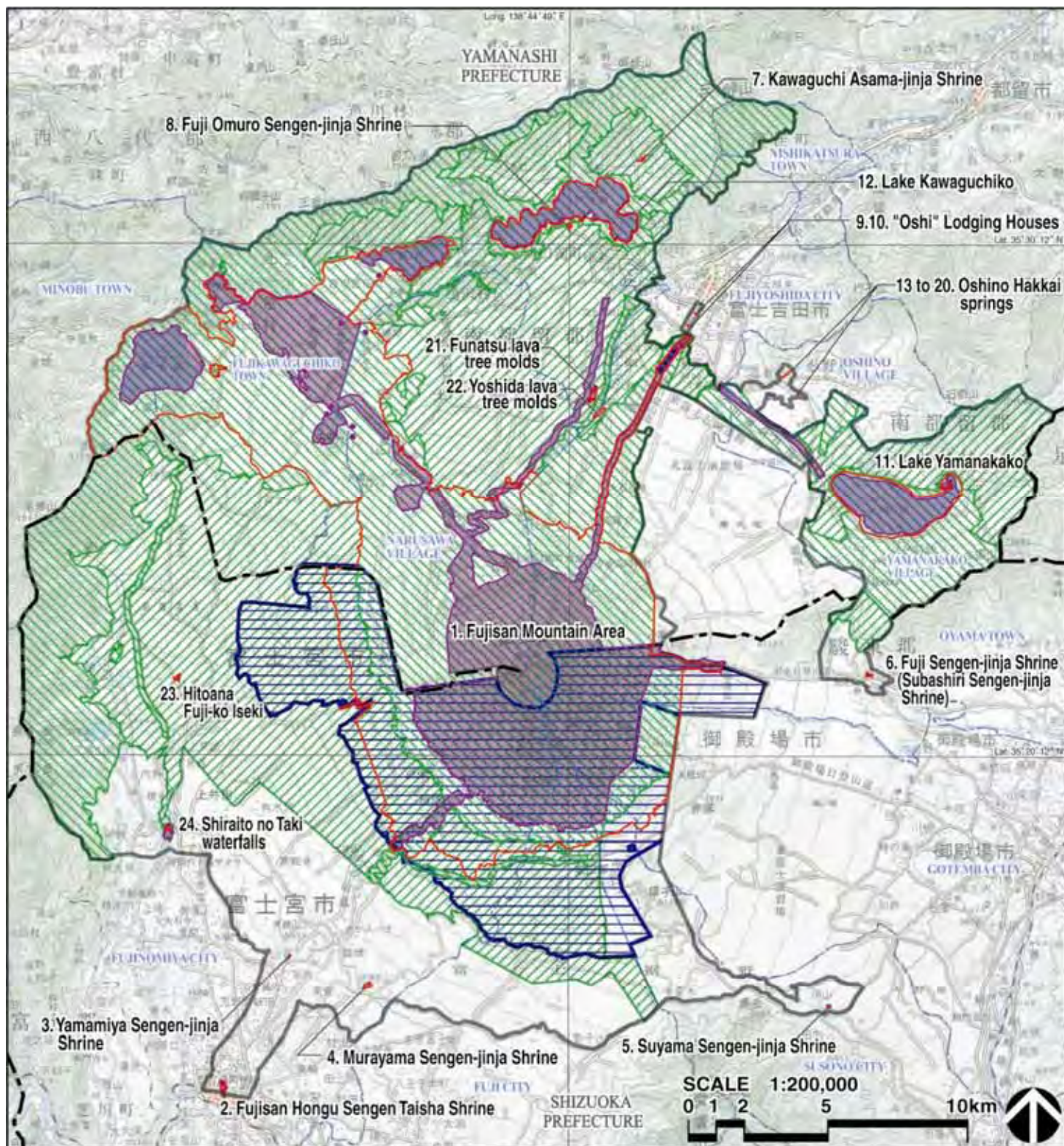


Figure 5-1 Map indicating the extent of the nominated property, the buffer zone, and the zones of legal protection (Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, Natural Parks Law, and Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests) © PREC Institute Inc.



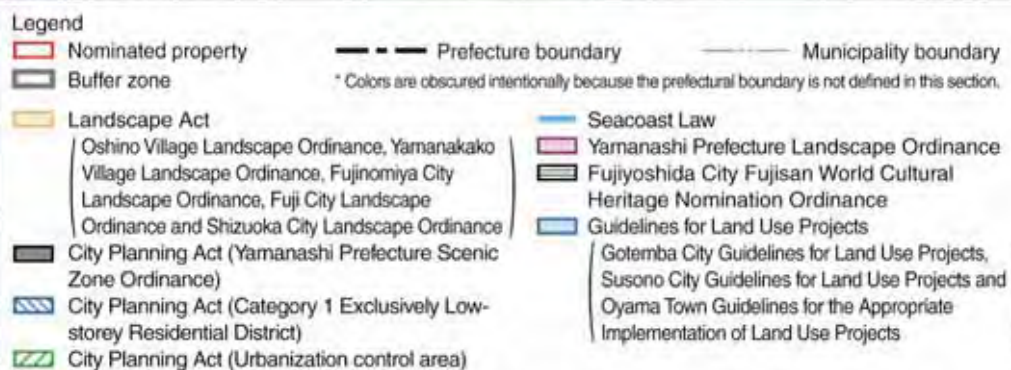
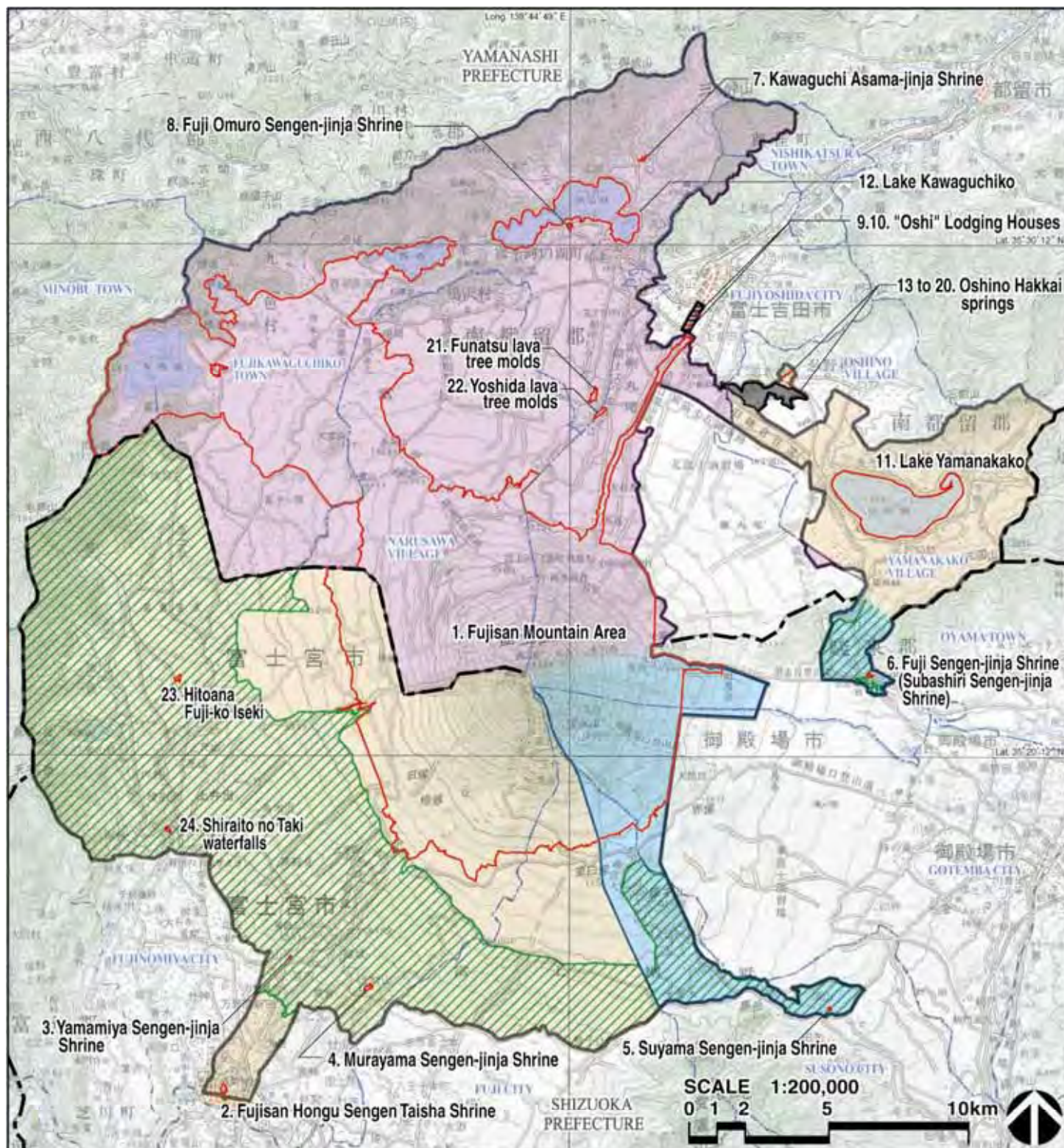


Figure 5-2 Map indicating the extent of the nominated property, the buffer zone, and the zones of legal protection (other laws) © PREC Institute Inc.



### 3) 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 the settlement area of Oshino Village

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 based on laws, regulations, etc.

##### (a) Urban areas of Fujiyoshida City etc. and the settlement area of Oshino Village

In urban areas of Fujiyoshida City etc. and the settlement area of Oshino Village, urban infrastructure projects such as the construction of hotels and there are plans of urban infrastructure 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 5-6. The summary of the legal requirements such as those of prior permission under these laws, regulations, etc. is given in Table 5-7. The permission criteria under these laws, regulations, etc. are provided in Attached Document 2 of Appendix 8, "Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan". The extent of the jurisdiction of the individual laws, regulations, etc. is shown in Figure 5-4.

##### (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 5-5.

Table 5-6 Summary of laws, regulations, etc. that apply to the management zone

Law	Purpose	Summary
Landscape Act (Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance and Landscape Plan)	<p>This aims to promote the conservation and improvement of excellent landscapes in Oshino Village.</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.</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 Oshino Village.</p> <p>The acts that require prior notification are provided in Table 5-7 and the details of landscape development standards are given in Attached Document 2 of Appendix 8, "Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan".</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 5-7 . The details of the standards that should be met are provided in Attached Document 2 of Appendix 8, "Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan".</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 (Subashiri 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 permission for the land use projects that exceed a certain scale.</p> <p>The projects that require prior consultation are provided in Table 5-7 . The details of permission criteria are provided in Attached Document 2 of Appendix 8, "Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan".</p>

Table 5-7 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 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	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
Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects	Entire Gotemba City	Approval of 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 of 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.	-







- Legend**
- Nominated property
  - Buffer zone
  - Management zone  
(Urban areas of Fujiyoshida City etc. and the settlement area of Oshino Village)
  - Landscape Act  
(Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance, Fujinomiya City Landscape Ordinance, Fuji City Landscape Ordinance and Numazu 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)
  - Prefecture boundary
  - Municipality boundary

Figure 5-4 Map indicating the extent of the management zone and legal protection. (Urban areas of Fujiyoshida City etc. and the settlement area of Oshino Village) © PREC Institute Inc.



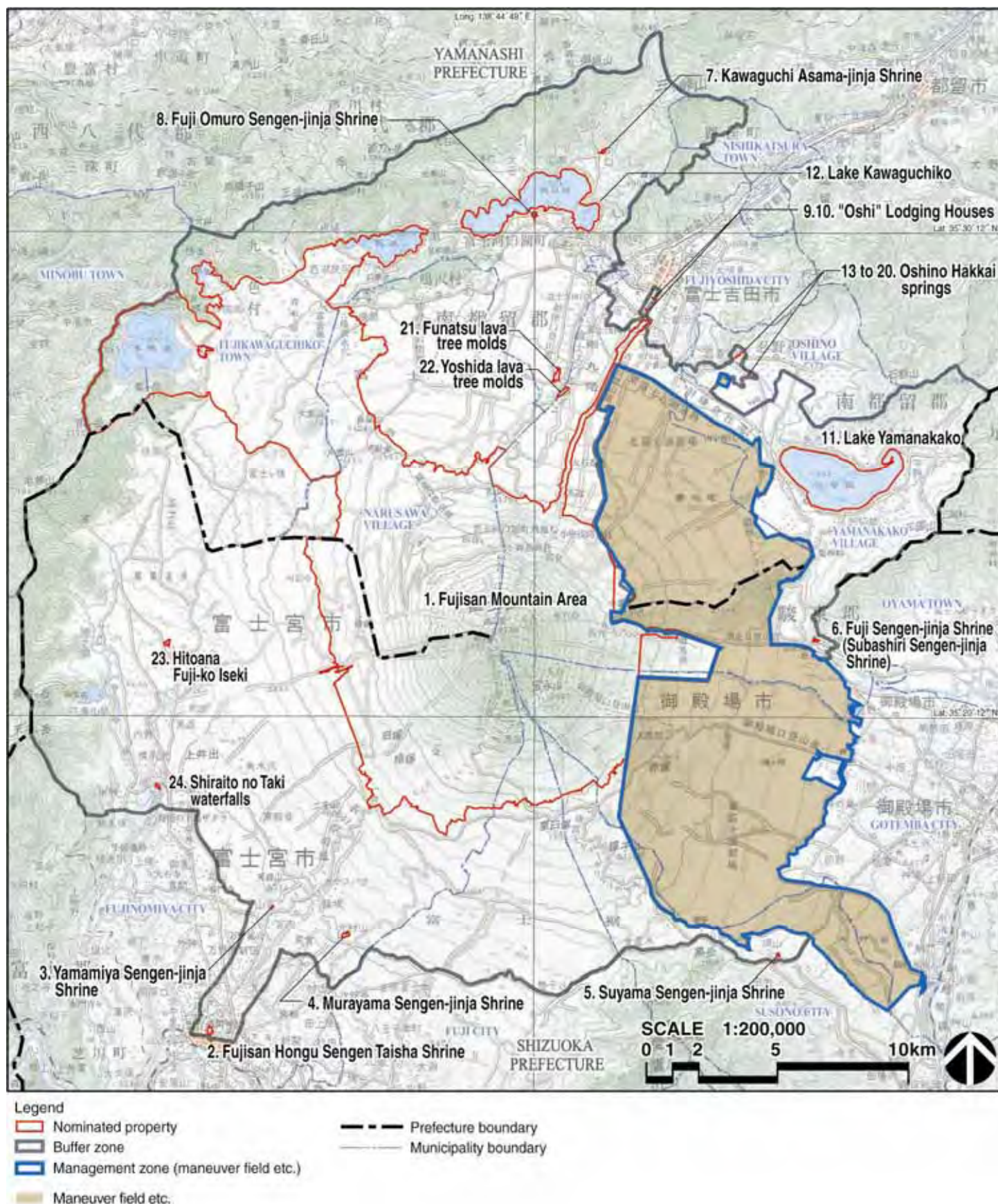


Figure 5-5 Map indicating the extent of the management zone and legal protection (maneuver fields etc.)  
© PREC Institute Inc.

## 5.d. Existing Plans Related to the Municipalities and Regions in which the Proposed Property is Located

The details of the plans below are provided in Appendix 9.

### 1) General plans

Name of the plan	2 <sup>nd</sup> Stage Challenge Yamanashi Action Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Yamanashi Prefecture (October 2011)
Target area	Entire Yamanashi Prefecture
Main objective	To present the basic policies of Yamanashi Prefecture and the content of the actions and projects to be implemented toward the “most livable prefecture in Japan” for the 4-year period from 2011 to 2015.
Content relevant to the nominated property	In relation to Fujisan, measures to promote the inscription of Fujisan on the World Heritage List, the development of landscapes appropriate for World Heritage, and the environmental conservation are to be taken. In addition, the disaster prevention system is planned to be reinforced in order to minimize the damage from eruptions of Fujisan.

Name of the plan	Shizuoka Prefecture General Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Shizuoka Prefecture (February 2011)
Target area	Entire Shizuoka Prefecture
Main objective	To present Shizuoka Prefecture’s mid-term and long-term policies, future visions, directions of actions, concrete measures, etc. for the 10-year period from 2011 to 2021.
Content relevant to the nominated property	In relation to Fujisan, a wide range of measures to promote the inscription of Fujisan on the World Heritage List, the preservation, management, and utilization appropriate for World Heritage, the Fujisan Day celebration movement, and the conservation of the natural environment of Fujisan is to be taken.

Name of the plan	5 <sup>th</sup> Fujiyoshida City General Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Fujiyoshida City (March 2008)
Target area	Entire Fujiyoshida City
Main objective	To present Fujiyoshida City’s future vision and the directions for the city’s administrative actions toward its realization for the 10-year period from 2008 to 2018.
Content relevant to the nominated property	The town development with the participation of citizens is to be promoted by utilizing Fujiyoshida City’s local characteristics such as unique nature, history, and culture in which Fujisan plays a central role. Preservation and utilization of the rich nature and Historic Sites related to Fujisan worship are to be promoted through collaboration between citizens and the government.



Name of the plan	1 <sup>st</sup> Minobu Town General Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Minobu Town (March 2007)
Target area	Entire Minobu Town
Main objective	To present Minobu Town's future vision and directions of the city development and administrative actions for the 10-year period from 2007 to 2017.
Content relevant to the nominated property	The town development is to be promoted in parallel with the conservation of beautiful home-town landscapes against the background of the rich and diverse nature around Fujisan.

Name of the plan	5 <sup>th</sup> Oshino Village General Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Oshino Village (April 2008)
Target area	Entire Oshino Village
Main objective	To present Oshino Village's future vision and directions toward its realization for the 10-year period from 2008 to 2018.
Content relevant to the nominated property	Active measures are to be taken to conserve and improve the water quality of springs around Fujisan and to conserve beautiful landscapes centering on Fujisan.

Name of the plan	Yamanakako 4 <sup>th</sup> Long-Term General Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Yamanakako Village (May 2010)
Target area	Entire Yamanakako Village
Main objective	To present Yamanakako Village's future vision and measures and framework toward its realization for the 10-year period from 2010 to 2020.
Content relevant to the nominated property	With regard to the surrounding areas of Fujisan, the development of beautiful landscapes is to be promoted as a measure to conserve the lake environments.

Name of the plan	Narusawa Village 4 <sup>th</sup> Long-Term General Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Narusawa Village (March 2007)
Target area	Entire Narusawa Village
Main objective	To present Narusawa Village's future vision for the village development and clarify the targets and principles toward its realization for the 10-year period from 2007 to 2017.
Content relevant to the nominated property	With regard to the surrounding areas of Fujisan, measures are to be taken to maintain the viewpoints from which people can enjoy the views of Fujisan and the vast woodland and to preserve and utilize cultural properties such as Historic Sites distributed on the skirts of Fujisan.

Name of the plan	1 <sup>st</sup> Fujikawaguchiko Town General Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Fujikawaguchiko Town (August 2008)
Target area	Entire Fujikawaguchiko Town
Main objective	To present Fujikawaguchiko Town's future vision and the systematic methods for its realization for the 10-year period from 2008 to 2018.
Content relevant to the nominated property	In relation to Fujisan, the study and research on the property are to be promoted together with awareness-raising for the transmission of the property to future generations and support to its maintenance and management.

Name of the plan	2 <sup>nd</sup> Shizuoka City General Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Shizuoka City (March 2010)
Target area	Entire Shizuoka City
Main objective	To show the future vision of Shizuoka City around 2015 and present the overview of the collaborative work to be made by citizens and the city government for its realization.
Content relevant to the nominated property	The Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, a component part of the property, is recognized as a unique local resource associated with culture, history, and natural environment; and its preservation, utilization, and information provision are to be promoted together with other cultural properties.

Name of the plan	4 <sup>th</sup> Fujinomiya City General Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Fujinomiya City (March 2006)
Target area	Entire Fujinomiya City
Main objective	To present Fujinomiya City's future vision and the basic targets and principles for its realization for the 10-year period from 2006 to 2016.
Content relevant to the nominated property	As the symbol and the core of the town development in harmony with nature, the excellent landscape and natural environment of Fujisan are to be conserved.

Name of the plan	5 <sup>th</sup> Fuji City General Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Fuji City (March 2011)
Target area	Entire Fuji City
Main objective	To present the basic directions of the entire government with a view to ensuring the consistency among all the projects by Fuji City for the 10-year period from 2011 to 2021.
Content relevant to the nominated property	It is clearly stated to ensure the transmission of the excellent natural environment of Fujisan to future generations and create the local society with low environmental load; in addition, it is planned, based on the celebrity of Fujisan, to make effective use of the gifts of Fujisan such as landscapes and springs as shared resources.

Name of the plan	3 <sup>rd</sup> Gotemba City General Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Gotemba City (March 2001)
Target area	Entire Gotemba City
Main objective	To present Gotemba City's future vision and the basic targets and sector-wise plans toward its realization, including the systematic overview of concrete policies and measures for the 15-year period from 2001 to 2016.
Content relevant to the nominated property	In the recognition of Fujisan as the symbol of noble and graceful people, measures for the protection of the landscapes of Fujisan and cultural properties in the mountain foot areas and for the awareness-raising of citizens and businesses are to be taken in an effort toward the inscription of Fujisan on the World Heritage List in cooperation with Shizuoka Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, and relevant municipalities.

Name of the plan	4 <sup>th</sup> Susono City General Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Susono City (March 2011)
Target area	Entire Susono City
Main objective	To present Susono City's basic directions of the city development for the 10-year period from 2011 to 2021.
Content relevant to the nominated property	Measures are to be taken to conserve and utilize the rich natural environment of Fujisan, which brings many benefits to Susono City and its citizens.

Name of the plan	4 <sup>th</sup> Oyama Town General Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Oyama Town (March 2011)
Target area	Entire Oyama Town
Main objective	To present the basic concept and basic plan of the measures to be taken, including the action plans for the concrete measures for the 10-year period from 2011 to 2020.
Content relevant to the nominated property	Efforts for the conservation of Fujisan are to be made through mutual coordination and collaboration among citizens, businesses, visitors, and the government.

## 2) Environment-related plans

Name of the plan	Fujisan General Environmental Conservation Measures Basic Guidelines
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Yamanashi Prefecture (March 1998)
Target area	Areas including and surrounding Fujisan and "Fujigoko" (Fuji Five Lakes)
Main objective	To present the basic policies for the comprehensive environmental conservation to protect Fujisan, so that people can be proud of the mountain to the world and that future generations can enjoy bountiful benefits of Fujisan.
Content relevant to the nominated property	In order to pass on the value of Fujisan in the best condition possible to future generations, measures such as "conservation of the natural environment according to the natural characteristics", "the development of local townscapes and landscapes in harmony with the conservation of views of Fujisan and the natural environment", "protection and transmission of traditional performance and cultural properties related to Fujisan", and "utilization of Fujisan in the effort toward the friendly and rich local communities with maximum consideration to environmental consideration" are to be taken.



Name of the plan	Fujisan General Environmental Conservation Guidelines
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Shizuoka Prefecture (March 1996)
Target area	The area corresponding to the reach of the lava and volcanic ejecta of Fujisan in Fujinomiya City, Fuji City, Gotemba City, Susono City, and Oyama Town
Main objective	To present the targets, action policies, and the roles of citizens for the purposes of conserving the environment of Fujisan in better condition, so that people can be proud of the mountain to the world and pass on its benefits to future generations.
Content relevant to the nominated property	The six elements of “topography and geology”, “water”, “plants”, “animals”, “landscapes”, and “culture of Fujisan” are selected and the targets for the protection of biodiversity, the conservation of views, and the preservation and utilization of cultural properties are presented. It is planned to raise awareness about the guidelines, promote conservation movements, and establish the system for the implementation of the guidelines.

Name of the plan	Yamanashi Prefecture Basic Environment Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Yamanashi Prefecture (February 2005)
Target area	Entire Yamanashi Prefecture
Main objective	To set out necessary matters for the promotion of comprehensive and long-term policies concerning the environmental conservation and creation.
Content relevant to the nominated property	With regard to Fujisan and its surrounding areas, measures to conserve the natural environment and landscapes are to be taken.

Name of the plan	3 <sup>rd</sup> Shizuoka Prefecture Basic Environment Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Shizuoka Prefecture (March 2011)
Target area	Entire Shizuoka Prefecture
Main objective	To present the directions of environmental policies of Shizuoka Prefecture for the 10-year period from 2011 to 2021.
Content relevant to the nominated property	Issues such as the increase in the environmental load in association with the increase in the number of visitors to Fujisan and the illegal dumping of wastes at the mountain foot areas are identified with plans for measures to solve them and other actions toward the inscription on the World Heritage List.

### 3) Forest-related plans

The “main objective” and “content relevant to the nominated property” of forest-related plans are common to all the listed plans and therefore shown at the top.

Main objective	To present the directions of forest-related policies in individual planning areas and the targets etc. for the forest development and conservation that meets the local characteristics.
Content relevant to the nominated property	With regard to the forests existing in the property area of Fujisan, the natural environment and excellent forest landscapes, it is the basic principle to conserve the natural environment and excellent forest landscapes in the development and management of forests.

Name of the plan	Yamanashi Forest and Forestry Basic Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Yamanashi Prefecture (February 2004)
Target area	Entire Yamanashi Prefecture

Name of the plan	2 <sup>nd</sup> Prefectural Forest Management Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Yamanashi Prefecture (April 2011)
Target area	Entire Yamanashi Prefecture

Name of the plan	Regional Forest Plan (Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area)
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Yamanashi Prefecture (revised in December 2011)
Target area	Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area (Fujiyoshida City, Tsuru City, Otsuki City, Uenohara City, Doshi Village, Nishikatsura Town, Oshino Village, Yamanakako Village, Narusawa Village, Fujikawaguchiko Town, Kosuge Village, and Tabayama Village)

Name of the plan	Regional Forest Plan (Fujikawa River Middle Valley Forest Planning Area)
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Yamanashi Prefecture (revised in December 2011)
Target area	Fujikawa River Middle Valley Forest Planning Area (Ichikawamisato Town, Hayakawa Town, Minobu Town, Nambu Town, and Fujikawa Town)

Name of the plan	Regional Forest Plan (Fuji Regional Forest Planning Area)
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Shizuoka Prefecture (April 2011)
Target area	Fuji Forest Planning Area (Numazu City, Mishima City, Fujinomiya City, Fuji City, Gotemba City, Susono City, Shimizu Town, Nagaizumi Town, and Oyama Town)

Name of the plan	Regional Forest Plan (Shizuoka Regional Forest Planning Area)
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Shizuoka Prefecture (April 2010)
Target area	Shizuoka Forest Planning Area (Shizuoka City, Shimada City, Yaizu City, Fujieda City, Makinohara City, Yoshida Town, and Kawanehon Town)

Name of the plan	Shizuoka Prefecture Forest Coexistence Basic Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Shizuoka Prefecture / Citizens' Forest Roundtable Meeting <sup>7</sup> (revised in March 2011)
Target area	Entire Shizuoka Prefecture

---

<sup>7</sup> Citizens' Forest Roundtable Meeting:

*A meeting that was set up by Shizuoka Prefecture in 2006 as the promoter of coexistence between forests and citizens for the purpose of facilitating the consensus building process and promoting collaborative actions among the citizens. It aims to enable citizens of Shizuoka Prefecture to take the lead in thinking about local forests and working together for the improvement of forests. Established at each of the four regional forest planning areas of Shizuoka Prefecture (Izu, Fuji, Shizuoka, and Tenryu).*

#### 4) City planning-related plans

The “main objective” and “content relevant to the nominated property” of city planning-related plans are common to all the plans below and therefore shown at the top.

Main objective	To present the mid-term and long-term policies for the city development at individual planning areas.
Content relevant to the nominated property	Historical, cultural resources and rich natural resources that exist within the property area of Fujisan are to be utilized and the development of landscapes and towns in a manner that enhances the attractive characters of individual places is to be promoted.

Name of the plan	Yamanashi Prefecture City Planning Master Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Yamanashi Prefecture (March 2010)
Target area	Entire Yamanashi Prefecture

Name of the plan	Policies for the Development and Conservation of Northern Fuji City Planning Area
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Yamanashi Prefecture (March 2011)
Target area	Northern Fuji City Planning Area (part of Fujiyoshida City, Nishikatsura Town, Yamanakako Village, and Fujikawaguchiko Town and entire Oshino Village)

Name of the plan	Policies for the Development and Conservation of Gakunan Regional City Planning Area
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Shizuoka Prefecture (March 2011)
Target area	Gakunan Regional City Planning Area (entire areas of Fuji City and Fujinomiya City)

Name of the plan	Policies for the Development and Conservation of Shizuoka City Planning Area
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Shizuoka Prefecture (December 2010)
Target area	Shizuoka City Planning Area (Shizuoka City)

Name of the plan	Policies for the Development and Conservation of Gotemba-Oyama Regional City Planning Area
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Shizuoka Prefecture (December 2010)
Target area	Gotemba-Oyama Regional City Planning Area (entire areas of Gotemba City and Oyama Town)

Name of the plan	Policies for the Development and Conservation of Susono City Planning Area
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Shizuoka Prefecture (December 2010)
Target area	Susono City Planning Area (Susono City)



Name of the plan	Fujiyoshida City City Planning Master Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Fujiyoshida City (March 2002)
Target area	Entire Fujiyoshida City

Name of the plan	Yamanakako Village City Planning Master Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Yamanakako Village (March 2004)
Target area	Entire Yamanakako Village

Name of the plan	Fujikawaguchiko Town City Planning Master Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Fujikawaguchiko Town (December 2010)
Target area	Entire Fujikawaguchiko Town

Name of the plan	Shizuoka City City Planning Master Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Shizuoka City (February 2006)
Target area	Entire Shizuoka City

Name of the plan	Fujinomiya City City Planning Master Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Fujinomiya City (March 2002)
Target area	Entire Fujinomiya City

Name of the plan	Fuji City City Planning Master Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Fuji City (March 2004)
Target area	Entire Fuji City

Name of the plan	Gotemba City City Planning Master Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Gotemba City (March 2008)
Target area	Entire Gotemba City

Name of the plan	Susono City City Planning Master Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Susono City (March 1999)
Target area	Entire Susono City

Name of the plan	Oyama Town City Planning Master Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Oyama Town (March 2002)
Target area	Entire Oyama Town

## 5) Disaster prevention-related plans

The “main objective” and “content relevant to the nominated property” are of the disaster prevention-related plans are common to all the plans below and therefore given at the top.

Main objective	To set out the basic matters concerning disaster prevention for individual planning areas in a comprehensive manner and protect people’s lives, bodies, and properties from disasters.
Content relevant to the nominated property	Disaster prevention plans for the volcanic disasters of Fujisan and the Tokai Earthquake, which is anticipated to occur within the property area are included.

Name of the plan	Yamanashi Prefecture Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Yamanashi Prefecture Disaster Prevention Committee <sup>8</sup> (revised in December 2011)
Target area	Entire Yamanashi Prefecture

Name of the plan	Shizuoka Prefecture Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Shizuoka Prefecture Disaster Prevention Committee (revised in June 2010)
Target area	Entire Shizuoka Prefecture

Name of the plan	Fujiyoshida City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Fujiyoshida City Disaster Prevention Committee (revised in March 1997)
Target area	Entire Fujiyoshida City

Name of the plan	Minobu Town Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Minobu Town Disaster Prevention Committee (revised in March 2006)
Target area	Entire Minobu Town

---

<sup>8</sup> Disaster Prevention Committee:

*Members include the Governors of Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, and Heads of Designated Local Administrative Bodies (local offices or departments of the national administrative bodies and other local administrative bodies that are designated by the Prime Minister of Japan, such as Kanto National Police Agency). The committee prepares the regional disaster prevention plan and, when disasters take place, take actions, including information collection about the disasters.*

Name of the plan	Oshino Village Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Oshino Village Disaster Prevention Committee (revised in March 2008)
Target area	Entire Oshino Village

Name of the plan	Yamanakako Village Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Yamanakako Village Disaster Prevention Committee (revised in March 2007)
Target area	Entire Yamanakako Village

Name of the plan	Narusawa Village Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Narusawa Village Disaster Prevention Committee (March 1997)
Target area	Entire Narusawa Village

Name of the plan	Fujikawaguchiko Town Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Fujikawaguchiko Town Disaster Prevention Committee (revised in March 2009)
Target area	Entire Fujikawaguchiko Town

Name of the plan	Shizuoka City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Shizuoka City Disaster Prevention Committee (revised in February 2009)
Target area	Entire Shizuoka City

Name of the plan	Fujinomiya City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Fujinomiya City Disaster Prevention Committee (revised in March 2009)
Target area	Entire Fujinomiya City

Name of the plan	Fuji City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Fuji City Disaster Prevention Committee (revised in March 2011)
Target area	Entire Fuji City

Name of the plan	Gotemba City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Gotemba City Disaster Prevention Committee (revised in March 2009)
Target area	Entire Gotemba City



Name of the plan	Susono City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Susono City Disaster Prevention Committee (revised in March 2011)
Target area	Entire Susono City

Name of the plan	Oyama Town Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
Preparer (year of preparation etc.)	Oyama Town Disaster Prevention Committee (revised in July 2009)
Target area	Entire Oyama Town

## 5.e. Property Management Plan or Other Management System

Among the component parts of the property, for those designated as Important Cultural Properties, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, a Historic Site, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, local governments have prepared individual preservation and management plans. And owners or local governments etc. that are designated as Custodial Bodies are implementing their preservation and management properly.

With regard to the area designated as a National Park overlapping with some of the above-mentioned areas, the Ministry of the Environment has prepared park plans and regional management plans and is implementing proper management accordingly.

Also, with regard to the National Forests that overlap with the above-mentioned areas, the national government is implementing the administration and management properly based on the regional administration and management plans that are prepared by the Director of the Kanto Forest Management Bureau under the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests.

### 1) Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan

In January 2012, the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment, the Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments established the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan” that covers the entire area of the property, the buffer zone, and the management zone in coordination with local landowners, etc. The entire text of the plan is included in Appendix 8 to this nomination document.

The six principles that are set out in the comprehensive preservation and management plan are as follows:

- (1) Preservation and management of the Outstanding Universal Value;
- (2) Integral conservation of the surrounding area;
- (3) Monitoring;
- (4) Promotion, presentation, and utilization of the property;
- (5) Establishment and operation of the system for the implementation of the plan; and
- (6) Preparation and implementation of the action plan.

In the preparation of the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”, full consideration was given to consistency and synergy among the Law for the Protection of Cultural

Properties, the Natural Parks Law, and the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests, individual plans that were prepared in close relation with these laws, other laws, regulations, and legal and administrative instruments that provide the basis for the conservation of the surrounding area of the property.

The relation of this plan and individual laws, plans, etc. is shown in Figure 5-6. In addition, the list of the names of the individual plans that were 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 is given in Table 5-8. The summary of these individual plans is provided in Attached Document 1 of Appendix 8, “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”.

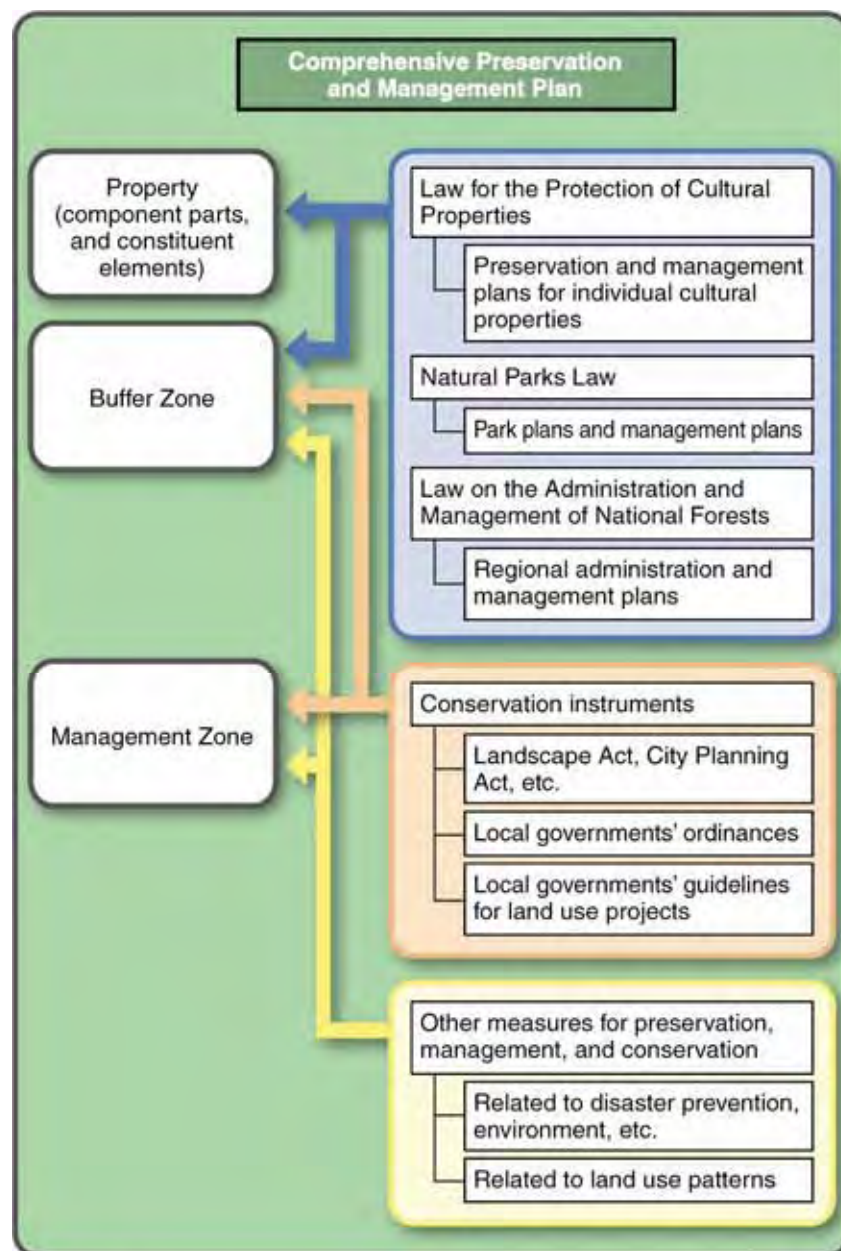


Figure 5-6 Relation of the applicable laws, regulations, etc. to the Plan

**Table 5-8 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
<b>1. Plans related to the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties</b>		
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 Management Plan / Important Cultural Property, Former House of the Togawa Family, Preservation and Management Plan	Fujiyoshida City	Revised in January 2012
Place of Scenic Beauty, "Fujigoko" (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 etc. in Fujikawaguchiko Town	Fujikawaguchiko Town	March 2010
Natural Monument, Yoshida Lava Tree Molds, Preservation and Management Plan	Fujiyoshida City	March 2010
Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument, Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls 2 <sup>nd</sup> Preservation and Management Plan	Fujinomiya City	Revised in March 2010
Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove, Preservation and Management Plan	Shizuoka City	Revised in March 2011
<b>2. Plans related to the Natural Parks Law</b>		
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
<b>3. Plans related to the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests</b>		
Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan	Forestry Agency	April 2009
Fuji Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan	Forestry Agency	April 2011



## 2) System for Preservation and Management

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 comprehensive preservation and management system that enables full coordination among stakeholders based on academic advice from experts is to be newly established.

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.

To be specific, 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 properties 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 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”) is to be 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 5-7 and the roles of each organization are as follows:

### (i) Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council

#### (a) Objectives and functions

- (1) 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;
- (2) To discuss the periodic reports on the state of conservation of the property that need to be submitted to the World Heritage Committee;
  - (3) To have mutual cooperation with organizations and individuals who engage in the preservation, 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 Council periodically and on an ad-hoc basis, when needed.

### **(ii) Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council Working Group**

#### **(a) Objectives and functions**

- (1) To prepare and coordinate agenda items prior to the Council meeting in order to facilitate the smooth deliberation at the Council;
- (2) 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;
- (3) 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
- (4) To discuss the preparation of the periodic reporting on the state of conservation of the property that need to be submitted to the 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 academic experts with academic 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.

### **(iv) Roles of members**

The roles of the members that constitute the Council and its Working Group and those of observers are as follows:

#### **(a) Agency for Cultural Affairs**

- (1) To facilitate communication, coordination, or 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 World Heritage Committee, as the national agency that plays the central role for the protection of cultural heritage properties in coordination with Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, which play the central role in the Council and other national agencies;
- (2) To make efforts to collect information concerning the protection of World Cultural Heritage 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
- (3) To provide instructions etc. to the owners, managers, 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.



#### (b) Ministry of the Environment

- (1) To provide the owners and managers of the component parts with instructions etc. concerning the natural environment and the 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
- (2) 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.

#### (c) Forestry Agency

- (1) To administer and manage national forests according to the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests and take measures concerning the conservation and maintenance of forests, including the provision of subsidies for the improvement of private forests; and
- (2) 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.

#### (d) Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

- (1) 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.

#### (e) Ministry of Defense

- (1) 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.

#### (f) Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

- (1) To enforce the ordinances etc. in their jurisdiction properly, monitor the current status 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.

#### (g) Municipal governments

- (1) 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.

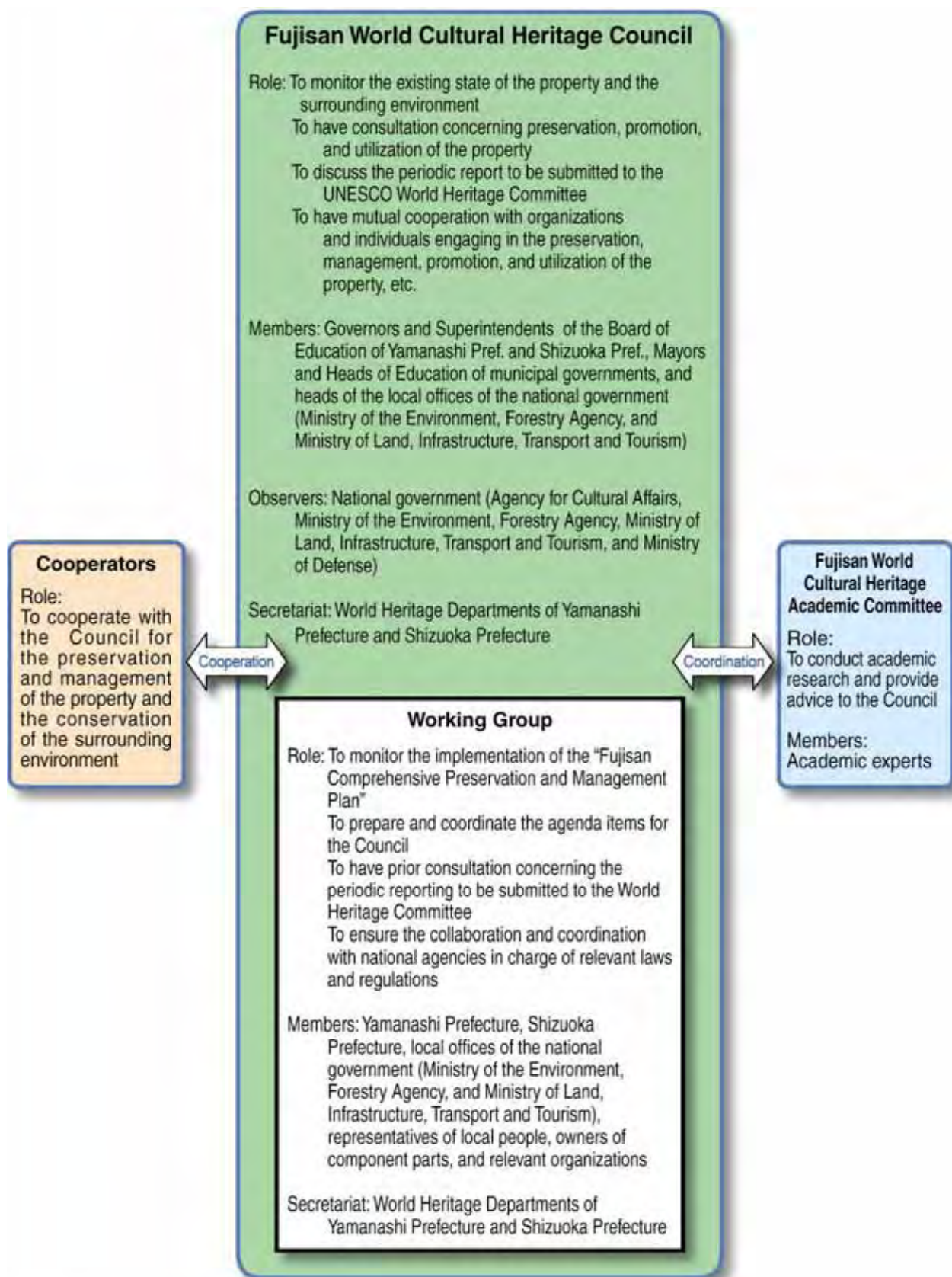


Figure 5-7 The system for the preservation and management of "Fujisan"

## 5.f. Sources and Levels of Finance

The management of the Cultural Properties that are the component parts and/or constituent elements of the property is the responsibility of their owners or the local governments that are designated as Custodial Bodies under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

When the repair of buildings such as shrine buildings that are designated as Important Cultural Properties, the national government subsidizes 50-85 % of the total cost, as necessary, except for minor repair work or other special cases.

When archaeological excavations, repair works, or improvement works are done for a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, a Historic Site, Places of Scenic Beauty, or Natural Monuments, the national government subsidizes 50% of the total cost, as necessary. In addition to these national subsidies, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture cover the balance in the case that they are the Custodial Body of the Cultural Property in question, or subsidize up to 50% of the balance after the national subsidy is deducted in the case that municipal governments are the Custodial Body of the Cultural Property in question.

In addition, the installation of disaster prevention facilities for Important Cultural Properties, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, a Historic Site, Places of Scenic Beauty, or Natural Monuments is subsidized at the same ratios as is stated above.

The maintenance and management of woodlands, roads, rivers, buildings, and other structures within the natural parks that are contained in the component parts are the responsibility of their owners, project undertakers, or the executors of park programmes; the cost is covered by the respective owners or the executors of park programmes.

With regard to the National Forests included in the component parts, the Forestry Agency conducts the preservation and management, with all of the cost covered by the national budget.

Besides the above-mentioned subsidies, a fund for promotion, utilization, and educational programmes on the promotion, utilization, and protection of the component parts ("Fujisan Fund") was set up in 2006 by NPO "National Council on Mt Fuji World Heritage", to which the private finance from the domestic business world is also provided.

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

The preservation and management of the component parts as Cultural Properties are the responsibility of the owners (including religious organizations), the Boards of Education of Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, and the Boards of Education of relevant municipalities that are designated as Custodial Bodies of individual Cultural Properties under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture exchange information with relevant municipal governments closely and facilitate coordination concerning the preservation and management of the property. Yamanashi Prefecture Buried Cultural Properties Center, Yamanashi Prefectural Museum, and Shizuoka Prefecture Buried Cultural Properties Center are staffed with professional and technical staff who possess the high level of skills for the preservation and management of Cultural Properties, providing technical assistance to the municipal governments concerning the preservation and management of Cultural Properties.



In addition, the Independent Administrative Institution National Institutes for Cultural Heritage carry out periodical training for the professional staff of local governments for the purposes of the smooth promotion of presentation and utilization projects for Cultural Properties included in the property. throughout the country and the improvement of the skills and capabilities of professional and technical staff. The staff members of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments participate in these training, improving their skills for the presentation and utilization of the property.

Furthermore, when minor repair or restoration is carried out as a measure to maintain Important Cultural Properties, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, a Historic Site, Special Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments, the Agency for Cultural Affairs provides appropriate technical instruction and advice based on the prior application and therefore the high level of management techniques is maintained. The system for such instructions is to be continued and reinforced in the future, too.

With regard to the preservation and management of the property as a National Park, the officers of the Kanto Region Environment Office, Hakone Natural Conservation Office, Fujigoko Ranger Office for Nature Conservation, and Numazu Ranger Office for Nature Conservation of the Ministry of the Environment who possess well-developed knowledge of the nature protection systems and techniques that are necessary for the preservation and management of the property are enforcing the Natural Parks Law and other laws and regulations, including the requirement of prior permission for controlled activities.

With regard to the offices of the Kanto Regional Forest Office, Yamanashi Forest Ranger Office, and Shizuoka District Forest Office of the Forest Agency who possess well-developed knowledge of the systems and techniques necessary for the conservation and management of forests carry out the proper administration and management of National Forests and provide necessary professional advice for the implementation of related projects, based on the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests and other relevant laws.

In addition, the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment, and the Forestry Agency are making efforts to collect and disseminate information about the preservation and management of the World Heritage properties within Japan and also the state of the preservation and management of World Heritage properties in other countries.

Day-to-day maintenance work such as the patrolling and cleaning of the property is conducted not only by Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and municipal governments concerned, but also actively by the Cultural Properties Protection Instructors commissioned by the Boards of Education of Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture and also by local people, NGOs through collaboration.

## **5.h. Visitor Facilities and Infrastructure**

Most of the component parts of the property are widely known as excellent sight-seeing spots representing Japan together with other scenic spots in the surrounding area not only within Japan but also to other countries, attracting many tourists including climbers in the summer season and other visitors wishing to enjoy the seasonal expressions of nature. As a result, this area is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Japan, as is particularly the case with the component parts and

constituent elements shown in Tables 4-1 to 4-3.

The mountain foot area is easily accessible with railway networks including the Shinkansen bullet trains and road networks including expressways. During the two-month climbing season in the summer, approximately 300,000 people climb Fujisan to the summit. They come to the fifth stations of one of the ascending routes by usually using shuttle bus services from the parking at the mountain foot or by car and from there walk to the summit [refer to Table 4-1 to 4-3 in 4.b.iv]. During the same period, approximately 1,200,000 climbers and other people visit the fifth stations of the ascending routes. In the recent years, climbers and visitors from other countries have been increasing. Along the ascending routes, there are about 50 mountain huts in total, with the capacity of accommodating around 6,700 people per day. The distribution of these traffic networks and mountain huts is shown in Figures 5-8 and 5-9. For the safety measures of climbers and visitors, environmental measures, and parking lot installation, refer to 4.a 1)-iv of the main text of the nomination document; for response to visitors from other countries, refer to 5.i. 4).

For individual component parts and constituent elements, convenience facilities such as parking lots and toilets are provided [refert to Figures 5-9 to 5-30]. In addition, facilities that have exhibits related to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property are at 13 locations of the mountain foot area at present. For the future, the installation of the “Fujisan World Heritage Center” (provisional name), which will have exhibits related to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and also have functions for preservation and management, is planned. The details of facilities that provide exhibits etc. are provided in the next section.

## **5.i. Policies and Programmes Related to the Presentation and Promotion of the Property**

With regard to the presentation of the property, projects for repair, restoration, improvement, and management are to be implemented in order to maintain the authenticity of the component part based on the attributes of “form and design”, “materials and substance”, “function”, “location and setting”, and “spirit and feeling” and the integrity of excellent views.

To be specific, projects that focus on the following points are to be conducted. The details of the projects are provided on Appendix 8, “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”.

- (1) Countermeasures against fires and earthquakes for the buildings of Sengen-jinja shrines and “Oshi” lodging houses;
- (2) Improvement of the compound of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine;
- (3) Improvement of the compound of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine;
- (4) Environmental improvement of Oshino Hakkai springs and the surrounding area;
- (5) Improvement of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls and the surrounding area;
- (6) Improvement of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove;
- (7) Visual harmonization of the roadside areas in parallel with road construction projects; and
- (8) Technical assistance from Buried Cultural Properties Centers and museums concerning

preservation and management.

With regard to the promotion of the property, based on two directions of (a) comprehensive information provision about the Outstanding Universal Value in consideration of the relations among the component parts and (b) establishment of the system to receive tourists from within Japan and other countries, the Ministry of the Environment, Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments, which are Custodial Bodies of the individual component parts of the property, and the owners of the individual component parts or their constituent elements take measures for promotion in full consideration of the following four points.

### **1) Promotion of comprehensive academic research on Fujisan**

The repair, restoration, and promotion of Sengen-jinja shrine buildings, “Oshi” lodging houses, and archeological sites included in the component parts and their constituent elements shall be conducted with a high degree of accuracy based on the results of various academic researches 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, and tangible cultural properties shall be conducted on a continuous basis and their findings shall be reflected in the actions to address various preservation and utilization issues.

In Yamanashi Prefecture, 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 people is organized at least once a year.

Also, individual municipal governments, under the instruction of Yamanashi Prefectural Board of Education and Shizuoka Prefectural Board of Education, conduct research on Cultural Properties that are included in the property for the purposes of their preservation and utilization.

As a central facility for the transmission of information about the natural environment, history, culture, etc. of the property, including the results of the above-mentioned research activities, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture are to set up the “Fujisan World Heritage Center” (provisional name) in cooperation with relevant municipal governments.

Both prefectures continue to carry out research necessary for preservation and management in the future, too.

### **2) 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 5-8 organize exhibits related to the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan. The locations of these facilities on Table 5-8 are shown in Figure 5-8. In the future, from the perspective of the effective information provision of the Outstanding Universal Value, further efforts will be made to enrich the information content, facilities, and system; in addition, the “Fujisan World



Heritage Center” (provisional name) will be installed as a central facility for the transmission of the results of the research about Fujisan’s natural environment, history, culture, etc. under the cooperation of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments.

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.

### 3) Dissemination of information to local people etc.

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments disseminate information to local people and visitors through the lectures and seminars shown in Table 5-9 for the comprehensive understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan in the light of the relationships among the component parts.

In addition, as part of the daily activities for information dissemination, guidebooks etc. are to be improved; efforts for the comprehensive information provision about the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan will be made in coordination with school education for local elementary school children and high school students and social education activities for local people.

### 4) Response to domestic and international tourists

In 2010, the Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture have prepared the “General Guidelines for Signs on Fujisan” and the “Plan to Integrate and Streamline Signs on Fujisan” in coordination with local municipal governments and other stakeholders. Currently, road signs, interpretation 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.

Photo 5-1 (left) Guidebooks in different languages (Japanese, Portuguese, Chinese, and Korean) © *Shizuoka Prefecture*

Photo 5-2 (center) Natural environment lectures by rangers © *Shizuoka Prefecture*

Photo 5-3 (right) Sign on an ascending route © *Yamanashi Prefecture*

Photo 5-4 (upper left) Yamanashi Prefecture Fuji Visitor Center © *Yamanashi Prefecture*

Photo 5-5 (upper right) Gotemba City Mt Fuji Exchange Center (“Fujisan Juku no Mori”) © *Mt Fuji Juku Forest Park*

Photo 5-6 (right) Gotemba City Mt Fuji Exchange Center (exhibit) © *Mt Fuji Juku Forest Park*

Table 5-8 List of facilities for the communication of the OUV of the property

No.	Name	Location	Content
1	Yamanashi Prefecture Fuji Visitor Center	Fujikawaguchiko Town	Information facility that provides information about Fujisan by theme (climbing/nature and culture).
2	Yamanashi Institute of Environmental Sciences	Fujiyoshida City	Research institute that collects a wide range of information on the environment and provide it in an easy-to-understand manner.
3	Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History	Fujiyoshida City	Museum where visitors can learn about the history and culture of Fujisan and Fujiyoshida City.
4	Former House of the Togawa Family	Fujiyoshida City	Facility that exhibits information materials on the history of the Togawa Family and Fujisan worship.
5	Fujiyoshida City Fujisan World Heritage Information Center	Fujiyoshida City	Information facility that provides information about the attractiveness and value of Fujisan and Fujiyoshida City. Guided tours are available to learn about the history and culture of a town of "Oshi" guides.
6	Funatsu Tainai Field Center	Fujikawaguchiko Town	Nature museum where visitors can learn about Fujisan's history and rich natural environment.
7	Lake Motosuko Tourist Information Center / Motosu History Museum	Fujikawaguchiko Town	Facility that exhibits information materials on Fujisan, Lake Motosuko, and the natural environment and history of the Motosu area.
8	Lake Saiko Bat Cave Information Center	Fujikawaguchiko Town	Central facility of guided nature tours to experience the natural environment of the Aokigaharajukai woodland, including Lake Saiko bat caves.
9	Fuji Municipal Museum	Fuji City	Museum that collects and stores information materials on and carries out research and give lectures on the theme of "living in Fuji".
10	Susono City Fujisan Museum	Susono City	Facility that exhibits information materials on Fujisan's formation, history, plants and animals, and people's life.
11	Gotemba City Fujisan Exchange Center ("Fujisan Juku no Mori")	Gotemba City	Tourist center that provides information on Fujisan and plays a role in activating local economy and community.
12	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine 1200th Anniversary Museum	Oyama Town	Facility that store and exhibit the shrine's treasures, archives, and information materials on Fuji-ko, lodging houses, and Yamamuro.
13	Road Station Subashiri	Oyama Town	Facility that exhibits information materials on the history of the Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine and Oyama Town.

Table 5-9 Lectures, seminars, etc. for the comprehensive understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property

Organizer	Major project	Year
Shizuoka Prefecture	Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Lecture on Demand	From 2006
Yamanashi Prefecture	Fujisan World Heritage Lecture on Demand	From 2007
Yamanashi Prefecture	Public Reporting Workshop of the Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan Comprehensive Academic Research Committee	From 2009
Municipal governments	Fujisan Seminars	From 2003
Municipal governments	Fujiyoshida City World Heritage Technical School and Museum History Lecture	From 2009

## 5.j. Staffing Levels and Expertise

Cultural Properties Protection Instructors (hereinafter referred to as “Instructors”), based on their professional expertise are awarded by the boards of education of Yamanashi and Shizuoka prefectures, conduct periodic patrols and inspection of the Cultural Properties included in the property and provide advice to the boards of education of both prefectures concerning their protection. Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, based on reports from Instructors, give instruction to the Cultural Properties’ owners and relevant municipalities that function as Custodial Bodies concerning the preservation and management of Cultural Properties.

With regard to the area designated as a National Park, Rangers ( government officials of the Ministry of the Environment) conduct a wide range of natural conservation work including research for the protection of the natural environment, animals, and plants within the park, patrols to make sure that permitted activities are performed in accordance with the content of the application, wildlife protection, alien species countermeasures, and rural-urban landscape conservation.

In addition, with respect to the National Forests, the officers of the Kanto Regional Forest Office, Yamanashi Forest Ranger Office, and Shizuoka District Forest Management Office conserve and manage the forests.

In this manner, every effort has been made to put in place a system to maintain the property in a good state of conservation into the future.



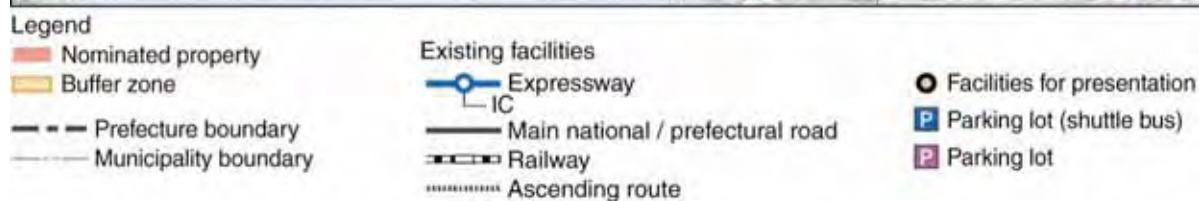
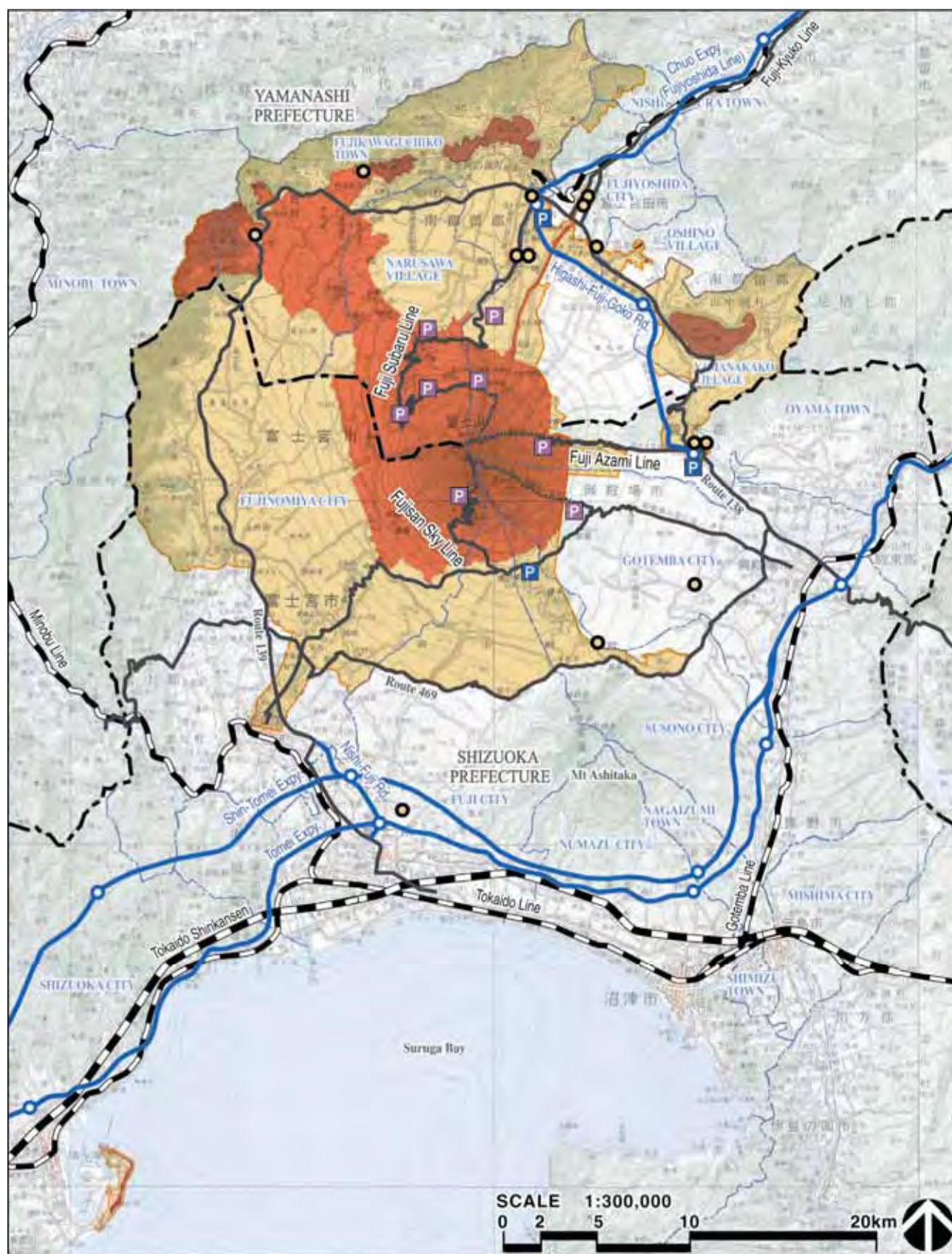
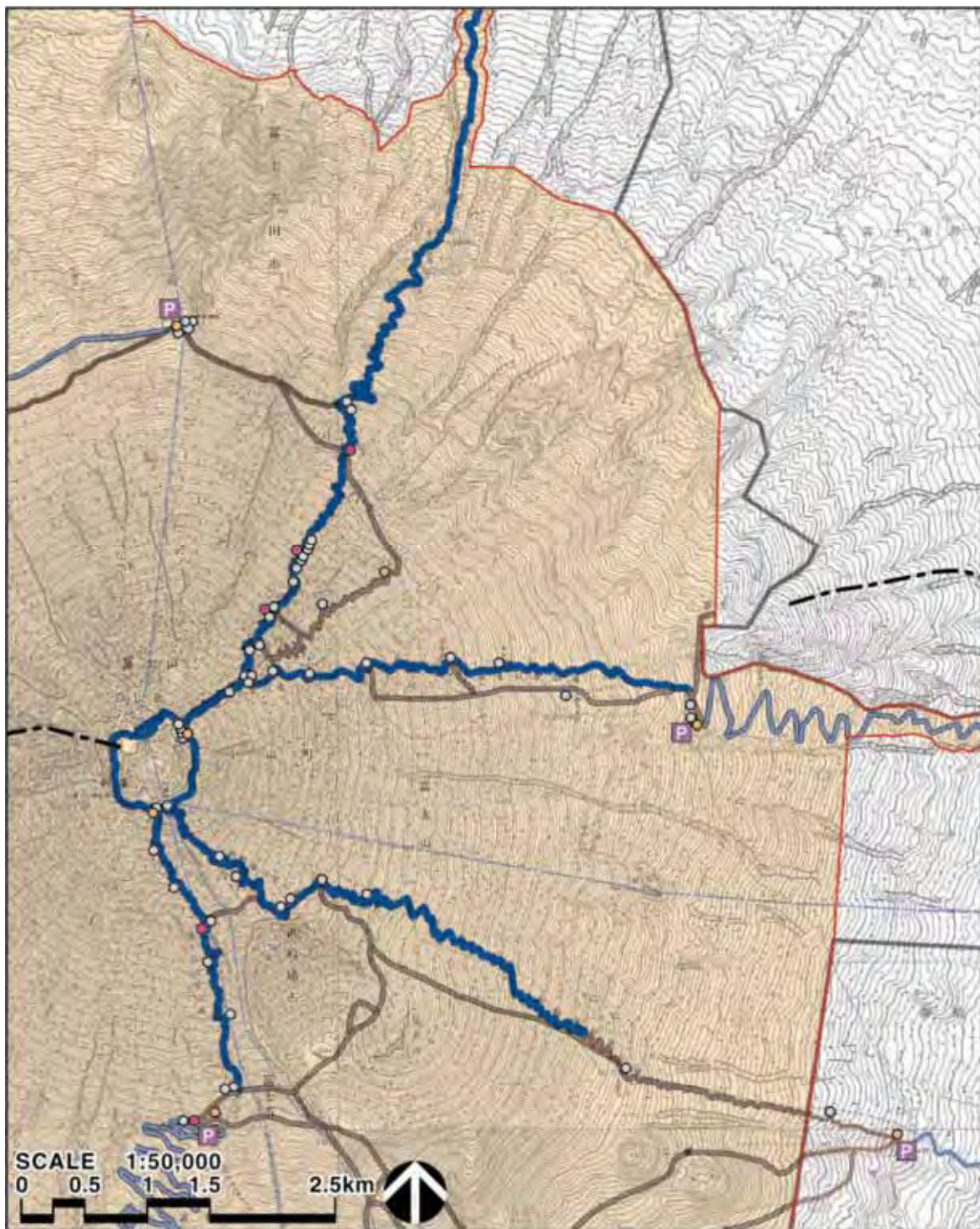


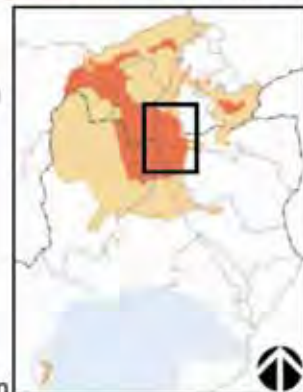
Figure 5-8 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities and facilities for visitors © PREC Institute Inc.





#### Legend

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <span style="border: 1px solid red; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px;"></span> Nominated property | <span style="background-color: #fde9d9; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px;"></span> Area closed to the public |
| <span style="border: 1px solid blue; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px;"></span> Buffer zone       | <span style="border-bottom: 2px solid blue; display: inline-block; width: 20px;"></span> Ascending routes (constituent elements)                      |
| <span style="border-bottom: 2px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 20px;"></span> Prefecture boundary    | <span style="border-bottom: 2px solid brown; display: inline-block; width: 20px;"></span> Ascending routes (others)                                   |
| <span style="border-bottom: 1px solid grey; display: inline-block; width: 20px;"></span> Municipality boundary    | <span style="border-bottom: 2px solid blue; display: inline-block; width: 20px;"></span> Trail open to motor vehicles                                 |
|   | <span style="color: red;">●</span> Guidance/rescue points   |
|   | <span style="color: blue;">○</span> Mountain huts/rest spots  |
|   | <span style="color: green;">●</span> Toilets  |
|   | <span style="background-color: purple; color: white; padding: 2px;">P</span> Parking lots   |



key plan

Figure 5-9 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities and facilities for visitors (Fujisan Mountain Area [1]) © PREC Institute Inc.



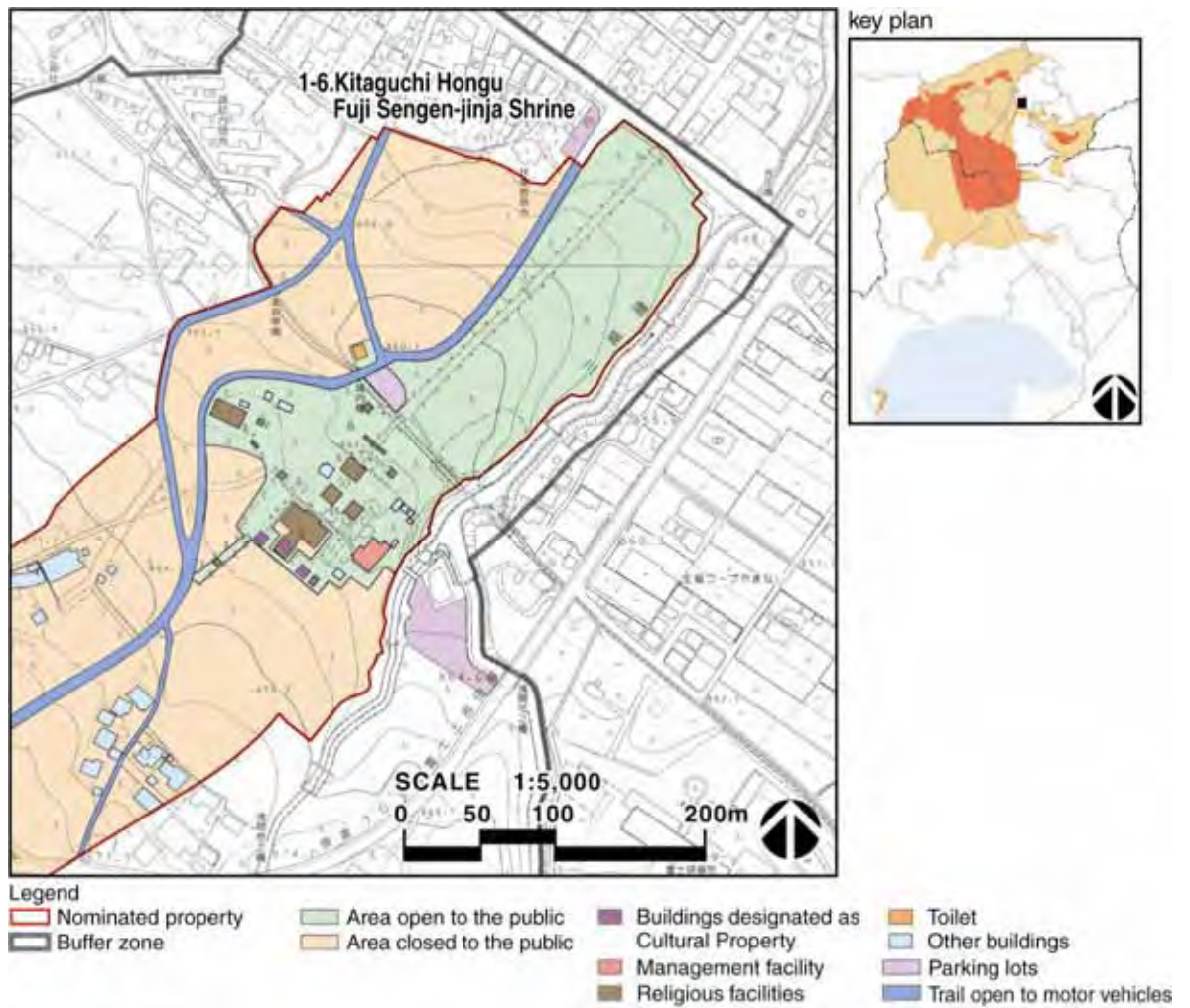


Figure 5-10 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities and facilities for visitors (Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine [1-6]) © PREC Institute Inc.

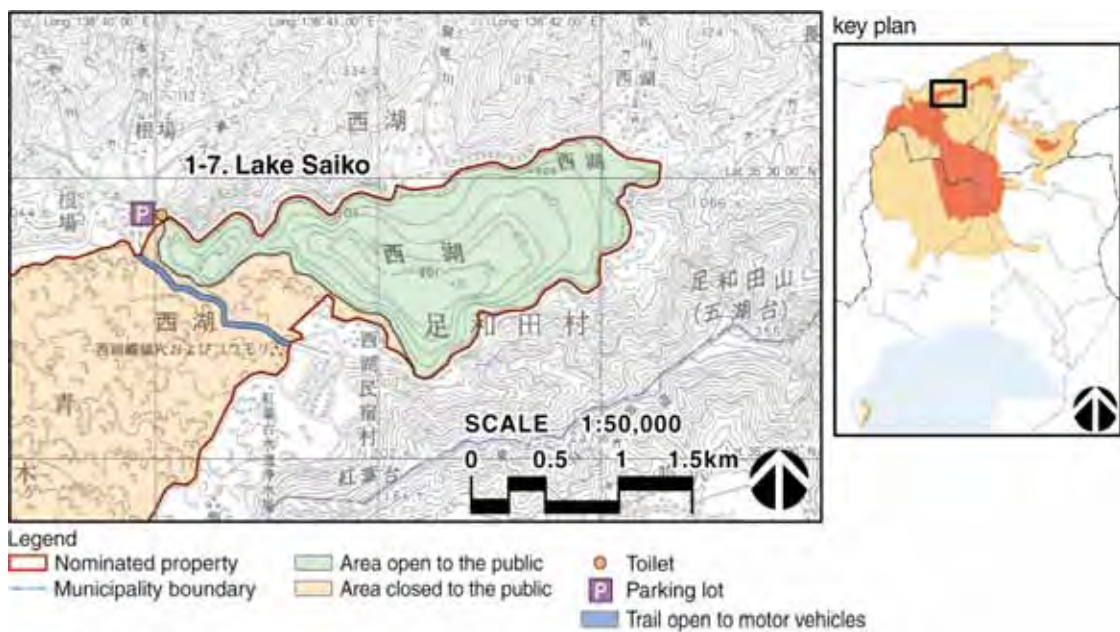


Figure 5-11 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities and facilities for visitors (Lake Saiko [1-7]) © PREC Institute Inc.



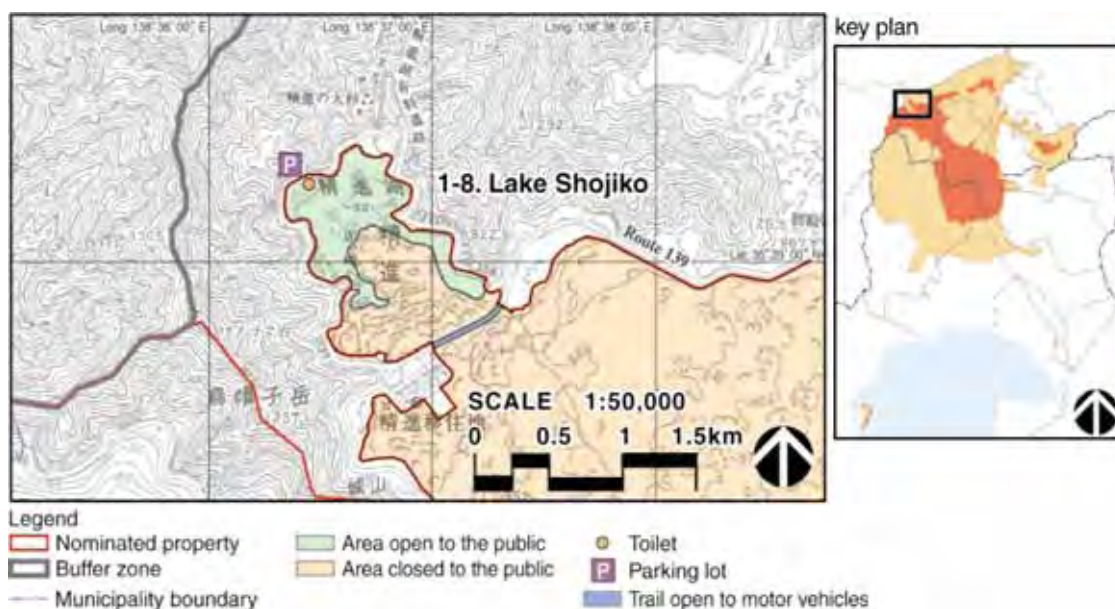


Figure 5-12 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities and facilities for visitors (Lake Shojiko [1-8]) © PREC Institute Inc.

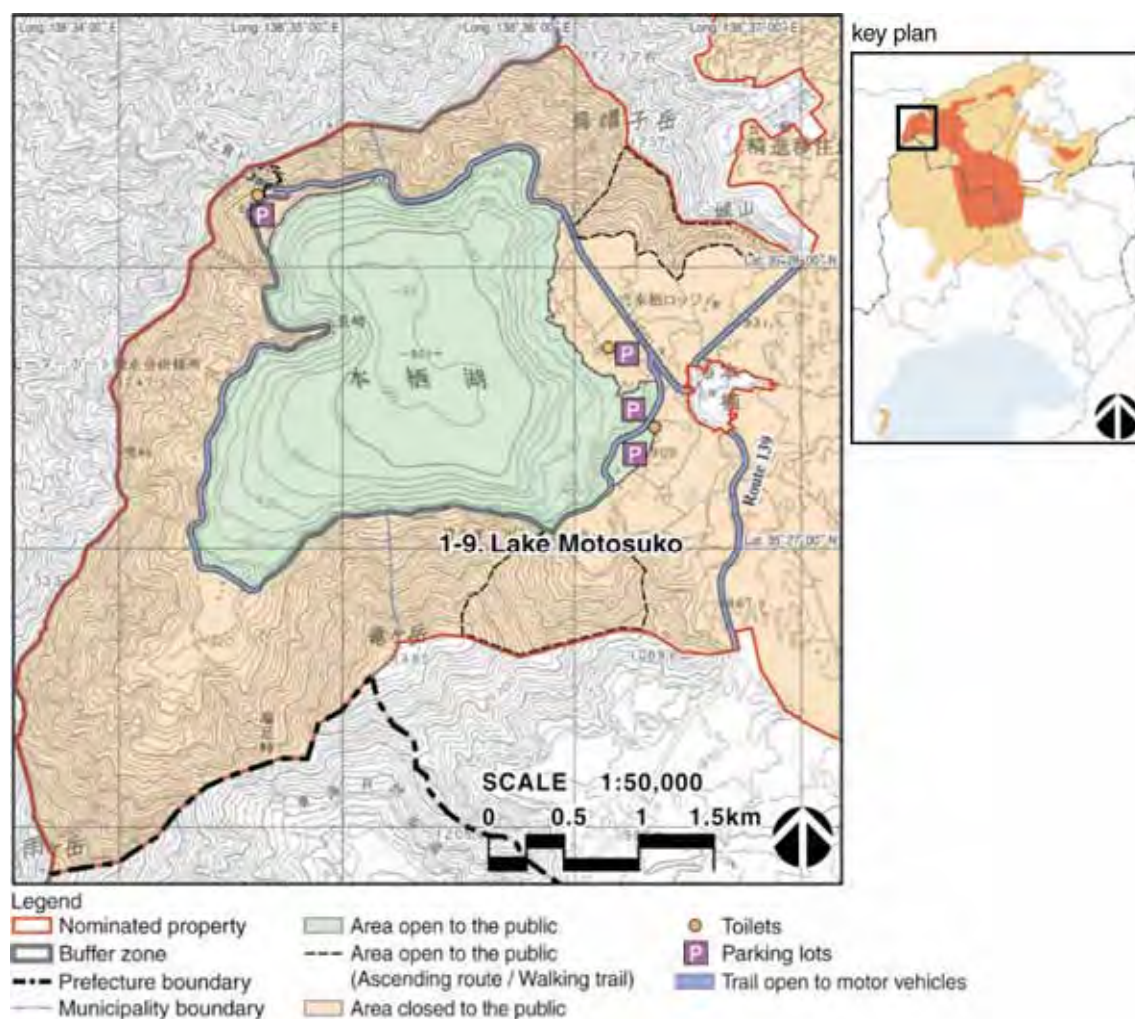


Figure 5-13 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities and facilities for visitors (Lake Motosuko [1-9]) © PREC Institute Inc.



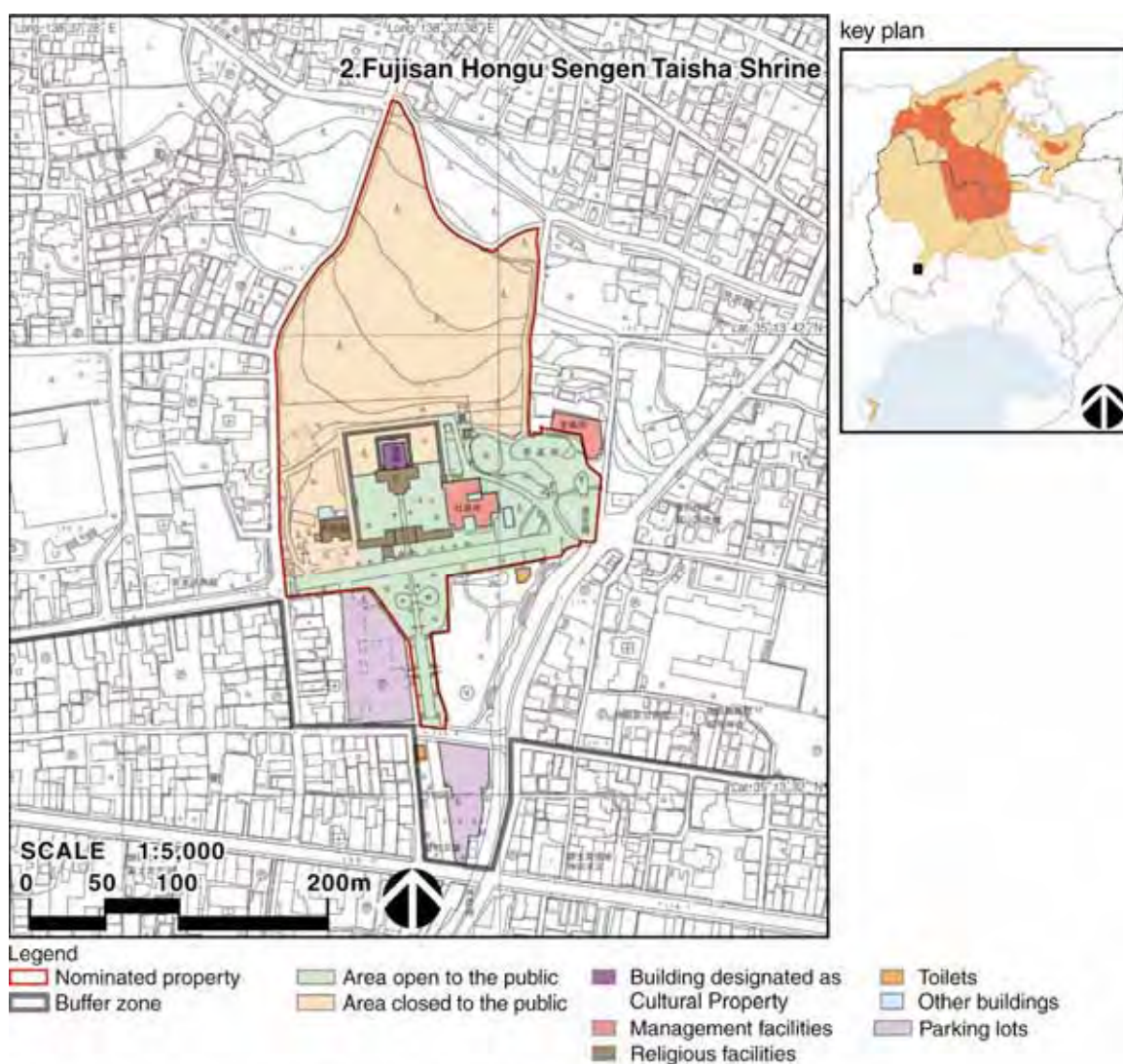


Figure 5-14 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities and facilities for visitors (Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine [2])

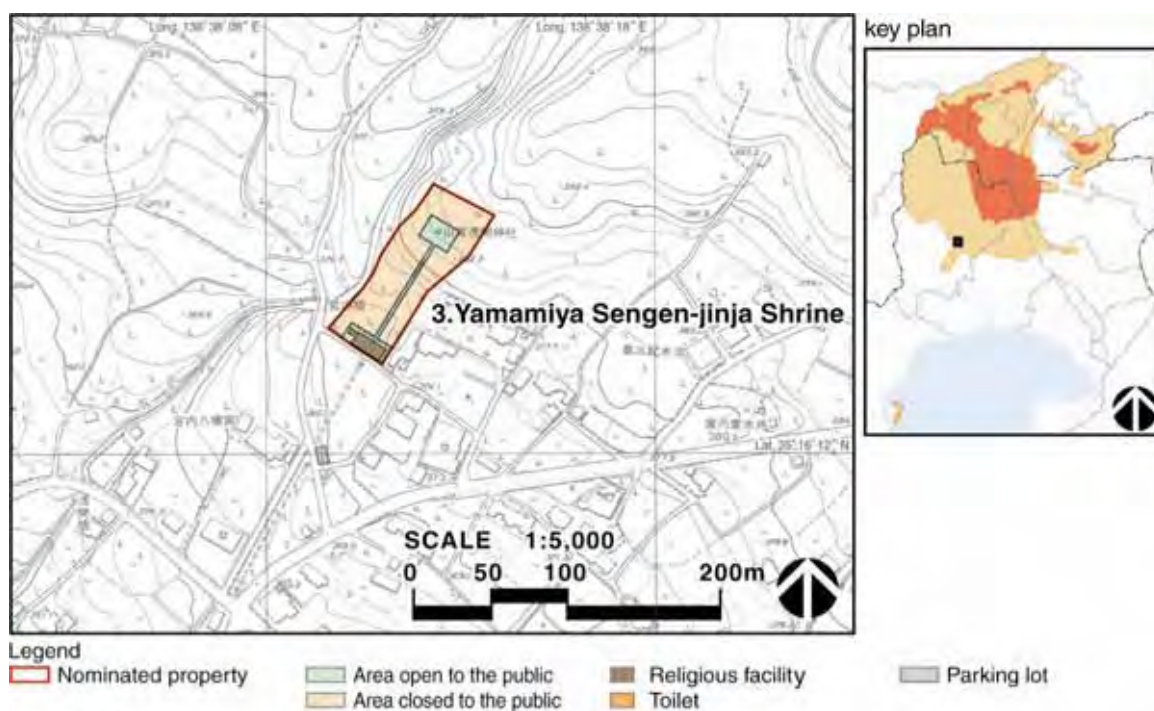


Figure 5-15 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities and facilities for visitors (Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine [3]) © PREC Institute Inc.

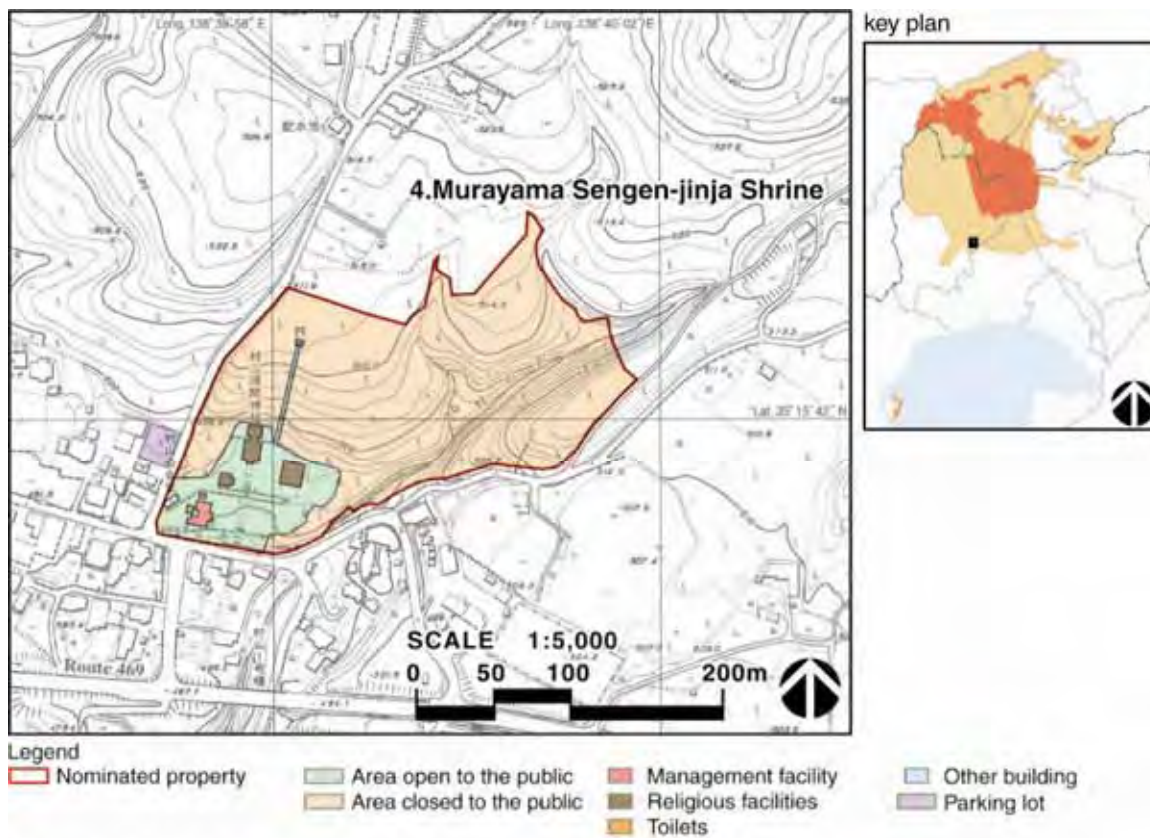


Figure 5-16 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities and facilities for visitors (Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine [4]) © PREC Institute Inc.

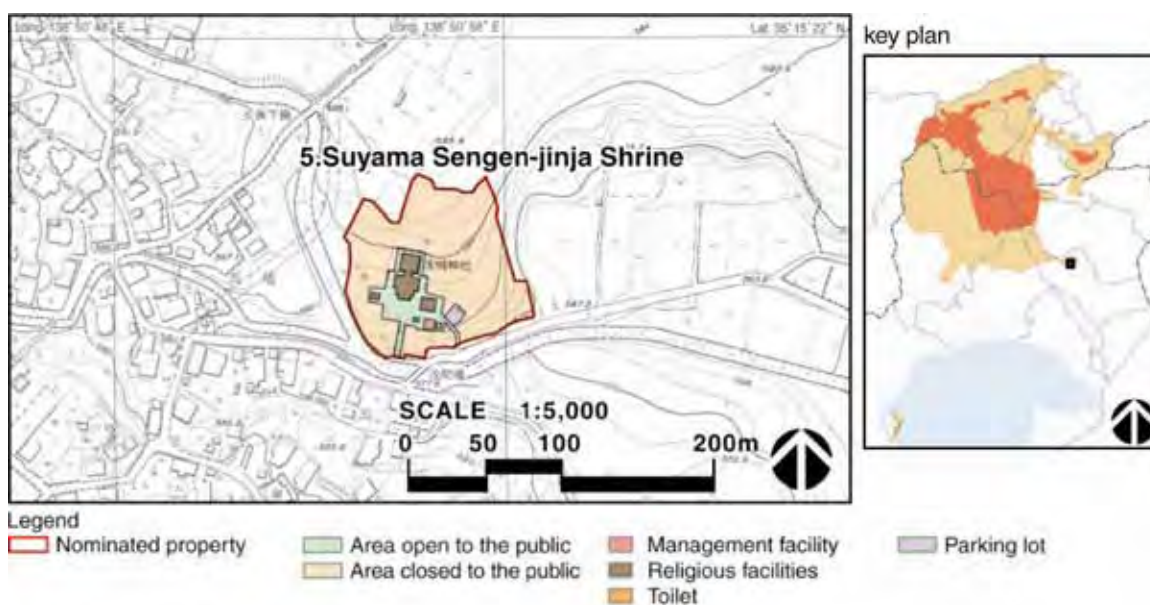


Figure 5-17 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities and facilities for visitors (Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine [5]) © PREC Institute Inc.



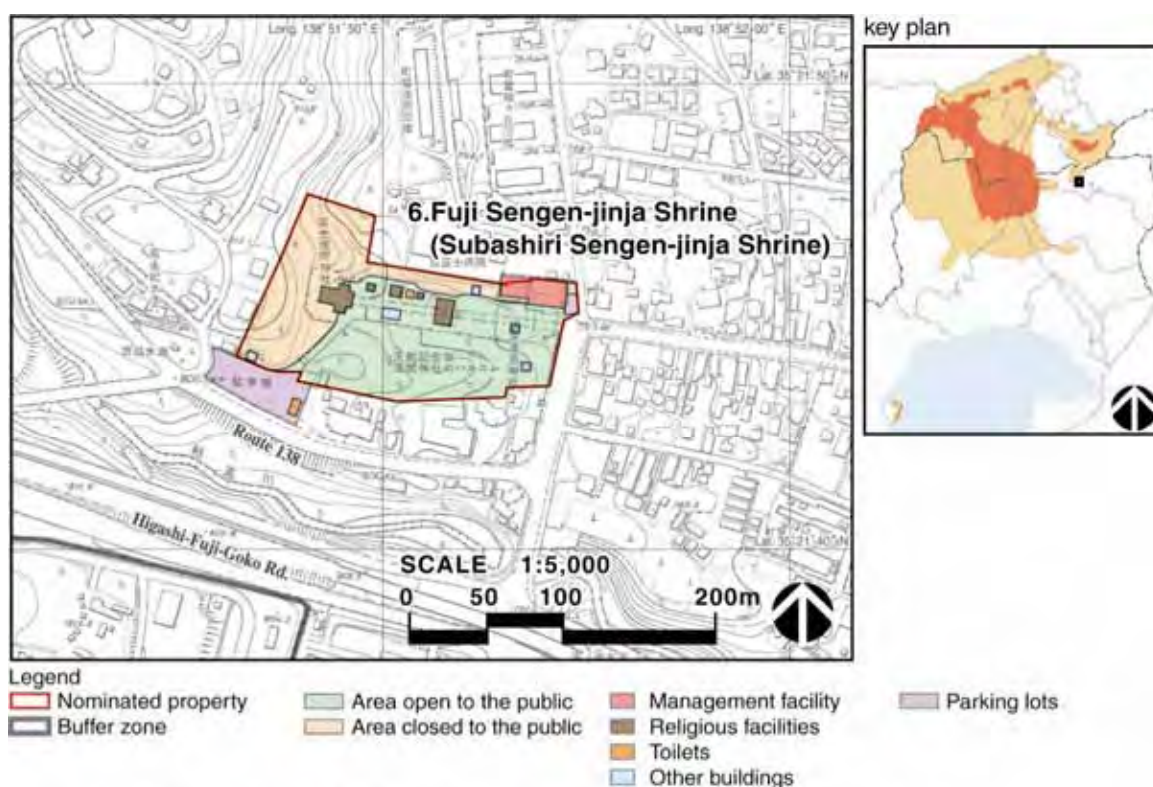


Figure 5-18 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities and facilities for visitors (Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) [6]) © PREC Institute Inc.

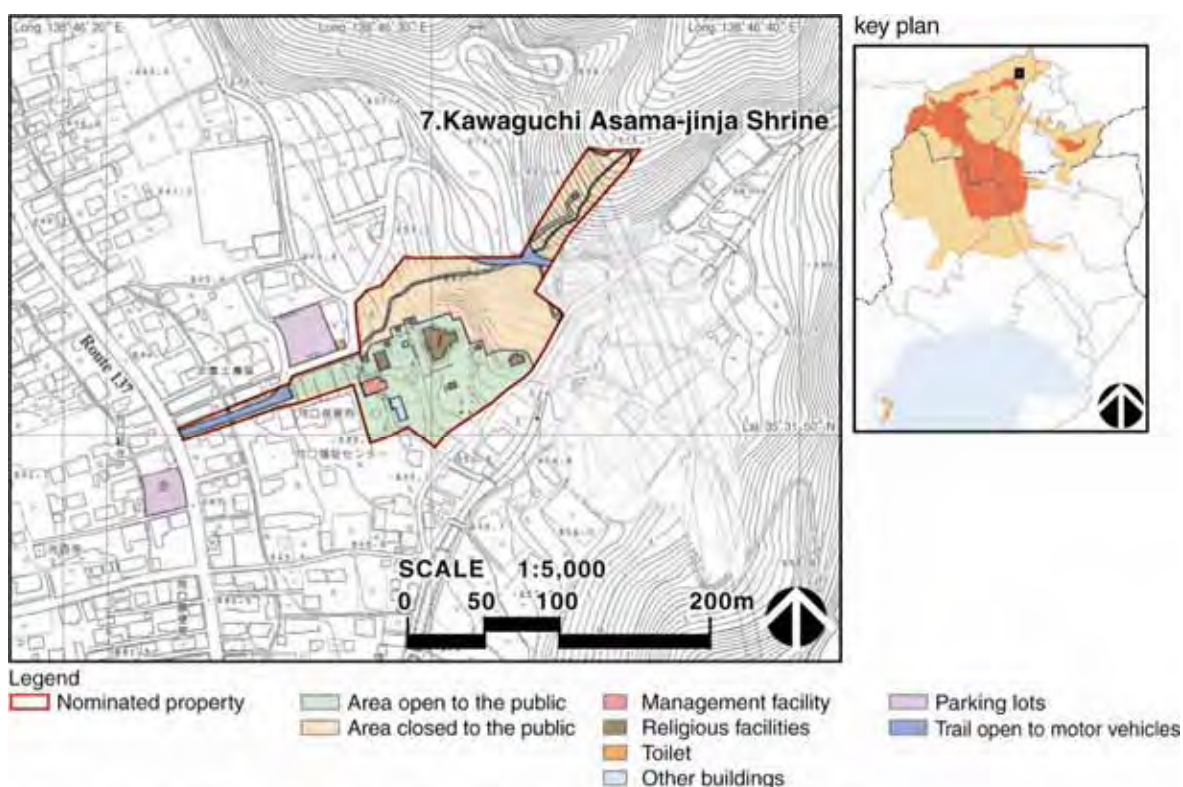


Figure 5-19 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities and facilities for visitors (Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine [7]) © PREC Institute Inc.

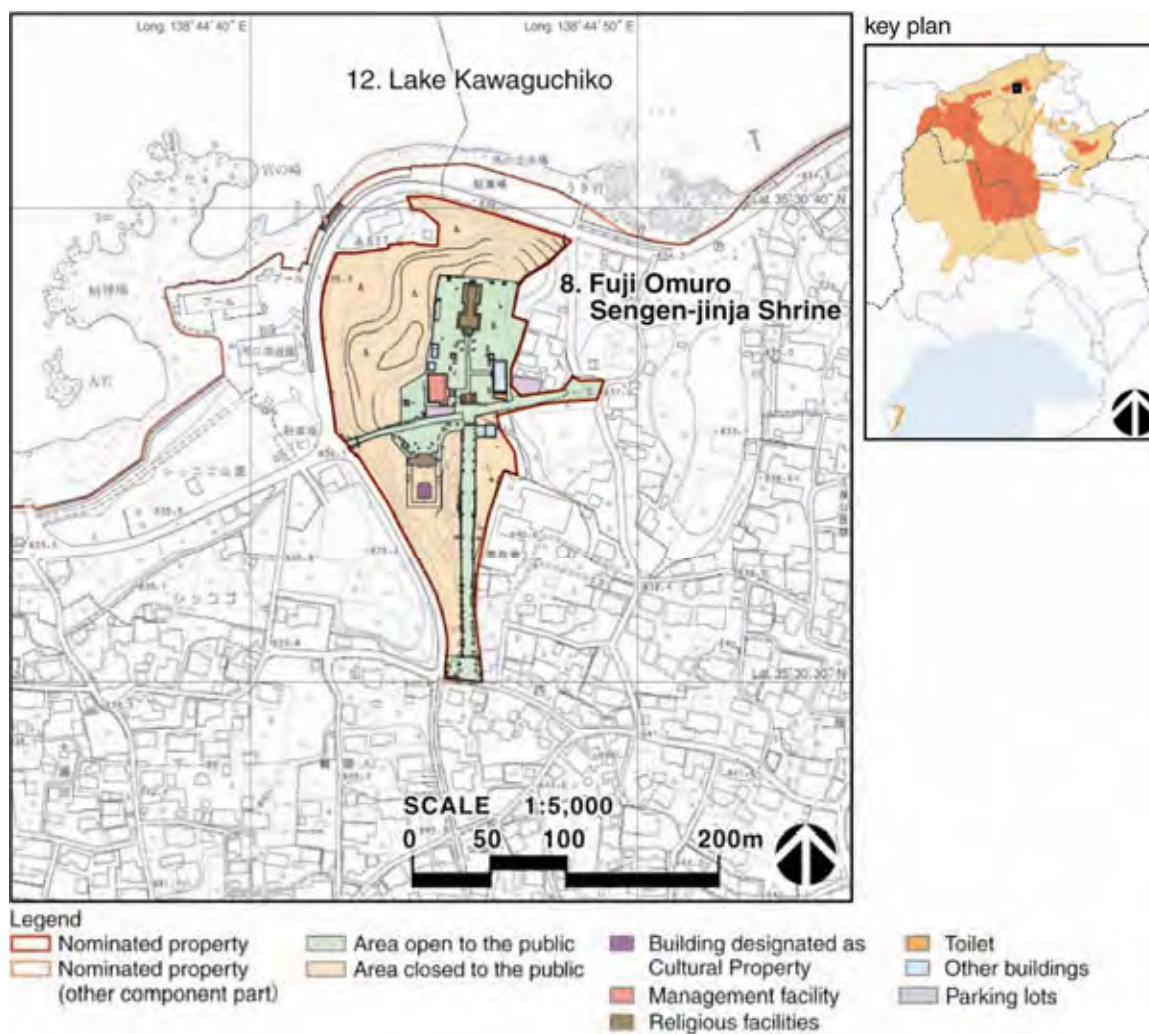


Figure 5-20 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities and facilities for visitors (Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine [8]) © PREC Institute Inc.



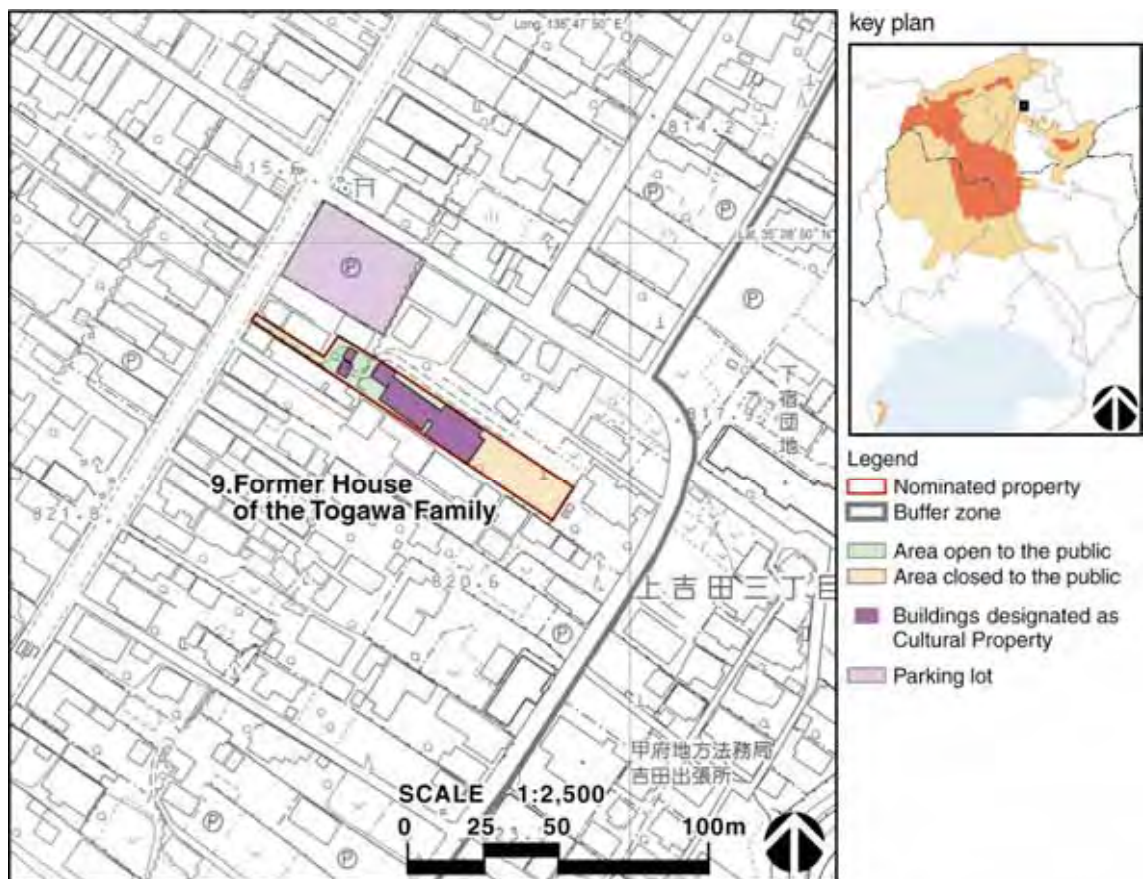


Figure 5-21 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities and facilities for visitors ("Oshi" Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family) [9]) © PREC Institute Inc.

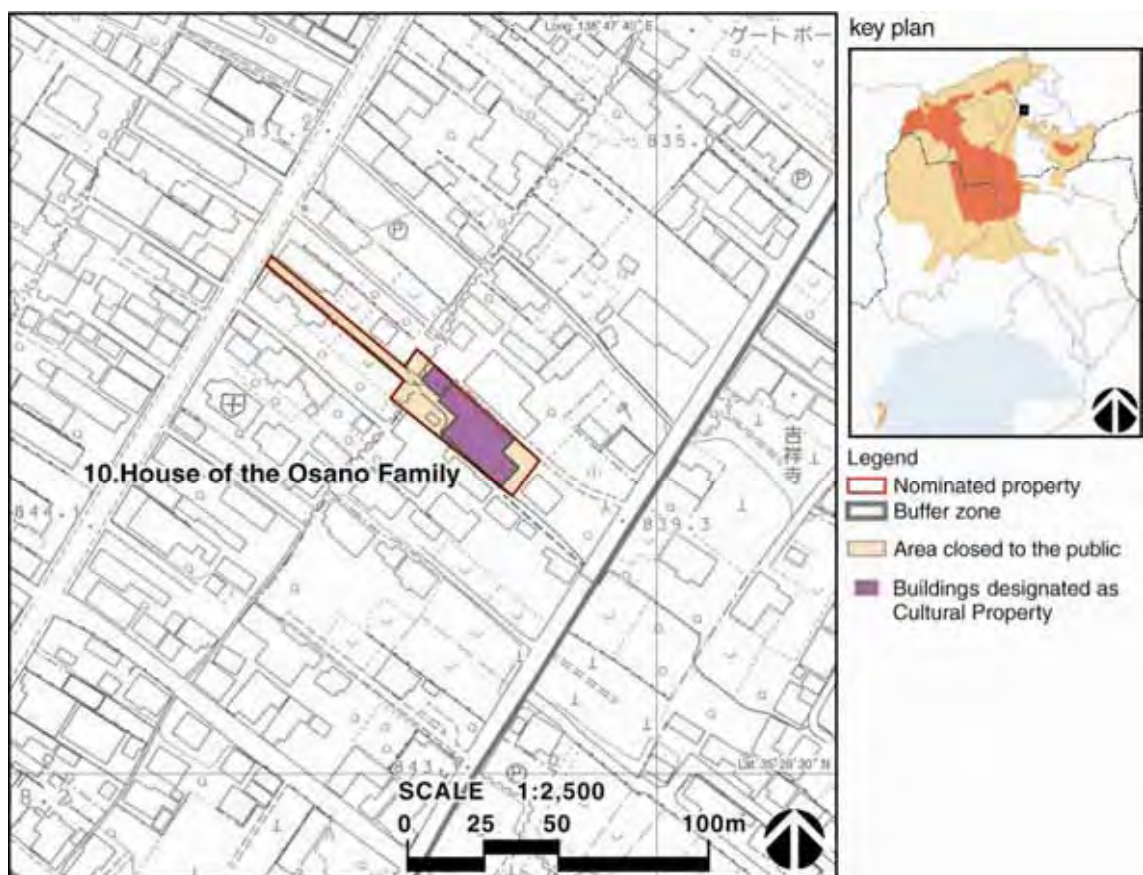
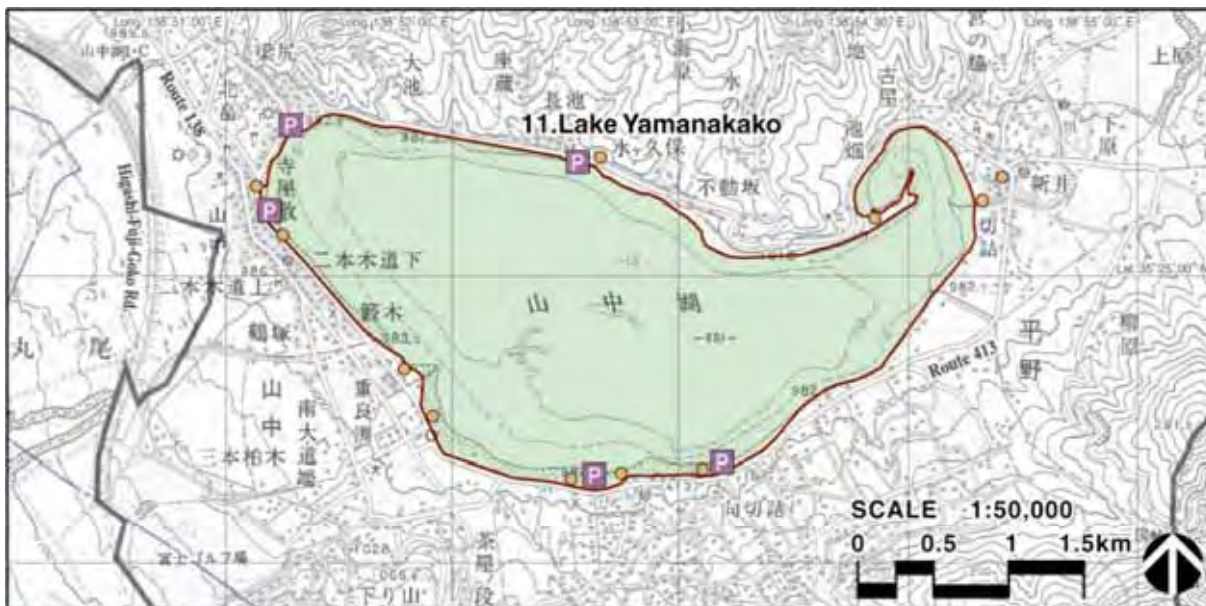


Figure 5-22 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities and facilities for visitors ("Oshi" Lodging House (House of the Osano Family) [10]) © PREC Institute Inc.





Legend

Nominated property Area open to the public Toilets

Buffer zone Parking lots

Municipality boundary

key plan

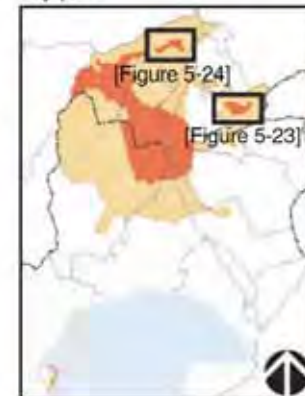
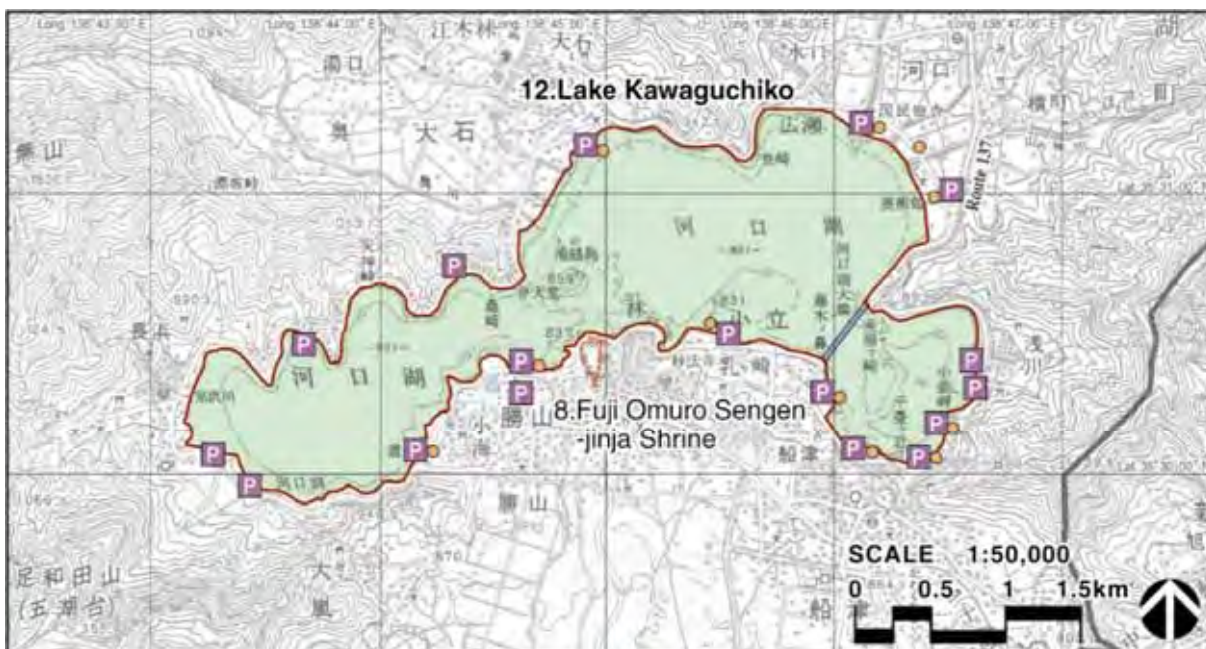


Figure 5-23 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities and facilities for visitors (Lake Yamanakako [11]) © PREC Institute Inc.



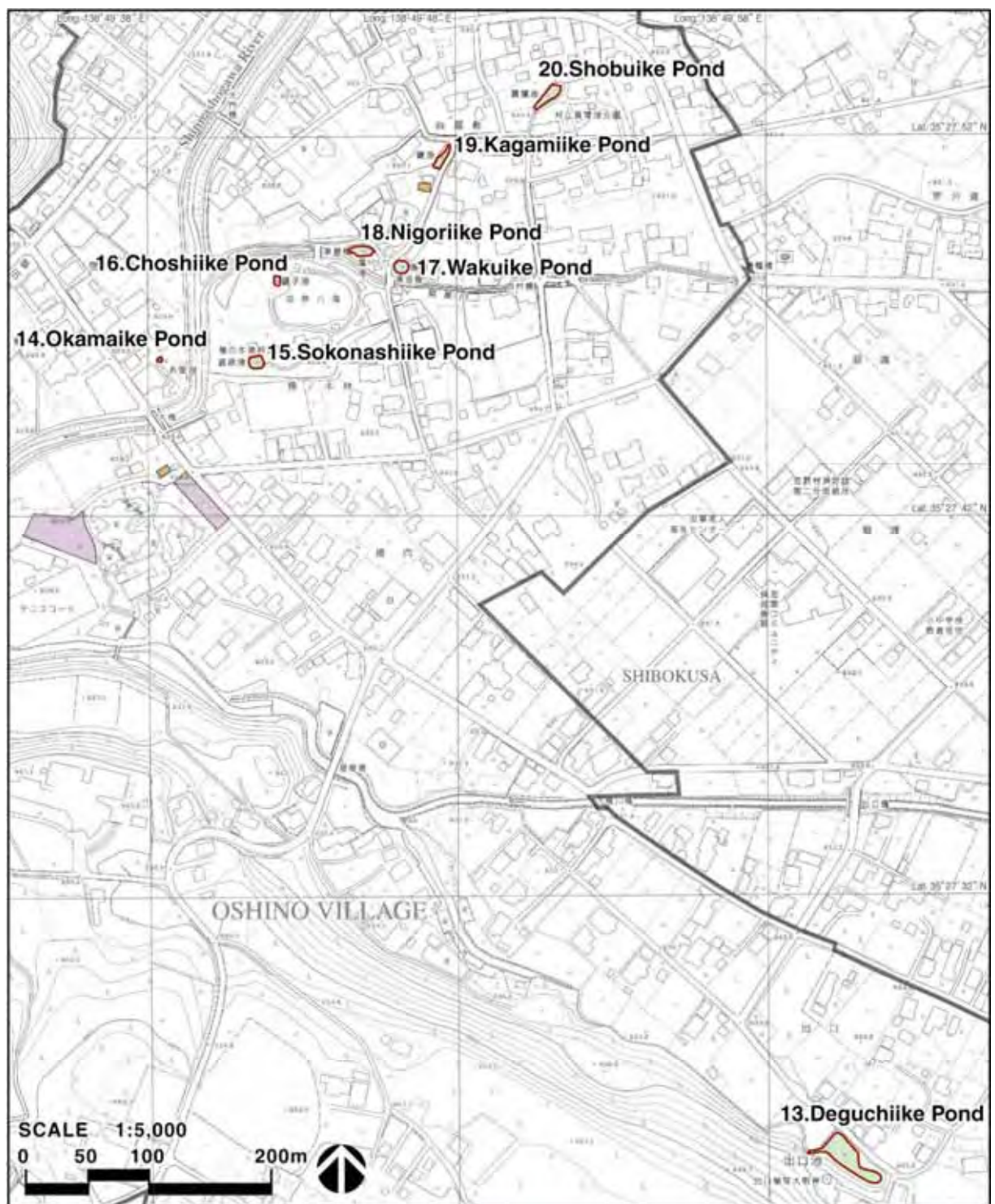
Legend

Nominated property Area open to the public Trail open to motor vehicles

Nominated property (other component part) Toilets

Buffer zone Parking lots

Figure 5-24 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities and facilities for visitors (Lake Kawaguchiko [12]) © PREC Institute Inc.



**Legend**  
 Nominated property  
 Buffer zone  
 Area open to the public  
 Toilets  
 Parking lots

key plan

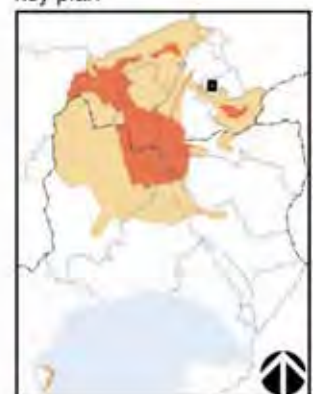
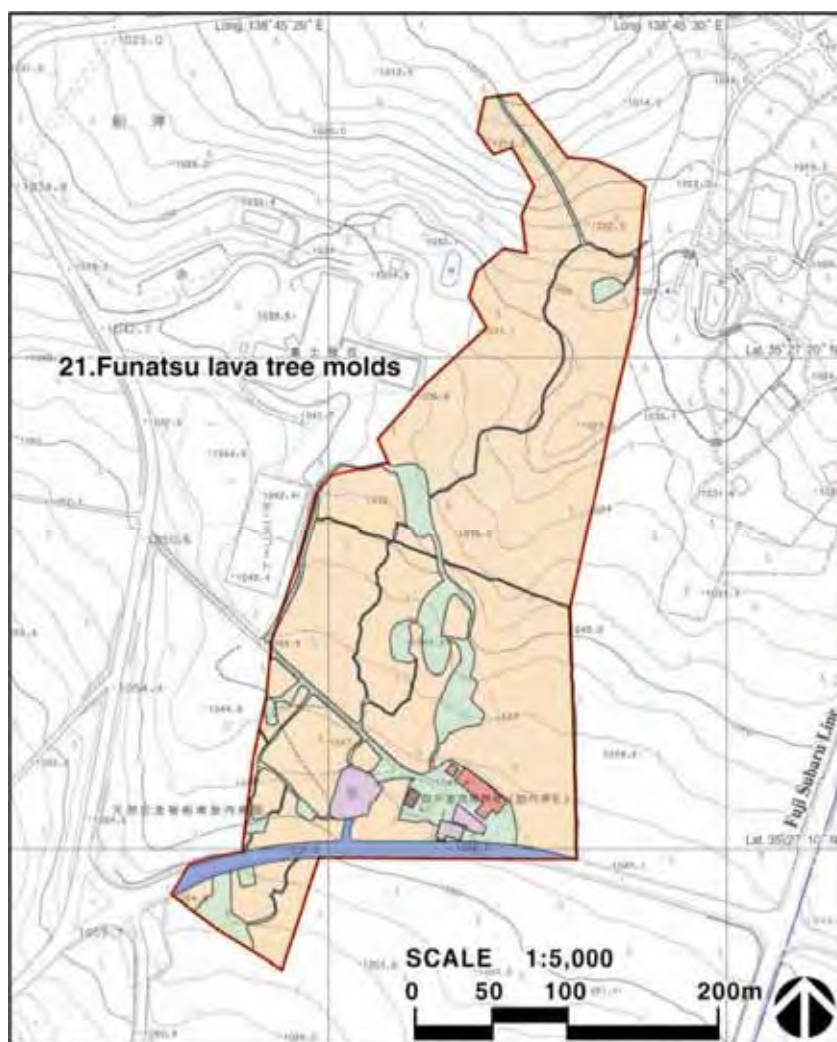
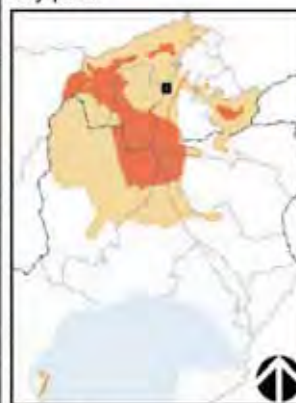


Figure 5-25 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities and facilities for visitors (Oshino Hakkai springs [13 to 20]) © PREC Institute Inc.





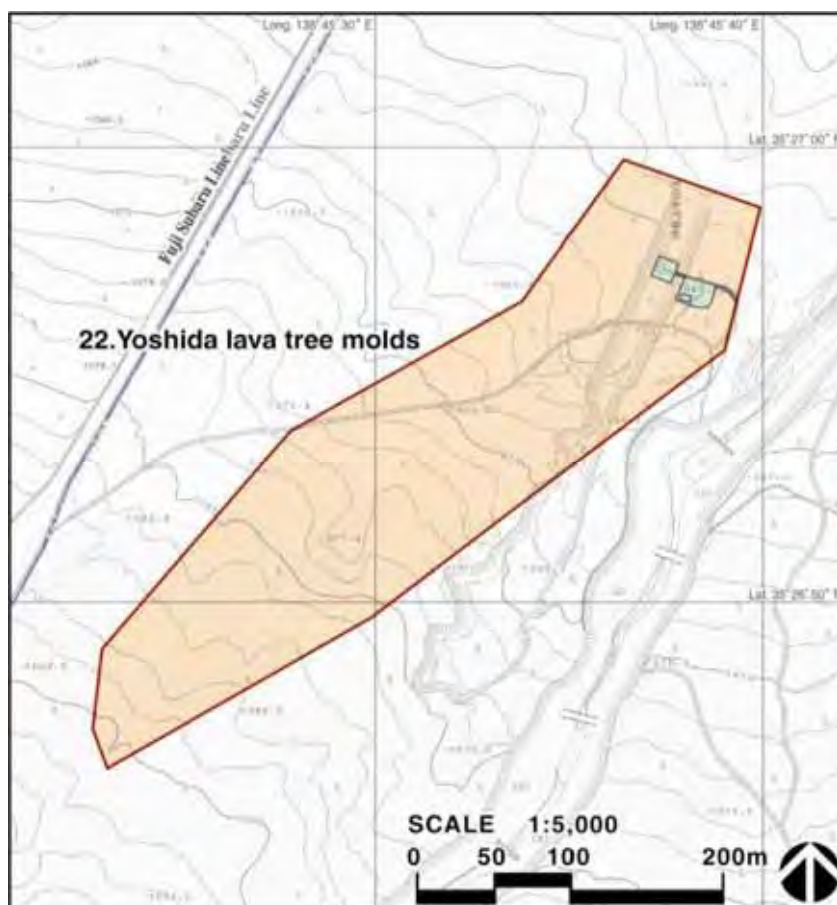
key plan



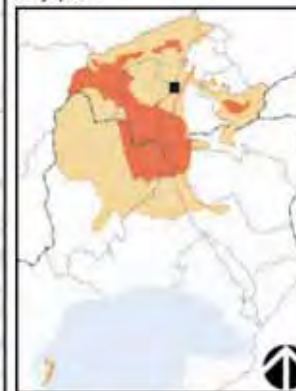
Legend

- Nominated property
- Area open to the public
- Area closed to the public
- Management facilities (including exhibition facilities)
- Religious facility
- Rest stop (including the guidance room)
- Parking lots
- Trail open to motor vehicles
- Municipality boundary

Figure 5-26 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities and facilities for visitors (Funatsu lava tree molds [21])  
© PREC Institute Inc.



key plan



Legend

- Nominated property
- Area open to the public
- Area closed to the public (prior permission from the managing authority required for entry into the cave)
- Other building
- Municipality boundary

Figure 5-27 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities and facilities for visitors (Yoshida lava tree molds [22])  
© PREC Institute Inc.



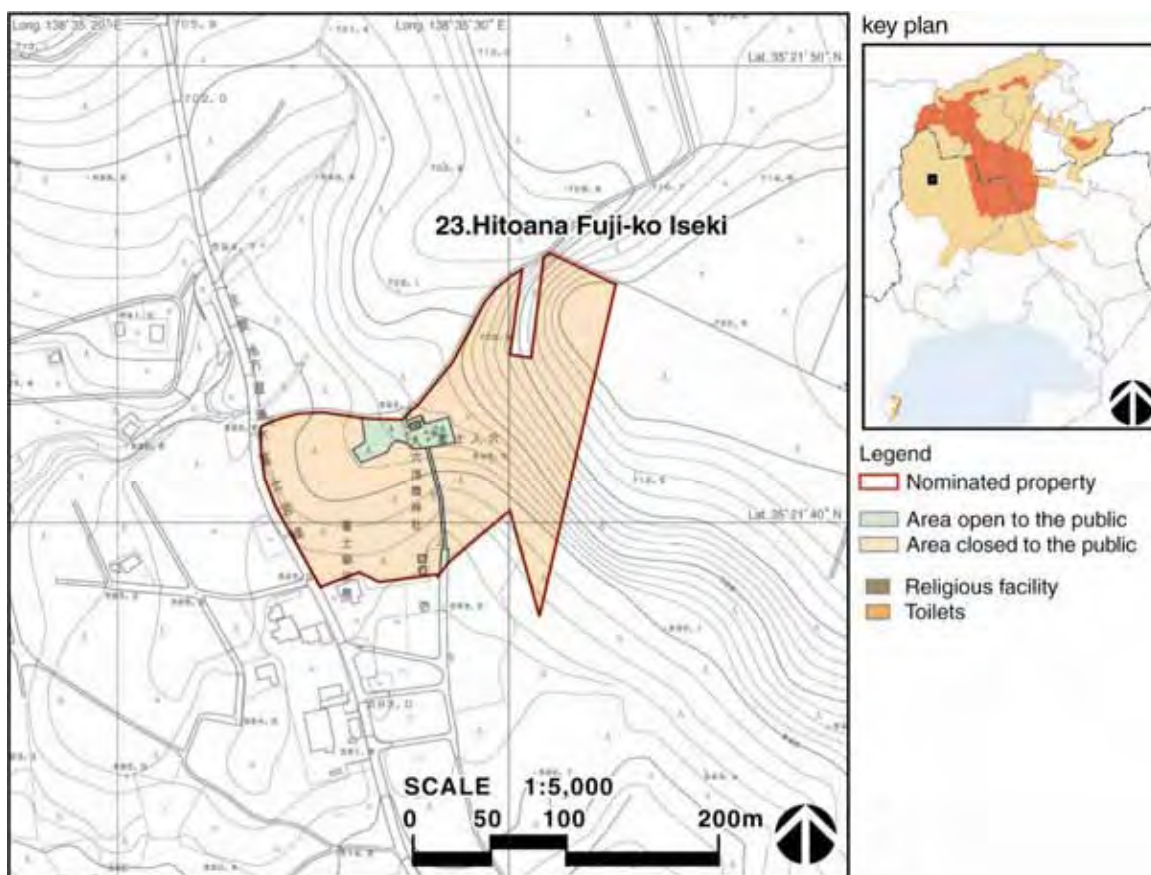


Figure 5-28 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities and facilities for visitors (Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki [23]) © PREC Institute Inc.

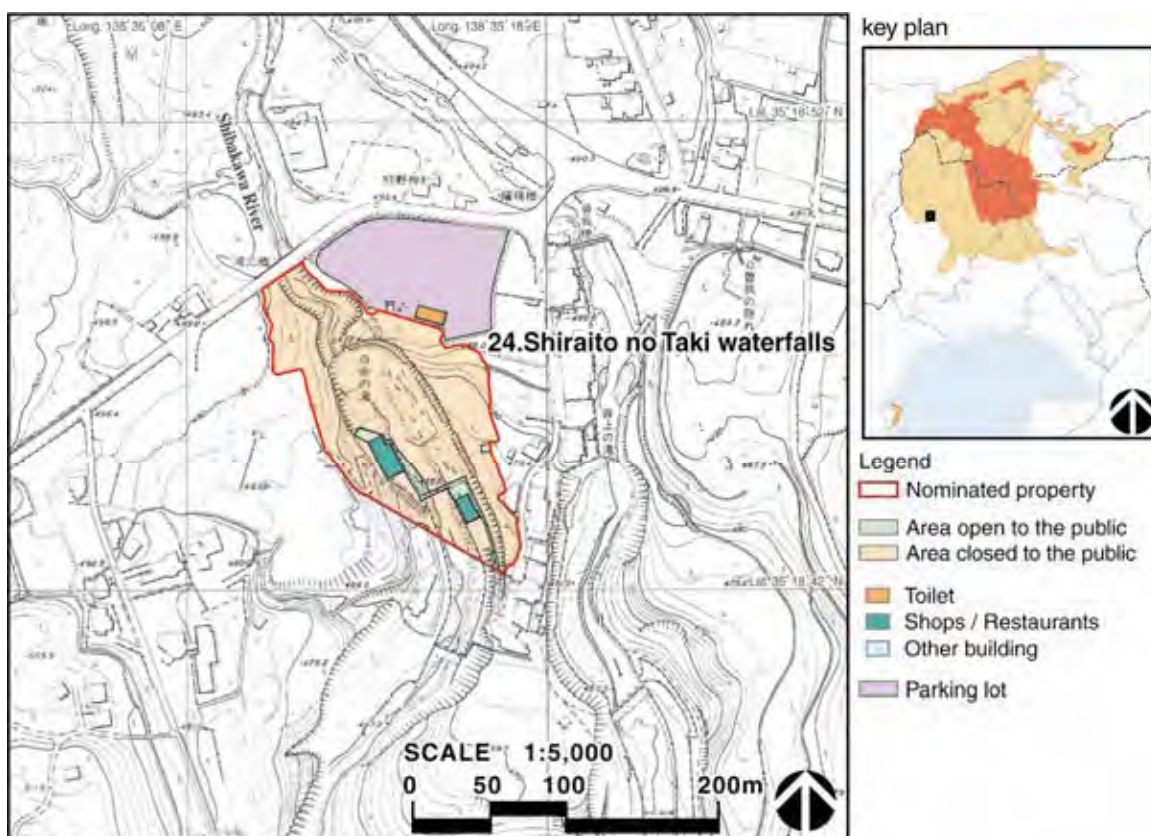
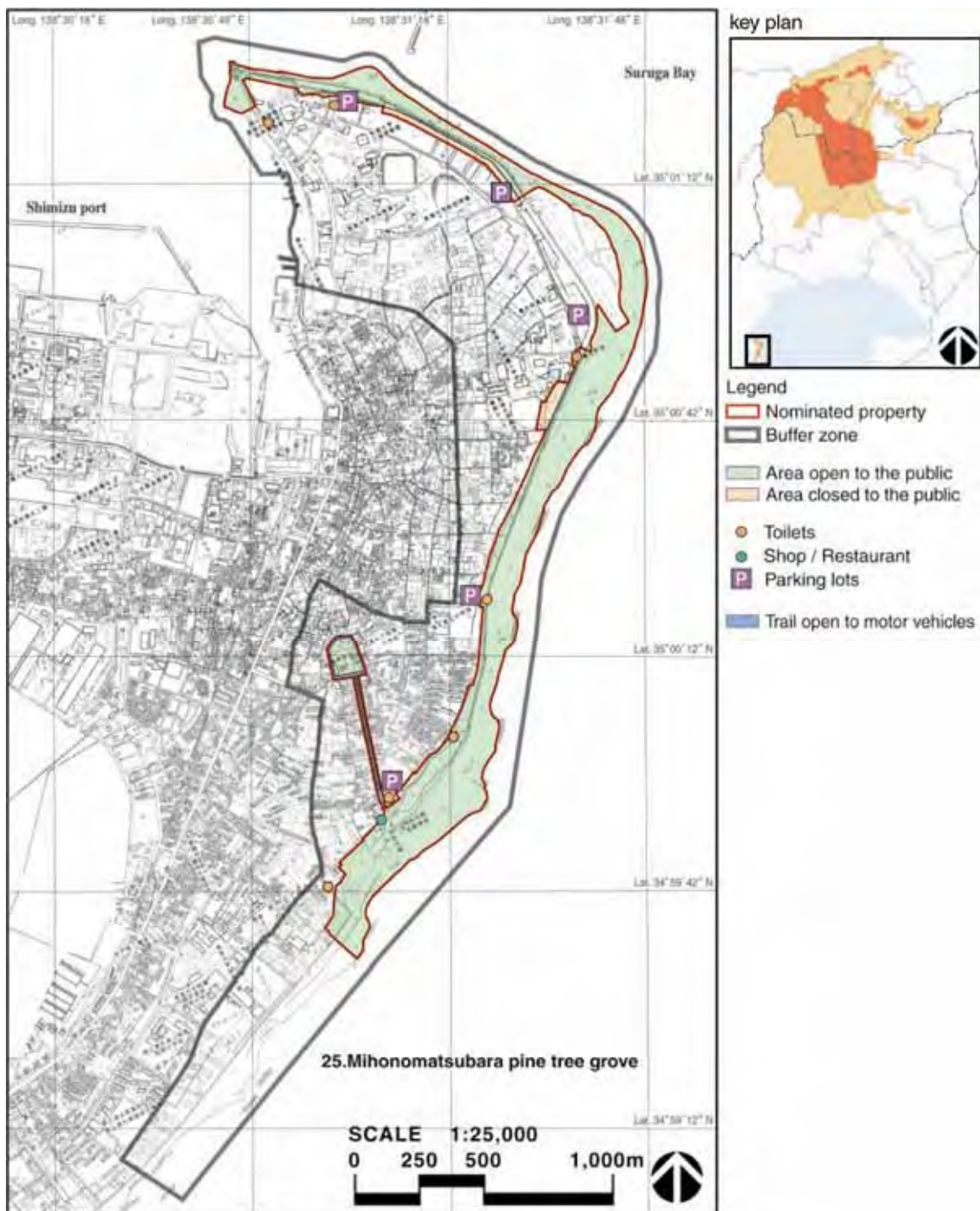


Figure 5-29 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities and facilities for visitors (Shiraito no Taki waterfalls [24]) © PREC Institute Inc.



# Chapter 6

## Monitoring





## 6.a. Key Indicators for Measuring the State of Conservation

In the light of the "State of Conservation and Factors Affecting the Property" in Chapter 4, the factors that affect the property negatively have been identified together with the corresponding indicators to be monitored from 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. In addition, the system for the periodical and systematic monitoring is also shown.

The list of major monitoring indicators is shown in Tables 6-1 to 6-3.

Table 6-1-1 List of monitoring indicators concerning the "protection of the property and the surrounding environment" (1/2)

Factors affecting the property and the surrounding environment		Monitoring indicators	Content and method of measurement	Frequency	Records kept by:
Development pressures	1. Impacts 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> )	To continuously monitor the air quality and measure the concentration of SO <sub>2</sub>	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.
	3. Climate change	c) Vegetation survey	To inventory all the plant species in 10 cm square plots and monitor the variation over years	Every five years	Ministry of the Environment
		d) Speed of rise of forest limit	To monitor temporal changes in the location of the forest limit and monitor the temporal changes by using aerial photos	Every year	Ministry of the Environment and Research institutes
		e) Temperature changes over time	To continuously monitor the air quality and measure air temperatures	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 volcanic activities by using a 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 landform collapses	To perform an aerial survey of the topography of Osawakuzure and the surroundings and examine erosion-caused disasters and landform collapses	As necessary	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
	7. Earthquake	i) Observation of premonitory signs	To observe premonitory signs by seismometer, volumetric strain-meter, clinometer, etc.	As necessary	Meteorological Agency Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. Research institutes

Table 6-1-2 List of monitoring indicators concerning the "protection of the property and the surrounding environment" (2/2)

Factors affecting the property and the surrounding environment		Monitoring indicators	Content and method of measurement	Frequency	Records kept by:
Natural disasters	8. Impact of natural disasters on buildings, landscapes, etc.	j) Number of cultural property damage reports	To count the reports of damage to cultural properties.	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 storms, floods, 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 area of forests damaged by fires.	Every year	Forestry Agency Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.
Visitation	10. Impact of increased visitors on historic 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.
		n) Number of visitors (above fifth station)	To count the number of visitors who enter the area above fifth station on each ascending route.	Every year	Municipal governments
		o) Number of climbers (above eighth station)	To count the number of climbers who enter the area above the eighth station on 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.

Photo 6-1 Vegetation survey on Fujisan © Japan Wildlife Research Center



Table 6-2 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 historic buildings	a) Number of inspections of fire prevention facilities	To check fire prevention facilities.	Every year	Owner Custodial Body designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
	2. Deterioration of historic buildings etc. that are included as component parts or constituent elements	b) State of deterioration of historic buildings etc. that are included as component parts or constituent elements	To patrol the historic 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
Views and landscapes	4. Survey on visually obstructive elements	d) Number of visually obstructive elements at viewpoints	To count the number of obstructive elements within the view at viewpoints (Lake Motosuko north-west shore and Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove).	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.

Table 6-3 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.
b) Number of participants in environmental conservation activities	To count the number of participants in environmental conservation activities concerning Fujisan.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.
c) Number of information provision sources by pamphlets / web pages	To count the number of and check the status of published pamphlets etc. and information provision through the web pages of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.

## 6.b. Administrative Arrangements for Monitoring the Property

The monitoring, including periodical reporting to be submitted to the World Heritage Committee, will be performed by Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments as part of their responsibility as Custodial Bodies under the supervision of the Agency for Cultural Affairs. In accordance with Chapter V of the "Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention" (2011), information on the condition of the property will be collected and recorded every year and a periodic report assessing the state of conservation and management based on the collected information will be compiled every six years to be submitted (in English) to the World Heritage Committee via the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

Table 6-4 Monitoring system

Role	Area	Organization in charge
1. Organization and division in charge of monitoring	Property and buffer zone	Organization and representative: Yamanashi Prefecture / Governor : Shizuoka Prefecture / Governor Division and person in charge :Yamanashi Prefecture World Heritage Promotion Division, Director : Shizuoka Prefecture World Heritage Division, Director
2. Supervising organization	Property and buffer zone	Organization : The Agency for Cultural Affairs : The Ministry of the Environment : The Forestry Agency Representative: Commissioner for Cultural Affairs : The Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation Bureau, Director-General : Director-General of the Forestry Agency Division and person in charge : The Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Monuments and Sites Division, Director : The Ministry of the Environment, the Natural Environmental Strategy Division, Director : The Forestry Agency, Research, Extension and Environment Policy Division, Director
3. Advisory organization	Property and buffer zone	Organization : Yamanashi Prefecture : Shizuoka Prefecture Representative: Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture : Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture Division and person in charge : Yamanashi Prefecture, World Heritage Promotion Division, Director : Shizuoka Prefecture, World Heritage Division, Director

## 6.c. Results of Previous Reporting Exercises

With regard to the items that are necessary for monitoring, the present and past materials and documents are properly collected and stored by Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and municipal governments that have jurisdiction over the area where the component parts and constituent elements are located, and research institutes. They are summarized in the list below.

Table 6-5 Materials and information collected for monitoring in the past

No.	Author/Editor	Title	Scope	Year	Summary
1	The Ministry of the Environment / Nature Conservation Bureau / Biodiversity Center of Japan	1,000 Monitoring Sites / Alpine Zone Report 2010	Fujisan Mountain Area	2010	To examine the biodiversity and ecological functions of the Alpine ecosystems, indicator organisms and physiochemical elements were surveyed at Mt Daisetsu, the North Japan Alps (Mt Tateyama, Mt Chogatake to Mt Jonendake), Mt Hakusan, the South Japan Alps (Mt Kitadake), and Fujisan.
2	Forestry Agency	Forest and Forestry Statistics 2011	Fujisan Mountain Area	2011	Annually published nationwide statistics of forests, including private forests. The results of the survey on forest damage by pest insects and fires are included.
3	Forestry Agency	Kanto Regional Forest Office Project Statistics 2010	Fujisan Mountain Area	2010	Annually published statistics of national forests in the charge of the Kanto Regional Forest Office, including the Fujisan Mountain Area. The results of the survey on forest damage by pest insects and fires are included.
4	Mt Fuji Hazard Map Examination Committee	Mt Fuji Hazard Map Examination Committee Report	Fujisan Mountain Area	2004	Illustrative presentation of the results of the research and analysis of the characteristics of Fujisan as a volcano, volcanic eruptions, and the extent and level of related hazards caused by landslides etc. The committee discussed the types of damage, regional fire prevention measures, the content and transmission of volcano disaster prevention information, the ways of life of coexistence between local communities and the volcano, the preparation of "Mt Fuji Volcanic Disaster Prevention Map", "Volcanic Disaster Prevention Measures", and the content of "Regional Disaster Prevention Plans" to be prepared by local governments.
5	Yamanashi Prefecture	Environment of Yamanashi	Entire area of Yamanashi Prefecture	2011	The results of environmental monitoring in Yamanashi Prefecture.
6	Shizuoka Prefecture	State of Air Pollution and Water Contamination 2010	Entire area of Shizuoka Prefecture	2011	The results of environmental monitoring of air and water quality in Shizuoka Prefecture.



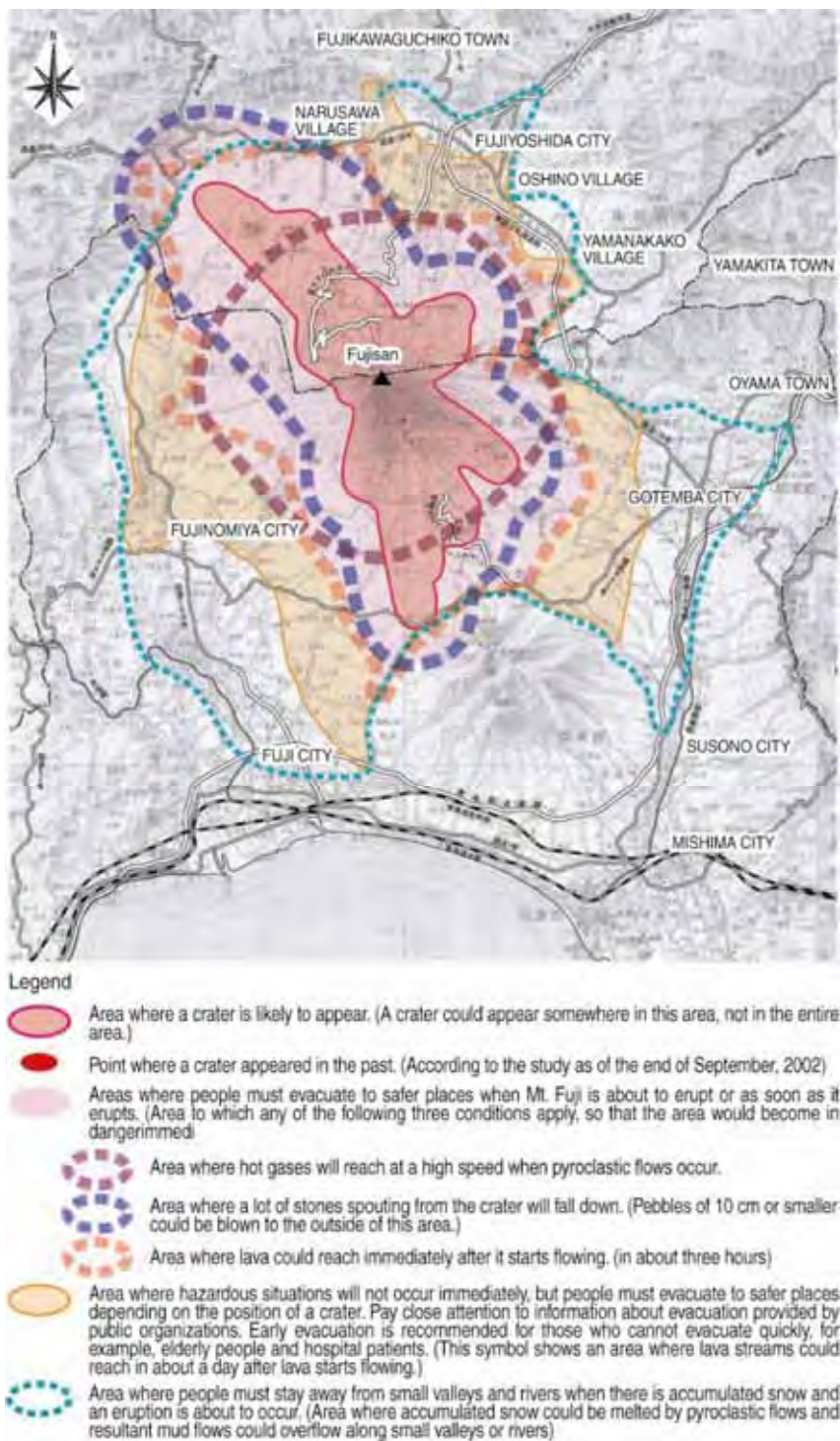


Figure 6-1 "Mt Fuji Hazard Map" by the National Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Prevention Council (Mt Fuji Hazard Map Examination Committee, 2004)

# Chapter 7

## Documentation





## 7.a. Photographs, Slides, Image Inventory and Authorization Table and Other Audiovisual Materials

Table 7-1-1 Inventory and authorization of Photographs, Slides and Images (1/13)

Id. No.	Format	Caption	Date of photo (mo/yr)	Photographer / Director of the Video	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non exclusive cession of rights	Publication on Web site
Photo 2-3	Slide / Electronic Image	Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk (ca. 16th century)	1980s	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine 1-1 Miya-cho, Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture 418-0067 tel: +81-544-27-2002 /fax: +81-544-26-3762 e-mail: info@fuji-hongu.or.jp	yes	yes
Photo 2-4	Slide / Electronic Image	Fujisan viewed from south (spring)	2000	Shizuoka Prefectural Tourism Association	Shizuoka Prefectural Tourism Association	Shizuoka Prefectural Tourism Association F2 Mizunomori Bldg., 14-1 Minami-cho, Suruga-ku, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture 422-8067 tel: +81-54-202-5595 /fax: +81-54-202-5597 e-mail: s-13-seikan@po4.across.or.jp	yes	yes
Photo 2-5	Slide / Electronic Image	Fujisan viewed from north (summer)	July 1996	Omori Daiichi	Public Relations Division, Yamanashi Prefecture	Public Relations Division, Yamanashi Prefecture 1-6-1 Marunouchi, Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture 400-8501 tel: +81-55-223-1336 /fax: +81-55-223-1525 e-mail: koucho@pref.yamanashi.lg.jp	yes	yes
Photo 2-6	Slide / Electronic Image	Fujisan viewed from southeast (autumn)	2000	Shizuoka Prefectural Tourism Association	Shizuoka Prefectural Tourism Association	Shizuoka Prefectural Tourism Association (Refer to photo 2-4)	yes	yes
Photo 2-7	Slide / Electronic Image	Fujisan viewed from northeast (winter)	January 1997	Omori Daiichi	Public Relations Division, Yamanashi Prefecture	Public Relations Division, Yamanashi Prefecture (Refer to photo 2-5)	yes	yes
Photo 2-8	Slide / Electronic Image	Fujisan viewed from north (autumn)	After 1990s	Narusawa Village	Planning Division, Narusawa Village	Planning Division, Narusawa Village 1575 Narusawa-mura, Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture 401-0398 tel: +81-555-85-2311 /fax: +81-555-85-2461 e-mail: kikaku@vill.narusawa.lg.jp	yes	yes

Table 7-1-2 Inventory and authorization of Photographs, Slides and Images (2/13)

Id. No.	Format	Caption	Date of photo (mo/yr)	Photographer / Director of the Video	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non exclusive cession of rights	Publication on Web site
Photo 2-9	Slide / Electronic Image	Aerial view of the nominated serial property	February 2009, 2010	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. 3-7-6 Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0083 tel: +81-3-5226-1101 /fax: +81-3-5226-1112 e-mail: info@prec.co.jp	yes	yes
Photo 2-17	Slide / Electronic Image	Aerial view of Fujisan from north	July 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to photo 2-9)	yes	yes
Photo 2-19	Slide / Electronic Image	Crater viewed from northwest	2000	Public Relations Division, Yamanashi Prefecture	Public Relations Division, Yamanashi Prefecture	Public Relations Division, Yamanashi Prefecture (Refer to photo 2-5)	yes	yes
Photo 2-23	Slide / Electronic Image	“Ohachimeguri” (a circuit of the peaks of the crater wall at the mountaintop)	August 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu 205 3-10-8 Tsunashima Higashi, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Pref. 223-0052 tel: +81-45-531-2775 /fax: +81-45-531-2775 e-mail: now-marquee@celery.ocn.ne.jp	yes	yes
Photo 2-24	Slide / Electronic Image	Crater (inner sanctum)	August 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-28	Slide / Electronic Image	"Goraiko" (sunrise) viewed from the mountaintop	August 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to photo 2-9)	yes	yes
Photo 2-30	Slide / Electronic Image	Torii gate near the summit built by people living in mountain-foot villages	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to photo 2-9)	yes	yes
Photo 2-31	Slide / Electronic Image	Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (near the 9.5th station point)	August 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to photo 2-9)	yes	yes
Photo 2-32	Slide / Electronic Image	Suyama Ascending Route (near the 1st station)	November 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-35	Slide / Electronic Image	Subashiri Ascending Route (from 5th to 6th stations)	August 2011	Oyama town Board of Education	Oyama town Board of Education	Oyama Town Board of Education 130 Adano, Oyama-cho, Sunto-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture 410-1321 tel: +81-550-76-5700 /fax: +81-550-76-3290 e-mail: shougai@fuji-oyama.jp	yes	yes

Table 7-1-3 Inventory and authorization of Photographs, Slides and Images (3/13)

Id. No.	Format	Caption	Date of photo (mo/yr)	Photographer / Director of the Video	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non exclusive cession of rights	Publication on Web site
Photo 2-37	Slide / Electronic Image	Yoshida Ascending Route (near "Umagaeshi")	July 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-39	Slide / Electronic Image	Yoshida Ascending Route (near the 1st station)	August 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-40	Slide / Electronic Image	Yoshida Ascending Route (near the 9th station)	July 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to photo 2-9)	yes	yes
Photo 2-43	Slide / Electronic Image	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine / Prayer-giving hall	June 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-44	Slide / Electronic Image	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine / Mountain-ascent gate	June 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-46	Slide / Electronic Image	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine / Main hall (front)	May 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-49	Slide / Electronic Image	Yoshida Fire Festival	August 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-50	Slide / Electronic Image	"Fuji-ko" adherents in pilgrimage	June 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-51	Slide / Electronic Image	Aerial view of Lake Saiko from south	July 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to photo 2-9)	yes	yes
Photo 2-52	Slide / Electronic Image	Fujisan viewed from Lake Saiko	April 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-53	Slide / Electronic Image	Aerial view of Lake Shojiko from southeast	July 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to photo 2-9)	yes	yes
Photo 2-54	Slide / Electronic Image	Fujisan viewed from Lake Shojiko	December 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-55	Slide / Electronic Image	Aerial view of Lake Motosuko from southeast	July 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to photo 2-9)	yes	yes
Photo 2-57	Slide / Electronic Image	Fujisan viewed from Lake Motosuko	January 1996	Matsuda Yukio	Policy Planning Office, Minobu Town	Minobu Town 350 Kiriishi, Minobu-cho, Minamikoma-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture 409-3392 tel: +81-556-42-4801 /fax: +81-556-42-2127 e-mail: kikaku@town.minobu.lg.jp	yes	yes



Table 7-1-4 Inventory and authorization of Photographs, Slides and Images (4/13)

Id. No.	Format	Caption	Date of photo (mo/yr)	Photographer / Director of the Video	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non exclusive cession of rights	Publication on Web site
Photo 2-58	Slide / Electronic Image	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine / Wakutamaike Pond (upper part)	November 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-61	Slide / Electronic Image	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine / Prayer-giving hall and main hall	April 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to photo 2-9)	yes	yes
Photo 2-63	Slide / Electronic Image	Fujisan visible from Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine	April 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to photo 2-9)	yes	yes
Photo 2-65	Slide / Electronic Image	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine prayer-giving space	April 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-71	Slide / Electronic Image	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine / Sengen-jinja Shrine (left) and Dainichido (Mahavairocana Buddha Hall) (right)	April 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-73	Slide / Electronic Image	Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine / Sengen-jinja Shrine (left) and Furumiya-jinja Shrine (right)	April 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-74	Slide / Electronic Image	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine / Prayer-giving hall	April 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-75	Slide / Electronic Image	Stone monuments in Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	November 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-78	Slide / Electronic Image	Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine / Prayer-giving hall	June 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-79	Slide / Electronic Image	"Chigo no mai" (children's dance)	April 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-81	Slide / Electronic Image	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine. Satomiya	June 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-82	Slide / Electronic Image	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine / Motomiya main hall (front)	June 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-83	Slide / Electronic Image	"Oshi" lodging house (Former House of the Togawa Family) / Front gate and gateway	April 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-85	Slide / Electronic Image	"Oshi" lodging house (Former House of the Togawa Family)	April 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes

Table 7-1-5 Inventory and authorization of Photographs, Slides and Images (5/13)

Id. No.	Format	Caption	Date of photo (mo/yr)	Photographer / Director of the Video	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non exclusive cession of rights	Publication on Web site
Photo 2-86	Slide / Electronic Image	"Oshi" lodging house (Former House of the Togawa Family) / Interior (sanctum)	April 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-90	Slide / Electronic Image	Entrance of "Oshi" lodging house (House of the Osano Family)	December 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-91	Slide / Electronic Image	"Oshi" lodging house (House of the Osano Family) / Interior (sanctum)	December 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-92	Slide / Electronic Image	Aerial view of Lake Yamanamako from west	July 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to photo 2-9)	yes	yes
Photo 2-93	Slide / Electronic Image	Fujisan viewed from Lake Yamanakako	April 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-95	Slide / Electronic Image	Aerial view of Lake Kawaguchiko from southwest	July 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to photo 2-9)	yes	yes
Photo 2-96	Slide / Electronic Image	Fujisan viewed from Lake Kawaguchiko	April 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-97	Slide / Electronic Image	Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond [Component part 17])	June 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-106	Slide / Electronic Image	Funatsu lava tree molds (entrance to "Otainai")	April 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-108	Slide / Electronic Image	Funatsu lava tree molds (inside of "Otainai")	April 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-109	Slide / Electronic Image	Yoshida lava tree molds (entrance to "Otainai")	June 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-110	Slide / Electronic Image	Yoshida lava tree molds (inside of "Otainai")	June 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-113	Slide / Electronic Image	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki (monuments and pagodas)	November 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-114	Slide / Electronic Image	"Hitoana" (entrance)	November 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-115	Slide / Electronic Image	Fujisan visible from Shiraito no Taki waterfalls	May 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes

Table 7-1-6 Inventory and authorization of Photographs, Slides and Images (6/13)

Id. No.	Format	Caption	Date of photo (mo/yr)	Photographer / Director of the Video	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non exclusive cession of rights	Publication on Web site
Photo 2-116	Slide / Electronic Image	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls	April 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 2-120	Slide / Electronic Image	Aerial view of Fujisan and the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove from southwest	April 2006	Shizuoka Prefecture Shimizu Port Authority	Shizuoka Prefecture Shimizu Port Authority	Shizuoka Prefecture Shimizu Port Authority 9-25 Hinode-cho, Shimizu-ku, Shizuoka Prefecture 424-0922 tel: +81-54-353-2201 /fax: +81-54-354-0380 e-mail: port@mail.wbs.ne.jp	yes	yes
Photo 2-124	Slide / Electronic Image	Fujisan viewed from Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove	December 2010	Shizuoka Prefecture Public Relations Division	Shizuoka Prefecture Public Relations Division	Shizuoka Prefecture Public Relations Division 9-6 Oute-machi, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture 420-8601 tel: +81-54-221-2233 /fax: +81-54-254-4032 e-mail: PR@pref.shizuoka.lg.jp	yes	yes
Photo 3-14	Slide / Electronic Image	View of the Fujisan Mountain Area from the viewpoint on the shore of Lake Motosuko	December 2011	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu	Imaki Hidekazu (Refer to photo 2-23)	yes	yes
Photo 3-15	Slide / Electronic Image	View of the Fujisan Mountain Area from the viewpoint on the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove	2000	Shizuoka Prefectural Tourism Association	Shizuoka Prefectural Tourism Association	Shizuoka Prefectural Tourism Association (Refer to photo 2-4)	yes	yes
Photo 4-8	Slide / Electronic Image	Periodical firefighting drill at Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine	January 2011	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine (Refer to photo 2-3)	yes	yes
Photo 4-12	Slide / Electronic Image	Clean-up activities at the mountaintop	September 2008	Tourist Sites and Facilities Division, Yamanashi Prefecture	Tourist Sites and Facilities Division, Yamanashi Prefecture	Tourist Sites and Facilities Division, Yamanashi Prefecture 1-6-1 Marunouchi, Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture 400-8501 tel: +81-55-223-1576 /fax: +81-55-223-1670 e-mail: kankou-sgn@pref.yamanashi.lg.jp	yes	yes
Figure 1-1	Slide / Electronic Image	Map indicating the location in the world	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. 3-7-6 Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0083 tel: +81-3-5226-1101 /fax: +81-3-5226-1112 e-mail: info@prec.co.jp	yes	yes



Table 7-1-7 Inventory and authorization of Photographs, Slides and Images (7/13)

Id. No.	Format	Caption	Date of photo (mo/yr)	Photographer / Director of the Video	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non exclusive cession of rights	Publication on Web site
Figure 1-2	Slide / Electronic Image	Map indicating the location in East Asia	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-3	Slide / Electronic Image	Map indicating the location in Kanto / Tokai Region	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-4	Slide / Electronic Image	Map indicating the extent of the nominated serial property and buffer zones	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-5	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-5-1	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (1/6)	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-5-2	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (2/6)	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-5-3	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (3/6)	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-5-4	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (4/6)	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-5-5	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (5/6)	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-5-6	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (6/6)	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-6	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-7	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-8	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-9	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes

Table 7-1-8 Inventory and authorization of Photographs, Slides and Images (8/13)

Id. No.	Format	Caption	Date of photo (mo/yr)	Photographer / Director of the Video	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non exclusive cession of rights	Publication on Web site
Figure 1-10	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-11	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-12	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-13	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of "Oshi" lodging houses (Former House of the Togawa Family and House of the Osano Family)	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-14	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of Lake Yamanakako	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-15	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of Lake Kawaguchiko	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-16	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of Oshino Hakkai springs	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-17	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of Funatsu lava tree molds	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-18	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of Yoshida lava tree molds	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-19	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-20	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-21	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes

Table 7-1-9 Inventory and authorization of Photographs, Slides and Images (9/13)

Id. No.	Format	Caption	Date of photo (mo/yr)	Photographer / Director of the Video	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non exclusive cession of rights	Publication on Web site
Figure 1-21-1	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (1/3)	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-21-2	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (2/3)	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 1-21-3	Slide / Electronic Image	Topographical map indicating the extent of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (3/3)	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-4	Slide / Electronic Image	Schematic diagram of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-5	Slide / Electronic Image	Map indicating the extent of the nominated serial property	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-13	Electronic Image	Map of the Fujisan Mountain Area	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-14	Electronic Image	Map of Mountaintop worship sites	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-15	Electronic Image	Map of Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-16	Electronic Image	Map of Suyama Ascending Route	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-17	Electronic Image	Map of Subashiri Ascending Route	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-18	Electronic Image	Map of Yoshida Ascending Route	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-19	Electronic Image	Map of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-20	Electronic Image	Plan of the compound of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes



Table 7-1-10 Inventory and authorization of Photographs, Slides and Images (10/13)

Id. No.	Format	Caption	Date of photo (mo/yr)	Photographer / Director of the Video	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non exclusive cession of rights	Publication on Web site
Figure 2-21	Electronic Image	Drawings of the main hall of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	March 2010	World Heritage Promotion Office, Mt Fuji Section, Fujiyoshida City	World Heritage Promotion Office, Mt Fuji Section, Fujiyoshida City	World Heritage Promotion Office, Mt Fuji Section, Fujiyoshida City 1842 Shimoyoshida, Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Prefecture 403-8601 tel: +81-555-22-1055 /fax: +81-555-24-2235 e-mail: fujisan@city.fujiyoshida.lg.jp	yes	yes
Figure 2-22	Electronic Image	Drawings of the main hall of the east shrine of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	March 2010	World Heritage Promotion Office, Mt Fuji Section, Fujiyoshida City	World Heritage Promotion Office, Mt Fuji Section, Fujiyoshida City	World Heritage Promotion Office, Mt Fuji Section, Fujiyoshida City (Refer to Figure 2-21)	yes	yes
Figure 2-23	Electronic Image	Drawings of the main hall of the west shrine of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	March 2010	World Heritage Promotion Office, Mt Fuji Section, Fujiyoshida City	World Heritage Promotion Office, Mt Fuji Section, Fujiyoshida City	World Heritage Promotion Office, Mt Fuji Section, Fujiyoshida City (Refer to Figure 2-21)	yes	yes
Figure 2-24	Electronic Image	Map of Lake Saiko	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-25	Electronic Image	Map of Lake Shojiko	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-26	Electronic Image	Map of Lake Motosuko	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-27	Electronic Image	Map of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-28	Electronic Image	Plan of the compound of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-29	Electronic Image	Drawings of the main hall of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine	November 2005	The Japanese Association for Conservation of Architectural Monuments	The Japanese Association for Conservation of Architectural Monuments	The Japanese Association for Conservation of Architectural Monuments 2-32-5 Nishi Nippori, Arakawa-ku, Tokyo 116-0013 tel: +81-3-6458-3611 /fax: +81-3-6458-3612 e-mail: kanri@bunkenkyo.or.jp	yes	yes
Figure 2-30	Electronic Image	Map of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes

Table 7-1-11 Inventory and authorization of Photographs, Slides and Images (11/13)

Id. No.	Format	Caption	Date of photo (mo/yr)	Photographer / Director of the Video	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non exclusive cession of rights	Publication on Web site
Figure 2-32	Electronic Image	Map of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-33	Electronic Image	Map of Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-34	Electronic Image	Map of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-35	Electronic Image	Map of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-36	Electronic Image	Map of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-37	Electronic Image	Drawings of the main hall of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine	March 2010	Fujikawaguchiko Town Board of Education	Fujikawaguchiko Town Board of Education	Fujikawaguchiko Town Board of Education 1700 Funatsu, Fujikawaguchiko-machi, Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture 401-0301 tel: +81-555-72-6053 /fax: +81-555-73-1358 e-mail: syougai@town.fujikawaguchiko.lg.jp	yes	yes
Figure 2-38	Electronic Image	Map of "Oshi" Lodging Houses	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-39	Electronic Image	Plan of "Oshi" lodging house (Former House of the Togawa Family)	March 2010	World Heritage Promotion Office, Mt Fuji Section, Fujiyoshida City	World Heritage Promotion Office, Mt Fuji Section, Fujiyoshida City	World Heritage Promotion Office, Mt Fuji Section, Fujiyoshida City (Refer to Figure 2-21)	yes	yes
Figure 2-40	Electronic Image	Drawings of "Oshi" lodging house (Former House of the Togawa Family)	March 2010	World Heritage Promotion Office, Mt Fuji Section, Fujiyoshida City	World Heritage Promotion Office, Mt Fuji Section, Fujiyoshida City	World Heritage Promotion Office, Mt Fuji Section, Fujiyoshida City (Refer to Figure 2-21)	yes	yes
Figure 2-41	Electronic Image	Plan of "Oshi" lodging house (House of the Osano Family)	December 2011	Fujiyoshida City Board of Education	Fujiyoshida City Board of Education	Fujiyoshida City Board of Education 2288-1 Kamiyoshida, Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Prefecture 403-0005 tel: +81-555-24-2411 /fax: +81-555-24-4665 e-mail: rekibun@city.fujiyoshida.lg.jp	yes	yes

Table 7-1-12 Inventory and authorization of Photographs, Slides and Images (12/13)

Id. No.	Format	Caption	Date of photo (mo/yr)	Photographer / Director of the Video	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non exclusive cession of rights	Publication on Web site
Figure 2-42	Electronic Image	Drawings of "Oshi" lodging house (House of the Osano Family)	December 2011	Fujiyoshida City Board of Education	Fujiyoshida City Board of Education	Fujiyoshida City Board of Education (Refer to Figure 2-41)	yes	yes
Figure 2-43	Electronic Image	Map of Lake Yamanakako	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-44	Electronic Image	Map of Lake Kawaguchiko	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-45	Electronic Image	Map of Oshino Hakkai springs	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-46	Electronic Image	Map of Funatsu lava tree molds	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-47	Electronic Image	Drawings of Funatsu lava tree molds ("Otainai")	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-48	Electronic Image	Map of Yoshida lava tree molds	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-49	Electronic Image	Drawings of Yoshida lava tree molds ("Otainai")	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-50	Electronic Image	Map of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-52	Electronic Image	Map of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 2-53	Electronic Image	Map of Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 3-3	Slide / Electronic Image	Zones of Mt Fuji	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 5-1	Slide / Electronic Image	Map indicating the extent of the nominated property, the buffer zone, and the zones of legal protection (Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, Natural Parks Law, and Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests)	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes



Table 7-1-13 Inventory and authorization of Photographs, Slides and Images (13/13)

Id. No.	Format	Caption	Date of photo (mo/yr)	Photographer / Director of the Video	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non exclusive cession of rights	Publication on Web site
Figure 5-2	Slide / Electronic Image	Map indicating the extent of the nominated property, the buffer zone, and the zones of legal protection (other laws)	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 5-3	Slide / Electronic Image	Map indicating the extent of the nominated property, the buffer zone, and the management zone	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 5-4	Slide / Electronic Image	Map indicating the extent of the management zone and legal protection. (Urban areas of Fujiyoshida City etc. and the settlement area of Oshino Village)	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure 5-5	Slide / Electronic Image	Map indicating the extent of the management zone and legal protection (maneuver fields etc.)	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure A3-1	Slide / Electronic Image	Chronological table of history	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
Figure A3-2	Slide / Electronic Image	Chronological table of conservation work	December 2011	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc.	PREC Institute Inc. (Refer to Figure 1-1)	yes	yes
-	Video	Fujisan	-	TBS Vision	TBS Vision	TBS Vision 5-3-6 Akasaka, Minatoku, Tokyo, 102-0052 Japan tel: +81-3-5571-5070 fax: +81-3-5571-5068	No	-

## **7.b. Texts Relating to Protective Designation, Copies of Property Management Plans or Documented Management Systems, and Extracts of Other Plans Relevant to the Property**

### **1) Laws (refer to Appendix 10 for the full text)**

- The Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
- The Natural Parks Law<sup>1</sup>
- The Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests

### **2) Comprehensive preservation and management plan (refer to Appendix 8 for the full text)**

- Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan

### **3) Preservation and management plans related to the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (refer to Appendix 8, Attached Document 1, for details)**

- Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan (Yamanashi Prefecture)
- Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan (Shizuoka Prefecture)
- Historic Site, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan (Yamanashi Prefecture)
- Historic Site, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan (Shizuoka Prefecture)
- Important Cultural Property, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, Preservation and Utilization Plan
- Special Natural Monument, Wakutamaike Pond, Preservation and Management Plan
- Important Cultural Property, Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine Main Hall, Preservation and Utilization Plan
- Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Kawaguchiko, Lake Saiko, and Lake Shojiko), Preservation and Management Plan
- Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Motosuko), Preservation and Management Plan
- Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Yamanakako), Preservation and Management Plan
- 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
- Natural Monument, Oshino Hakkai Springs, Preservation and Management Plan
- Conservation, Management, Maintenance and Utilization Plan for National Natural Monuments (Cava and Lava Tree Molds) within Fujikawaguchiko Town

---

<sup>1</sup> The English title of the “Natural Parks Law” has been changed to “Natural Park Act” recently. In the text of this nomination document, the old title, “Natural Parks Law”, is used, whereas the text of the law included in Appendix 10 is based on the new English title, “Natural Park Act”.

- Natural Monument, Yoshida Lava Tree Molds, Preservation and Management Plan
- Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument, Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls, 2nd Preservation and Management Plan
- Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove, Preservation and Management Plan

**4) Plans related to the Natural Parks Law (refer to Appendix 8, Attached Document 1, for details)**

- Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan District) Park Plan
- Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park Fujisan District Management Plan

**5) Plans related to the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests (refer to Appendix 8, Attached Document 1, for details)**

- Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan
- Fuji Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan

**6) Plans of the local governments that have jurisdiction over the area where the nominate property is located (refer to Appendix 9 for details)**

- 2nd Stage Challenge Yamanashi Action Plan
- Shizuoka Prefecture General Plan
- 5th Fujiyoshida City General Plan
- 1st Minobu Town General Plan
- 5th Oshino Village General Plan
- Yamanakako Village 4th Long-Term General Plan
- Narusawa Village 4th Long-Term General Plan
- 1st Fujikawaguchiko Town General Plan
- 2nd Shizuoka City General Plan
- 4th Fujinomiya City General Plan
- 5th Fuji City General Plan
- 3rd Gotemba City General Plan
- 4th Susono City General Plan
- 4th Oyama Town General Plan
- Fujisan General Environmental Conservation Measures Basic Guidelines
- Fujisan General Environmental Conservation Guidelines
- Yamanashi Prefecture Basic Environment Plan
- 3rd Shizuoka Prefecture Basic Environment Plan
- Yamanashi Forest and Forestry Basic Plan
- 2nd Prefectural Forest Management Plan
- Regional Forest Plan (Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area)
- Regional Forest Plan (Fujikawa River Middle Valley Forest Planning Area)
- Regional Forest Plan (Fuji Regional Forest Planning Area)
- Regional Forest Plan (Shizuoka Regional Forest Planning Area)



- Shizuoka Prefecture Forest Coexistence Basic Plan
- Yamanashi Prefecture City Planning Master Plan
- 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)
- Policies for the Development and Conservation of Gakunan Regional City Planning Area (Fuji City and Fujinomiya City)
- Policies for the Development and Conservation of Shizuoka City Planning Area (Shizuoka City)
- Policies for the Development and Conservation of Gotemba-Oyama Regional City Planning Area (Gotemba City and Oyama Town)
- Policies for the Development and Conservation of Susono City Planning Area
- Fujiyoshida City City Planning Master Plan
- Yamanakako Village City Planning Master Plan
- Fujikawaguchiko Town City Planning Master Plan
- Shizuoka City City Planning Master Plan
- Fujinomiya City City Planning Master Plan
- Fuji City City Planning Master Plan
- Gotemba City City Planning Master Plan
- Susono City City Planning Master Plan
- Oyama Town City Planning Master Plan
- Yamanashi Prefecture Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
- Shizuoka Prefecture Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
- Fujiyoshida City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
- Minobu Town Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
- Oshino Village Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
- Yamanakako Village Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
- Narusawa Village Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
- Fujikawaguchiko Town Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
- Shizuoka City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
- Fujinomiya City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
- Fuji City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
- Gotemba City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
- Susono City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan
- Oyama Town Regional Disaster Prevention Plan

Photo 7-1 Aerial view of Fujisan © *PREC Institute Inc.*

## 7.c. Form and Date of Most Recent Records or Inventory of the Property

Relevant component part	Name of the record	Published by	Year of publication
(1) Fujisan Mountain Area	"Fujisancho Shinko Iseki" [Fujisan Mountaintop Worship Sites] (report of the Buried Cultural Properties archaeological excavation project for Fujisan World Cultural Heritage nomination in FY 2008)"	Shizuoka Prefecture Buried Cultural Properties Institute	2009 (printed matter)
(1) Fujisan Mountain Area	"Omiya-Murayamaguchi Tozando" [Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route] (report of the Buried Cultural Properties archaeological excavataion project for Fujisan World Cultural Heritage nomination in FY 2008)	Shizuoka Prefecture Buried Cultural Properties Institute	2009 (printed matter)
(1) Fujisan Mountain Area	"Fujisan Suyamaguchi Tozando Chosa Hokokusho" [Museum of Mt Fuji Reference Book. Report of the Research on Suyama Ascending Route of Fujisan.]	Susono City Board of Education Susono Municipal Museum of Mt Fuji	2009 (printed matter)
(1) Fujisan Mountain Area	"Fujisan Yoshidaguchi Tozando Kanren Iseki" [Vol. 3 of Fujiyoshida City Cultural Properties Research Report. Fujisan's Archaeological Sites Related to Yoshida Ascending Route] (report in association with the historic route promotion and utilization project)"	Fujiyoshida City Board of Education	2001 (printed matter)
(1) Fujisan Mountain Area	"Fujisan Yoshidaguchi Tozando Kanren Iseki II" [Vol. 4 of Fujiyoshida City Cultural Properties Research Report. Fujisan's Archaeological Sites Related to Yoshida Ascending Route] (report in association with the historic route promotion and utilization project)"	Fujiyoshida City Board of Education	2003 (printed matter)
(1) Fujisan Mountain Area	"Yamanashiken Munafuda Chosa Hokokusho. Gunnai II. Kawauchi II. Hoi" [Yamanashi Prefecture Report of Ridgepole Tag Survey. Gunnai Area II, Kawauchi Area II. Supplementary Information]	Yamanashi Prefecture	2005 (printed matter)
(7) Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine			
(8) Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine			
(2) Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine	"Sengen Taisha Iseki. Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Iseki" [Archaeological Sites, Sengen Taisha Shrine and Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine] (Vol. 201 of the report of Shizuoka Prefecture Buried Cultural Properties Research Institute in association with Buried Cultural Properties archaeological excavation project for Fujisan World Cultural Heritage nomination in FY 2008)	Shizuoka Prefecture Buried Cultural Properties Institute	2009 (printed matter)
(3) Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine			
(4) Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine	"Murayama Sengen-jinja Iseki" [Archaeological Site, Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine] (Vol. 202 of the report of Shizuoka Prefecture Buried Cultural Properties Research Institute in association with Buried Cultural Properties archaeological excavation project for Fujisan World Cultural Heritage nomination in FY 2008)	Shizuoka Prefecture Buried Cultural Properties Institute	2009 (printed matter)
(9) "Oshi" Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)	"Kyu Togawake Jutaku Hozon Shuri Koji Hokokusho" [Report of the Preservation Repair Work for the Former House of the Togawa Family]	Fujiyoshida City Board of Education	2010 (printed matter)
(23) Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki	"Shiseki Hitoana II" [Historic Site, Hitoana II. Report of the Survey to Confirm the Area of the Buried Cultural Property] (Vol. 28 of the report of research on Cultural Properties of Fujinomiya City)	Fujiyoshida City Board of Education	2001 (printed matter)

## 7.d. Address where Inventory, Records and Archives are Held

Yamanashi Prefectural Board of Education, Science and Cultural Properties Division

1-6-1 Marunouchi, Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture

Fujiyoshida City Board of Education, History and Culture Division

2288-1 Kamiyoshida, Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Prefecture

Minobu Town Board of Education, Lifelong Education Division

1093 Tokiwa, Minobu-cho, Yamanashi Prefecture

Oshino Village Board of Education

1514 Shibokusa, Oshino-mura, Yamanashi Prefecture

Yamanakako Village Board of Education

237-1 Yamanaka, Yamanakako-mura, Yamanashi Prefecture

Fujikawaguchiko Town Board of Education, Lifelong Education Division

1754 Funatsu, Fujikawaguchiko-machi, Yamanashi Prefecture

Shizuoka Prefectural Board of Education, Cultural Properties Protection Division

9-6 Oute-machi, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture

Shizuoka City, Culture and Sports Department, Cultural Properties Division

5-1 Oute-machi, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture

Fujinomiya City Board of Education, Cultural Section

150 Yumizawa-cho, Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture

Fuji City Board of Education, Culture Promotion Division

1-100 Nagata-cho, Fuji City, Shizuoka Prefecture

Gotemba City, Education Department, Lifelong Education Section

483 Hagiwara, Gotemba City, Shizuoka Prefecture

Susono City Board of Education, Lifelong Learning Division

435 Fukara, Susono City, Shizuoka Prefecture

Oyama Town Board of Education, Lifelong Learning Division

130 Adano, Oyama-cho, Shizuoka Prefecture

## 7.e. Bibliography

### 1) Property in general (natural and cultural status)

- Fujisan Sekai Bunka Isan Toroku Suishin Shizuoka Yamanashi Ryoken Godo Kaigi and NPO Hojin Fujisan Wo Sekaiisan Nisuru Kokumin Kaigi. "Fujisan Shinko To Geijutsu No Minamoto". Shogakukan, 2009.



- Nihonkazangakkai, ed. "Fujikazan". Yamanashi Institute of Environmental Sciences, 2007.
- Aramaki, Shigeo, and Miyo Ota. "Nihonichi No Kazan Fujizan". Yamanashi Institute of Environmental Sciences, 2008.
- Yamanashi Prefecture, ed. "Fujisan No Shizenkai". Yamanashi Prefecture, 1925.
- Ishihara, Hatsutarō. "Fuji No Kenkyū V Fuji No Chiri To Chishitsu". Kampei Taisha Sengen-jinja. Kokon Shoin, 1927
- Kishida, Kyūichi, and Yoshisada Yabe. Kampei Taisha Sengen-jinja, ed. "Fuji No Kenkyū VI Fuji No Dobutsu Shokubutu". Kokon Shoin, 1928.
- Amano, Kiyoko, and Hirosato Sawato, eds. "Fujisan Womeguru Nihonjin No Shinsei". Hosei University Research Center for International Japanese Studies, 2007.
- Fujinomiya City Board of Education. "Fujisan Bunkajuku Soshō". 20 vols. Fujinomiya City Board of Education, 1995 – 2001.
- Fushimi, Isao. "Fugaku Rekiran – Gaikokujin No Mita Fujisan". Gendai Ryōko Kenkyūjo, 1982.

## 2) Individual component parts

- "Fujisan Shinko Iseki" (report of the Buried Cultural Properties archaeological excavation project for Fujisan World Cultural Heritage nomination in FY 2008). Shizuoka Prefecture Buried Cultural Properties Institute, 2009.
- "Kokuyu Keidaichi Joyoshinsei Fukyokashobun Torikeshiseikyū Jiken". Fujisan Hongū Sengen-Taisha, 1993.
- "Shisei 50 Shunen Kinen Jigyō. Fujisan Murayamaguchi Tozando Ato Chosa Hokokusho". Fujinomiya Shiryōkan, 1993.
- "Omiya-Murayamaguchi Tozando" (report of the Buried Cultural Properties archaeological excavation project for Fujisan World Cultural Heritage nomination in FY 2008). Shizuoka Prefecture Buried Cultural Properties Institute, 2009.
- "Fujian Shiryōkan Shiryōshū. Fujisan Suyamaguchi Tozando Chosa Hokokusho". Susono City Board of Education and Susono Municipal Museum of Mt Fuji. 2009.
- "Fujiyoshidashi Bunkazai Chosa Hokokusho Dai 3-shū. Fujisan Yoshidaguchi Tozando Kanren Iseki" (report in association with the historic route promotion and utilization project). Fujiyoshida City Board of Education, 2001.
- "Fujiyoshidashi Bunkazai Chosa Hokokusho Dai 4-shū. Fujisan Yoshidaguchi Tozando Kanren Iseki II" (report in association with the historic route promotion and utilization project). Fujiyoshida City Board of Education, 2003.
- "Yamanashiken Shiryō Soshō. Yamanashiken Munafuda Chosa Hokokusho. Gunnai II. Kawauchi II. Hoi". Yamanashi Prefecture, 2005.

- "Daidai Kakura To Shishi Kagura". Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, 2001.
- "Kunishitei Kirokusentaku Mukei Minzoku Bunkazai Chosa Hokokusho. Yoshida No Himatsuri". Fujiyoshida City Board of Education, 2005.
- "Shizuokaken Shitei Yukei Bunkazai Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shaden (Romon, Haiden, Heiden, Sukibe) Hozon Shuri Koji Hokokusho". The Japanese Association for Conservation of Architectural Monuments and Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha, 2005.
- "Fujinomiya Bunkazai Chosa Hokokusho Dai 22-shu. Sengen Taisha Iseki". Fujinomiya City Board of Education, 1996.
- "Fujinomiya Bunkazai Chosa Hokokusho Dai 30-shu. Fujinomiya No Iseki II". Fujinomiya City Board of Education, 2003.
- "Fujinomiya Bunkazai Chosa Hokokusho Dai 31-shu. Sengen Taisha Iseki II". Fujinomiya City Board of Education, 2003.
- "Fujinomiya Bunkazai Chosa Hokokusho Dai 33-shu. Fujinomiya no Iseki III (Warabidaira Iseki, Tsukamoto Kofun Dai 2-ji, Sengen Taisha Iseki Dai 5-ji Hakkutsu Chosa Hokokusho)". Fujinomiya City Board of Education, 2005.
- "Fujinomiya Bunkazai Chosa Hokokusho Dai 39-shu. Sengen Taisha Iseki IV". Fujinomiya City Board of Education, 2008.
- "Shizuokaken Maizo Bunkazai Chosa Kenkyujo Chosa Hokokusho Dai 201-shu. Sengen Taisha Iseki Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Iseki" (report of the Buried Cultural Properties archaeological excavataion project for Fujisan World Cultural Heritage nomination in FY 2009). Shizuoka Prefecture Buried Cultural Properties Research Institute, 2009.
- "Murayama Sengen-jinja Chosa Hokokusho" Fujinomiya City Board of Education, 2005.
- "Murayama Sengen-jinja Chosa Hokokusho – Iseki Han-i Kakunin Chosa Hen". Fujinomiya City Board of Education, 2005.
- "Susono No Bunkazai". Susono City Board of Education, 2002.
- "Suyama Chiku No Bunkazai Meguri". Susono City Cultural Properties Protection Council and Susono City Board of Education, 2007.
- "Shiseki Hitoana". Fujinomiya City Board of Educaiton, 1998.
- "Fujinomiya Bunkazai Chosa Hokokusho Dai 28-shu. Shiseki Hitoana II" (Report of the Survey to Confirm the Area of the Buried Cultural Property). Fujinomiya City Board of Educaiton, 2001.
- "Hitoana Sengen-jinja No Hito To Takuei". Fuji City Museum, 1999.
- "Fuji no Hitoana Zoushi". Fuji City Central Library, 2008.
- "Meisho Oyobi Tennen Kinenbutsu Shiraito No Taki Hozon Kanri Keikaku Sakutei Hokokusho". Fujinomiya City Board of Education, 1988.
- "Bungaku Ni Egakareta Shimizu". Shimizu City Board of Education, 2000.

### 3) Preservation and management plans

- “Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan (Yamanashi Prefecture)”. Yamanashi Prefectural Board of Education, 2006.
- “Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan (Shizuoka Prefecture)”. Shizuoka Prefectural Board of Education, 2006.
- “Historic Site, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan (Yamanashi Prefecture)”. Yamanashi Prefectural Board of Education, 2012.
- “Historic Site, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan (Shizuoka Prefecture)”. Shizuoka Prefectural Board of Education, 2012.
- “Important Cultural Property, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, Preservation and Utilization Plan”. Fujiyoshida City, 2010.
- “Special Natural Monument, Wakutamaike Pond, Preservation and Management Plan”. Shizuoka Prefectural Board of Education, 2009.
- “Important Cultural Property, Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine Main Hall, Preservation and Utilization Plan”. Fujikawaguchiko Town Board of Education, 2010.
- “Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Kawaguchiko, Lake Saiko, and Lake Shojiko), Preservation and Management Plan”. Fujikawaguchiko Town Board of Education, 2012.
- “Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Motosuko), Preservation and Management Plan”. Yamanashi Prefectural Board of Education, 2012.
- “Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Yamanakako), Preservation and Management Plan”. Yamanakako Village Board of Education, 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 Board of Education, 2012.
- “Natural Monument, Oshino Hakkai Springs, Preservation and Management Plan”. Oshino Village Board of Education, 2011.
- “Conservation, Management, Maintenance and Utilization Plan for National Natural Monuments (Cave and Lava Tree Molds) within Fujikawaguchiko Town”. Fujikawaguchiko Town Board of Education, 2010.
- “Natural Monument, Yoshida Lava Tree Molds, Preservation and Management Plan”. Fujiyoshida City Board of Education, 2010.
- “Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument, Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls, 2nd Preservation and Management Plan”. Fujinomiya City Board of Education, 2010.
- “Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove, Preservation and Management Plan”. Shizuoka City Board of Education, 2011.
- “Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan District) Park Plan”. Ministry of the Environment, 2006.
- “Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park Fujisan District Management Plan”. Ministry of the Environment, 2000.
- “Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan”. Forestry Agency, 2009.



- “Fuji Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan”. Forestry Agency, 2011.

#### 4) Comparative analysis

- Pressouyre, Léon. "The World Heritage Convention, Twenty Years Later". UNESCO Publishing, 1996.
- Bernbaum, Edwin. "Sacred Mountains of the World". Sierra Club Books, San Francisco, 1990.
- ICOMOS. "What is OUV? Defining the Outstanding Universal Value of Cultural World Heritage Properties". Hendrick Bässler verlag, 2008.
- ICOMOS. "Filling the Gaps – an Action Plan for the Future". ICOMOS, 2005.
- Fowler, Peter J. "World Heritage Cultural Landscapes 1992-2002". World Heritage Centre, 2003.
- IUCN. "World Heritage Volcanoes. A Thematic Study". IUCN, 2009.
- Kuwabara, Takeo. "Tozan No Bunkashi". Heibonsha, 1997.
- Miyake, Hitoshi. "Reizan To Nihonjin". NHK Publishing, 2004.
- Chavannes, Edouard. "Taizan – Chugokujin No Shinko” (original title: le t'ai chan : essai de monographie d'un culte chinois). Trans. Shota Kikuchi. Bensei Publishing, 2001.
- Sullivan, Michael. "Chugoku Sansuiga No Tanjo" (original title: The Birth of Landscape Painting in China) Trans. Miyoko Nakano and Yasuko Oginome. Seidosha, 2005.
- Yamaguchi, Naoki. "Rihaku Toho". Gakken Publishing, 2011.
- Cai, Yi. "Nihon Ni Okeru Chugoku Dento Bunka". Bensei Publishing, 2002.
- Sullivan, Michael. "Chugoku Bijutsushi" (original title: A Short History of Chinese Art) Trans. Takehiro Shindo. Taishindo, 1973.
- Misugi, Takatoshi. "Maisen Eno Michi. Tozai Toji Koryushi". Tokyo Shoseki, 1992.
- Kuwabara, Sumio. "Amerika Kaiga No Kefu”. Bijutsu Shuppan-sha, 1977.
- Novak, Barbara. "Shizen To Bunka. Amerika No Fukei To Kaiga 1825-1875" (original title: Nature and Culture. American Landscape and Painting) Trans. Mariko Kurosawa. Tamagawa University Press, 2000.
- “Victor Hugo and the Romanticists" (exhibition catalogue). Tokyo Fuji Art Museum, 2004.
- “Giovanni Segantini – Light and Mountain" (exhibition catalogue). NHK Promotion, 2011.

#### 5) History and worship in general

- Inobe, Shigeo. Kampei Taisha Sengen-jinja, ed. "Fuji No Kenkyu I. Fuji No Rekishi". Kokon Shoin, 1928.
- Miyaji, Naokazu, and Saburo Hirono. Kampei Taisha Sengen-jinja, ed. "Fuji No Kenkyu II.

Sengen-jinja No Rekishi”. Kokon Shoin, 1929.

- Inobe, Shigeo. Kampei Taisha Sengen-jinja, ed. “Fuji No Kenkyu III. Fuji No Shinko”. Kokon Shoin, 1928.
- Takayanagi, Mitsutoshi, Akira Sawada, and Joe Shibata. Kampei Taisha Sengen-jinja, ed. “Fuji No Kenkyu IV. Fuji No Bungaku Bijutsu Iseki”. Kampei Taisha Sengen-jinja and Kokon Shoin, 1929.
- Sengen-jinja Shamusho. “Sengen Monjosan”. Meicho Kankokai, 1973.
- Hirano, Eiji. “Fuji Sengen Shinko”. Yuzankaku Shuppan, 1987.
- Suzuki, Shoei ed. “Fuji Ontake To Chubu Reizan”. Meicho Shuppan, 1978.
- Iwashina, Koichiro. “Fuji-ko No Rekishi”. Meicho Shuppan, 1983.
- Hirano, Eiji. “Fuji Shinko To Fuji-ko”. Iwata Shoin, 2004.
- Nishigai, Kenji. “Fuji Oyama Shinko”. Iwata Shoin, 2008.
- Kosu Shiryo Chosakai, ed. “Fujisan Oshi No Rekishiteki Kenkyu”. Yamakawa Shuppansha, 2009.
- Takeya, Yukie. “Fujisan No Seishinshi. Naze Fujisan Wo Sampo Ni Egakunoka”. Seizansha, 1998.
- Takeya, Yukie. “Fujisan No Saijin Ron”. Iwata Shoin, 2006.
- Aoyagi, Shuichi. “Fugaku Tabi Hyakkei”. Kadokawa Shoten, 2002.
- “Fuji Wo Meguru Shizuoka Yamanashi Bunkazai Gaido Bukku”. Shizuoka Prefectural Board of Education and Yamanashi Prefectural Board of Education, 2006.
- “Fujiyoshida No Bunkazai (Sono 21). Fujisan Ennen Tatefuda To Nyoninkinsei”. Fujiyoshida City Board of Education, 1984.
- “Fujiyoshida No Bunkazai (Sono 22). Fuji-ko”. Fujiyoshida City Board of Education, 1985.
- “Fujiyoshida No Bunkazai (Dai 27-shu). Oyama Nobori Michi – Fujisan Zenjo Gaido”. Fujiyoshida City Board of Education, 1989.
- “Fuji No Shinko Iseki”. Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, 2002.
- “Ehagaki Ni Miru Fuji Tozan”. Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, 1999.
- “Fuji Tozan Annai Zu”. Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, 2000.
- “Fujisan No Efuda – Goo To Mie Wo Chushinni”. Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, 1996.
- “Fujisan Sosho Kaikokushi Fuji Kitaguchi Wo Yuku”. Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, 2005.
- “Fuji No Shin Butsu Yoshidaguchi Tozando No Chojo”. Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, 2008.
- “Fujisan Meisai Zu”. Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, 1997.

- “Fugaku Shasin Utsusareta Bakumatsu Meiji No Fujisan”. Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, 2003.
- “Kuni Ezu Gun Ezu Mura Ezu”. Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, 2004.
- “Fujisan Sosho Fuji Hakkai Wo Meguru”. Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, 2003.
- “Fujisan Sosho Fuji Wo Noboru”. Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, 2006.
- “Fujisan Sosho Fujisan Shuyu Zu”. Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, 2004.
- “Fujiyoshidashi Rekishi Minzoku Hakubutsukan Sosho Fujisan Michishirube Wo Aruku”. Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, 2001.
- “Fujiyoshida Shishi Shiryo Sosho 13. Maneki”. Fujiyoshida Shishi Hensanshitsu, 1996.
- “Egakareta Fuji No Fumoto”. Fuji City Museum, 2005.
- “Fujisan Engi No Sekai – Kaguya Hime, Ashitaka, Inukai”. Fuji City Museum, 2010.
- “Fujisan Shinko To Fujizuka”. Fuji City Museum, 1995.
- “Fujinomiya Aruku Hakubutsukan Gaido Bukku”. Fujinomiya City Board of Education, 2009.
- “Tenji Zuroku No. 12. Kikakuten. Fuji Wo Mezashita Awa No Hito Tachi”. Tateyama City Museum, 1995.

## 6) Art in general

- Naruse, Fujio. "Fujisan No Kaigashi". Chuokoron Bijutsu Shuppan, 2005.
- Kono, Motoaki. "Fujisan Bi Japan". Shiki Shuppan, 2005.
- National Museum of Western Art et al. "Japonisumu Ten Japonisme". National Museum of Western Art, 1988.
- Mabuchi, Akiko. "Japonisumu Genso No Nihon". Bruecke, 1997.
- Torii, Kazuyuki, et al. "Nihon No Kokoro Fuji No Bi Ten". NHK Naogoya Hosokyoku, 1998.
- Imperial Household Agency Sannomaru Shozokan. "Fuji - Yama Wo Utsushi Yama Ni Omou". Imperial Household Agency Sannomaru Shozokan, 2008.
- Hirabayashi, Akira, Sachiko Wada, and Tomoko Ota. "Fujisan Kindai Ni Tenkai Shita Nihon No Shocho". Yamanashi Prefectural Museum of Art, 2008.
- Shizuoka Prefectural Museum of Art. "Fujisan No Kaiga Shuzohin Zuroku". Shizuoka Prefectural Museum of Art, 2004.
- “Omedetai Katachi – Fuji No Isho”. Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, 2005.
- “Fujisan Yukari No Meihin Ten – Fuji Wo Kataru Uyamau Katadoru”. Fuji City Museum, 2006.

## 7) Historical materials

- "Kaikokushi" [Kai Province Guide] (1814)
- "Kakusoroku" (1816)
- "Fujisan Shinkei No Zu" [Drawing of Genuine Fujisan] (1847)
- "Fujisan Michishirube" [Guide to Fujisan] (1860)
- "Suruga Shiryo" [Suruga Guide] (1861)
- "Eigyo Shinsan Jiden" [Autobiography of Eigyo Shinsan] (ca. 1876) (privately owned)

## 8) Prefectural and municipal history

- "History of Yamanashi Prefecture"
- "History of Shizuoka Prefecture"
- "History of Fujiyoshida City"
- "History of Tsuru City"
- "History of Oshino Village"
- "History of Yamanakako Village"
- "History of Narusawa Village"
- "History of Katsuyama Village"
- "History of Shizuoka City"
- "History of Numazu City"
- "History of Mishima City"
- "History of Fujinomiya City"
- "History of Fuji City"
- "History of Gotemba City"
- "History of Susono City"
- "History of Shimizu Town"
- "History of Nagaizumi Town"
- "History of Oyama Town"
- "History of Shimizu City"
- "History of Shibakawa Town"





# Chapter 8

## Contact Information



## 8.a. Preparer

Agency for Cultural Affairs  
Monuments and Sites Division, Cultural Properties Department  
3-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8959  
TEL: +81-3-5253-4111  
FAX: +81-3-6734-3822  
kinen@bunka.go.jp

Ministry of the Environment  
Environmental Strategy Division, Nature Conservation Bureau  
1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8975  
TEL: +81-3-3581-3351  
FAX: +81-3-3591-3228  
shizen-keikaku@env.go.jp

Forestry Agency  
Research, Extension and Environmental Policy Division, Private Forest Department  
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8952  
TEL: +81-3-3502-8111  
FAX: +81-3-3502-2887  
worldheritage@nm.maff.go.jp

## 8.b. Official Local Institution/Agency

Yamanashi Prefecture  
World Heritage Division, Planning Department  
1-6-1 Marunouchi, Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture 400-8501  
TEL: +81-55-223-1316  
FAX: +81-55-223-1781  
sekaiisan-sn@pref.yamanashi.lg.jp

Shizuoka Prefecture  
World Heritage Division, Culture and Tourism Department  
9-6 Oute-machi, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture 420-8601  
TEL: +81-54-221-3746  
FAX: +81-54-221-2980  
sekai@pref.shizuoka.lg.jp

The Ministry of the Environment  
Kanto Regional Environment Office  
F18 Meijiyasudaseimei Saitamashintoshin Bldg, 11-2 Shintoshin, Chuo-ku, Saitama Cty,  
Saitama Prefecture 330-6018  
TEL: +81-48-600-0516  
FAX: +81-48-600-0517  
REO-KANTO@env.go.jp

The Ministry of the Environment  
Hakone Nature Conservation Office  
164 Kyufudaba, Hakone-machi, Ashigarashimo-gun, Kanagawa Prefecture 251-0522  
TEL: +81-460-84-8727  
FAX: +81-460-84-9349  
NCO-HAKONE@env.go.jp



#### The Ministry of the Environment

##### Fujigoko Ranger Office for Nature Conservation

Biodiversity Center of Japan, 5597-1 Ken-marubi, Kamiyoshida, Fujiyoshida City,  
Yamanashi Prefecture 403-0005  
TEL: +81-555-72-0353  
FAX: +81-555-72-0623  
RO-FUJIGOKO@env.go.jp

#### The Ministry of the Environment

##### Numazu Ranger Office for Nature Conservation

F5 Numazu National Government Building, 9-1 Ichiba-cho, Numazu City, Shizuoka  
Prefecture 410-0831  
TEL: +81-55-931-3261  
FAX: +81-55-931-3529  
RO-NUMADU@env.go.jp

#### Forestry Agency

##### Planning Division, Kanto Regional Forest Office

4-16-25 Iwagami-machi, Maebashi City, Gunma Prefecture 371-8501  
TEL: +81-27-210-1770  
FAX: +81-27-210-1174  
kanto\_keikaku@nm.maff.go.jp

#### Forestry Agency

##### Yamanashi Forest Ranger Office, Kanto Regional Forest Office

7-7 Miyamae-cho, Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture 400-0021  
TEL: +81-55-253-1336  
FAX: +81-55-252-9935  
yamanashi\_postmaster@nm.maff.go.jp

#### Forestry Agency

##### Shizuoka District Forest Office, Kanto Regional Forest Office

1-120 Sumpu-cho, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture 420-0856  
TEL: +81-54-254-3401  
FAX: +81-54-253-7829  
shizuoka\_postmaster@nm.maff.go.jp

## 8.c. Other Local Institutions

#### Fujiyoshida City

##### World Heritage Promotion Office, Mt Fuji Section, Industry and Tourism Development

1842 Shimoyoshida, Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Prefecture 403-8601  
TEL: +81-555-22-1055  
FAX: +81-555-22-2235

#### Minobu Town

##### Policy Planning Office

350 Kiriishi, Minobu-cho, Minamikoma-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture 409-3392  
TEL: +81-556-42-4801  
FAX: +81-556-42-2127

#### Nishikatsura Town

##### Industry Promotion Section

1501-1 Onuma, Nishikatura-cho, Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture 403-0022

TEL: +81-555-25-2121

FAX: +81-555-20-2015

#### Oshino Village

##### Planning Section

1514 Shibokusa, Oshino-mura, Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture 401-0592

TEL: +81-555-84-7738

FAX: +81-555-84-3717

#### Yamanakako Village

##### Board of Education

237-1 Yamanaka, Yamanakako-mura, Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture 401-0595

TEL: +81-555-62-9971

FAX: +81-555-62-3088

#### Narusawa Village

##### Board of Education

1575 Narusawa-mura, Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture 401-0398

TEL: +81-555-85-2311

FAX: +81-555-85-2461

#### Fujikawaguchiko Town

##### Town Policy Management Section

1700 Funatsu, Fujikawaguchiko-machi, Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture 401-0392

TEL: +81-555-72-6023

FAX: +81-555-72-0969

#### Shizuoka City

##### Culture and Sports Department, Cultural Properties Division

5-1 Oute-machi, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture 420-8602

TEL: +81-54-221-1069

FAX: +81-54-221-1451

#### Fujinomiya City

##### Board of Education, Cultural Section

150 Yumizawa-cho, Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture 418-8601

TEL: +81-544-22-1489

FAX: +81-544-22-1242

#### Fuji City

##### Planning Section, General Affairs Department

1-100 Nagata-cho, Fuji City, Shizuoka Prefecture 417-8601

TEL: +81-545-55-1489

FAX: +81-544-22-1242

#### Gotemba City

##### Planning Section, Planning Department

483 Hagiwara, Gotemba City, Shizuoka Prefecture 412-8601

TEL: +81-550-82-4421

FAX: +81-550-84-1661

#### Susono City

##### Policy Planning Section, Planning Department

1059 Sano, Susono City, Shizuoka Prefecture 410-1192

TEL: +81-55-995-1804

FAX: +81-55-995-1864

#### Oyama Town

##### Planning and Coordinating Section, Planning and General Affairs Department

57-2 Fujimagari, Oyama-cho, Suntou-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture 410-1395

TEL: +81-550-76-6133

FAX: +81-550-76-4633

### 8.d. Official Web Address

#### Agency for Cultural Affairs

<http://www.bunka.go.jp>

#### Ministry of the Environment

<http://www.env.go.jp>

#### Forestry Agency

<http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp>

#### Yamanashi Prefecture

<http://www.fujisan-3776.jp>

#### Shizuoka Prefecture

<http://www.fujisan-3776.jp>

## **Chapter 9**

**Signature on behalf of the State Party**





## Signed on behalf of the Government of Japan

---

KONDO Seichi  
Commissioner  
Agency for Cultural Affairs

---

WATANABE Tsunao  
Director - General  
Nature Conservation Bureau  
Ministry of the Environment

---

MINAGAWA Yoshitsugu  
Director - General  
Forestry Agency

# AUTHORIZATION

1. I, Nakamura Norihiko  
the undersigned, hereby grant free of charge to Unesco the non-exclusive right for the legal term of copyright to reproduce and use in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of the present authorization throughout the world the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4.
2. I understand that the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4 of the present authorization will be used by Unesco to disseminate information on the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention in the following ways:
- a) Unesco publications;
  - b) co-editions with private publishing houses for World Heritage publications (a percentage of the profits will be given to the World Heritage Fund);
  - c) postcards - to be sold at the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention through national parks services or antiquities (profits, if any, will be divided between the services in question and the World Heritage Fund);
  - d) slide series - to be sold to schools, libraries, other institutions and eventually at the sites (profits, if any, will go to the World Heritage Fund);
  - e) exhibitions, etc.
3. I also understand that I shall be free to grant the same rights to any other eventual user but without any prejudice to the rights granted to Unesco.
4. The photograph(s) and/or slide(s) for which the authorization is given include: (Please describe photographs and give for each a complete caption and the year of production or, if published, of first publication. Attach additional sheets, if necessary.)

An additional sheet (one page in total) is attached.

5. All photographs and/or slides will be duly credited. The photographer's moral rights will be respected. (Please indicate the exact wording to be used for the photographic credit.)

Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine

6. I hereby declare and certify that I am duly authorized to grant the rights mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present authorization.
7. I hereby undertake to indemnify Unesco, and to hold it harmless of any responsibility, for any damages resulting from any violation of the certification mentioned under paragraph 6 of the present authorization.
8. Any differences or disputes which may arise from the exercise of the rights granted to Unesco will be settled in a friendly way. Reference to courts or arbitration is excluded.

JAPAN

Place

1/1/2012

date

gaji Nakamura Norihiko

Signature, title or function of the  
person duly authorized

## List of Photographs and Figures

for which the authorization is given (Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine)

Id. No.	Caption
Photo 2-3	Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk (ca. 16th century)
Photo 4-8	Periodical firefighting drill at Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine



## AUTHORIZATION

1. I, KAZUTOSHI NAGASHIMA  
the undersigned, hereby grant free of charge to Unesco the non-exclusive right for the legal term of copyright to reproduce and use in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of the present authorization throughout the world the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4.
2. I understand that the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4 of the present authorization will be used by Unesco to disseminate information on the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention in the following ways:
  - a) Unesco publications;
  - b) co-editions with private publishing houses for World Heritage publications (a percentage of the profits will be given to the World Heritage Fund);
  - c) postcards - to be sold at the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention through national parks services or antiquities (profits, if any, will be divided between the services in question and the World Heritage Fund);
  - d) slide series - to be sold to schools, libraries, other institutions and eventually at the sites (profits, if any, will go to the World Heritage Fund);
  - e) exhibitions, etc.
3. I also understand that I shall be free to grant the same rights to any other eventual user but without any prejudice to the rights granted to Unesco.
4. The photograph(s) and/or slide(s) for which the authorization is given include: (Please describe photographs and give for each a complete caption and the year of production or, if published, of first publication. Attach additional sheets, if necessary.)

An additional sheet (one page in total) is attached.

5. All photographs and/or slides will be duly credited. The photographer's moral rights will be respected. (Please indicate the exact wording to be used for the photographic credit.)

Shizuoka Prefectural Tourism Association

6. I hereby declare and certify that I am duly authorized to grant the rights mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present authorization.
7. I hereby undertake to indemnify Unesco, and to hold it harmless of any responsibility, for any damages resulting from any violation of the certification mentioned under paragraph 6 of the present authorization.
8. Any differences or disputes which may arise from the exercise of the rights granted to Unesco will be settled in a friendly way. Reference to courts or arbitration is excluded.

JAPAN  
Place

5/1 / 2012  
date

Director KAZUTOSHI NAGASHIMA  
Signature, title or function of the  
person duly authorized

## List of Photographs and Figures

for which the authorization is given (Shizuoka Prefectural Tourism Association)

Id. No.	Caption
Photo 2-4	Fujisan viewed from south (spring)
Photo 2-6	Fujisan viewed from southeast (autumn)
Photo 3-15	View of the Fujisan Mountain Area from the viewpoint on the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

## AUTHORIZATION

1. I, Hiroshi Yamazaki .....  
the undersigned, hereby grant free of charge to Unesco the non-exclusive right for the legal term of copyright to reproduce and use in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of the present authorization throughout the world the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4.
2. I understand that the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4 of the present authorization will be used by Unesco to disseminate information on the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention in the following ways:
  - a) Unesco publications;
  - b) co-editions with private publishing houses for World Heritage publications (a percentage of the profits will be given to the World Heritage Fund);
  - c) postcards - to be sold at the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention through national parks services or antiquities (profits, if any, will be divided between the services in question and the World Heritage Fund);
  - d) slide series - to be sold to schools, libraries, other institutions and eventually at the sites (profits, if any, will go to the World Heritage Fund);
  - e) exhibitions, etc.
3. I also understand that I shall be free to grant the same rights to any other eventual user but without any prejudice to the rights granted to Unesco.
4. The photograph(s) and/or slide(s) for which the authorization is given include: (Please describe photographs and give for each a complete caption and the year of production or, if published, of first publication. Attach additional sheets, if necessary.)

An additional sheet (one page in total) is attached.

5. All photographs and/or slides will be duly credited. The photographer's moral rights will be respected. (Please indicate the exact wording to be used for the photographic credit.)

Shizuoka Pref.

6. I hereby declare and certify that I am duly authorized to grant the rights mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present authorization.
7. I hereby undertake to indemnify Unesco, and to hold it harmless of any responsibility, for any damages resulting from any violation of the certification mentioned under paragraph 6 of the present authorization.
8. Any differences or disputes which may arise from the exercise of the rights granted to Unesco will be settled in a friendly way. Reference to courts or arbitration is excluded.

JAPAN  
Place

1/10/2012  
date

Hiroshi Yamazaki the director of Shimizu Port Authority  
Signature, title or function of the  
person duly authorized

## List of Photographs and Figures

for which the authorization is given (Shizuoka Prefecture Shimizu Port Authority)

Id. No.	Caption
Photo 2-120	Aerial view of Fujisan and the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove from southwest



# AUTHORIZATION

1. I, Soichi Matsutani  
the undersigned, hereby grant free of charge to Unesco the non-exclusive right for the legal term of copyright to reproduce and use in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of the present authorization throughout the world the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4.
2. I understand that the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4 of the present authorization will be used by Unesco to disseminate information on the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention in the following ways:
  - a) Unesco publications;
  - b) co-editions with private publishing houses for World Heritage publications (a percentage of the profits will be given to the World Heritage Fund);
  - c) postcards - to be sold at the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention through national parks services or antiquities (profits, if any, will be divided between the services in question and the World Heritage Fund);
  - d) slide series - to be sold to schools, libraries, other institutions and eventually at the sites (profits, if any, will go to the World Heritage Fund);
  - e) exhibitions, etc.
3. I also understand that I shall be free to grant the same rights to any other eventual user but without any prejudice to the rights granted to Unesco.
4. The photograph(s) and/or slide(s) for which the authorization is given include: (Please describe photographs and give for each a complete caption and the year of production or, if published, of first publication. Attach additional sheets, if necessary.)

An additional sheet (one page in total) is attached.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. All photographs and/or slides will be duly credited. The photographer's moral rights will be respected. (Please indicate the exact wording to be used for the photographic credit.)

Yamanashi Prefecture

6. I hereby declare and certify that I am duly authorized to grant the rights mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present authorization.
7. I hereby undertake to indemnify Unesco, and to hold it harmless of any responsibility, for any damages resulting from any violation of the certification mentioned under paragraph 6 of the present authorization.
8. Any differences or disputes which may arise from the exercise of the rights granted to Unesco will be settled in a friendly way. Reference to courts or arbitration is excluded.

JAPAN 04/01/2012 Soichi Matsutani  
Place date Signature, title or function of the person duly authorized

*Director of Public Relations Division Yamanashi Prefecture*

## List of Photographs and Figures

for which the authorization is given (Public Relations Division, Yamanashi Prefecture)

Id. No.	Caption
Photo 2-5	Fujisan viewed from north (summer)
Photo 2-7	Fujisan viewed from northeast (winter)
Photo 2-19	Crater viewed from northwest

## AUTHORIZATION

1. I, Kazuhiko Tsuchiya  
the undersigned, hereby grant free of charge to Unesco the non-exclusive right for the legal term of copyright to reproduce and use in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of the present authorization throughout the world the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4.
2. I understand that the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4 of the present authorization will be used by Unesco to disseminate information on the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention in the following ways:
- a) Unesco publications;
  - b) co-editions with private publishing houses for World Heritage publications (a percentage of the profits will be given to the World Heritage Fund);
  - c) postcards - to be sold at the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention through national parks services or antiquities (profits, if any, will be divided between the services in question and the World Heritage Fund);
  - d) slide series - to be sold to schools, libraries, other institutions and eventually at the sites (profits, if any, will go to the World Heritage Fund);
  - e) exhibitions, etc.
3. I also understand that I shall be free to grant the same rights to any other eventual user but without any prejudice to the rights granted to Unesco.
4. The photograph(s) and/or slide(s) for which the authorization is given include: (Please describe photographs and give for each a complete caption and the year of production or, if published, of first publication. Attach additional sheets, if necessary.)

An additional sheet (one page in total) is attached.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. All photographs and/or slides will be duly credited. The photographer's moral rights will be respected. (Please indicate the exact wording to be used for the photographic credit.)

Oyama Town (Board of Education)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. I hereby declare and certify that I am duly authorized to grant the rights mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present authorization.
7. I hereby undertake to indemnify Unesco, and to hold it harmless of any responsibility, for any damages resulting from any violation of the certification mentioned under paragraph 6 of the present authorization.
8. Any differences or disputes which may arise from the exercise of the rights granted to Unesco will be settled in a friendly way. Reference to courts or arbitration is excluded.

Japan  
Place

1/17/2012  
date

Director Kazuhiko Tsuchiya  
Signature, title or function of the person duly authorized

## List of Photographs and Figures

for which the authorization is given (Oyama Town Board of Education)

Id. No.	Caption
Photo 2-35	Subashiri Ascending Route (from 5th to 6th stations)



## AUTHORIZATION

1. I, Shigeo Watanabe  
the undersigned, hereby grant free of charge to Unesco the non-exclusive right for the legal term of copyright to reproduce and use in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of the present authorization throughout the world the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4.
2. I understand that the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4 of the present authorization will be used by Unesco to disseminate information on the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention in the following ways:
  - a) Unesco publications;
  - b) co-editions with private publishing houses for World Heritage publications (a percentage of the profits will be given to the World Heritage Fund);
  - c) postcards - to be sold at the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention through national parks services or antiquities (profits, if any, will be divided between the services in question and the World Heritage Fund);
  - d) slide series - to be sold to schools, libraries, other institutions and eventually at the sites (profits, if any, will go to the World Heritage Fund);
  - e) exhibitions, etc.
3. I also understand that I shall be free to grant the same rights to any other eventual user but without any prejudice to the rights granted to Unesco.
4. The photograph(s) and/or slide(s) for which the authorization is given include: (Please describe photographs and give for each a complete caption and the year of production or, if published, of first publication. Attach additional sheets, if necessary.)

An additional sheet (one page in total) is attached.

5. All photographs and/or slides will be duly credited. The photographer's moral rights will be respected. (Please indicate the exact wording to be used for the photographic credit.)

Narusawa Village

6. I hereby declare and certify that I am duly authorized to grant the rights mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present authorization.
7. I hereby undertake to indemnify Unesco, and to hold it harmless of any responsibility, for any damages resulting from any violation of the certification mentioned under paragraph 6 of the present authorization.
8. Any differences or disputes which may arise from the exercise of the rights granted to Unesco will be settled in a friendly way. Reference to courts or arbitration is excluded.

Japan  
Place

1/6/2012  
date

Director of Planning Division, Shigeo Watanabe  
Signature, title or function of the  
person duly authorized

## List of Photographs and Figures

for which the authorization is given (Planning Division, Narusawa Village)

Id. No.	Caption
Photo 2-8	Fujisan viewed from north (autumn)

# AUTHORIZATION

1. I, Toshio Takagi  
the undersigned, hereby grant free of charge to Unesco the non-exclusive right for the legal term of copyright to reproduce and use in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of the present authorization throughout the world the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4.
2. I understand that the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4 of the present authorization will be used by Unesco to disseminate information on the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention in the following ways:
  - a) Unesco publications;
  - b) co-editions with private publishing houses for World Heritage publications (a percentage of the profits will be given to the World Heritage Fund);
  - c) postcards - to be sold at the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention through national parks services or antiquities (profits, if any, will be divided between the services in question and the World Heritage Fund);
  - d) slide series - to be sold to schools, libraries, other institutions and eventually at the sites (profits, if any, will go to the World Heritage Fund);
  - e) exhibitions, etc.
3. I also understand that I shall be free to grant the same rights to any other eventual user but without any prejudice to the rights granted to Unesco.
4. The photograph(s) and/or slide(s) for which the authorization is given include: (Please describe photographs and give for each a complete caption and the year of production or, if published, of first publication. Attach additional sheets, if necessary.)

An additional sheet (one page in total) is attached.

5. All photographs and/or slides will be duly credited. The photographer's moral rights will be respected. (Please indicate the exact wording to be used for the photographic credit.)

Shizuoka pref.

6. I hereby declare and certify that I am duly authorized to grant the rights mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present authorization.
7. I hereby undertake to indemnify Unesco, and to hold it harmless of any responsibility, for any damages resulting from any violation of the certification mentioned under paragraph 6 of the present authorization.

8. Any differences or disputes which may arise from the exercise of the rights granted to Unesco will be settled in a friendly way. Reference to courts or arbitration is excluded.

JAPAN  
Place

11/9/2012  
date

Shizuoka prefecture Public Relations Division  
Director Toshio Takagi  
Signature, title or function of the person duly authorized

## List of Photographs and Figures

for which the authorization is given (Shizuoka Prefecture Public Relations Division)

Id. No.	Caption
Photo 2-124	Fujisan viewed from Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove



# AUTHORIZATION

1. I, Masaru Maruyama  
the undersigned, hereby grant free of charge to Unesco the non-exclusive right for the legal term of copyright to reproduce and use in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of the present authorization throughout the world the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4.
2. I understand that the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4 of the present authorization will be used by Unesco to disseminate information on the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention in the following ways:
- a) Unesco publications;
  - b) co-editions with private publishing houses for World Heritage publications (a percentage of the profits will be given to the World Heritage Fund);
  - c) postcards - to be sold at the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention through national parks services or antiquities (profits, if any, will be divided between the services in question and the World Heritage Fund);
  - d) slide series - to be sold to schools, libraries, other institutions and eventually at the sites (profits, if any, will go to the World Heritage Fund);
  - e) exhibitions, etc.
3. I also understand that I shall be free to grant the same rights to any other eventual user but without any prejudice to the rights granted to Unesco.
4. The photograph(s) and/or slide(s) for which the authorization is given include: (Please describe photographs and give for each a complete caption and the year of production or, if published, of first publication. Attach additional sheets, if necessary.)

An additional sheet (one page in total) is attached.

5. All photographs and/or slides will be duly credited. The photographer's moral rights will be respected. (Please indicate the exact wording to be used for the photographic credit.)

Minobu town

6. I hereby declare and certify that I am duly authorized to grant the rights mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present authorization.
7. I hereby undertake to indemnify Unesco, and to hold it harmless of any responsibility, for any damages resulting from any violation of the certification mentioned under paragraph 6 of the present authorization.
8. Any differences or disputes which may arise from the exercise of the rights granted to Unesco will be settled in a friendly way. Reference to courts or arbitration is excluded.

JAPAN

Place

1/5/2012

date

Director of policy planning office  
Masaru Maruyama

Signature, title or function of the  
person duly authorized

## List of Photographs and Figures

for which the authorization is given (Minobu Town)

Id. No.	Caption
Photo 2-57	Fujisan viewed from Lake Motosuko

## AUTHORIZATION

1. I, Shougo Serizawa  
the undersigned, hereby grant free of charge to Unesco the non-exclusive right for the legal term of copyright to reproduce and use in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of the present authorization throughout the world the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4.
2. I understand that the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4 of the present authorization will be used by Unesco to disseminate information on the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention in the following ways:
  - a) Unesco publications;
  - b) co-editions with private publishing houses for World Heritage publications (a percentage of the profits will be given to the World Heritage Fund);
  - c) postcards - to be sold at the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention through national parks services or antiquities (profits, if any, will be divided between the services in question and the World Heritage Fund);
  - d) slide series - to be sold to schools, libraries, other institutions and eventually at the sites (profits, if any, will go to the World Heritage Fund);
  - e) exhibitions, etc.
3. I also understand that I shall be free to grant the same rights to any other eventual user but without any prejudice to the rights granted to Unesco.
4. The photograph(s) and/or slide(s) for which the authorization is given include: (Please describe photographs and give for each a complete caption and the year of production or, if published, of first publication. Attach additional sheets, if necessary.)

An additional sheet (one page in total) is attached.

5. All photographs and/or slides will be duly credited. The photographer's moral rights will be respected. (Please indicate the exact wording to be used for the photographic credit.)

Yamanashi Prefecture

6. I hereby declare and certify that I am duly authorized to grant the rights mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present authorization.
7. I hereby undertake to indemnify Unesco, and to hold it harmless of any responsibility, for any damages resulting from any violation of the certification mentioned under paragraph 6 of the present authorization.
8. Any differences or disputes which may arise from the exercise of the rights granted to Unesco will be settled in a friendly way. Reference to courts or arbitration is excluded.

Japan  
Place

28/12/2011  
date

Shougo Serizawa  
Signature, title or function of the person duly authorized  
*Director of Tourist Sites and Facilities Division, Yamanashi Prefecture*

## List of Photographs and Figures

for which the authorization is given (Tourist Sites and Facilities Division, Yamanashi Prefecture)

Id. No.	Caption
Photo 4-12	Clean-up activities at the mountaintop



## AUTHORIZATION

1. I, Motonari Katou  
the undersigned, hereby grant free of charge to Unesco the non-exclusive right for the legal term of copyright to reproduce and use in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of the present authorization throughout the world the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4.
2. I understand that the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4 of the present authorization will be used by Unesco to disseminate information on the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention in the following ways:
  - a) Unesco publications;
  - b) co-editions with private publishing houses for World Heritage publications (a percentage of the profits will be given to the World Heritage Fund);
  - c) postcards - to be sold at the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention through national parks services or antiquities (profits, if any, will be divided between the services in question and the World Heritage Fund);
  - d) slide series - to be sold to schools, libraries, other institutions and eventually at the sites (profits, if any, will go to the World Heritage Fund);
  - e) exhibitions, etc.
3. I also understand that I shall be free to grant the same rights to any other eventual user but without any prejudice to the rights granted to Unesco.
4. The photograph(s) and/or slide(s) for which the authorization is given include: (Please describe photographs and give for each a complete caption and the year of production or, if published, of first publication. Attach additional sheets, if necessary.)

An additional sheet (one page in total) is attached.

5. All photographs and/or slides will be duly credited. The photographer's moral rights will be respected. (Please indicate the exact wording to be used for the photographic credit.)

The Fujiyoshida board of education

6. I hereby declare and certify that I am duly authorized to grant the rights mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present authorization.
7. I hereby undertake to indemnify Unesco, and to hold it harmless of any responsibility, for any damages resulting from any violation of the certification mentioned under paragraph 6 of the present authorization.
8. Any differences or disputes which may arise from the exercise of the rights granted to Unesco will be settled in a friendly way. Reference to courts or arbitration is excluded.

JAPAN  
Place

1/6/2012  
date

History and culture section chief Motonari Katou  
Signature, title or function of the  
person duly authorized

## List of Photographs and Figures

for which the authorization is given (Fujiyoshida City Bord of Education)

Id. No.	Caption
Figure 2-41	Plan of "Oshi" lodging house (House of the Osano Family)
Figure 2-42	Drawings of "Oshi" lodging house (House of the Osano Family)

## AUTHORIZATION

1. I, Funato Teruhisa  
the undersigned, hereby grant free of charge to Unesco the non-exclusive right for the legal term of copyright to reproduce and use in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of the present authorization throughout the world the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4.
2. I understand that the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4 of the present authorization will be used by Unesco to disseminate information on the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention in the following ways:
  - a) Unesco publications;
  - b) co-editions with private publishing houses for World Heritage publications (a percentage of the profits will be given to the World Heritage Fund);
  - c) postcards - to be sold at the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention through national parks services or antiquities (profits, if any, will be divided between the services in question and the World Heritage Fund);
  - d) slide series - to be sold to schools, libraries, other institutions and eventually at the sites (profits, if any, will go to the World Heritage Fund);
  - e) exhibitions, etc.
3. I also understand that I shall be free to grant the same rights to any other eventual user but without any prejudice to the rights granted to Unesco.
4. The photograph(s) and/or slide(s) for which the authorization is given include: (Please describe photographs and give for each a complete caption and the year of production or, if published, of first publication. Attach additional sheets, if necessary.)

An additional sheet (one page in total) is attached.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. All photographs and/or slides will be duly credited. The photographer's moral rights will be respected. (Please indicate the exact wording to be used for the photographic credit.)

The Japanese Association for conservation of Architectural Monuments

6. I hereby declare and certify that I am duly authorized to grant the rights mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present authorization.
7. I hereby undertake to indemnify Unesco, and to hold it harmless of any responsibility, for any damages resulting from any violation of the certification mentioned under paragraph 6 of the present authorization.
8. Any differences or disputes which may arise from the exercise of the rights granted to Unesco will be settled in a friendly way. Reference to courts or arbitration is excluded.

JAPAN      1/13 2012  
Place                      date

Director of General Affairs and Planning Department  
Teruhisa Funato  
Signature, title or function of the  
person duly authorized

## List of Photographs and Figures

for which the authorization is given (The Japanese Association for Conservation of Architectural Monuments)

Id. No.	Caption
Figure 2-29	Drawings of the main hall of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine



# AUTHORIZATION

1. I, Yoshio Harokawa  
the undersigned, hereby grant free of charge to Unesco the non-exclusive right for the legal term of copyright to reproduce and use in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of the present authorization throughout the world the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4.
2. I understand that the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4 of the present authorization will be used by Unesco to disseminate information on the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention in the following ways:
  - a) Unesco publications;
  - b) co-editions with private publishing houses for World Heritage publications (a percentage of the profits will be given to the World Heritage Fund);
  - c) postcards - to be sold at the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention through national parks services or antiquities (profits, if any, will be divided between the services in question and the World Heritage Fund);
  - d) slide series - to be sold to schools, libraries, other institutions and eventually at the sites (profits, if any, will go to the World Heritage Fund);
  - e) exhibitions, etc.
3. I also understand that I shall be free to grant the same rights to any other eventual user but without any prejudice to the rights granted to Unesco.
4. The photograph(s) and/or slide(s) for which the authorization is given include: (Please describe photographs and give for each a complete caption and the year of production or, if published, of first publication. Attach additional sheets, if necessary.)

An additional sheet (one page in total) is attached.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. All photographs and/or slides will be duly credited. The photographer's moral rights will be respected. (Please indicate the exact wording to be used for the photographic credit.)

Fujiyoshida City

6. I hereby declare and certify that I am duly authorized to grant the rights mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present authorization.
7. I hereby undertake to indemnify Unesco, and to hold it harmless of any responsibility, for any damages resulting from any violation of the certification mentioned under paragraph 6 of the present authorization.
8. Any differences or disputes which may arise from the exercise of the rights granted to Unesco will be settled in a friendly way. Reference to courts or arbitration is excluded.

JAPAN 1/5 2012 Director of World Heritage Promotion office  
Place date Signature, title or function of the person duly authorized

## List of Photographs and Figures

for which the authorization is given (World Heritage Promotion Office, Fujiyoshida City)

Id. No.	Caption
Figure 2-21	Drawings of the main hall of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine
Figure 2-22	Drawings of the main hall of the east shrine of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine
Figure 2-23	Drawings of the main hall of the west shrine of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine
Figure 2-39	Plan of "Oshi" lodging house (Former House of the Togawa Family)
Figure 2-40	Drawings of "Oshi" lodging house (Former House of the Togawa Family)

## AUTHORIZATION

1. I, The Superintendent of Fujikawaguchiko Town Board of Education, Yukihiro Furuya  
the undersigned, hereby grant free of charge to Unesco the non-exclusive right for  
the legal term of copyright to reproduce and use in accordance with the terms of  
paragraph 2 of the present authorization throughout the world the photograph(s)  
and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4.
2. I understand that the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4 of the  
present authorization will be used by Unesco to disseminate information on the sites  
protected under the World Heritage Convention in the following ways:
  - a) Unesco publications;
  - b) co-editions with private publishing houses for World Heritage publications  
(a percentage of the profits will be given to the World  
Heritage Fund);
  - c) postcards - to be sold at the sites protected under the World Heritage  
Convention through national parks services or antiquities (profits, if any,  
will be divided between the services in question and the World Heritage  
Fund);
  - d) slide series - to be sold to schools, libraries, other institutions and eventually  
at the sites (profits, if any, will go to the World Heritage Fund);
  - e) exhibitions, etc.
3. I also understand that I shall be free to grant the same rights to any other eventual user  
but without any prejudice to the rights granted to Unesco.
4. The photograph(s) and/or slide(s) for which the authorization is given include: (Please  
describe photographs and give for each a complete caption and the year of production  
or, if published, of first publication. Attach additional sheets, if necessary.)

An additional sheet (one page in total) is attached.

5. All photographs and/or slides will be duly credited. The photographer's moral rights  
will be respected. (Please indicate the exact wording to be used for the photographic  
credit.)

Fujikawaguchiko Town Board of Education

6. I hereby declare and certify that I am duly authorized to grant the rights mentioned in  
paragraph 1 of the present authorization.
7. I hereby undertake to indemnify Unesco, and to hold it harmless of any responsibility,  
for any damages resulting from any violation of the certification mentioned under  
paragraph 6 of the present authorization.
8. Any differences or disputes which may arise from the exercise of the rights granted to  
Unesco will be settled in a friendly way. Reference to courts or arbitration is excluded.

JAPAN  
Place

1/5/2012  
date

The Superintendent of Fujikawaguchiko Town Board of Education,  
Yukihiro Furuya  
Signature, title or function of the  
person duly authorized

## List of Photographs and Figures

for which the authorization is given (Fujikawaguchiko Town Bord of Education)

Id. No.	Caption
Figure 2-37	Drawings of the main hall of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine



# AUTHORIZATION

1. I, Imaki Hidekazu  
the undersigned, hereby grant free of charge to Unesco the non-exclusive right for the legal term of copyright to reproduce and use in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of the present authorization throughout the world the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4.
2. I understand that the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4 of the present authorization will be used by Unesco to disseminate information on the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention in the following ways:
- a) Unesco publications;
  - b) co-editions with private publishing houses for World Heritage publications (a percentage of the profits will be given to the World Heritage Fund);
  - c) postcards - to be sold at the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention through national parks services or antiquities (profits, if any, will be divided between the services in question and the World Heritage Fund);
  - d) slide series - to be sold to schools, libraries, other institutions and eventually at the sites (profits, if any, will go to the World Heritage Fund);
  - e) exhibitions, etc.
3. I also understand that I shall be free to grant the same rights to any other eventual user but without any prejudice to the rights granted to Unesco.
4. The photograph(s) and/or slide(s) for which the authorization is given include: (Please describe photographs and give for each a complete caption and the year of production or, if published, of first publication. Attach additional sheets, if necessary.)

Additional sheets (two pages in total) are attached.

5. All photographs and/or slides will be duly credited. The photographer's moral rights will be respected. (Please indicate the exact wording to be used for the photographic credit.)

Imaki Hidekazu

6. I hereby declare and certify that I am duly authorized to grant the rights mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present authorization.
7. I hereby undertake to indemnify Unesco, and to hold it harmless of any responsibility, for any damages resulting from any violation of the certification mentioned under paragraph 6 of the present authorization.
8. Any differences or disputes which may arise from the exercise of the rights granted to Unesco will be settled in a friendly way. Reference to courts or arbitration is excluded.

JAPAN

Place

1/10/2012

date

Imaki Hidekazu

Signature, title or function of the  
person duly authorized

## List of Photographs and Figures

for which the authorization is given (Imaki Hidekazu) [1/2]

Id. No.	Caption
Photo 2-23	"Ohachimeguri" (a circuit of the peaks of the crater wall at the mountaintop)
Photo 2-24	Crater (inner sanctum)
Photo 2-32	Suyama Ascending Route (near the 1st station)
Photo 2-37	Yoshida Ascending Route (near "Umagaeshi")
Photo 2-39	Yoshida Ascending Route (near the 1st station)
Photo 2-43	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine / Prayer-giving hall
Photo 2-44	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine / Mountain-ascent gate
Photo 2-46	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine / Main hall (front)
Photo 2-49	Yoshida Fire Festival
Photo 2-50	"Fuji-ko" adherents in pilgrimage
Photo 2-52	Fujisan viewed from Lake Saiko
Photo 2-54	Fujisan viewed from Lake Shojiko
Photo 2-58	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine / Wakutamaike Pond (upper part)
Photo 2-65	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine prayer-giving space
Photo 2-71	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine / Sengen-jinja Shrine (left) and Dainichido (Mahavairocana Buddha Hall) (right)
Photo 2-73	Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine / Sengen-jinja Shrine (left) and Furumiya-jinja Shrine (right)
Photo 2-74	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine / Prayer-giving hall
Photo 2-75	Stone monuments in Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine
Photo 2-78	Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine / Prayer-giving hall
Photo 2-79	"Chigo no mai" (children's dance)
Photo 2-81	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine. Satomiya
Photo 2-82	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine / Motomiya main hall (front)
Photo 2-83	"Oshi" lodging house (Former House of the Togawa Family) / Front gate and gateway
Photo 2-85	"Oshi" lodging house (Former House of the Togawa Family)
Photo 2-86	"Oshi" lodging house (Former House of the Togawa Family) / Interior (sanctum)
Photo 2-90	Entrance of "Oshi" lodging house (House of the Osano Family)



## List of Photographs and Figures

for which the authorization is given (Imaki Hidekazu) [2/2]

Id. No.	Caption
Photo 2-91	"Oshi" lodging house (House of the Osano Family) / Interior (sanctum)
Photo 2-93	Fujisan viewed from Lake Yamanakako
Photo 2-96	Fujisan viewed from Lake Kawaguchiko
Photo 2-97	Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond [Component part 17])
Photo 2-106	Funatsu lava tree molds (entrance to "Otainai")
Photo 2-108	Funatsu lava tree molds (inside of "Otainai")
Photo 2-109	Yoshida lava tree molds (entrance to "Otainai")
Photo 2-110	Yoshida lava tree molds (inside of "Otainai")
Photo 2-113	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki (monuments and pagodas)
Photo 2-114	"Hitoana" (entrance)
Photo 2-115	Fujisan visible from Shiraito no Taki waterfalls
Photo 2-116	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls
Photo 3-14	View of the Fujisan Mountain Area from the viewpoint on the shore of Lake Motosuko



## AUTHORIZATION

1. I, Kunie SUGIO  
the undersigned, hereby grant free of charge to Unesco the non-exclusive right for the legal term of copyright to reproduce and use in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of the present authorization throughout the world the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4.
2. I understand that the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4 of the present authorization will be used by Unesco to disseminate information on the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention in the following ways:
  - a) Unesco publications;
  - b) co-editions with private publishing houses for World Heritage publications (a percentage of the profits will be given to the World Heritage Fund);
  - c) postcards - to be sold at the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention through national parks services or antiquities (profits, if any, will be divided between the services in question and the World Heritage Fund);
  - d) slide series - to be sold to schools, libraries, other institutions and eventually at the sites (profits, if any, will go to the World Heritage Fund);
  - e) exhibitions, etc.
3. I also understand that I shall be free to grant the same rights to any other eventual user but without any prejudice to the rights granted to Unesco.
4. The photograph(s) and/or slide(s) for which the authorization is given include: (Please describe photographs and give for each a complete caption and the year of production or, if published, of first publication. Attach additional sheets, if necessary.)  
Additional sheets (three pages in total) are attached.  


---

---
5. All photographs and/or slides will be duly credited. The photographer's moral rights will be respected. (Please indicate the exact wording to be used for the photographic credit.)  
© PREC Institute Inc.  

---
6. I hereby declare and certify that I am duly authorized to grant the rights mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present authorization.
7. I hereby undertake to indemnify Unesco, and to hold it harmless of any responsibility, for any damages resulting from any violation of the certification mentioned under paragraph 6 of the present authorization.
8. Any differences or disputes which may arise from the exercise of the rights granted to Unesco will be settled in a friendly way. Reference to courts or arbitration is excluded.

JAPAN  
Place

12 January 2012  
date

  
President, PREC Institute Inc.  
Signature, title or function of the  
person duly authorized



## List of Photographs and Figures

for which the authorization is given (PREC Institute Inc.) [1/3]

Id. No.	Caption
Photo 2-9	Aerial view of the nominated serial property
Photo 2-17	Aerial view of Fujisan from north
Photo 2-28	"Goraiko" (sunrise) viewed from the mountaintop
Photo 2-30	Torii gate near the summit built by people living in mountain-foot villages
Photo 2-31	Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (near the 9.5th station point)
Photo 2-40	Yoshida Ascending Route (near the 9th station)
Photo 2-51	Aerial view of Lake Saiko from south
Photo 2-53	Aerial view of Lake Shojiko from southeast
Photo 2-55	Aerial view of Lake Motosuko from southeast
Photo 2-61	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine / Prayer-giving hall and main hall
Photo 2-63	Fujisan visible from Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine
Photo 2-92	Aerial view of Lake Yamanamako from west
Photo 2-95	Aerial visible of Lake Kawaguchiko from southwest
Figure 1-1	Map indicating the location in the world
Figure 1-2	Map indicating the location in East Asia
Figure 1-3	Map indicating the location in Kanto / Tokai Region
Figure 1-4	Map indicating the extent of the nominated serial property and buffer zones
Figure 1-5	Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area
Figure 1-5-1	Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (1/6)
Figure 1-5-2	Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (2/6)
Figure 1-5-3	Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (3/6)
Figure 1-5-4	Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (4/6)
Figure 1-5-5	Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (5/6)
Figure 1-5-6	Topographical map indicating the extent of the Fujisan Mountain Area (6/6)
Figure 1-6	Topographical map indicating the extent of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine
Figure 1-7	Topographical map indicating the extent of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine
Figure 1-8	Topographical map indicating the extent of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine
Figure 1-9	Topographical map indicating the extent of Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine
Figure 1-10	Topographical map indicating the extent of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)
Figure 1-11	Topographical map indicating the extent of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine

## List of Photographs and Figures

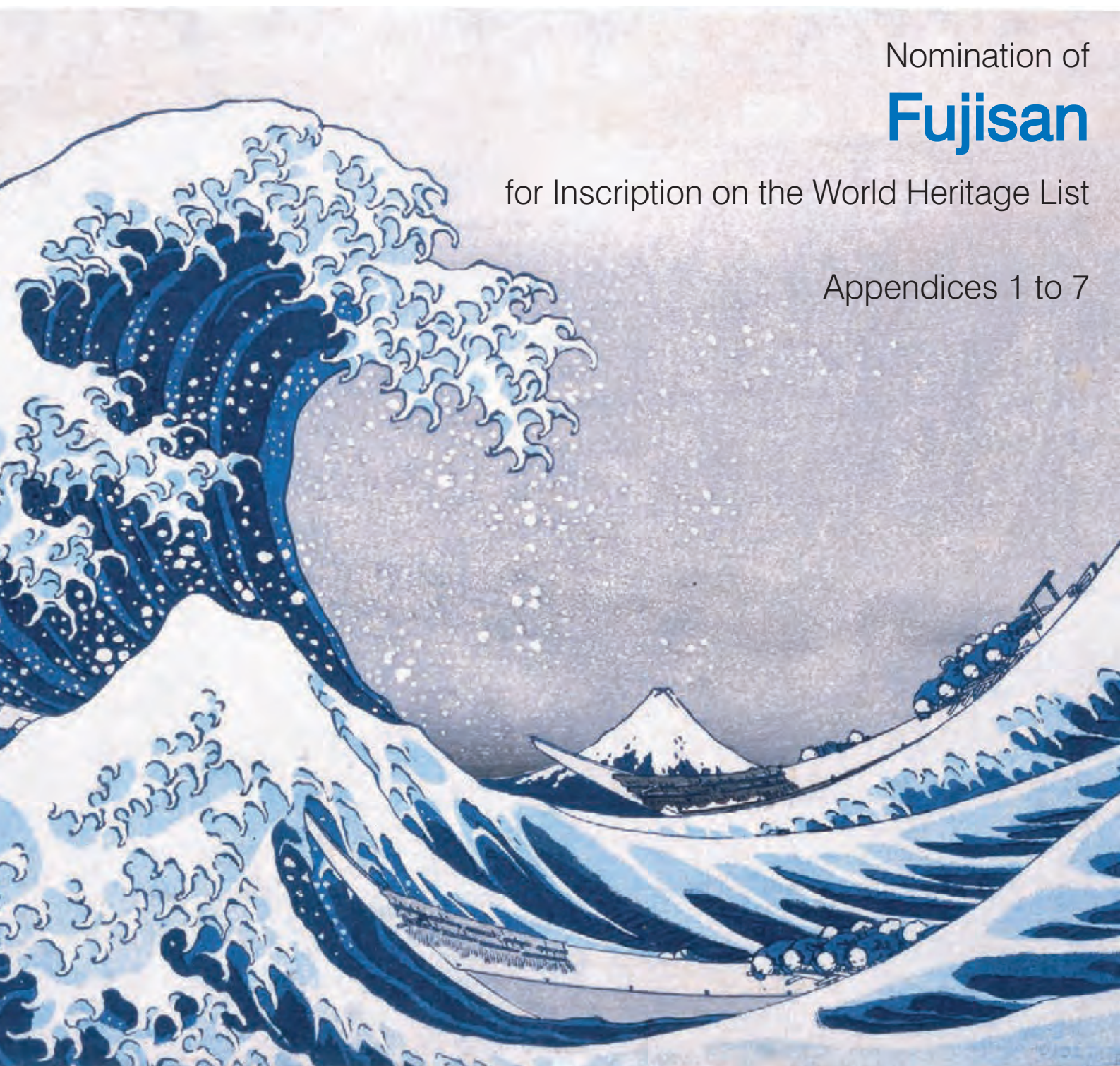
for which the authorization is given (PREC Institute Inc.) [2/3]

Id. No.	Caption
Figure 1-12	Topographical map indicating the extent of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine
Figure 1-13	Topographical map indicating the extent of "Oshi" lodging houses (Former House of the Togawa Family and House of the Osano Family)
Figure 1-14	Topographical map indicating the extent of Lake Yamanakako
Figure 1-15	Topographical map indicating the extent of Lake Kawaguchiko
Figure 1-16	Topographical map indicating the extent of Oshino Hakkai springs
Figure 1-17	Topographical map indicating the extent of Funatsu lava tree molds
Figure 1-18	Topographical map indicating the extent of Yoshida lava tree molds
Figure 1-19	Topographical map indicating the extent of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki
Figure 1-20	Topographical map indicating the extent of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls
Figure 1-21	Topographical map indicating the extent of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove
Figure 1-21-1	Topographical map indicating the extent of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (1/3)
Figure 1-21-2	Topographical map indicating the extent of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (2/3)
Figure 1-21-3	Topographical map indicating the extent of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (3/3)
Figure 2-4	Schematic diagram of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan
Figure 2-5	Map indicating the extent of the nominated serial property
Figure 2-13	Map of the Fujisan Mountain Area
Figure 2-14	Map of Mountaintop worship sites
Figure 2-15	Map of Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route
Figure 2-16	Map of Suyama Ascending Route
Figure 2-17	Map of Subashiri Ascending Route
Figure 2-18	Map of Yoshida Ascending Route
Figure 2-19	Map of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine
Figure 2-20	Plan of the compound of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine
Figure 2-24	Map of Lake Saiko
Figure 2-25	Map of Lake Shojiko
Figure 2-26	Map of Lake Motosuko
Figure 2-27	Map of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine
Figure 2-28	Plan of the compound of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine
Figure 2-30	Map of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine

## List of Photographs and Figures

for which the authorization is given (PREC Institute Inc.) [3/3]

Id. No.	Caption
Figure 2-32	Map of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine
Figure 2-33	Map of Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine
Figure 2-34	Map of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine
Figure 2-35	Map of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine
Figure 2-36	Map of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine
Figure 2-38	Map of "Oshi" Lodging Houses
Figure 2-43	Map of Lake Yamanakako
Figure 2-44	Map of Lake Kawaguchiko
Figure 2-45	Map of Oshino Hakkai springs
Figure 2-46	Map of Funatsu lava tree molds
Figure 2-47	Drawings of Funatsu lava tree molds ("Otainai")
Figure 2-48	Map of Yoshida lava tree molds
Figure 2-49	Drawings of Yoshida lava tree molds ("Otainai")
Figure 2-50	Map of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki
Figure 2-52	Map of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls
Figure 2-53	Map of Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove
Figure 3-3	Zones of Mt Fuji
Figure 5-1	Map indicating the extent of the nominated property, the buffer zone, and the zones of legal protection (Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, Natural Parks Law, and Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests)
Figure 5-2	Map indicating the extent of the nominated property, the buffer zone, and the zones of legal protection (other laws)
Figure 5-3	Map indicating the extent of the nominated property, the buffer zone, and the management zone
Figure 5-4	Map indicating the extent of the management zone and legal protection. (Urban areas of Fujiyoshida City etc. and the settlement area of Oshino Village)
Figure 5-5	Map indicating the extent of the management zone and legal protection (maneuver fields etc.)
Figure A3-1	Chronological table of history
Figure A3-2	Chronological table of conservation work



Nomination of  
**Fujisan**

for Inscription on the World Heritage List

Appendices 1 to 7

January 2012  
**JAPAN**



"The Great Wave off Kanagawa" of "Thirty-Six Views of Mt Fuji" (1831 - 1836) by Katsushika Hokusai. (collection of Yamanashi Prefectural Museum, Yamanashi)

# Contents

[ File 2 ]

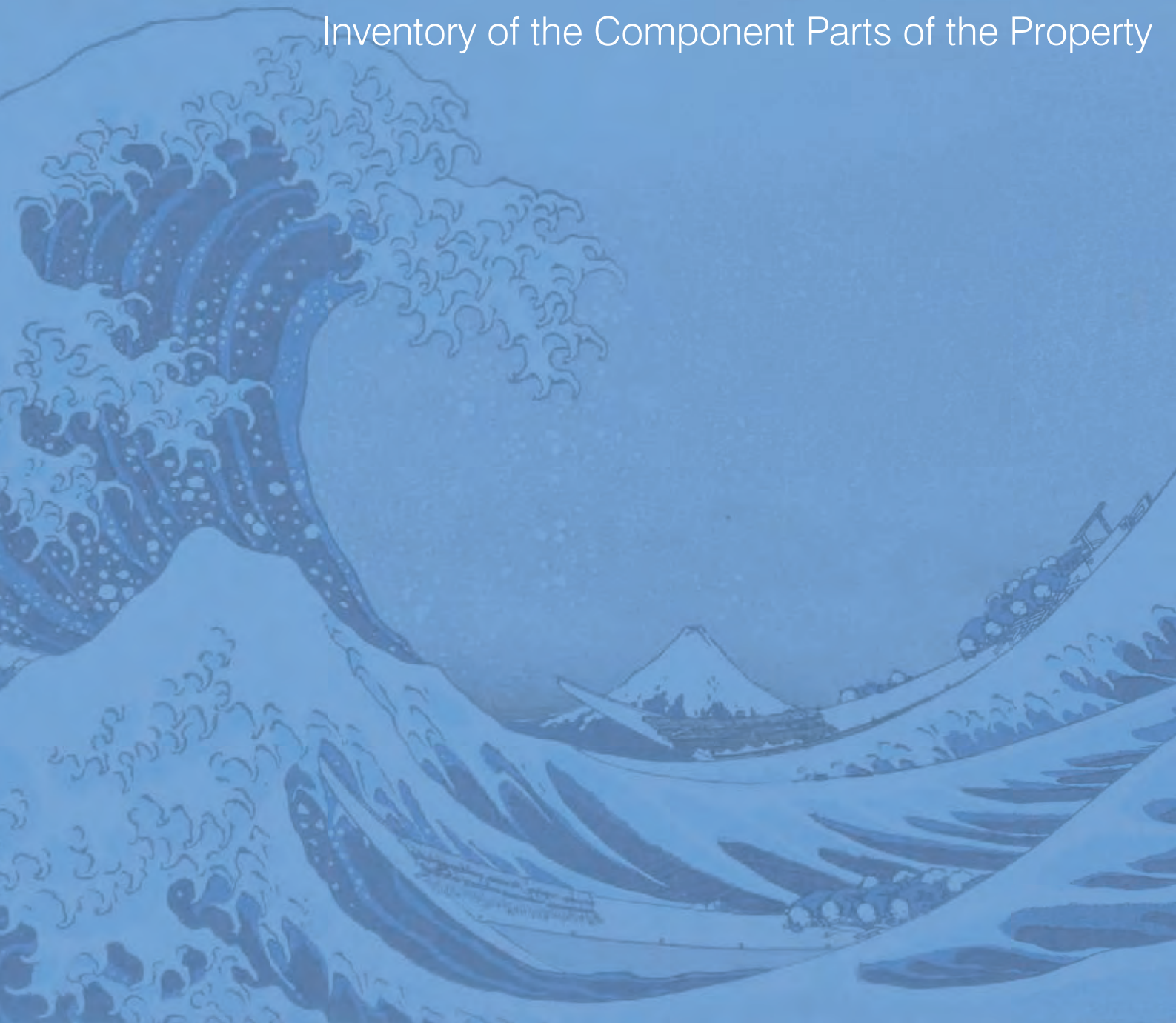
<Appendices 1 to 7>

- Appendix 1** Inventory of the Component Parts of the Property
- Appendix 2** Supplementary Information about the Nominated Property
- Appendix 3** History in Relation to the Nominated Property
- Appendix 4** Supplementary Information about Comparative Analysis
- Appendix 5** Summary of Laws and Regulations which Control the Nominated Property and the Buffer Zone
- Appendix 6** Methodology of Nominated Property and Buffer Zone Boundary Delineation
- Appendix 7** Cadastral Map



# Appendix 1

## Inventory of the Component Parts of the Property







# Appendix 1

## Inventory of the Component Parts of the Property

### Contents

a. Inventory of the Component Parts of the Property ..... A1-2

b. Copies of Official Designation Notices ..... A1-8

## a. Inventory of the Component Parts of the Property

Table A1-1-1 Inventory of the component parts (1/3)

No.	Component parts	Designation under Domestic Laws of Japan <sup>*i</sup>	Date of designation etc. <sup>*ii</sup>	
<b>1</b>	<b>Fujisan mountain area</b>	Special Place of Scenic Beauty (LPCP) Historic Site (LPCP) Natural Monument (LPCP) (Mt Fuji primeval forest) National Park (NPL) National Forest	1952.11.22 2011.2.7 1926.2.24  1936.2.1 1947.4.1	
<b>1-1</b>	<b>Mountaintop worship sites</b>	Special Place of Scenic Beauty (LPCP) Historic Site (LPCP) National Park (NPL)	1952.11.22 2011.2.7 1936.2.1	
<b>1-2</b>	<b>Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)</b>	Special Place of Scenic Beauty (LPCP) Historic Site (LPCP) National Park (NPL) National Forest	1952.11.22 (planned) 1936.2.1 1947.4.1	
<b>1-3</b>	<b>Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)</b>	Special Place of Scenic Beauty (LPCP) Historic Site (LPCP) National Park (NPL) National Forest	1952.11.22 (planned) 1936.2.1 1947.4.1	
<b>1-4</b>	<b>Subashiri Ascending Route</b>	Special Place of Scenic Beauty (LPCP) Historic Site (LPCP) National Park (NPL) National Forest	1952.11.22 (planned) 1936.2.1 1947.4.1	
<b>1-5</b>	<b>Yoshida Ascending Route</b>	Special Place of Scenic Beauty (LPCP) Historic Site (LPCP) National Park (NPL) National Forest	1952.11.22 2011.2.7 1936.2.1 1947.4.1	
<b>1-6</b>	<b>Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine</b>	Important Cultural Property (LPCP)  Special Place of Scenic Beauty (LPCP) Important Cultural Property (LPCP)  Historic Site (LPCP) National Park (NPL)	1907.8.28 (east shrine main hall) 1952.11.22 1953.3.31 (main hall and west shrine main hall) 2011.2.7 1936.2.1	
<b>1-7</b>	<b>Lake Saiko</b>	Place of Scenic Beauty (LPCP) National Park (NPL)	2011.9.21 1936.2.1	
<b>1-8</b>	<b>Lake Shojiko</b>	Place of Scenic Beauty (LPCP) National Park (NPL)	2011.9.21 1936.2.1	
<b>1-9</b>	<b>Lake Motosuko</b>	Place of Scenic Beauty (LPCP) National Park (NPL)	2011.9.21 1936.2.1	
<b>2</b>	<b>Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine</b>	Important Cultural Property (LPCP) Historic Site (LPCP) Special Natural Monument (LPCP) (Wakutamaike Pond)	1907.5.27 2011.2.7 1952.3.29	

	Description
	The part of Fujisan that is of particular importance from the perspectives of art / appreciation and sacredness. It contains the area extending from Lake Motosuko in the foreground to the summit. Within the area, there exist ascending routes, pilgrimage routes, relevant religious facilities, etc., which give testimony to religious activities.
	Facilities on the summit that are related to religious activities. It is believed that the gods and Buddhas dwell in the crater on the summit and acts of throwing coins in it as offerings and making a circuit of the peaks of the crater wall in imitation of visit to the Buddha Land have been conducted. Some of these acts are still conducted by many climbers in the present day and therefore the core of Mt Fuji worship has been transmitted.
	This is an ascending route starting from Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine on the west side of Mt Fuji, which leads by way of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine to the summit. It is said that the organized ascent was started in the 14th century by the Shugen ascetics who were based in Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine, followed by the ascent by the ordinary people in the later period, as is depicted in "Mt Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk" dating from the 16th century.
	This is an ascending route starting from Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine on the southeast side of Mt Fuji. Written records confirm that it had existed already in 1486. Although severely damaged by an eruption of 1707, it reopened in 1780.
	This is an ascending route starting from Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine on the east side of Mt Fuji, which converges with the Yoshida Ascending Route at the 8th station and reaches the summit. Written records confirm that it had existed already in 1500. Although severely damaged by an eruption of 1707, it reopened the next year, attracting many people.
	This is an ascending route starting from Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine on the north side of Mt Fuji, which converges with the Suyama Ascending Route at the 8th station and reaches the summit. In the late 14th century, facilities for worship-ascent started to be built. In the early 18th century, this route became the main route of Fuji-ko and therefore may adherents of Fujiko used this route since. This is the only old route on which people can make the ascent on foot from the mountain foot to the mountain top still today.
	This is the Sengen-jinja shrine that is the starting point of the Yoshida Ascending Route. It is a Sengen-jinja run by "Oshi" guides. It originally started as a place to give prayer to the Sengen god from afar. In 1480, the torii gate of "Mt Fuji" was erected and in the mid-16th century shrine buildings of the Sengen-jinja shrine were built. Since Fuji-ko flourished in the 18th century, it has been attracting many worshippers.
	This is a dammed lake formed by the volcanic activities of Mt Fuji. The present Lake Saiko was formed by the eruption in the 9th century. Adherents of Fuji-ko conducted the religious training called "Uchihakkaimeguri" (circuit of inner eight seas) at lakes around Mt Fuji, including Lake Saiko.
	This is a dammed lake formed by the volcanic activities of Mt Fuji. The present Lake Shojiko was formed by the eruption in the 9th century. Adherents of Fuji-ko conducted the religious training called "Uchihakkaimeguri" (circuit of inner eight seas) at lakes around Mt Fuji, including Lake Shojiko.
	This is a dammed lake formed by the volcanic activities of Mt Fuji. The present Lake Motosuko was formed by the eruption in the 9th century. Adherents of Fuji-ko conducted the religious training called "Uchihakkaimeguri" (circuit of inner eight seas) at lakes around Mt Fuji, including Lake Motosuko. The photos of Mt Fuji with Lake Motosuko in the foreground have been used as the design on Japan's bank note several times.
	This is a Shinto shrine that was built for the purpose of pacifying the eruption of Mt Fuji by giving prayer to it from afar. It is said that the shrine was relocated to the present location in 806 from Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine. It was a central Shinto shrine in the southern mountain foot area of Mt Fuji. In 1609, the shrine obtained the priority in collecting the offering money at the mountain top; in 1779, the shrine was officially acknowledged as having the authority to rule (or own, in the present day) the area above the 8th station.



Table A1-1-2 Inventory of the component parts (2/3)

No.	Component parts	Designation under Domestic Laws of Japan <sup>*i</sup>	Date of designation etc. <sup>*ii</sup>	
3	<b>Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine</b>	Historic Site (LPCP)	2011.2.7	
4	<b>Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine</b>	Historic Site (LPCP)	2011.2.7	
5	<b>Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine</b>	Historic Site (LPCP)	2011.2.7	
6	<b>Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)</b>	Historic Site (LPCP)	2011.2.7	
7	<b>Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine</b>	Historic Site (LPCP) National Park (NPL)	2011.2.7 1936.2.1	
8	<b>Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine</b>	Important Cultural Property (LPCP) Historic Site (LPCP) National Park (NPL)	1985.5.18 2011.2.7 1936.2.1	
9	<b>"Oshi" Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)</b>	Important Cultural Property (LPCP)	2011.6.20	
10	<b>"Oshi" Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)</b>	Important Cultural Property (LPCP)	1976.5.20	
11	<b>Lake Yamanakako</b>	Place of Scenic Beauty (LPCP) National Park (NPL)	2011.9.21 1936.2.1	
12	<b>Lake Kawaguchiko</b>	Place of Scenic Beauty (LPCP) National Park (NPL)	2011.9.21 1936.2.1	
13	<b>Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond)</b>	Natural Monument (LPCP)	1934.5.1	
14	<b>Oshino Hakkai springs (Okamaike Pond)</b>	Natural Monument (LPCP)	1934.5.1	
15	<b>Oshino Hakkai springs (Sokonashiike Pond)</b>	Natural Monument (LPCP)	1934.5.1	
16	<b>Oshino Hakkai springs (Choshiike Pond)</b>	Natural Monument (LPCP)	1934.5.1	
17	<b>Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond)</b>	Natural Monument (LPCP)	1934.5.1	

	Description
	This is a Shinto shrine that is considered to have been the precursor to Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine. There is no building in a place where the main shrine building should usually exist, but only a place for giving prayer to Mt Fuji from afar. It is considered that this unusual style retains the ancient form of Mt Fuji worship. From the 16th century to 1874, a ritual of travelling with the spear carrying the divine spirit between this shrine and Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine had been conducted.
	This Shinto shrine is said to have been built in the 12th century by priests in religious training. It is thought that it had become the center for the activities of Shugen ascetics on Mt Fuji by the beginning of the 14th century. Up till the late 19th century, it had been known by the name of Kohoji as a syncretic Shinto-Buddhist religious facility. Kohoji had relations with Shugen sect temples in Kyoto and visited by people mainly coming from area to the west of Mt Fuji.
	This Shinto shrine existed in 1524 at the latest. From a note of the donation by a local ruler etc., it is considered that this shrine had significant meaning in the religious climbing activities in the south-eastern side of Mt Fuji. After the Suyama Ascending Route reopened in 1780, people mainly from the area to the east of Mt Fuji visited this shrine.
	The shrine buildings are said to have been built in 807. In the 16th century, the shrine obtained part of the authority to collect the offering money at the mountain top from the local ruler. The shrine buildings were destroyed by the eruption of 1707, but rebuilt in 1718 so as to attract many people from the area to the east of Mt Fuji. Many adherents of Fuji-ko visited the shrine, too, and there are some 80 monuments that were built to record the number of worship-ascents.
	This is the first Sengen-jinja shrine in the northern mountain foot area of Mt Fuji, which is said to have been built in relation to the eruption that occurred in the late 9th century. Since the 16th century, the Kamaguchi area centering around Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine flourished as an "Oshi" village. Even after the "Oshi" village of Yoshida flourished, the religious events closely associated with Mt Fuji worship have been transmitted from generation to generation.
	This consist of Motomiya, the original location of the shrine compound, and Satomiya, the present location of the shrine buildings after relocation. Tradition says that Motomiya was built in the beginning of the 9th century at the 2nd station of the Yoshida Ascending Route, which was the center for Shugen ascetics and worship-ascent. It is considered to be one of the earliest Shinto shrines on Mt Fuji.
	"Oshi" guides not only engaged in promulgation of Mt Fuji worship and prayer giving, but also took care of adherents of Fuji-ko who came for the worship-ascent, including their accommodation and meals. The Former House of the Togawa Family, which was built in 1768, is one of the oldest examples of "Oshi" lodging houses.
	"Oshi" guides not only engaged in promulgation of Mt Fuji worship and prayer giving, but also took care of adherents of Fuji-ko who came for the worship-ascent, including their accommodation and meals. The House of the Osano Family, which was rebuilt in 1860, is a precious example that still maintains the plan layout at the peak of Fuji-ko.
	This is a dammed lake formed by the volcanic activities of Mt Fuji. Adherents of Fuji-ko conducted the religious training called "Uchihakkaimeguri" (circuit of inner eight seas) at lakes around Mt Fuji, including Lake Yamanakako.
	This is a dammed lake formed by the volcanic activities of Mt Fuji. Adherents of Fuji-ko conducted the religious training called "Uchihakkaimeguri" (circuit of inner eight seas) at lakes around Mt Fuji, including Lake Kamaguchiko.
	Oshino Hakkai springs consist of 8 springs of Mt Fuji's underflow water. Since 1843, worshippers of Mt Fuji came to visit them for the purpose of purification. One of the Eight Great Dragon Kings is worshipped at each pond.
	Oshino Hakkai springs consist of 8 springs of Mt Fuji's underflow water. Since 1843, worshippers of Mt Fuji came to visit them for the purpose of purification. One of the Eight Great Dragon Kings is worshipped at each pond.
	Oshino Hakkai springs consist of 8 springs of Mt Fuji's underflow water. Since 1843, worshippers of Mt Fuji came to visit them for the purpose of purification. One of the Eight Great Dragon Kings is worshipped at each pond.
	Oshino Hakkai springs consist of 8 springs of Mt Fuji's underflow water. Since 1843, worshippers of Mt Fuji came to visit them for the purpose of purification. One of the Eight Great Dragon Kings is worshipped at each pond.

Table A1-1-3 Inventory of the component parts (3/3)

No.	Component parts	Designation under Domestic Laws of Japan <sup>*i</sup>	Date of designation etc. <sup>*ii</sup>	
18	<b>Oshino Hakkai springs (Nigoriike Pond)</b>	Natural Monument (LPCP)	1934.5.1	
19	<b>Oshino Hakkai springs (Kagamiike Pond)</b>	Natural Monument (LPCP)	1934.5.1	
20	<b>Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond)</b>	Natural Monument (LPCP)	1934.5.1	
21	<b>Funatsu lava tree molds</b>	Natural Monument (LPCP) National Park (NPL)	1929.12.17 1936.2.1	
22	<b>Yoshida lava tree molds</b>	Natural Monument (LPCP) National Park (NPL)	1929.12.17 1936.2.1	
23	<b>Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki</b>	Historic Site (LPCP) National Park (NPL)	(planned) 1936.2.1	
24	<b>Shiraito no Taki waterfalls</b>	National Park (NPL) Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument (LPCP)	1936.2.1 1936.9.3	
25	<b>Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove</b>	Place of Scenic Beauty (LPCP)	1922.3.8	

i. LPCP stands for the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (enacted in 1950) and includes its predecessor laws: the Law for the Preservation of Ancient Shrines and Temples (enacted in 1897), the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments (enacted in 1919), and the Law for the Preservation of National Treasures (enacted in 1929).

NPL stands for the National Parks Law (enacted in 1957) and includes its predecessor law, National Parks Law (enacted in 1936).

ii. For National Forests, the date of the ownership status change from the imperial ownership.

	Description
	Oshino Hakkai springs consist of 8 springs of Mt Fuji's underflow water. Since 1843, worshippers of Mt Fuji came to visit them for the purpose of purification. One of the Eight Great Dragon Kings is worshipped at each pond.
	Oshino Hakkai springs consist of 8 springs of Mt Fuji's underflow water. Since 1843, worshippers of Mt Fuji came to visit them for the purpose of purification. One of the Eight Great Dragon Kings is worshipped at each pond.
	Oshino Hakkai springs consist of 8 springs of Mt Fuji's underflow water. Since 1843, worshippers of Mt Fuji came to visit them for the purpose of purification. One of the Eight Great Dragon Kings is worshipped at each pond.
	Tradition says that Hasegawa Kakugyo, who is believed to have been the founder of Fuji-ko, enshrined the Sengen god in a lava tree mold existing within the property area. In 1673, adherents of Fuji-ko discovered a largest-scale lava tree mold and the Sengen god was re-enshrined there. Because the inside space is reminiscent of the human womb, lava tree molds became the object of worship by the name of "Tainaimeguri" (literally, a visit to the womb).
	This is the lava tree molds that came to be worshipped in 1892 by the adherents of Fuji-ko by the name of "Otainai" (sacred womb). Because the inside space is reminiscent of the human womb, lava tree molds became the object of worship by the name of "Tainaimeguri" (literally, a visit to the womb).
	This is an archaeological site including a lava cave known as "Hitoana", where Hasegawa Kakugyo, who is believed to have been the founder of Fuji-ko, conducted religious training and had revelation of the Sengen god and also where he vanished, entering Nirvana. The site also contains some 230 monuments and pagodas that were erected by adherents of Fuji-ko who visited this place in pilgrimage;
	This is the waterfalls that have several hundreds of flows originating from the spring water of Mt Fuji. It is said that Hasegawa Kakugyo conducted his religious training in water in this place together with Hitoana; it became the place of pilgrimage and religious training for adherents of Fuji-ko and other people. In addition, it is also famous as a scenic spot, taken up as the subject of paintings and Waka poems.
	This is a pine tree grove situated on a sand bar some 45 km to the southwest of the top of Mt Fuji. The area around the "feather robe" pine tree that is considered to be the stage of the "feather robe legend", is a scenic spot famous for the view of Mt Fuji with the pine tree grove in the foreground. Since old times, it has been taken up in many artistic works, including the widely-known "No" play, "Feather Robe", and paintings depicting Mt Fuji in combination with the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove.



## b. Copies of Official Designation Notices

Table A1-2-1 List of the official designation notices (1/3)

No.	Date of Issue	Content	Component parts and constituent elements
1	1907.5.27	Designation as a Specially Protected Building, "Sengen-jinja shrine main hall"	2 Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine
2	1907.8.28	Designation as a Specially Protected Building (the main hall of the east shrine in the compound of the Fujidake Shinto shrine)	1-6 Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine
3	1922.3.8	Designation as a Place of Scenic Beauty, "Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove"	25 Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove
4	1926.2.24	Designation as a Natural Monument, "Mt Fuji Primeval forest"	1 Fujisan Mountain Area
5	1929.12.17	Designation as a Natural Monument, "Funatsu lava tree molds"	21 Funatsu lava tree molds
6	1929.12.17	Designation as a Natural Monument, "Yoshida lava tree molds"	22 Yoshida lava tree molds
※i	1929.7.1	Designation as a National Treasure "Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine"	1-6 Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine
※i	1929.7.1	Designation as a National Treasure "Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine"	2 Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine
7	1934.5.1	Designation as a Natural Monument, "Oshino Hakkai springs"	13-20 Oshino Hakkai springs
8	1936.9.3	Designation as a Place of Scenic Beauty and a Natural Monument, "Shiraito no Taki waterfalls"	24 Shiraito no Taki waterfalls
9	1936.2.1	Designation as Fuji Hakone National Park	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 7 Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine 8 Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine 11 Lake Yamanakako 12 Lake Kawaguchiko 21 Funatsu lava tree molds 22 Yoshida lava tree molds 23 Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki 24 Shiraito no Taki waterfalls

Table A1-2-2 List of the official designation notices (2/3)

No.	Date of Issue	Content	Component parts and constituent elements
<b>10</b>	1944.11.7	Designation as a Natural Monument, "Wakutamaike Ponds"	2 Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine
-*ii	1950.8.29	Designation as an Important Cultural Property "Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (main hall of the east shrine)"	1-6 Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine
-*ii	1950.8.29	Designation as an Important Cultural Property "Fujisan Hongu Sengen-jinja Shrine main hall"	2 Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine
<b>11</b>	1952.3.29	Designation as a Special Natural Monument, "Wakutamaike Ponds"	2 Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine
<b>12</b>	1952.10.7	Designation as a Place of Scenic Beauty, "Fujisan"	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
<b>13</b>	1952.11.22	Designation as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, "Fujisan"	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
<b>14</b>	1953.3.31	Designation as an Important Cultural Property, "Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine main hall" and "Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine main hall of the west shrine"	1-6 Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine
<b>15</b>	1966.10.6	Change in the designated area of the Special Place of Scenic Beauty, "Fujisan"	1 Fujisan Mountain Area 1-3 Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)
<b>16</b>	1976.5.20	Designation as an Important Cultural Property, "House of the Osano Family"	10 "Oshi" Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)
<b>17</b>	1977.4.1	Partial cancellation of the designation of the Place of Scenic Beauty, "Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove"	25 Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

Table A1-2-3 List of the official designation notices (3/3)

No.	Date of Issue	Content	Component parts and constituent elements
<b>18</b>	1985.5.18	Designation as an Important Cultural Property, "Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine main hall"	8 Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine
<b>19</b>	1990.3.29	Additional Designation of the Place of Scenic Beauty, "Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove" and partial cancellation of the designation	25 Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove
<b>20</b>	2010.3.8	Expansion of the designated area of the Natural Monument with name change	1 Fujisan Mountain Area
<b>21</b>	2011.2.7	Designation as a Historic Site, "Fujisan"	1-1 Mountaintop worship sites 1-5 Yoshida Ascending Route 1-6 Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine 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
<b>22</b>	2011.6.20	Designation as an Important Cultural Property, "Former House of the Togawa Family"	9 "Oshi" Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)
<b>23</b>	2011.9.21	Designation as a Place of Scenic Beauty, "Fuji Five Lakes"	1-7 Lake Saiko 1-8 Lake Shojiko 1-9 Lake Motosuko 11 Lake Yamanakako 12 Lake Kawaguchiko

i. According to the Law for the preservation for National Treasure, buildings admitted as a Specially Protected Building by the Law for the Preservation of Ancient Shrines and Temples are automatically designated as a National Treasure. So there is no designation notice for these components.

ii. According to the Law for the preservation for Cultural Property, components admitted as a Natural Treasure by the Law for the National Treasure are automatically designated as an Important Cultural Property. So there is no designation notice for these components.

2

内務省告示第六十三號	古社寺保存法第四條ニ依リ左記建造物ヲ以テ特別保護建造物ノ資格アルモノ ニ定ム	明治四十年五月二十七日	内務大臣 原敬
浪岡縣 趾木殿	浪岡縣 府付五間 塙面四間 寬居 屋根栴蓑	縣 造 形 式	所 在 地 名
	浪岡縣 面上土間大宮司		浪岡縣 大宮司 境内

內務省告示第九十三號	古社寺保存法第四條ニ依リ左記ノ建造物ヲ以テ特別保護建議建造物ノ資格アルモノト定ム	明治四十年八月二十八日	內務大臣 原敬
富士嶽神社境内東宮本殿	一間辻造流屋根皮葺	同南郡御郡福地	富士嶽神社境内
名	稱	構	造
形	式	所	在
地	名		

史蹟名勝天然記念物保存法第一條三條ノ左ノ通指定ス  
大正十一年三月八日  
第一類  
史蹟  
名稱 縣 郡 村 大字 區 城  
三保松原 静岡 安部 三保 三保 大山 出来山田ノ裏 八木ノ裏  
宇内原上ノ前内原ノ東濱砂ノ濱  
砂原内原ノ東濱砂上ノ全部  
宇東濱砂中濱砂西濱砂ノ新山  
見ノ全部

4

◎内務省告示第十九號  
史蹟名勝天然紀念物保存法第一條ニ依リ左  
ノ通指定ス

大正十五年二月二十四日  
内務大臣 若槻禮次郎

第一類  
天然紀念物

名稱 地名 區 域

西八代郡上九一色村大字本栖字大  
室山恩賜縣有財產第八林班は小班  
八十二町歩  
南都留郡鳴澤村字富士山恩賜縣有  
財產第六林班は小班ノ内三十二町  
歩同ろ小班ノ内二十八町歩、同第七  
林班は小班ノ内五十六町歩、同は小  
班八十町一段一畝歩  
山梨縣  
富士山  
西八代郡  
南都留郡  
鳴澤村  
上九一色  
村  
大字  
本栖字  
大室山  
恩賜縣  
有財產  
第八林  
班は小  
班

始林郡都留郡  
西八代郡上九一色村  
精進湖ヨリ南  
都留郡鳴澤村小  
狗嶽ニ至ル富士  
林道ノ兩側各幅  
百間通、但部分  
林又ハ貸付林  
ニシテ人工造林  
ニ係ル分ヲ除ク





◎文部省告示第七十八號  
史蹟名勝天然紀念物保存法第一條ニ依  
リ左ノ通指定ス  
昭和十九年十一月七日  
文部大臣 二宮 治重

第一類

名	地	名	地	城
湧玉池	群馬縣富土宮市大宮			

天然紀念物

一四〇二番内實測千二百六十三坪八  
合五勺、自一三九八番ノ一至一三  
九八番ノ六、自一三九九番ノ一至一三  
九九番ノ九



11

◎文化財保護委員会告示第五十四号  
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第  
二百十四号）第六十九条第二項の規定  
により、昭和二十七年三月二十九日付  
をもって、天然記念物湯澤池（昭和十  
九年文部省告示第七十八号）を特別  
天然記念物に指定した。  
昭和二十八年七月八日  
文化財保護委 高橋誠一郎  
員会委員長

12

◎文化財保護委員会告示第二十号  
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第  
二百十四号）第六十九条第一項の規定に  
よる、昭和二十七年十月七日付をもつて、左記の通り指定した。  
昭和二十八年四月四日  
文化財保護委員会委員長 高橋誠一郎

種別	名称	所在地	地 域
名勝	富士山	山梨県富士吉 野市 南都留 郡 山梨県富士 市 駿東郡 富士郡	(一)御中道(下方五百米を含む)によつて囲まれ る地域全部及び南都留郡富士吉野市と御 城間口登山道との挟む標高五百米以上の地 域 (二)山梨県側 富士吉野市上吉田一帯の地を起点とし御中 道に至る吉田口登山道(両側各五百米の地域を 含む) 南都留郡船津村大字船津字下狐塚五千二百五 十五番地及び同字西狐塚五千三百四番地をそ れぞれ東側及び西側の起点とし御中道に至る 船津口登山道(両側各五百米の地域を含む)富 士吉野市上吉田堀林二千三百十番地及び二千 三百十の一番道をそれぞれ北側及び南側の起 点とし、南都留郡中野村大字山中字御所十二 番地及び同字北高八六十一番地をそれぞれ 北側及び南側の終点とする御ヶ原果道(両側 各五百米の地域を含む) 御 静岡側 一合目以上御中道に至る富士吉野市登山道及び 須走口登山道(但し、両側各二百米の地帯を 含む)第一項の地域と重複する部分を除く。

13

◎文化財保護委員会告示第二十一号  
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第  
二百十四号）第六十九条第二項の規定  
により、昭和二十七年十一月二十二日  
付をもって、名勝富士山（昭和二十八  
年文化財保護委員会告示第二十号）を  
特別名勝に指定した。  
昭和二十八年四月四日  
文化財保護委 高橋誠一郎  
員会委員長

14

◎文化財保護委員会告示第五十九号  
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第  
二百十四号）第二十七条第一項の規定により、昭和二十八年三月三十一日付をもつて、左表に掲げ  
る文化財を重要文化財に指定した。  
昭和二十八年七月十六日  
文化財保護委員会委員長 高橋誠一郎

名 称	員数	構造及び形式	所有者	所有者の住所	所在の場所
富士浅間神社本殿	一棟	一間社入母屋造、向拝唐破風造、瓦葺入銅板葺 (元檜皮葺)	富士浅間神社	山梨県富士吉野市上吉田	山梨県富士吉野市上吉田
富士浅間神社西宮本殿	一棟	一間社唐造、懸鉤引鉄板葺(元檜皮葺)	富士浅間神社	山梨県富士吉野市上吉田	山梨県富士吉野市上吉田

A1-15



建造物の部	名 称	員 数	構 造 及 び 形 式	所 有 者	所有者の住所	所在の場所
	小佐野家住宅(山梨県富士吉田市上吉田) 主 屋	二 棟	<p>居室及び座敷部 桁行一五・五メートル、梁間二・七メートル、一部二階、切妻造、妻入、東面庇、北面下屋付、西面玄関附属、亜鉛引鉄板葺。</p> <p>台所部 桁行一〇・九メートル、梁間四・六メートル、切妻造、西面下屋付、亜鉛引鉄板葺。</p> <p>神殿部 桁行七・三メートル、梁間六・四メートル、切妻造、亜鉛引鉄板葺、西面居室及び座敷部に接続。</p> <p>附 行五・九メートル、梁間六・一メートル、切妻造、東面庇付、亜鉛引鉄板葺。</p> <p>附 家相四・一メートル、文久元年辛酉九月吉日良辰の記がある。</p> <p>宅地 九一・二・三九平方メートル。</p> <p>六三二番地、六三〇番地、右の地域内の便所、石垣及び石橋を含む。</p>	小佐野 裕 彦	山梨県富士吉田市上吉田六三二番地	山梨県富士吉田市上吉田六三二番地

○文部省告示第九十九号

文化財保護法(昭和二十五年法律第二百十四号)第二十七条第一項の規定により、次の表に掲げる文化財を重要文化財に指定する。

昭和五十一年五月二十日

文部大臣 永井 道雄

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible]



18

名 称		員 数	構 造 及 び 形 式	所 有 者	所有者の住所	所在の場所
富士御室浅間神社本殿		一棟	桁行正面一間、背面二間、梁間一間、一重、入母屋造、向拝一間、軒唐破風付、銅板葺、棟札一枚 奉造宮歴十七壬子天五月大吉辰の記がある	富士御室浅間神社	山梨県南都留郡勝山村	山梨県南都留郡勝山村

○文部省告示第六十七号  
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百四号）第二十七条第一項の規定により、次の表に掲げる文化財を重要文化財に指定する。  
昭和六十年五月十八日

文部大臣 松永 光

19

○文部省告示第三十一号  
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百四号）第六十九条第一項及び第七十一条第一項の規定により、名勝三保松原（大正十一年内務省告示第四十九号及び昭和五十二年文部省告示第四十四号）について、地域を追加して指定し、及び一部地域の指定を解除して次に掲げるとおりとする。  
平成二年三月二十九日  
文部大臣 保利 耕輔  
静岡県清水市 別図のとおり  
備考 別図は省略し、その図面を静岡県教育委員会及び清水市教育委員会に備え置いて縦覧に供する。（参考図参照）

名勝三保松原指定地域参考図



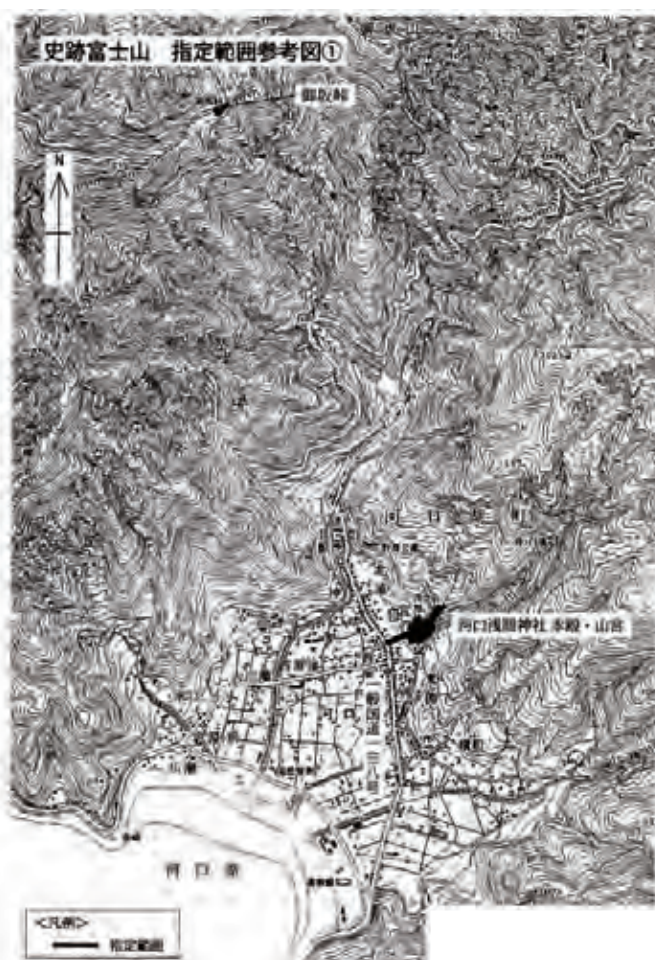


上 欄		中 欄		下 欄
名 称	関係告示	所在地	地 域	名 称
富士山原始 林	大正十五年 内務省告示 第十九号	山梨県南都 留郡富士河 口湖町	第四三六―I 林班ろ二小班 第四三八林班い二・三・六・七小班、同 ろ一・二・三・四・五小班、同は一・ 二・四小班 第四三九林班い二・五小班、同ろ五・ 六・七・八・九・一〇小班、同に二・三・ 四小班 同は一・二・三・四小班 ただし第四三六―I 林班ろ二小班中の貸 地（貸道路六百平方メートル、貸建物百 平方メートル）、第四三八林班は一・二 中の貸地（貸道路三百平方メートル） 同は二小班中の貸地（貸道路二百平方 メートル、貸建物百平方メートル）第 四三九林班に二小班中の貸地（貸建物 四百平方メートル）、同は二小班中の貸地（貸 道路百平方メートル、同は二小班中の貸地（貸 道路五百平方メートル）の部分は除く 備考 貸地に関する実測図を山梨県教育 委員会及び富士河口湖町教育委員会に 備え置いて縦覧に供する。	富士山原始 林及び青 木ヶ原樹海

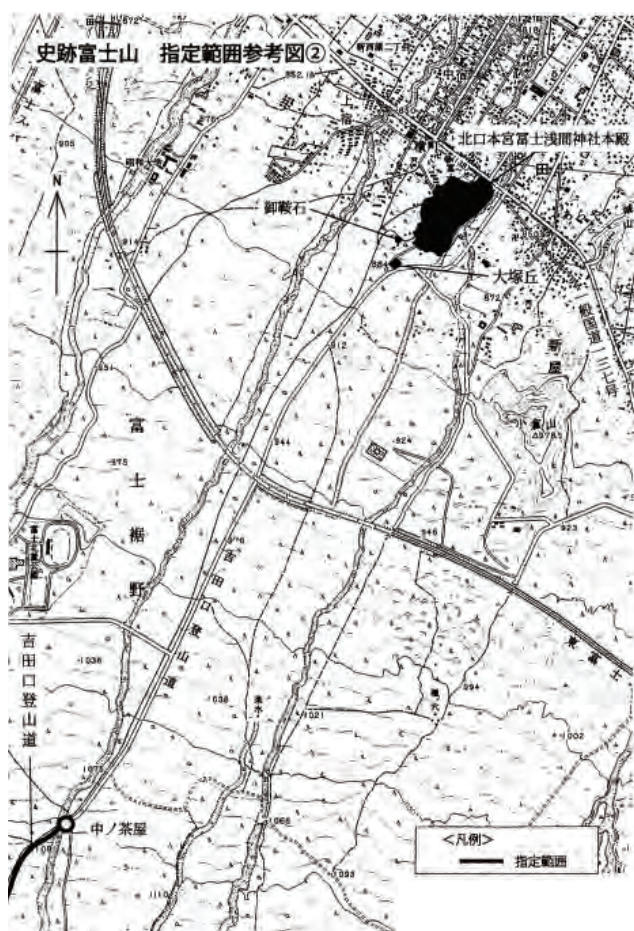
○文部科学省告示第四十一号  
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百四十四号）第九条第一項の規定により、次の表の上欄に掲  
げる天然記念物に同表中欄に掲げる地域を追加して指定するとともに、その名称を改めて同表下欄に  
掲げるとおりとする。

平成二十二年三月八日

文部科学大臣 川端 達夫

[illegible]





名 称		員 数	構 造 及 び 形 式	所 有 者	所 有 者 住 所	所 在 地
主 座 門 数		三棟	<p>旧外川家住宅(山梨県富士吉田市上吉田)</p> <p>桁行二・九メートル、梁間七・三メートル、切妻造、妻入、東面下屋附属、南北各面庇付、鉄板葺、式台            桁行一・五メートル、梁間三・七メートル、寄棟造、鉄板葺、勝手、桁行九・一メートル、梁間二・九メートル、切妻造、鉄板葺</p> <p>附・扁額 一枚</p> <p>明和八年六月</p> <p>桁行一五・五メートル、梁間八・二メートル、切妻造、東西各面下屋附属、鉄板葺、渡廊下、桁行四・五メートル、梁間三・〇メートル、南面下屋附属、切妻造、鉄板葺</p> <p>一間桑匠門、切妻造、鉄板葺、左右袖附属</p> <p>附・物置 一棟</p> <p>桁行三・六メートル、梁間一・八メートル、切妻造、鉄板葺</p> <p>・家作萬景帳 一冊</p> <p>明和三年二月</p> <p>・家相図 一枚</p> <p>明治二〇年二月</p> <p>宅地 一〇八六・九五平方メートル</p> <p>五〇一番一、五〇四番一の各一部</p> <p>右地域内の石垣、石塚、石碑、石燈籠、右地域間の水路を含む</p>	富士吉田市	山梨県富士吉田市下吉田一八四二番地	山梨県富士吉田市上吉田三丁目五〇三番地

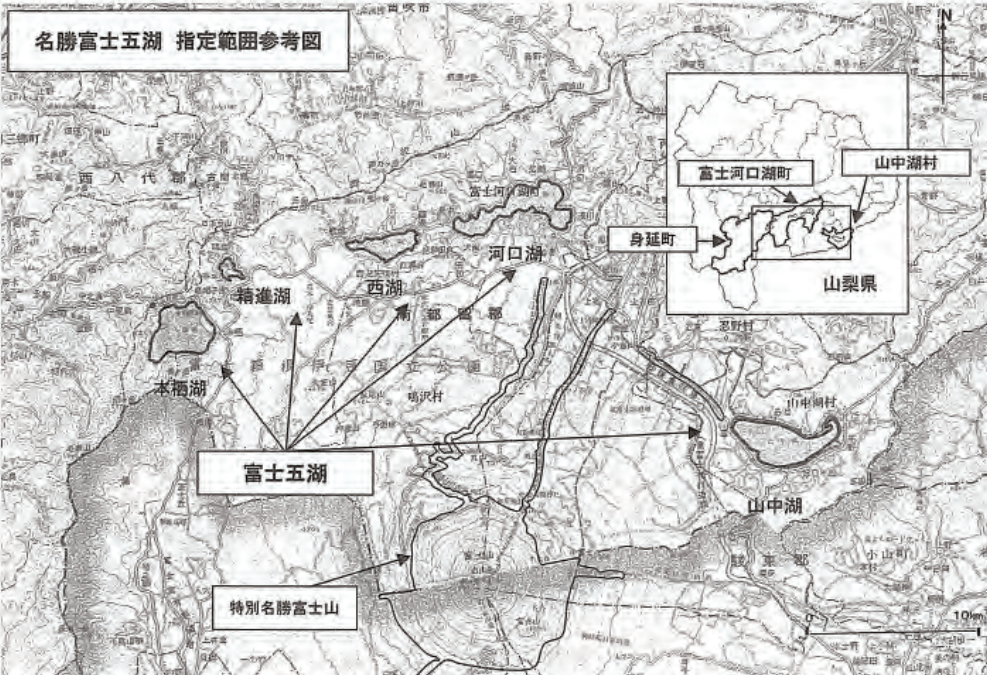
○文部科学省告示第九十五号  
 文化財保護法(昭和二十五年法律第二百十四号)第二十七条第一項の規定により、次の表に掲げる有形文化財を重要文化財に指定する。  
 平成二十二年六月二十日

文部科学大臣 高木 義明



富士五湖 山中湖 河口湖 西湖 精進湖 本栖湖	山梨県南都留郡山中湖村 同 南都留郡富士河口湖 同 南都留郡富士河口湖 同 南巨摩郡身延町	別図のとおり 備考 別図は省略し山梨県教育委員会、山中湖村教育委員会、富士河口湖町教育委員会及び身延町教育委員会に備え置いて縦覧に供する。(参考図参照)
--	--	---

○文部科学省告示第百四十一号  
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百十四号）第百九条第一項の規定により、次の表に掲げる記念物を名勝に指定したので、同条第三項の規定により告示する。  
平成二十三年九月二十一日  
文部科学大臣 中川 正春



# Appendix 2

Supplementary Information  
about the Nominated Property





# Appendix 2

## Supplementary Information about the Nominated Property

### Contents

a. Supplementary Information about Component Parts .....	A2-2
a-1. Fujisan Mountain Area [1] .....	A2-2
a-2. Mountaintop worship sites [1-1] .....	A2-3
a-3. Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route) [1-2] .....	A2-7
a-4. Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route) [1-3].....	A2-10
a-5. Subashiri Ascending Route [1-4] .....	A2-12
a-6. Yoshida Ascending Route [1-5] .....	A2-14
a-7. Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine [1-6] .....	A2-18
a-8. Fujigoko (Fuji Five Lakes) Lake Saiko [1-7], Lake Shojiko [1-8], Lake Motosuko [1-9], Lake Yamanakako [11], and Lake Kawaguchiko [12] .....	A2-26
a-9. Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine [2] .....	A2-29
a-10. Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine [3] .....	A2-39
a-11. Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine [4] .....	A2-42
a-12. Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine [5] .....	A4-48
a-13. Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) [6] .....	A2-50
a-14. Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine [7] .....	A2-53
a-15. Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine [8] .....	A2-56
a-16. "Oshi" Lodging House Former House of the Togawa Family [9] and House of the Osano Family [10] .....	A2-60
a-17. Oshino Hakkai springs Deguchiike Pond [13], Okamaike Pond [14], Sokonashiike Pond [15], Choshiike Pond [16], Wakuike Pond[17], Nigoriike Pond [18], Kagamiike Pond [19], and Shobuike Pond [20] .....	A2-62
a-18. Lava tree molds Funatsu lava tree molds [21] and Yoshida lava tree molds [22] .....	A2-62
a-19. Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki [23] .....	A2-63
a-20. Shiraito no Taki waterfalls [24] .....	A2-66
a-21. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove [25] .....	A2-67
b. Supplementary Information about History and Development .....	A2-68
b-1. The Buds of Devotion and of Artistic and Creative Activity .....	A2-68
b-2. Ascetic Buddhism --The Fusion and Diffusion of Japan's Ancient Mountain Worship and Foreign Religions .....	A2-86
b-3. The Popularization of Worship-Ascent -- The Fuji-ko .....	A2-87
b-4. Diversification of artistic work and Japonisme .....	A2-90
b-5. An Object of Respect and Adoration--Establishing Fujisan's Position as a Celebrated Mountain .....	A2-94



## a. Supplementary Information about Component Parts

### a-1. Fujisan Mountain Area [1]

#### (i) Property area visible from viewpoints



#### Legend

Nominated property

Photo A2-1 Property area visible from Lake Motosuko  
Base photo provided by Minobu Town © *PREC Institute Inc.*



#### Legend

Nominated property

Photo A2-2 Property area visible from the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove  
Base photo provided by Shizuoka Prefectural Tourism Association © *PREC Institute Inc.*



## a-2. Mountaintop worship sites [1-1]

### (i) Religious places at the mountaintop

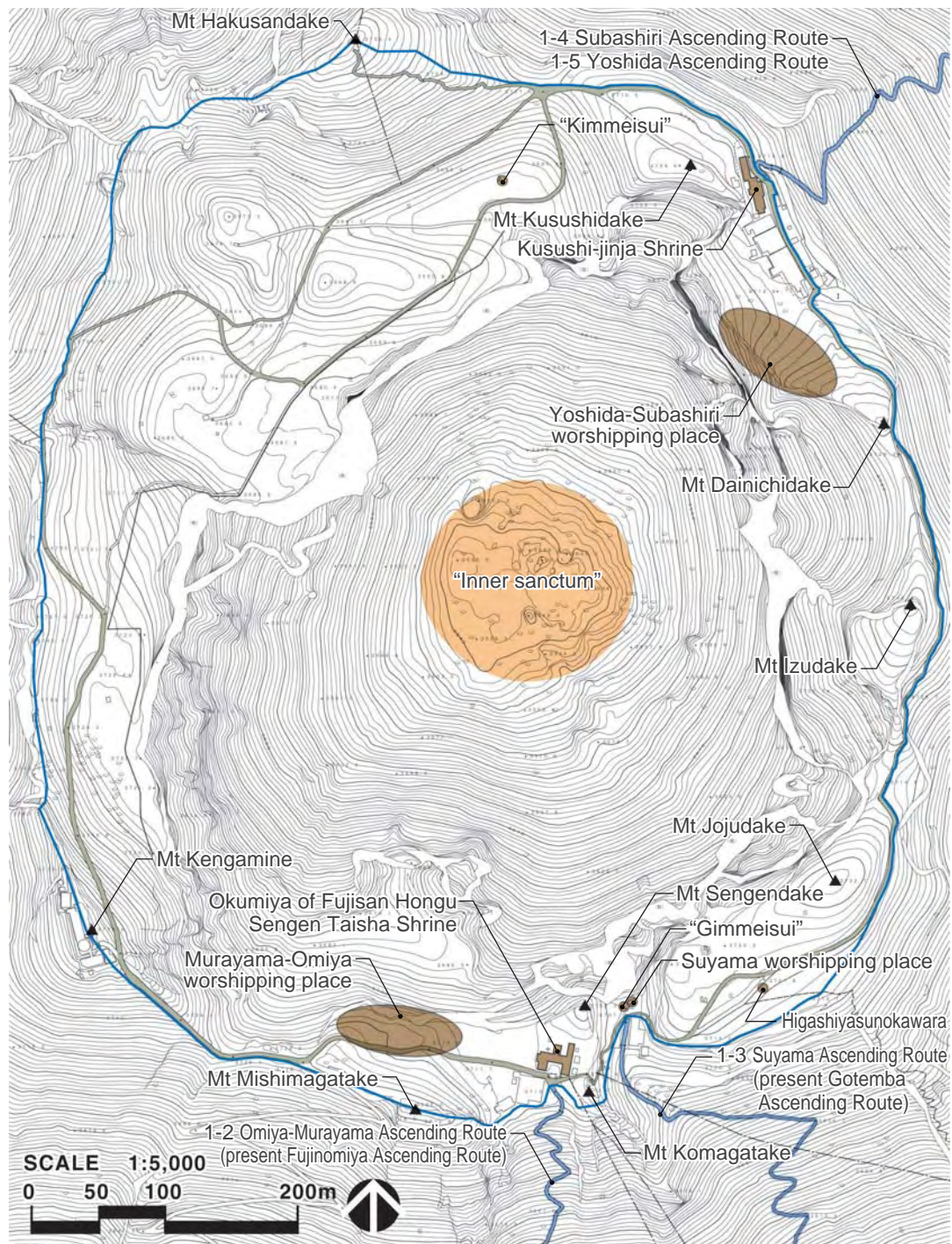


Figure A2-1 Map of the mountaintop worship sites (adopted from "Fujisanchoshinkoiseki" (Shizuoka Prefecture Buried Cultural Properties Research Institute, 2009))



(a) Peaks of the crater wall



Photo A2-3 Crater viewed from northwest © Yamanashi Prefecture

(b) Crater (inner sanctum)



Photo A2-4 Crater (inner sanctum) © Imaki Hidekazu

(c) Ohachimeguri



Photo A2-5 Route of "Ohachimeguri" on the southeastern part of the summit © Imaki Hidekazu

(d) Major religious places



Photo A2-6 Okumiya of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine (front) © Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-7 Kusushi-jinja Shrine (front) © Imaki Hidekazu





Photo A2-8 “Gimmeisui” (silvery clear water) (front)  
© PREC Institute Inc.



Photo A2-9 “Kimmeisui” (golden clear water) (front)  
© Shizuoka Prefecture

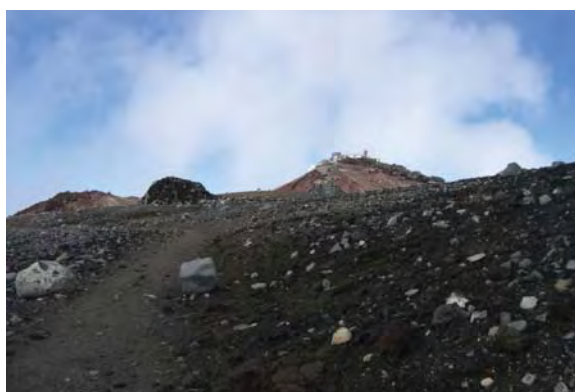


Photo A2-10 “Higashiyasu no Kawara”  
© Shizuoka Prefectural Archaeological Center



Photo A2-11 Murayama-Omiya worshipping place  
© Shizuoka Prefectural Archaeological Center



Photo A2-12 Suyama worshipping place  
© Shizuoka Prefectural Archaeological Center



Photo A2-13 Yoshida-Subashiri worshipping place  
© Shizuoka Prefectural Archaeological Center



## (ii) Old photos of the mountaintop



Photo A2-14 Okumiya of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine (ca.1905) (post card) (collection of Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, Yamanashi)

## (iii) Old drawings of the mountaintop



Photo A2-15 "Fujisan Michi Shirube" (summit) (ca. 1860) (collection of Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, Yamanashi)



### a-3. Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route) [1-2]

#### (i) Religious facilities on Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route

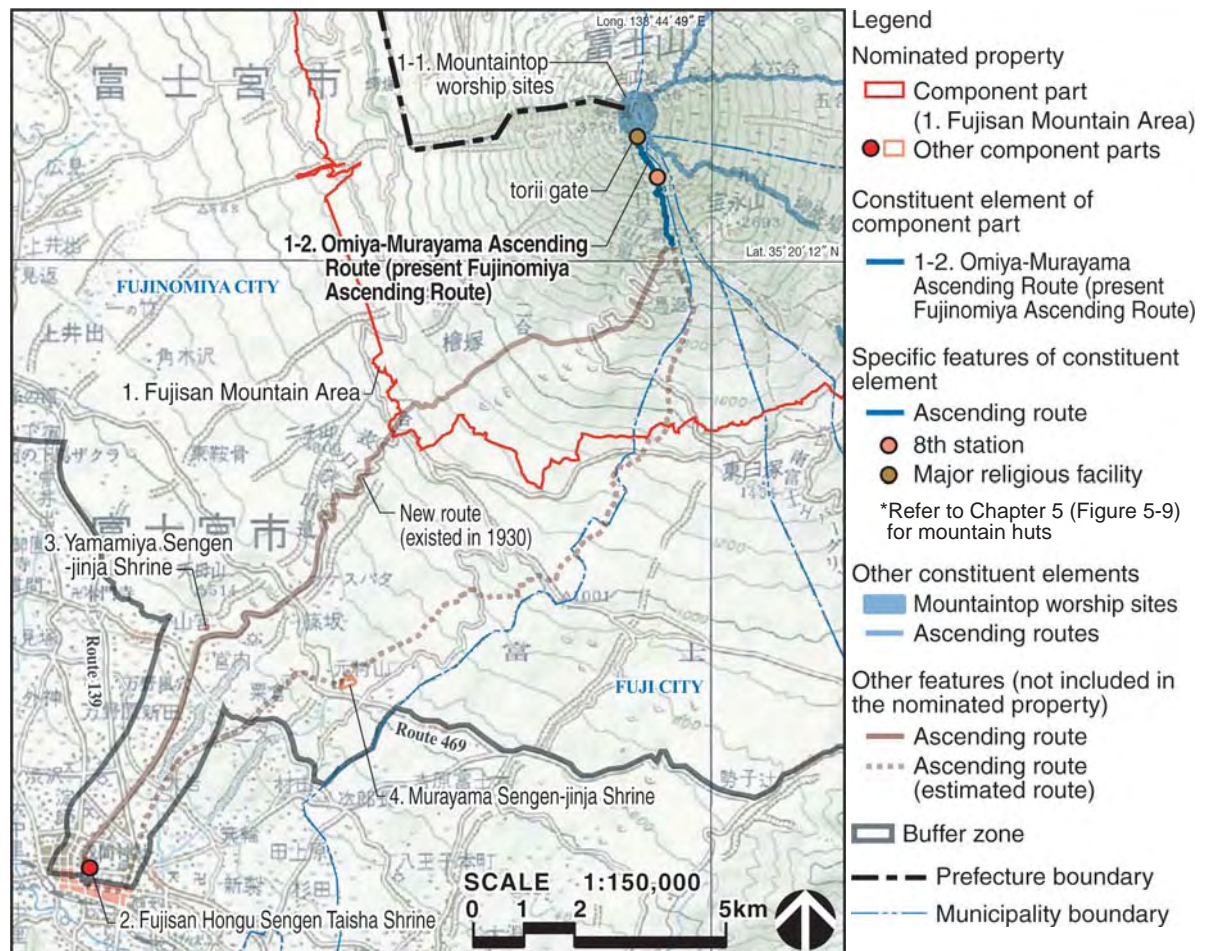


Figure A2-2 Location of religious facilities on Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route

#### (a) Major religious facilities



Photo A2-16 (left)  
Torii gate donated by the  
"Iwabuchi Torii-ko" group in 1992  
© Shizuoka Prefecture

Photo A2-17 (right)  
Torii gate donated by the "Iwabuchi  
Torii-ko" group in 2004  
© Shizuoka Prefecture

These torii gates were donations from a group of Fujisan worship, called "Iwabuchi Torii-ko", by the people of a settlement on the right bank of the downstream section of the Fujikawa River running in the western mountain-foot area of Fujisan. Because they used to cut trees on Fujisan to build boats, they make worship-ascent to express gratitude for it and pray for safety and donate a torii gate every 12 years.

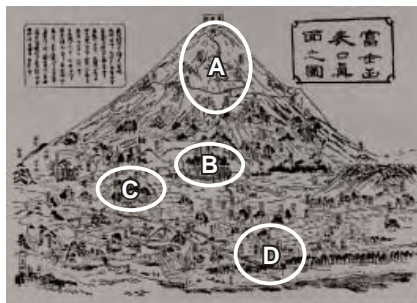


## (ii) Old photos of Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route

Photo A2-18 Mountain hut at the 9th station point (1910s - 1930s) (post card) (collection of Fujinomiya City Board of Education, Shizuoka)



## (iii) Old drawings of Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route



## Legend

- A : Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route within the property area
- B : Murayama Sengen Taisha Shrine
- C : Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine
- D : Yoshiwara

Photo A2-19 “Fujisan Omoteguchi Shimmen no Zu” (ca. 1880) (collection of Fujinomiya City Board of Education, Shizuoka)

#### **(iv) Sir Alcock's ascent of Fujisan (quoted from the “Capital of the Tycoon”) (refer to Chapter2. p.74 and 190)**

The route to Fusiyama here<sup>1</sup> turns off, and leads by cross roads to Omio and Mooriyama<sup>2</sup>— two hamlets, which are situated at the foot of the mountain, where some important temples and monasteries are grouped. ...

We started<sup>3</sup> for Omio, the nearest of the temple monasteries<sup>4</sup>—paid a short visit of ceremony and thanks, and passed on to Mouriyama, the last inhabited place on our way. Great preparation had been made<sup>5</sup> for the party, and extra bath and stable accommodation run up. ...

The chief priest himself was so profoundly impressed with the dignity of his guests, that we began to wonder whether he would ever be induced to stand up on his feet again.

The next morning, three martial-looking priests, ‘yaboos,’ were told off for our guides. ...

At Hakimondo<sup>6</sup> we left the horses, and the last trace of permanent habitation or the haunts of men. Soon after the wood became thinner and more stunted in growth. ...

In the winding ascent over the rubble and scoriae of the mountain—which alone is seen after ascending about half way—little huts or caves, as these resting-places are called, partly dug out and roofed over to give refuge to the pilgrims, appeared. There are, I think, eleven from Hakimondo to the summit, and they are generally about a couple of miles asunder. In one of these<sup>7</sup> we took up our quarters for the night, and laid down our rugs, too tired to be very delicate. ...

The cold and the occupants<sup>8</sup> we found former pilgrims had left, precluded much sleep.

The first station seemed very near, but each step now became more difficult. ...The path, if such the zig-zag may be called which our guides took, often led directly over fragments of out-jutting rocks, while the loose scoriae prevented firm footing, and added much to the fatigue. ...At last the third station was passed, and a strong effort carried us to the fourth—the whole party by this time straggling at long intervals.

More than one of our number felt very near the end of their strength before the last step placed the happy pilgrim on the topmost stone, and enabled him to look down the yawning crater.

The Japanese, who perform this pilgrimage from religious motives, are generally dressed in white garments, which they are careful to have stamped with various mystic characters and idols’ images by the bronze located there during the season for that purpose. And on the sleeves of many of the pilgrims scallop-shells appear—a strange coincidence which I have never been able to explain.

<sup>1</sup> Yoshiwara on the Tokaido Line, the trunk road running along Suruga Bay at that time (refer to Photo A2-19 for an old drawing depicting it)

<sup>2</sup> Omiya and Murayama

<sup>3</sup> Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine. Alcock probably visited the family of the priest in charge of the management of the shrine.

<sup>4</sup> 9 September 1860

<sup>5</sup> Daikyobo, one of the Murayama Sambo

<sup>6</sup> Chugu Hachimando, which was an “Umagaeshi” at that time at an altitude of approx. 1,258 m. Although the location of the Chugu Hachimando has been identified, the ascending route that exists in the surrounding area has yet to be confirmed to date back to then.

<sup>7</sup> The 6th station at that time, which is presumed to be the present new 7th station (approx. 2,780 m in altitude).

<sup>8</sup> Probably referring to fleas.



## a-4. Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route) [1-3]

### (i) Religious facilities at Suyama Ascending Route

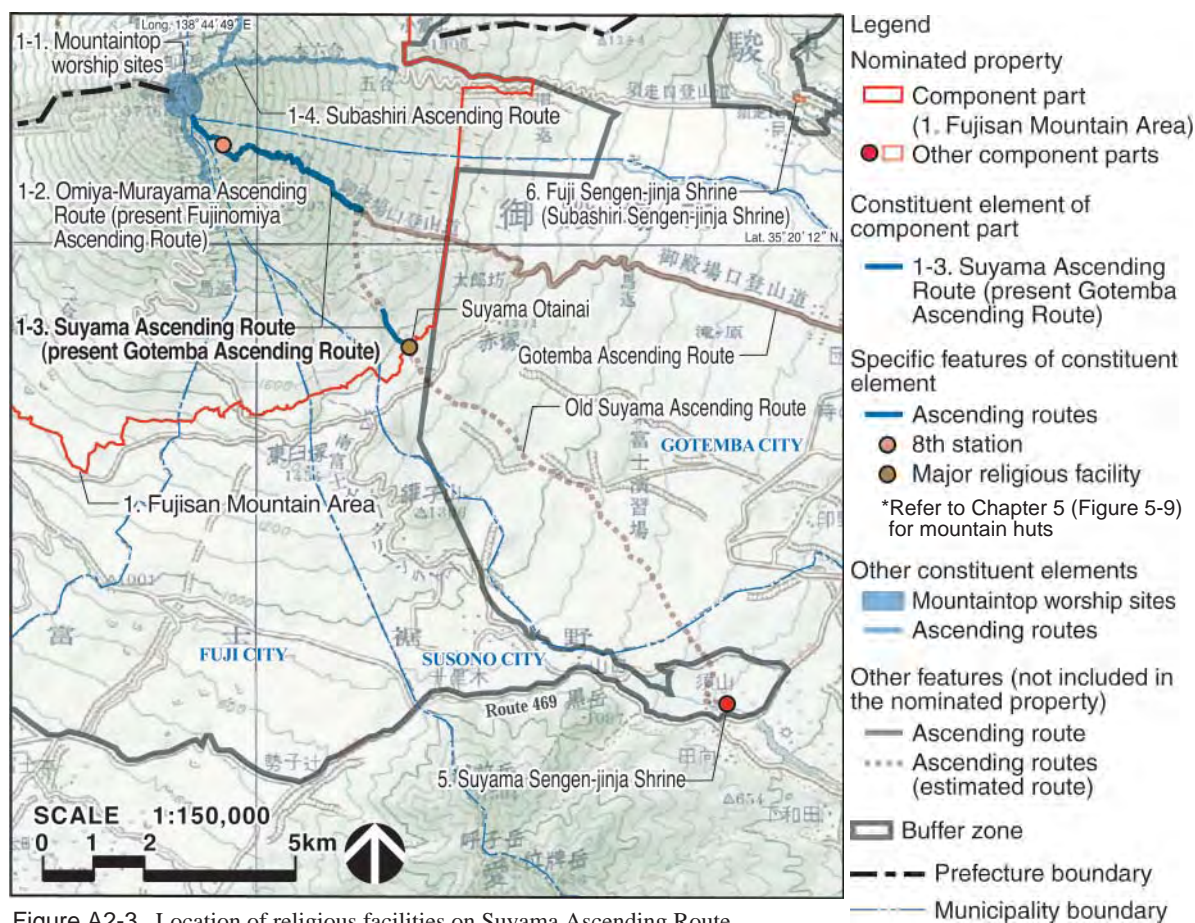


Figure A2-3 Location of religious facilities on Suyama Ascending Route

### (a) Major religious facilities



Photo A2-20 Suyama "Otainai" (entrance)  
© Imaki Hidekazu



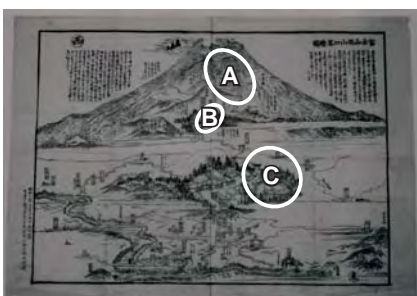
Photo A2-21 Suyama "Otainai" (inside)  
© Imaki Hidekazu

The entrance of Suyama "Otainai", located adjacent to the Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route) is approx. 1 m in diameter and 10 m in total length. The lava is estimated to have been produced between year of 1030 and 1230 according to the chronological measurement.



**(ii) Old photos of Suyama Ascending Route**

Photo A2-22 6th station and a mound (left) formed when Hoei eruption (1910s-1920s) (post card) (collection of Hagoromo publications, Shizuoka)

**(iii) Old drawings of Suyama Ascending Route****Legend**

- A : Suyama Ascending Route within the property area (above the 2.8 station point)
- B : Suyama Ascending Route within the property area near the first station
- C : Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine

Photo A2-23 Guide map of Suyama Ascending Route ("Fujisan Suyamaguchi Ryakuezu") (collection of Susono Municipal Museum of Mt. Fuji, Shizuoka)

### a-5. Subashiri Ascending Route [1-4]

### (i) Religious facilities at Subashiri Ascending Route

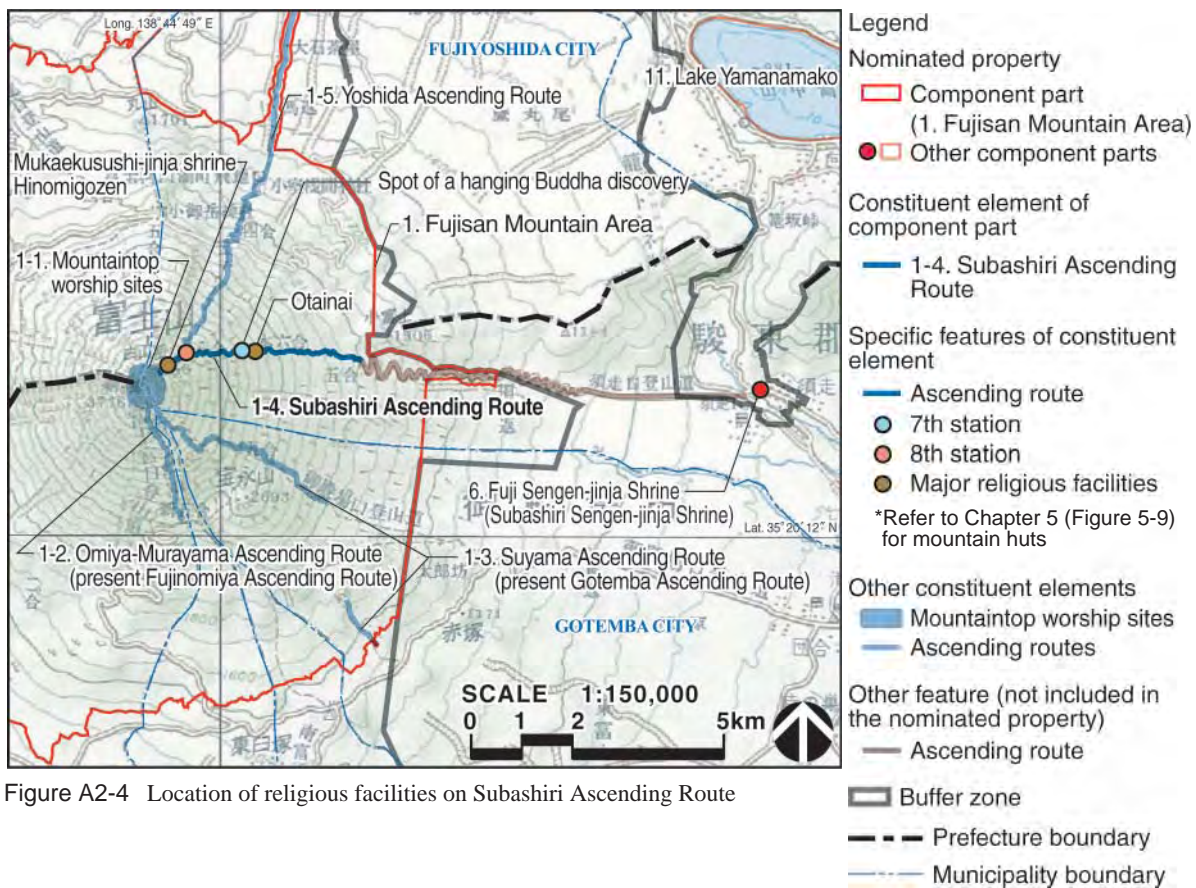


Figure A2-4 Location of religious facilities on Subashiri Ascending Route

### (a) Major religious facilities



Photo A2-24 Otainai (1910s-1930s) (post card) (private collection)

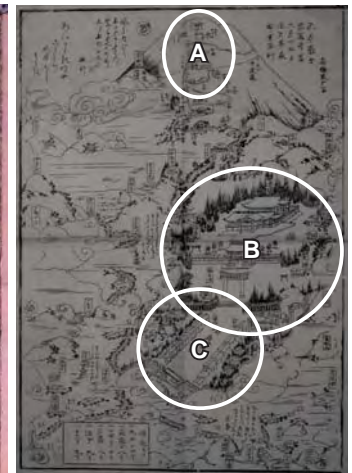


Photo A2-25 Torii gate at “Hinomigozen”  
© PREC Institute Inc.



**(ii) Old photos of Subashiri Ascending Route**

Photo A2-26 Mountain hut at 8th station (1910s-1930s) (post card) (private collection)

**(iii) Old drawings of Subashiri Ascending Route****Legend**

- A : Subashiri Ascending Route within the property area
- B : Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine
- C : Settlement of Subashiri Village

Photo A2-27 Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine ("Fuji Sankei Subashiriguchi Zu" (18 c-19 c)) (collection of Nihon University College of International Relations Library, Shizuoka)



## a-6. Yoshida Ascending Route [1-5]

### (i) Religious facilities on Yoshida Ascending Route

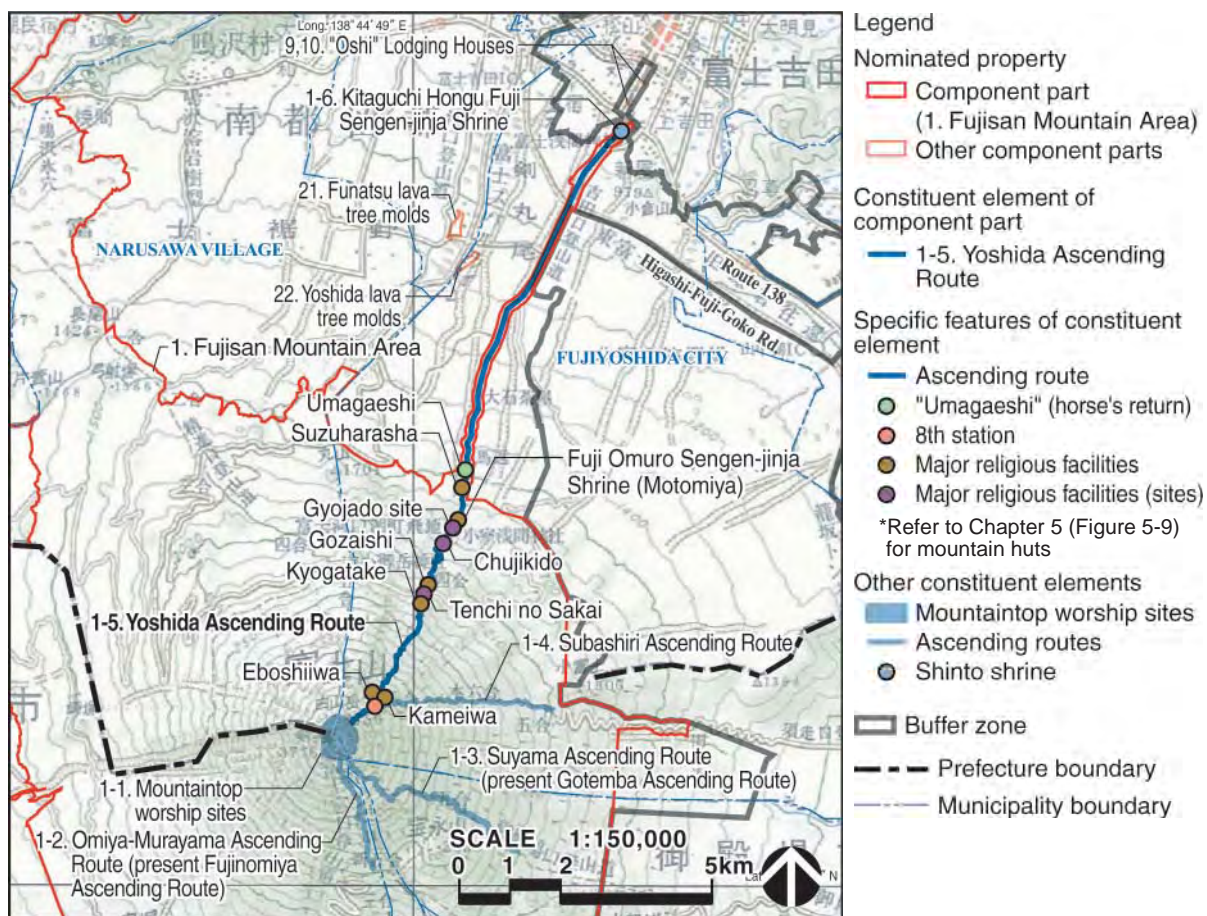


Figure A2-5 Location of religious facilities on Yoshida Ascending Route

### (a) Major religious facilities



Photo A2-28 "Umagaeshi" © Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-29 Suzuharasha shrine (1st station)  
© Yamanashi Prefecture

"Umagaeshi" marks the boundary between "Kusayama" (literally, grass mountain) and "Kiyama" (literally, tree mountain). Beyond this point, ascent on horseback is not allowed.

This used to be called "Dainichisha", dedicated to the highest divinity of esoteric Buddhism, Dainichi Nyorai (Mahavairocana Buddha).





Photo A2-30 Remain of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (Motomiya's prayer-giving hall site) at the 2nd station © Imaki Hidekazu

The 2nd station is an important religious center with Motomiya of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine, “Gyojado” site, etc.



Photo A2-31 Gozaishi Rock at the 4.5th station point © Yamanashi Prefecture

Hasegawa Kakugyo is said to have undergone religious training here. In the 16th century, women were allowed to come up to this point.



Photo A2-32 Eboshiwa Rock at the old 7.5th station point or present 8th point © Yamanashi Prefecture

Jikigyo Miroku passed away here, triggering the flourishing of Fuji-ko society.



Photo A2-33 “Kyogatake” at the 5.5th station point © Yamanashi Prefecture

The high priest, Nichiren (1222-1282), is said to have buried the Lotus Sutra here.

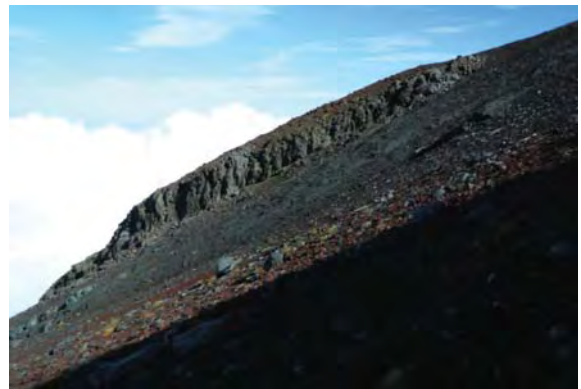


Photo A2-34 Kameiwa Rock at the 8th station © Yamanashi Prefecture

The rock is called “Kameiwa” (literally, turtle rock), because the shape reminds viewers of a creeping turtle. The Eight Great Dragon Kings are worshiped here as the gods of water.

## (b) Major religious facilities (sites)

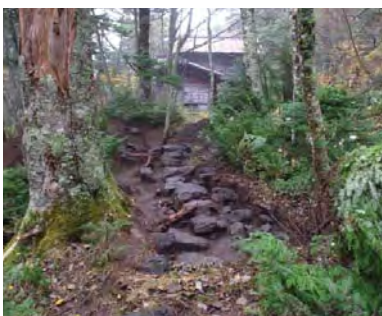


Photo A2-35 “Gyojado” site (as excavated) at the 2nd station point © Yamanashi Prefecture



Photo A2-36 “Chujikido” at the 3rd station © Yamanashi Prefecture

Pilgrims who departed from “Oshi” lodging houses stopped at “Chujikido” to have lunch.



Photo A2-37 “Tenchi no Sakai” at the 5th station © Yamanashi Prefecture

Marking the boundary between “Kiyama” (tree mountain) and “Yakeyama” (burned mountain), this place was the checkpoint where passes were needed to go beyond this point.



(ii) Old photos of Yoshida Ascending Route

Photo A2-38 Eboshiiwa Rock  
(late 19c - early 20c) (post  
card) (collection of Fujiyoshida  
Museum of Local History,  
Yamanashi)



Photo A2-39 Yoshida Ascending  
Route of ca. 1900 (post card)  
(collection of Fujiyoshida Museum  
of Local History, Yamanashi)



Photo A2-40 “Umagaeshi”  
(late 19c - early 20c) (post card)  
(collection of Fujiyoshida Museum  
of Local History, Yamanashi)





**(iii) Old drawings of Yoshida Ascending Route**

Photo A2-41 “Fujisan Hokumen Shinkei Ezu” (ca. 1882) (collection of Oyama Town library, Shizuoka)

**(iv) Worship-related items remaining in the mountain huts along the route**

Photo A2-42 (top left)  
Altar in the mountain hut © Taishikan

Photo A2-43 (top middle)  
Statue enshrined on the altar © Taishikan

Photo A2-44 (top right)  
Scene of a religious activity still conducted in the mountain hut today © Taishikan

Photo A2-45 (bottom left)  
“Maneki” donated by Fuji-ko adherents as a token of their visit © Taishikan

Photo A2-46 (bottom right)  
“Maneki” donated by Fuji-ko adherents as a token of their visit © Yamanashi Prefecture



## a-7. Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine [1-6]

### (i) Religious facilities on Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine

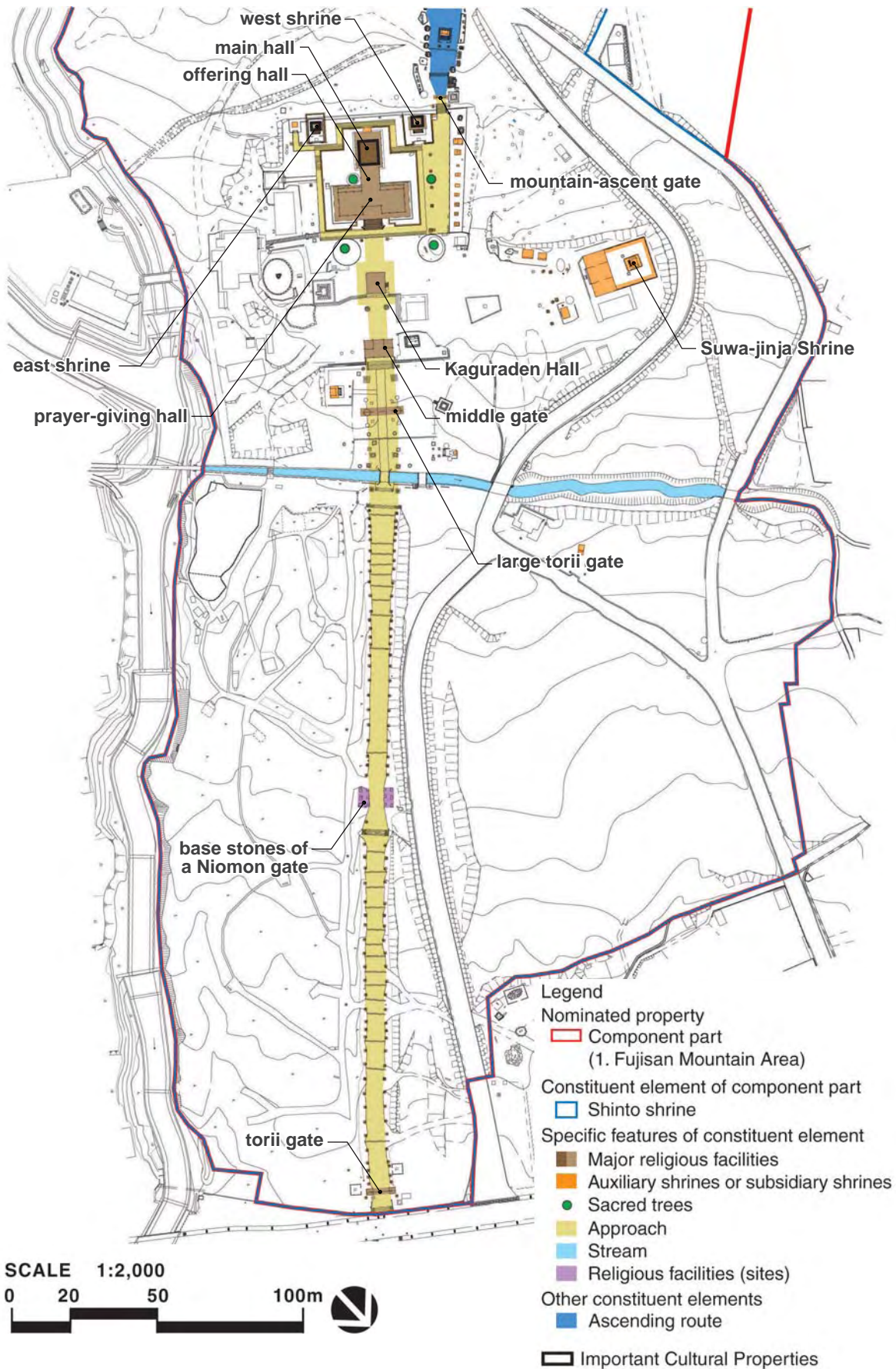


Figure A2-6 Location of religious facilities at Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine



(a) Major religious facilities



Photo A2-47 Torii gate  
© Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-48 Large torii gate  
© Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-49 Middle gate  
© Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-50 Kaguraden Hall  
© Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-51 Prayer-giving hall and offering hall  
© Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-52 Main hall  
© Imaki Hidekazu





Photo A2-53 East shrine  
© Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-54 West shrine  
© Imaki Hidekazu

### (b) Auxiliary shrines or subsidiary shrines



Photo A2-55 Mountain-ascent gate  
© Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-56 Suwa-jinja Shrine  
© Imaki Hidekazu

### (c) Religious facilities (sites)



Photo A2-57 Base stones of the Niomon gate  
© Imaki Hidekazu

In the compound of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, there used to be Buddhist facilities such as the five-storied pagoda and a belfry, which however were destroyed in the Buddhism-abolishing movement that happened in the late 19th century. The Niomon gate was also removed but the base stones still exist as evidence from the period in which Buddhist facilities and Shinto facilities were mixed in harmony.



**(ii) Old photos of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine**



Photo A2-58 Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (ca. 1925) (post card) (collection of Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History)

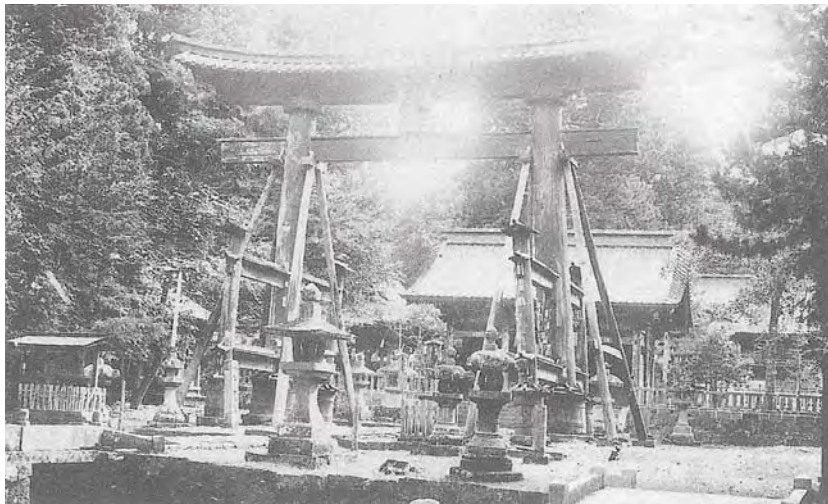


Photo A2-59 Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine / Torii gate (ca. 1925) (post card) (collection of Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, Yamanashi)

**(iii) Old pictorial map of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine**



Photo A2-60 Fujisan Shingu Narabini Fumoto Hakkai Ryakuezu" (part. Late 19c) (collection of Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, Yamanashi)



#### (iv) Events of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine

Table A2-1 List of annual events at Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine

month	Event	month	Event
1	Saitansai (Ceremony to start the new year)	7	Kaizansai (Mountain-opening festival) Photo A2-62
	Genshisai (Ceremony to celebrate the headquarters and origin of the Imperial Throne)		Minatsukitsuitachisai (Festival on the first of June)
	Shimmonsai (Festival of Middle Gate)	8	Shimosuwashasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)
	Kunitsukamishasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)		Aososhasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)
	Amatsukamishasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)		Higashinomiyasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)
	Hidakashasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)		Hinomikoshasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)
	Showa Tennosai Yohaishiki (Memorial ceremony of the day marking the Passing of Emperor Showa)		Chinkasai Yoimiyasai (Eve of Yoshida Fire Festival)
	Nannakusasai (Nanakusasai Festival)		Chinkasai (Yoshida Fire Festival) Photo A2-63 to 65
	Ebisushasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)		Chinkasai Gojitsusai (Morrow of Yoshida Fire Festival)
	Temmanshasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)	9	Fujinshasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)
	Kanzarusai (Kanzarusai Festival)		Heizansai (Mountain-closing festival)
2	Setsubunsai (Ceremony to ward off evil spirits and pray for good fortune)		Fukuchi Hachimanshasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)
	Kigensai (Ceremony to celebrate the enthronement of Emperor Jimmu)		Shuki Koreisai Yohaishiki (Memorial Ceremony of ancestors on the Autumn equinox day)
	Kinensai (Ceremony to pray for good crops)	10	Atagoshasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)
	Inarishasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)		Chiryushasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)
3	Yamatoyohashirashasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)		Shinnamesai Yohaishiki (Memorial ceremony of Amatsuterasu Omikami)
	Shunki Koreisai Yohaishiki (Memorial ceremony of ancestors on the Spring equinox day)		Shinnome Hoshukusai (Thanks-giving ceremony to offer new crops to the gods)
	Sanjinshasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)		Ebisushasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)
	Jimmu Tennosai Yohaishiki (Memorial ceremony on the day marking the Passing of Emperor Jimmu)	11	Meijisai (Ceremony to celebrate the birthday of Emperor Meiji)
4	Jimmushasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)		Ninamesai (Thanks-giving ceremony to offer new crops to the ancestors)
	Nishinomiyasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)	12	Tenchosai (Ceremony of year-end cleanup)
	Otsukayamashasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)		Shiwasu Oharaesai (Ceremony to purify the people and pray for the peace and security of the nation)
	Koyasushasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)		Kosatushonosai (Ceremony to cremate old talismans)
	Musashino Goryo Yohaishiki (Memorial ceremony of Emperor Showa)		Joyasai (Ceremony of the watch night bell on New Year's Eve)
	Showasai (Ceremony to celebrate the birthday of Emperor Showa)	twice a month	Tsukinamisai (monthly celebration)
	Reitaisai Yoimiyasai (Eve of annual celebration)		
5	Reitaisai (Annual celebration)		
	Reitaisai Gojitsusai (Morrow of annual celebration)		
6	Soreishasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)		
	Hieshasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)		
	Sandenshasai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)		
	Nagoshi Oharaeshiki (Ceremony to purify the people and pray for the peace and security of the nation) Photo A2-61		
	Kaizanzenyasai (Eve of mountain-opening festival)		
	Kosatsushonosai (Ceremony to burn down old talismans)		

##### (a) “Nagoshi Oharaeshiki” / “Kaizanzenyasai” festival

These festivals are held on 30 June every year.

In the shrine compound, a circle made of thatch grass called “Chi no Wa” is set up for people to pass through to be cleansed of sins and impurities.

Also, a grand parade is organized and a ritual of cutting a festoon barring the mountain-ascent gate is performed, functioning virtually as a mountain-opening festival.



Photo A2-61 “Chi no Wa” at the “Nagoshi Oharaeshiki” © Imaki Hidekazu

**(b) “Kaizansai” (mountain-opening festival)**

This religious event is performed on 1 July to pray for the safety of climbers in the summer climbing season.

From this date until the mountain closing fire festival on 26 August, many Fuji-ko adherents and other climbers make ascent of Fujisan.

Photo A2-62 “Kagura” dance performed at the “Kaizansai” festival © Imaki Hidekazu

**(c) “Chinkasai” (Yoshida Fire Festival)**

“Chinkasai (Yoshida no Himatsuri)” (Yoshida Fire Festival) is a festival that is held at Kamiyoshida of Fujiyoshida City, centering on Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, on 26 and 27 August every year. Worshipping the guardian god of Kamiyoshida, it originates from a festival of Suwa-jinja Shrine, which is now an auxiliary shrine of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine. Officially called “Chinkasai” (literally, fire-subduing festival), it is the largest annual event of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine and Suwa-jinja Shrine and it is a mountain-closing festival marking the end of the season for worship-ascent.

On 26 August, the child-spirit of the god of Suwa-jinja is transferred to the Myojin Mikoshi, a portable shrine of the orthodox style, and the child-spirit of the god of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja is transferred to the Oyama Mikoshi, a portable shrine in the image of Fujisan red in color. Both portable shrines depart from the shrine compounds and make a tour around the town to the lodging places of the gods called “Otabisho”. On the arrival of the portable shrines at the Otabisho, torches are lit in many places throughout the town, which becomes as if it were swallowed in a sea of fire. As if responding to this, torches are also lit in the mountain huts on the Yoshida Ascending Route.

On 27 August, the two portable shrines depart from the Otabisho make another tour of the town and then head for the Mikuraishi Rock to the southwest of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine. The Mikuraishi Rock is a sacred site that is believed to be the old location of Suwa-jinja Shrine. The Myojin Mikoshi is rested on the rock for a while and the religious activity is performed. After that, both portable shrines go back to the compound of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine and go around the trees in front of Suwa-jinja Shrine with many pilgrims holding Tamagushi (a religious tool made of eulalia). Finally, they go through the ritual of spirit transfer and are stored in the shrines.



Photo A2-63 (top)  
People carrying the portable shrine of the Suwa-jinja Shrine © Imaki Hidekazu

Photo A2-64 (middle)  
People carrying the portable shrine in the image of Fujisan shining red in the sunlight © Imaki Hidekazu

Photo A2-65 (bottom)  
Torches lit in the town at the festival © Imaki Hidekazu

## (v) Drawings of buildings

### (a) Prayer-giving hall and offering hall

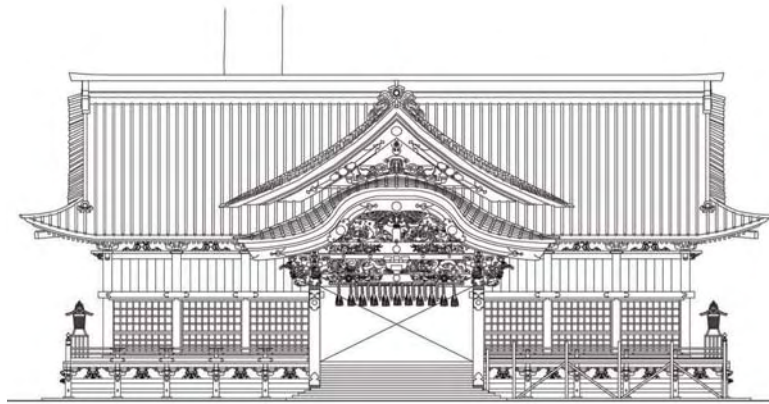


Figure A2-7-1 Elevation (front)

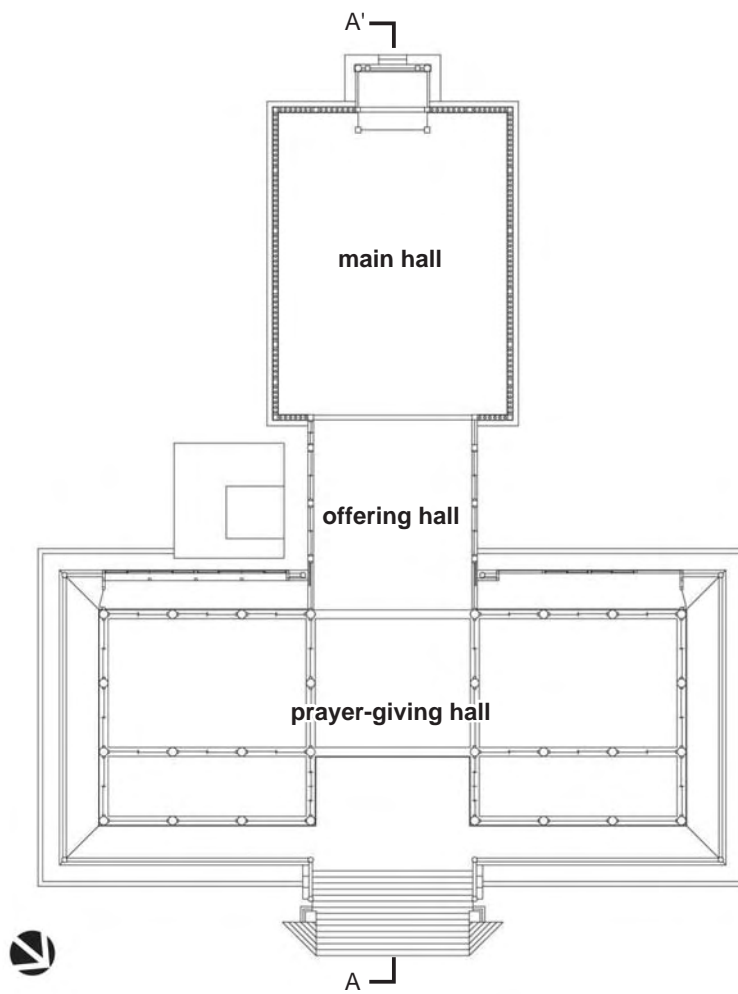


Figure A2-7-4 Plan



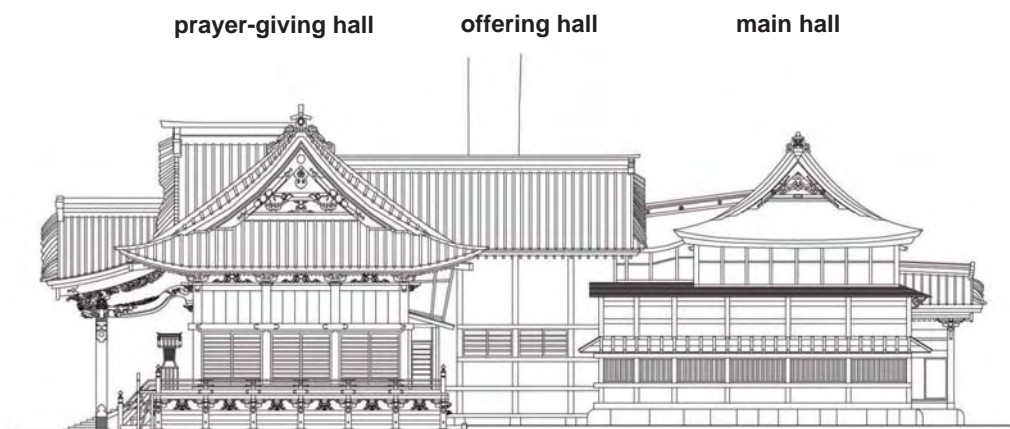


Figure A2-7-2 Elevation (side)

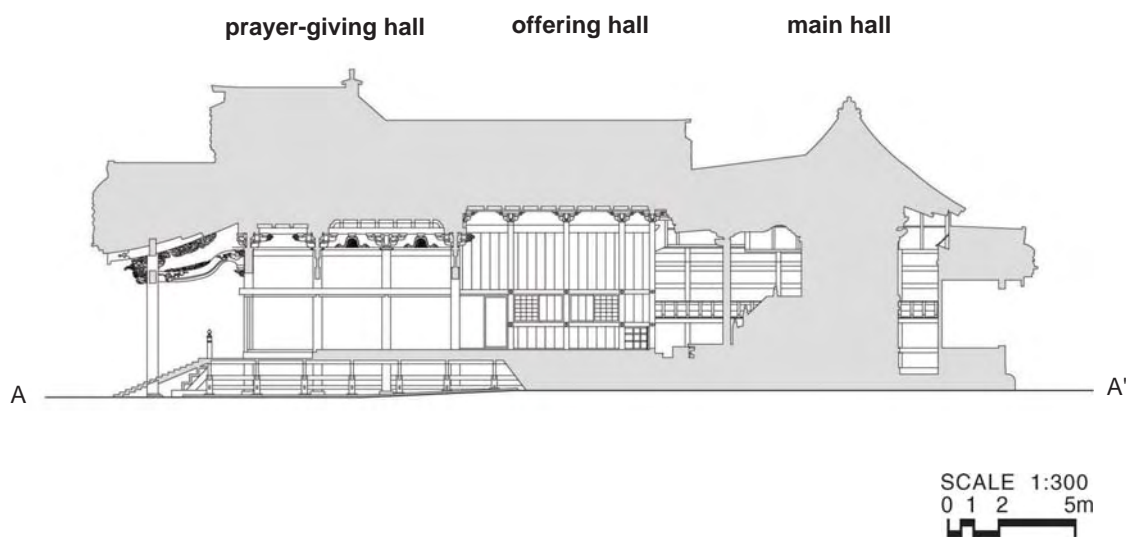


Figure A2-7-3 Section (A-A')

Figure A2-7 Drawings of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine / Prayer-giving hall and offering hall  
© Fujiyoshida City



## a-8. Fujigoko (Fuji Five Lakes)

### Lake Saiko [1-7], Lake Shojiko [1-8], Lake Motosuko [1-9], Lake Yamanakako [11], and Lake Kawaguchiko [12]

#### (i) Uchihakkaimeguri - history

Based on the legend that Hasegawa Kakugyo underwent in-water religious training in the late 16th century, the practice of making a circuit of eight lakes at the foot of Fujisan took root among Fuji-ko adherents by the name of “Uchihakkaimeguri”.

The lakes that are mentioned in historical documents as the destinations of “Uchihakkaimeguri” (or “Hakkaimeguri” in the late 16th-century documents) have varied over time and according to documents.

However, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes), (Lake Yamanakako, Lake Kawaguchiko, Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko, and Lake Motosuko) have invariably been included as the destinations of pilgrimage as shown in Table A2-2.

Therefore, the area possessing the Outstanding Universal Value of the property contains sufficient component parts and constituent elements and a high level of integrity is maintained with regard to the destinations of pilgrimage of “Uchihakkaimeguri”.

Table A2-2 “Uchihakkaimeguri” -- lakes visited from the late 16th century to the 19th century

Period	Document	Lake Yamanakako	Lake Kawaguchiko	Lake Saiko	Lake Shojiko	Lake Motosuko	Lake Sudoko	Lake Ashinoko	Lake Biwako	Yoshiwara Ukishima	Lake Asumiko	Lake Shibireko	Senzui
Late 16 c	Hi no Omaki	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	Hasegawa Kakugyo Jihitsumonjo	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○				
Early 18 c	31-nichi no Omaki (Koizumi Bon)	○	○	○	○	○					○	○	○
	31-nichi no Omaki (Susono Bon)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○		
	31-nichi no Omaki (Iwanami Bon)	○	○	○	○	○					○	○	○
Mid-18 c to late 18 c	Kitaguchi Ouchihakkai no Ki	○	○	○	○	○					○	○	○
	Ouchi Hakkai no Uta Ohiraki	○	○	○	○	○					○	○	○
	Kandakoku Otsutae	○	○	○	○	○					○	○	○
19 c	Kakusoroku	○	○	○	○	○	○				○	○	
	Fujisan Dochuki Sannaihiakae	○	○	○	○	○		○			○		
	Fujisan Michishirube	○	○	○	○	○					○	○	○
	Azuma Tozan Nikkibo	○	○	○	○	○					○	○	○

Legend: represents the lakes that are referred to as destinations of pilgrimage of “Uchihakkaimeguri” (or “Hakkaimeguri” in the late-16th century documents) in respective documents.

**(ii) Old Painting of Fujigoko (Fuji Five Lakes)****Legend**

- A : Lake Yamanakako [11]
- B : Lake Kawaguchiko [12]
- C : Lake Saiko [1-7]
- D : Lake Shojiko [1-8]
- E : Lake Motosuko [1-9]

Photo A2-66 “Fujisan Shingu Narabini Fumoto Hakkai Ryakuezu” (late 19c) (collection of Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, Yamanashi)



(iii) Art Works of Fujigoko (Fuji Five Lakes)



Photo A2-67 “Mount Fuji Reflected in the Lake, at Misaka, in Kai Province” of “Thirty-Six Views of Mt Fuji” (1831 - 1836) by Katsushika Hokusai (collection of Yamanashi Prefectural Museum, Yamanashi)



Photo A2-68 “Misaka Pass in Kai Province” of “Thirty-Six Views of Mt Fuji” (? - 1858) by Utagawa Hiroshige (collection of Yamanashi Prefectural Museum, Yamanashi)



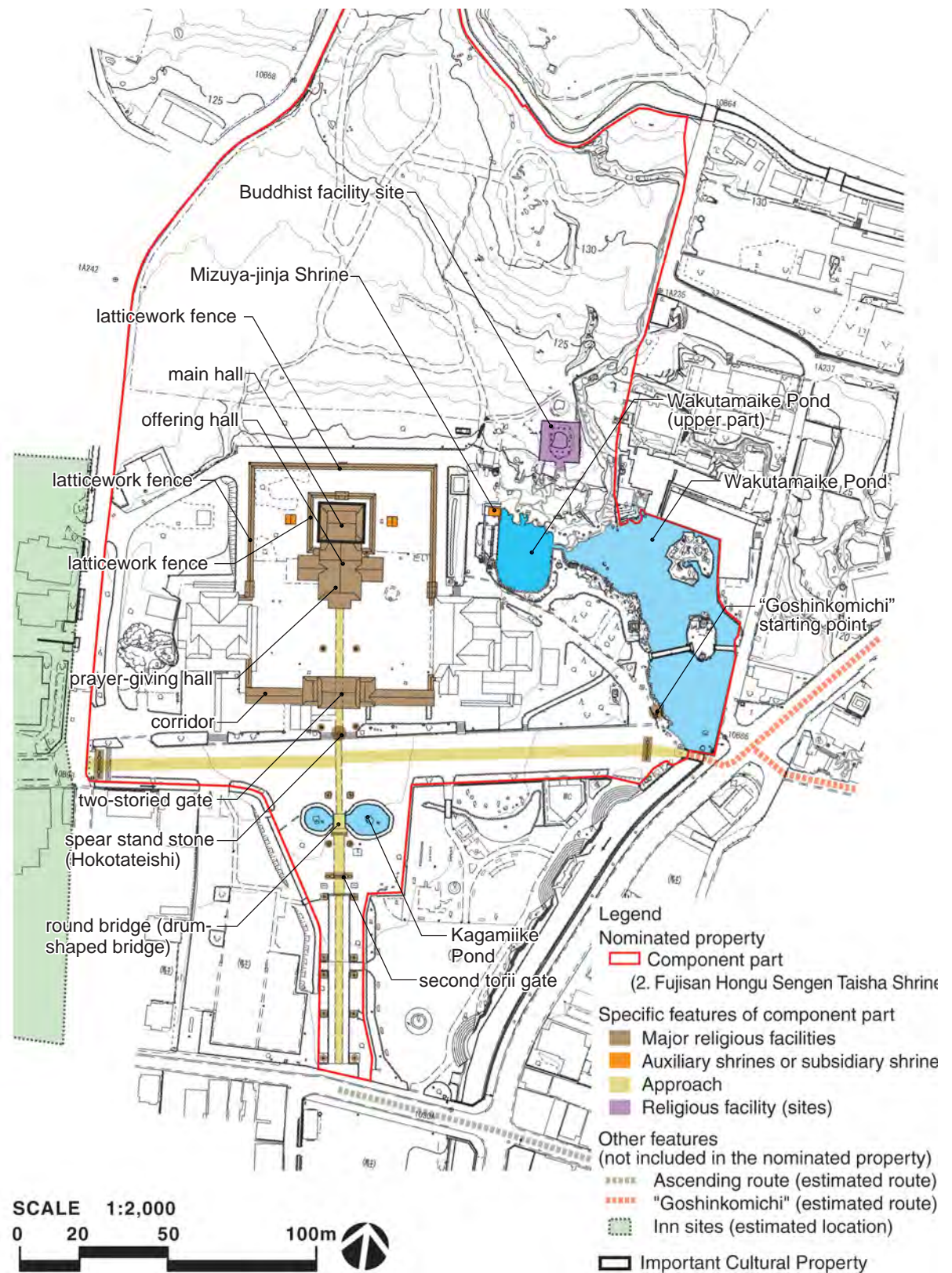
**a-9. Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine [2]****(i) Religious facilities at Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine**

Figure A2-8 Location of religious facilities Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine



(a) Major religious facilities



Photo A2-69 Second torii gate  
© Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-70 Two-storied gate  
© Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-71 Corridor  
© Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-72 Latticework fence  
© Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-73 Prayer-giving hall and offering hall  
© PREC Institute Inc.



Photo A2-74 Main hall  
© Imaki Hidekazu





Photo A2-75 Mizuya-jinja Shrine  
© Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-76 Milestone representing starting point of  
“Goshinkomichi”  
© PREC Institute Inc.

### (b) Approach



Photo A2-77 Spear-stand stone (Hokotateishi)  
© Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-78 Round bridge (drum-shaped bridge)  
© Imaki Hidekazu

### (c) Spring



Photo A2-79 Wakutamaike Pond  
© Imaki Hidekazu

### (d) pond



Photo A2-80 Kagamiike Pond  
© Imaki Hidekazu

(e) Religious facilities (sites)



Photo A2-81 Buddhist facility site © Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-82 Buddhist facility site / archaeological excavation in 2008  
© Shizuoka Prefectural Archaeological Center

(ii) Old photo of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine



Photo A2-83 Shrine buildings around 1902 - 1903 (collection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, Shizuoka)

(iii) Divine status

The divine status was structured on the model of the ranking system of aristocrats in the imperial court; it was based on the combination of “senior” vs “junior”, “rank”, and “major” vs “minor” (applicable only to the 4th rank and lower) with Senior 1st Rank at the top and Senior 6th Rank Major at the bottom. The Junior 2nd Rank awarded to Fujisan in 907 was the fourth highest.

Although yet to be confirmed by corroborating historical materials, the records of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine say that Fujisan was awarded the Senior 1st Rank in 1049.

853 Junior 3rd Rank was awarded by the imperial court

859 Senior 3rd Rank was awarded by the imperial court

907 Junior 2nd Rank was awarded by the imperial court



**(iv) Events of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine**

Table A2-3 List of annual events at Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine

Month	Event	Month	Event
1	Saitansai (Ceremony to start the new year)	7	Fujisan Sancho Okumiya Kaizansai (Ceremony to open the Fujisan Climbing Season of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Okumiya shrine)
	Ujiko Anzen Kigansai (Ceremony to pray for the safety of shrine parishioners)		Otauesai (Rice Planting Festival) Photo A2-84
	Nikku Hajimesai (Ceremony to start the daily duty for the first time in the year)	8	Fujisan Sancho Okumiya Reisai (Annual Celebration of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Okumiya shrine)
	Genshisai (Ceremony to celebrate the headquarters and origin of the Imperial Throne)		Fujisan Sancho Okumiya Heizansai (Ceremony to close the Fujisan Climbing Season of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Okumiya shrine)
	Massha Mizuya-jinja Reisai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)	9	Heizansai (Ceremony to close the Fujisan Climbing Season)
2	Showa Tenno Yohaishiki (Memorial ceremony on the day marking the Passing of Emperor Showa)		Keirousai (Ceremony to respect for the aged)
	Setsubunsai (Ceremony to ward off evil spirits and pray for good fortune)		Shuki Koreisai Yohaishiki (Memorial ceremony of ancestors on the Autumn equinox day)
	Harikuyosai (Ceremony to thank needles and wish for the improvement of sewing skills)	10	Fuji Daigujiike Bozensai (Memorial ceremony of the Great Chief Priest Family)
	Kigensai (Ceremony to celebrate the enthronement of Emperor Jimmu)		Kanname Hoshukusai (Thanks-giving ceremony to offer new crops to the gods)
	Massha Inari-jinja Reisai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)	11	Shingu Kannamesai Yohaishiki (Memorial ceremony of Amaterasu Omikami)
3	Kinensai (Ceremony to pray for good crops)		Meijisai (Ceremony to celebrate the birthday of Emperor Meiji)
	Shunki Koreisai Yohaishiki (Memorial Ceremony of ancestors on the Spring equinox day)		Reisai (Annual celebration)
4	Okasai (Cherry Blossom Festival)		Ken-ei Tanka Hiroisai (Festival to offer tanka to the gods)
	Jimmu Tenno Yohaishiki (Memorial ceremony on the day marking the Passing of Emperor Jimmu)		Fuji-chiku Sembotsusha Ireisai (Memorial service for the war dead of Fuji District)
	Hatsusarusai (Hatsusarusai Festival)		Shichigosan Shukusai (Festival of Shichigosan)
	Massha Tenjinsha Reisai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)		Ninamesai (Thanks-giving Ceremony to offer new crops to the ancestors)
	Fujisan Keidaichi Kakutei Kinensai (Festival to celebrate the authorization of the compounds of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha on the summit)	12	Susuharaishiki (Ceremony to year-end cleanup)
5	Showasai (Ceremony to celebrate the birthday of Emperor Showa)		Tenchosai (Ceremony to celebrate the birth of His Majesty the Emperor)
	Yabusamesai (Horseback Archery Festival)		Shiwasu Oharaeshiki (Ceremony to purify the people and pray for the peace and security of the nation)
6	Massha Itsukushima-jinja Reisai (Festival of subsidiary shrine)		Joyasai (Ceremony to cremate old talismans)
	Nagoshi Oharaeshiki (Ceremony to purify the people and pray for the peace and security of the nation)	every month	Tsukinamisai (Monthly celebration on the first day)
			Getsureisai (Monthly celebration on the fifteen day)

**(a) Otauesai (rice-planting festival)**

A festival to thank Fujisan for spring water and pray for a good harvest of crops on the occasion of initiating the rice planting in the sacred rice fields owned by Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine. After the festival at Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, a sacred event and a rice-planting dance are performed as offerings at the sacred rice fields.



Photo A2-84 “Otauesai” (Rice Planting Festival)  
© Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine



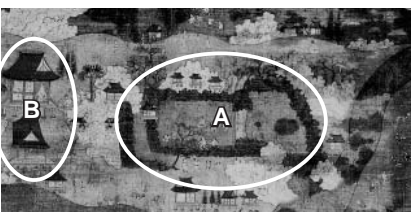
(v) Ablution in Wakutamaike Pond



Legend

- A : Wakutamaike Pond
- B : Main hall

Photo A2-85 Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk (part. circa 16c) (collection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, Shizuoka) © Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine



Legend

- A : Wakutamaike Pond
- B : Main hall

Photo A2-86 Fuji Sengen Mandala (part. 16c) (collection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, Shizuoka) © Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine





#### Legend

A : Wakutamaike Pond

B : Main hall

Photo A2-87 Fuji Sengen Mandala (part. Early 17c) (collection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, Shizuoka),  
© Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine



Photo A2-88 Old photo of the scene of ablution in Wakutamaike Pond(1889-1890) (collection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, Shizuoka)

(vi) Drawings of buildings

(a) Prayer-giving hall and offering hall

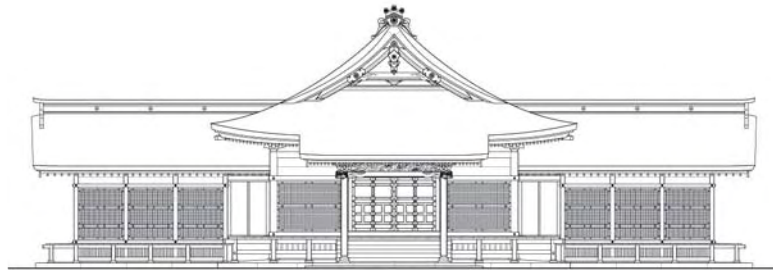


Figure A2-9-1 Elevation (front)

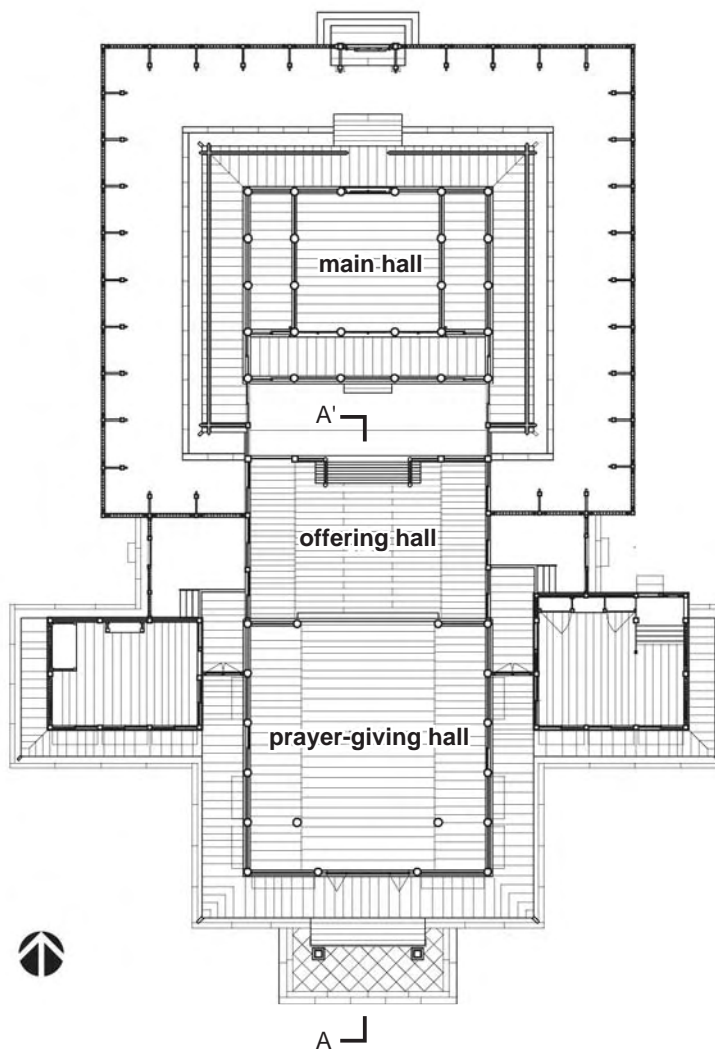


Figure A2-9-4 Plan





Figure A2-9-2 Elevation (side)

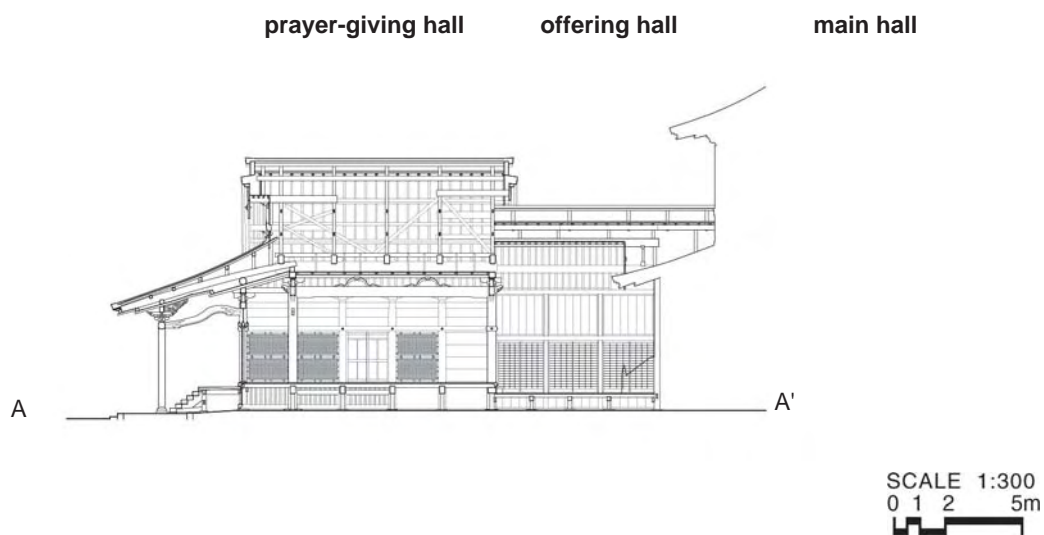


Figure A2-9-3 Section (A-A')

Figure A2-9 Drawings of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine. Prayer-giving hall and Offering hall  
© The Japanese Association for Conservation of Architectural Monuments



(b) Two-storied gate

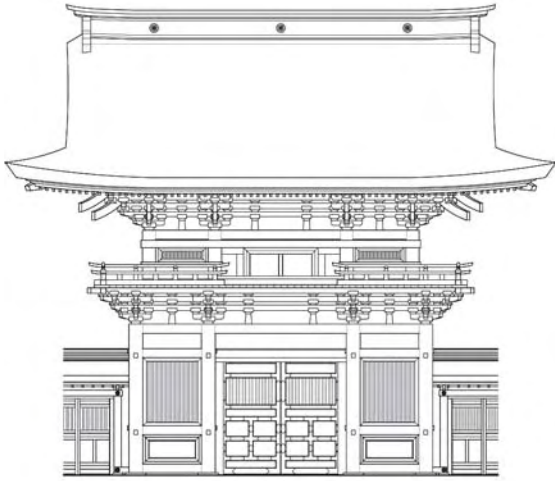


Figure A2-10-1 Elevation (front)



Figure A2-10-2 Elevation (side)

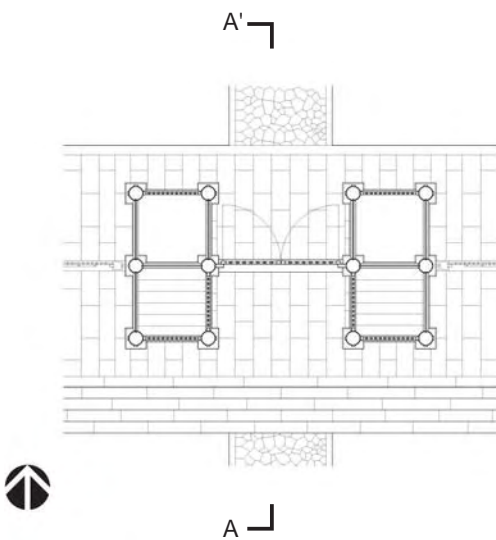


Figure A2-10-4 Plan

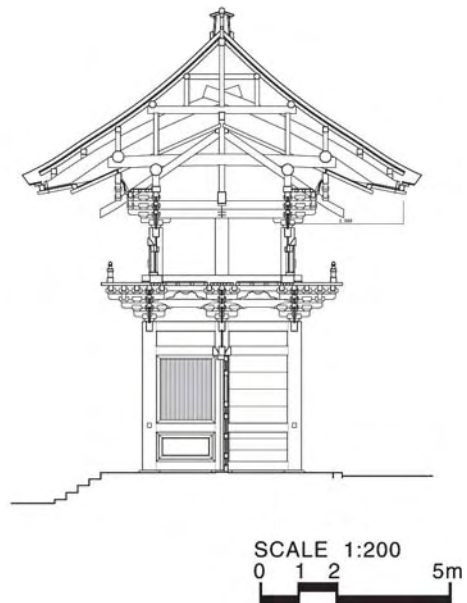


Figure A2-10-3 Section (A-A')

Figure A2-10 Drawings of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine / Two-storied gate  
© The Japanese Association for Conservation of Architectural Monuments

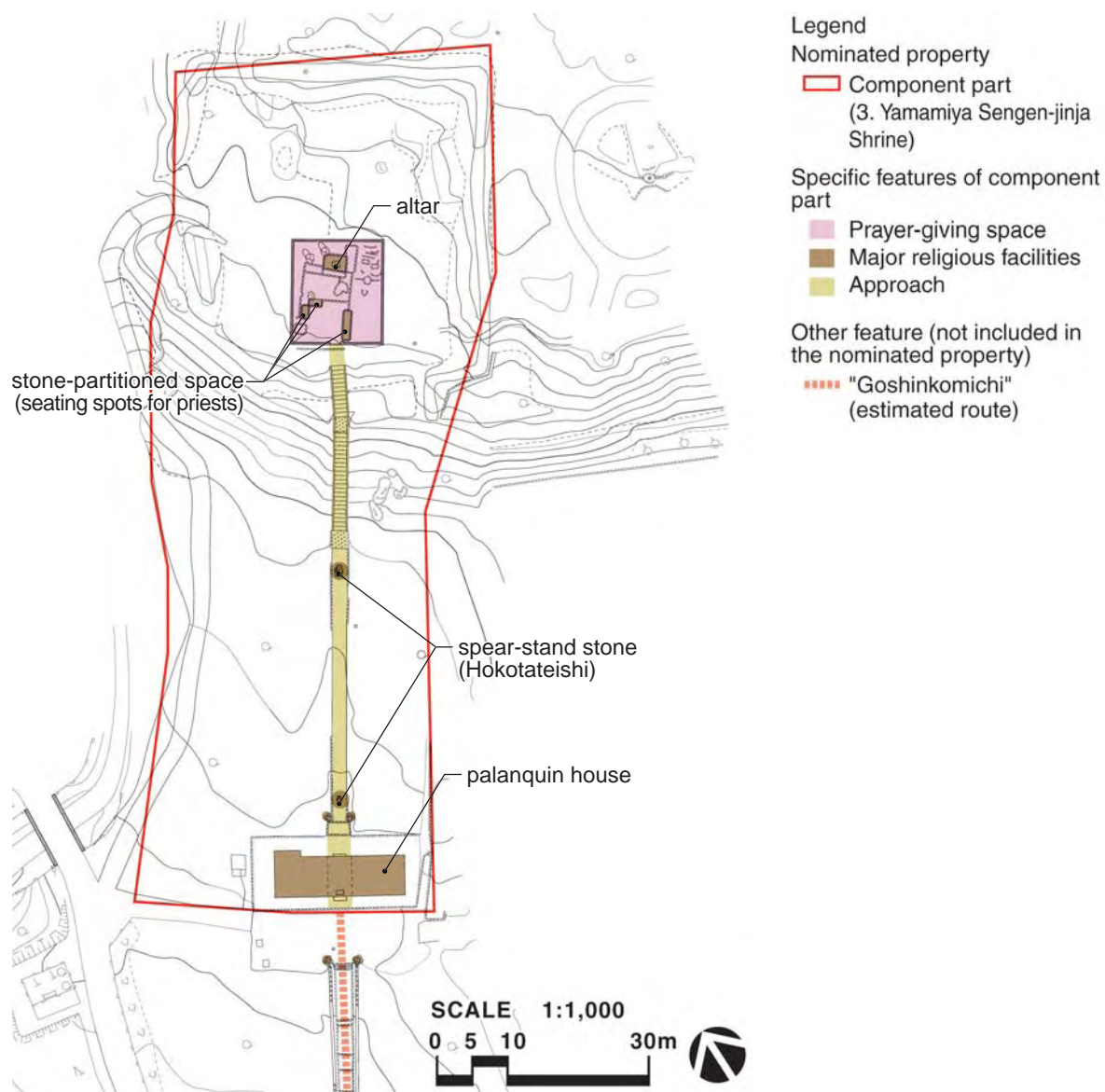
**a-10. Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine [3]****(i) Religious facilities at Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine**

Figure A2-11 Location of religious facilities at Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine

(a) Prayer-giving space



Photo A2-89 Altar  
© Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-90 Stone-partitioned space  
© Imaki Hidekazu

(b) Major religious facilities



Photo A2-91 Palanquin house  
© Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-92 Spear-stand stone (Hokotateishi) (south side)  
© Shizuoka Prefecture

(ii) Old photos of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine



Photo A2-93 Old photo of prayer-giving space (1920s - 1930s) (collection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, Shizuoka)



**(iii) Events at Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine**

Table A2-4 List of annual events at Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine

month	Event
4	Hatsusarusai
10	Reisai

**(iv) Detailed explanation of “Yamamiya Goshinko”**

“Yamamiya Goshinko”<sup>1</sup> is a ritual that is held on a special date<sup>2</sup> in April and November, in which the sacred spear that carries the spirit of the god is carried between Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine (hereinafter referred to as “Sengen Taisha”) and Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine. The ritual had been carried out from the late 16th century to 1874.

According to the information of Sengen Taisha, major priests including the Supreme Priest<sup>3</sup> participate in this religious event and, after the spirit of the god is transferred to the sacred spear, they move in procession on the Goshinkomichi path to Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine. During this procession, the god takes rest several times by standing the spear on stones called “Hokotateishi” (literally, spear-stand stone), which remains in the compounds of Sengen Taisha and Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine. When they arrive at Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine, the Supreme Priest and other priests conduct a god-pacifying ritual. Lines of stones that remain in the worshipping place of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine at present are for the purposes of showing the positions in which these priests should take their seats for the ritual. After that, priests stay overnight in the lodging house called “Komoriya” within the compound of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja and return to Sengen Taisha before dawn next morning.

This religious activity is related to the origin of Sengen Taisha recorded in the historical document of the shrine. First of all, in the mythological times of Japan, Asama no Okami was enshrined at “Yamaashi no Chi”<sup>4</sup> (literally, mountain foot place) for the first time and then, still in the mythological times, the god came to be worshipped at Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine, closer to the mountain foot. The record says that it was in 806 that the god was enshrined at the present Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine.

In other words, from the standpoint of Sengen Taisha, Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine signifies as the original place for the worship of Asama no Okami. In relation to this, there are two interpretations about the origins of “Yamamiya Goshinko”:

- (a) In April, Asama no Okami returns to Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine, its original home, and in November, comes back to Sengen Taisha.
- (b) Asama no Okami resides in Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine and descends in April to Sengen Taisha closer to the place where people live and returns in November to the mountain.

Interpretation (b) is of the nature common to Shinto shrines in other places in Japan that enshrine mountain gods. In this case, the mountain god descends to a Shinto shrine in the area people live as a god of agriculture.

However, the conclusion on the interpretation of Yamamiya Goshinko needs to wait future research.

<sup>1</sup> “Yamamiya” means Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine. When a Shinto shrine has several shrine buildings, it is usual to call one closer to the mountain “Yamamiya” (literally, mountain shrine) and one in the place where people live “Satomiya” (literally, village shrine). “Goshinko” means to transfer the spirit of the god to an object and carry it to places.

<sup>2</sup> “Hatsusaru no Hi” (literally, first date of monkey). Monkey is one of the animals used in the oriental zodiac mainly in East Asia that signify the time of the day, week, month, or year. Based on the legend that Fujisan showed up in the year of Monkey, the year of Monkey is a special year in Fujisan worship. Monkey is also often drawn on the talismans of the Shinto shrines, etc. related to Fujisan worship.

<sup>3</sup> The highest position of the priestly office in Sengen Taisha.

<sup>4</sup> The exact location is not known, except that it should be closer to the summit than the location of Yamamuro Sengen-jinja Shrine.



## a-11. Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine [4]

### (i) Religious facilities at Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine

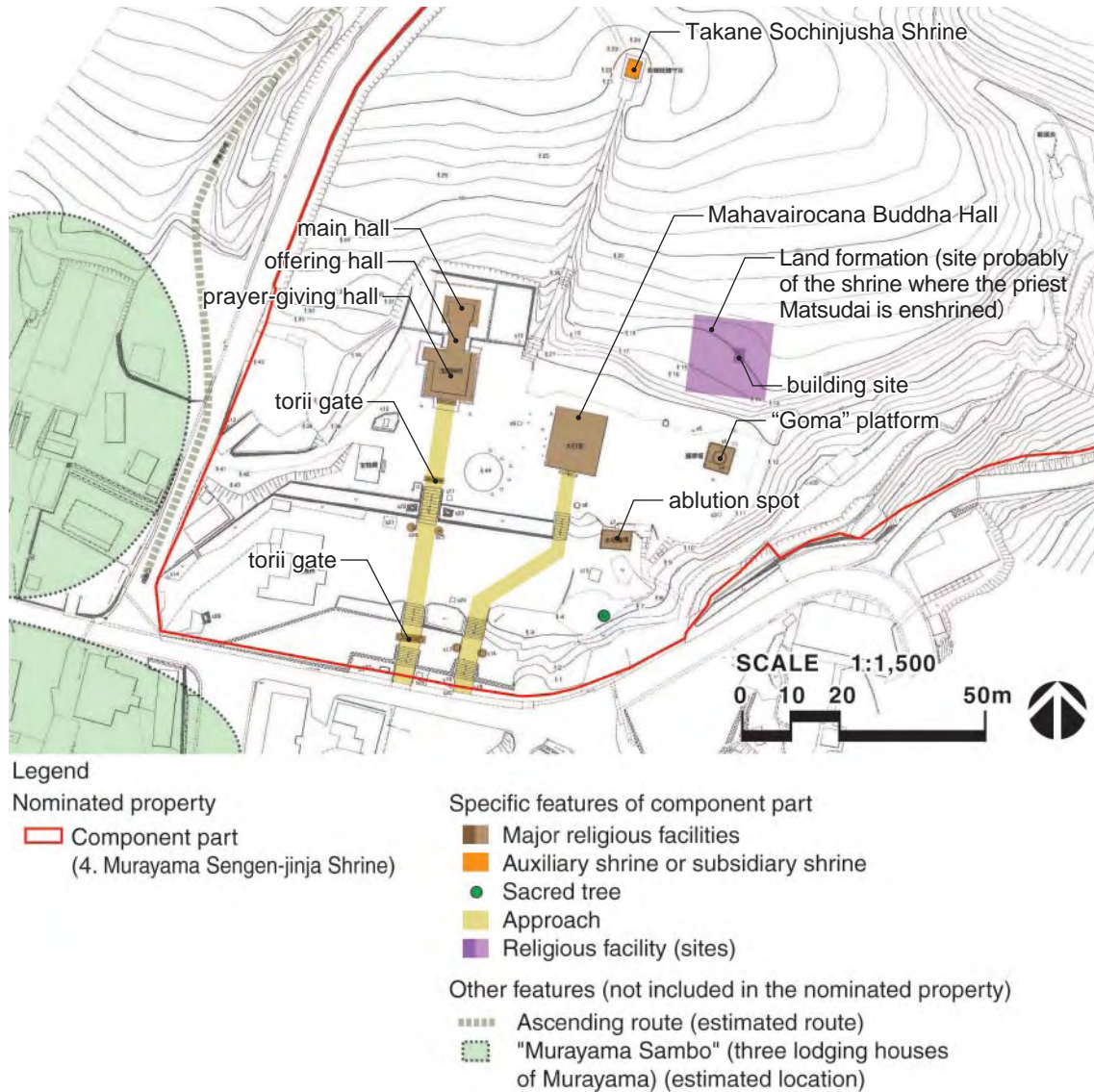


Figure A2-12 Location of religious facilities at Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine

#### (a) Major religious facilities



Photo A2-94 Torii gate (south side)  
© Shizuoka Prefecture



Photo A2-95 Torii gate (north side)  
© Shizuoka Prefecture





Photo A2-96 Main hall, prayer-giving hall and offering hall © Shizuoka Prefecture



Photo A2-97 "Dainishido" (Mahavairocana Buddha Hall) © Shizuoka Prefecture



Photo A2-98 Platform for the fire-burning ritual called "Goma" © PREC Institute Inc.



Photo A2-99 Takane Sochinjusha Shrine © PREC Institute Inc.



Photo A2-100 Ablution spot © PREC Institute Inc.

(b) Religious facilities (sites)



Photo A2-101 Land formation and building remains discovered in archeological excavation  
© Fujinomiya City Board of Education

key plan

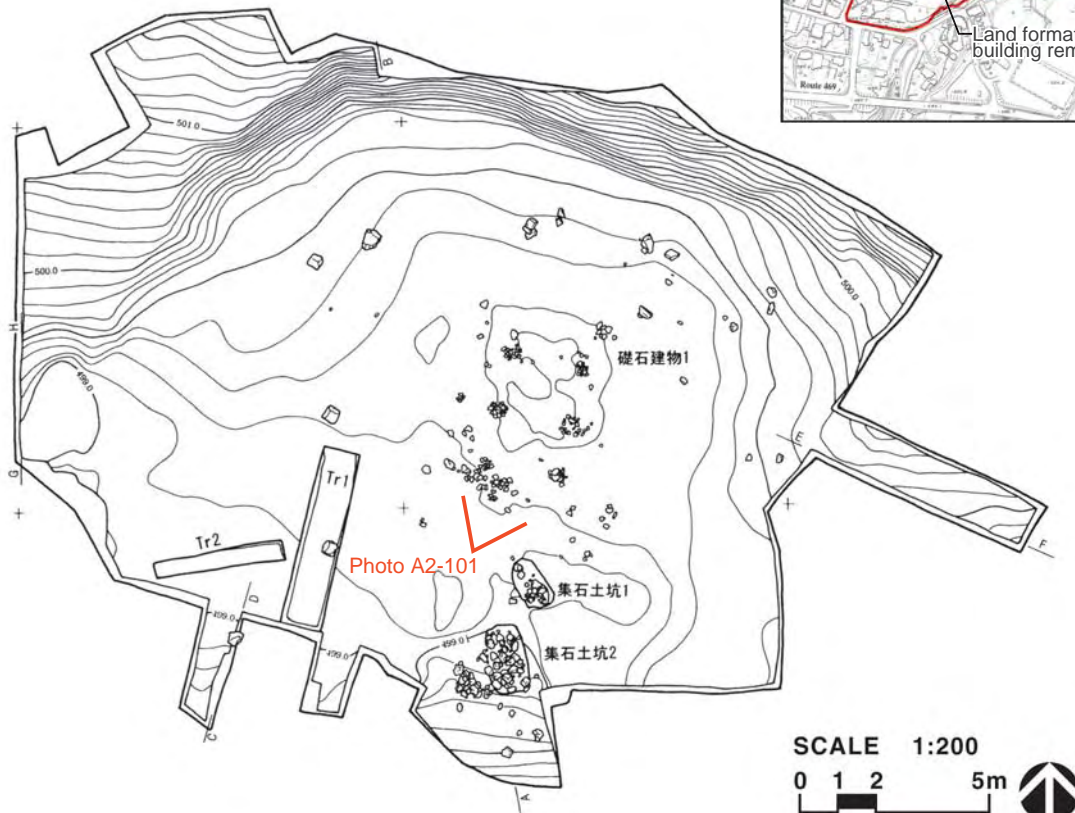
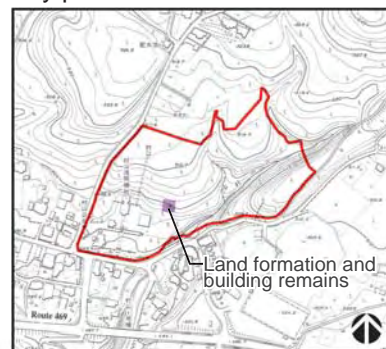


Figure A2-13 Plan of the land formation and building remains  
© Fujinomiya City Board of Education



**(ii) Old photos of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine**

Photo A2-102 Old photo of Muryama Sengen-jinja Shrine in late 19 c, when, under the influence of the decree to separate Shintoism from Buddhism, a fence was installed to separate the Dainichido from other Shinto shrine buildings (collection of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine, Shizuoka)



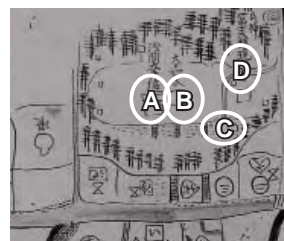
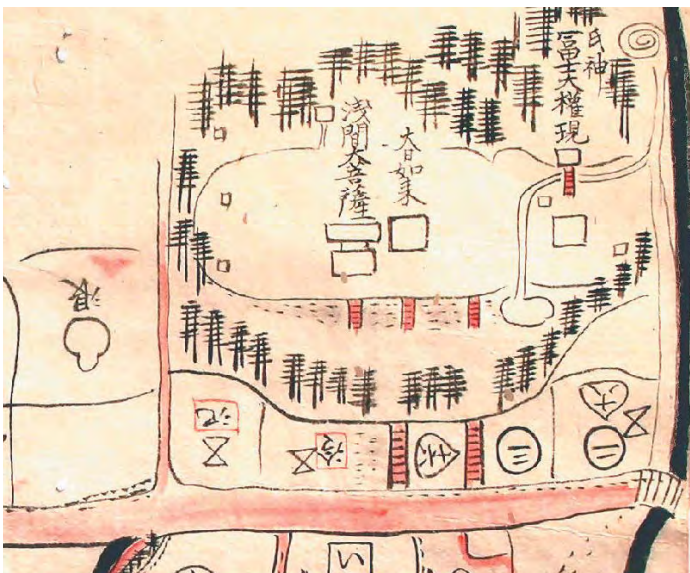
Photo A2-103 Old photo of Dainichido (1910s-1920s) (collection of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine, Shizuoka)





Photo A2-104 Old photo of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine and people before setting off on the ascent (1902) (private collection)

### (iii) Old drawings of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine



#### Legend

- A : Shrine building (main hall)
- B : Buddhist building
- C : Ablution pond
- D : Daitoryogongensha Shrine

Photo A2-105 Old map of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine (part. "Sannaiyashikibumpai Narabini Ryakufucho". 1832) (collection of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine, Shizuoka)

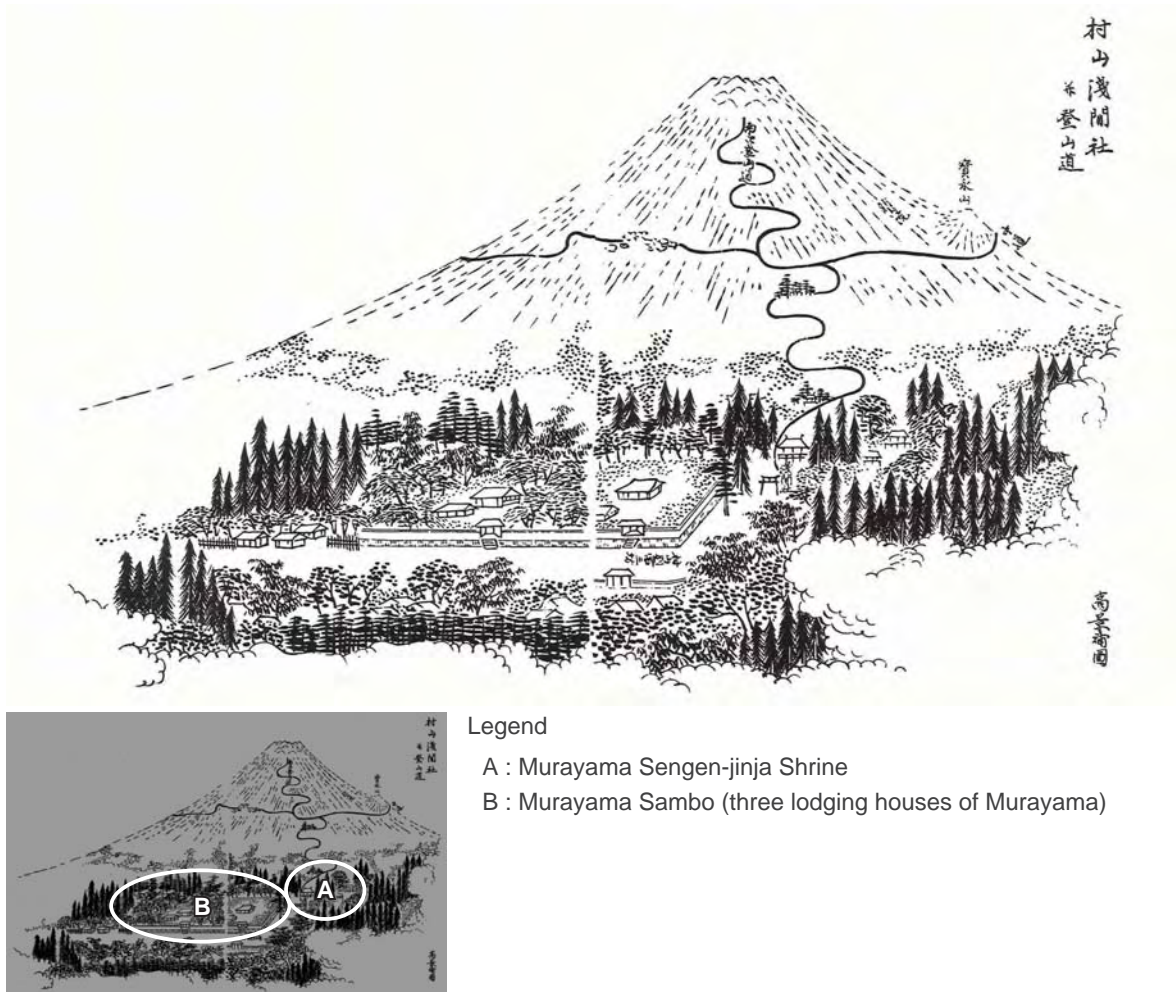


Photo A2-106 Old drawing of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine (part. "Surugashiryō". 1861) (collection of Shizuoka Prefectural Central Library)

#### (iv) Events at Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine

Table A2-5 List of annual events at Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine

month	Event
1	Gantansai
2	Setsubunsai
7	Kaizansai
8	Sengen-jinja Reisai
9	Heizansai
10	Chugu Hachimando no Matsuri
	Ujigamisan no Matsuri



## a-12. Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine [5]

### (i) Religious facilities at Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine

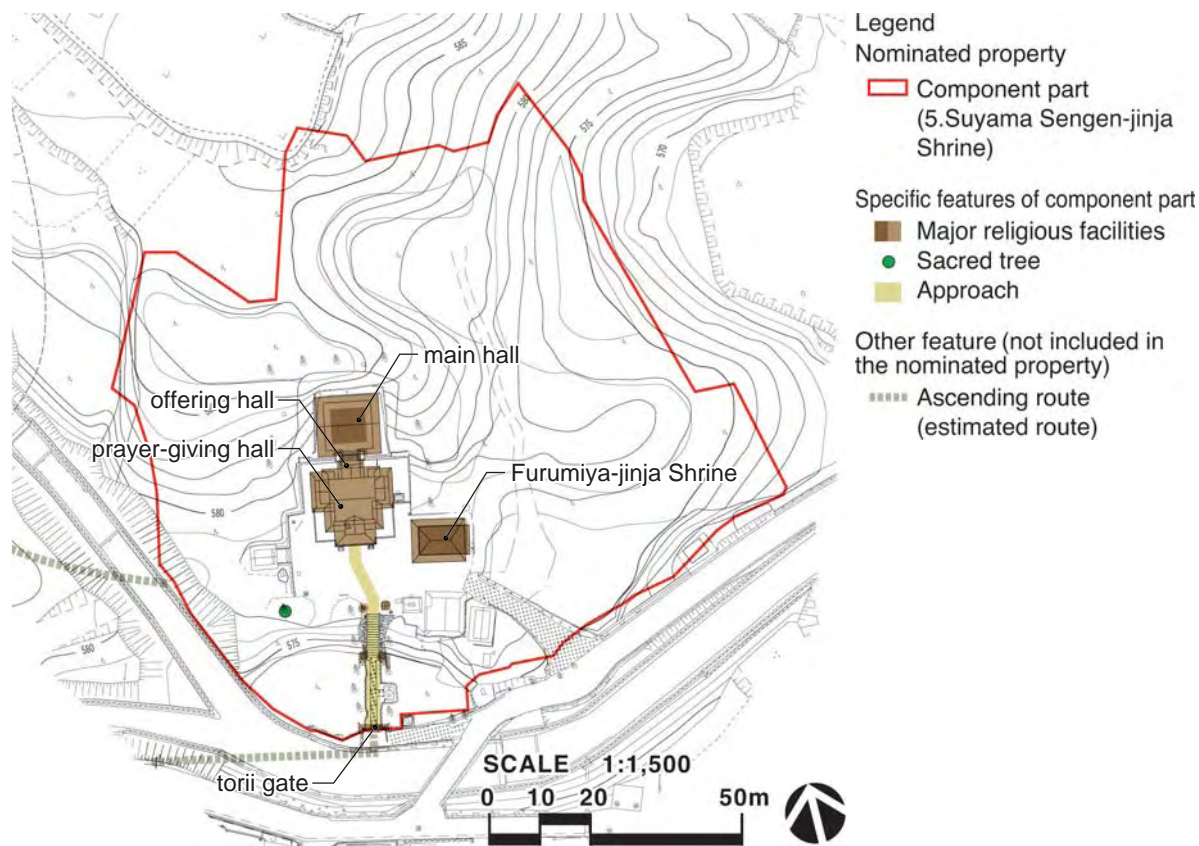


Figure A2-14 Location of religious facilities at Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine

#### (a) Major religious facilities



Photo A2-107 Torii gate.  
© PREC Institute Inc.



Photo A2-108 Prayer-giving hall and offering hall.  
© Shizuoka Prefecture  
The prayer-giving hall and the offering hall are being refurbished as of 2012.



Photo A2-109 Main hall  
© Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine



Photo A2-110 Furumiya-jinja Shrine  
© Shizuoka Prefecture

**(ii) Old photos of Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine**



Photo A2-111 Prayer-giving hall (front) and the shelter of the main hall(back) in 1911 (post card) (collection of Susono Municipal Museum of Mt. Fuji, Shizuoka)



Photo A2-112 Main hall in 1911 (structure inside the hall) (collection of Susono Municipal Museum of Mt. Fuji, Shizuoka)

**(iii) Events at Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine**

Table A2-6 List of annual events at Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine

month	Event
1	Gantansai
4	Harumatsuri
5	Homijinja Reisai
7	Kaizanshiki
8	Heizanshiki
11	Akimatsuri
12	Homijinja Reisai
	Oharaeshiki
every month	Tsukinamisai



## a-13. Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) [6]

### (i) Religious facilities at Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine

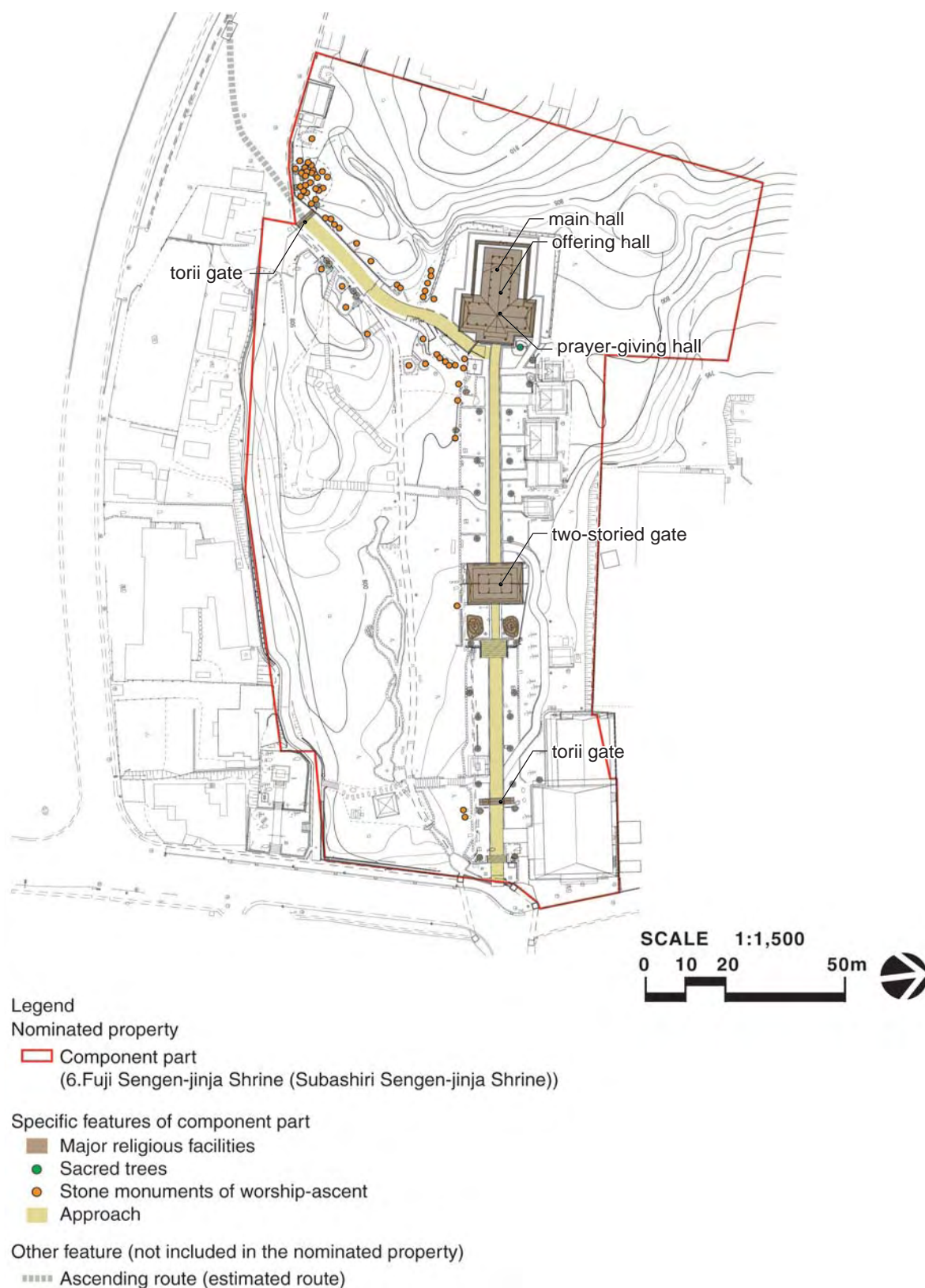


Figure A2-15 Location of religious facilities at Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)

### (a) Major religious facilities



Photo A2-113 Main hall, prayer-giving hall and offering hall. © PREC Institute Inc.



Photo A2-114 Two-storied gate ("Shinmon"). © Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-115 Torii gate (east side)  
© Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-116 Torii gate (south side)  
© PREC Institute Inc.



Photo A2-117 Stone monuments that were erected to celebrate the number of worship-ascent achievements (the highest number is 899 times)  
© Imaki Hidekazu

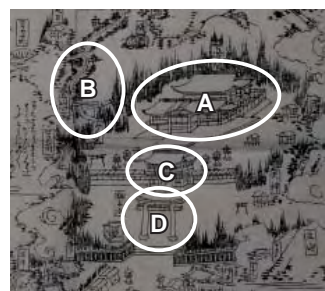
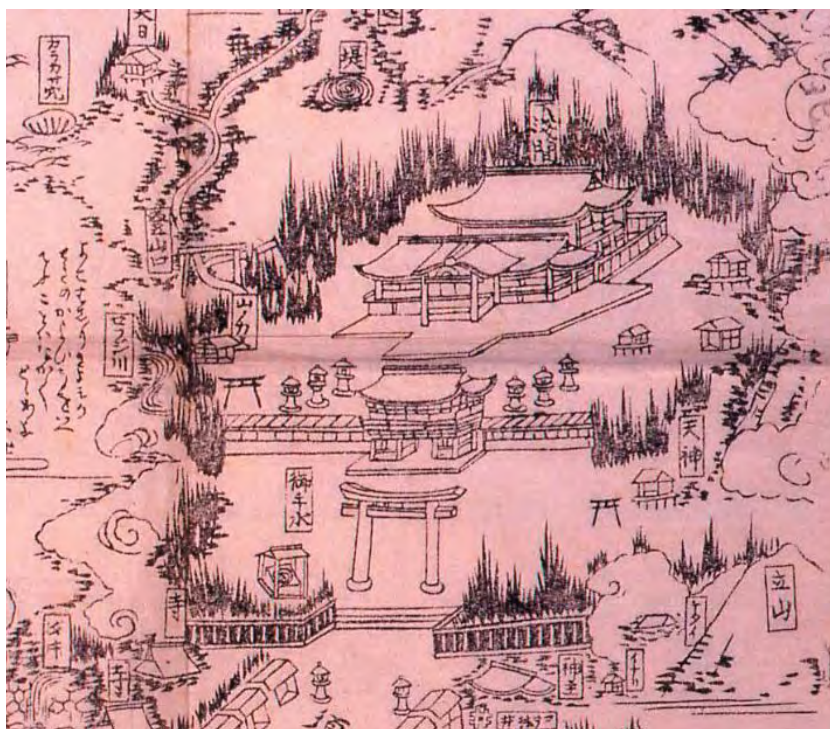
### (ii) Old photos of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine



Photo A2-118 Old photo of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (post card) (1910s - 1930s) (collection of Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, Yamanashi)



## (iii) Old drawings of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine



Legend

- A : Shrine buildings (main hall, offering hall, and prayer-giving hall)
- B : Starting point of ascent and torii gate
- C : Two-storied gate
- D : Torii gate

Photo A2-119 Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Fuji Sankei Subashiriguchi Zu) (part. 18c-19c) (collection of Nihon University College of International Relations Library, Shizuoka)

## (iv) Events at Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine

Table A2-7 List of annual events at Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine

month	Event
1	Saitansai
	Genshisai
2	Kigensai
	Kinensai
3	Shumbunsai (Soreishasai)
5	Reisai・Miyukisai
6	Nagoshi Oharae
7	Kaizansai
8	Massha Komitake-jinja Reisai, Omuro Sengen-jinja Reisai, Kumokiri-jinja Reisai, Mukaekusushi no Jinja Reisai, Tainai-jinja Reisai
	Kaizansai
9	Massha Nonaka-jinja Reisai
	Shubunsai (Soreishasai)
10	Kanname Hokokusai
11	Meijisai
	Shichigosan Shukusai
	Ninamesai
	Massha Ebisu Okunisha Reisai (Nov. to Dec.)
12	Massha Takao-jinja Reisai
	Tenchosai
	Oharae
every month	Tsukinamisai



## a-14. Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine [7]

## (i) Religious facilities at Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine

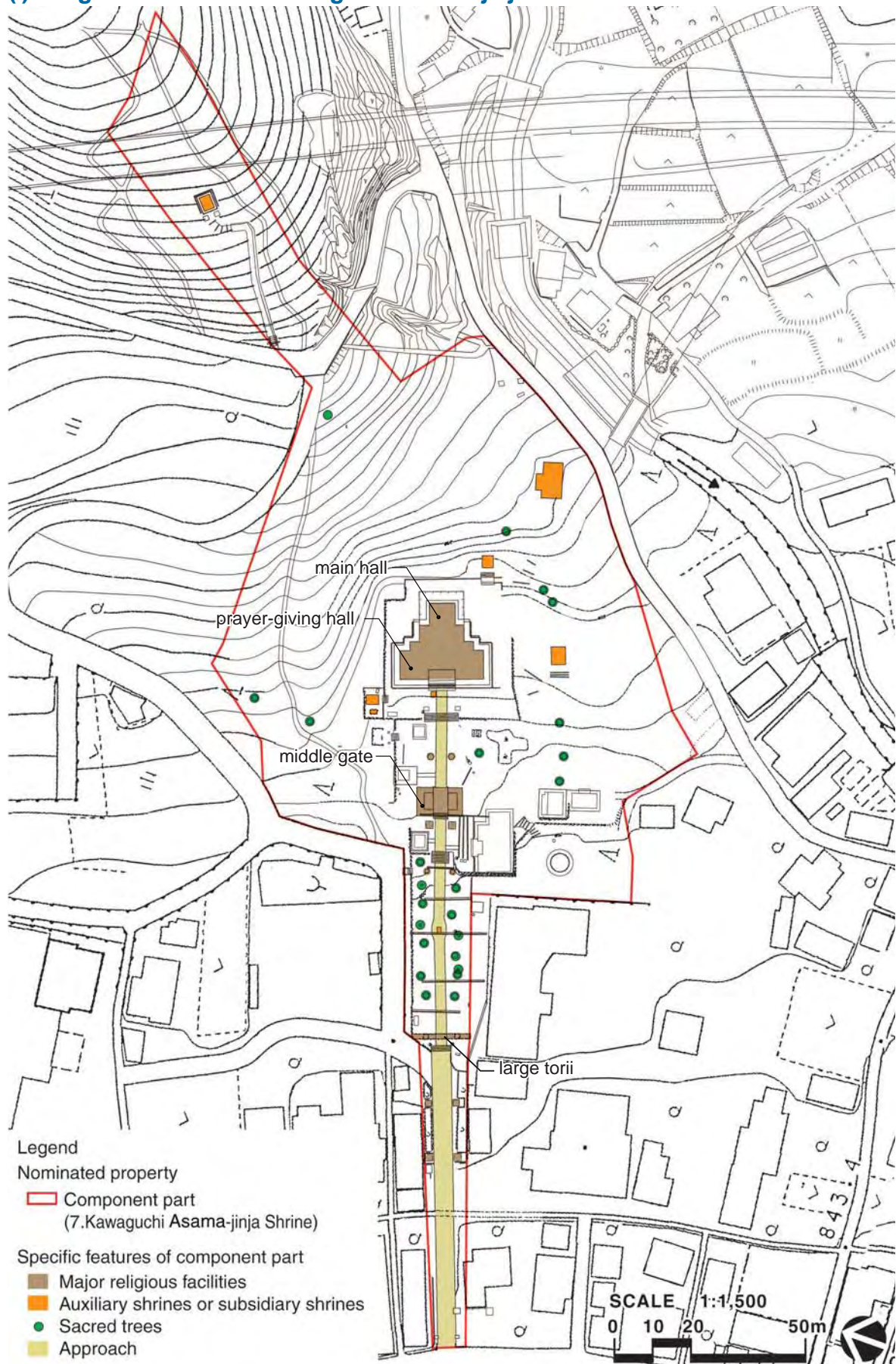


Figure A2-16 Location of religious facilities at Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine

(a) Major religious facilities



Photo A2-120 Torii gate  
© PREC Institute Inc.



Photo A2-121 Middle gate  
© Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-122 Prayer-giving hall  
© Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-123 Main hall (side)  
© PREC Institute Inc.



**(ii) Events at Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine**

Table A2-8 List of annual events at Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine

month	Event
1	Tsutsugayusai
4	Reitaisai (Magomimatsuri) Photo A2-124
7	Daidai Okagura Matsuri
	Misoginagashi Photo A2-125
11	Kenkokusai

**(a) “Reitaisai” (“Magomimatsuri”)**

This festival is performed on 25 April.

The goddess enshrined at Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine, Konohana Sakuya Hime, makes a trip, bringing baby clothes, to “Ubuyagasaki” on the shore of Lake Kawaguchiko, where her grandchild is. A portable shrine on which the spirit of Konohana Sakuya Hime is enshrined together with baby clothes and baby-delivery tools is carried.

“Chigo no Mai” (children's dance) is performed as an offering to the goddess, like the Daidai Okagura festival on 28 July.



Photo A2-124 “Chigo no Mai” (children's dance) performed at “Magomimatsuri”  
© Imaki Hidekazu

**(b) “Misoginagashi”**

This religious activity is conducted on 31 July.

Pieces of paper cut in the image of people are collected from all the households in the settlement and, after a tour is made around the Kawaguchi area, floated away on the lake together with religious tools in order to wash away various sins and impurities.

When the ritual of purification is performed on the shore of Lake Kawaguchiko in front of Fujisan, the words of “Fuji” invocation is spoken.



Photo A2-125 Religious activity performed on the shore of Lake Kawaguchiko.  
© Yamanashi Prefecture



## a-15. Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine [8]

### (i) Religious facilities at Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine

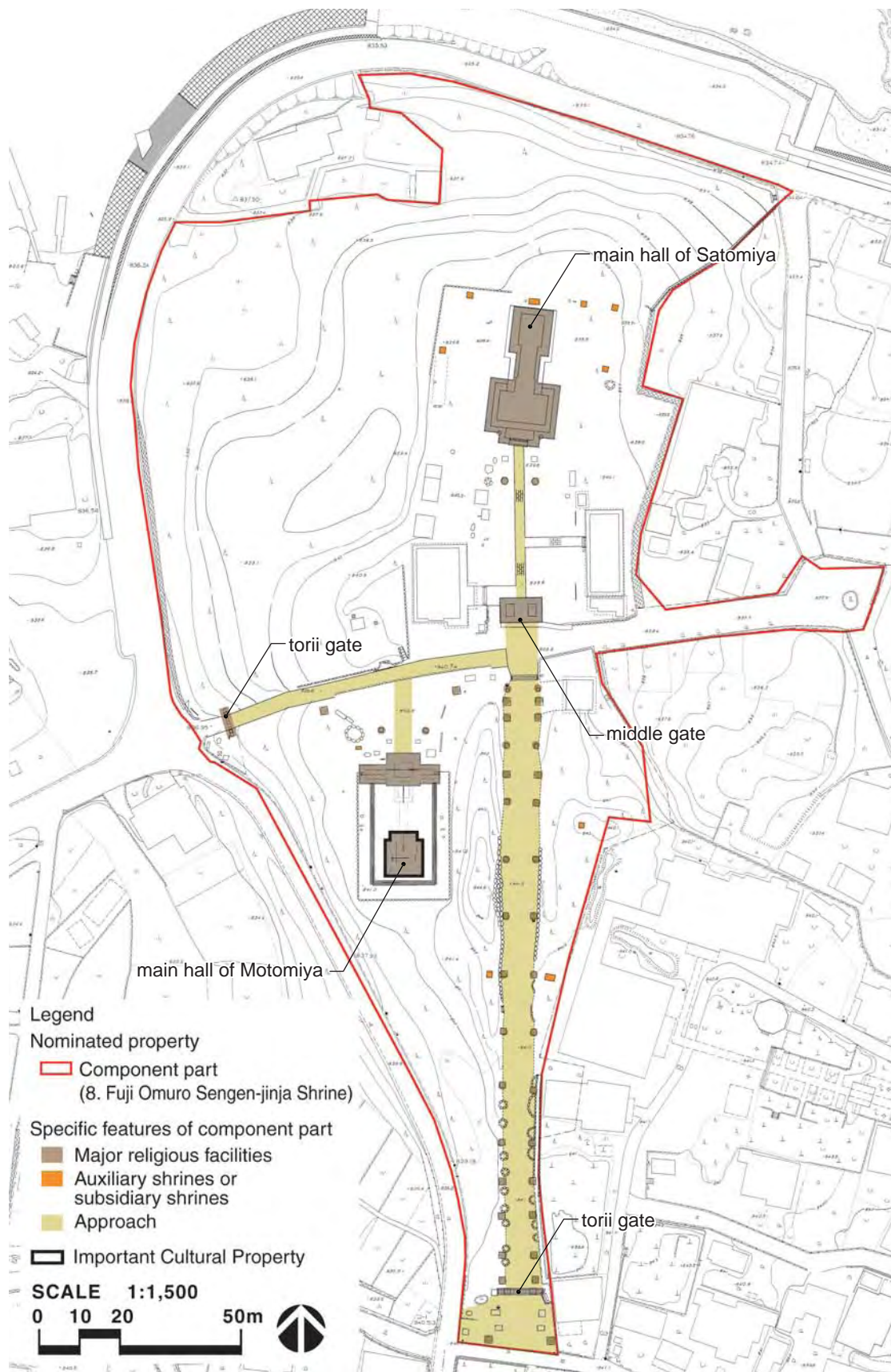


Figure A2-17 Location of religious facilities at Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine

(a) Major religious facilities



Photo A2-126 Torii gate (south side)  
© Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-127 Torii gate (west side)  
© Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-128 Middle gate  
© Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-129 Main hall of Satomiya  
© Imaki Hidekazu



Photo A2-130 Main hall of Motomiya  
© Imaki Hidekazu



(ii) Motomiya (Second station of Yoshida Ascending Route)

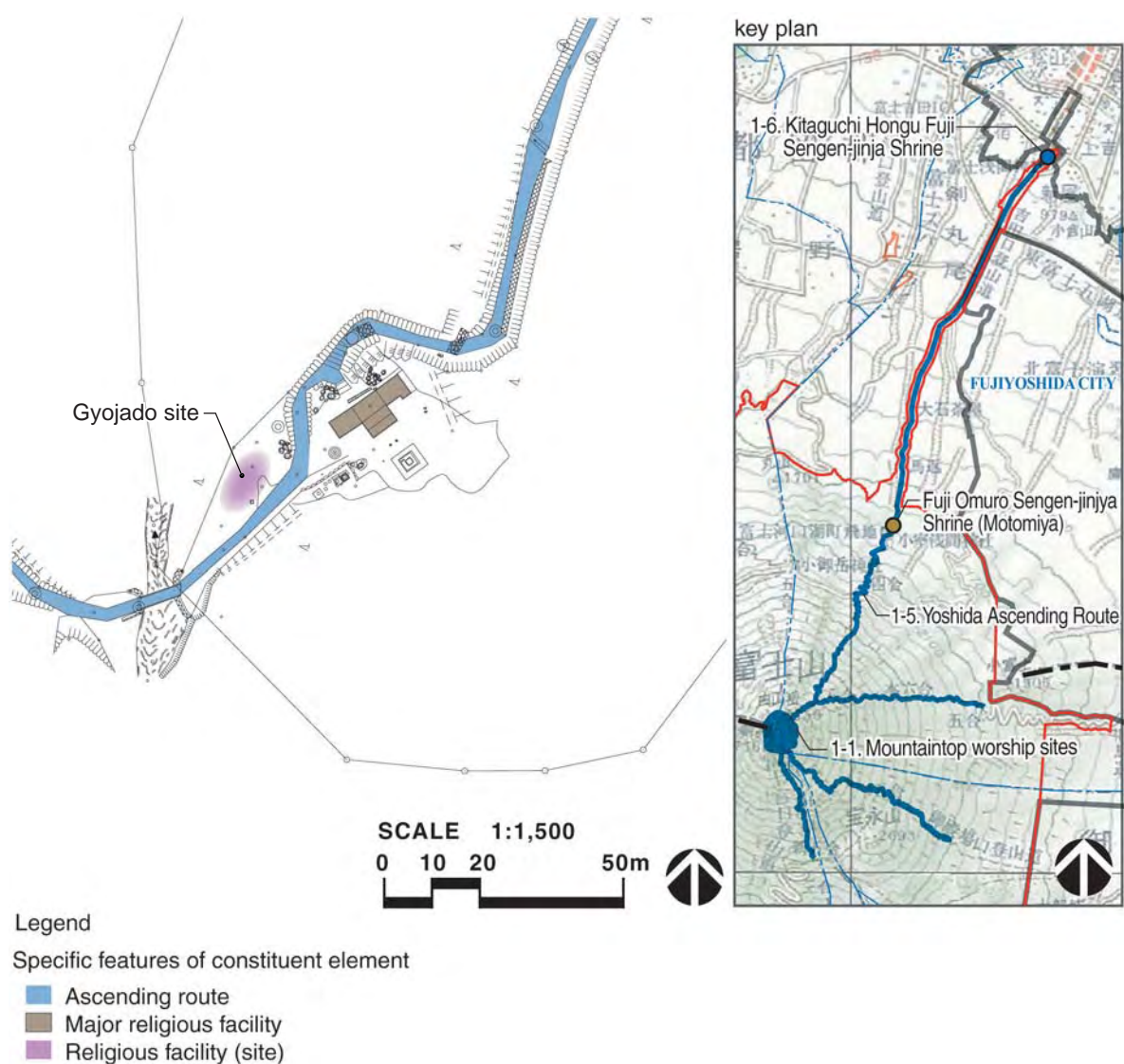


Figure A2-18 Drawings of the Motomiya of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine at the 2nd station of Yoshida Ascending Route



Photo A2-131 Old photo of the 2nd station (date not known)  
© Yamanashi Prefecture Board of Education



**(iii) Events at Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine**

Table A2-9 List of annual events at Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine

month	Event
1	Saitansai
	Yakubarai Kigansai
	Dosojinsai
	Kinensai
2	Kenkokukinen no Hi
4	Shunki Reitaisai
	Yabusamesai
6	Okumiyasai
7	Oharaesai
	Beppyō-jinja Shokakusai
9	Shuki Reitaisai
11	Shichigosan Kitosai
	Ninamesai
every month	Tsukinamisai

## a-16. “Oshi” Lodging House

### Former House of the Togawa Family [9] and House of the Osano Family [10]

#### (i) System of “Oshi” guides

“Fuji-ko” groups of Fujisan worship were organized in a wide range centering on the Kanto region. “Oshi” guides had connections with specific groups of “Fuji-ko” as members to support them (refer to the figure below for the distribution of the long-term affiliated “Fuji-ko” groups of the Togawa Family). During the ascent season in the summer, “Oshi” guides took full care of Fuji-ko adherents, including accommodation and meals in their lodging houses as well as prayer-giving rituals. They also worked for propagation in the off season of the ascent by, for example, visiting the villages of their affiliated “Fuji-ko” members and distributing talismans. In addition, it was the role of “Oshi” guides to give qualification and religious name to the “Sendatsu”, leaders of “Fuji-ko”.

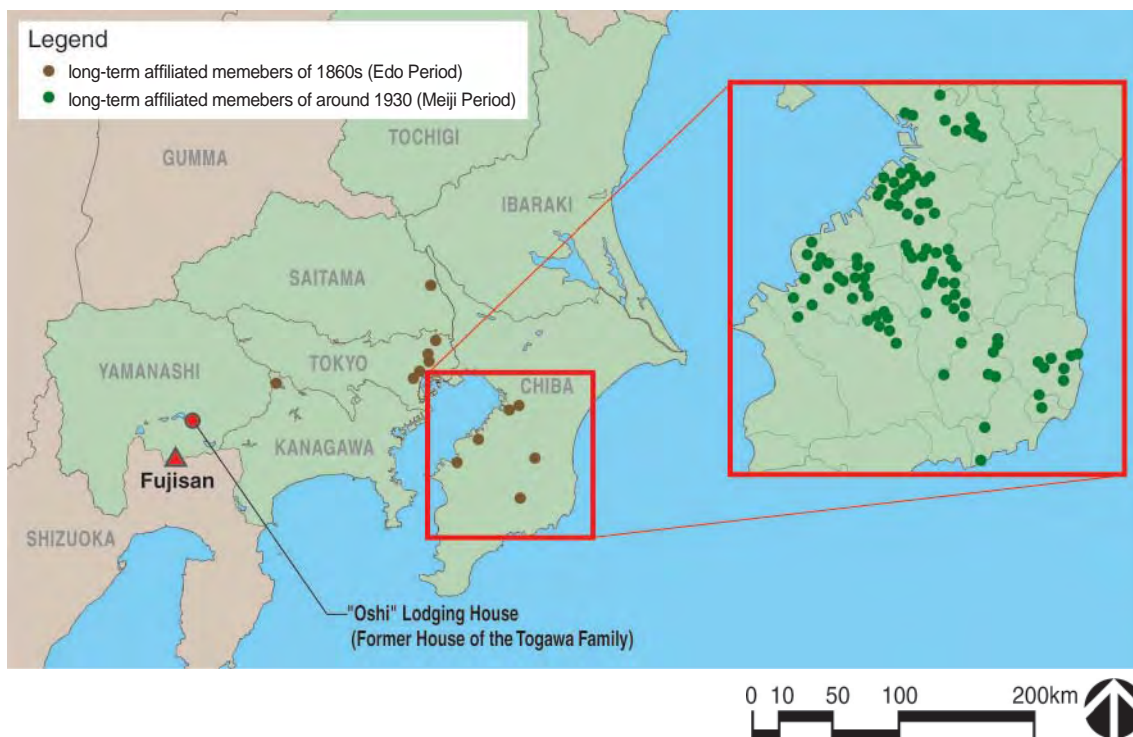


Figure A2-19 Distribution of the long-term affiliated members of the Togawa Family (modified from a figure provided by the Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History)

## (ii) “Oshi” village

The “Oshi” village used to be located some 500 m to the east of the present location; it was moved to the present location in 1572, after severely destroyed by the mud flow in the early 1570s. Many of the “Oshi” lodging houses in the village are characterized by the narrow and long land divisions. Access between the front road and the house is provided through a narrow and long passage. Along the front road, there used to be residences of the workers of “Oshi” lodging houses. At the end, there was a water channel and the adherents of Fuji-ko purified themselves with the water from it. On the far side across the water channel was the “Oshi” lodging house, where many Fuji-ko adherents stayed in the ascent season.



Figure A2-20 Land division of the “Oshi” village in Kamiyoshida in 1875 (adopted from “Investigation Report of Yoshida Fire Festival as a nation's intangible folklore cultural asset”)



Photo A2-132 Old drawing of the “Oshi” village of Yoshida (ca. 1892) (collection of Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, Yamanashi)



## a-17. Oshino Hakkai springs

**Deguchiike Pond [13], Okamaike Pond [14], Sokonashiike Pond [15], Choshiike Pond [16], Wakuike Pond[17], Nigoriike Pond [18], Kagamiike Pond [19], and Shobuike Pond [20]**

### (i) Motohakko revitalization

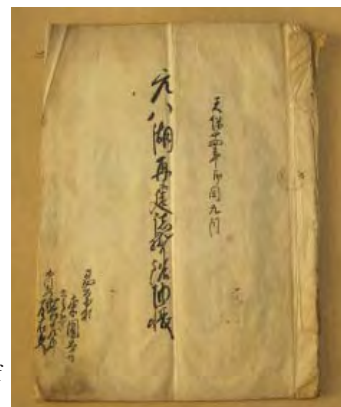


Photo A2-133 “Motohakko Saiken Shogakari Meisaicho” (an accounting record of the expenses concerning the pilgrimage to Oshino Hakkai springs in 1843) © Toenji

## a-18. Lava tree molds

**Funatsu lava tree molds [21] and Yoshida lava tree molds [22]**

### (i) Old drawings

Diverting to the west from the Yoshida Ascending Route at the middle point between Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja and Umagaeshi, one can reach Yoshida lava tree molds and Funatsu lava tree molds.

Lava tree molds are the caves that are created when the lava flow solidifies around trees and the trees are burned out, leaving hollows behind. Among them, those with interior space resembling a hollowed-out human body have become an object of worship by the name of “Otainai”. Depending the timing of discovery, the largest cave among Funatsu lava tree molds is called “Kyutainai” (literally, old lava tree molds) and the main cave within the area of Yoshida lava tree molds is referred to as “Shintainai” (literally, new lava tree molds).

Fuji-ko adherents visited “Otainai” the day before they set out on worship-ascent and conducted a religious activity called “Tainaimeguri” of walking inside the cave with cradle lamps.

“Tainaimeguri” of Fuji-ko adherents was likened to the entrance to a human body and it originates from the religious training called “Tainaikuguri” of the Shugen sect of ascetic Buddhism to purify oneself by going through a cave.

Inside each lava tree mold, Konohana Sakuya Hime, the goddess of Fujisan worship, and Ninigi no Mikoto, her husband, are enshrined.

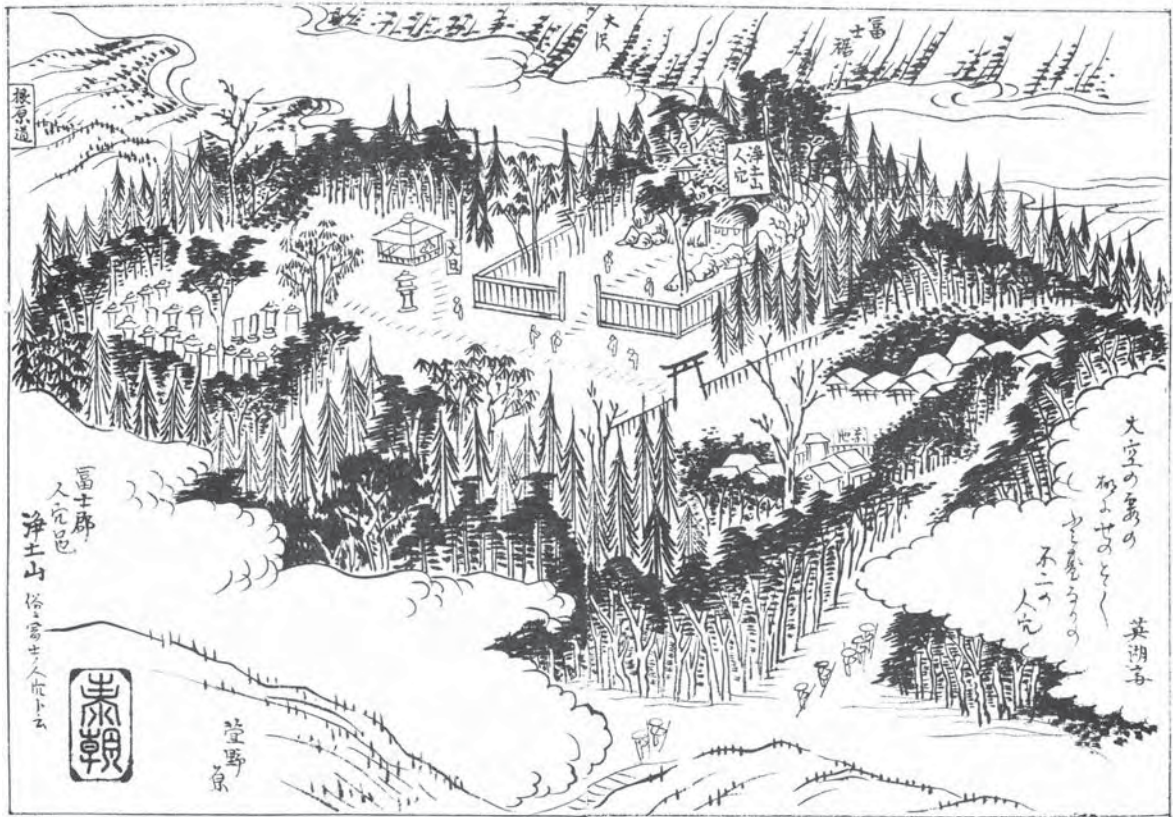
According to one of the traditions, Yoshida lava tree molds are the place where Konohana Sakuya Hime made her apparition and Funatsu lava tree molds are the place where she delivered her baby.



Photo A2-134 Funatsu lava tree molds depicted in an old drawing (part. “Fujisan Shingu Narabini Fumoto Hakkai Ryakuezu”. Late 19c) (collection of Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, Yamanashi)

## a-19. Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki [23]

## (i) Old drawings of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki



Legend

A : Entrance to Hitoana cave

B : Monuments and pagodas

像真之師尊行角



Photo A2-135 Entire view of the area around the Hitoana cave ("Fujisan Shinkei no Zu" (1847)) © Meicho Shuppan

Photo A2-136 Kakugyo standing on the cut end of a vertically-erect  
© Fujinomiya City Board of Education

This is the picture on the talisman that was distributed at the Hitoana cave. Hasegawa Kakugyo is said to have undergone ascetic religious training in the Hitoana cave for 1,000 days, including this discipline of standing on tiptoe on a rectangular timber (approx. 13.6 cm x 13.6 cm). This picture portraits him in this religious training.



## (ii) Old Photos of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki



Photo A2-137 Pilgrims in the Hitoana cave in 1902 (private collection)

## (iii) Distribution of monuments and pagodas

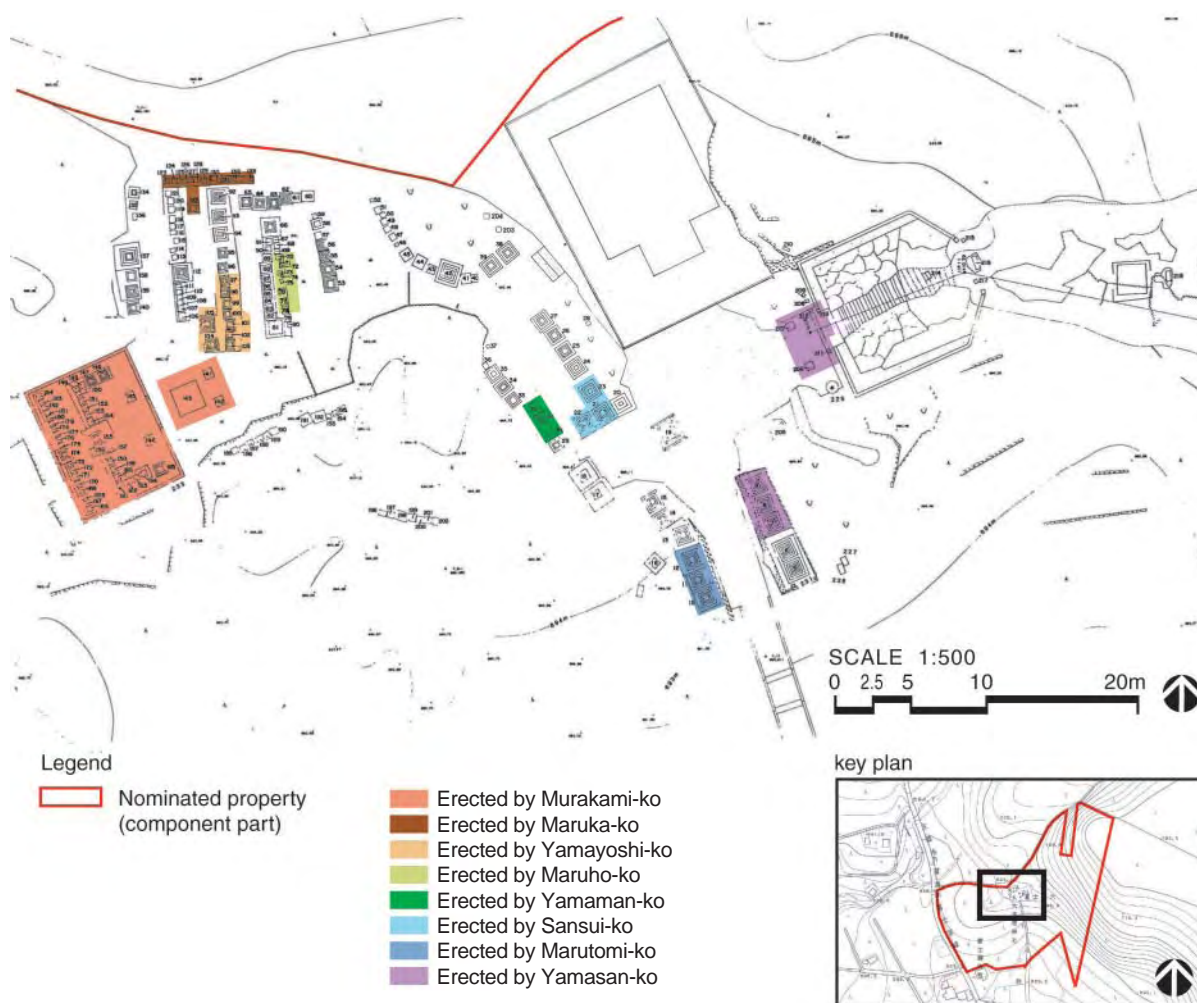


Figure A2-21 Distribution of monuments and pagodas erected by major Fuji-ko groups (adopted from “Shiseki Hitoana” (Historic Site Hitoana))



key plan

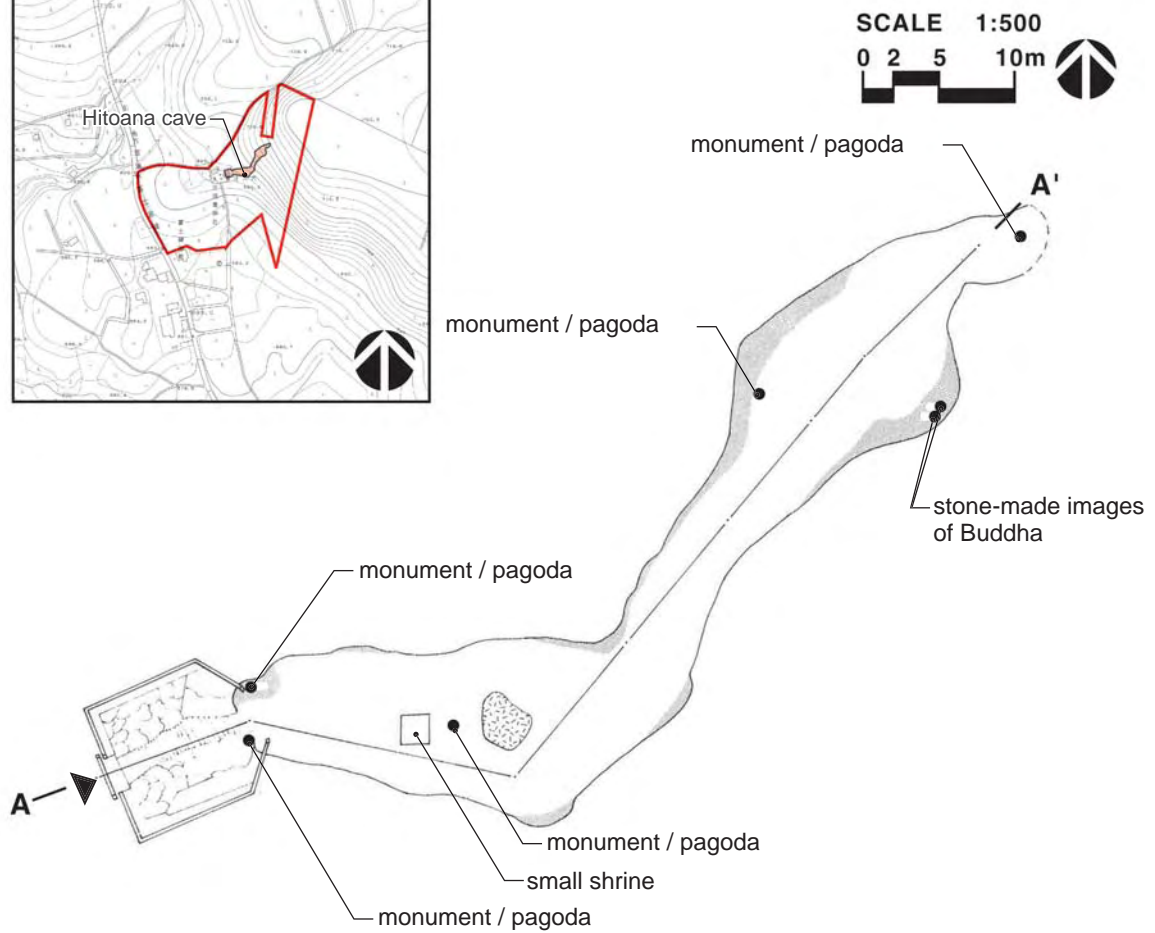
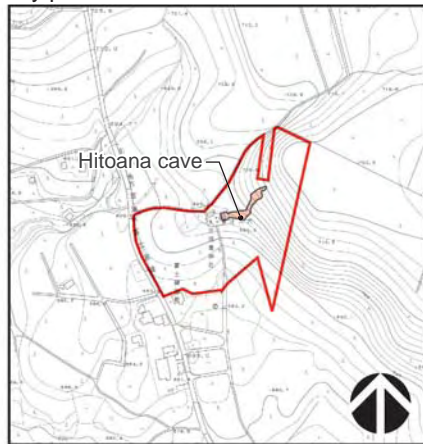


Figure A2-22-1 Plan

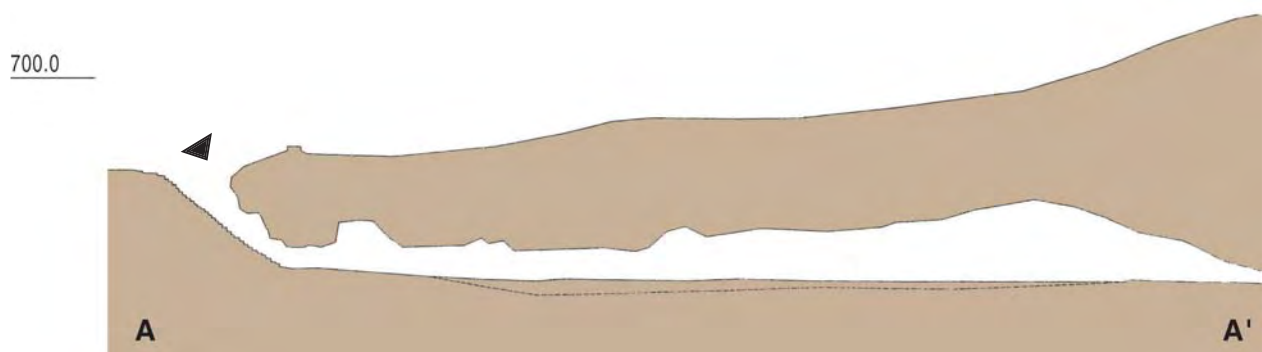


Figure A2-22-2 Section

Figure 2-22 Drawings of the Hitoana cave (adopted from “Shiseki Hitoana” (Fujinomiya City Board of Education, 1998))

## a-20. Shiraito no Taki waterfalls [24]

### (i) Old photos of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls



Photo A2-138 Shiraito no Taki waterfalls and Fuji-ko adherents in the early 20th century (collection of Bunkyo History Museum, Tokyo)

### (ii) Old drawings of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls



Photo A2-139 "Fujisan Michishirube" (Shiraito no Taki) (ca. 1860) (collection of Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, Yamanashi)



**a-21. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove [25]****(i) Art Work of Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove**

The Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove has been included in the typical composition of the paintings depicting Fujisan, as is shown in the representative examples such as Photo A2-149, 155, 157, 158 and Chapter 2. p.171. Photo2-122 (“Suruga Mihonomatsubara”). In addition to them, the celestial nymph of the Noh play, “Hagoromo” (Feather Robe), was sometimes added to this composition.



Photo A2-140 “Ejiri Miho no Ura Hagoromo Matsu no Yurai” of “Tokaido Gojusan-tsui” by Utagawa Hiroshige, (collection of Tokaido Hiroshige Art Museum, Shizuoka)



Photo A2-141 “Hagoromo” by Kimura Buzan (collection of Shizuoka Prefectural Museum of Art, Shizuoka)



## b. Supplementary Information about History and Development

### b-1. The Buds of Devotion and of Artistic and Creative Activity

#### (i) Stone arrangement remains indicating the attention to the view toward Fujisan (findings from the archaeological excavation at Oshikakubo Iseki)

Pit remains are distributed in semi-circle with a space considered to be a plaza at the center; their openings are in the direction of Fujisan.

No. 1 stone arrangement remains are of a large scale, with lava rocks of approx. 50 cm being aligned in a circle measuring 180 cm in diameter. They are located in the direction of Fujisan, viewed from pit remains.

Because at Oshikakubo Iseki there still remain unexcavated areas, the relation between this archaeological site and Fujisan worship is to be further clarified by future archaeological excavation and advancement of archaeological study.



Photo A2-142 Distribution of archaeological remains at Oshikakubo Iseki  
© Fujinomiya City Board of Education

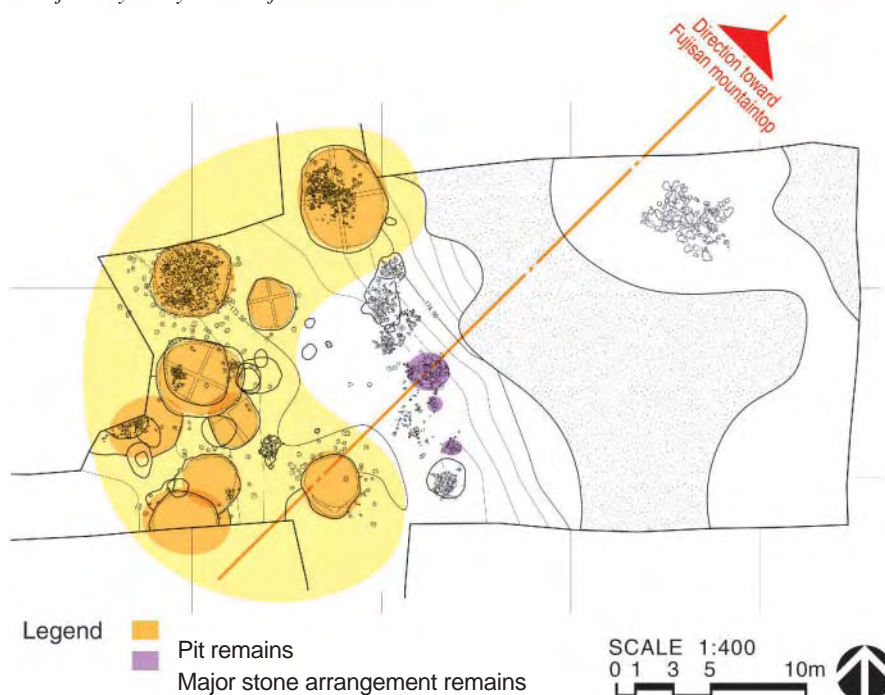


Figure A2-23 Distribution of archaeological remains at Oshikakubo Iseki  
© Fujinomiya City Board of Education

**(ii) Major works of art depicting Fujisan**

Tble A2-10-1 Major works of art depicting Fujisan (1/2)

Time	Work of art and author	Photo No.	Type
Before the late 12th century	“Shotoku Taishi Eden” (Illustrated biography of Prince Shotoku) by Hata no Chitei	Photo A2-143	Painting
Middle Ages (from the late 12th century to the 16th century)	“Ippen Hijirie” (Picture of the priest Ippen) (6 <sup>th</sup> volume, 3 <sup>rd</sup> part) by En-i	Photo A2-144	Painting
	“Yugyo Shonin Engie” (Picture of the priest Yugyo history) (2 <sup>nd</sup> volume and 8 <sup>th</sup> volume), painter unknown	Photo A2-145	
	“Ise-monogatari Emaki ” (Picture scroll of the Tales of Ise) (9 <sup>th</sup> part), painter unknown	-	
	“Fugaku Zu” (Picture of Fujisan) allegedly by Shoukei	Photo A2-146	
	“Tsukinamifuuzoku Zu” (Picture of commonplace customs) (7 <sup>th</sup> screen of the pair of eight folding screens), painter unknown	Photo A2-147	
	“Fugaku Zu” (Picture of Fujisan) Chuan Shinko	Photo A2-148	
	“Fuji Seiken-ji Zu” (Picture of Fujisan and Seiken-ji Temple) allegedly by Sesshu	Photo A2-149	
	“Fuji Hakkei Zu” (Eight Views of Fujisan) by Shikibu Terutada	Photo A2-150	
	“Kemponchakushoku Fuji Mandala Zu” (Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk) Painter unknown	Photo A2-151	
	“Fuji Mihomatsubara Zu” (Picture of Fujisan and Mihomatsubara) by Zean	-	
Early Modern Period (from the 17th century to the late 19th century)	“Fujisan Zu” (Picture of Fujisan) by Kano Tan-yu	Photo A2-152	Painting
	“Musashino Zu Byobu” (Picture of a field in Musashi Province on a folding screen), painter unknown	Photo A2-153	
	“Soga Monogatari Zu” (Picture of the Tale of Soga), painter unknown	Photo A2-154	
	“Fuji Mihomatsubara Zu” (Picture of Fujisan and Mihomatsubara) by Kano Sansetsu	Photo A2-155	
	“Fugaku Zu” (Picture of Fujisan) by Odano Naotake	Photo A2-156	
	“Fuji Mihomatsubara Zu Byobu” (Picture of Fujisan and Mihomatsubara) by Maruyama Okyo	Photo A2-157	
	“Fuji Junikei Zu” (Twelve views of Fujisan) by Ike no Taiga	Photo A2-158	
	“Shourin Fuji Zu” (Picture of Fujisan and pine tree grove on folding screens) by Yosa Buson	Photo A2-159	
	“Fujisan Zu” (Picture of Fujisan) by So Shiseki	Photo A2-160	
	“Fujimi Daimyo Gyoretsu” (Feudal lord's procession, viewing Fuji) by Hakuin Keikaku	Photo A2-161	
	“Sunshu Sattasan Fuji Embo Zu” (Picture of Fujisan, distant view from Satta in Sunshu) by Shiba Kokan	Photo A2-162	
	“Kougyoku Fuyoho Zu” (Picture of Fuji in Red) by Noro Kaiseki	Photo A2-163	
	“Fugaku Sanjurokkei” (Thirty-Six Views of Mt Fuji) by Katsushika Hokusai	Photo A2-164	
	“Fuji Sanjurokkei” (Thirty-Six Views of Fuji) by Utagawa Hiroshige	Photo A2-165	
	“Fujisan Zu Byobu” (Picture of Fujisan on a folding screen) by Tani Buncho	Photo A2-166	
	“Sangoku Daiichiyama no Zu” (Picture of the ideal mountain) by Utagawa Sadahide	Photo A2-167	

Tble A2-10-2 Major works of art depicting Fujisan (2/2)

Time	Work of art and author	Photo No.	Type
Early Modern Period (from the 17th century to the late 19th century)	“Fuji Goshinka Monkuro Kirasha Jimbaori” (Overgarment with Fujisan and deity fire), craftsman unknown	Photo A2-168	Crafts
	“Fujisan Shika Zu Shippo Kozuka” (Picture of Fujisan and deer on cloisonné knife attached to the sheath of a sword), craftsman unknown	-	
	“Fujisan Zu Shippo Kozuka” (Picture of Fujisan on a cloisonné knife attached to the sheath of a sword), craftsman unknown	-	
	“Sabie Fujisan-gata Koro (Morning)” (Fujisan-shaped incense burner) by Nonomura Ninsei	Photo A2-169	
	“Fugaku Zu (Semmen Harimaze Tebako Nakago Omote)” (Picture of Fujisan on the fan affixed inside the lid of a small box) by Ogata Korin	Photo A2-170	
	“Kaifugaku Zu Sukashitsuba” (Picture of Fujisan in Kai Province carved in the guard of a sword), craftsman unknown	-	
	“Fujisan Zu Shippo Kozuka” (Picture of Fujisan on a cloisonné knife attached to the sheath of a sword), craftsman unknown	Photo A2-171	
	“Tokaido Gojusantsugi Zu Makie Inro” (Picture from Fifty-three Stations of Tokaido on a gold-lacquered pocket container), craftsman unknown	-	
	“Takarabune Fujisan Zu Makie Kushi” (Gold-lacquered comb with a picture of a treasure ship and Fujisan), craftsman unknown	Photo A2-172	
	“Iroe baika Usomon Fujisan-gata Sara” (Fujisan-shaped plate with a picture of plum blossoms and bush warblers), craftsman unknown	Photo A2-173	
	Washcloth “Fuji Tsukuba” designed by Shibata Zeshin	Photo A2-174	
	“Tokaido Gojusantsugi Makie Tebako” (Small gold-lacquered box with pictures from Fifty-Three Stations of Tokaido), craftsman unknown	Photo A2-175	
	“Shiroraku Chawan Mei Fujisan” (China bowl with inscription of “Fujisan”) by Hon-ami Koetsu	-	
Modern Period (from the late 19th century to the early 20th century)	“Shimizu no Fuji” (Fuji from Shimizu) by Goseda Yoshimatsu	Photo A2-176	Painting
	“Fujisan Zu” (Picture of Fujisan) by Tomioka Tessai	Photo A2-177	
	“Miho Fuji Zu Byobu” (Picture of Miho and Fuji on folding screens) by Yokoyama Taikan and Shimomura Kanzan	Photo A2-178	
	“Miho Fuji Zu ” (Picture of Miho and Fuji) by Shimomura Kanzan	Photo A2-179	
	“Fuji” by Kajima Seibei	Photo A2-180	Photograph
Contemporary (after the early 20th century)	“Fuji (Kawaguchiko)” by Wada Eisaku	Photo A2-181	Painting
	“Fugaku Chaen” (Fujisan and tea garden) by Matsuoka Eikyu	Photo A2-182	
	“Ikaru Fuji” (Fuji in anger) by Kawabata Ryushi	Photo A2-183	
	“Choyo” (Morning Sun) by Umehara Ryuzaburo	Photo A2-184	
	“Aruhi no Taiheiyo” (the Pacific Ocean, one day) by Yokoyama Taikan	Photo A2-185	
	“Fuji” by Tokuoka Shinsen	Photo A2-186	
	“Aka Fuji” (Fuji in red) by Yokoyama Misao	Photo A2-187	
	“Aka Fuji” (Fuji in red) by Hayashi Takeshi	Photo A2-188	
	“Hakone Aka Fuji” (Fuji in red from Hakone) by Tazaki Hirosuke	-	
	“Shiro Fuji” (Fuji in white) by Komatsu Hitoshi	Photo A2-189	
	“Sanjuroku Fuji” (Thirty-Six Views of Fujisan) by Hagiwara Hideo	Photo A2-190	
	“Tsuragamae Katsushika Hokusai” (Facial look of Katsushika Hokusai) by Kataoka Tamako	-	
	“Oshino Aka Fuji” (Fuji in red from Oshino) and “Kohan no Haru” (Lakeside Spring) by Okada Koyo	Photo A2-191	Photograph





Photo A2-143 “Shotoku Taishi Eden” (Illustrated biography of Prince Shotoku) (part) by Hata no Chitei, National Treasure (collection of Tokyo National Museum, Tokyo)  
Image: *TNM Image Archives*



Photo A2-144 “Ippen Hijirie” (Picture of the priest Ippen) by En-i (6th volume, 3rd part. 1299), National Treasure (collection of Shojokoji (Yugyoji))

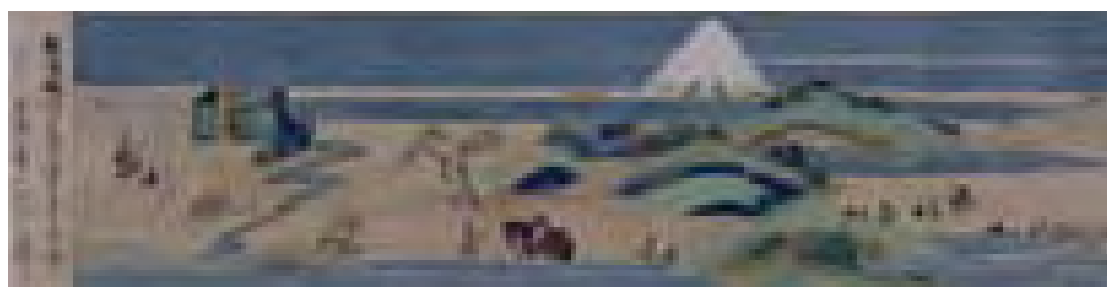
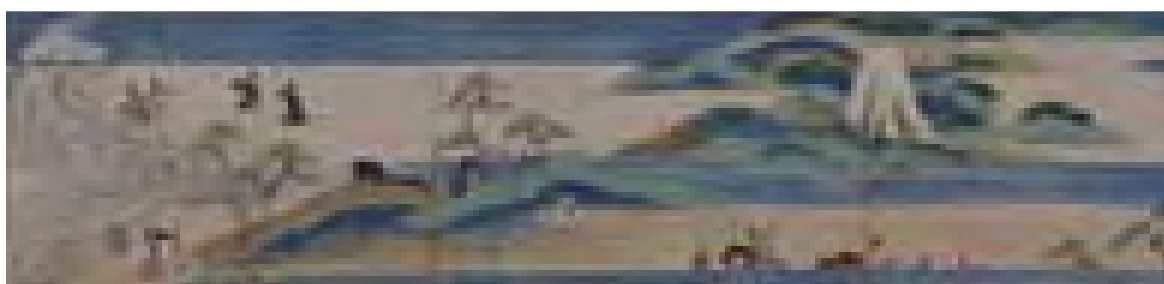


Photo A2-145 “Yugyo Shonin Engie” (Pictures of the priest Yugyo history) (2nd volume and 8th volume), painter unknown, Important Cultural Property (collection of Shinkoji, Hyogo)

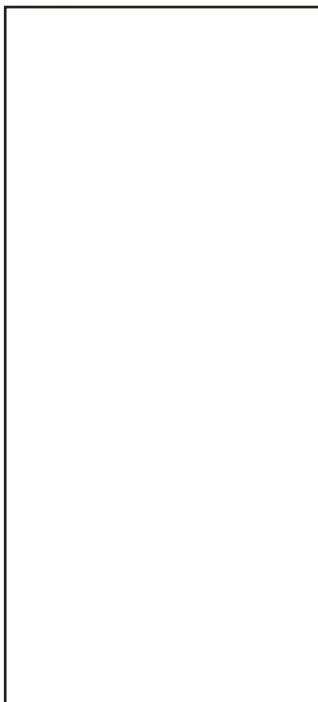


Photo A2-146 “Fugaku Zu”  
(Picture of Fujisan) allegedly  
by Shoukei (collection of Tokyo  
National Museum, Tokyo)  
Image: *TNM Image Archives*



Photo A2-147 “Tsukinamifuzoku Zu”  
(Picture of commonplace customs) (7th  
screen of the set of eight folding screens),  
Important Cultural Property, Painter unknown  
(collection of Tokyo National Museum,  
Tokyo)  
Image: *TNM Image Archives*

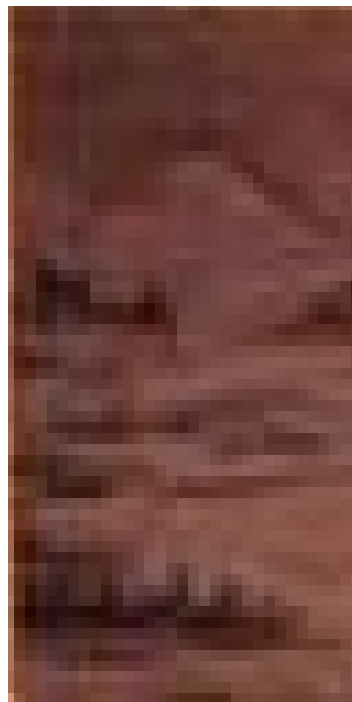


Photo A2-148 “Fugaku Zu”  
(Picture of Fujisan) by Chuan  
Shinko (collection of Nezu Museum,  
Tokyo)



Photo A2-149 “Fuji Seiken-ji Zu” (Picture of Fujisan and Seiken-ji Temple) allegedly by Sesshu (collection of Eisei-Bunko Museum, Tokyo)

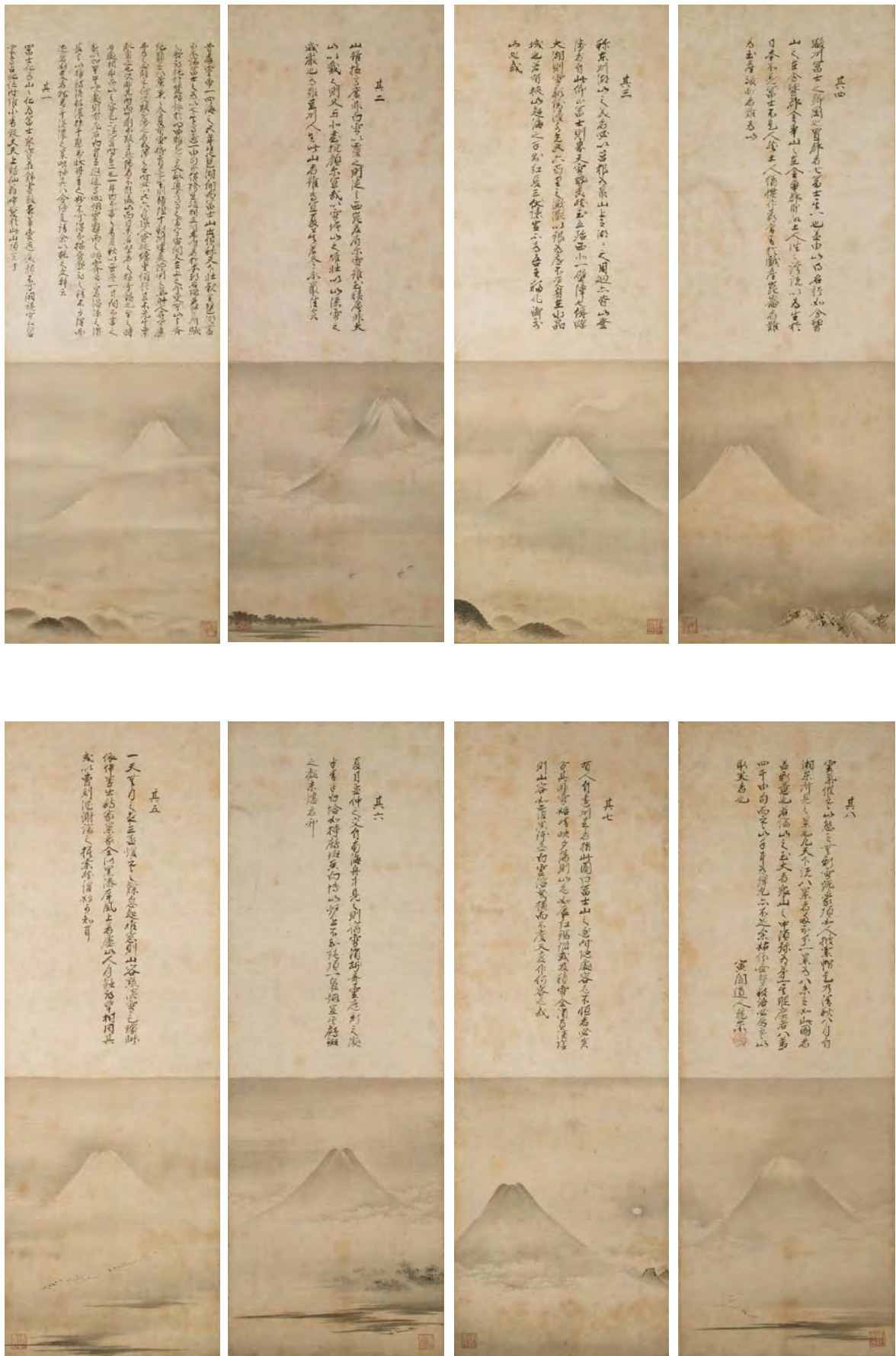


Photo A2-150 “Fuji Hakkei Zu” (Eight Views of Fujisan) by Shikibu Terutada (collection of Shizuoka Prefectural Museum of Art, Shizuoka)





Photo A2-151 “Kemponchakushoku Fuji Mandara Zu” (Fuji Mandala painted on silk), painter unknown. Important Cultural Property (collection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha, Shizuoka)



Photo A2-152 “Fujisan Zu”(Picture of Fujisan) by Kano Tanyu (collection of Shizuoka Prefectural Museum of Art, Shizuoka)

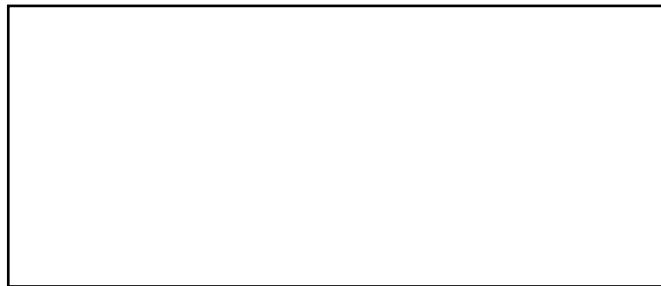


Photo A2-153 “Musashino Zu Byobu” (Picture of a field in Musashi Province on a folding screen), painter unknown (collection of Tokyo Fuji Art Museum, Tokyo)  
© Tokyo Fuji Art Museum Image archive/DNPartcom



Photo A2-154 “Soga Monogatari Zu” (Picture of the Tale of Soga), painter unknown (collection of Osaka Museum of History, Osaka)



Photo A2-155 “Fuji Mihomatsubara Zu” (Picture of Fujisan and Mihonomatsubara) by Kano Sansetsu (collection of Shizuoka Prefectural Museum of Art, Shizuoka)



Photo A2-156 “Fugaku Zu” (Picture of Fujisan) by Odano Naotake  
(collection of Akita Museum of Modern Art, Akita)



Photo A2-159 “Shourin Fuji Zu” (Picture of pinetree grove and Fujisan)  
by Yosa Buson (collection of Toyama City Sato Kinen Museum of Art,  
Toyama)

Photo A2-158 “Miho Shoran Zu”  
(Picture of Mihonomatsubara in storm)  
of “Fuji Junikei Zu” (Twelve Views of  
Fujisan) by Ike no Taiga (collection of  
Tokyo University of the Arts, Tokyo)

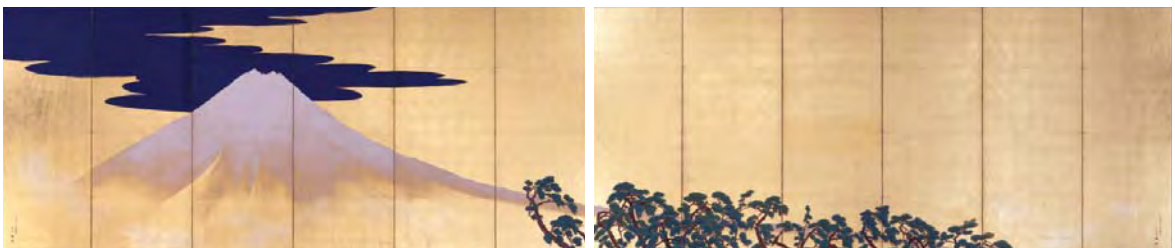


Photo A2-157 “Fuji Mihomatsubara Zu Byobu” (Picture of Fujisan and Mihonomatsubara on folding screens) by  
Maruyama Okyo (collection of Hakutsuru Fine Art Museum, Hyogo)

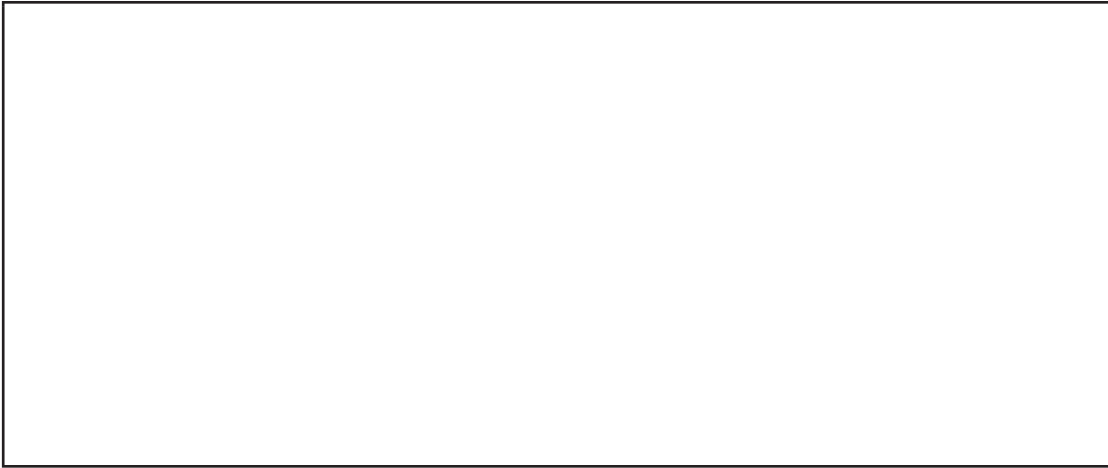


Photo A2-160 “Fujisan Zu” (Picture of Fujisan) by So Shiseki (collection of Tokyo National Museum, Tokyo)  
Image: *TNM Image Archives*

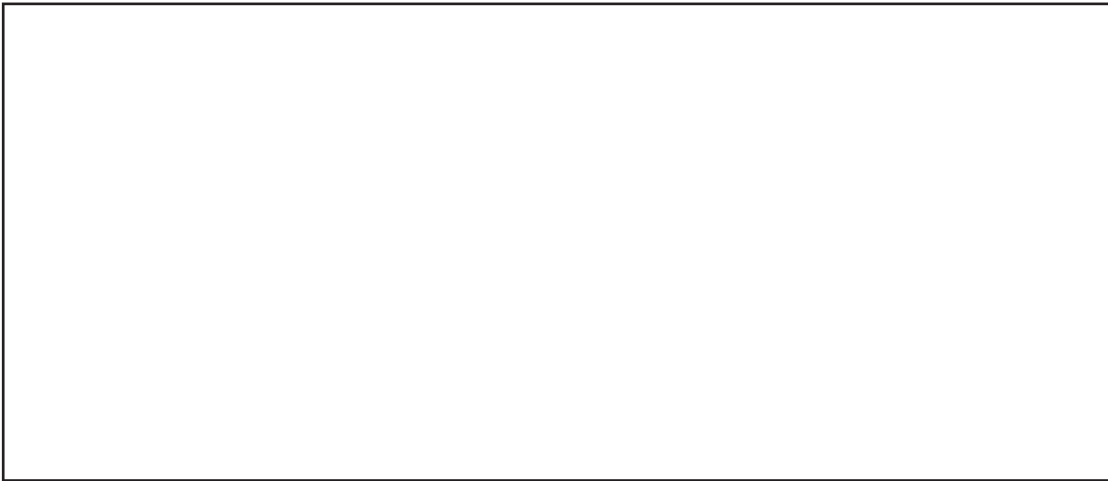


Photo A2-161 “Fujimi Daimyo Gyoretsu” (Feudal lord's procession, viewing Fujisan) by Hakuin Keikaku  
(collection of Jishoji, Oita)



Photo A2-162 “Sunshu Sattasan Fuji Embo Zu” (Picture of Fujisan, distance view from Satta in Sunshu) by  
Shiba Kokan (collection of Shizuoka Prefectural Museum of Art, Shizuoka)



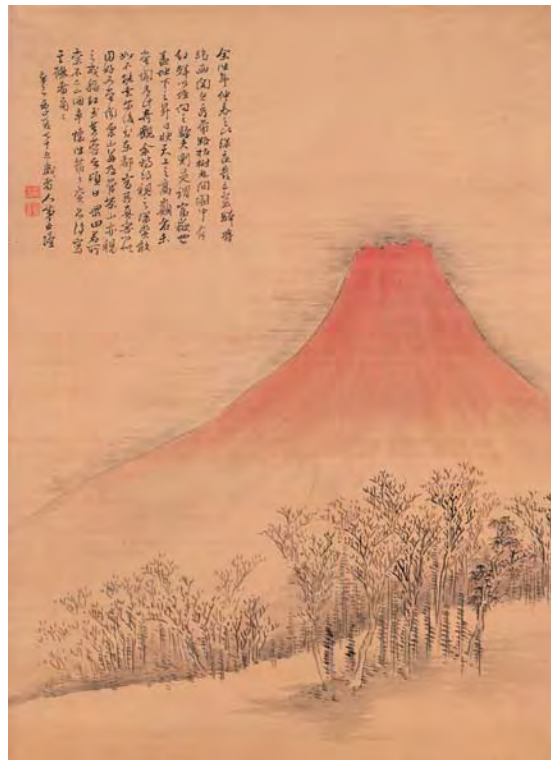


Photo A2-163 “Kogyoku Fuyoho Zu” (Picture of Fujisan in Ruby) by Noro Kaiseki (collection of Wakimura Shogakukai)



Photo A2-164-1 “Thunderstorm beneath the Summit” of “Thirty-Six Views of Mt Fuji” by Katsushika Hokusai (collection of Yamanashi Prefectural Museum, Yamanashi)



Photo A2-164-2 “A Mild Breeze one a Fine Day” of “Thirty-Six Views of Mt Fuji” by Katsushika Hokusai (collection of Yamanashi Prefectural Museum, Yamanashi)



Photo A2-165-1 “Tanabata Festival in Edo” of “Thirty-Six Views of Fuji” by Utagawa Hiroshige (collection of Yamanashi Prefectural Museum, Yamanashi)



Photo A2-165-2 “The Sea off Kanagawa” of “Thirty-Six Views of Fuji” by Utagawa Hiroshige (collection of Yamanashi Prefectural Museum, Yamanashi)



Photo A2-166 “Fujisan Zu Byobu” (Picture of Fujisan on a folding screen) by Tani Buncho (collection of Shizuoka Prefectural Museum of Art, Shizuoka)



Photo A2-167 “Sangoku Daiichiyama no Zu” (Picture of the ideal mountain) by Utagawa Sadahide (collection of Kobe City Museum, Hyogo)

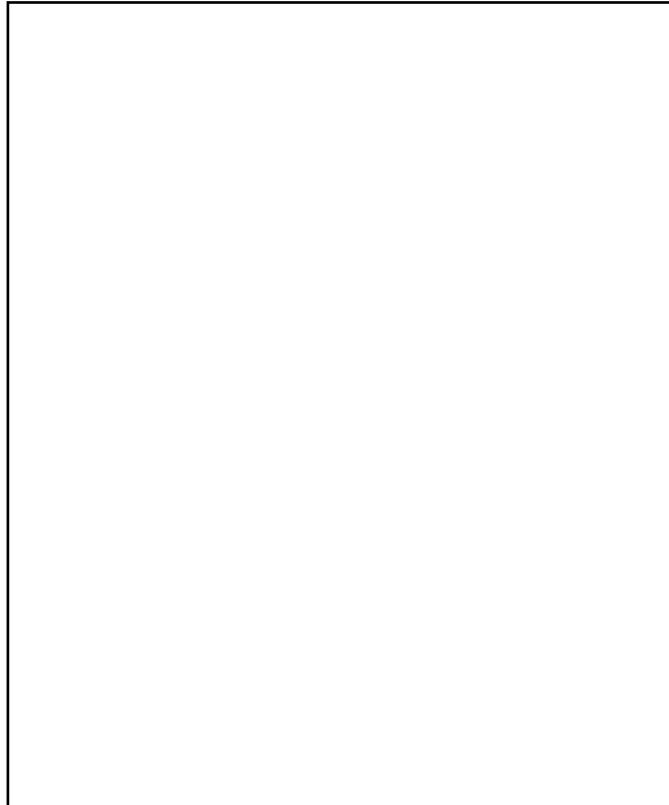


Photo A2-168  
 “Fuji Goshinka Monkuro  
 Kirasha Jimbaori”  
 (Overgarment with  
 Fujisan and deity fire),  
 craftsman unknown  
 (collection of Osaka  
 Castle Museum, Osaka)



Photo A2-169 “Sabie Fujisan-gata Koro (morning)”  
 (Fujisan-shaped incense burner) by Nonomura Ninsei  
 (collection of Hatakeyama Memorial Museum of Fine Art,  
 Tokyo)



Photo A2-170 “Fugaku Zu (Semmen Harimaze Tebako  
 Nakago Omote)” (Picture of Fujisan on the fan affixed  
 inside the lid of a small box) by Ogata Korin (collection of  
 Museum Yamato Bunkakan, Nara)



Photo A2-171  
 “Fujisan Zu Shippo Kozuka” (Picture of Fujisan on  
 a cloisonné knife attached to the sheath of a sword),  
 craftsman unknown (collection of Nagoya City Museum,  
 Aichi)



Photo A2-172  
 “Takarabune Fujisan Zu Makie Kushi” (Gold-lacquered  
 comb with a picture of treasure ship and Fujisan),  
 craftsman unknown (collection of Sawanoi Museum  
 of Combs and Ornamental Hairpins, Tokyo) *Photo by  
 Fujimori Takeshi*



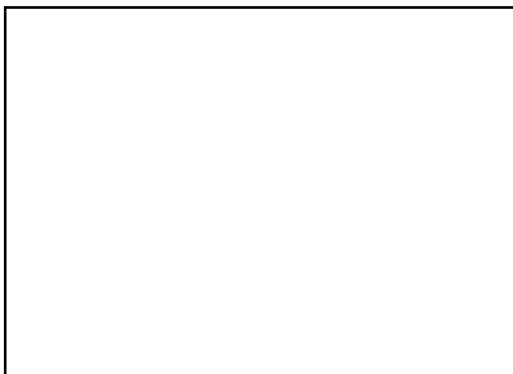


Photo A2-173 “Iroe Baika Usomon Fujisan-gata Sara” (Fujisan-shaped plate with a picture of plum blossoms and bush warblers), Craftsman unknown (collection of Idemitsu Museum of Arts, Tokyo)

Photo A2-175 “Tokaido Gojusantsugi Makie Tebako” (small gold-lacquered box with pictures from Fifty-Three Stations of Tokaido), craftsman unknown (collection of Osaka City Museum of fine Arts, Osaka)



Photo A2-174 Wash cloth “Fuji Tsukuba” designed by Shibata Zeshin.

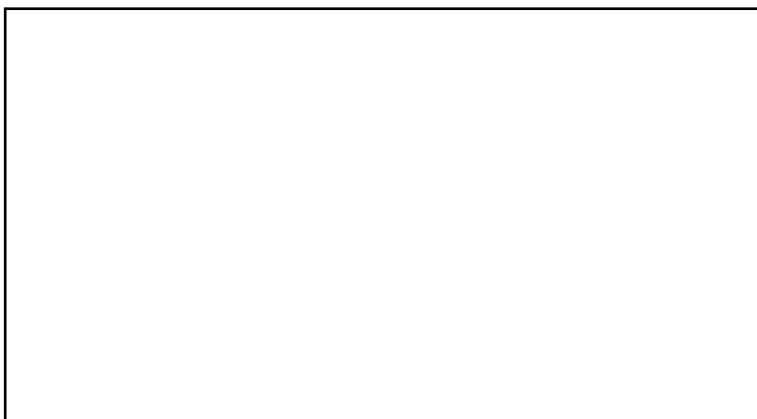


Photo A2-176 “Shimizu no Fuji” (Fujisan from Shimizu) by Goseda Yoshimatsu (collection of Museum of Contemporary Art Tokyo, Tokyo)

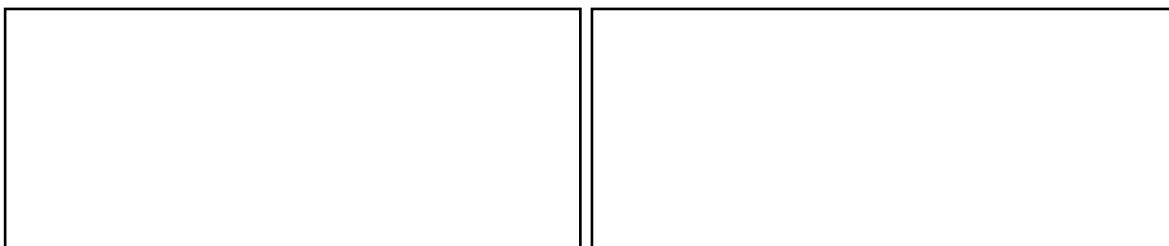


Photo A2-177 “Fujisan Zu” (Picture of Fujisan) by Tomioka Tessai (collection of Kiyoshikojin Seichoji, Hyogo)

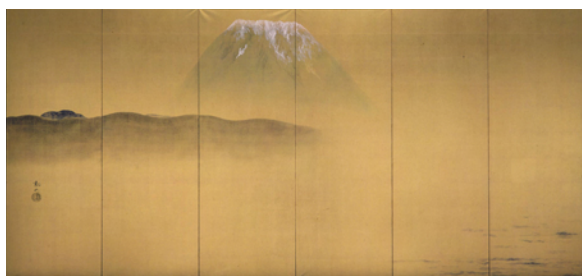


Photo A2-178 “Miho Fuji Zu Byobu” (Picture of Miho and Fujisan on folding screens) by Yokoyama Taikan and Shimomura Kanzan (collection of Mizuno Museum of art, Nagano)

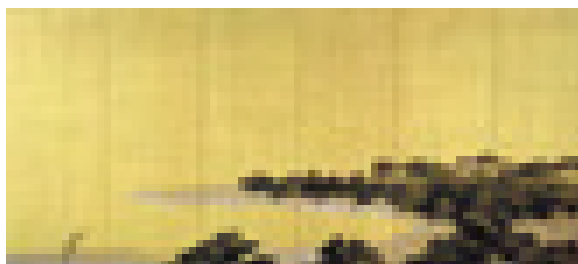


Photo A2-179 “Miho Fuji Zu” (Picture of Miho and Fujisan) by Shimomura Kanzan (collection of Akita Museum of Modern Art, Akita)



Photo A2-180 “Fuji” by Kajima Seibei (collection of Imperial Household Agency, Tokyo)



Photo A2-181 “Fuji (Kawaguchiko)” by Wada Eisaku (collection of Kagoshima Prefectural Museum of Culture REIMEIKAN, Kagoshima)

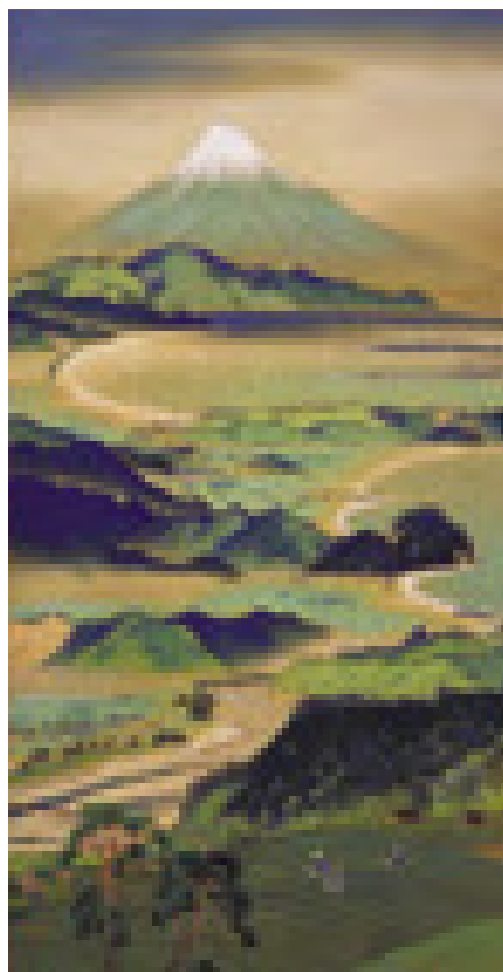


Photo A2-182 “Fugaku Chaen” (Fujisan and tea garden) by Matsuoka Eikyu (collection of Sannomaru Shozokan (The Museum of the Imperial Collections), Tokyo)

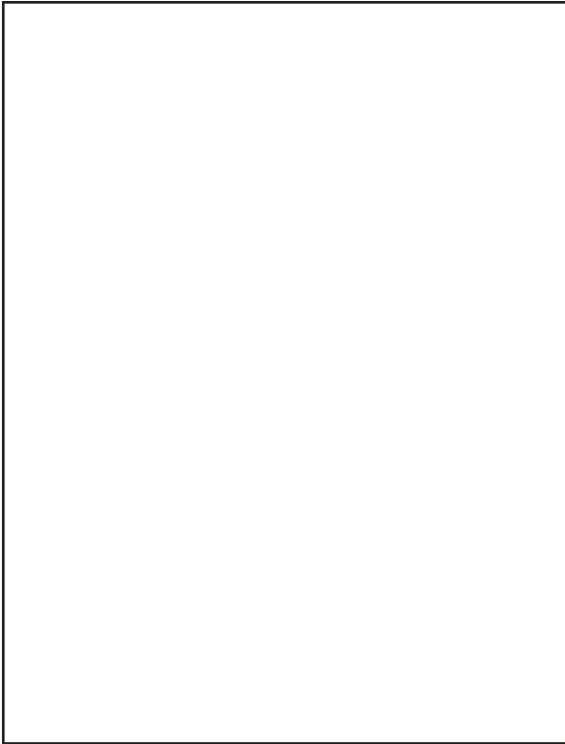


Photo A2-183 “Ikaru Fuji” (Fujisan in anger) by Kawabata Ryushi (collection of Ota Ward Ryushi Museum, Tokyo)  
© Katsura Kawabata & Minami Kawabata 2011/JAA1100195

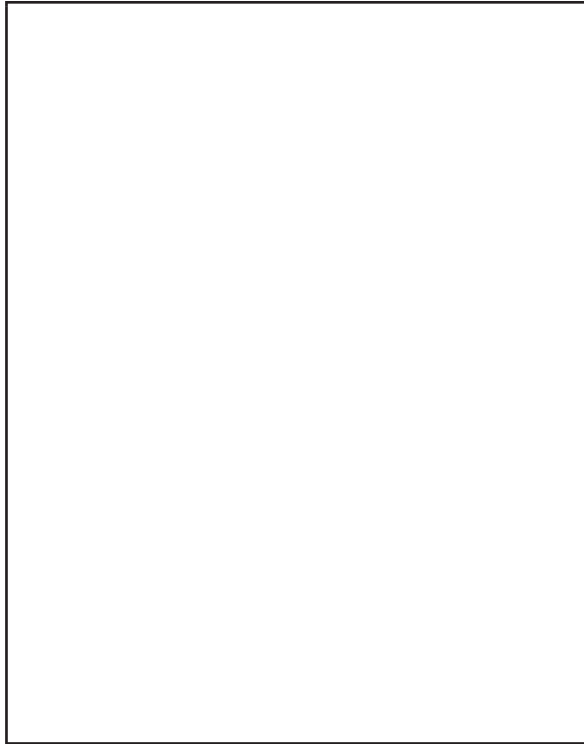


Photo A2-184 “Choyo” (Morning Sun) by Umehara Ryuzaburo (collection of Ohara Museum of Art, Okayama)

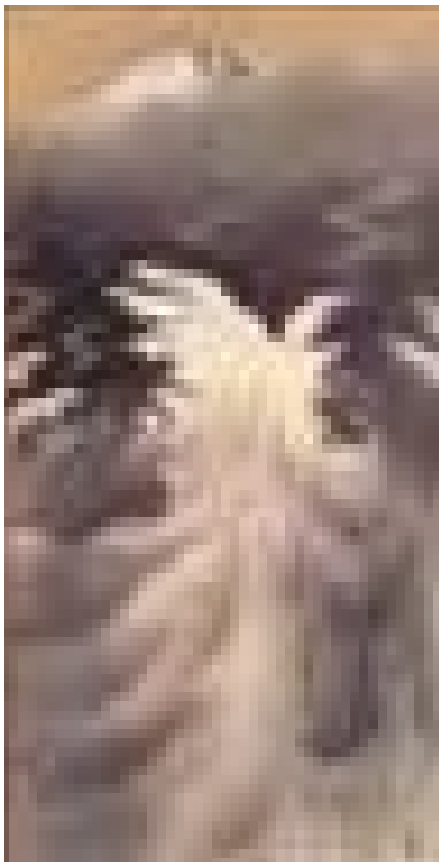


Photo A2-185 “Aruhi no Taiheiyo” (The Pacific Ocean, one day) by Yokoyama Taikan (collection of National Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo)

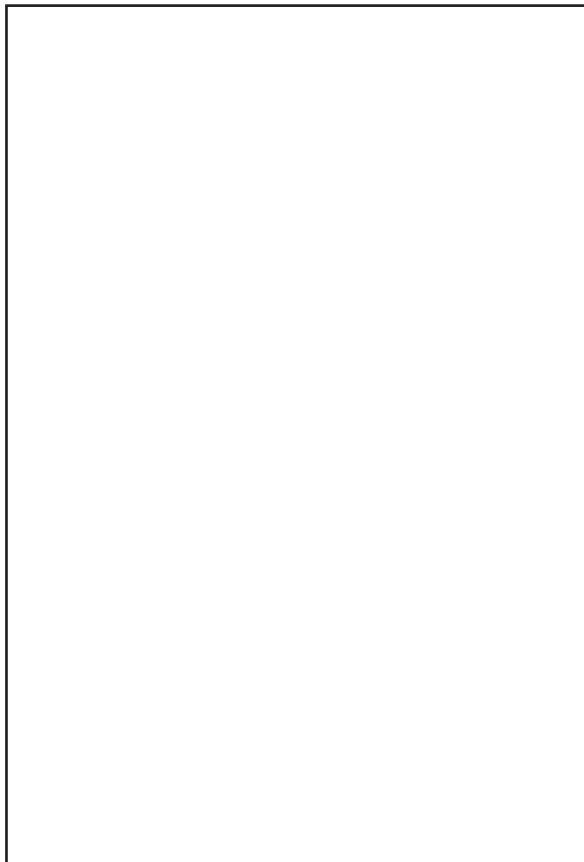


Photo A2-186 “Fuji” by Tokuoka Shinsen (collection of National Museum of Modern Art, Kyoto)



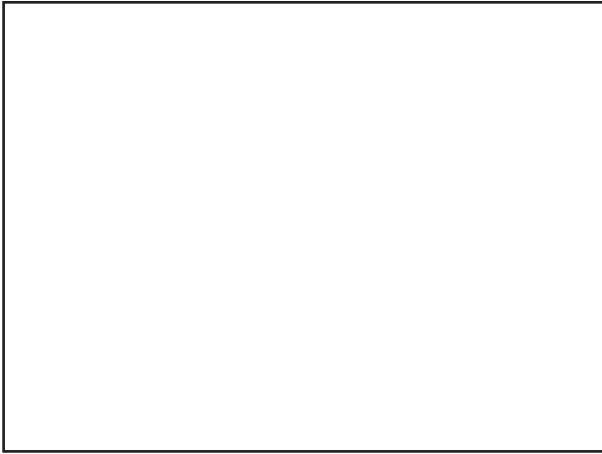


Photo A2-187 “Aka Fuji” (Fujisan in red) by Yokoyama Misao (collection of Gotoh Museum, Tokyo)  
© *Motoko Yokoyama 2011/J1111100197*

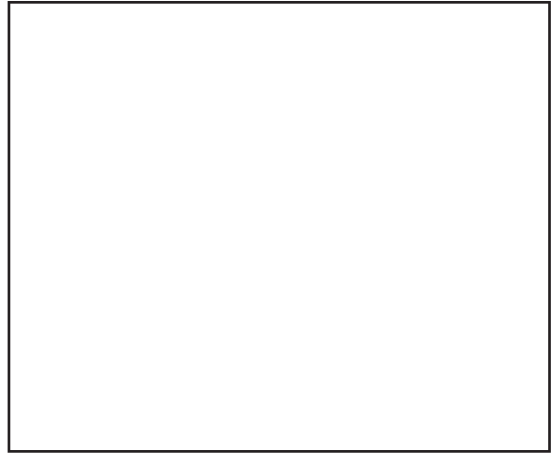


Photo A2-188 “Aka Fuji” (Fujisan in red) by Hayashi Takeshi (collection of Fujiyama Museum, Yamanashi)



Photo A2-189 “Shiro Fuji” (Fujisan in white) by Komatsu Hitoshi (collection of Kyoto Municipal Museum of Art, Kyoto)



Photo A2-190 “Yamanakako Gyouun” (Fujisan with cloud at dawn) of “Sanjuroku Fuji” (Thirty-Six Views of Fujisan) by Hagiwara Hideo (collection of Yamanashi Prefectural Museum of Art, Yamanashi)



Photo A2-191 “Kohan no Haru” (Lakeside Spring) by Okada Koyo (collection of Shiki-no-Mori Oshino Park Koyo Okada Photo Museum, Yamanashi)

## (iii) Major works of literature in which Fujisan plays an important role

Table A2-11-1 Major works of literature in which Fujisan plays an important role (1/2)

Time		Work of literature and author
Before the late 12th century	Before the late 8th century	“Hitachi no kuni fudoki”, editor unknown
		“Man-yoshu” by Yamabe no Akahito, Takahashi Mushimaro, etc.
	From the late 8th century to the late 12th century	“Nihon ryoiki”, Kyokai ed.
		“Fujisan no ki” by Miyako no Yoshika
		“Kokinwakashu”, Ki no Tsurayuki, Ki no Tomonori, et al. eds.
		“Taketori monogatari”, author unknown
		“Shotoku Taishi denryaku” by Fujiwara no Kanesuke
		“Ise monogatari”, author unknown
		“Sarashina nikki” by daughter of Sugawara Takasue
		“Fuso ryakki”, Koen ed.
		“Konjaku monogatarishu”, editor unknown
Middle Ages (from late 12th century to 16th century)	“Shin kokinwakashu”, Minamoto no Michitomo, Fujiwara Sadaie, et al. eds.	
	“Saisho shitenoin shojiwaka”, Gotoba-in et al. eds.	
	“Dairi meisho hyakushu” by Emperor Juntoku, Fujiwara Sadaie, et al.	
	“Jugyokushu” byJien	
	“Kaidoki”, author unknown	
	“Tokan kiko”, author unknown	
	“Utatane” and “Izayoi nikki” by Abutsuni	
	“Haru no miyamaji” by Asukai Masaari	
	“Towazugatari” by Go-Fukakusain Nijo	
	“Soga no monogatari manahon”, author unknown	
	“Fuji kiko” by Asukai Masayo	
	“Chikurin sho”, Sogi ed.	
	“Hokkoku kiko” by Gyoe	
	“Kaikoku zakki” by Doko	
	“Baika mujinzo” by Banri Shukyu	
	No play, “Hagoromo”, author unknown	
	No play, “Fujisan”, by Zeami	
	Kyogen drama, “Fuji matsu”, writer unknown	
	“Joha Fuji-mi michinoki” by Joha	
	Early Modern Period (from 17th century to late 19th century)	“Minasedono Fuji hyakushu” by Minase Ujinari
“Heishin kiko” by Hayashi Razan		
“Chikusai”, author unknown		
“Tokaido meisho ki” by Asai Ryoi		
“Nozarashi kiko” by Matsuo Basho		
“Kika nikki” by Inoue Tsujo		
“Ei Fujisan hyakushu waka” by Keichu		

Table A2-11-2 Major works of literature in which Fujisan plays an important role (2/2)

Time	Work of literature and author
Early Modern Period (continuing)	“Shotoku Taishi edenki” by Chikamatsu Monzaemon
	“Oritaku shiba no ki” by Arai Hakuseki
	“Koshi michinoki” by Suzuki Takejo
	“Okabe nikki” by Kamono Mabuchi
	“Kanadehon chushingura” by Takeda Izumo II et al.
	“Buson haiku shu” by Yosa Buson
	“Ura Fuji”, Juko ed.
	“Tokaidochu hizakurige” by Jippensha Ikku
	“Kushu” by Kobayashi Issa
	“Nakazora no nikki” by Kagawa Kageki
	“Fuji no hitoana soshi”, author unknown
	“Fujisan no honchi”, author unknown
	“Kokkei Fuji mode” by Kanagaki Robun
	“Fugaku no shishin wo omou” by Kitamura Tokoku
Modern Period (After the late 19th century)	“Takeno sato uta” by Masaoka Shiki
	“Shizen to jinsei” and “Fuji” by Tokutomi Roka
	“Kushu” by Takahama Kyoshi
	“Fujisan” etc. by Kojima Usui
	“Onna keizu” by Izumi Kyoka
	“Shonenko” by Nakamura Seiko
	“Gubijinso” and “Sanshiro” by Natsume Soseki
	“Umi no koe” by Wakayama Bokusui
	“Fuji no yama” by Iwaya Sazanami
	“Hiyori geta” by Nagai Kafu
	“Kirarashu” and “Kanso no aki” by Kitahara Hakushu
	“Fuji no taikan” by Omachi Keigetsu
	“Ichiro” by Kinoshita Rigen
	“Fuji ni tatsu kage” by Shirai Kyoji
	“Katsushika” by Mizuhara Shuoshi
	“Sanro shu” by Ida Dakotsu
	“Fugaku hyakkei” by Dazai Osamu
	“Fuji wo utau” by Maeda Yugure
	“Fuji” by Watanabe Suiha
	“Fujisancho” by Hashimoto Eikichi
	“Gorikiden”, “Ikaru Fuji”, etc. by Nitta Jiro
	“Nami no to” by Matsumoto Seicho
	“Nihon hyakumeizan” by Fukada Kyuya
	“Fuji” by Takeda Taijun
	“Fujisan” by Kusano Shimpei
	“Fuji nikki” by Takeda Yuriko



## b-2. Ascetic Buddhism --The Fusion and Diffusion of Japan's Ancient Mountain Worship and Foreign Religions

### (i) Religious training of the priests of the Shugen sect of ascetic Buddhism at Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Kohoji Temple)

The religious training practiced by the ascetic of the Shugen sect of ascetic Buddhism at Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine (also known as Kohoji Temple) is said to originate from the practice of “Fujigyo”, which was established by a 14th-century priest, Raison. However, the content of the religious practice is not known due to lack of detailed records. According to the “Sengen Daibosatsu Engi”, written probably in the 13th century, the high priest Matsudai, who were a Buddhist priest in the 12th century would stay on Fujisan for days before or after reaching the summit and left Buddhist sutras, gold, and religious tools on the summit as offerings.

Among the historical records of the 16th and 17th centuries, there is a description of the year 1551 in an official letter issued by a powerful feudal lord, Imagawa Yoshimoto, indicating that the Buddhist priests of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine underwent religious training on Fujisan. A copy of a document of Daikyobo writes that they were in religious training on Fujisan.

Some documents of the 19th century describe religious training on Fujisan as “Fujimineshugyo” with information about the relatively detailed content of it. One of such documents, “Suruga Shiryō” (1861), writes about the itinerary of the training on the mountain. According to it, Murayama Sambo and their priests alternately underwent religious training for a duration of 26 days, including the 11 days on the mountain, from the end of August to early September<sup>1</sup> every year. During the religious training, the mountain was closed to the general public. The priests departed from Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine and based themselves at the religious facilities<sup>2</sup> on the Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route for training on the mountain. Then, they moved from the Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route to the Suyama Ascending Route and went down the mountain to the mountain-foot religious facilities, where they continued religious training. On their way, they would give prayer and conduct rituals of purification at settlements in the mountain foot area at the request of local people. Then, they closed the training, returning to Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine.

According to the interview records etc., the religious training on the mountain included the hardships such as being suspended upside down, “Ohachimeguri”, and work in a cave (for novice trainees). Also, in the 1930s, it was common that people of the settlements to be visited by the priests went to see them at the previous settlement, took them to their settlement, and saw them off to the next settlement. The priests conducted rituals for purification by burning Goma (Skt: Homa) to give prayer, by hitting the bodies of the people with the priest scepter, or by striding over the bodies of the people who laid themselves down on the ground.

<sup>1</sup> Religious training was conducted according to the old calendar system that had been officially in use up to 1872; from the late 19th century to the early 20th century, it was conducted from 21 July to 16 August by the old calendar system.

<sup>2</sup> Names such as “Hasshimmon”, “Chugu Hachimando”, “Omuro” and “Takimoto Fudo” appear in the document and they are considered to have been located in the forested area; however, the locations of many of them have not been clearly identified. Also, the ascending routes that connected them prior to the early 20th century has not yet been identified.

### b-3. The Popularization of Worship-Ascent -- The Fuji-ko

#### (i) Genealogy of great leaders of “Fuji-ko”



Photo A2-192 Portraits of Hasegawa Kakugyo, Jikigyo Miroku, and Murakami Kosei (“Tenhaishiki Kyoden no Zu” (1882)) (collection of Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History, Yamanashi)

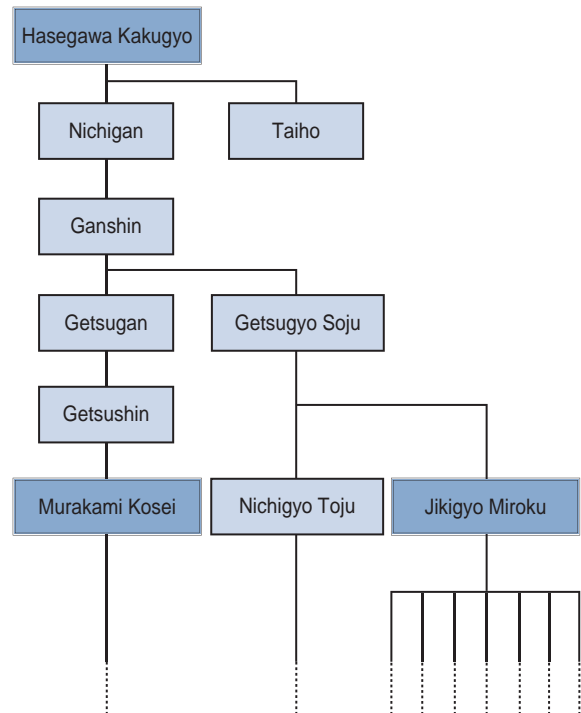


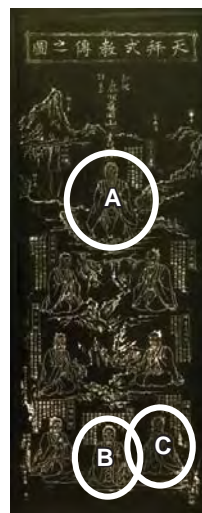
Figure A2-24 Tree of master-disciple relationships from Kakugyo to Miroku and Kosei

#### Legend

A : Hasegawa Kakugyo

B : Jikigyo Miroku

C : Murakami Kosei



## (ii) Style of worship-ascent of Fujisan

The styles of the worship-ascent of Fujisan vary from one Fuji-ko group to another and they also changed over time. However, the general style of the worship-ascent of Fujisan can be described as follows:

A Fuji-ko group elects members (from a few people to less than twenty people) every year by drawing ballots. Those selected travelled together, led by the leader called “Sendatsu”, to the summit of Fujisan.

When they climbed the sacred mountain, Fujisan, they wore clean white habits. Because the area above the forest limit was considered to be the world after death, the white habits were also seen as the clothes for the dying.

Generally speaking, a person making worship-ascent carried a stick called “Kongozue” (literally, diamond stick) and wore a white habit with a cane hat on the head. Today, in stead of cane hats, headbands are worn usually. On the cane hats etc., signs that distinguish different Fuji-ko groups are printed.

Each group follows the leader and proceeds, chanting “zange, zange, rokkon shojo” (repent, repent, and clean and purify six senses), aiming to cleanse and purify themselves of the sins that come from the “six senses” of the eye, the ear, perception, recognition, etc.

As is stated above, in the worship-ascent of Fujisan, it is the act of climbing the mountain itself that has religious significance.



Photo A2-193 White habit of Fuji-ko adherents (collection of Former House of the Togawa Family, Yamanashi) © Yamanashi Prefecture



Photo A2-194 “Kongozue” sticks and cane hats used for worship-ascent (collection of Former House of the Togawa Family, Yamanashi) © Yamanashi Prefecture



Photo A2-195 (left) and A2-196 (right) Climbers have stamps branded on the wooden “Kongozue” stick at a mountain hut (left) or a shrine (right) as the records of their visits to these places  
© Taishikan (left) and Motonaka Makoto (right)





Photo A2-197 (left)  
Fujisan talisman (1618)  
© Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History

Photo A2-198 (middle)  
Image of Sengen Daibosatsu (the great bodhisattva Sengen) © Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History

Photo A2-199 (right)  
Records of donation from Fuji-ko adherents  
(collection of Former House of the Togawa Family, Yamanashi) © Yamanashi Prefecture



Photo A2-200 Summit  
© Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History



Photo A2-202 Scene of mountain ascent  
© Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History



Photo A2-201 Ascent in snow  
© Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History



Photo 2-203 Photo of pilgrims staying in a lodging house  
© Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History

## b-4. Diversification of artistic work and Japonisme

### (i) Artistic works considered to be influenced by Japanese paintings

Japonisme is the style of artistic expressions created in the West, in particular France, from the late 19th century to the early 20th century by introducing various elements of Japanese origin. Japanese artistic works that were exhibited at the World Exposition in Paris (e.g. Ukiyo-e woodblock prints and craft works) attracted great attention to the extent that they exerted influence on the artists of Impressionism and Art Nouveau in color and composition they use.

#### (a) Motif

Japonisme started as exoticism and in the beginning the exotic motifs of Japanese style were favored and imitated.



Photo A2-204 Lambert Henri, Service Lambert-Rousseau: assiette plate 1873-1875. Période Lebaëf-Millet et Cie (1841-1875). (collection of Musée d'Orsay, Paris)  
© Musée d'Orsay, Dist. RMN / Patrice Schmidt / amanaimages

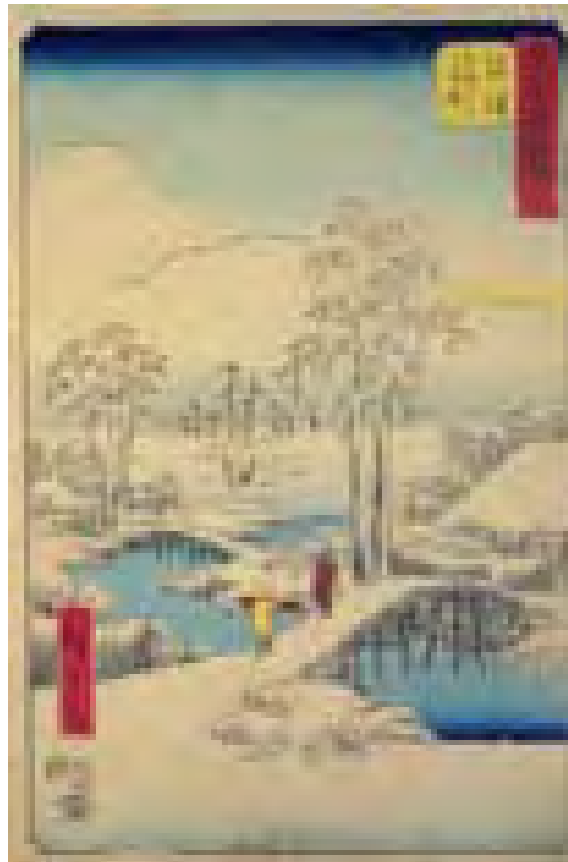


Photo A2-205 “Numazu Ashigarayama Fuji Yukibare” (Mt Ashigarayama & Fujisan from snowed Numazu, clear sky) of “Gojusantsugi Meishozue” (collection of pictures depicting the sights of the Fifty-Three Stations) by Utagawa Hiroshige (collection of National Diet Library, Tokyo)



**(b) Painting in Painting**

Vincent Van Gogh (1853-1890) liked the works of Utagawa Hiroshige and tried to copy his woodblock print images in oil painting. He did paint them in his paintings. For instance, Ukiyo-e works depicting Fujisan were painted in Gogh's "Le Père Tanguy" and his self-portrait with bandaged ear.



Photo A2-206 "Le Père Tanguy" by Vincent VAN GOGH (collection of Musée Rodin, Paris, France)



Photo A2-207 "Sagamigawa River" of "Thirty-Six Views of Mt Fuji" by Utagawa Hiroshige (collection of Yamanashi Prefectural Museum, Yamanashi)

**(c) Composition**

Not only motifs but also refined techniques of Japanese art including its use of colors and composition came to be imitated.

For instance, there is a clear similarity between "The Fisherman" by Jean-Louis Forain (1852-1931) and "Ashinaka Ikada no Fuji" of "Fugaku Hyakkei" (100 Views of Fujisan) by Katsushika Hokusai in the composition with a diagonal protrusion from the foreground of the vision and the subject of the work, an angler sitting on the board.



Photo A2-208 "The Fisherman" by Jean-Louis Forain (collection of Southampton City Art Gallery, Hampshire, UK)  
© The Bridgeman Art Library / amanaimages

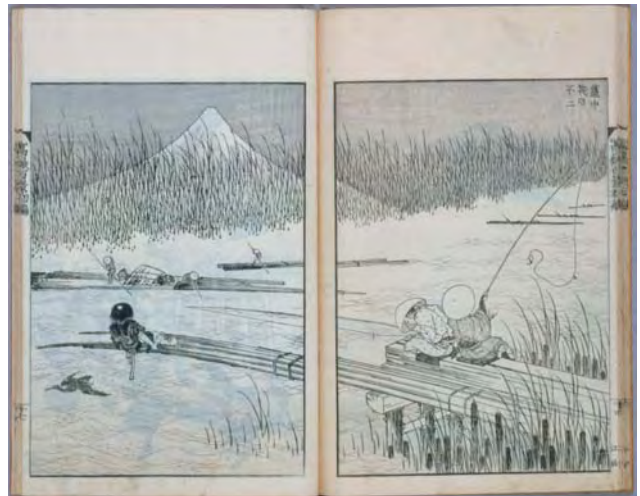


Photo A2-209 "Ashinaka Ikada no Fuji" of "One-Hundred Views of Mt Fuji (Rafting, Fujisan through reeds)" by Katsushika Hokusai (collection of Yamanashi Prefectural Museum, Yamanashi)



Particularly, the influence of the composition characteristic of Japanese art is to be seen in various works of Claude Monet (1840-1926), such as “Bordighera, Italy” (the composition of a distant view of a town beyond the trunks and branches of trees in the foreground) and “Le printemps à travers les branches” (the composition of a distant view through the tree branches that dominate and cover the foreground), and “Terrasse à Sainte-Adresse”, in which not only the vivid sky is captured as a color plane but also parallel lines are effectively used to give geometric patterns.



Photo A2-210 “Bordighera, Italy” by Claude Monet (collection of The Art Institute of Chicago, IL, USA)  
© The Bridgeman Art Library / amanaimages



Photo A2-211 “Yui” of “Fifty-Three Stations of the Tokaido” by Utagawa Hiroshige (collection of Shizuoka Prefectural Museum of Art, Shizuoka)

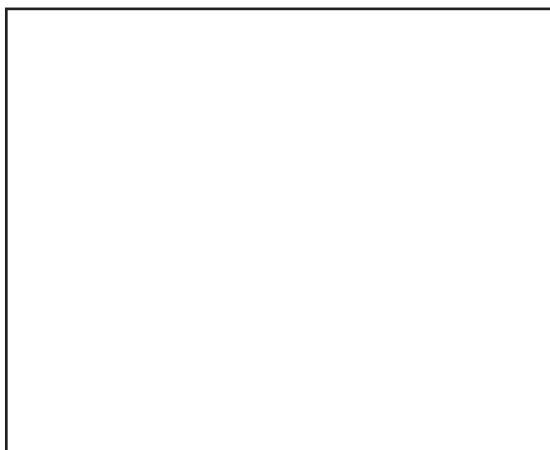


Photo A2-212 “Le printemps à travers les branches” by Claude Monet (collection of Musée Marmottan Monet, Paris, France) © The Bridgeman Art Library / amanaimages



Photo A2-213 “Chikurin no Fuji (Fujisan through bamboo grove)” of “One-Hundred Views of Mt Fuji” by Katsushika Hokusai (collection of Yamanashi Prefectural Museum, Yamanashi)



Photo A2-214 “Terrasse à Sainte-Adresse” by Claude Monet (collection of Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, USA)  
© The Bridgeman Art Library / amanaimages



Photo A2-215 “The Sazai Hall of the Five Hundred Rakan Temple” of “Thirty-Six Views of Mt Fuji” by Katsushika Hokusai (collection of Yamanashi Prefectural Museum, Yamanashi)

**(d) Series**

Paul Cézanne (1839-1906) painted a series of mountains as the leitmotif completely, which was new to the tradition of the landscape paintings in Europe thus far. Because of the abundant information about images of Fujisan in the works of Katsushika Hokusai and Utagawa Hiroshige, it is no exaggeration to say that he received some influence from them. In addition, it is said that Henri Rivière (1864-1951) and Claude Monet were inspired by the concept of series works of Ukiyo-e woodblock prints in their works, “Thirty-Six Views of the Eiffel Tower” and “Rouen Cathedral“, respectively.

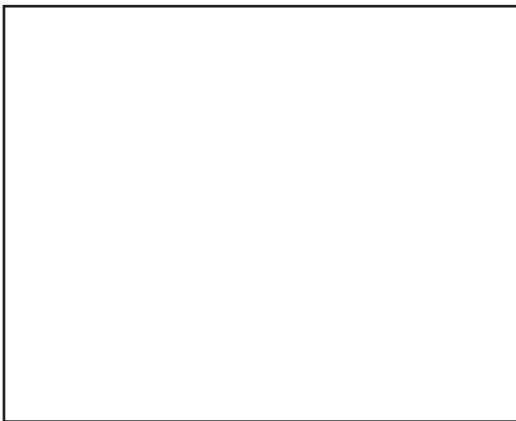
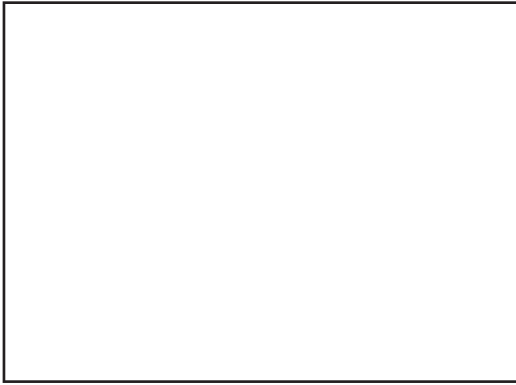


Photo A2-216-1 (top) “Montagne Sainte-Victoire, c.1887” Paul Cézanne. (Collection of Samuel Courtauld Trust, The Courtauld Gallery, London, UK)

Photo A2-216-2 (middle) “Montagne Sainte-Victoire, 1904-06” Paul Cézanne. (Collection of Buhrle Collection, Zurich, Switzerland)

Photo A2-216-3 (bottom) “Mont Sainte-Victoire, 1900” Paul Cézanne. (Collection of Hermitage, St. Petersburg, Russia)

© The Bridgeman Art Library / amanaimages



Photo A2-217-1 (top) “The Teahouse with the View of Mt Fuji at Zoshigaya” of “Thirty-Six Views of Fuji” by Utagawa Hiroshige

Photo A2-217-2 (middle) “The Pine Forest of Miho in Suruga Province” of “Thirty-Six Views of Fuji” by Utagawa Hiroshige

Photo A2-217-3 (bottom) “Misaka Pass in Kai Province” of “Thirty-Six Views of Fuji” by Utagawa Hiroshige

(collection of Yamanashi Prefectural Museum, Yamanashi)

## b-5. An Object of Respect and Adoration--Establishing Fujisan's Position as a Celebrated Mountain

### (i) Mountains in Japan with aliases suffixed with Fuji / Fujisan

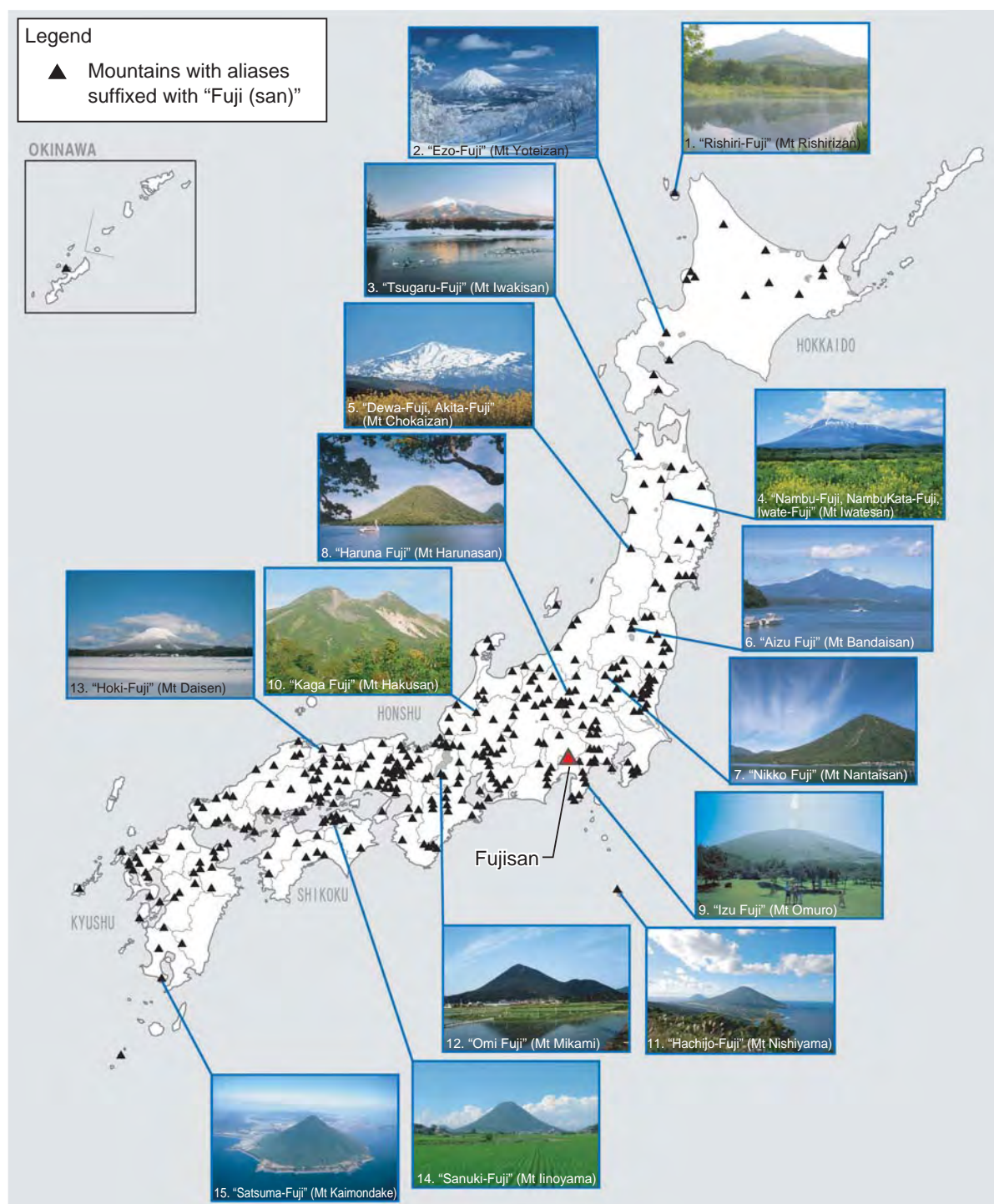


Figure A2-25 Location of mountains with alias suffixed with “Fuji (san)” in Japan

1. “Rishiri-Fuji” (Mt Rishirizan) ©Rishirifuji Town 2. “Ezo-Fuji” (Mt Yoteizan) ©Kutchan Town 3. “Tsugaru-Fuji” (Mt Iwakisan) ©Iwakisan Tourist Association 4. “Nambu-Fuji, NambuKata-Fuji, Iwate-Fuji” (Mt Iwatesan) ©Hachimantai City 5. “Dewa-Fuji, Akita-Fuji” (Mt Chokaizan) ©Akita Prefecture 6. “Aizu Fuji” (Mt Bandaisan) ©Fukushima Prefecture 7. “Nikko Fuji” (Mt Nantaisan) ©Nikko City 8. “Haruna Fuji” (Mt Harunasan) ©Takasaki City 9. “Izu Fuji” (Mt Omuro) ©Shizuoka Prefecture Tourist Association 10. “Kaga Fuji” (Mt Hakusan) ©Shirakawa Village 11. “Hachijo-Fuji” (Mt Nishiyama) ©Hachijo Town 12. “Omi Fuji” (Mt Mikami) ©Yasu City 13. “Hoki-Fuji” (Mt Daisen) ©Houki Town 14. “Sanuki-Fuji” (Mt Iinoyama) ©Yuriyama Yoshihiro 15. “Satsuma-Fuji” (Mt Kaimondake) ©Ibusuki City



## (ii) Fuji Mounds

Fuji-ko adherents built Fuji mounds called “Fujizuka” near their places of residence as man-made replicas of Fujisan.

Many Fuji mounds were built in and around the Kanto region, centering on Edo (present-day Tokyo). For example, Figure A2-26 shows the distribution of Fuji mounds in the central area of Tokyo, including historical mounds that do not exist any more.

Generally speaking, Fuji mounds are designed on the model of the actual shape of Fujisan to the extent possible (refer to Figure A2-26).

The structure of Fujisan worship is reproduced there by setting signposts from the 1st station to the mountaintop and putting “Otainai” caves at the mountain foot, Mt Komitake at the 5th station, Eboshiwa Rock at the 7.5th station point, and the “Okumiya” shrine at the top, for instance.

The Fuji-ko adherents who were not able to join the actual worship-ascent simulated the experience by climbing a Fuji mound. It was believed to bring the efficacy equivalent to the actual worship-ascent. Also, many Fuji mounds were built at locations where Fujisan was visible and they functioned as the place to worship Fujisan from a far (“Yohai”).



Fuji mounds designated as Important Tangible Folk Cultural Properties

Photo A2-218 (top)

Fuji mound of Ekoda (Nerima-ku, Tokyo)

© Nerima Ward Board of Education

Photo A2-219 (middle)

Fuji mound of Toshima Naganasaki (Toshima-ku, Tokyo)

© Toshima Ward Board of Education

Photo A2-220 (bottom left)

Fuji mound of Shitaya Sakamoto (Taito-ku, Tokyo)

© Taito Ward Board of Education

Photo A2-221 (bottom right)

Fuji mound of Kizoro (Kawaguchi City, Saitama)

© Kawaguchi City Board of Education





Figure A2-26 Fuji mounds in central Tokyo (adopted from “Fujiko no Rekishi” Iwashina Koichiro, 1983)



Photo A2-222 Illustrative explanation of a Fuji mound in Sendagaya, Tokyo  
© Yamanashi Prefecture

# Appendix 3

## History in Relation to the Nominated Property

### Contents

a. Chronological Table of History ..... A3-2

b. Chronological Table of Conservation Work ..... A3-4



## a. Chronological Table of History

Period	Events in Japan	Events related to Fujisan		
		General	Worship-related	Art-related
400,000~100,000 years ago		Pre-Komitake volcano is formed Komitake volcano is formed		
100,000 years ago		Old Fuji volcano is formed		
10,000 years ago		Fujisan (young Fuji volcano) starts volcanic activities		
5,600 ~3,500 years ago		The present shape and appearance of Fujisan are formed		
B.C.				
A.C.				
100	Yayoi			
200				
300				
400	Kofun			
500				
600				
700	Asuka			
				late 7c-8c "Man-yoshu" is compiled, including Waka poems about Fujisan
	Nara			
800	late 8c The ruling system of the ancient "ritsuryo" state is established	781 Eruption of a flank volcano 800-802 Eruption of flank volcanoes 864-866 Eruption of flank volcanoes The state government awards an official rank to Asama no Okami in order to pacify the eruption of Fujisan 937 Eruption of a flank volcano	late 8c- Sengen-jinja shrines are constructed as the place for giving prayer to Fujisan from afar Worship of god dwelling on Fujisan or in the crater such as Asama no Okami starts	late 9c "Taketori monogatari", a work of literature whose stage of the story is Fujisan, is made
900				
1000	Heian	999 Eruption of a flank volcano		
1100		1033 Eruption of a flank volcano 1083 Eruption of a flank volcano		11c "Portrait of Prince Shotoku", in which the image of Fujisan is depicted, is drawn
1200				
1300	Kamakura	1192 The Kamakura Shogunate is set up Shintoism-Buddhism fusion spreads	around 12c- Eruption gets subdued The number of people passing through the roads running on the south side of Fujisan increases	
1400				
1500	Muromachi	1338 The Muromachi Shogunate is set up	late 14-15c The prototypes of the present ascending routes are formed and facilities for climbers start to be put in place 1435/1436 Eruption of a flank volcano	14-16c~ Many paintings are drawn, depicting Fujisan The form and appearance of Fujisan become a type of graphic image
1600	Momoyama			
1700	Edo	1603 The Edo Shogunate is set up	15-16c Worship ascent by common people led by Shugen priests become popular 16-17c Hasegawa Kakugyo sets up the basic organization of Fuji-ko	
1800				
1900	Meiji	1707 Eruption of flank volcanoes Many common people aim for the ascent of Fujisan	Murakami Kosei and Jikigyo Miroku promulgate Fuji-ko mid-18c Fuji-ko spreads among common people Edo shogunate bans Fuji-ko	17-mid-19c The form and appearance of Fujisan are taken up in various fields of art as a motif
	Taisho	1868 Shintoism and Buddhism Separation Decree 1872 Decree to remove the ban on access of women to sacred site 1897 Ancient Shrines and Temples Preservation Law		
	Showa	1914-18 World War I 1919 Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments 1929 National Treasures Preservation Law 1939-45 World War II 1950 Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	1889 Tokaido Line opens (south side) 1898 Basha Railway opens 1929 Motorway opens (north side) 1964 Fuji Subaru Line opens (north side) 1970 Fujisan Sky Line opens (south side)	
2000	Heisei			

## Legend Natural object

- Existence is recognized as a physical object
- Existence is recognized as an "object of worship" and/or a "source of artistic inspiration"

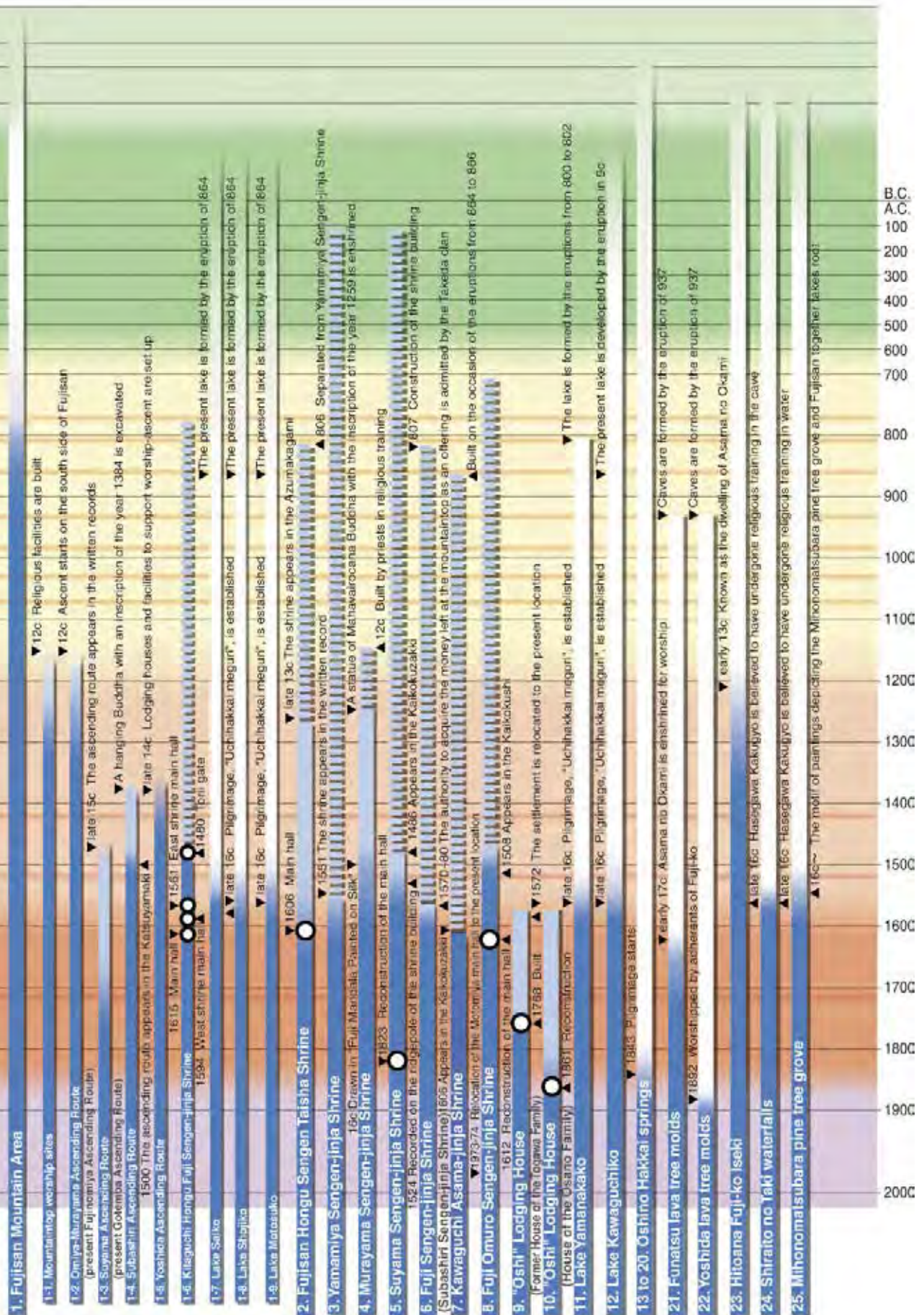
## Ascending Route, Shrine, and "Oshi" Lodging House

- Existence is recorded in shrine records
- Existence is recorded in tradition etc.
- Existence is recorded in historical records

- Year of construction or reconstruction of major buildings
- Major recorded eruptions (after 1,200 years ago)

Figure A3-1 Chronological table of history







## b. Chronological Table of Conservation Work

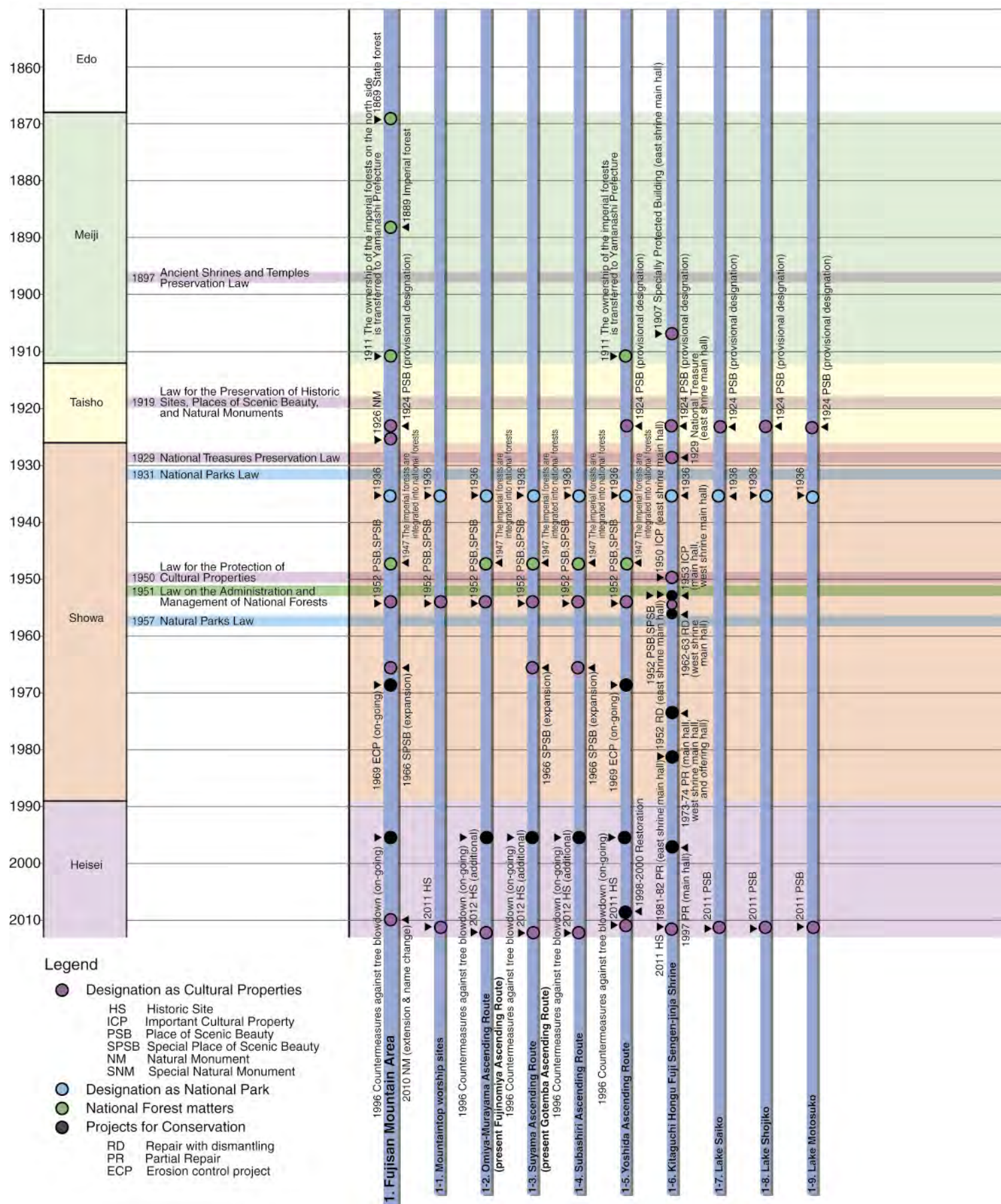
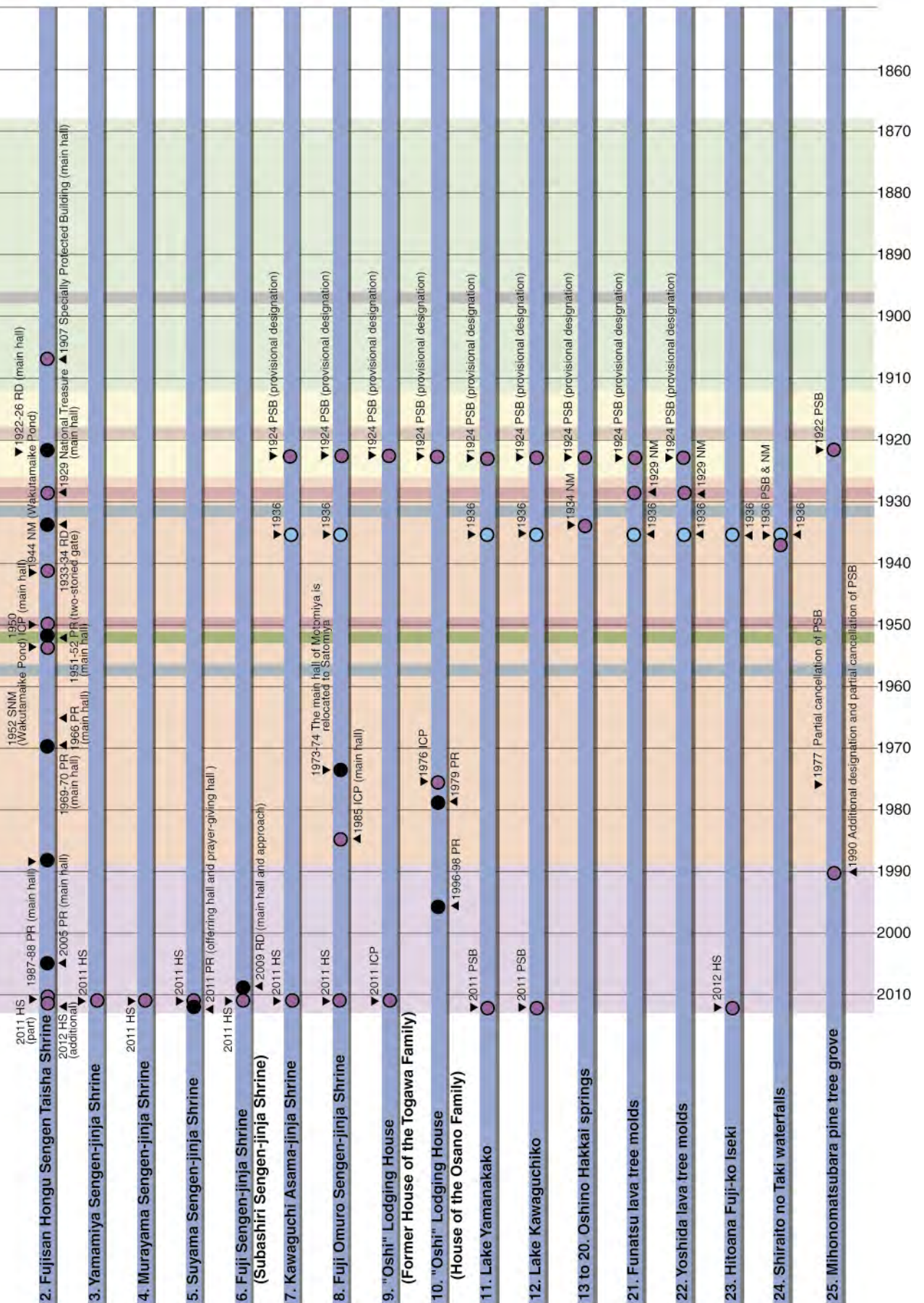


Figure A3-2 Chronological table of conservation work







# Appendix 4

## Supplementary Information about Comparative Analysis

### Contents

a. Summary of Mountains selected for Comparative Analysis .....	A4-2
b. "Conclusions and Recommendations of the UNESCO Thematic Expert Meeting on Asia-Pacific Sacred Mountains" .....	A4-22



## a. Summary of Mountains selected for Comparative Analysis

Table A4-1-1 Summary of mountains outside of Japan selected for comparative analysis (1/7)

Number	Mountain Country Criteria	Summary	“Object of worship”							
			Natural features / Tangible value						Continuity	
			Shape / Elevation	Solitary peak	Rock formations (including caves). or water area	Volcano	Wind caves, springs, and lakes	Caves, pilgrimage routes, shrines, and temples		
1	Uluru, Kata Tjuta Australia (v)(vi)(vii) (viii)	A huge rock mountain that was formed as a result of long erosion and weathering processes. It is a sacred place for Aborigine people, where traditional life styles and religions remain.	868 m (Uluru)	Uluru ○	whole rock mountain, bed rock, and cracks and hollows on the rock surface	—	spring	route said to have been taken by the ancestors who arrived at the land first	It has been a sacred place in the myth and legend of aborigine people. Traditional life styles and beliefs continue even after the settlement of European people.	
2	Mt Taishan China (i)(ii)(iii) (iv)(v) (vi)(vii)	It was the venue of the ceremony for the inauguration of emperors. Its natural beauty inspired many works of art. It is a symbolic mountain representing the Chinese civilization.	a series of peaks 1,545 m (Jade Emperor Peak)	—	rock formation	—	—	pilgrimage route temple	The god of Mt Taishan called Dongyue Dadi is worshipped as the god who decides the life or death of people. The daughter of Dongyue Dadi named Bixia Yuanjun is worshipped as a goddess who gets rid of bad fortune and illness and makes people's wish come true.	
3	Mt Huangshan China (ii)(vii)(x)	A view of the peak rising above the sea of clouds and the mountain landscape characterized by masses of rock have been drawn in many landscape paintings and admired in the fields of art and literature.	a series of peaks 1,864 m (Lotus Peak)	—	rock formation river	—	—	—	Only place names remain, indicating association with Taoism and Buddhism.	
4	Wudang Mountains China (i)(ii)(vi)	Taoist architecture of the early 7th century, royal palaces and temples that were built in the Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties are the outstanding model examples of Chinese art and architecture.	a series of peaks 1,612 m (Tianzhu Peak)	—	—	—	—	pilgrimage route temple	It thrived under the patronage of the emperors of the Ming Dynasty. It is still used by Taoist priests for religious training.	
5	Mt Lushan China (ii)(iii)(iv) (vi)	The harmony of beautiful mountain landscapes and the temples and buildings influenced many artists and gave an impetus to the heightening of the expressions of natural beauty in Chinese culture. It is also famous as the place where epoch-making conferences in the modern political history of China were held.	a series of peaks 1,474 m (Hanyang)	—	rock formation lake waterfall cave	—	—	pilgrimage route temple	Religious facilities, such as the Tonglin (East Forest) Temple at the mountain foot, are still places for worship.	

Legend:

Similarity as an "object of worship"

- : From the natural/tangible perspective, mountains that feature physical evidence of worship-related activity such as sites of worship, pilgrimage sites, or the remains of such sites, and where religious rites, activities, or other core elements of worship have been transmitted to current generations.
- ◎ : In addition to the above, mountains where the act of climbing the mountain itself is viewed as having religious significance, and where areas that display natural features related to the mountain, such as lakes and springs, are considered sites of religious activity as well.

						"Source of artistic inspiration"		
Intangible value					Similarity	Association with artistic works		Similarity
	Presence	Practice	Identity	Fame		Inspiration to specific artists or works	Influence on international art history	
	According to the legend of Aborigine people, it was an important place when their ancestors created the world. They took a rest there.	Specially sacred places among the rock mountains are ornamented by rock art and rituals are performed still today in an forbidding atmosphere.	A sacred place for Aborigine people	Recognized as a symbolic landscape representing Australia.	○	Mural drawings and paintings by Aborigine people.	—	○
	Emperors held the Fengshan ceremony (sacrificial ritual) on the summit of Mount Taishan on the occasion of their enthronement.	Every year, from spring to summer, people climb Mt Taishan, guided by leaders called "xiangtou" (spiritual healers or mediums). Pieces of stone with the name of Taishan inscribed on them are used as protection against evil spirits.	The scene of the summit of Mt Taishan with a stone monument with the inscription saying "the most respected of the Five Sacred Mountains" is used on a Chinese bank note. There are old sayings that admire Mt Taishan.	A sacred site for Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism. Particularly regarded as the top of the Five Sacred Mountains of Taoism (Taishan, Hengshan, Songshan, Huashan, and Hengshan).	◎	Famous writers including Li Bai (701-762) and Du Fu (712-770) admired Mt Taishan and produced many works of poetry and literature.	—	○
	It is said that Huangti, a legendary person in China, became an immortal in this place.	Neither pilgrimage nor worship-ascent is conducted.	—	—	—	Many poets and painters admired the mountain.	The landscape painters who depicted Huangshan such as Shitao (1642-1707) are known as Huangshan School, a source of Chinese landscape painting.	◎
	It is the place from which the god of Taoism, Xuan-tian, ascended to the heaven.	There is a custom of visiting Taoist temples; however, it is not a worship-ascent.	—	A sacred site of Taoism	○	Outstanding model example of Chinese art and architecture. The birthplace of martial arts and Taoist music.	—	○
	—	No worship-ascent is conducted.	—	The birthplace of the Jodo (Pure Land) sect of Buddhism. It is now known as the place where Buddhism, Taoism, Christianity, and Islam coexist.	○	It is said to be the birthplace of landscape poetry.  It is the motif of famous poems including "Peach Blossom Spring" by Tao Yuanming (365-427) and "gazing at the waterfall of Mt Lushan" by Li Bai.	Landscape poems of Mt Lushan were mentioned in Japan's classic of literature, Makura no Soshi (The Pillow Book).  Landscape paintings of Mt Lushan exerted great influence on Japanese paintings from the 14th century. The scene of Li Bai gazing at the waterfalls of Mt Lushan was used also by Japanese artists including Ogata Korin (1658-1716).	◎

Similarity as a "source of artistic inspiration"

- : Mountains that have been used as the theme of paintings, literary works, etc., and have been the inspiration for numerous works.
- ◎ : In addition to the above, mountains that have given rise to artistic or literary schools, and have had an impact overseas. In particular, mountains similar to Fujisan in having an impact abroad that is recognized in art history.

Table A4-1-2 Summary of mountains outside of Japan selected for comparative analysis (2/7)

Number	Mountain Country Criteria	Summary	“Object of worship”							
			Natural features / Tangible value						Continuity	
			Shape / Elevation	Solitary peak	Rock formations (including caves). or water area	Volcano	Wind caves, springs, and lakes	Caves, pilgrimage routes, shrines, and temples		
6	Mt Emei China (iv)(vi)(x)	It has been a sacred site of Buddhism since the first Buddhist temple in China was built near the mountaintop of Mt Emei.	a series of peaks 3,099 m (Myriad Buddha's Peak)	—	pond	—	—	pilgrimage route temple	Buddhist events such as the celebration of the birthday of the Buddha are still conducted today.	
7	Mt Wuyi China (iii)(vi)(vii)(x)	The founder of Neo Confucianism spent most of his lifetime on Mt Wuyi. The mountain conveys the background of the development and prevalence of Neo Confucianism. This place is also known for well maintained biodiversity.	a series of peaks 2,158 m (Mt Huanggang)	—	rock formation	—	—	temple lecture hall	Many temples and monasteries exist on the mountain, although most of them are in ruin.	
8	Mt Qingcheng China (ii)(iv)(vi)	It is said to be the birthplace of Taoism and there stands a group of old temples.	a series of peaks 1,600 m (Lao Xiao Ding)	—	—	—	—	pilgrimage route temple	It is still a place for religious training for Taoist monks today.	
9	Mt Sanqingshan China (vii)	It is known for beautiful landscape of many peaks and a unique atmospheric phenomenon called “sān qīng shén guāng”.	a series of peaks 1,820 m (Yujing Peak (yù jīng fēng))	—	rock formation waterfall	—	—	pilgrimage route temple	There remains representative architecture that embodies the philosophy of Taoism.	
10	Mt Wutai China (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Plateaus on each of the five peaks are considered to be sacred sites of Buddhism. It shows the history of the development of Buddhist architecture and Buddhist statues from the Tang Dynasty to the Modern Period.	mountain chain 3,058 m (Leaves Head Peak)	—	—	—	—	pilgrimage route temple	Pilgrimage to the temple on each of the five plateaus (east, west, north, south, and central plateaus) is the greatest wish for Buddhists. Substitute facilities called “miniature morning flat peak” exist.	
11	Mt Songshan China (iii)(vi)	It is one of the Five Sacred Mountains of Taoism. Architecture of each of the nine dynasties represents the interpretation of “The Centre of Heaven and Earth” and “Power of Mountains”. The historic structures include one of the best examples of the ancient architecture of China for ceremony, science, and education.	a series of peaks 1,440 m (Taishishan)	—	rock formation	—	—	pilgrimage route temple	Led by Confucianists, the primitive nature worship developed into a ceremony that authenticates the legitimacy of a monarchical system. The Songshan Shaolin Temple is the place where the Buddhist priest, Dharma, is said to have started Zen Buddhism.	

## Legend:

Similarity as an “object of worship”

- : From the natural/tangible perspective, mountains that feature physical evidence of worship-related activity such as sites of worship, pilgrimage sites, or the remains of such sites, and where religious rites, activities, or other core elements of worship have been transmitted to current generations.
- ◎ : In addition to the above, mountains where the act of climbing the mountain itself is viewed as having religious significance, and where areas that display natural features related to the mountain, such as lakes and springs, are considered sites of religious activity as well.



						"Source of artistic inspiration"		
Intangible value					Similarity	Association with artistic works		Similarity
	Presence	Practice	Identity	Fame		Inspiration to specific artists or works	Influence on international art history	
	It is the place where the Samantabhadra bodhisattva is said to have attained enlightenment.  The Brocken bow, called "Buddha's halo", can be seen at the summit.	There is a custom of ascending the mountain from temples at the base to the temples on the summit; however, it is not a worship-ascent.	—	The first sacred site of Chinese Buddhism. Today Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism coexist.	◎	It has been the subject of poetry by many literary figures, including Li Bai and Bai Juyi (772-846). It has also been drawn by many painters including Zhāng Dàqiān, (Chang Ta-Chien) (1899-1983) as in his "Painting of the summit of Mt Emei".	It became the subject of "Gabi-rochozu" by Japanese Haiku poet and painter, Yosa Buson (1716-1784).	○
	Chu His (1130-1200), a founder of Neo Confucianism, spent most of his lifetime on this mountain, acquiring academic knowledge and teaching disciples.	—	—	—	○	Many people enjoyed the natural landscape, going down the "Nine Twists" River in a boat, including poets whose works are engraved on the rock.	—	○
	—	There is a custom of visiting Taoist temples; however, it is not worship-ascent.	—	The birthplace of Taoism.	○	Paintings by Zhāng Dàqiān, (Chang Ta-Chien) remain to this day.	—	○
	At the mountain peak, the Brocken bow called "sān qīng shén guāng" (literally, pure light of Sanqing) is to be seen.	No worship-ascent is conducted.	—	A sacred mountain of Taoism.	○	—	—	—
	It is said that the bodhisattva Manjusri achieved enlightenment in this place.	Many people worship the group of temples of "tái huái zhèn" surrounded by plateau peaks.	—	It is known as one of the Four Sacred Mountains of Chinese Buddhism (Mt Wutai, Mt Emei, Mt Jiuhua, and Mt Putuo).	◎	Many poems, songs, mural paintings, and sculptures remain to this day.	—	○
	It has been worshipped as one of the Five Sacred Mountains of Taoism.	No worship-ascent is conducted.	—	It is known as a sacred place, where Buddhism, Taoism and Confucianism coexist. One of the Five Sacred Mountains of Taoism.	○	—	—	—

Similarity as a "source of artistic inspiration"

- : Mountains that have been used as the theme of paintings, literary works, etc., and have been the inspiration for numerous works.
- ◎ : In addition to the above, mountains that have given rise to artistic or literary schools, and have had an impact overseas. In particular, mountains similar to Fujisan in having an impact abroad that is recognized in art history.

Table A4-1-3 Summary of mountains outside of Japan selected for comparative analysis (3/7)

Number	Mountain Country Criteria	Summary	“Object of worship”							
			Natural features / Tangible value						Continuity	
			Shape / Elevation	Solitary peak	Rock formations (including caves). or water area	Volcano	Wind caves, springs, and lakes	Caves, pilgrimage routes, shrines, and temples		
12	Mt Huashan (Shaanxi Province), Mt Hengshan (Hunan Province), Mt Hengshan (Shanxi Province) China -	Each mountain is one of the Five Sacred Mountains of Taoism.	2,160 m (Mt Huashan: south peak)	—	rock formation	—	—	pilgrimage route temple	Mt Huashan contributed to the development of Taoism. There are Taoist temples and Buddhist temples with long history on Mt. Hengshan. A mausoleum was constructed on Mt Hengshan in the period of the Han Dynasty.	
13	Yandang Mountain China -	Beautiful natural landscape inspired many poets, literati, and painters. Many steles and inscriptions remain on the mountain.	a series of peaks 1,056 m	—	cave waterfall	○	lakes	cave pilgrimage route temple	It is a place of religious practice for Taoists still today.	
14	Mt Kailas China -	It is a sacred site of Buddhism (particularly Tibetan Buddhism), Bon, Hinduism, and Jainism. On the pilgrimage route running around the base of the mountain, there are pilgrimage destinations such as Lake Mansarovar, where water-bathing is conducted, and temples..	The shape of a Hindu temple or a Buddhist stupa 6,656 m	○	rock formation	—	lake (not formed by volcanic activities)	pilgrimage routes	Pilgrims from Tibet and India revere Mt Kailas as the final destination of pilgrimage.	
15	Savalan Iran -	Mt Savalan is the third highest volcano in Iran, which has extraordinary natural landscapes and many characteristics of a volcano. At the mountaintop, the freshwater caldera lake located at the highest altitude in the world exists.	a series of peaks 4,820 m	—	rock formation lake	○	spring	—	There are many legends, beliefs, and customs associated with the mountain body itself. In addition, there is an engraving on the rock surface, which is an object of worship.	
16	Mt Namsan Republic of Korea (ii)(iii)	In the Gyeongju historic area, centering on Mt Namsan, outstanding examples of Korean Buddhist art such as sculptures, relief, pagodas, temples, and royal palace sites are concentrated.	a series of peaks 494 m (Gowibong Peak)	—	rock formation	—	—	pilgrimage route	Worshipped as the first mountain of the Five Sacred Mountains of the Kingdom of Silla. In addition, it nurtured shamanism in which indigenous beliefs, sorcery, and spirit worship were combined.	
17	Mt Halla Republic of Korea (vii)(viii)	It is the highest mountain in Korea, where waterfalls, strangely shaped rocks, crater lakes, and a group of various lava caves, etc. are seen. It shows artistic beauty and tells the history of the earth.	1,950 m	○	rock formation cave	○	cave lakes	cave	Lava tubes, where the roots of folk religions can be found, are sacred places of rituals.	

## Legend:

Similarity as an "object of worship"

- : From the natural/tangible perspective, mountains that feature physical evidence of worship-related activity such as sites of worship, pilgrimage sites, or the remains of such sites, and where religious rites, activities, or other core elements of worship have been transmitted to current generations.
- ◎ : In addition to the above, mountains where the act of climbing the mountain itself is viewed as having religious significance, and where areas that display natural features related to the mountain, such as lakes and springs, are considered sites of religious activity as well.

Intangible value						“Source of artistic inspiration”		
					Similarity	Association with artistic works		Similarity
Presence	Practice	Identity	Fame			Inspiration to specific artists or works	Influence on international art history	
Each mountain has been admired as one of the Five Sacred Mountains of Taoism.	No worship-ascent is conducted.	—	One of the Five Sacred Mountains of Taoism.	○		Mt Huashan was admired by many poets and painters. Chinese poetry, “zuì xià zhù róng fēng”, by Zhū Xī was read on Mt Hengshan.	—	○
—	No worship-ascent is conducted.	—	Sacred site of Buddhism and Taoism.	○		It influenced poets, writers, and painters of ancient China. There remain many stone steles and inscriptions.	—	○
It is worshipped as Mount Sumeru, the center of the universe in Buddhism, the dwelling place of the highest god of Hinduism, Shiva, or the place where the founder of Bon descends.	Pilgrims bathe themselves in Lake Mansarovar, which is a sacred lake at the foot of the mountain and walk around the mountain without ascending it.	Many temples in India represent the peak of Mt Kailas and are named Kailasanatha.	The sacred site of Buddhism, especially Lamaism, Bon, Hindu, and Jainism	◎		—	—	—
The body of the mountain itself has been seen as a sacred site and mountain-ascent was regarded as an act of pilgrimage.	At present, customs of giving offerings or prayer to the mountain are seen.	—	—	○		—	—	—
During the Silla Period, it was considered to be a mountain where gods descended.	People visit the mountain in order to worship stone on the mountain.	—	Sacred site of Buddhism	○		—	—	—
—	—	There is a legend telling that the three god-persons, who created Jeju Island, were born out of these caves.	Sacred site of Buddhism	○		—	—	—

Similarity as a “source of artistic inspiration”

○ : Mountains that have been used as the theme of paintings, literary works, etc., and have been the inspiration for numerous works.

◎ : In addition to the above, mountains that have given rise to artistic or literary schools, and have had an impact overseas. In particular, mountains similar to Fujisan in having an impact abroad that is recognized in art history.



Table A4-1-4 Summary of mountains outside of Japan selected for comparative analysis (4/7)

Number	Mountain Country Criteria	Summary	“Object of worship”							
			Natural features / Tangible value						Continuity	
			Shape / Elevation	Solitary peak	Rock formations (including caves). or water area	Volcano	Wind caves, springs, and lakes	Caves, pilgrimage routes, shrines, and temples		
18	Sulaiman-Too Mountain Kyrgyzstan (iii)(vi)	It has functioned as a landmark for travelers and has been worshipped as a sacred mountain for more than 1500 years. There are mosques and many archaeological sites of religious facilities on the five peaks and slopes of the mountain. It is known as the most complete site among the sacred mountains in Central Asia.	mountain chain 1,175 m (Mt Rusha)	—	rock formation  cave	—	—	pilgrimage routes  temple	The mountain worship based on the fusion between pre-Islamic and Islamic religions remains. The ritual to pray for pregnancy and longevity is performed.	
19	Phou Kao Mountain Lao People's Democratic Republic (iii)(iv)(vi)	It is seen as identical to the sacred symbol of Shiva because of the shape of the mountain peak. Temples were built at the mountain foot. Buildings are geometrically aligned over a distance of more than 10 km along the axis line toward the Mekong River.	1,412 m	—	mountain hill pond	—	—	temple	Vat Phou, a Hindu temple built by Khmer people at the mountain foot, has been used as a Buddhist temple from the 14th century.	
20	Bogd Khan, Burkhan Khaldun, Otgon Tenger Mongolia —	They are the first sacred mountains designated as such by Chinggis Khan in the 13th century. They are the most important mountains among the sacred mountains of Mongolia, which have been protected through traditions and customs of Mongolia.	4,021 m (Mt Otgon Tenger)	—	rock formation	—	—	temple	Mt Bogd Khan has been preserved since old times. There is a Buddhist temple on the southern side of the mountain. Mt Burkhan Khaldun has many archaeological remains and more than 800 cemeteries have been discovered. It is said to be the sacred mountain of the highest status in Mongol. Mt Otgon Tenger has been worshipped from ancient times.	
21	Himalayan Range Nepal (vii)	Extraordinary area boasting of the world's highest mountain, Mt Everest, glaciers, and deep valleys. It is known for the existence of rare species and the culture of Tibetan Nepali people (Sherpa).	8,848 m (Mt Everest)	—	glacier	—	—	monastery	There are monasteries, including Tengpoche. As a result of the immigration of Sherpas, the number of monasteries increased drastically.	
22	Ruapehu, Ngauruhoe, Tongariro New Zealand (vi)(vii)(viii)	The mountains in Tongariro National Park are of cultural and religious importance to Maori people. Volcanic activities continue still today. Characterized by majestic landscapes and diverse ecosystems.	2,797 m (Mt Ruapehu)	Mt Ngauruhoe ○	lake	○	lakes	—	They are revered and feared as the sacred sites of indigenous Maori people.	

## Legend:

Similarity as an "object of worship"

- : From the natural/tangible perspective, mountains that feature physical evidence of worship-related activity such as sites of worship, pilgrimage sites, or the remains of such sites, and where religious rites, activities, or other core elements of worship have been transmitted to current generations.
- ◎ : In addition to the above, mountains where the act of climbing the mountain itself is viewed as having religious significance, and where areas that display natural features related to the mountain, such as lakes and springs, are considered sites of religious activity as well.

Intangible value						"Source of artistic inspiration"		
	Presence	Practice	Identity	Fame	Similarity	Association with artistic works		Similarity
						Inspiration to specific artists or works	Influence on international art history	
	—	There is a custom of visiting the mosque at the mountaintop; however, it is not worship-ascent.	The mountain and mosques are drawn on a bank note of Kyrgyzstan.	It is said to be the single sacred mountain in Central Asia.  Sacred site of Muslim.	○	—	—	—
	The mountain is seen as identical to the linga, sacred symbol of Shiva because of the shape of the mountain peak.	Pilgrimage is made to the temples at the mountain foot on the full-moon day of February every year. However, worship-ascent of Mt Phou Kao is not made.	—	—	○	—	—	—
	—	No worship-ascent is conducted.	It is said to be the sacred home of the Mongolian people. Mt Otgon Tenger is drawn on a bank note of Mongolia.	The first sacred mountains designated as such by Chinggis Khan. Females are prohibited from entering Mt Otgon Tenger.	○	—	—	—
	There are hundreds of sacred mountains in the Himalaya mountain range.	No worship-ascent is conducted.	It is regarded as a sacred mountain by the Sherpas.	It is known to everybody as the highest mountain in the world.	○	—	—	—
	Indigenous Maori people think that mountains, human beings, and all the other creatures are tied to one another and worship them as ancestors.	Indigenous Maori people look up to the mountains with respect and in awe.  No worship-ascent is conducted.	For indigenous Maori people, the mountains represent spiritual linkage as part of themselves.	The first cultural landscape that has been inscribed on the World Heritage List.	○	—	—	—

Similarity as a "source of artistic inspiration"

- : Mountains that have been used as the theme of paintings, literary works, etc., and have been the inspiration for numerous works.
- ◎ : In addition to the above, mountains that have given rise to artistic or literary schools, and have had an impact overseas. In particular, mountains similar to Fujisan in having an impact abroad that is recognized in art history.

Table A4-1-5 Summary of mountains outside of Japan selected for comparative analysis (5/7)

Number	Mountain Country Criteria	Summary	“Object of worship”							
			Natural features / Tangible value						Continuity	
			Shape / Elevation	Solitary peak	Rock formations (including caves). or water area	Volcano	Wind caves, springs, and lakes	Caves, pilgrimage routes, shrines, and temples		
23	Adam's Peak Sri Lanka (ix)(x)	A dent on a massive rock on top of Adam's Peak is regarded as the holy footprint in various religions. Many pilgrims visit the site. The forests around the mountain are the habit of precious animals and plants including endangered species and the precious nature remains.	conical peak 2,243 m	○	rock formation	—	—	pilgrimage route	In order to worship a massive rock with a dent that is believed to be the holy footprint, people ascend the mountain at night and give a prayer to the sunrise.	
24	Rocky Mountains Canada, USA (vii)(viii) (ix)(x)	There are impressive landscapes such as the mountain body and lakes shaped by the erosion of glaciers. There are places where important fossils were discovered or many geysers exist. It is also a treasury of animals and plants.	a series of peaks 4,399 m (Mt Elbert)	—	rock formation glacier lake waterfall river	○	spring	—	No rituals of worship are performed.	
25	Mt Sinai Egypt (i)(iii)(iv) (vi)	The steep rocky mountain landscape contains many archeological and religious sites and monuments. It is the place where Moses is said to have been given the Ten Commandments in the Old Testament. At the mountain foot is Saint Catherine's Monastery of Greek Orthodox Church.	a series of peaks 2,285 m	—	rock formation	—	—	monastery church chapel mosque	The monastery built at the foot of the mountain in the 6th century is the oldest monastery that has been used without change in the original function.	
26	Mt Sainte-Victoire France —	It is a hill with the undulations unique to limestone terrains. In its mountain area, there remains the rich natural environment inhabited by diverse animals and plants. The painting of Mt Sainte-Victoire by Paul Cézanne made the place world-famous.	a series of peaks 1,011 m	—	rock formation	—	—	—	No rituals of worship are performed.	
27	Mt Perdu Spain, France (iii)(iv)(v) (vii)(viii)	It is a massif mountain of limestone, characterized by extraordinary mountain landscapes such as the biggest valley in Europe and famous cirque walls.	a series of peaks 3,352 m	—	valley river waterfall	—	—	—	No rituals of worship are performed.	

## Legend:

Similarity as an "object of worship"

- : From the natural/tangible perspective, mountains that feature physical evidence of worship-related activity such as sites of worship, pilgrimage sites, or the remains of such sites, and where religious rites, activities, or other core elements of worship have been transmitted to current generations.
- ◎ : In addition to the above, mountains where the act of climbing the mountain itself is viewed as having religious significance, and where areas that display natural features related to the mountain, such as lakes and springs, are considered sites of religious activity as well.



						“Source of artistic inspiration”		
Intangible value					Similarity	Association with artistic works		Similarity
	Presence	Practice	Identity	Fame		Inspiration to specific artists or works	Influence on international art history	
	The dent on a massive rock at the mountain top is regarded and worshiped as the holy footprint of the god (Buddha in Buddhism, Shiva in Hindu, and Adam in Islam).	Many pilgrims visit the mountaintop rock.	—	During the pilgrimage season from December to May, tens of thousands of pilgrims visit the site.	◎	—	—	—
	—	No worship-ascent is conducted.	—	—	—	It was depicted by many American landscape painters, including Albert Bierstadt, a painter in the 19th century.	In the 19th century, American art gave birth to paintings featuring American grand landscapes, while under influence of Europe. Albert Bierstadt (1830-1902) is a leader of the Rocky Mountain School of painters. His works represent the philosophy of the Romanticism movements most clearly.	◎
	In the Old Testament, it is the place where Moses received the Bible and the Ten Commandments of Judaism from God.	Pilgrims and tourists ascend the mountain to visit the church at the mountaintop.	—	Sacred site of Christianity, Muslim, and Judaism	○	The monastery possesses the manuscripts and icons of early Christianity. The mountain itself is not a source of artistic inspiration.	—	—
	—	No worship-ascent is conducted.	—	—	—	Paul Cézanne (1839-1906) drew Mt Sainte-Victoire repeatedly as the main motif of non-religious paintings.	Because of the series by Paul Cézanne, it became the most famous mountain in the Western art.	◎
	—	No worship-ascent is conducted.	—	—	—	Landscapes of Mt Perdu constitute Outstanding Universal Value based on traditional lifestyles (animal husbandry, culture unique to the Pyrenees) and works of art and literature such as those of Victor Hugo (1802-1885).	It played an important role in the development of Romanticism in European art history.	◎

Similarity as a "source of artistic inspiration"

○ : Mountains that have been used as the theme of paintings, literary works, etc., and have been the inspiration for numerous works.

◎ : In addition to the above, mountains that have given rise to artistic or literary schools, and have had an impact overseas. In particular, mountains similar to Fujisan in having an impact abroad that is recognized in art history.

Table A4-1-6 Summary of mountains outside of Japan selected for comparative analysis (6/7)

Number	Mountain Country Criteria	Summary	“Object of worship”							
			Natural features / Tangible value						Continuity	
			Shape / Elevation	Solitary peak	Rock formations (including caves). or water area	Volcano	Wind caves, springs, and lakes	Caves, pilgrimage routes, shrines, and temples		
28	Mt Athos Greece (i)(ii)(iv)(v) (vi)(vii)	Center of Greek Orthodox Church, where autonomy is admitted from the times of the Byzantine Empire to the present. It is also known as a place of art.	a series of peaks 2,033 m	—	rock formation	—	—	temple	It has been the center of Greek Orthodox Church since the 11th century, where monks lead religious life in as many as 20 monasteries still today.	
29	Mt Olympus Greece —	The highest mountain in Greece and home of ancient Greek gods. Known for precious ecological features and extraordinary natural beauty.	a series of peaks 2,917 m (Mitikas)	—	rock formation	—	—	—	Rituals of worship are not performed.	
30	The Dolomites Mountains Italy (vii)(viii)	The Dolomites Mountains consist of 18 mountains exceeding an altitude of 3,000 m. Characterized by a variety of extraordinary landscapes such as precipices, cliff walls, glacier landforms, and karst.	mountain range 3,342 m (Marmolada)	—	rock formation	—	—	—	Rituals of worship are not performed.	
31	Mt Kenya Kenya (vii)(ix)	The second highest mountain in Africa. It consists of the peak covered with glaciers and the slope covered with forests in the middle part.	a series of peaks 5,199 m	—	glacier	○	—	—	As people mixed with Christianity, many traditional rituals have been lost; however, activities to worship Mt Kenya as sacred still continue.	
32	Mt Huascarán Peru (vii)(viii)	Mt Huascarán is located in the Blanca mountain range, which is the highest tropical mountain range in the world. In its deep valley, many swift currents, glacier lakes, and various flora can be seen, presenting spectacular beauty.	mountain range 6,768 m (southern peak)	—	glacier lake	—	—	—	The oldest culture, going back 2000 years from Chavin culture of the times of the formation of the Andes civilization.	

## Legend:

Similarity as an "object of worship"

- : From the natural/tangible perspective, mountains that feature physical evidence of worship-related activity such as sites of worship, pilgrimage sites, or the remains of such sites, and where religious rites, activities, or other core elements of worship have been transmitted to current generations.
- ◎ : In addition to the above, mountains where the act of climbing the mountain itself is viewed as having religious significance, and where areas that display natural features related to the mountain, such as lakes and springs, are considered sites of religious activity as well.

						"Source of artistic inspiration"		
Intangible value					Similarity	Association with artistic works		Similarity
	Presence	Practice	Identity	Fame		Inspiration to specific artists or works	Influence on international art history	
	—	No worship-ascent is conducted.	—	Center of Greek Orthodox Church. Women and children are prohibited from entering the mountain. The number of people entering the mountain is limited.	○	The mountain itself is not a source of artistic inspiration.	—	—
	It is said to be the home of omniscient and omnipotent god, Zeus.	No worship-ascent is conducted.	—	The myth was written in poems written by Homer (8 c B.C. ?), such as "Iliad" and "Odyssey".	○	Referred to as the home of Zeus in Greek myth. Details of the mountain itself are not described in epics or other works of Greek literature.	—	—
	—	No worship-ascent is conducted.	—	—	—	Its majestic landscape has also been interpreted in terms of scientific and artistic values. Geologists were the first to be attracted to its beauty. Their literature, drawings, and pictures represent the aesthetic charm of the mountain itself.	—	○
	It is believed that the god and his wife live at the mountaintop and carry out traditional rituals.	No worship-ascent is conducted.	Regarded as a sacred mountain by all local communities (Kikuyu and Meru) near the mountain.	One of the most impressive landscapes in East Africa.	○	—	—	—
	—	No worship-ascent is conducted.	—	—	○	—	—	—

Similarity as a "source of artistic inspiration"

- : Mountains that have been used as the theme of paintings, literary works, etc., and have been the inspiration for numerous works.
- ◎ : In addition to the above, mountains that have given rise to artistic or literary schools, and have had an impact overseas. In particular, mountains similar to Fujisan in having an impact abroad that is recognized in art history.



Table A4-1-7 Summary of mountains outside of Japan selected for comparative analysis (7/7)

Number	Mountain Country Criteria	Summary	“Object of worship”							
			Natural features / Tangible value						Continuity	
			Shape / Elevation	Solitary peak	Rock formations (including caves). or water area	Volcano	Wind caves, springs, and lakes	Caves, pilgrimage routes, shrines, and temples		
33	Swiss Alps (Jungfrau, Aletschpeak, Bietschhornpeak, etc.) Switzerland (vii)(viii)(ix)	Largest glacier in the Eurasian Continent can be seen and the beautiful mountainous landscape played an important role in the development of art, literature, mountaineering, and tourism in Europe. Unique ecological and geological features can also be seen.	a series of peaks 4,274 m	—	glacier	—	—	—	No rituals of worship are performed.	
34	Mt Kilimanjaro Tanzania (vii)	The highest mountain in the African Continent, standing alone in the plains of savanna. The top of the volcanic mountain is capped with snow. Many endangered species of mammals live in the forests surrounding the mountain.	solitary peak 5,895 m	○	glacier	○	—	—	Many of the customs related to Mt Kilimanjaro and Chagga, who lives at the foot of the mountain, have been lost.	
35	Appalachian Mountains USA (vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	It is a treasury of many plants and also inhabited by many endangered animal species. Also there are archaeological sites of hunting and gathering culture as well as signs of Native American culture.	a series of peaks 2,037 m (Michel mountain)	—	river	—	—	—	No rituals of worship are performed.	
36	Kilauea USA (viii)	Along with Mauna Loa, it is one of the most active volcanos in the world. Its landscape is continuously changing due to repeated eruptions. It also provides habitats to rare birds and endemic species.	solitary peak 1,250 m	—	—	○	—	—	Hula dance, which is a ritual related to Pele, god of Hawaiian people, has been passed down to the present.	

## Legend:

Similarity as an "object of worship"

- : From the natural/tangible perspective, mountains that feature physical evidence of worship-related activity such as sites of worship, pilgrimage sites, or the remains of such sites, and where religious rites, activities, or other core elements of worship have been transmitted to current generations.
- ◎ : In addition to the above, mountains where the act of climbing the mountain itself is viewed as having religious significance, and where areas that display natural features related to the mountain, such as lakes and springs, are considered sites of religious activity as well.

						"Source of artistic inspiration"		
Intangible value					Similarity	Association with artistic works		Similarity
	Presence	Practice	Identity	Fame		Inspiration to specific artists or works	Influence on international art history	
	—	No worship-ascent is conducted.	—	—	—	Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) and Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528) used the sketches of the Swiss Alps, but the mountains were no more than the backdrop of their paintings. Giovanni Segantini (1858-1899) painted a series of the Swiss Alps.	The impressive mountain landscape of the Alps played an important role in art, literature, etc. of Europe.	◎
	It is regarded as a home of gods.	No worship-ascent is conducted.	—	It is recognized as a symbolic landscape representing Africa.	○	It is the scene of the novel, "Snow of Mt Kilimanjaro", written by Hemingway (1899-1961).	—	○
	—	No worship-ascent is conducted.	—	—	—	Depicted by many American landscape painters in 19th century such as Frederic Church (1826-1900) and Thomas Cole (1801-1848).	It is introduced together with Fujisan as a top example of the landscape which worked as a source of artistic inspiration for artistic works admiring natural landscape. Thomas Cole is the pioneer of the Hudson River School, a group of landscape painters influenced by Romantic movement.	◎
	The mountain is considered to be God Pele itself and the spouting lava symbolizes the vitality of God.	No worship-ascent is conducted.	—	God Pele is very popular in Hawaii as a god of the active volcano and an object of worship.	○	—	—	—

Similarity as a "source of artistic inspiration"

- : Mountains that have been used as the theme of paintings, literary works, etc., and have been the inspiration for numerous works.
- ◎ : In addition to the above, mountains that have given rise to artistic or literary schools, and have had an impact overseas. In particular, mountains similar to Fujisan in having an impact abroad that is recognized in art history.

Table A4-2-1 Summary of mountains within Japan selected for comparative analysis (1/2)

Number	Mountain Country Criteria	Summary	“Object of worship”							
			Natural features / Tangible value						Continuity	
			Shape / Elevation	Solitary peak	Rock formations (including caves). or water area	Volcano	Wind caves, springs, and lakes	Caves, pilgrimage routes, shrines, and temples		
1	Mt Misen Japan (i)(ii)(iv) (vi)	Itsukushima Shinto Shrine is a unique series of shrine buildings in Japan that stand on the sea in the north of the Island of Itsukushima in the Inland Sea of Japan. Since old times, Mt Misen, the main peak of Itsukushima Island, had been an object of worship and the entire island was considered sacred. Because of this, probably, the shrine buildings were built in this place.	island 535 m	○	rock formation	—	—	worship route shrine	In old times, the entire island - including Mt Misen - was considered sacred and people would worship it across the sea from the northern shore of the island. Later, shrine buildings were built near the northern shore of the island, creating a scenic view in which Mt Misen in the background and the sea in front were combined.  Itsukushima-jinja and Mt Misen in the background shows the history of the fusion and separation of Shinto and Buddhism.	
2	Mt Mikasayama Japan (ii)(iii)(iv) (vi)	Nara was the ancient capital of Japan in the 8th century, when the prototype of Japanese culture was formed through exchanges with China (Tang Dynasty). Mt Mikasayama is part of Mt Kannabi, a graceful solitary knoll. It composes the sacred area of Kasuga Taisha, one of the component parts of a World Heritage property, and it has been respectfully preserved since hunting and tree cutting were prohibited in 841.	solitary knoll 294 m	○	—	—	—	shrine	Mt Mikasayama is closely related to the Shinto beliefs peculiar to Japan that deifies natural mountains and forests.	
3	The Kii Mountain Range Japan (ii)(iii)(iv) (vi)	The Kii Mountain Range is a mountainous area which is located at Kii Peninsula, the southernmost part of the main land of the Japanese Archipelago, where plenty rainfall has raised dense ever-green and broad-leaved tree forests. The Kii Mountain Range is the place where nature worship has developed since old times and after Buddhism was introduced in the 6th century, it has been the major place for religious training in the mountains such as those of the Shingon sect of esoteric Buddhism. Meanwhile, Shugendō developed from the mid-10th century to the 11th century used the Omine Mountains as their main ground of religious training. It was referred to as a sacred site of Kumano worship, which had the golden age from the 11th to 12th centuries and had been visited by many imperial family members and commoners.	peaks 1,000 m ~2,000 m	—	waterfall	—	—	worship route shrine temples	The Kii Mountain Range developed as a religious training ground of the ascetic Buddhism, which was born through the fusion of Japan's ancient nature worship and Buddhism, which was introduced from Continental Asia. The religious rituals that continue to be held in the Kii Mountain Range represent exceptional and diverse elements of the cultural landscape of the sacred mountain.	

## Legend:

Similarity as an "object of worship"

- : From the natural/tangible perspective, mountains that feature physical evidence of worship-related activity such as sites of worship, pilgrimage sites, or the remains of such sites, and where religious rites, activities, or other core elements of worship have been transmitted to current generations.
- ◎ : In addition to the above, mountains where the act of climbing the mountain itself is viewed as having religious significance, and where areas that display natural features related to the mountain, such as lakes and springs, are considered sites of religious activity as well.



Intangible value						“Source of artistic inspiration”		
					Similarity	Association with artistic works		Similarity
	Presence	Practice	Identity	Fame		Inspiration to specific artists or works	Influence on international art history	
	—	—	—	The Island of Itsukushima is one of the three most scenic spots of Japan that had been selected as representative sacred sites of the sea since the 17th century and it become a famous spot visited by many people.	◎	Since old times, Bugaku, Noh, Kabuki, Joruri, and other performing arts flourished at the Itsukushima-jinja Shrine at the foot of Mt Misen, and some of those performances continue to be held today. Also, because in the 12th century the mountain came to be worshipped by the politically powerful Taira clan, who put their efforts into constructing the shrine buildings, it served as one of the main settings for action in the Heike monogatari (The Tale of the Taira clan), an epic that told of the rise and fall of the Taira clan.  While the Itsukushima-jinja Shrine was the subject of Ukiyoe etc., Mt Misen was depicted as the background of the shrine.	—	○
	—	—	—	The entry to Mt Mikasayama has traditionally been limited to religious professionals.	◎	Mt Mikasayama was featured in many poems including the Man-yoshu (Collection of a Myriad Leaves), the classic 8th century collection of Japanese poetry, as well as depicted in religious paintings including "Kasuga mandara" etc.	—	○
	—	Even today, the mountains of the Kii Mountain Range are the sites of asceticism, as people make a circuit of the peaks and carry out ascetic practices known as Sanrintoso .	—	Pilgrimage to Kumano became so popular that the throngs of people going there were referred to as “ants’ procession to Kumano.”	—	They were depicted in paintings related to Kumano worship, such as the "Nachi pilgrimage mandalas" and the "Kumano mandalas"  There were also works for Ningyō Jōruri and Kabuki whose scenes were set at sacred sites of the Kii Mountain Range.  It is described as a site where the Imperial Court was placed in the Taiheiki, 14th-century historical epic.  Mt Yoshinoyama in particular has been the subject of many waka poems, including those in the Man-yoshu. From the Middle Ages, it became famous as a spot for cherry-blossom viewing and that scene in particular became a popular theme for Ukiyo-e and other types of artwork from the 18th century.	—	○

Similarity as a "source of artistic inspiration"

○ : Mountains that have been used as the theme of paintings, literary works, etc., and have been the inspiration for numerous works.

◎ : In addition to the above, mountains that have given rise to artistic or literary schools, and have had an impact overseas. In particular, mountains similar to Fujisan in having an impact abroad that is recognized in art history.

Table A4-2-2 Summary of mountains within Japan selected for comparative analysis (2/2)

Number	Mountain Country Criteria	Summary	“Object of worship”						
			Natural features / Tangible value						Continuity
			Shape / Elevation	Solitary peak	Rock formations (including caves). or water area	Volcano	Wind caves, springs, and lakes	Caves, pilgrimage routes, shrines, and temples	
4	Okinoshima Island Japan	Okinoshima is a solitary island with a circumference of 4 km rising up from the Genkainada Sea between Japan and Korea. The summit area of the lone peak at the center of the island is covered with rock formations and the island's periphery is surrounded by precipitous shorelines. The national rituals were held on Okinoshima, praying for successful international negotiations and safe voyages in East Asia from the 4th to 9th centuries.	islands 243m	○	rock formation	—	sea level	shrine	The process in which the style of rituals on Okinoshima shifted, from nature-related rituals to today's shrine-based rituals, has been preserved in its pure condition, showing the transition from rituals atop a huge rock to rituals to be performed in the shade of the rock and rituals that were performed half in the shade, then to half in open air and finally to completely open-air rituals.
5	Mt Tateyama Japan	Mt Tateyama is the collective name for three peaks in the 3,000-meter-elevation range situated in the northern part of Japan's central mountainous region. Considered a sacred mountain since ancient times, it forms the core of the Tateyama sect of ascetic Buddhism. While there are many sacred mountains that are closed to women, Mt Tateyama was known as a mountain of salvation for women.	peaks 3,015 m	—	pond	○	pond	pilgrimage route shrine	Mt Tateyama expresses the world-view of hell and paradise (Pure Land) that became popular in the 9th century and subsequently had an impact on Japanese people's perception of the after-world.  From the 17th to 19th centuries, Mt Tateyama was known as a mountain of salvation for women.
6	Hakusan Japan	It is located at the center of the Japanese Archipelago, and the area comprising the mountain and its base is among the world's snowiest locations. From ancient times, Mt Hakusan was considered to be the abode of gods and thus the mountain itself came to be worshipped. Moreover, from the 8th century on, it became a sacred mountain where one could experience symbolic death and rebirth through ascetic Buddhism. From the three provinces that lay at the foot of Mt Hakusan - Kaga, Echizen, and Mino - mountain trails (“Zenjodo”) extended up toward the main Hakusan-jinja shrine at the summit.	peaks 2,702 m	—	pond	○	pond	pilgrimage route (Zenjōdō) shrine	The history of Hakusan worship began with the ascent of the mountain in the 8th century by the priest, Taicho (682–767).
7	Mt Asosan Japan	Mt Asosan is an active volcano with one of the world's largest calderas, whose volcanic cone at the center is surrounded by the caldera and the outer rim.  The mountain shows the history of relation between man and nature, as people from ancient times faced the formidable mountain and coexisted with it.	caldera outer rim  from 931 m to 1,592 m (Takadake)	—	—	○	caldera outer rim	pilgrimage route shrine	In the 12th century, Mt Asosan became an “object of worship” by ascetic priests.

## Legend:

Similarity as an “object of worship”

- : From the natural/tangible perspective, mountains that feature physical evidence of worship-related activity such as sites of worship, pilgrimage sites, or the remains of such sites, and where religious rites, activities, or other core elements of worship have been transmitted to current generations.
- ◎ : In addition to the above, mountains where the act of climbing the mountain itself is viewed as having religious significance, and where areas that display natural features related to the mountain, such as lakes and springs, are considered sites of religious activity as well.

Intangible value						“Source of artistic inspiration”		
					Similarity	Association with artistic works		Similarity
Presence	Practice	Identity	Fame	Inspiration to specific artists or works		Influence on international art history		
	—	—	—	There is no permanent resident on the island and the general public is not normally allowed entry. Women are not permitted to enter. Ablution is required for men to enter the island.	◎	—	—	—
	—	By climbing Mt Tateyama, one could symbolically experience the after-world and go to the Buddhist Pure Land.	—	From the 17th century, Tateyama mandalas were produced, depicting hell and the Pure Land on the mountain or depicting the mountain's pilgrimage routes. With the spread of these images, the number of people making worship-ascents of Mt Tateyama increased.	◎	In a poem included in the 8th-century Man-yoshu, Mt Tateyama is described as the “peaks where the gods dwell.”  The hell of Tateyama is described in the 12th-century tale collection “Konjaku monogatari-shu” (Tales of Times Now and Past) and in the “Noh” play Utou (Birds of Sorrow) in the late 14th to early 15th centuries”.	—	○
	—	Hardly anyone today passes the Zenjodo trails to go to the summit.	—	—	◎	—	—	—
	At the mountaintop, there is the Aso-jinja Shrine, which is dedicated to Takeiwatatsu no Mikoto, a deification of the Aso volcano.	In the 17th century, many common people made pilgrimages to the crater lake, a practice known as Oikesan-mairi. The style of pilgrimage to the volcanic crater still continues today.	—	—	○	Takeiwatatsu no Mikoto is a god of development and legends related to the development of Aso have been handed down. Also, rice-related events such as the "Aso no Noko Saiji" agricultural festival have been passed down.  The majestic volcanic landscape and wide grasslands have been the subject of many artistic works, such as “Nihyakutoka” (The 210th Day), a work by one of Japan's preeminent modern novelists, Natsume Soseki (1867–1916).	—	○

Similarity as a “source of artistic inspiration”

○ : Mountains that have been used as the theme of paintings, literary works, etc., and have been the inspiration for numerous works.

◎ : In addition to the above, mountains that have given rise to artistic or literary schools, and have had an impact overseas. In particular, mountains similar to Fujisan in having an impact abroad that is recognized in art history.



## **b. Conclusions and Recommendations of the UNESCO Thematic Expert Meeting on Asia-Pacific Sacred Mountains**

### **Conclusions and Recommendations of the UNESCO Thematic Expert Meeting on Asia-Pacific Sacred Mountains (5 – 10 September 2001, Wakayama City, Japan)**

#### **1. Introduction**

1.1 A Global Strategy for a balanced and representative World Heritage List was adopted by the World Heritage Committee in 1994. Its aim is to ensure that the List reflects the world's cultural and natural diversity of outstanding universal value. Since then, the World Heritage Committee has regularly adopted and implemented regional action plans in close co-operation with the State Parties of the World Heritage Convention. A number of regional and sub-regional expert meetings and studies to implement the Global Strategy for a more representative World Heritage List have been organized. In the Asia-Pacific Region, two meetings (*The Regional Thematic Study Meeting on Asian Rice Culture and its Terraced Landscapes (Manila, The Philippines, 1995)* and *Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Associative Cultural Landscapes (Sydney, Australia, 1995)*) have been held to discuss cultural landscape properties in the region.

1.2 Following the Regional Action Plan for the Asian Region, a UNESCO Thematic Expert Meeting on Sacred Mountains in the Asia-Pacific Region was organized by the Government of Japan, Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Prefectural Government of Wakayama, and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, between 5-10 September 2001 in Wakayama City, Japan. Experts from Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, ICCROM, ICOMOS, IUCN, and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre participated in this meeting together with other international experts from the Mountain Institute (U.S.A.) and UNESCO's Division of Ecological Sciences.

1.3 The Participants of the Meeting acknowledged that there exist a great variety of landscapes that are representative of the combined works of nature and humankind. These landscapes express a long and intimate relationship between peoples and their natural environment. Certain places, associated in the minds of the communities with powerful beliefs, artistic works and traditional customs, embody an exceptional spiritual relationship between people and nature. This is in particular the case with sacred mountain sites. At the same time such mountain sites demonstrate cultural diversity and are often centres of significant biological diversity. Sacred mountains also testify to the creative genius, socio-economic development and the imaginative and spiritual vitality of humanity. Sacred mountains are part of our collective identity.

1.4 Referring to the conclusions and recommendations of previously organized regional thematic expert meetings concerning cultural landscape heritage properties, and recognizing that the Asia-Pacific Region is the most mountainous and populous region of the world, including the largest number of sacred mountains as well as the highest mountain in the



world, the Participants discussed various themes and issues related to the identification and conservation of sacred mountains.

## **2. Conclusions & Recommendations**

### **2.1 Identification of the character, significance and values of sacred mountains**

2.1.1 The Participants discussed the “sacred” as a manifestation or expression of a deeper reality that inspires reverence and awe, which gives meaning and vitality to people’s lives. The Participants defined the sacred mountain as a significant natural elevation where the spiritual and physical unite.

2.1.2 The Experts considered that Asia-Pacific sacred mountain sites may be categorized within the following groups:

- (a) the mountain itself is considered sacred;
- (b) the mountain has sacred associations;
- (c) the mountain has sacred areas, places, objects;
- (d) the mountain inspires sacred rituals and practices.

2.1.3 Themes, which illustrate the diversity of sacred mountains, concerning their physical and cultural characteristics, interpretation and use of sacred mountains were discussed. For example, height, gradient, colour, shape, volume, accessibility / inaccessibility, source were noted as important physical aspects, which can characterize sacred mountains in Asia-Pacific. For the cultural aspects, interpretation and use of sacred mountains, the mountain as a centre of the cosmos or the world, paradise; representing power, deity or deities, identity of a nation or a group of people; place of worship, where spirits or ancestors reside or pass through, or for seclusion or healing; source of inspiration, power or healing were some themes discussed. It was recognized that various cultures place importance on how high a mountain is, or how low a mountain is, while some cultures do not place any importance on height. It was underscored that none of these themes take greater priority than others. Also, the Participants noted the themes discussed were not exhaustive nor were they exclusive.

2.1.4 The Participants noted that the process for the identification of a sacred mountain and its characteristics was a complex process, as there are often both natural and cultural heritage values which are difficult to quantify. It was underscored that sacred mountains must be examined using an interdisciplinary approach as such properties are often integrated eco-cultural heritage areas related to numerous communities. Nevertheless, the Participants identified some indicators for measuring or assessing the heritage values and significance of sacred mountains.

2.1.5 The heritage value of a sacred mountain may be determined by examining closely the natural and cultural value of the property, which in many cases are fused.

2.1.6 While recognizing that sacred mountain properties may hold heritage value at national, regional (within a nation), local or even family level, it was underscored that any sacred mountain property to be nominated as World Heritage should be of outstanding universal value. The Participants noted that the outstanding universal value of a sacred mountain may



derive from its role as an outstanding example or paradigm of an important aspect(s) of sacred mountains in general, even though the property itself is not well known internationally.

## 2.2 Cultural Heritage Values

2.2.1 The Participants highlighted the notion of cultural landscapes as indicated in the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (paragraphs 39-42). The Participants asserted that the category of associative cultural landscapes is particularly relevant to sacred mountains, as well as the category of organically evolving landscapes.

2.2.2 The Participants also discussed the cultural heritage values as indicated in the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (paragraph 23-24a).

2.2.3 The Participants discussed criterion (vi) and felt that its application was the most appropriate for assessing the associative values of sacred mountains. However, the Participants recognized that the world cultural heritage criteria (i) – (v) may also be applicable for sacred mountains. The Participants underscored the need for a comprehensive assessment of all cultural criteria for sacred mountains as cultural landscapes.

2.2.4 Cultural heritage values attributable to sacred mountains may be manifested in the form of either or both tangible or intangible heritage.

### Tangible Cultural Heritage Values

2.2.5 The presence of tangible evidence to measure the cultural human-made tangible heritage values may take the form of (listed in alphabetical order and not exhaustive);

Bridges	Megalithic remains (dolmens, monuments, etc.)	Sculptures
Caves (human made)	Monasteries	Shrines
Cave / wall paintings	Ovoos (stone piles)	Stupas
Cemeteries	Petroglyphs	Temples
Gates	Refuges	Tombs
Historic pilgrimage routes and/ or paths	Repositories	Vistas, viewpoints

2.2.6 Tangible cultural evidence can also take the form of agricultural, hydraulic, or other land use within sacred mountain sites, which directly relate to the production or gathering of agricultural products, natural resources, or construction material, to be used for ritual practices or to provide essential resources for maintaining activities within the sacred mountain and elsewhere.

2.2.7 These tangible cultural heritage assets may be in use continuously or may be out of use.



## **Intangible Cultural Heritage Values**

2.2.8 The presence of intangible evidence to measure the cultural intangible heritage values may take the form of (listed in alphabetical order and not exhaustive);

CONTINUITY.....of oral or performing traditions or festivals related to the use and/or reverence of the sacred mountain, communication with the deity(ies) associated with the sacred mountain;  
 FAME .....how well the sacred mountain is known or visited;  
 IDENTITY.....the sacred mountain represents a nation, religion, group(s) of people;  
 MANIFESTATION.....of centre of the cosmos, deity(ies), paradise, spirit(s), universe, power.  
 MYTH.....there are myths related to the creation or presence or importance of the sacred mountain;  
 PRACTICE.....activities of ascetic practice, enlightenment, meditation, pilgrimage, purification, teachings, reverence to god(s), worship of ancestors;  
 PRESENCE.....permanently or temporarily of a deity or deities or a holy person(s);  
 SOURCE.....for healing, inspiration;

2.2.9 The Participants underscored that the existence of intangible cultural heritage values needs to be established through physical evidence such as documentation (codes of conduct, texts, records of rites, etc) in some cultural traditions. However, the Participants recognized that in some sacred mountains, physical documentation or evidence is not permitted and therefore is not available in physical form.

2.2.10 The Participants noted that the intangible cultural heritage assets are often difficult to distinguish from the tangible cultural and natural heritage assets due to their intrinsic relationship. Such assets may be in use continuously or may be out of use.

## **2.3 Natural Heritage Values**

2.3.1 The Participants also discussed the natural heritage values as indicated in the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (paragraph 43-44a).

2.3.2 The Participants acknowledged that some sacred mountains may not meet any of the world natural heritage criteria, as defined under the World Heritage Convention. They also noted that natural heritage criterion (iii) is a cultural concept.

2.3.3 The Participants considered that natural heritage values of sacred mountains may be assessed through the examination of the following characteristics, which are not exclusive nor exhaustive (listed in alphabetical order):

biodiversity (forests, trees)	height	rock formations (including caves)
climatic conditions	open areas	shape
colour	origin of major water sources	different ecological zones varying with altitude
gradient	rare species	water bodies (snow, ice, rivers,



lakes, ponds, waterfalls, springs, clouds...)

## 2.4 Additional Considerations

2.4.1 The Participants gave emphasis to the following considerations when examining the value of sacred mountain properties;

- (a) The significance of a sacred mountain may be measured by examining how long the mountain has been in use as a sacred site and how many traditions are represented.
- (b) Some sacred mountains are intentionally kept 'secret' to protect the sacred areas as well as the population, which utilizes the sacred areas within the mountain.
- (c) The significance of a fossil or relict sacred mountain should be well established through documentation or other physical evidence. Only thereafter can an assessment of the potential universal value of the sacred mountain be made.
- (d) There exist fossil or relic sacred mountains, which have been reutilised by a group or groups of people who are increasing the cultural stratification of the sacred mountain. In some cases, belief systems attached to a sacred mountain may remain, or disappear, or re-appear. It was noted that it is necessary to place due respect to existing cultural layers of significance.
- (e) Some sacred mountain properties may consist of several mountains or areas, whose inter-relationship should be recognized.

## 2.5 Integrity and authenticity of sacred mountain properties

2.5.1 The Participants noted that the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* clearly outlines the conditions of integrity applicable to World Natural Heritage and test of authenticity applicable to World Cultural Heritage. However, the Participants underscored that the application of the conditions of integrity is relevant for all sacred mountains.

2.5.2 The Participants underlined that "integrity" in the context of sacred mountains as cultural landscapes implies a balanced state of ecological systems, aesthetic, cultural, religious or artistic associations. For protecting the integrity of sacred mountains evolving cultural practices, including traditional ecological knowledge, may need to be taken into account. The Participants emphasized the need for an enhanced appreciation of the interface between ecology and culture as a dynamic basis for maintaining the integrity of a cultural landscape.

2.5.3 The Participants recognized that "authenticity" as defined within the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* and the *Nara Document on Authenticity* (1994) is applicable to sacred mountains, and should encompass the continuation of traditional cultural practices, which maintain a sacred mountain. This



authenticity, however, must not exclude cultural continuity through change, which may introduce new ways of relating to and caring for the place.

2.5.4 The conditions for conserving the authenticity of the tangible cultural heritage values also apply to sacred mountains. To determine the degree of authenticity and also to protect it, it may be advisable to examine closely the distinctive character and components of tangibles, and the associated intangible values which represent the outstanding universal significance of the sacred mountain.

## **2.6 Recommendations for the identification of the character, significance, and values of sacred mountains**

2.6.1 The Participants recommended that each State Party in the Asia-Pacific Region re-examine the sacred mountain properties and their heritage values located in their territory utilizing the indicators listed above. This would be useful for updating the Tentative List of potential properties each State Party intends to nominate for inscription on the World Heritage List within the coming 5-10 years.

2.6.2 Furthermore, the Participants encouraged States Parties in the Asia-Pacific Region to share comparative analysis of sacred mountains within the region, as this exchange of information would facilitate the harmonization of the Tentative Lists in the Region. In this context, the Participants requested the World Heritage Committee to request the Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS and IUCN) together with the World Heritage Centre to elaborate their regional analysis of Tentative Lists and World Heritage sites.

2.6.3 In light of the concerted efforts being made by various governments, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations within the context of the United Nations International Year of Mountains (2002) to increase awareness of the importance of sustainable mountain development, the Participants encouraged States Parties in the Asia-Pacific Region to participate in the UNESCO - IUCN/WCPA - WWF global initiative for the identification of natural sacred sites for biodiversity conservation.

2.6.4 The Participants recommended the World Heritage Committee to further elaborate definitions of the concept of “integrity” applicable for the World Cultural Heritage properties including Cultural Landscape properties, taking into consideration the discussions and conclusions of this Meeting.

2.6.5 The Participants recommended a comprehensive assessment of all cultural criteria for sacred mountains as cultural landscapes. Moreover, it was recognized that within the context of sacred mountains, the current wording of cultural heritage criterion (vi) is not satisfactory as some sites may only qualify through intangible values linked to the natural environment. Therefore, it is recommended that cultural heritage criterion (vi) be amended as follows:

“This criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances and preferably in conjunction with other criteria, cultural or natural.”

2.6.6 It was recommended that a review of the associative and other cultural values of existing natural World Heritage sites in the region be conducted as it would be useful for undertaking comparative analyses of sacred mountains in the Asia-Pacific Region. States



Parties with existing World Heritage mountain properties were urged to review associated cultural heritage values. Upon assessing their significance, such States Parties may consider renominating these properties under cultural criteria.

2.6.7 Recognizing that some sacred mountains are cross-border properties, the Participants encouraged States Parties to consider trans-boundary joint nominations. To this end, it was recommended that UNESCO assist in elaborating further international co-operation activities and sharing of experiences.

### **3.1 Core and buffer zones**

3.1.1 The Participants recognized that delineation of a sacred mountain involves consideration of all aspects of its heritage values and their complex inter-relationships. It was underlined that the varying levels of heritage significance within a sacred mountain area (or areas) requires careful assessment. This assessment permits the identification of the appropriate core and buffer zones.

#### **Recommendations for the core and buffer zones**

3.1.2 The Participants recommended that core and buffer zones for protection of a sacred mountain be established upon assessment of the varying levels of its heritage values. It was recommended that the buffer zone ensures the conservation of the integrity of the core zone of the sacred mountain. Such a buffer zone could also promote sustainable development, thus reducing excessive human impact in terms of environmental degradation of the sacred area.

3.1.3 Recognizing that pilgrimage routes and processional paths are often principal aspects characterizing sacred mountains, the Participants recommended that the most important parts and evidence be included within the core zone.

### **4.1 Conservation and management challenges of sacred mountains**

4.1.1 The Participants discussed various conservation and management challenges facing sacred mountains in the Asia-Pacific Region. It was noted that understanding and recognizing the complex heritage values of sacred mountains were crucial in the appreciation, conservation, presentation, utilization and development of sacred mountain properties. The following issues were examined for enhancing the conservation and management of the sacred mountains.

#### **Co-operation of stakeholders**

4.1.2 In light of the significant relationship between the natural environment and people at sacred mountains, co-operation between the primary stakeholders was recognized as essential within the management process. The primary stakeholders could consist of local community or indigenous citizens, owners, custodians, guardians, religious groups, pilgrims, concerned authorities, etc. The importance of support, recognition, awareness of the heritage values and the need for sustainable management of sacred mountains at a high level within the government was also underlined.

4.1.3 The importance of clarifying ownership of a sacred mountain and all the components which provide evidence of the heritage values of the sacred mountain was underlined, as this



would clearly define responsibilities for conserving, maintaining and managing the sacred mountain and its heritage values.

4.1.4 It was noted that activities to increase the awareness and to promote the involvement of younger generation stakeholders, the future guardians of our common heritage, could positively impact upon the long-term conservation process of sacred mountains.

4.1.5 The Participants noted that practices of local populations may be essential in conserving and managing the significant heritage values of sacred mountains.

*Recommendations for the conservation and management challenges of sacred mountains - Co-operation of stakeholders*

4.1.6 The Participants encouraged active involvement of local communities and authorities as well as participatory planning. As traditional land-use and land management practices which have ensured long-term protection of certain sacred mountains can be useful tools, the Participants recommended that these practices be taken into consideration by concerned authorities or other stakeholders (including the local community) when planning sustainable development activities.

4.1.7 Acknowledging the great challenges that the concerned authorities and stakeholders face in the conservation and management of sacred mountain areas, the Participants strongly encouraged that appropriate steps be taken by the local, regional, and central authorities to strengthen legal and administrative mechanisms to increase the protection of the fragile heritage values. This may be achieved by applying an integrated planning approach, giving due emphasis to socio-economic development.

4.1.8 The Participants encouraged a regular review and updating of management plans applicable to sacred mountains, in particular for jointly managed properties.

**Pilgrimage and tourism management**

4.1.9 It is recognized that pilgrimage and tourism activities significantly impact upon the heritage character of sacred mountains. While pilgrimage activities may also provide evidence of the cultural heritage value of a sacred mountain, they may also include touristic aspects. Such activities may also provide economic benefits to local communities.

4.1.10 The Participants took note that many sacred mountains are visited by pilgrims and tourists in concentrated masses and sometimes during particular seasons or periods of the year (seasonal flow). Such influx of external visitors dramatically impact upon the natural and cultural heritage values of sacred mountains, as well as upon the life of the local communities and infrastructure.

*Recommendations for pilgrimage and tourism management*

4.1.11 Bearing in mind the dramatic impact posed upon sacred mountain areas during peak visitor seasons, the Participants strongly encouraged concerned authorities and site-managers to integrate heritage protection within the general planning policy for sacred mountain areas, particularly placing emphasis on the development of the local and regional communities.



4.1.12 The Participants recommended that guidelines for visiting sacred mountains be elaborated and integrated into management plans and training programmes for tour operators and guides, taking into due consideration that some sacred mountain areas should not be visited by general tourists. For example, inappropriate access to certain areas of a sacred mountain may threaten its heritage values, offend the citizens who respect and follow beliefs associated with the mountain, and furthermore threaten the safety of all visitors.

4.1.13 To mitigate threats posed inadvertently or intentionally by visitors, the Participants encouraged the use of education and training material as well as interactive media to enhance the interpretation of the heritage values of a sacred mountain.

4.1.14 The Participants encouraged participation in the session on “Promoting Cultural Eco-Tourism in Mountainous Regions in Central Asia / Himalayas” foreseen at the Bishkek Global Mountain Summit Conference to be held within the framework of the United Nations International Year of the Mountains (2002).

4.1.15 Recognizing the usefulness of past experiences within the Asia-Pacific Region, the Participants recommended that States Parties and concerned authorities share technical know-how, lessons learnt, and model management plans for enhancing the monitoring and management of living sacred mountain properties.

4.1.16 The Participants encouraged the harmonization of the various and sometimes conflicting usages of sacred mountains by pilgrims and tourists.

4.1.17 Networking of functional sites may be envisaged to protect currently isolated mountains that form part of a belief system of a body of religions and distinct rituals.

4.1.18 The Participants recommended that States Parties and concerned authorities take the ICOMOS Cultural Tourism Charter and its main principles into account when elaborating national or regional tourism strategies. In particular, the Participants highlighted the following principles applicable to sacred mountains:

- ◆ tourism can be a vehicle for cultural exchange and conservation, especially in the conservation, presentation and utilization of pilgrimage routes, itineraries, or paths;
- ◆ sound tourism planning can ensure that the visitor experience is satisfying and also respects cultural practices;
- ◆ host communities and custodians of sacred mountains should be involved in the tourism planning process to ensure that tourism revenue and activities benefit the heritage, local communities, and custodians;
- ◆ tourism programmes should protect natural and cultural heritage values of sacred mountains.

4.1.19 The Participants, taking note of the Global Code of Ethics adopted by the World Tourism Organization (WTO, 1998) and International Year of Eco-Tourism (2002), encouraged States Parties with sacred mountains to consider such initiatives.



## **5 Actions following the Meeting**

5.1 The Participants agreed that the conclusions and recommendations be directly transmitted to the working group on Revisions to the *Operational Guidelines* (UNESCO, Paris, 10-14 October 2001) and that in particular the sections on criteria, integrity and authenticity be taken into account in the revision process.

5.2 Furthermore, the Participants requested the World Heritage Centre to prepare an information document including the report, conclusions and recommendations for examination by the Twenty-fifth session of the World Heritage Committee (Helsinki, Finland, 11-16 December 2001). The Committee may wish to acknowledge follow-up actions proposed in the Regional Action Plan for Asia and the Pacific to implement the Global Strategy.

5.3 The Participants encouraged all States Parties in the region to take the conclusions and recommendations of the expert meeting into account, in particular in preparing, re-examining and assessing Tentative Lists, formulating sacred mountain nominations as cultural landscapes and in enhancing conservation and management capacities for sacred mountain sites.

5.4 The Participants noted that a number of recommendations are specifically addressed to the Advisory Bodies (IUCN, ICOMOS, ICCROM), the World Heritage Centre, UNESCO and may be also taken into account by other international agencies in the United Nations system (e.g. FAO, WTO) and organizations, such as the Mountain Institute (U.S.A.).



## Appendix 5

### Summary of Laws and Regulations which Control the Nominated Property and the Buffer Zone

#### Contents

- a. Summary of the Laws and Regulations which cover the Component Parts of  
"Fujisan" and the Buffer Zone ..... A5-2
- b. Map Indicating the Extent of the Nominated Property and the Buffer Zone with  
Zones of Legal Protection ..... A5-6



## a. Summary of the Laws and Regulations which cover the Component Parts of "Fujisan" and the Buffer Zone

Table A5-1-1 Summary of the laws and regulations which cover the component parts of "Fujisan" and the buffer zone (1/2)

Law / Regulation	Area / Zone / District	1										
		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. A5-3 & 4	Fig. A5-5 & 6	Fig. A5-7 & 8	Fig. A5-9 & 10	Fig. A5-11 & 12	Fig. A5-13 & 14	Fig. A5-15 & 16	Fig. A5-17 & 18			
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											
	Historic Site	● c	● c	● c	● c	● c	● c	● c				
	Place of Scenic Beauty	● d							● d	● d	● d	
	Natural Monument	● e										
Natural Parks Law	National Park Special Zone	Special Protection Zone	●	●	●	●	●					
		Class I Special Zone	●		●	●	●			●	●	
		Class II Special Zone	●				●	●	●	●	●	
		Class III Special Zone	●		●			●				
	National 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 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, 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; Historic 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)

Component Parts																										
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
	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	"Oshi" Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)	"Oshi" Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)	Lake Yamanakako	Lake Kawaguchiko	(Deguchiike Pond) (Okamaike Pond) (Sokonashiike Pond)				(Choshiike Pond)	(Wakuike Pond)	(Nigoriike Pond)	(Kagamiike Pond)	(Shobuike Pond)	Funatsu lava tree molds		Yoshida lava tree molds	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove
	Fig. A5-19 & 20	Fig. A5-21 & 22	Fig. A5-23 & 24	Fig. A5-25 & 26	Fig. A5-27 & 28	Fig. A5-29 & 30	Fig. A5-31 & 32	Fig. A5-33 & 34		Fig. A5-35 & 36	Fig. A5-37 & 38	Fig. A5-39 & 40									Fig. A5-41 & 42	Fig. A5-43 & 44	Fig. A5-45 & 46	Fig. A5-47 & 48	Fig. A5-49 & 50	Fig. 5-1 & 2
	●						●	●	●																	
	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●												●		●	
	●	●	●	●	●	●	●															●			●	
												●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	
							●			●	●											●	●	●	●	
						○														○	○	○			●	
																									●	

- 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
- f Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine; Important Cultural Property, Fujisan Hongu Sengen-jinja Shrine Main Hall
- g Fujisan 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 A5-1-2 Summary of the laws and regulations which cover the component parts of "Fujisan" and the buffer zone (2/2)

Law / Regulation	Area / Zone / District	1										
		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. A5-3 & 4		Fig. A5-5 & 6	Fig. A5-7 & 8	Fig. A5-9 & 10	Fig. A5-11 & 12	Fig. A5-13 & 14	Fig. A5-15 & 16	Fig. A5-17 & 18		
Landscape Act (Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Development Priority Area											
	Landscape Planning Area											
Landscape Act (Yamanakako Village Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Development Priority Area											
	Ordinary Area											
Landscape Act (Fujinomiya City Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Conservation Area	○	○	○								
	View Conservation Area											
Landscape Act (Fuji City Landscape Ordinance)	Area with no land use district designation	○										
Landscape Act (Shizuoka City Landscape Ordinance)	Area other than Priority Area											
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											
Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance	Entire Yamanashi Prefecture with some exempted areas	○	○				○	○	○	○	○	
Fujiyoshida City Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Nomination Ordinance	Conservation Area											
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





b. Map Indicating the Extent of the Nominated Property and the Buffer Zone with Zones of Legal Protection

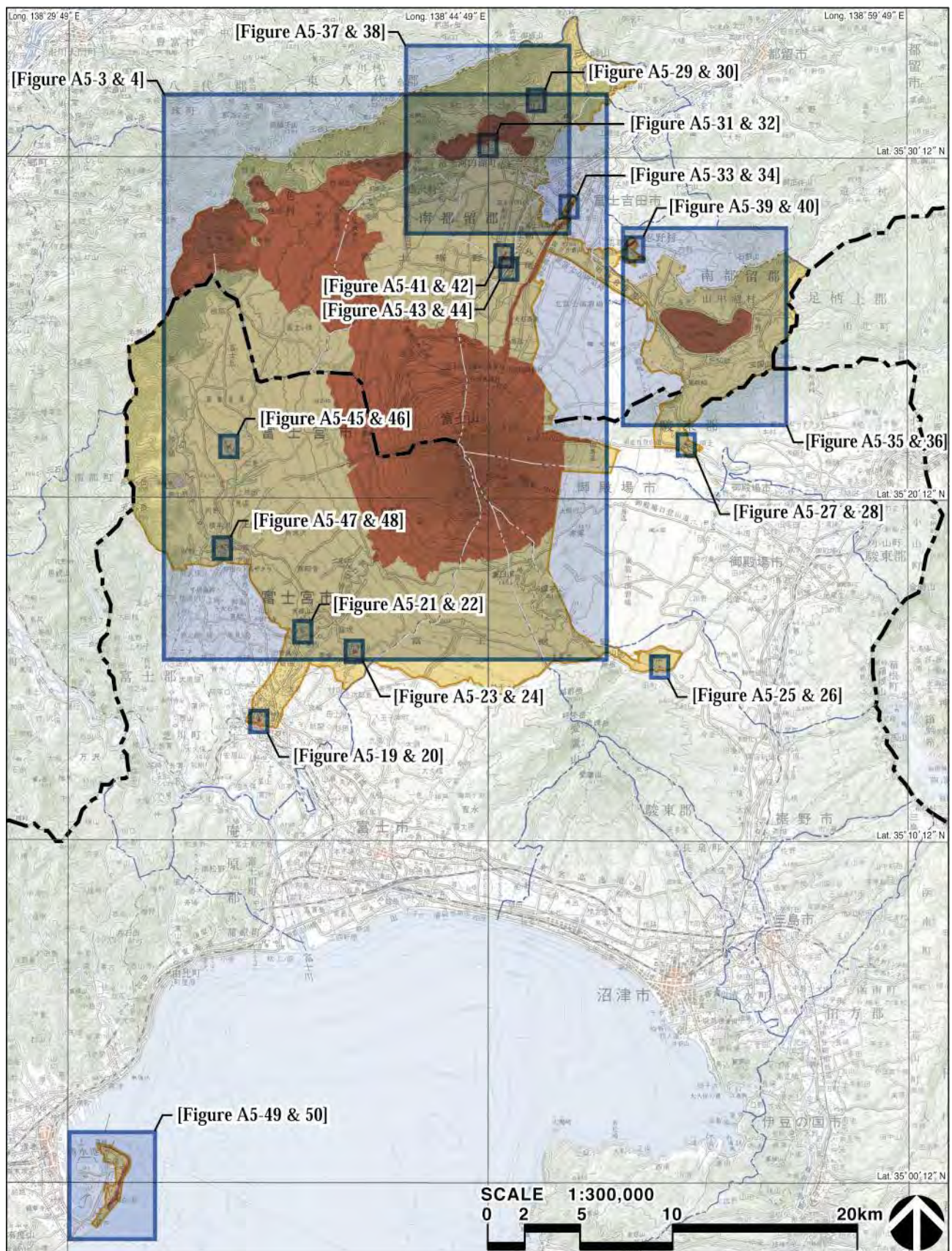


Figure A5-1 Map indicating the location of the extent of legal protection (1).



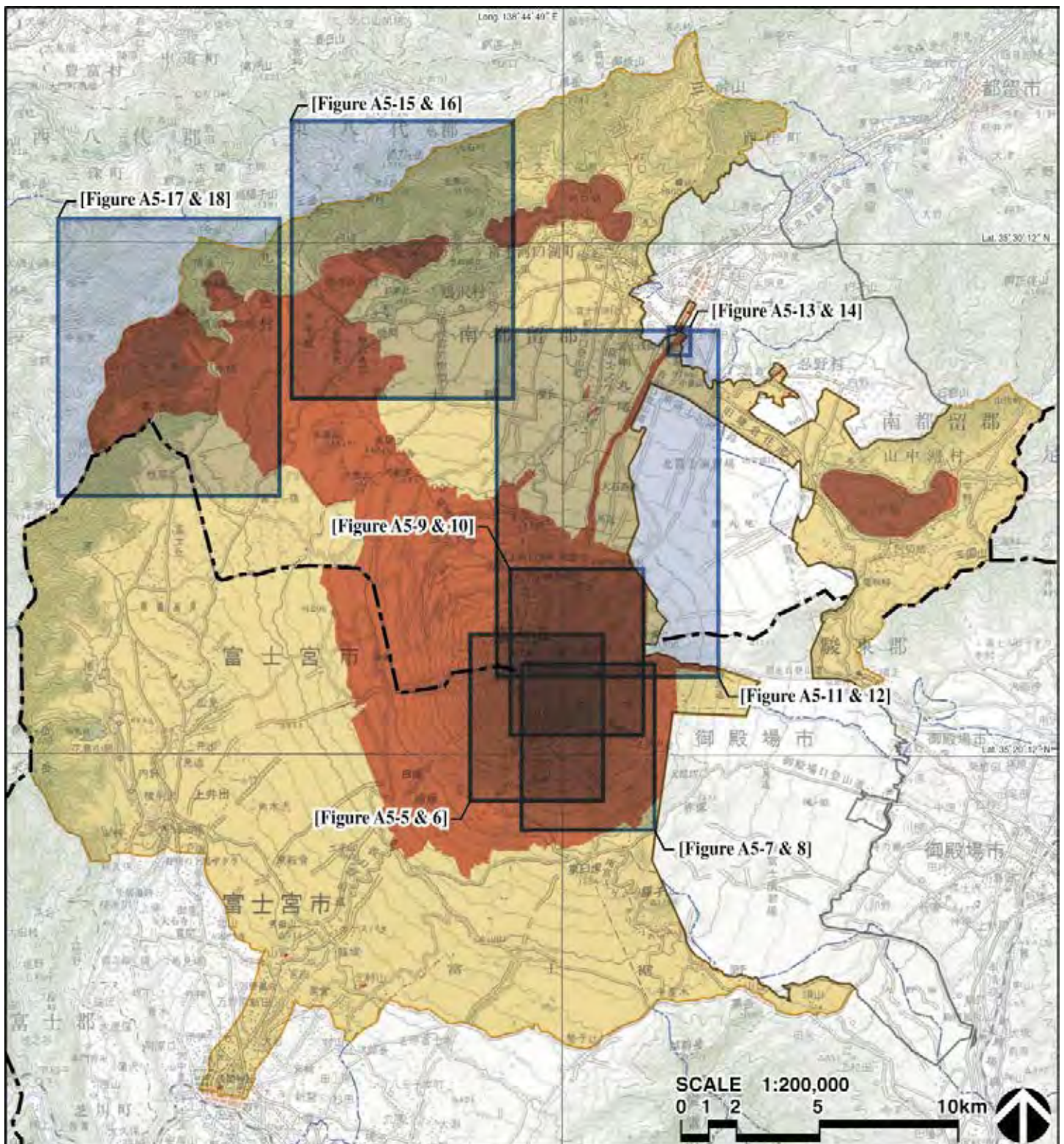
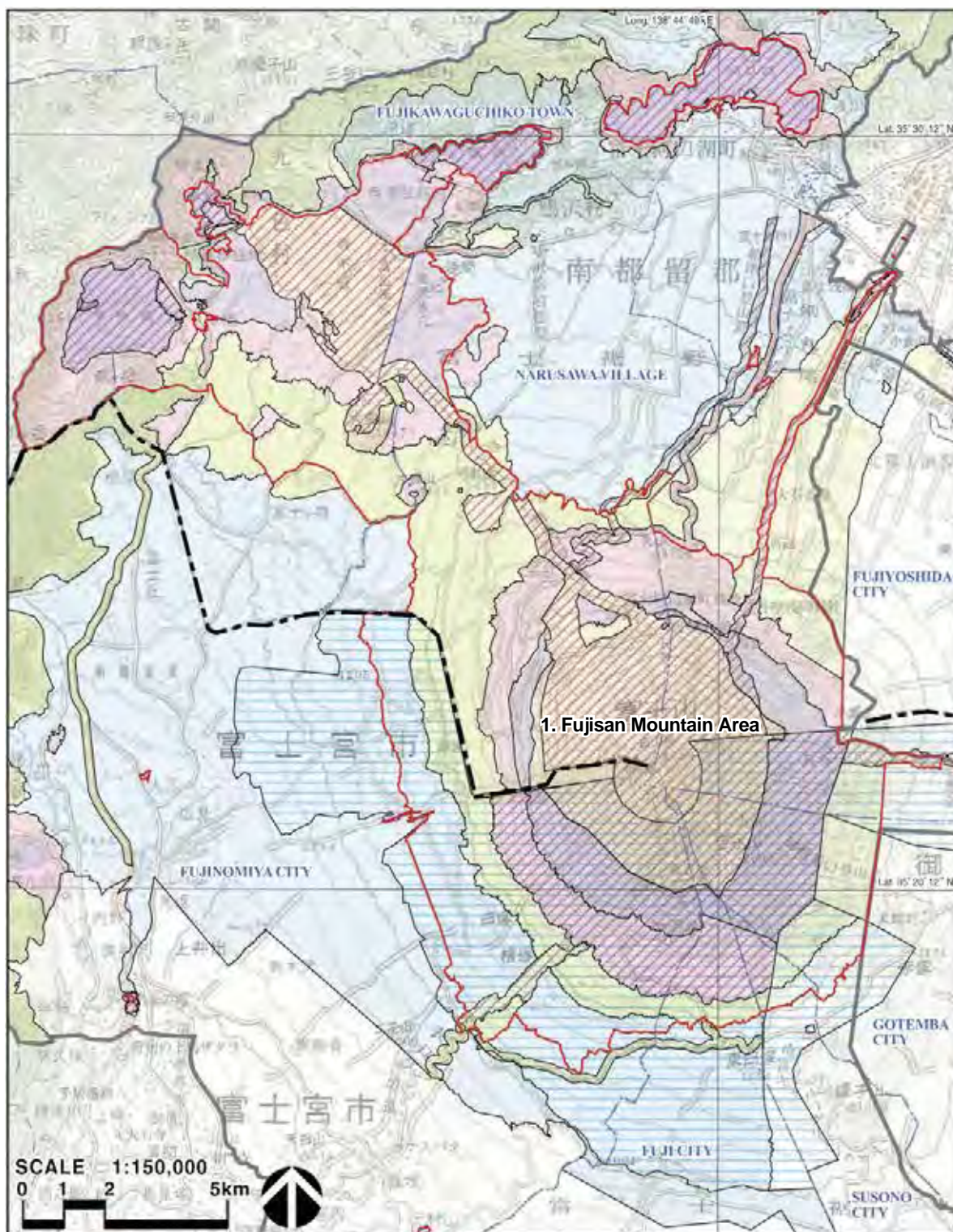


Figure A5-2 Map indicating the location of the extent of legal protection (2).

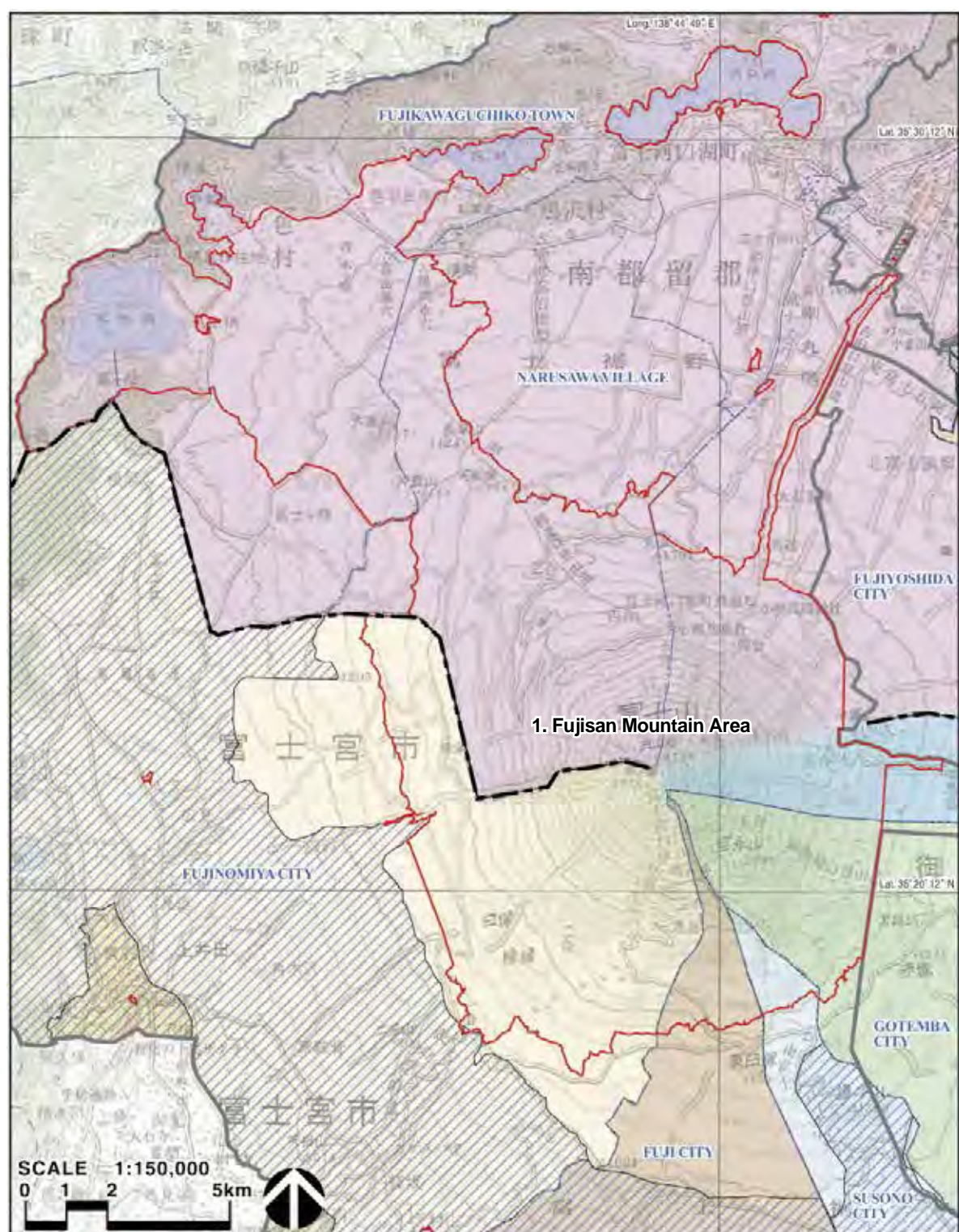




- Legend
- Nominated property (Component part)
  - Buffer zone
  - Prefecture boundary
  - Municipality boundary
  - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
  - National Parks Law
  - National Park Special Zone (Special Protection Zone)
  - National Park Special Zone (Class I Special Zone)
  - National Park Special Zone (Class II Special Zone)
  - National Park Special Zone (Class III Special Zone)
  - National Park Ordinary Zone
  - Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests
  - National Forest

Figure A5-3 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fujisan Mountain Area [1] (1).





- Legend**
- Nominated property (Component part)
  - Buffer zone
  - Prefecture boundary
  - Municipality boundary
  - \* Colors are obscured intentionally because the prefectural boundary is not defined in this section.
  - Landscape Act**
    - Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance (Landscape Planning Area)
    - Yamanakako Village Landscape Ordinance (Landscape Development Priority Area, Ordinary Area)
    - Fujinomiya City Landscape Ordinance (Landscape Conservation Area)
    - Fujinomiya City Landscape Ordinance (View Conservation Area)
    - Fuji City 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)
  - 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 A5-4 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fujisan Mountain Area [1] (2).



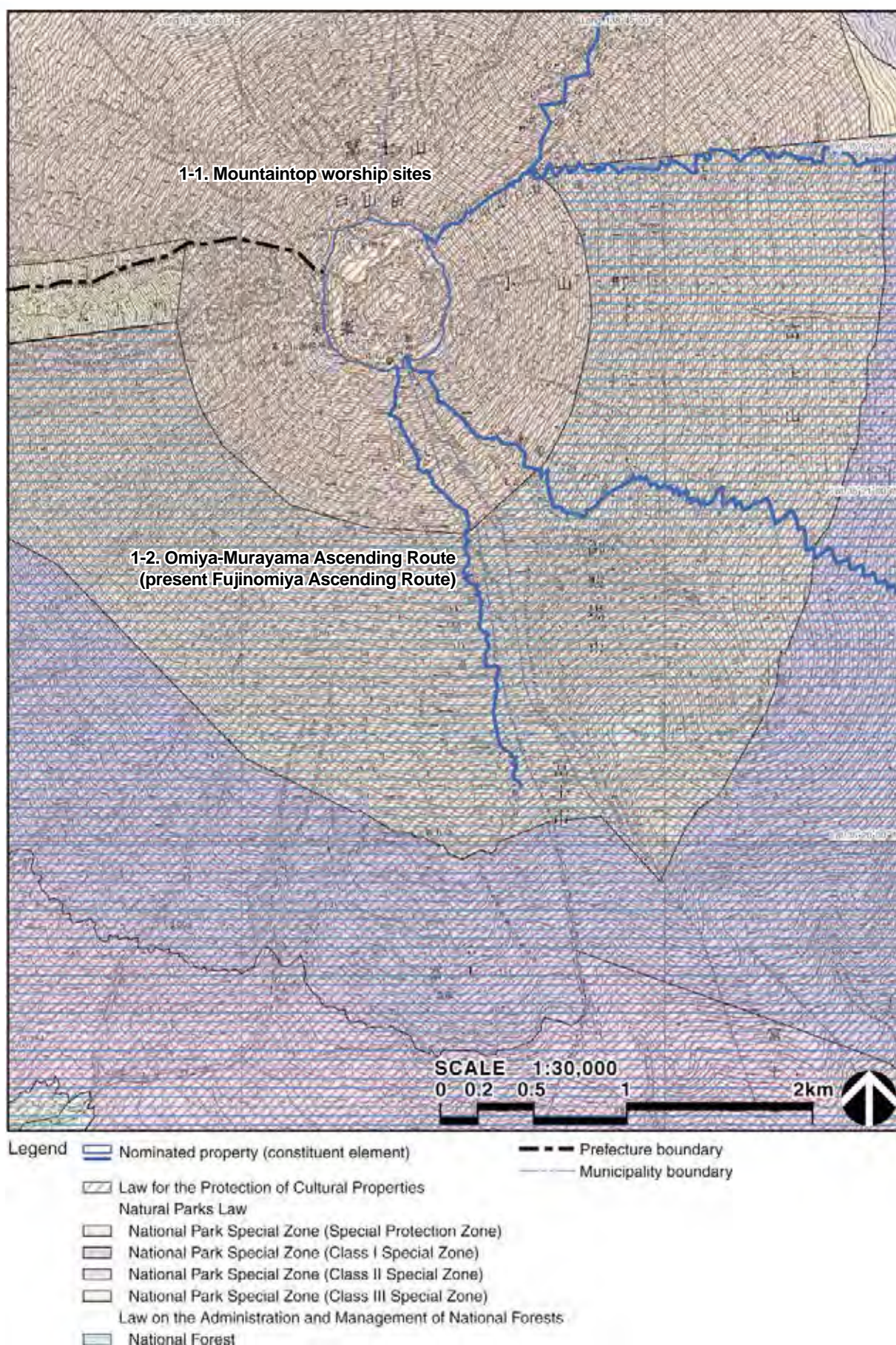


Figure A5-5 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Mountaintop worship sites [1-1] and Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route) [1-2] (1).



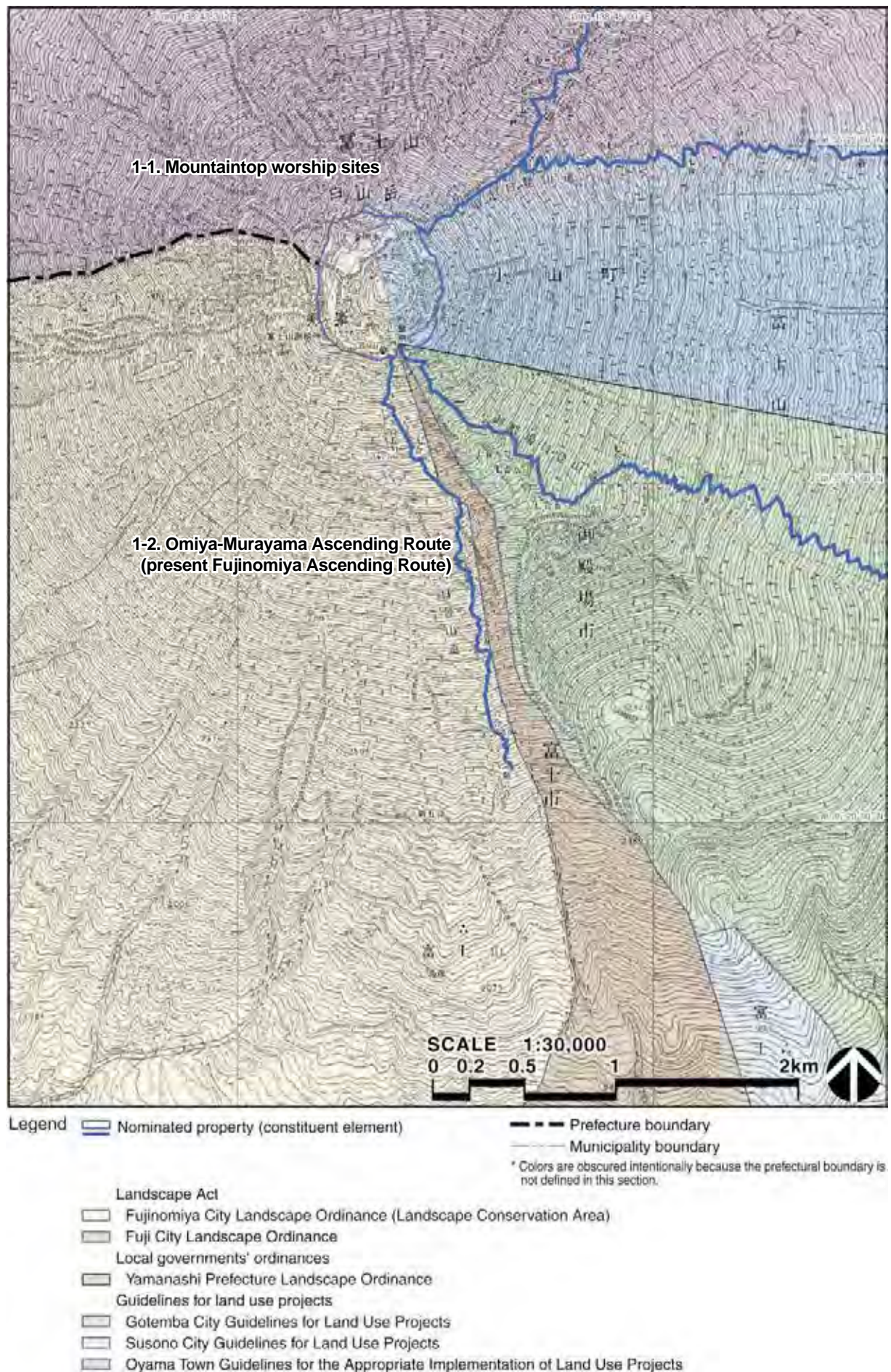
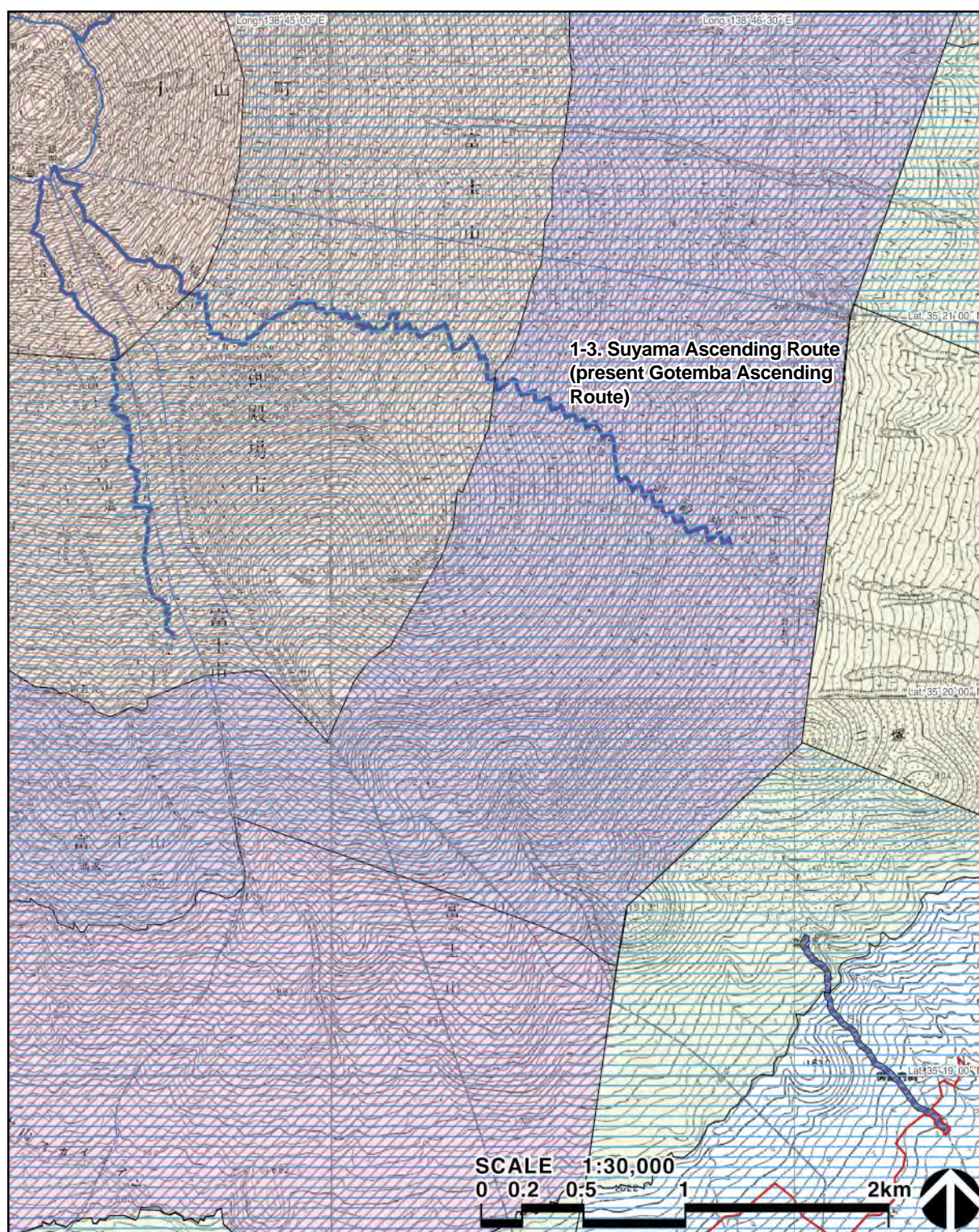


Figure A5-6 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Mountaintop worship sites [1-1] and Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route) [1-2] (2).





- Legend
- Nominated property (component part)
  - Nominated property (constituent element)
  - Municipality boundary
  - 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)
  - Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests
  - National Forest

Figure A5-7 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route) [1-3] (1).



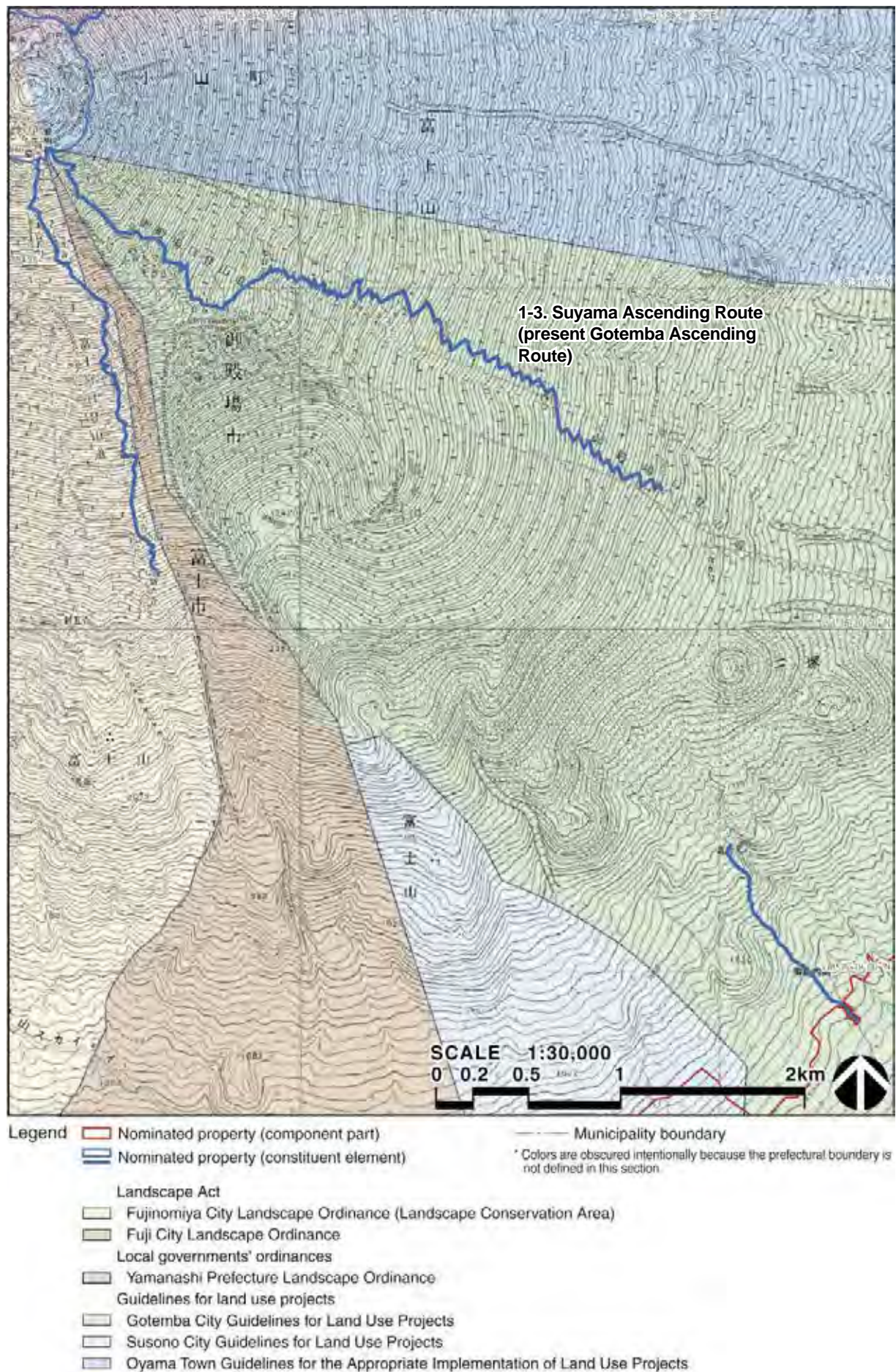
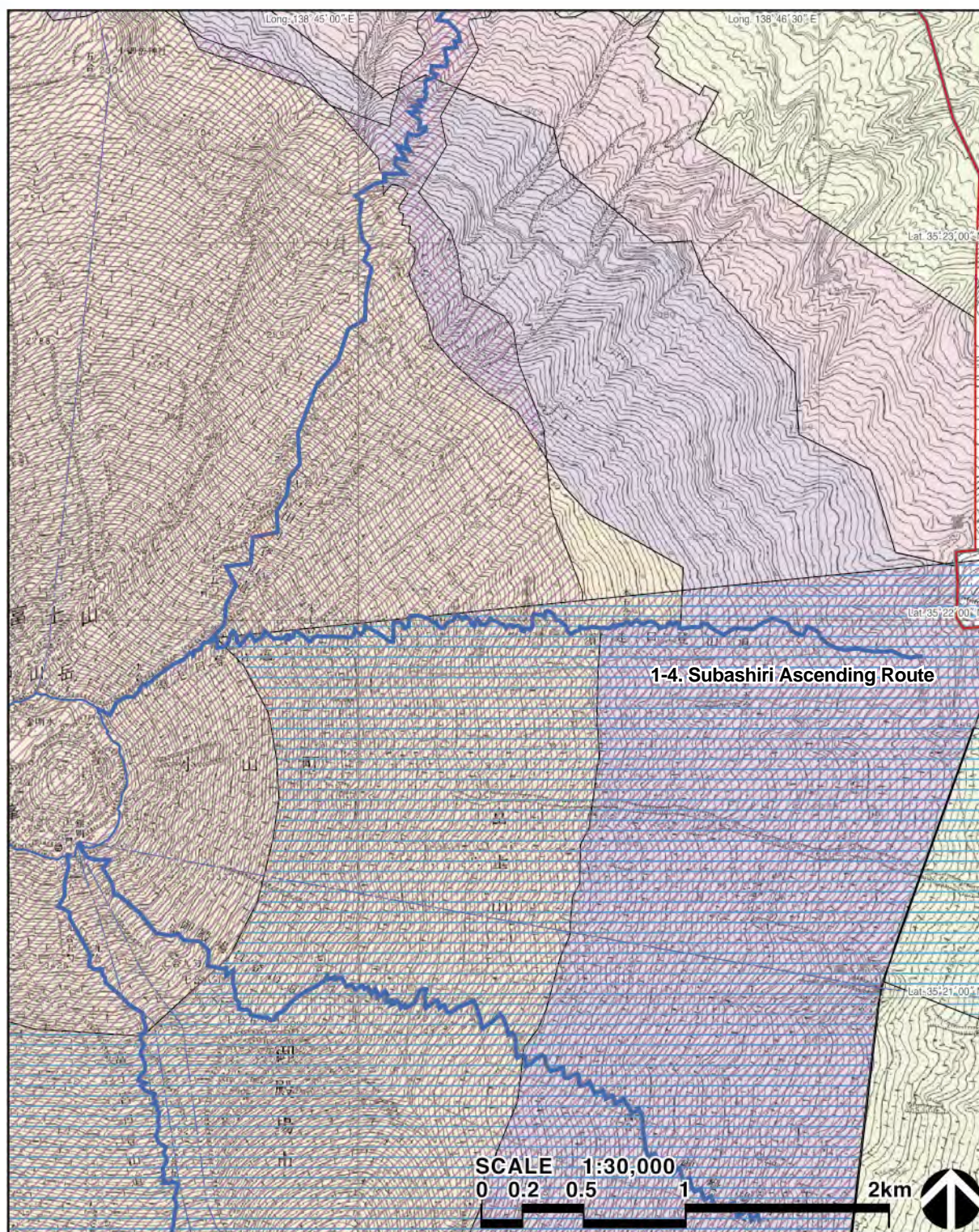


Figure A5-8 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route) [1-3] (2).





- Legend
- Nominated property (component part)
  - Nominated property (constituent element)
  - Buffer 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)
  - Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests
  - National Forest
  - Municipality boundary

Figure A5-9 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Subashiri Ascending Route [1-4] (1).



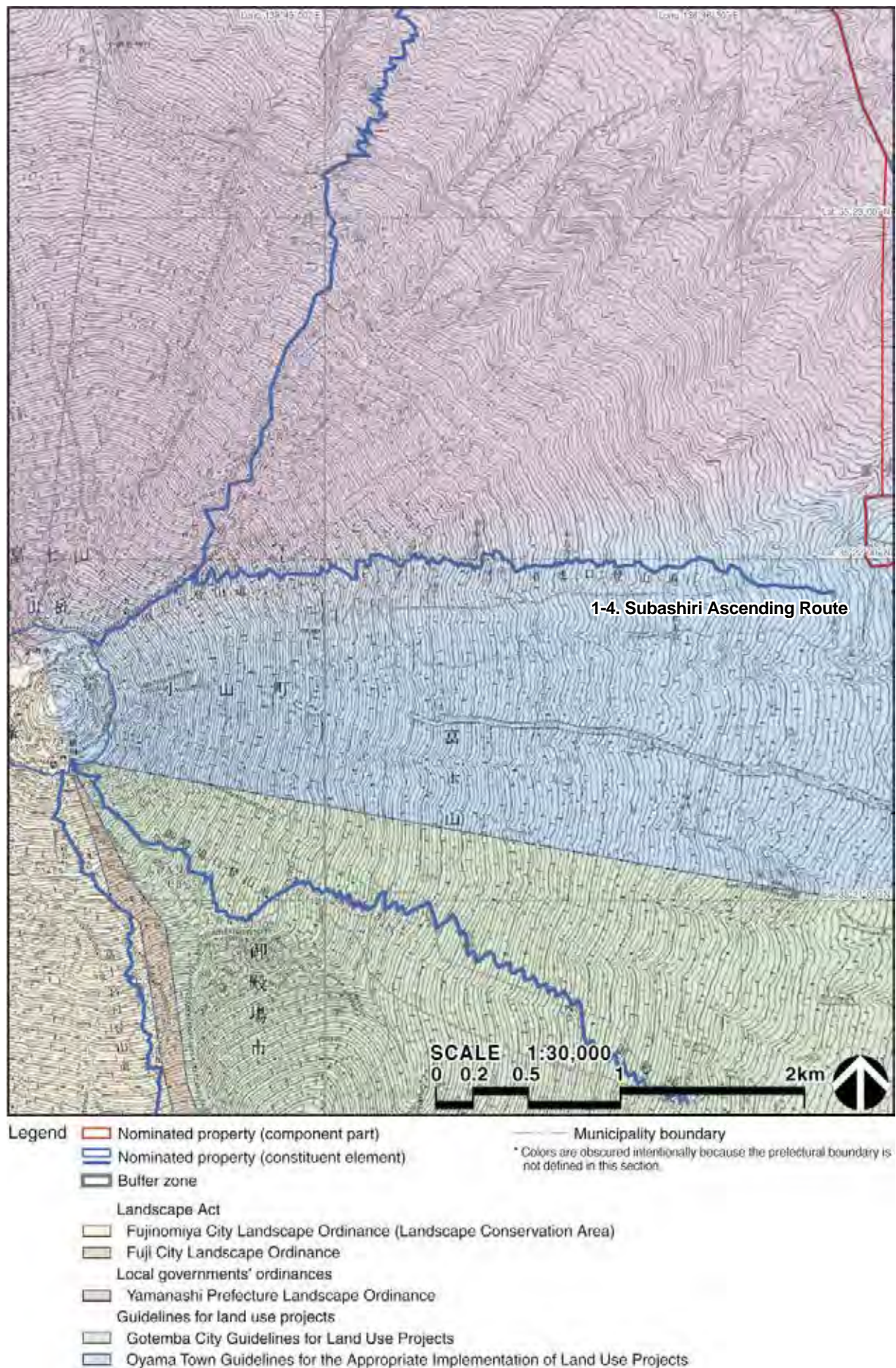


Figure A5-10 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Subashiri Ascending Route [1-4] (2).



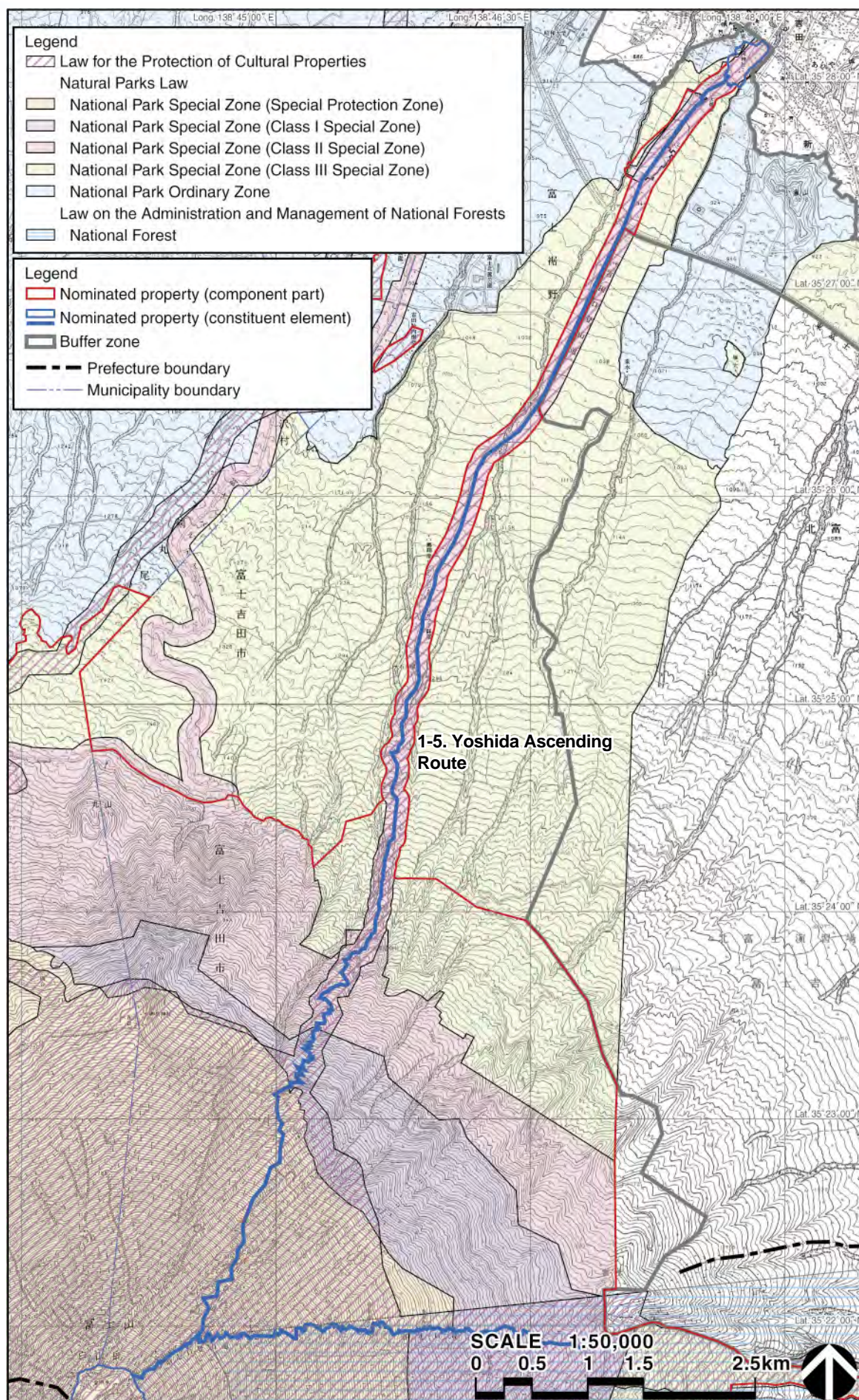


Figure A5-11 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yoshida Ascending Route [1-5] (1).



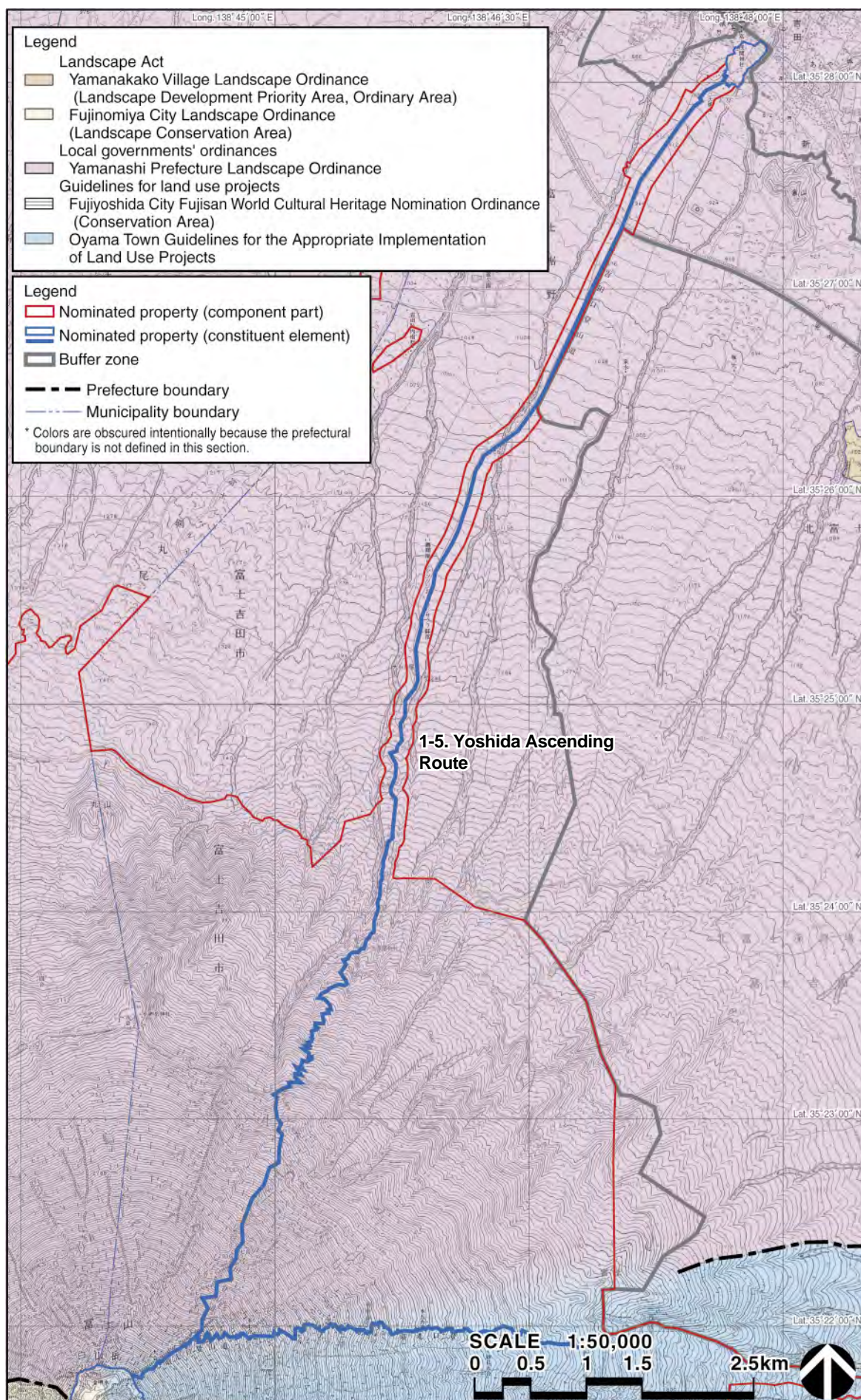
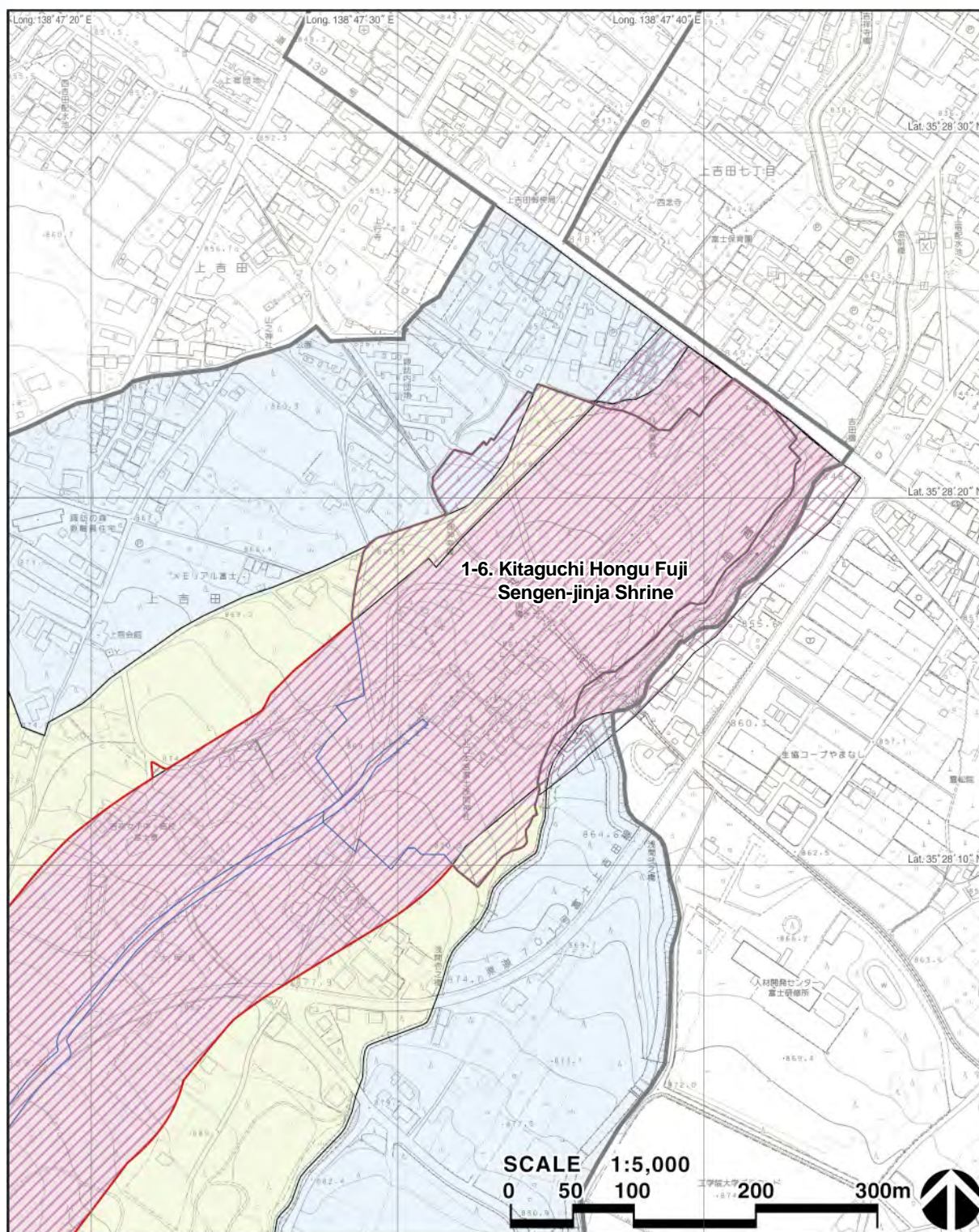


Figure A5-12 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yoshida Ascending Route [1-5] (2).





- Legend
- Nominated property (component part)
  - Nominated property (constituent element)
  - 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

Figure A5-13 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine [1-6] (1).



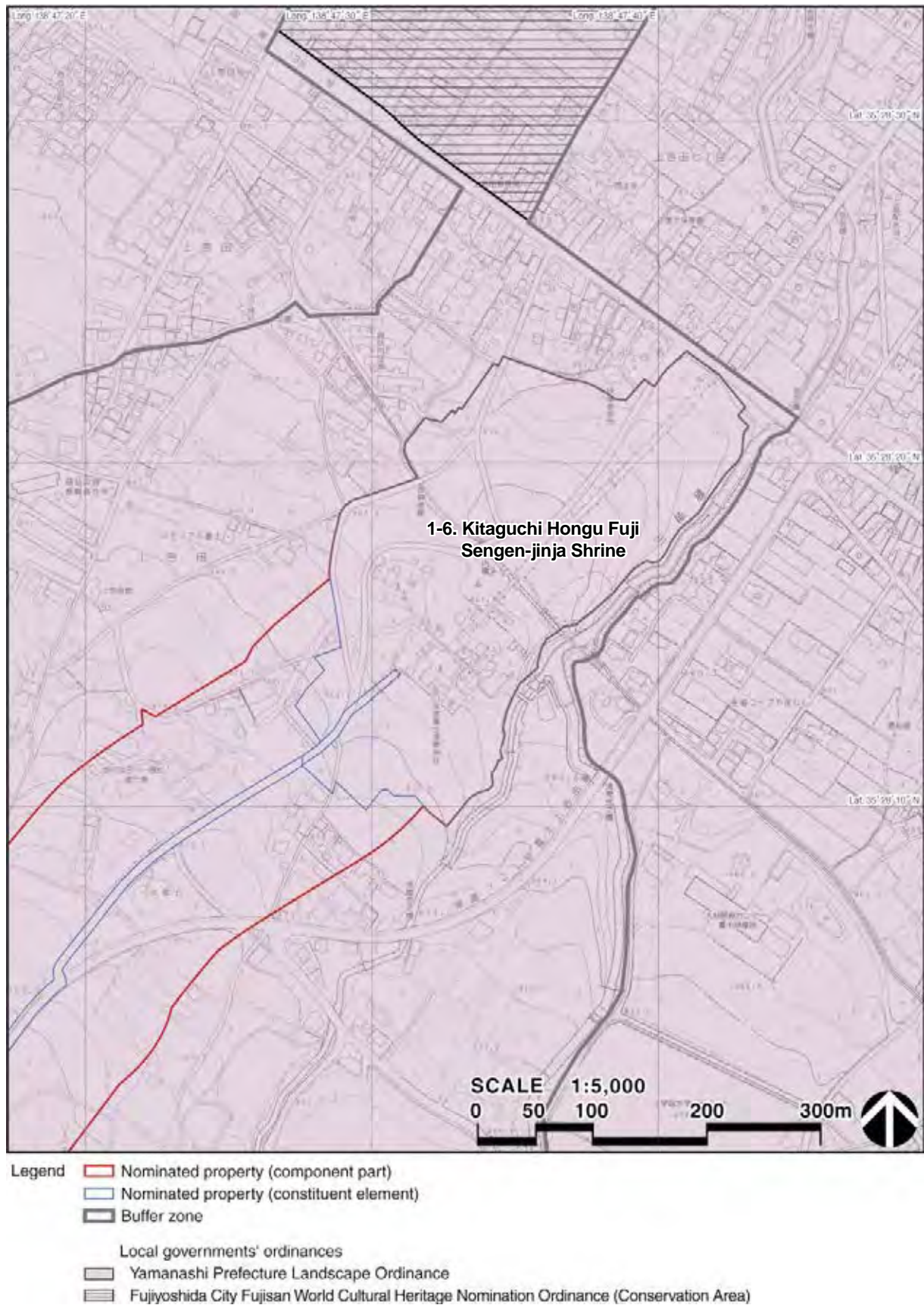
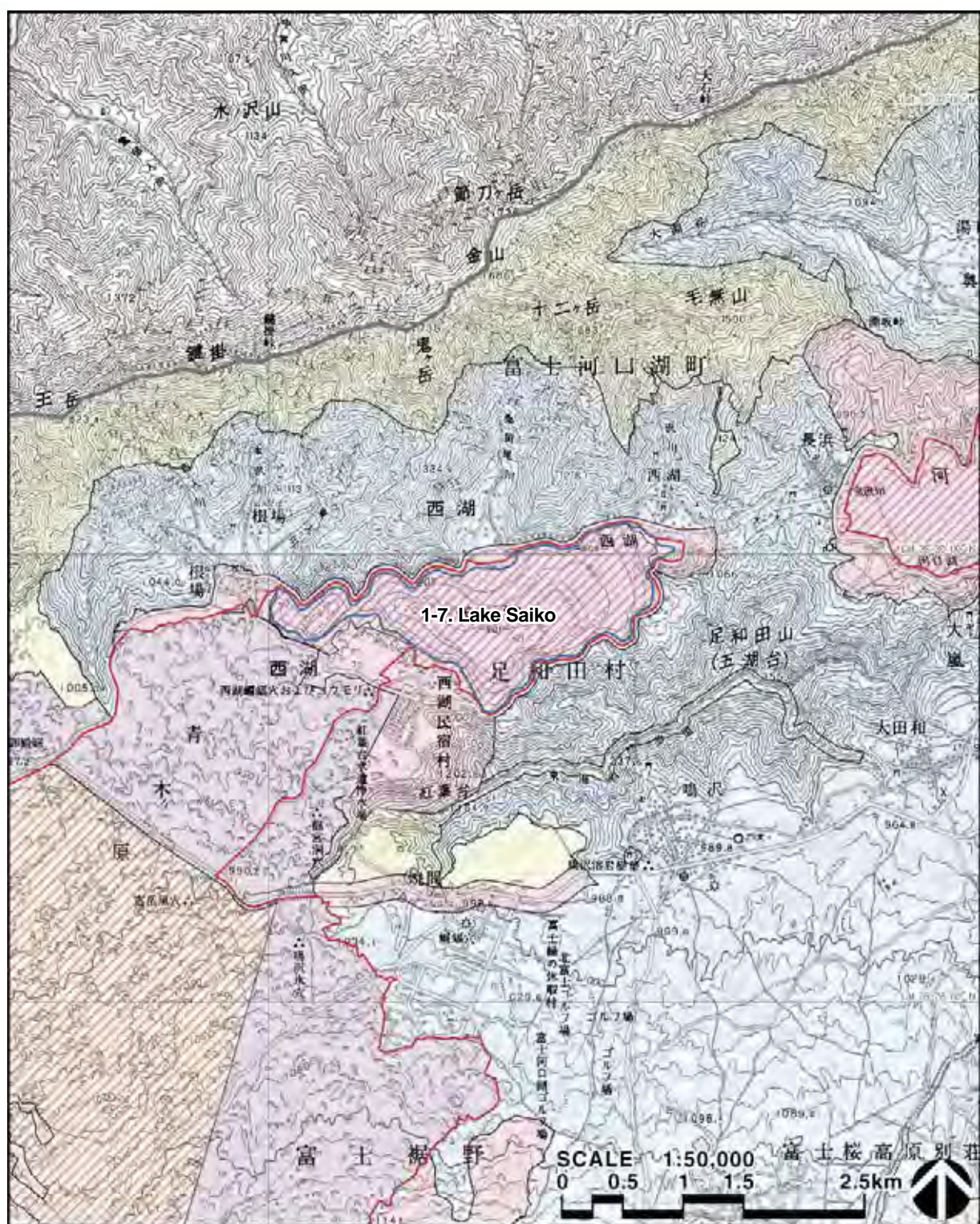


Figure A5-14 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine [1-6] (2).





- Legend
- Nominated property (component part)
  - Nominated property (constituent element)
  - Buffer 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 A5-15 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Saiko [1-7] (1).





Figure A5-16 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Saiko [1-7] (2).



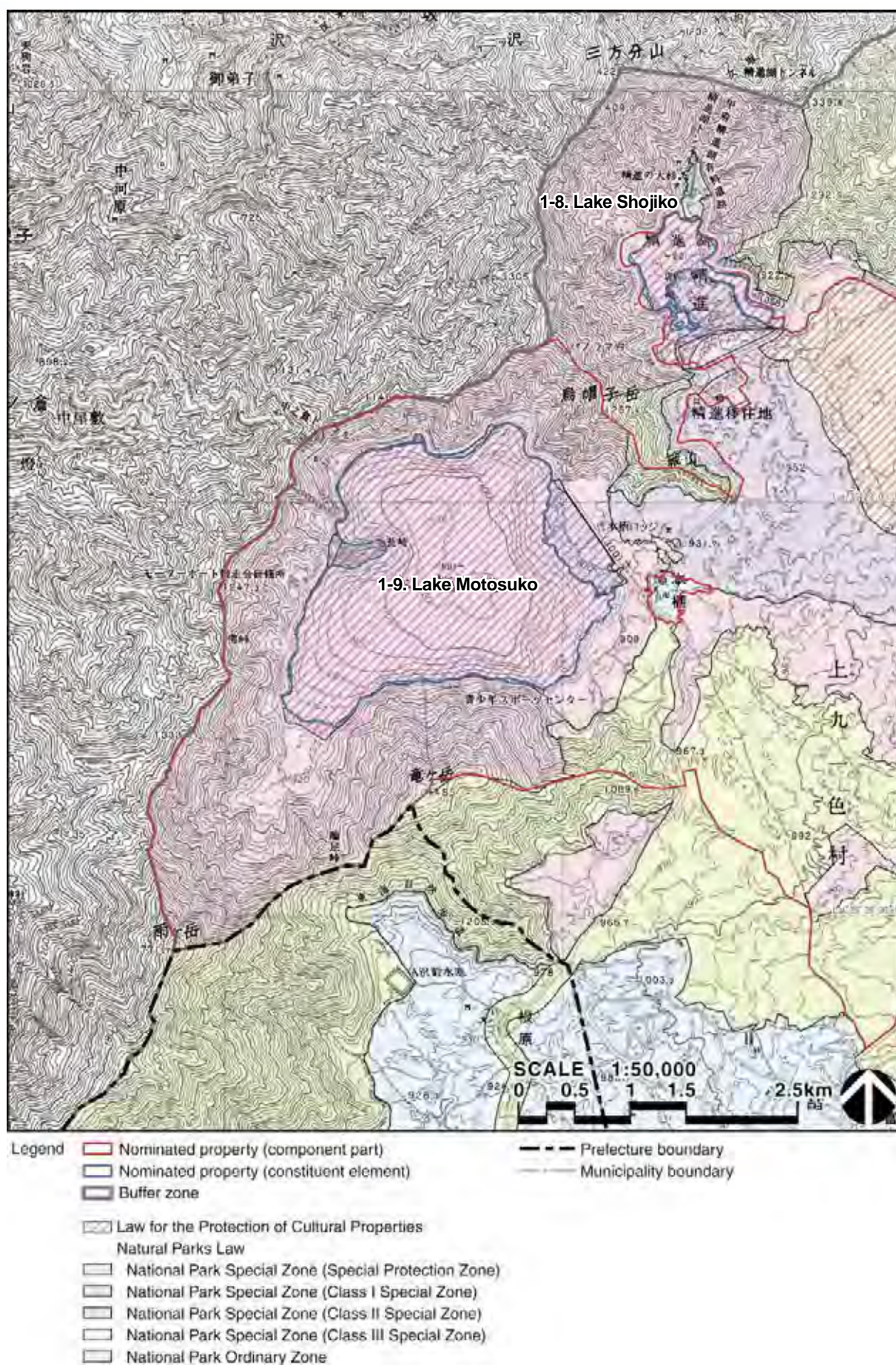


Figure A5-17 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Shojiko [1-8] and Lake Motosuko [1-9] (1).



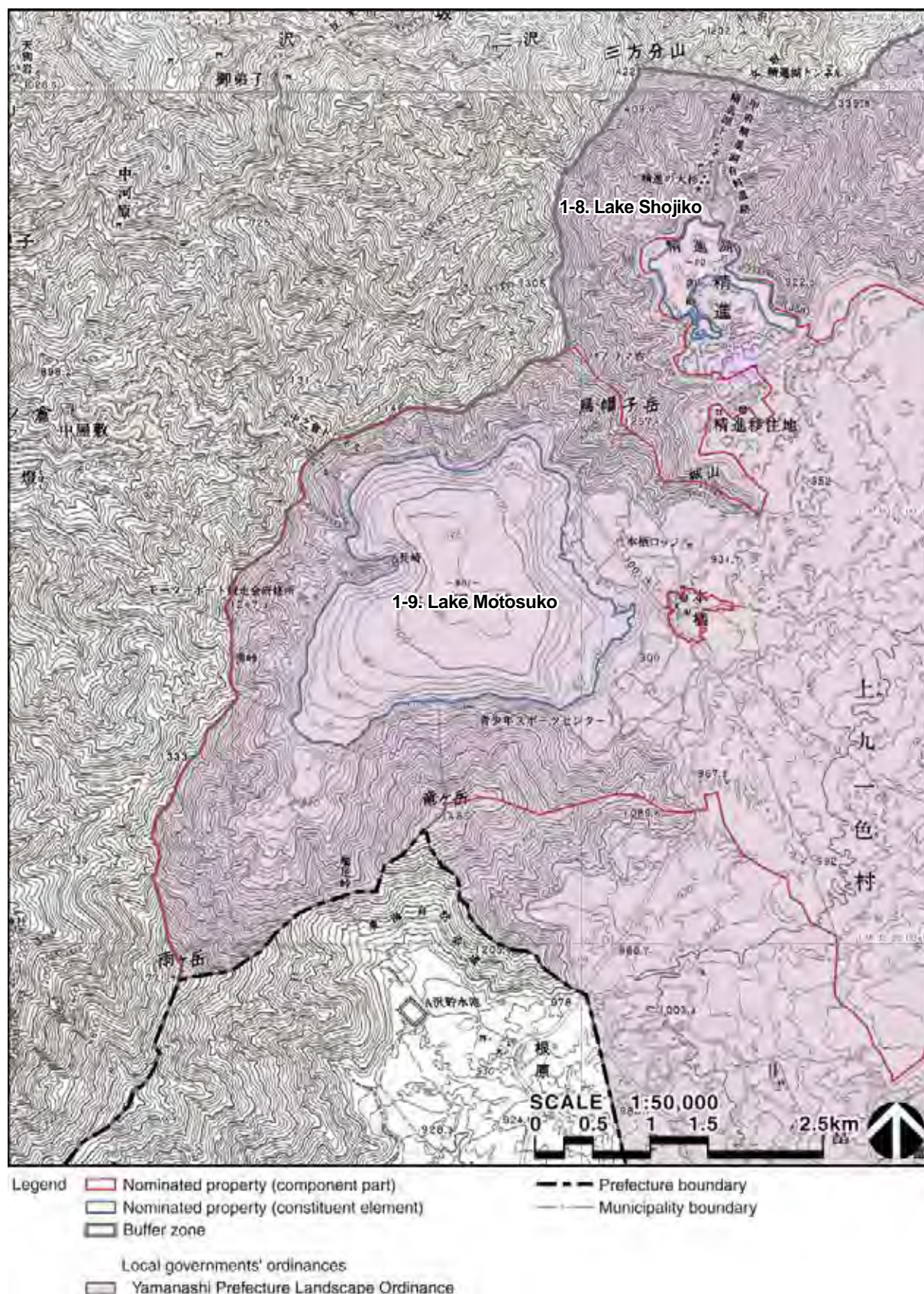


Figure A5-18 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Shojiko [1-8] and Lake Motosuko [1-9] (2).





Figure A5-19 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine [2] (1).



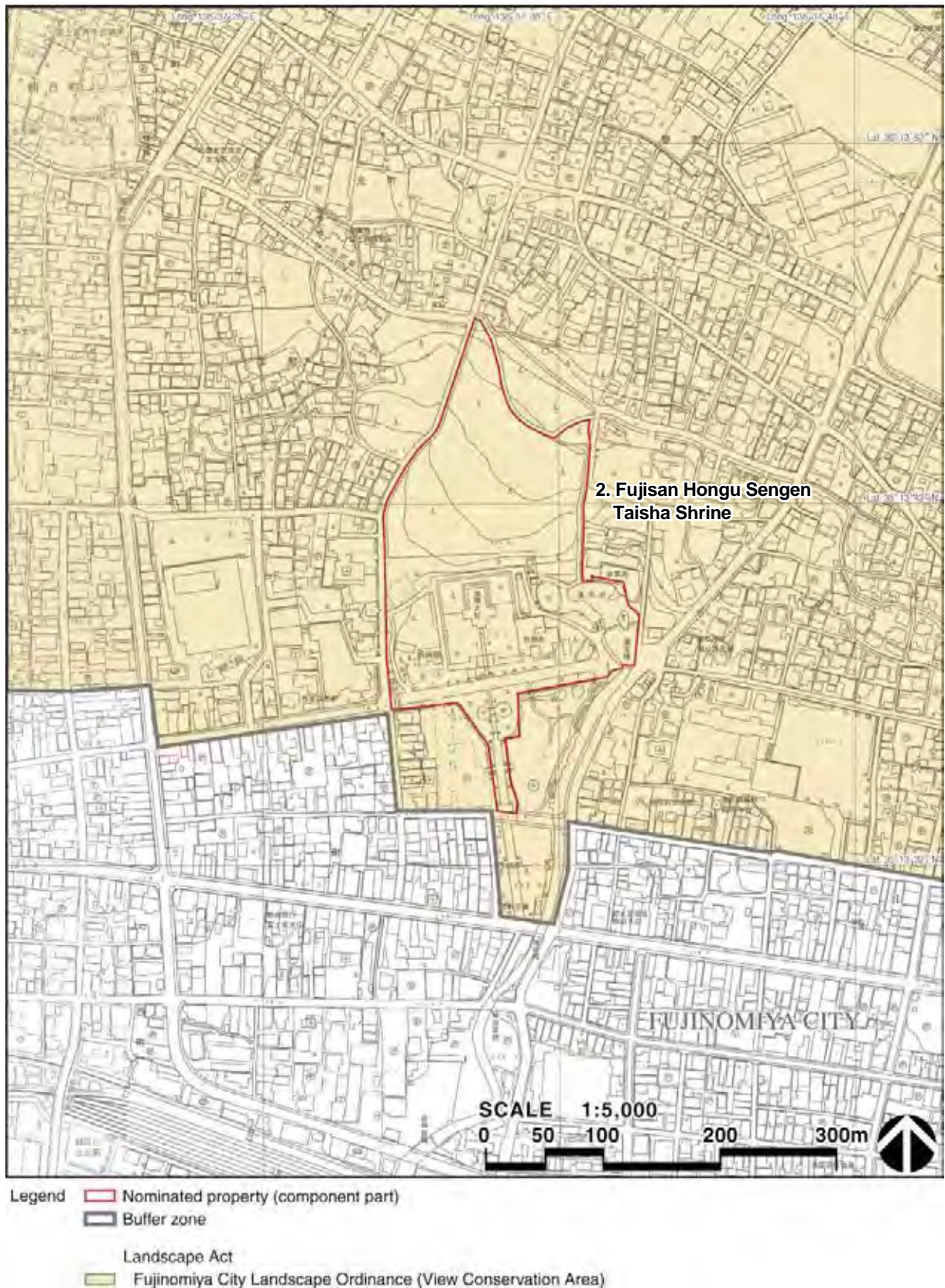


Figure A5-20 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine [2] (2).



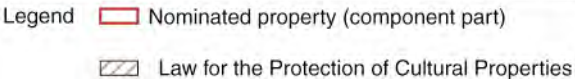


Figure A5-21 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine [3] (1).



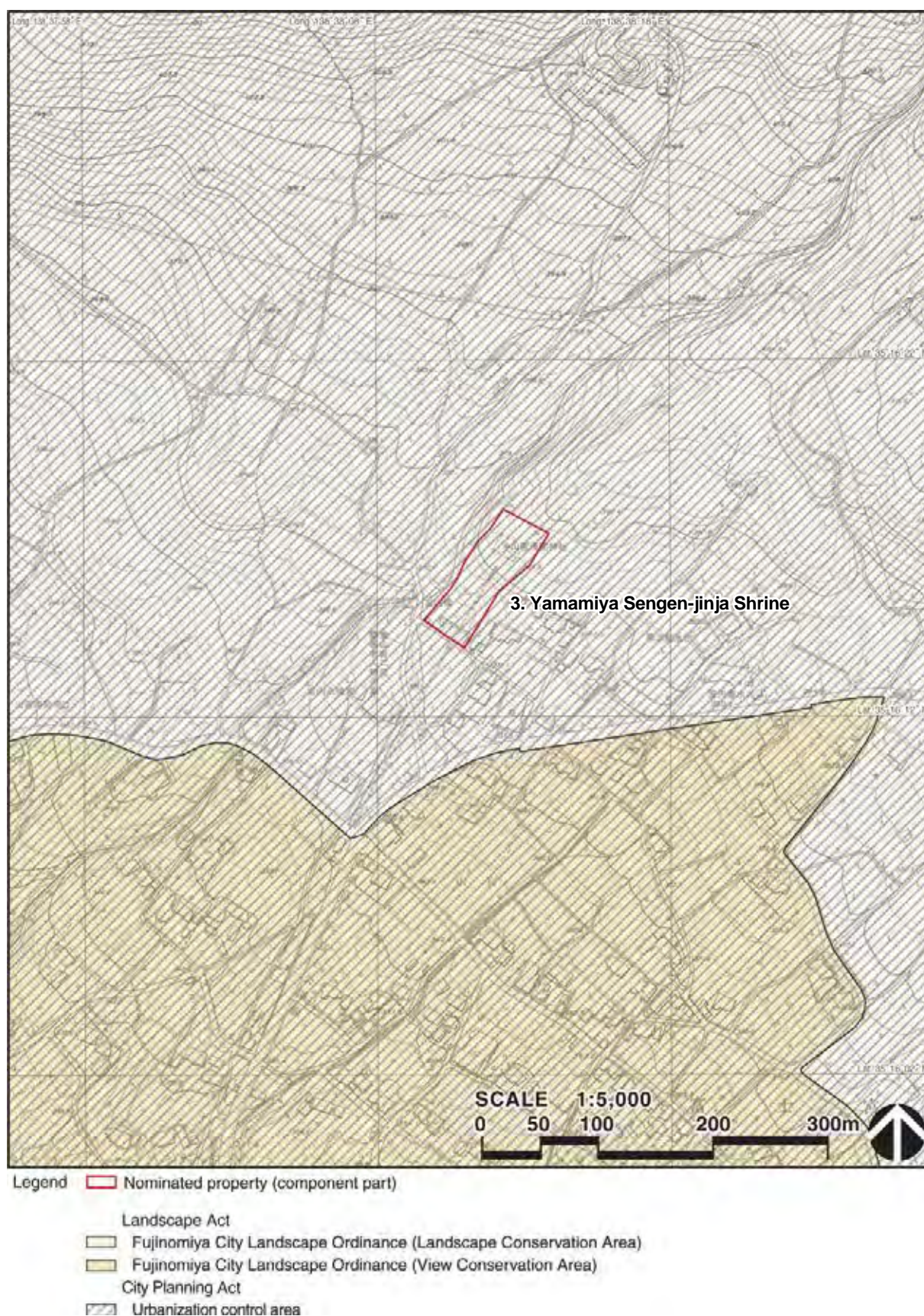
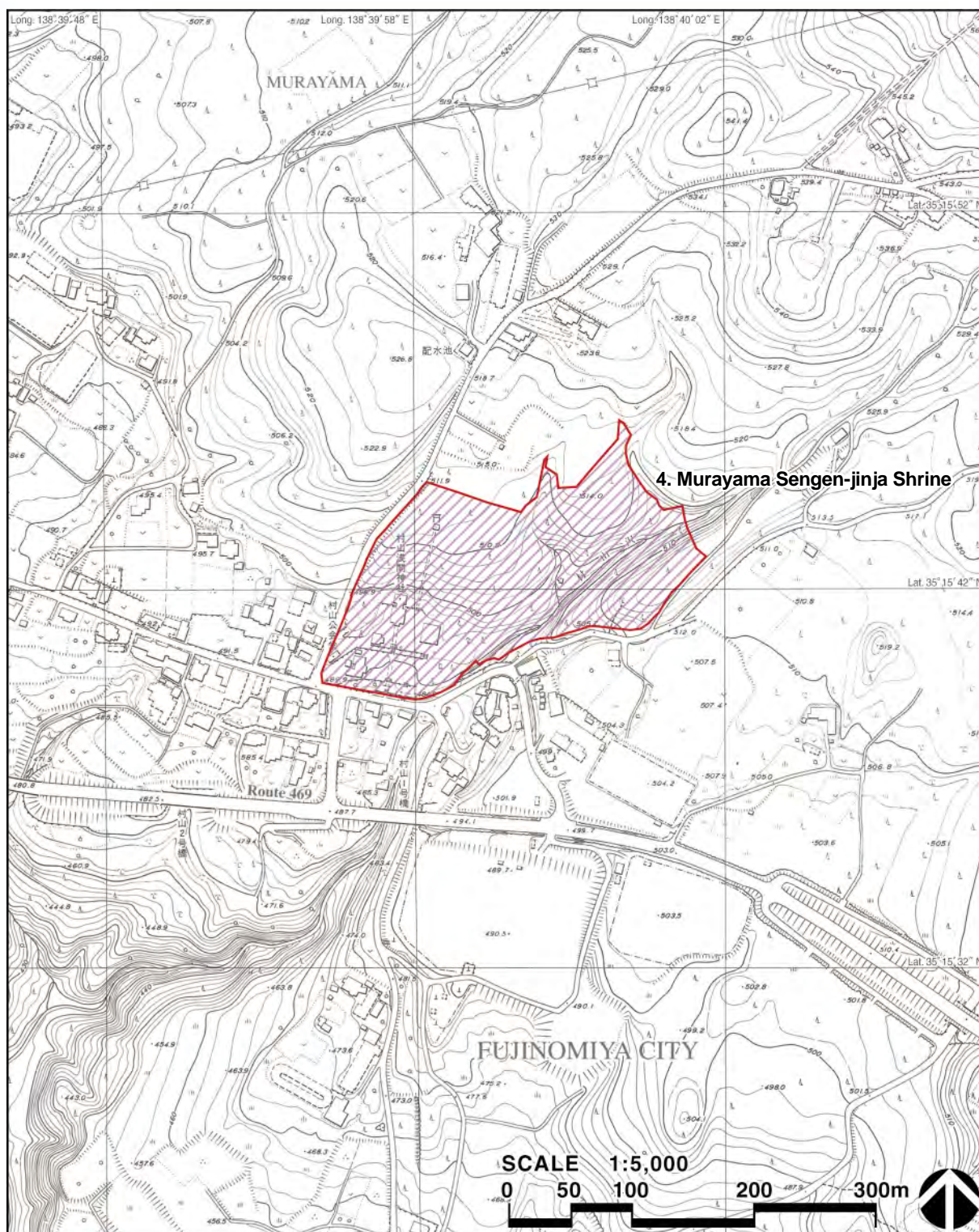


Figure A5-22 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine [3] (2).





- Legend
- Nominated property (component part)
  - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

Figure A5-23 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine [4] (1).



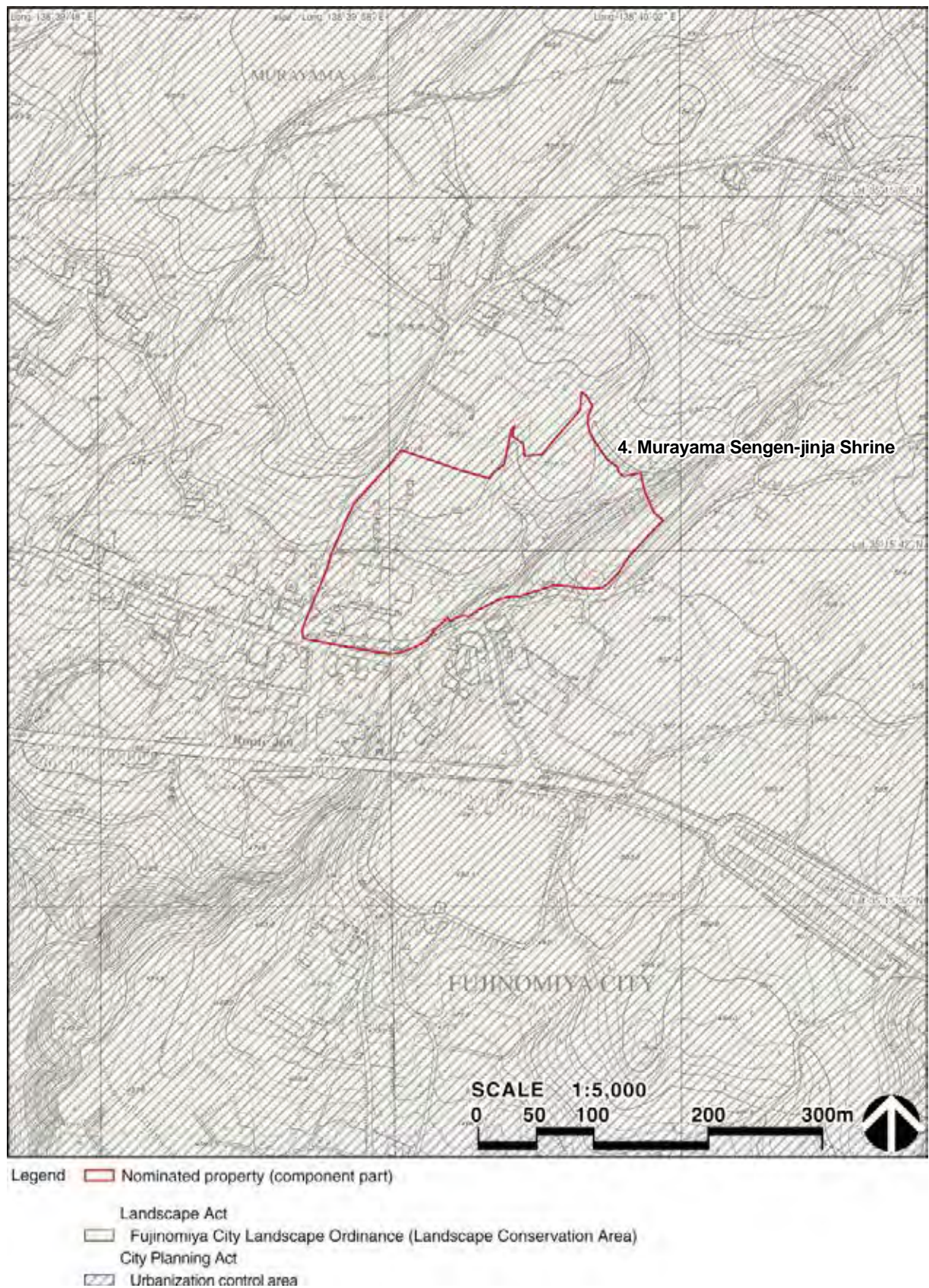


Figure A5-24 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine [4] (2).



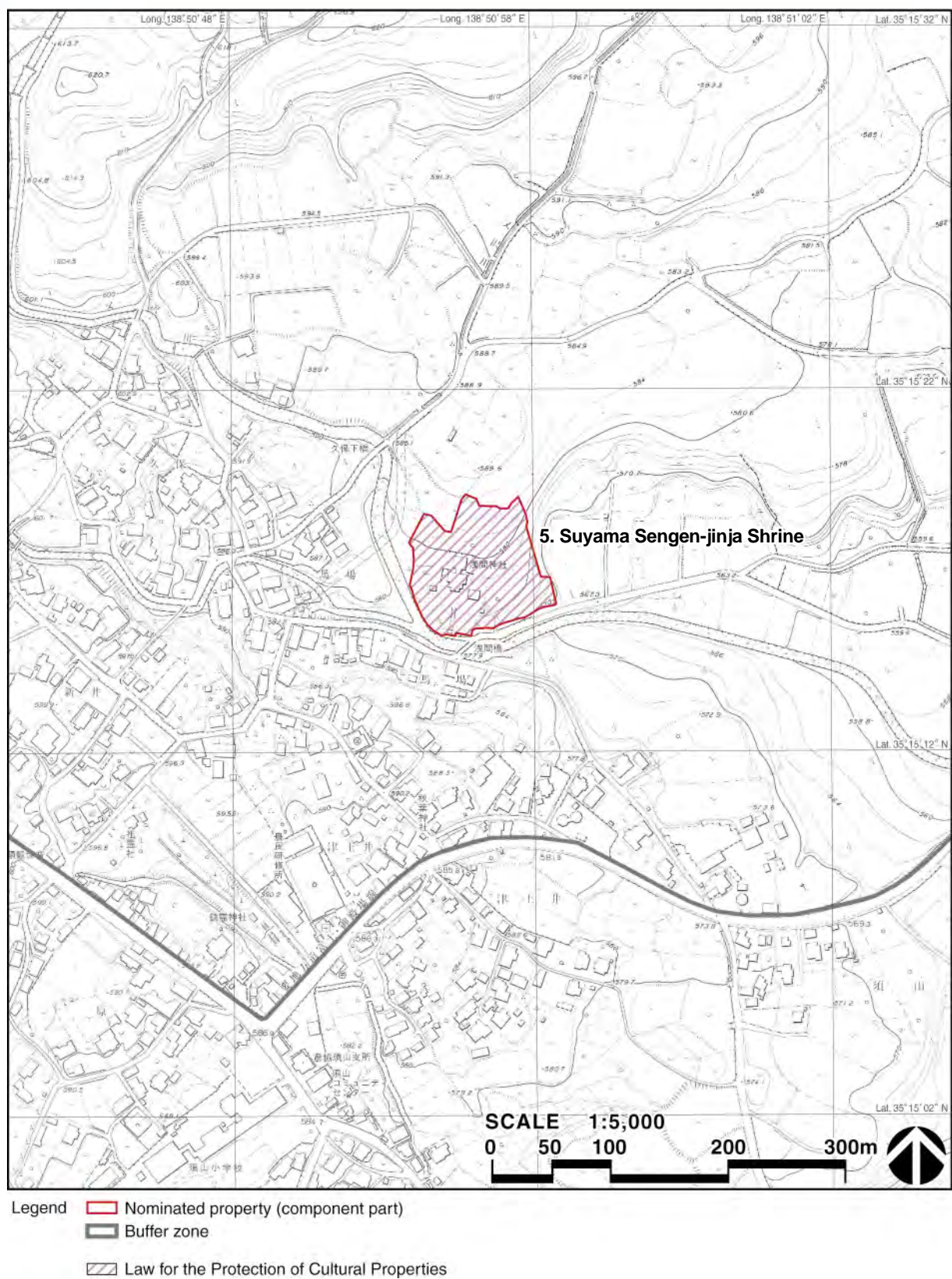


Figure A5-25 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine [5] (1).



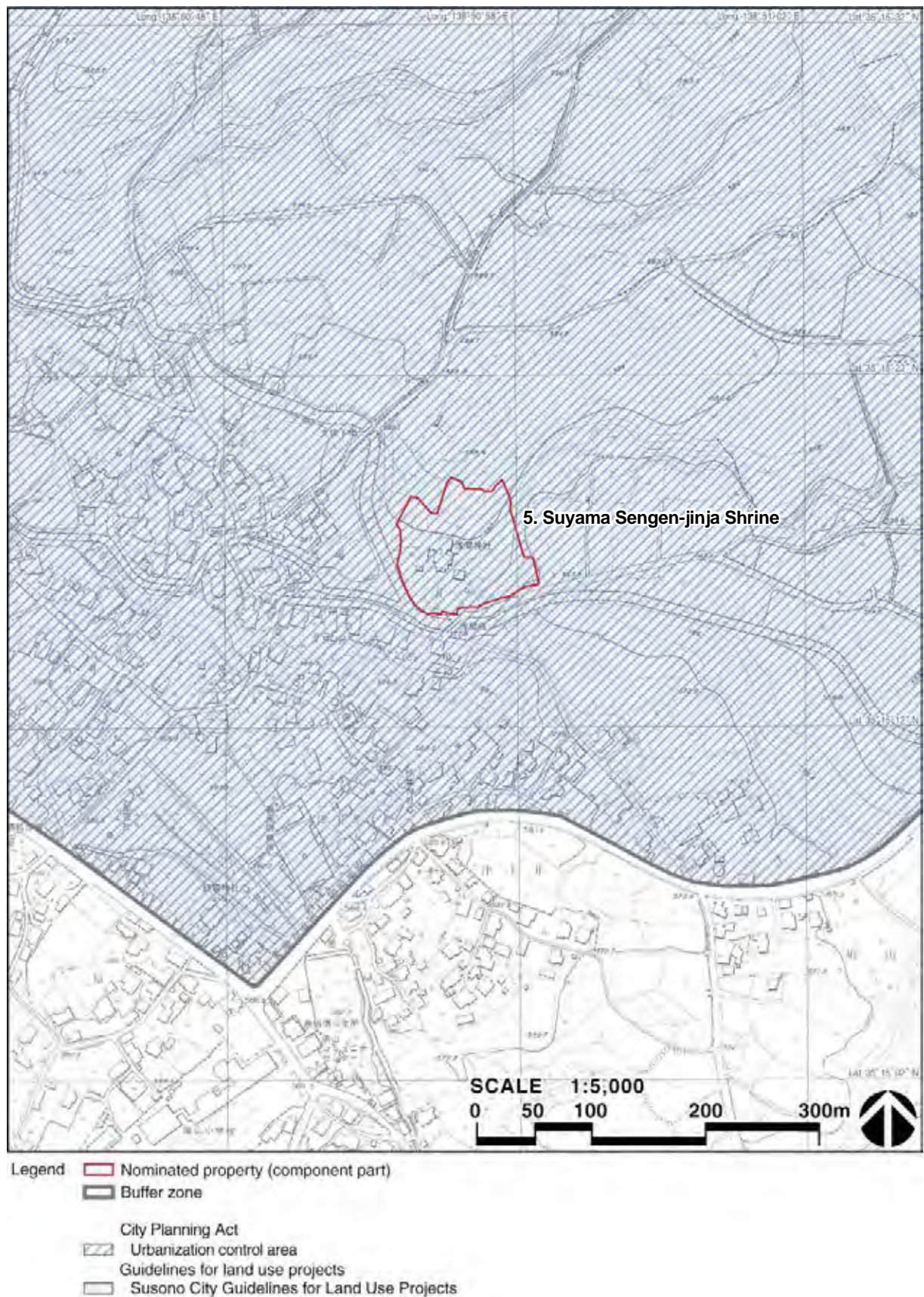


Figure A5-26 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine [5] (2).



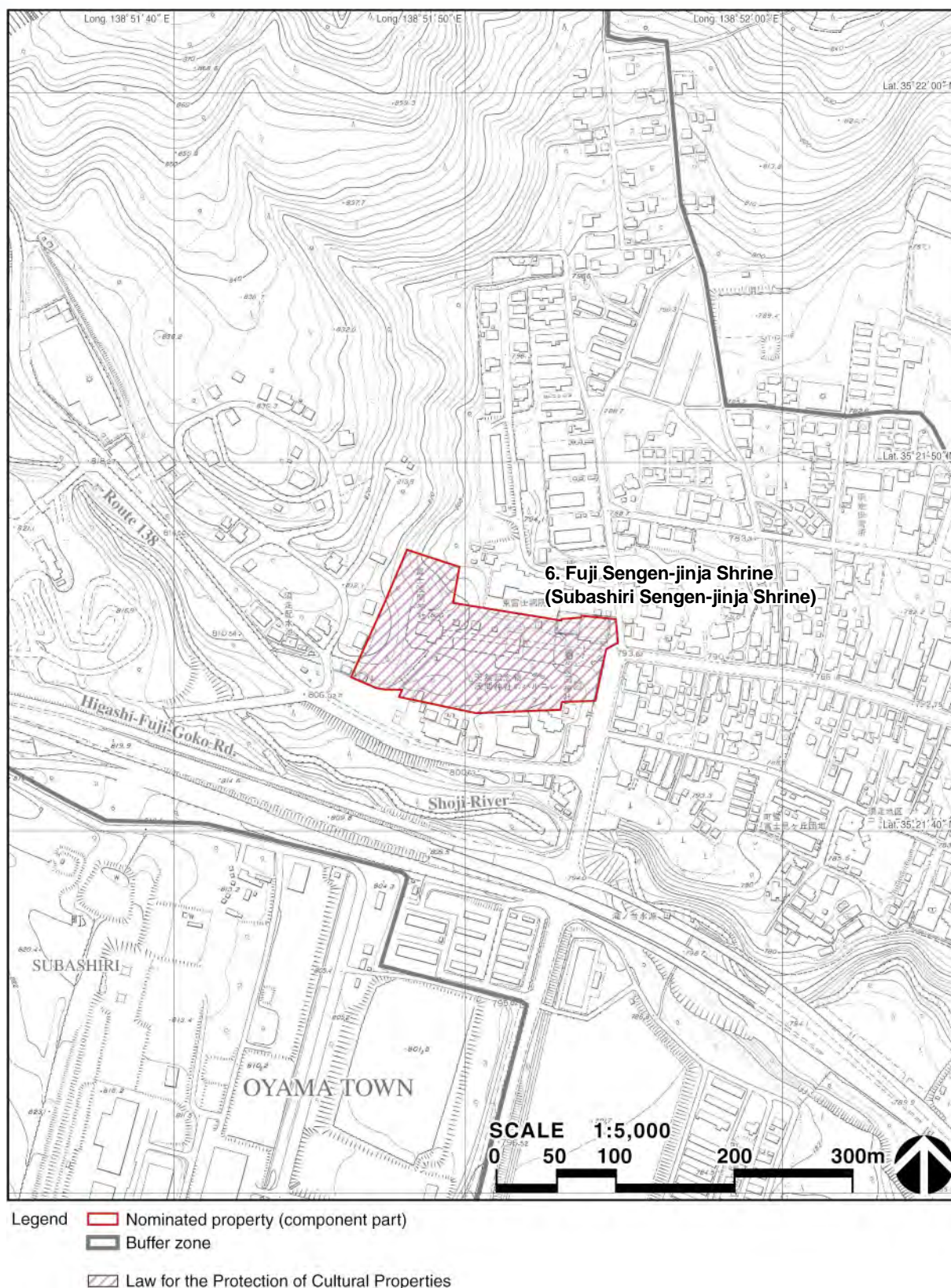


Figure A5-27 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) [6] (1).



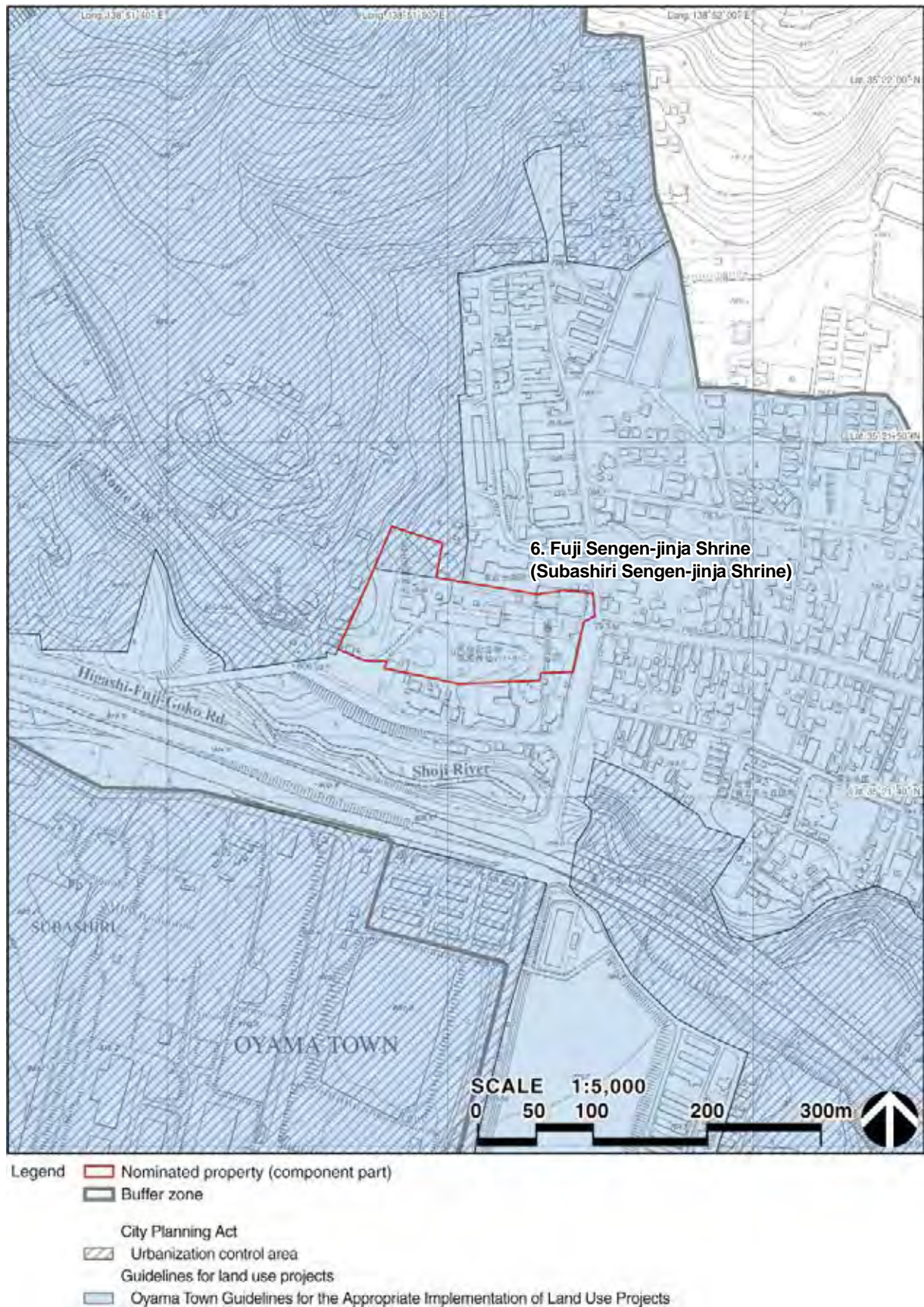
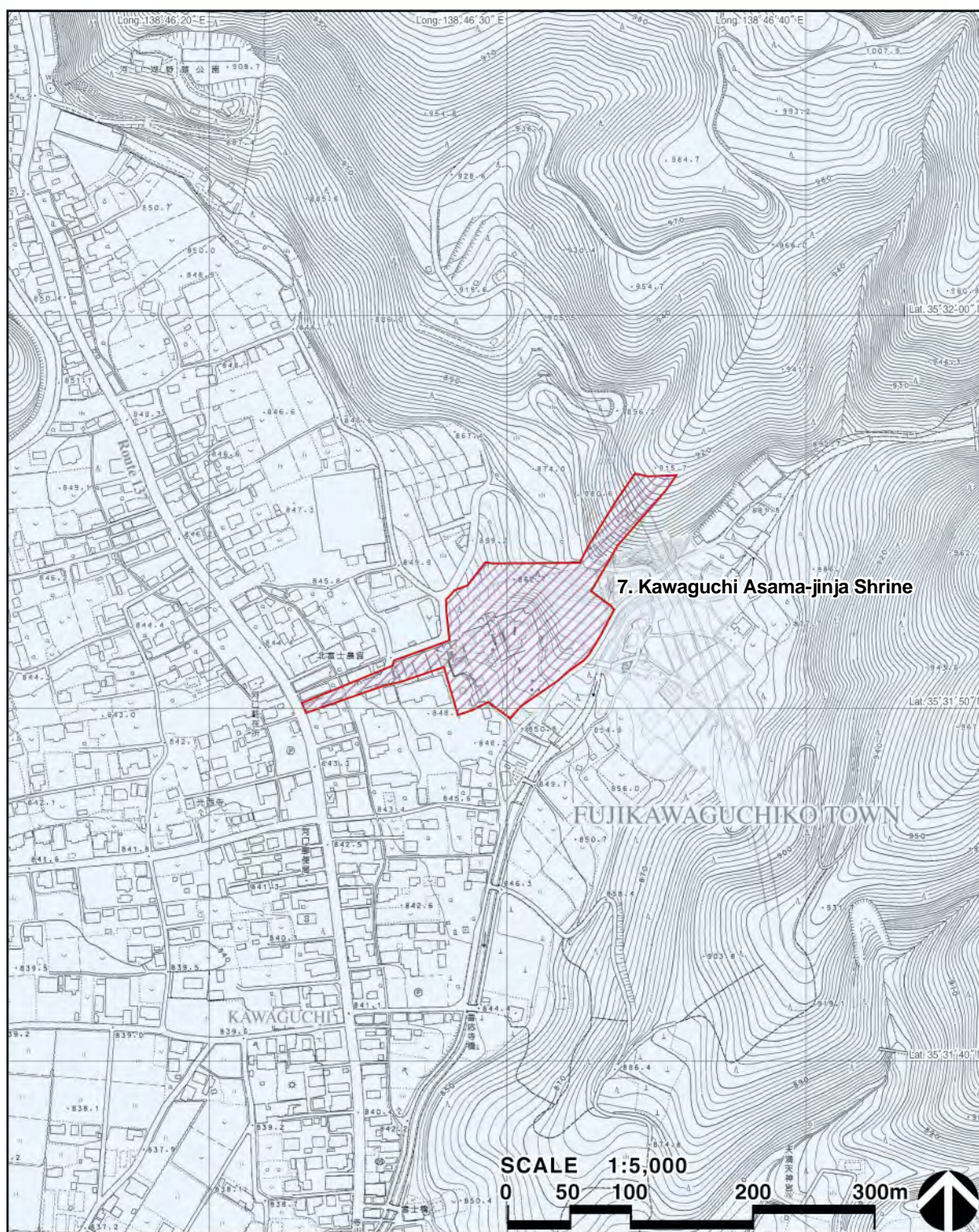


Figure A5-28 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) [6] (2).





- Legend
- Nominated property (component part)
  - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
  - Natural Parks Law
  - National Park Ordinary Zone

Figure A5-29 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine [7] (1).



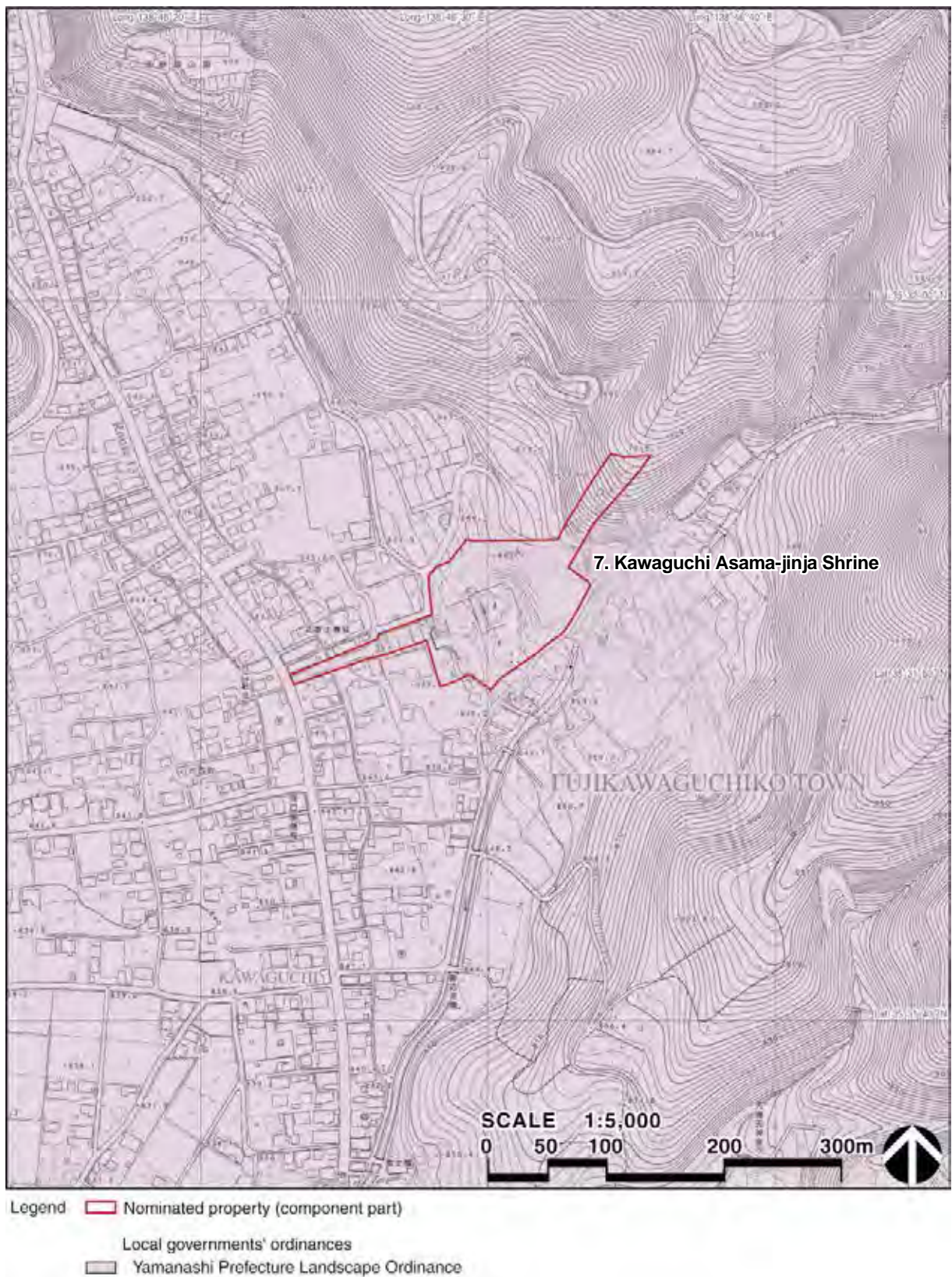
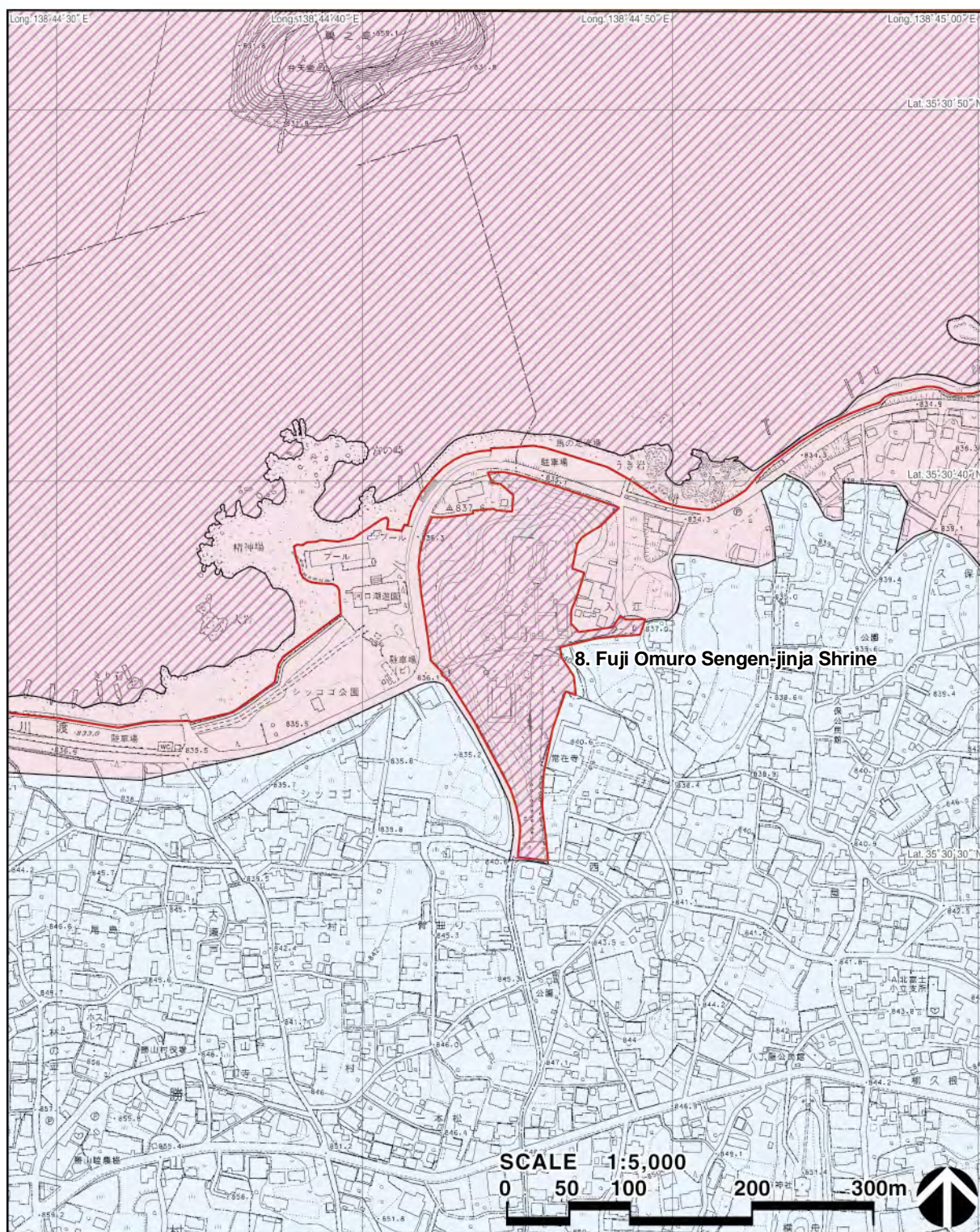


Figure A5-30 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine [7] (2).





- Legend
- Nominated 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 A5-31 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine [8] (1).



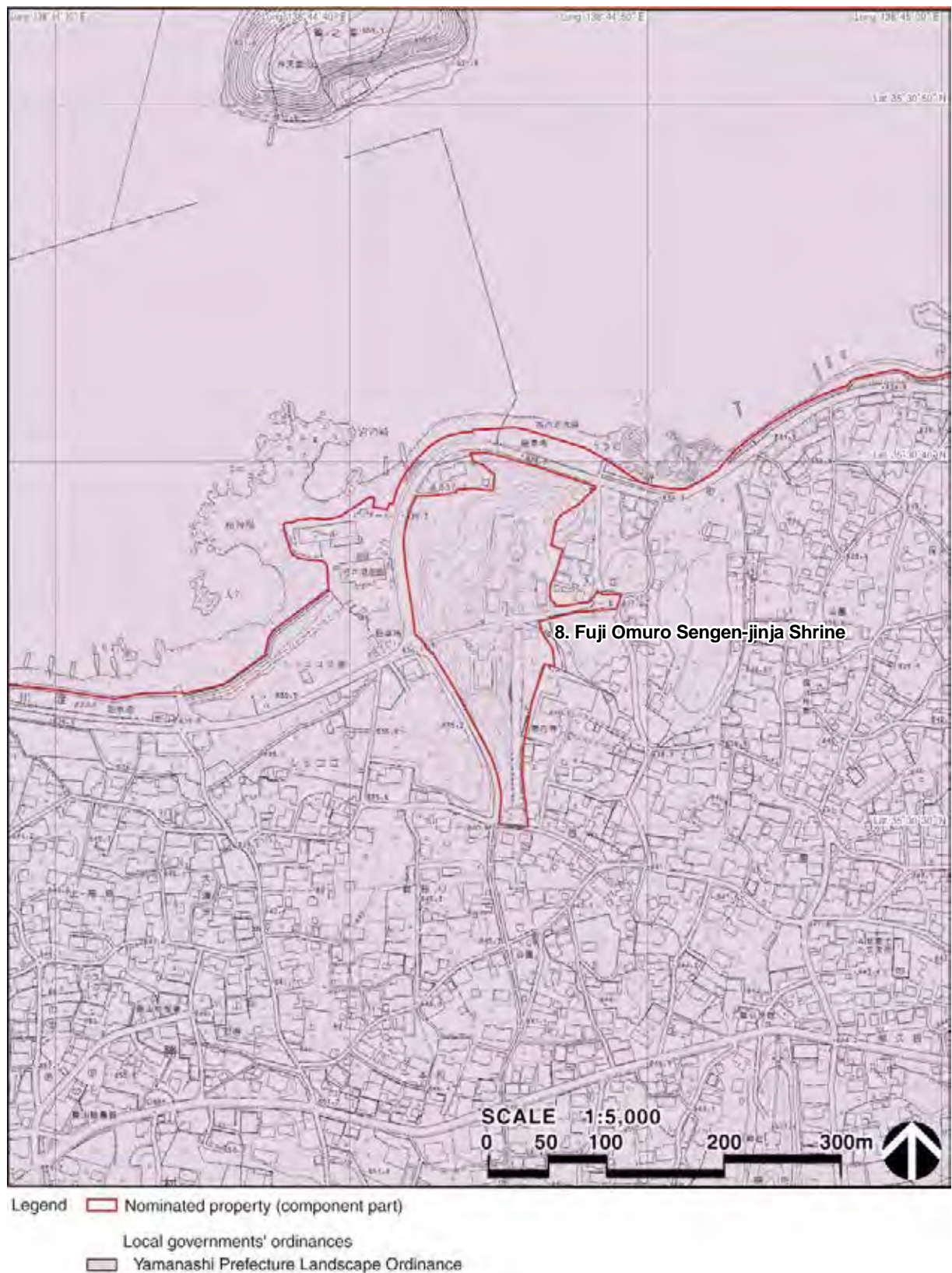
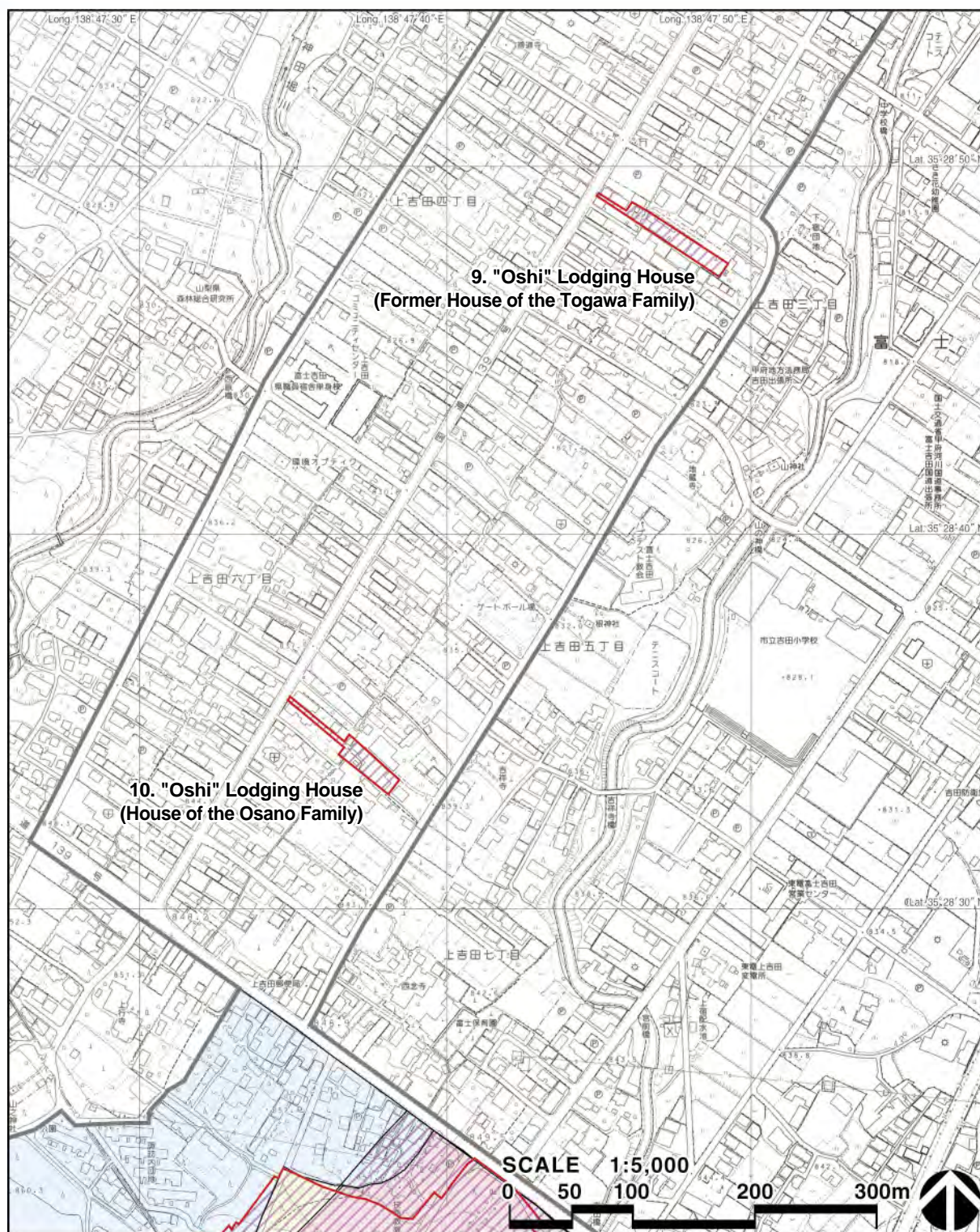


Figure A5-32 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine [8] (2).





- Legend
- Nominated 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

Figure A5-33 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of "Oshi" Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family [9] and House of the Osano Family [10]) (1).



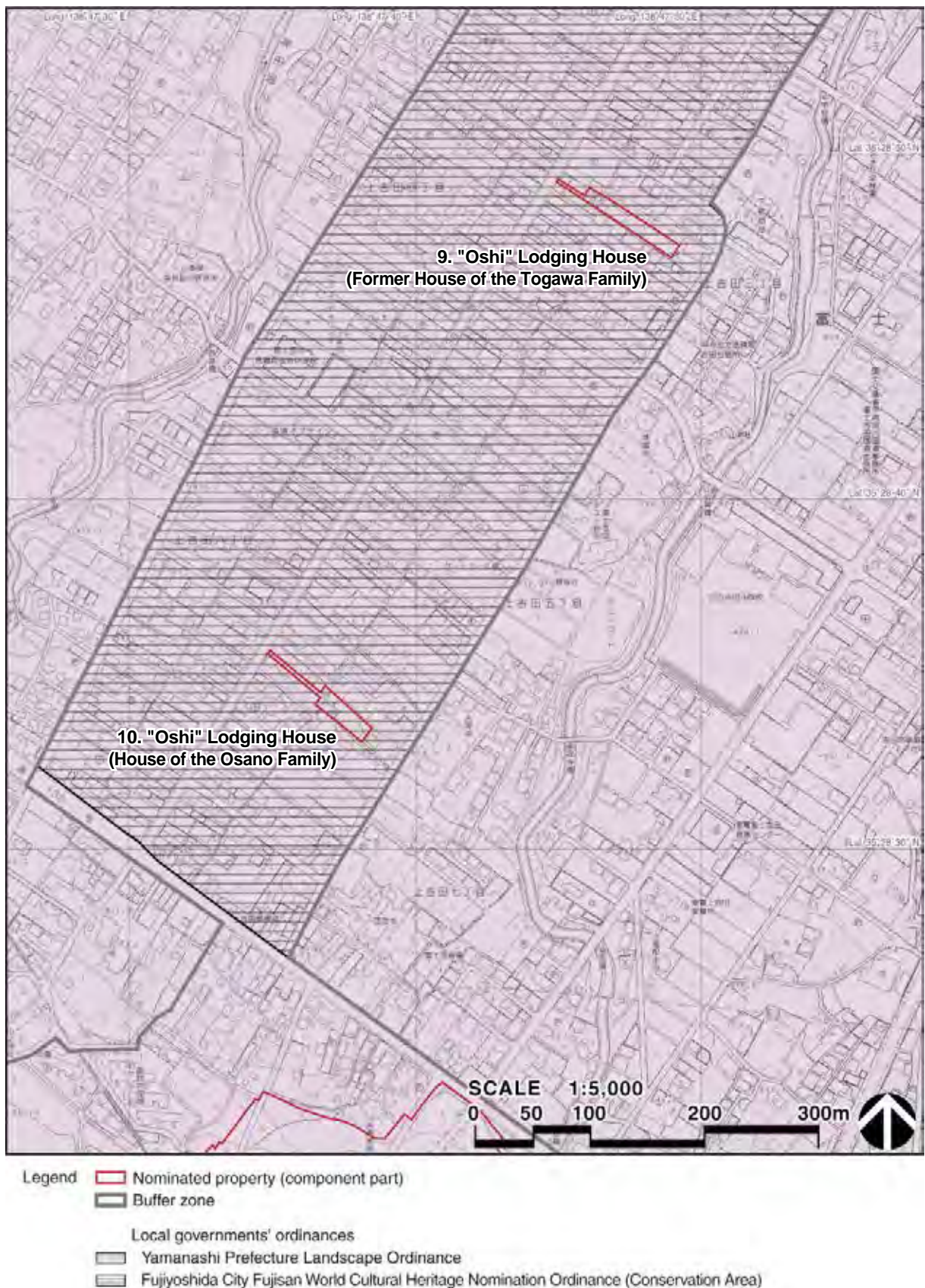


Figure A5-34 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of "Oshi" Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family [9] and House of the Osano Family [10]) (2).



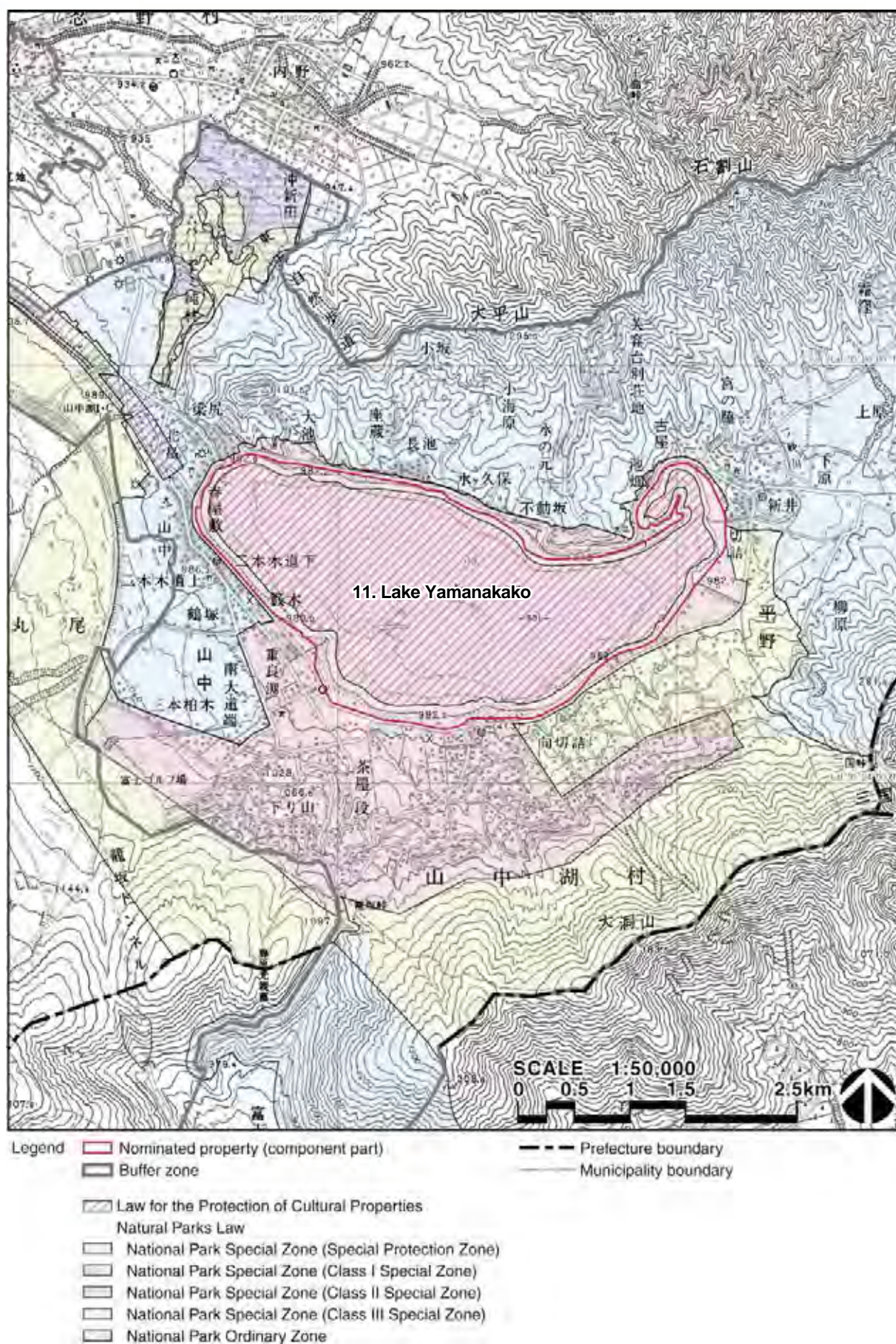
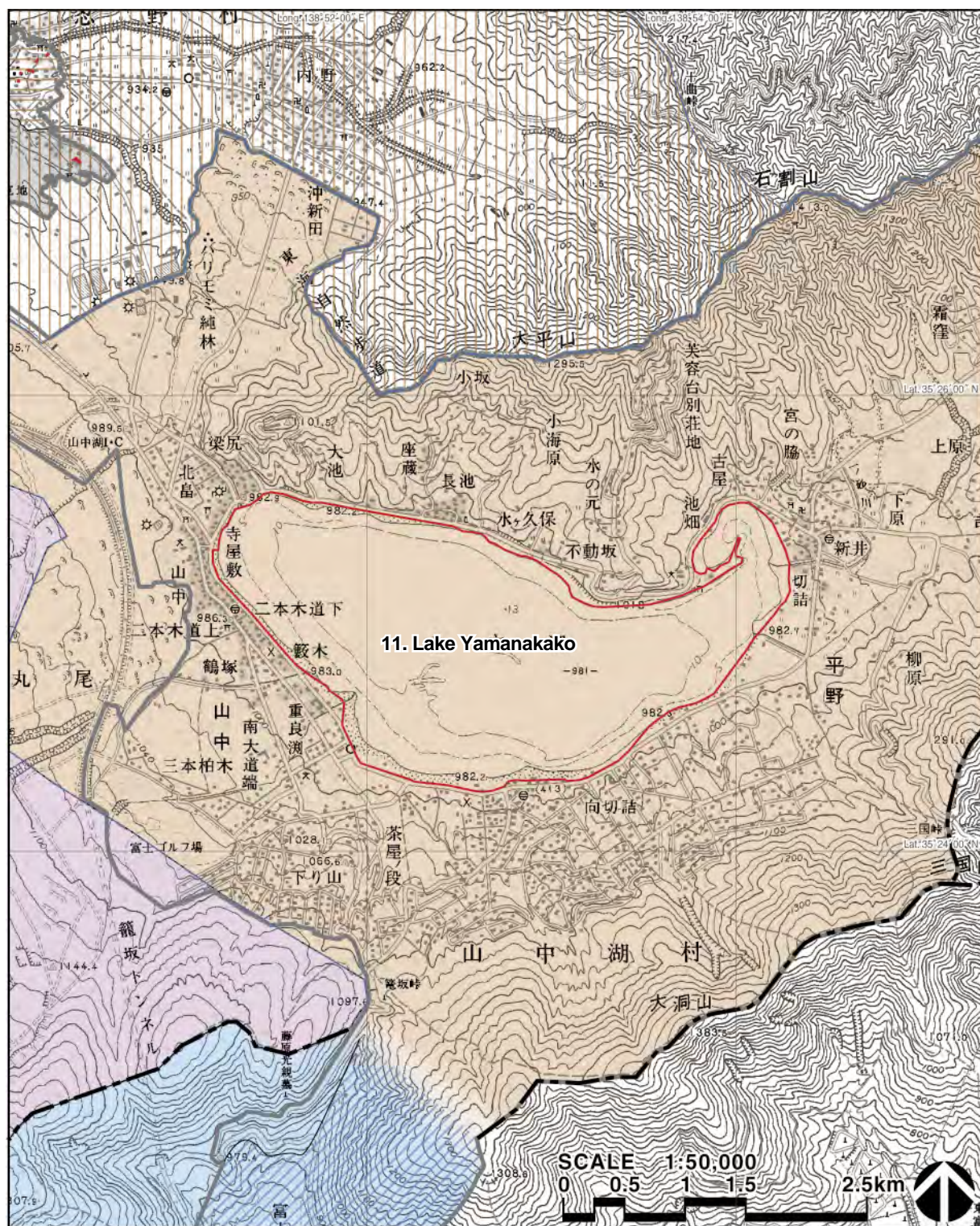


Figure A5-35 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Yamanakako [11] (1).





Legend — Nominated property (component part)  
 Buffer zone

--- Prefecture boundary  
 --- Municipality boundary

\* Colors are obscured intentionally because the prefectural boundary is not defined in this section.

#### Landscape Act

- Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance (Landscape Development Priority Area)
- Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance (Landscape Planning Area)
- Yamanakako Village Landscape Ordinance (Landscape Development Priority Area, Ordinary Area)

#### City Planning Act

- Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance (Scenic Zone)
- Urbanization control area

#### Local governments' ordinances

- Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance

#### Guidelines for land use projects

- Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects

Figure A5-36 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Yamanakako [11] (2).



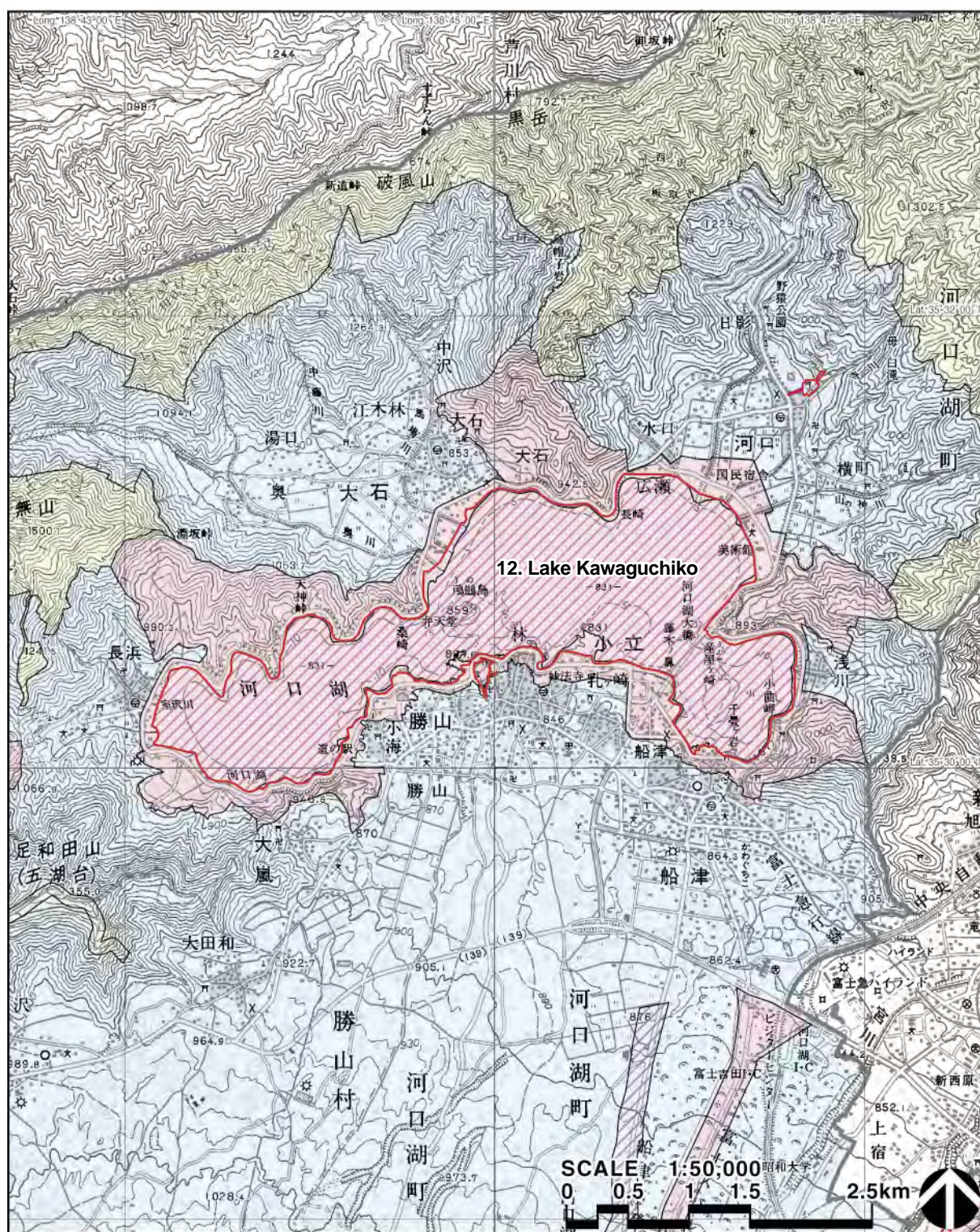


Figure A5-37 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Kawaguchiko [12] (1).



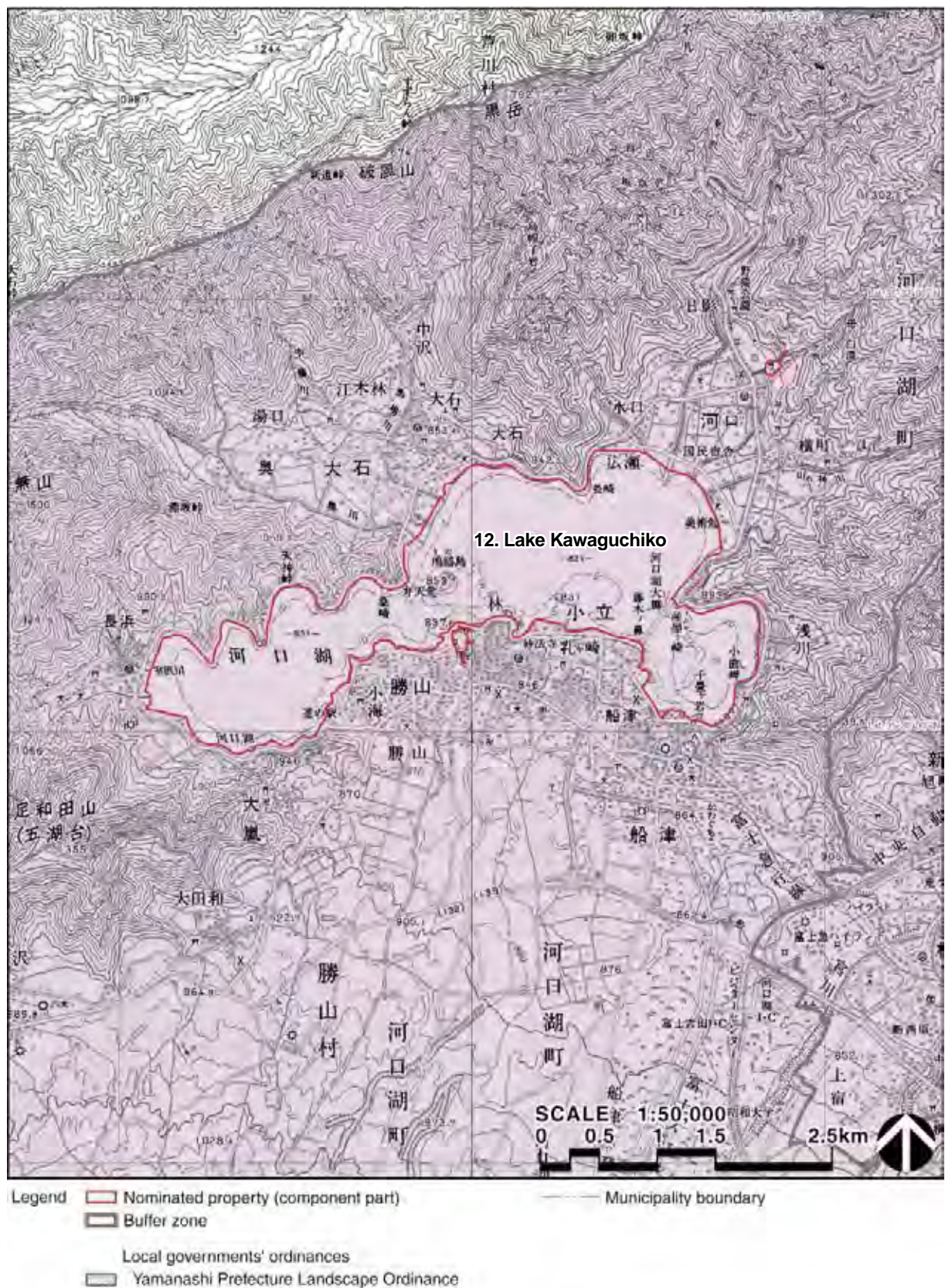


Figure A5-38 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Kawaguchiko [12] (2).



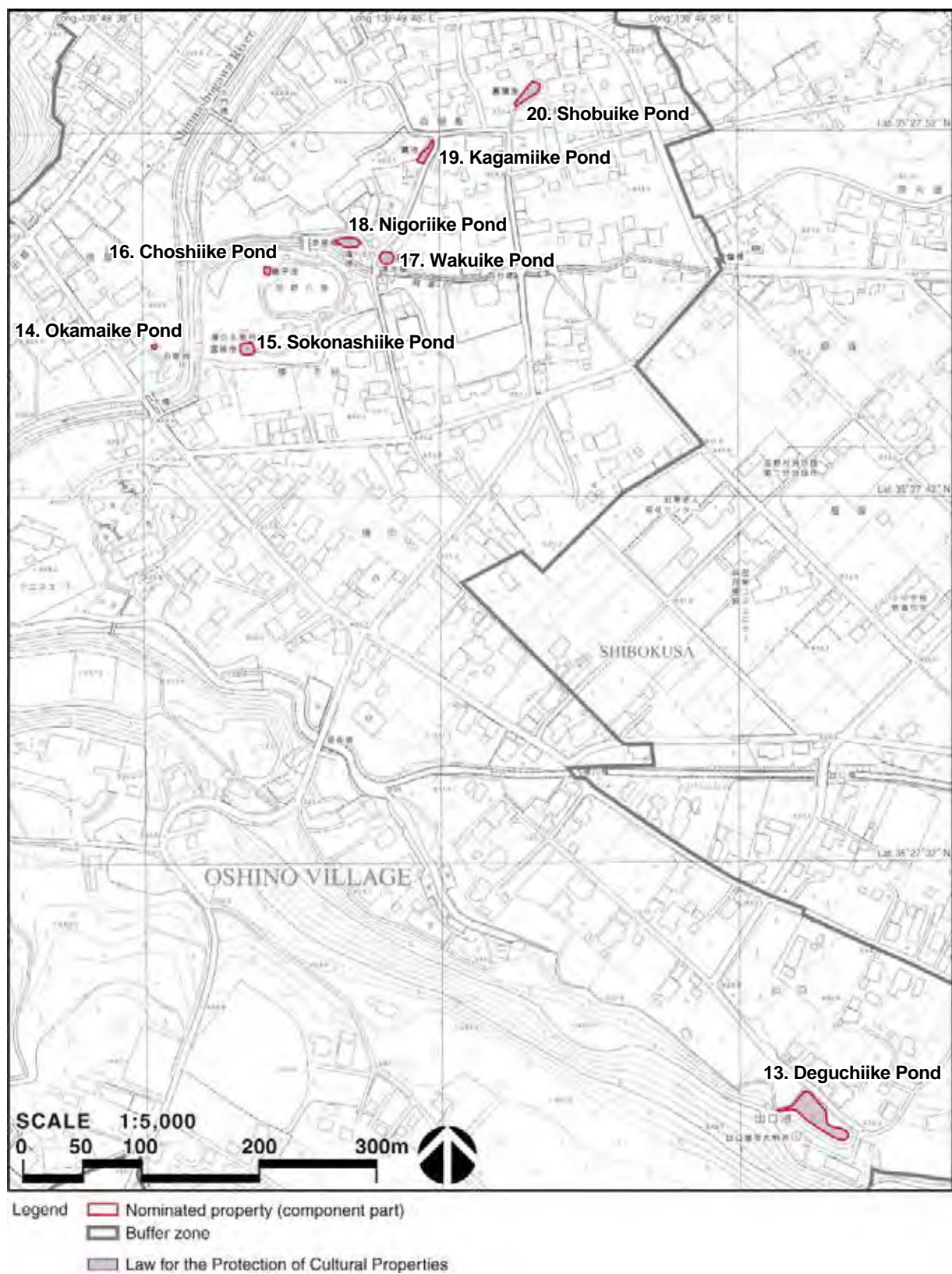


Figure A5-39 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Oshino Hakkai springs [13~20] (1).



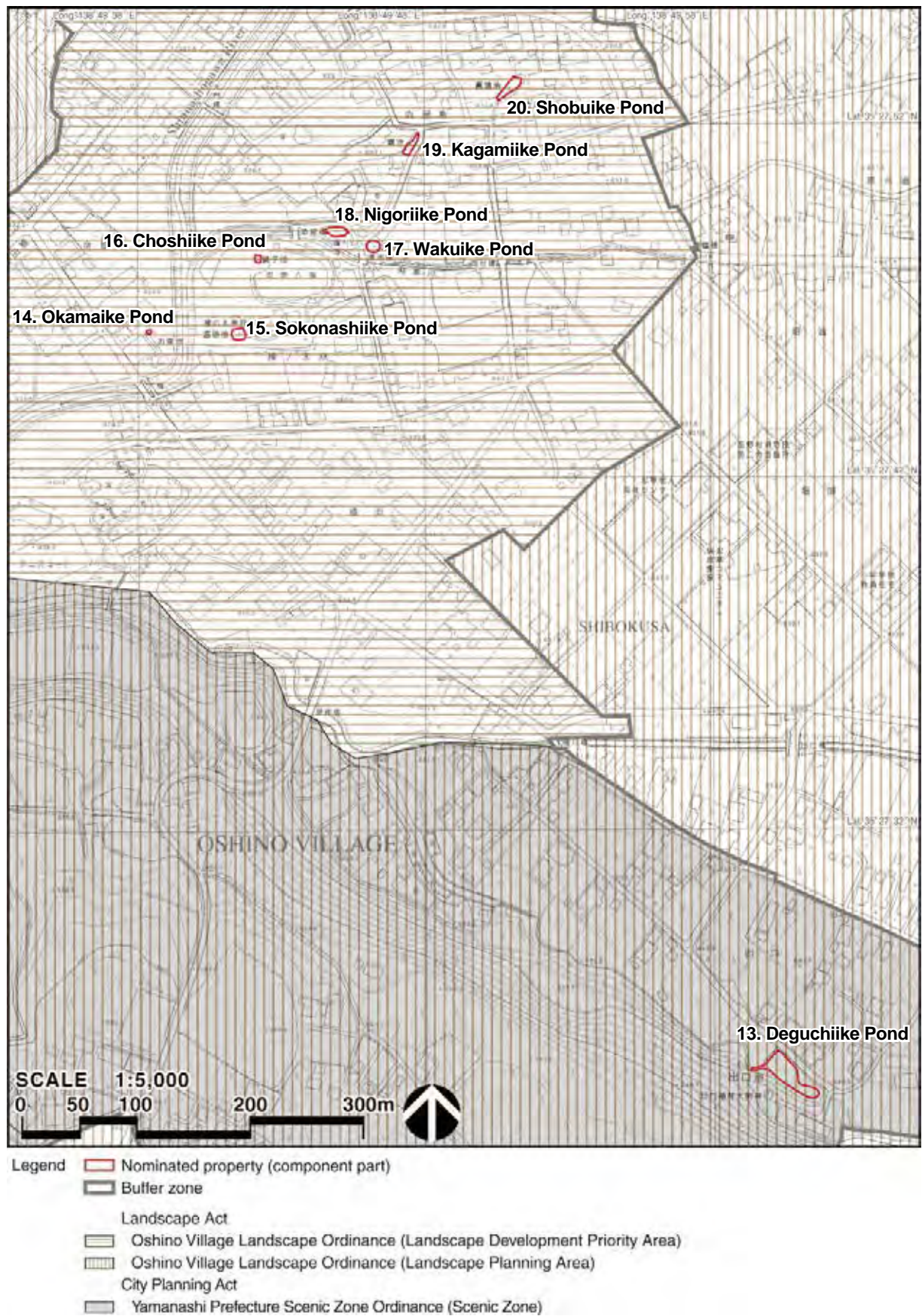
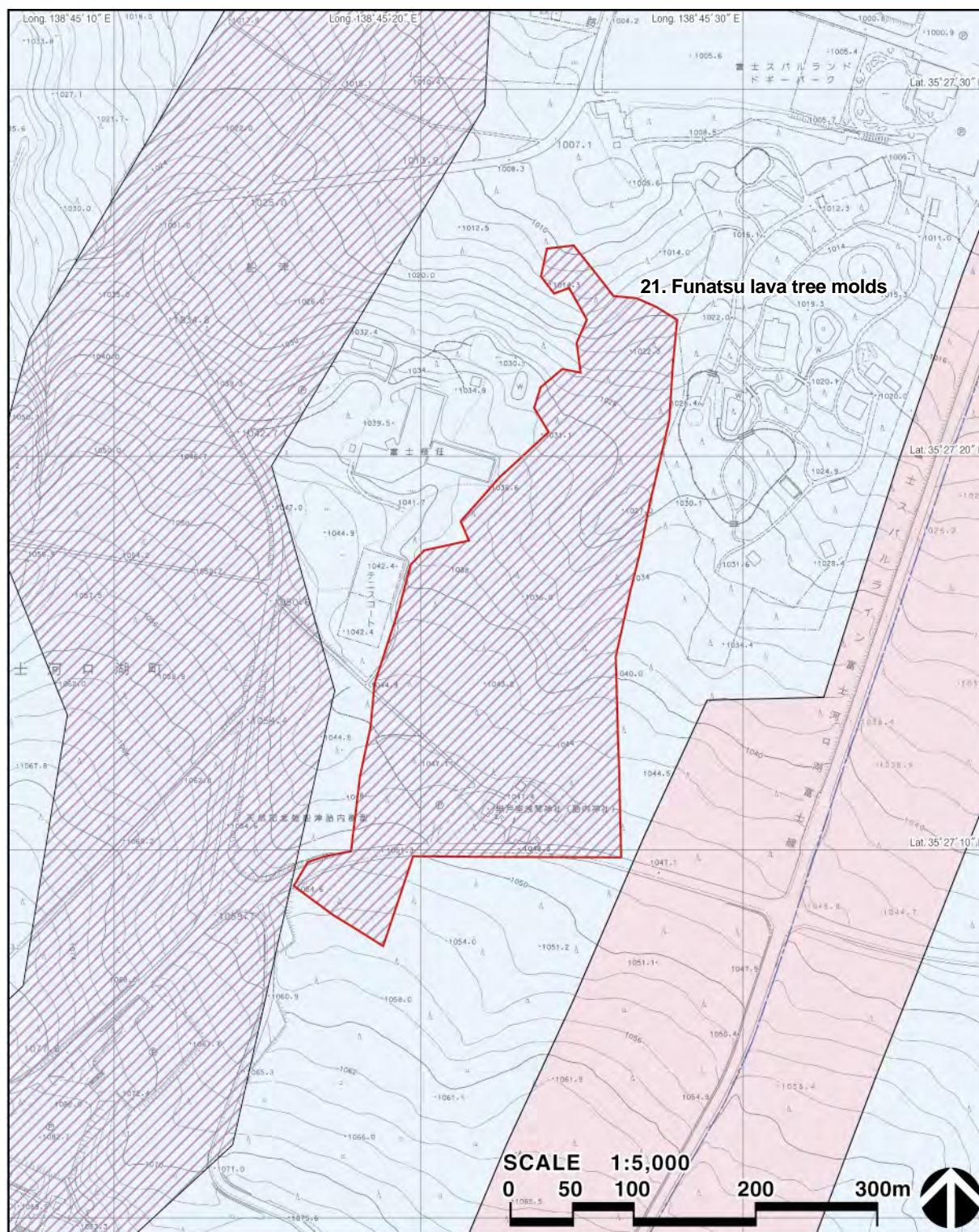


Figure A5-40 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Oshino Hakkai springs [13~20] (2).





- Legend
- Nominated 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 Ordinary Zone

Figure A5-41 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Funatsu lava tree molds [21] (1).



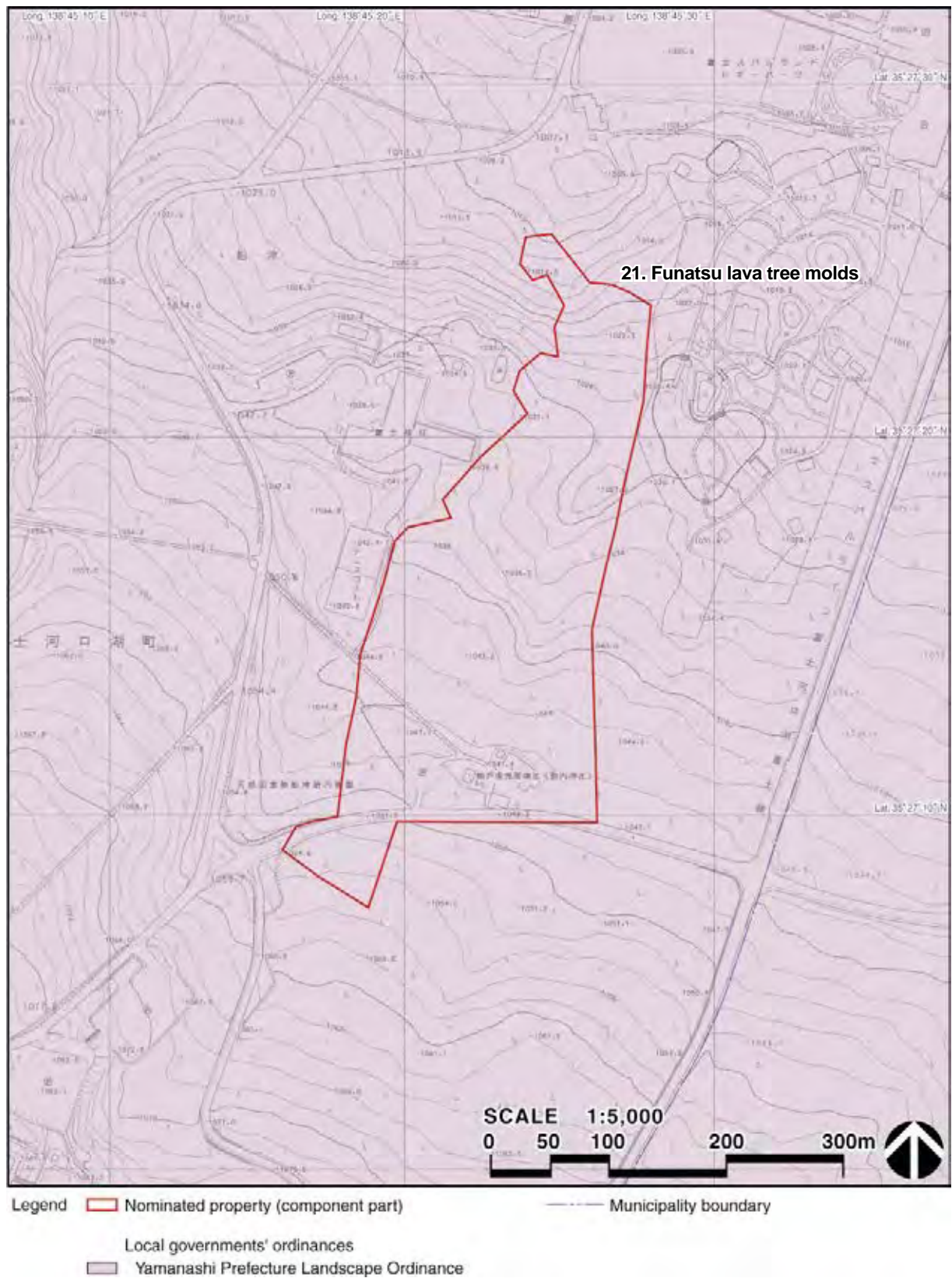
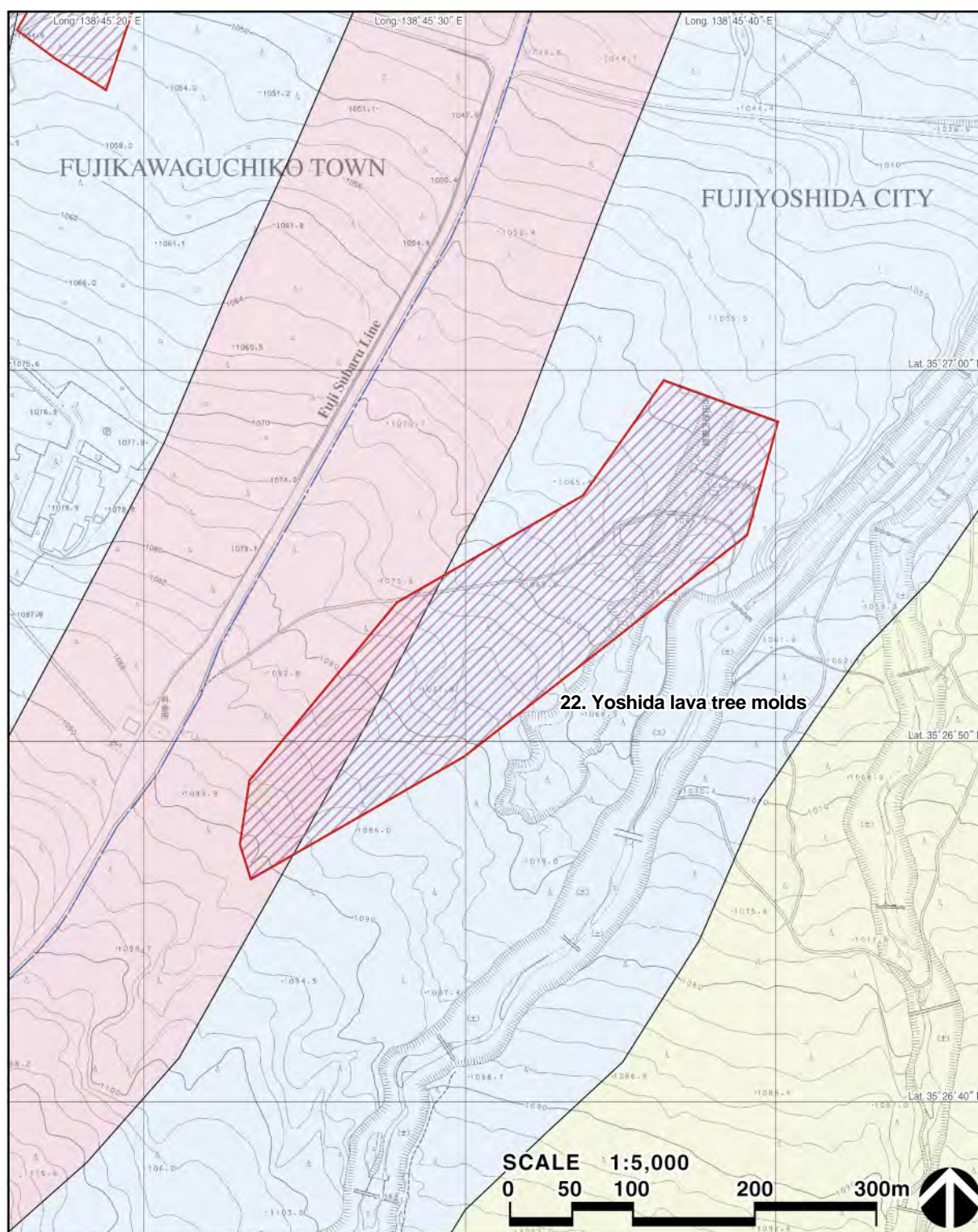


Figure A5-42 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Funatsu lava tree molds [21] (2).





- Legend
- Nominated 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 A5-43 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yoshida lava tree molds [22] (1).



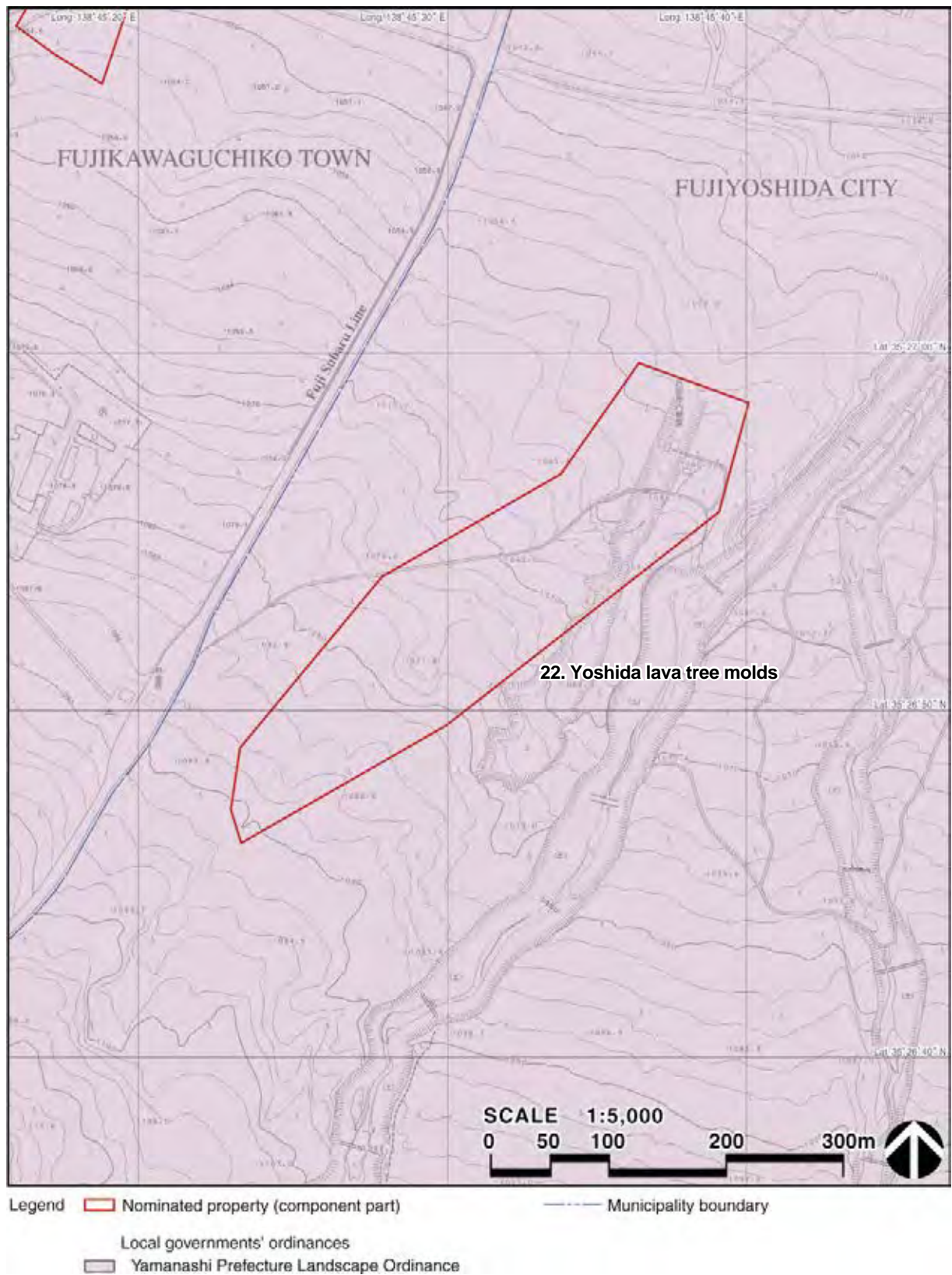
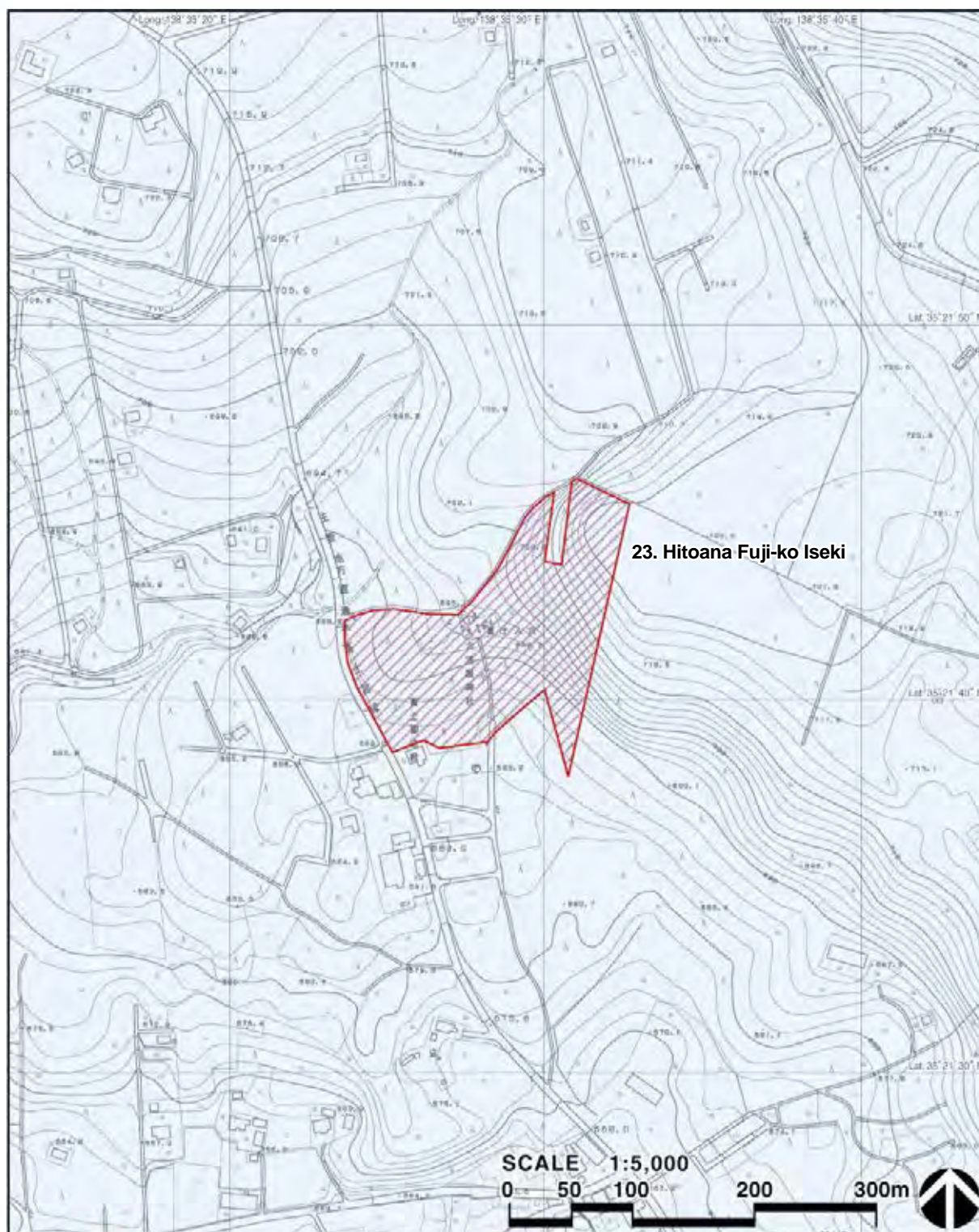


Figure A5-44 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yoshida lava tree molds [22] (2).





- Legend
- Nominated property (component part)
  - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
  - Natural Parks Law
  - National Park Ordinary Zone

Figure A5-45 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki [23] (1).



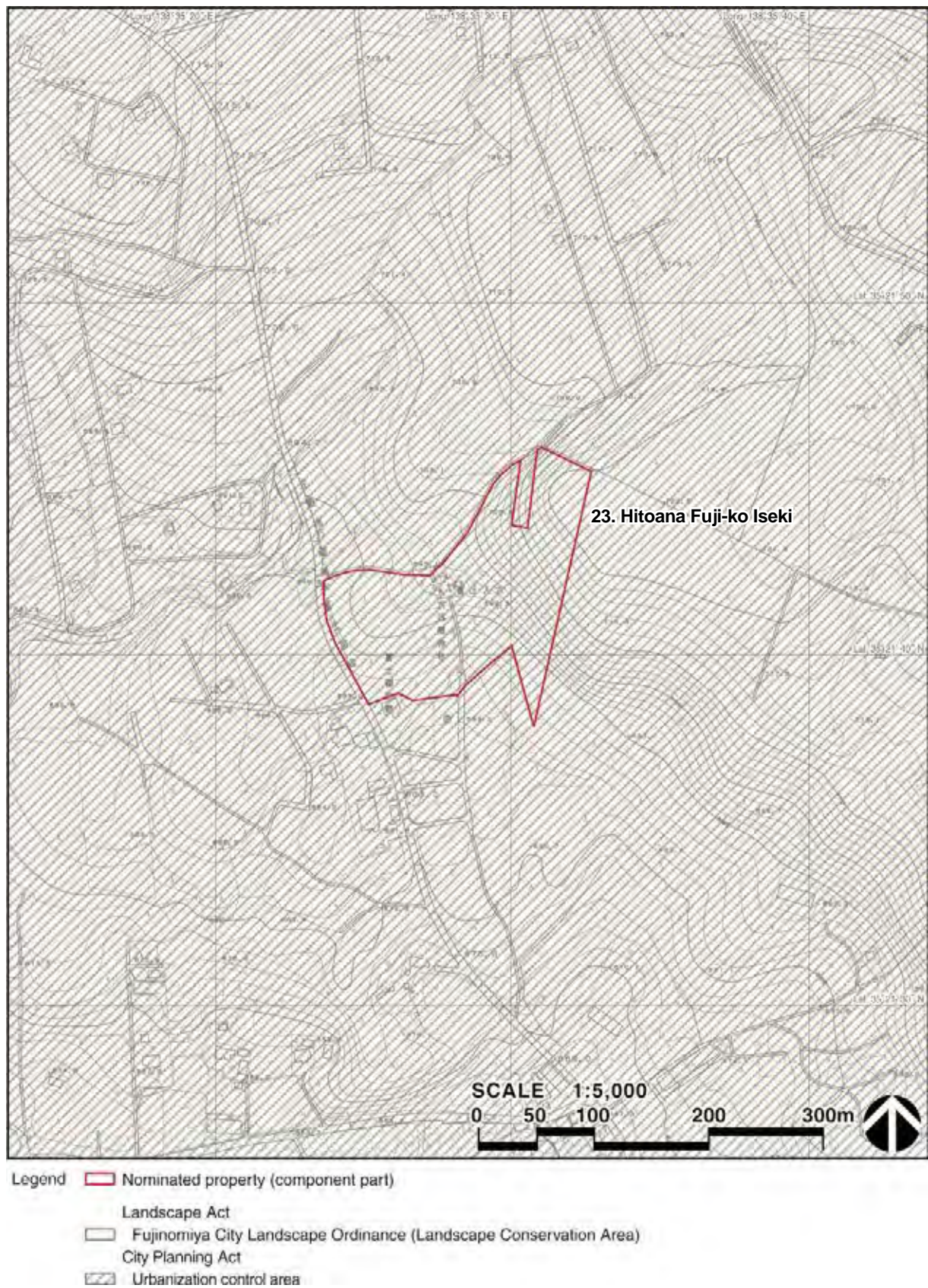


Figure A5-46 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki [23] (2).



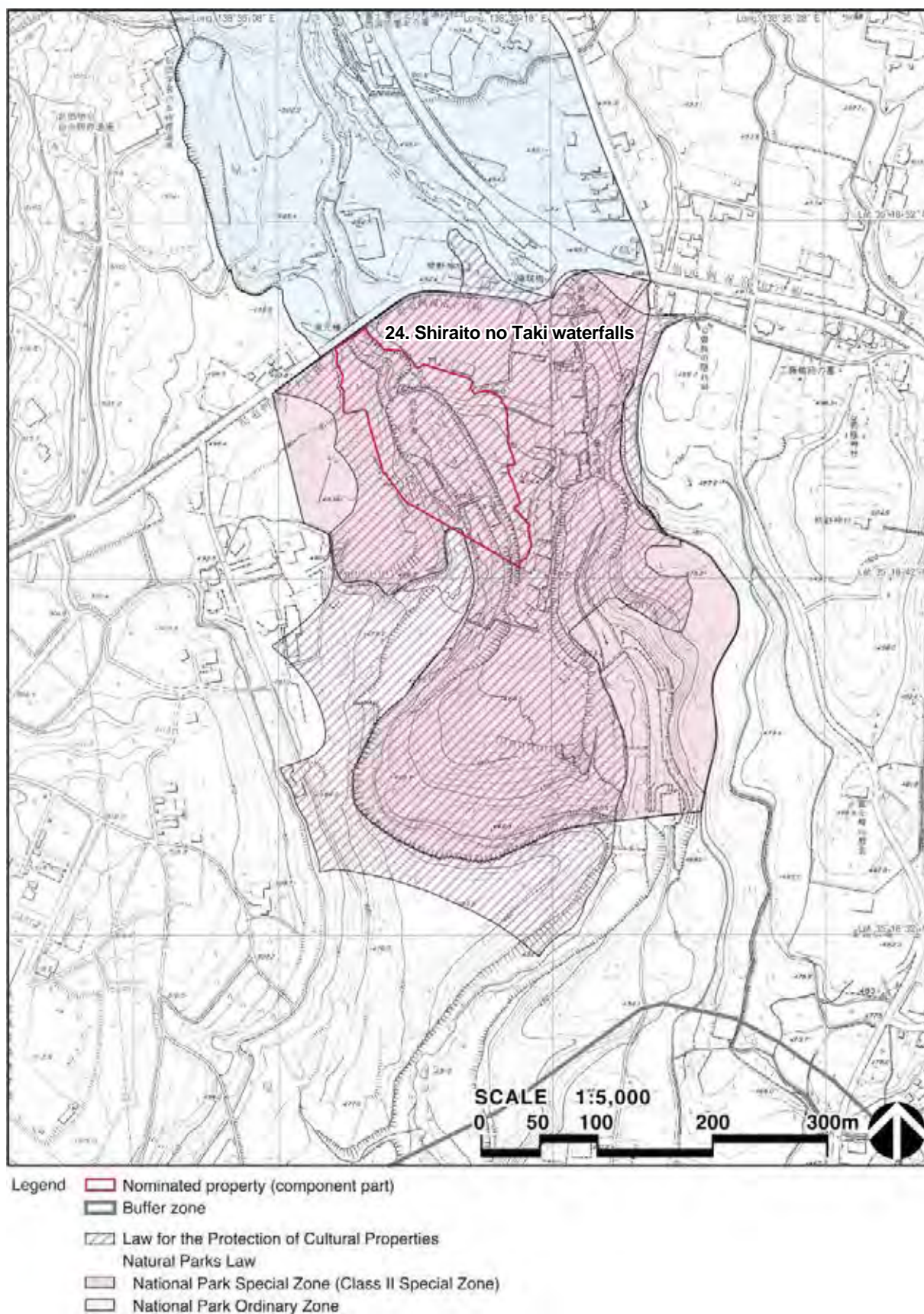


Figure A5-47 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls [24] (1).



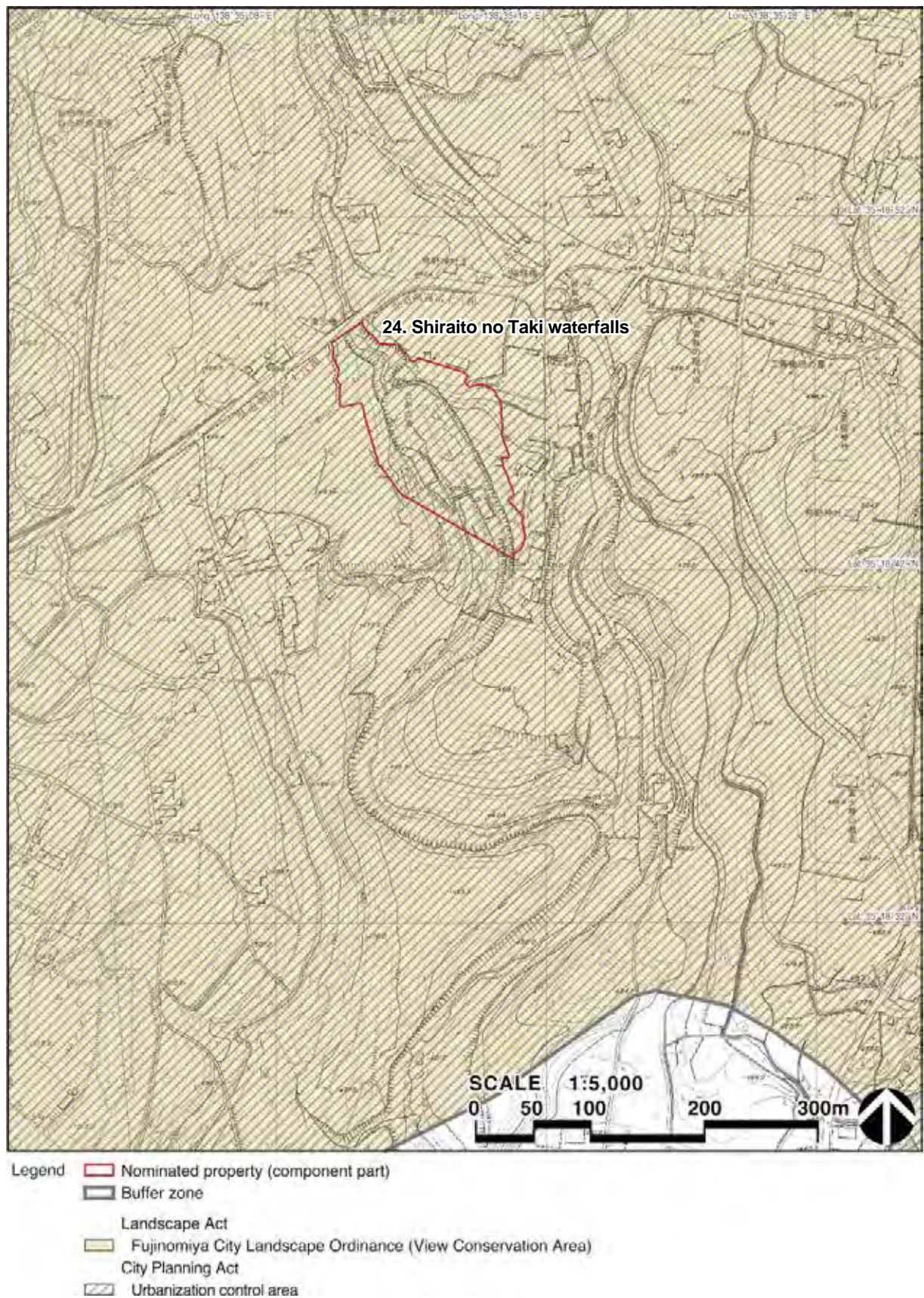


Figure A5-48 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls [24] (2).





Figure A5-49 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove [25] (1).

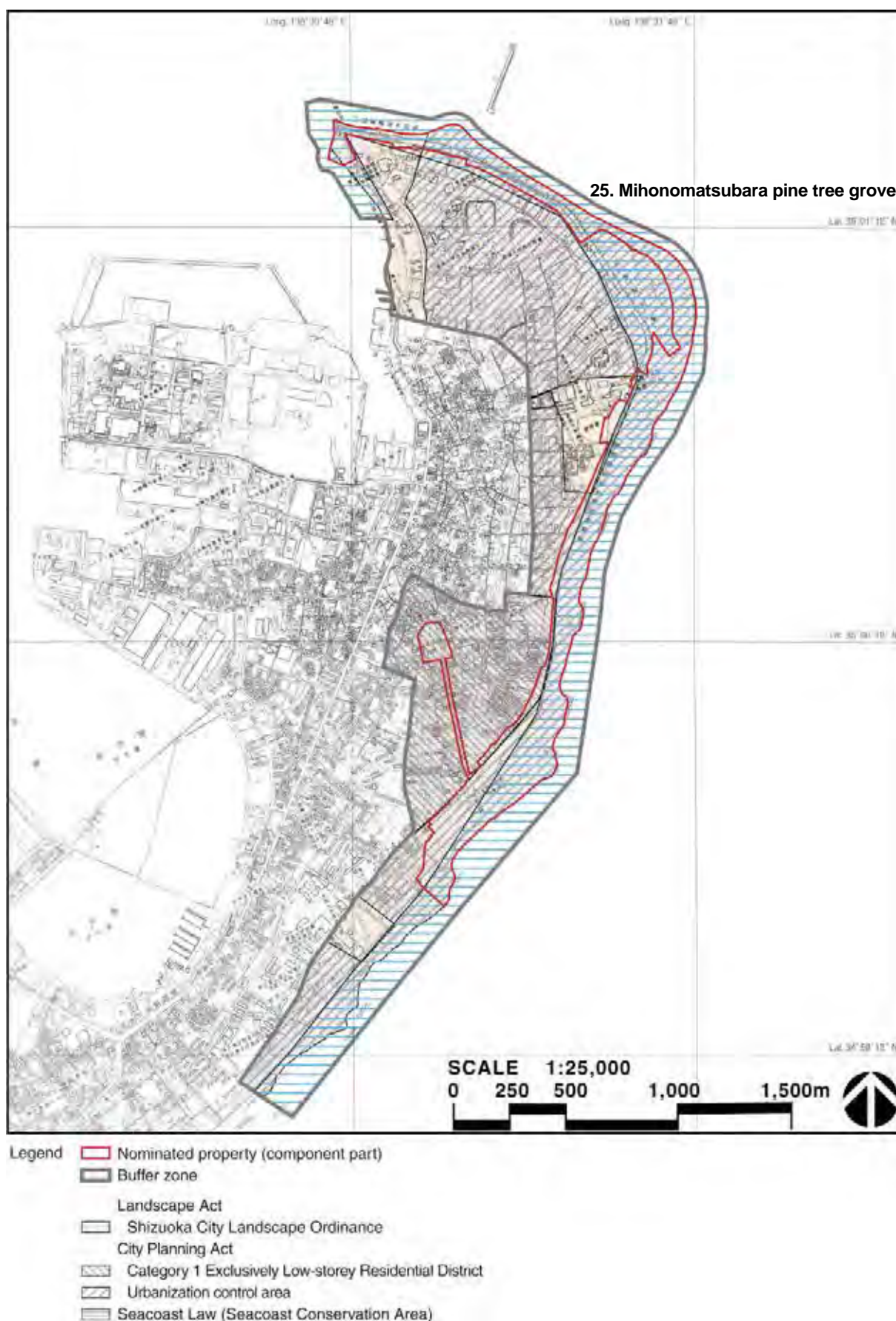


Figure A5-50 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove [25] (2).





# Appendix 6

## Methodology of Nominated Property and Buffer Zone Boundary Delineation

### Contents

a. Overall Principles of Nominated Property and Buffer Zone Boundary Delineation ..	A6-2
b. Types of Nominated Property Boundary Delineation .....	A6-5
c. Types of Buffer Zone Boundary Delineation .....	A6-10

## a. Overall Principles of Nominated Property and Buffer Zone Boundary Delineation

### 1) Nominated Property

#### (i) Delineation of the property area

The Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is founded on the two aspects of Fujisan as an "object of worship" and a "source of artistic inspiration"; a total of 25 component parts, containing a total of 9 constituent elements, can be broadly divided into the two groups corresponding to these two aspects: "places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage" and "viewpoints and views", respectively.

With regard to the individual component parts and constituent elements, their areas that are essential to exhibiting the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan have been included in the property area, as is shown below, based on the two perspectives/categories: i.e. the "places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage" based on the aspect of Fujisan as an "object of worship" and the "viewpoints and views" based on the aspect of Fujisan as a "source of artistic inspiration".

#### (a) Delineation of the areas of the component parts as the "places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage" based on the aspect of Fujisan as an "object of worship"

- (1) To include the "Fujisan Mountain Area", or the area higher than "Umagaeshi", one of the boundaries signifying the sacredness of Fujisan, which corresponds to the area higher than approximately 1,500 m in altitude;
- (2) To define the area of the Fujisan Mountain Area to include worship sites that are distributed along the crater wall at the mountaintop, ascending routes from the Sengen-jinja shrines at the mountain foot up to the summit, facilities along them such as mountain huts that support people making worship-ascent and religious activities, and stone monuments etc. that were built by those people as evidence of Fujisan worship; and
- (3) To include the compounds of Sengen-jinja shrines at the mountain foot, "Oshi" lodging houses, and a group of spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as a wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and water falls.

#### (b) Delineation of the areas of the component parts as the "viewpoints and views" based on the aspect of Fujisan as a "source of artistic inspiration"

- (1) To include Nakanokura Pass on the north-western shore of Lake Motosuko as an viewpoint, because it is the place where the photo used repeatedly as the design of the bank notes of Japan was taken, and also to include the area of the view that extends from the skirts of the Fujisan Mountain Area to the shore of Lake Motosuko, including both; and
- (2) To include the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove as a viewpoint, because it was depicted in many paintings as a scenic spot that is contained in the typical composition featuring Fujisan and because the place became the viewpoint or the stage for internationally renowned works of art, and also to include a separate area of the Fujisan Mountain Area that constitutes the view from the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, in the light of a distance of approximately 45 km between the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove and the Fujisan Mountain Area with a wide space of the sea in-between.



**(ii) Boundaries that are used for the delineation of the property boundaries****(a) Legal boundaries**

- (1) Areas of Cultural Property designation that represents cultural heritage value, boundaries of protective zoning within it, areas subject to prior permission requirement within National Park for the purposes of protecting good landscape, and areas of National Forests are used as the basis for the delineation of the property area boundaries.

**(b) Cultural boundaries**

- (1) Roads etc. which are easily recognizable for local people etc. who work for the conservation of landscape resources are used as the basis for the delineations of the property boundaries.
- (2) Boundaries recognized by local society such as administrative boundaries, land use boundaries, and/or forest unit boundaries are used as the basis for the delineation of the property boundaries.

**2) 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:

- (1) 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;
- (2) 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;
- (3) 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;
- (4) 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>3</sup> under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties that are related to Fujisan worship; and
- (5) 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.

**(ii) Boundaries that are used as the basis for the delineation of the buffer zone boundaries**

**(a) Legal boundaries**

- (1) Areas of Cultural Property designation, areas subject to prior permission requirement within National Park, and areas subject to various control measures under ordinances etc. are used as the basis for the delineation of the buffer zone boundaries.

**(b) Cultural boundaries**

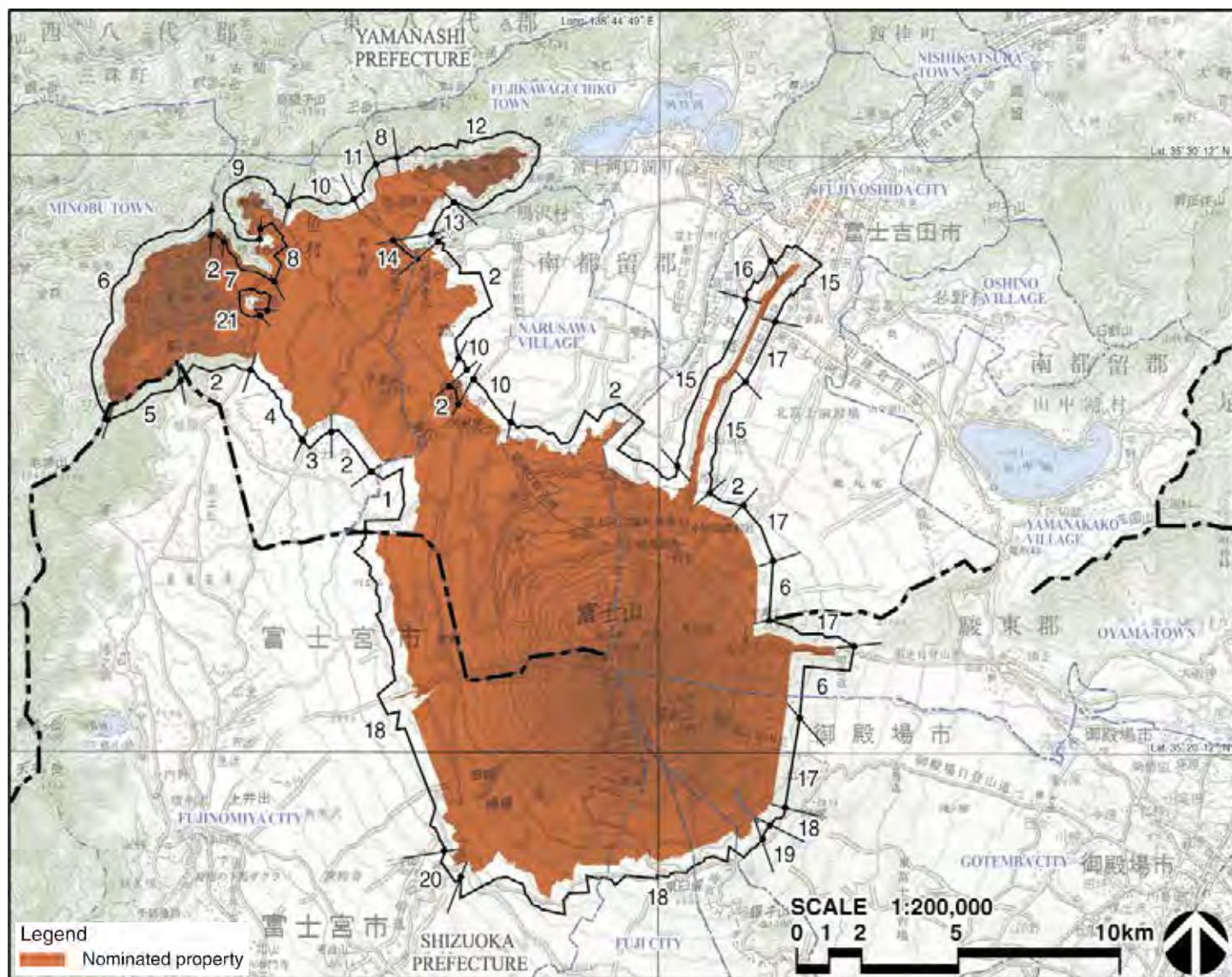
- (1) Roads etc. which are easily recognizable for local people etc. who work for the conservation of landscape resources are used as the basis for the delineation of the buffer zone boundaries.
- (2) Land use boundaries are used as the basis for the delineation of the buffer zone boundaries.

## b. Types of Nominated Property Boundary Delineation

Table A6-1 List of nominated property boundary delineation

No.	Component part	Types of nominated property boundary delineation
1	Fujisan Mountain Area	Refer to Figure A6-1, A6-2, A6-3
2	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine	Regulated area boundary designated as a Cultural Property (Historic Site, Fujisan)
3	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine	Regulated area boundary designated as a Cultural Property (Historic Site, Fujisan)
4	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine	Area designated as Cultural Property (Historic Site, Fujisan)
5	Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine	Area designated as Cultural Property (Historic Site, Fujisan)
6	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)	Area designated as Cultural Property (Historic Site, Fujisan)
7	Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine	Area designated as Cultural Property (Historic Site, Fujisan)
8	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine	Area designated as Cultural Property (Historic Site, Fujisan)
9	“Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)	Area designated as Cultural Property (Important Cultural Property, Former House of the Togawa Family)
10	“Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)	Area designated as Cultural Property (Important Cultural Property, House of the Osano Family)
11	Lake Yamanakako	Refer to Figure A6-4
12	Lake Kawaguchiko	Refer to Figure A6-5
13	Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond)	Area designated as Cultural Property (Natural Monument, Oshino Hakkai springs)
14	Oshino Hakkai springs (Okamaike Pond)	Area designated as Cultural Property (Natural Monument, Oshino Hakkai springs)
15	Oshino Hakkai springs (Sokonashiike Pond)	Area designated as Cultural Property (Natural Monument, Oshino Hakkai springs)
16	Oshino Hakkai springs (Choshiike Pond)	Area designated as Cultural Property (Natural Monument, Oshino Hakkai springs)
17	Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond)	Area designated as Cultural Property (Natural Monument, Oshino Hakkai springs)
18	Oshino Hakkai springs (Nigoriike Pond)	Area designated as Cultural Property (Natural Monument, Oshino Hakkai springs)
19	Oshino Hakkai springs (Kagamiike Pond)	Area designated as Cultural Property (Natural Monument, Oshino Hakkai springs)
20	Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond)	Area designated as Cultural Property (Natural Monument, Oshino Hakkai springs)
21	Funatsu lava tree molds	Area designated as Cultural Property (Natural Monument, Funatsu lava tree molds)
22	Yoshida lava tree molds	Area designated as Cultural Property (Natural Monument, Yoshida lava tree molds)
23	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki	Area designated as Cultural Property (Historic site, Fujisan)
24	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls	Regulated Area boundary designated as Cultural Property (Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument, Shiraito no Taki waterfalls)
25	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove	Refer to Figure A6-6





Types of nominated property boundary delineation

1	Boundary of National Park (Class III Special Zone)	12	Refer to Figure A6-2
2	Forest units 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 Yamanashi and Shizuoka	16	Boundary of National Forest
6	Boundary of Natural Park	17	Boundary of maneuver field
7	Ridge line	18	Forest units of National Forest
8	Forest sub-units 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		

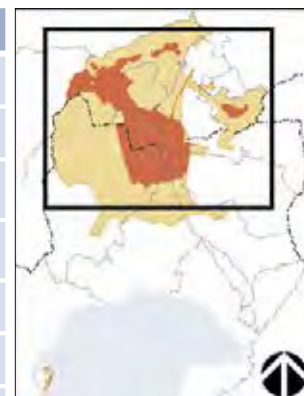
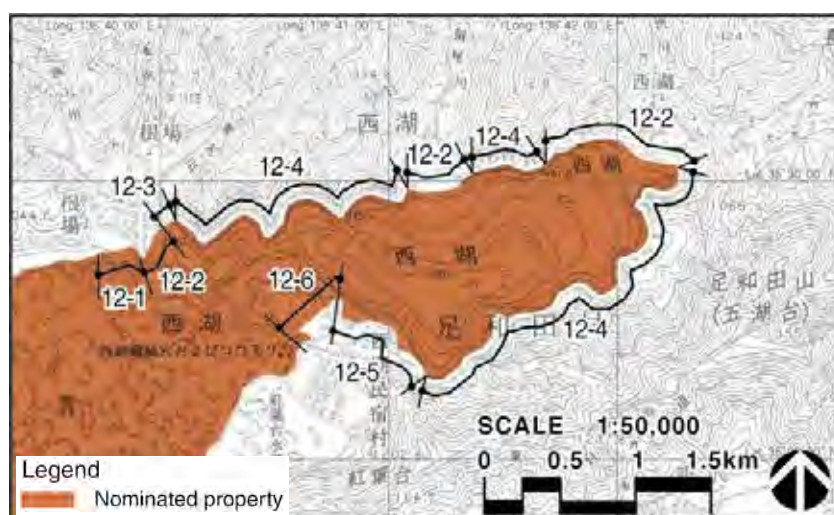


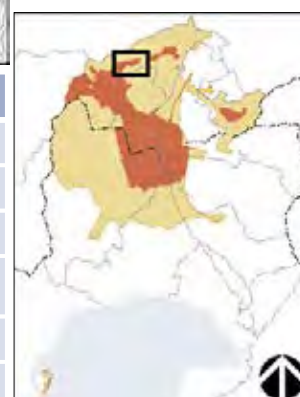
Figure A6-1 Nominated property boundary delineation (Fujisan Mountain Area (1/3))



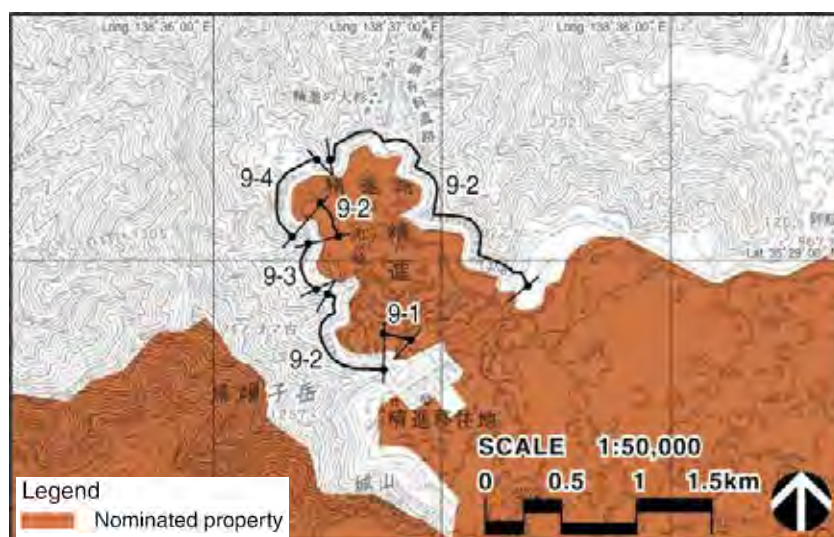


Types of nominated property boundary delineation

12-1	Road (town owned) excluding road plane
12-2	Boundary of River Zone
12-3	Boundary between public land and private land
12-4	Road (north side: Prefectural Road Kawaguchiko-Shoji Line; south side: Aokigahara-Funatsu Line) excluding read plane
12-5	Boundary of Cultural Property (Space of Scenic Beauty, Fuji Five Lakes)
12-6	Forest sub-unit of prefectural forest

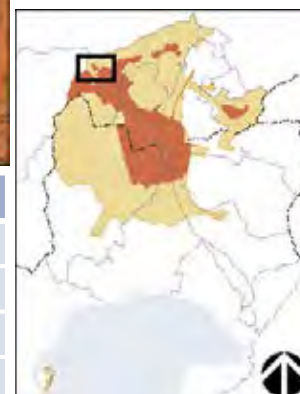


key plan

Figure A6-2 Nominated property boundary delineation  
(Fujisan Mountain Area (2/3))

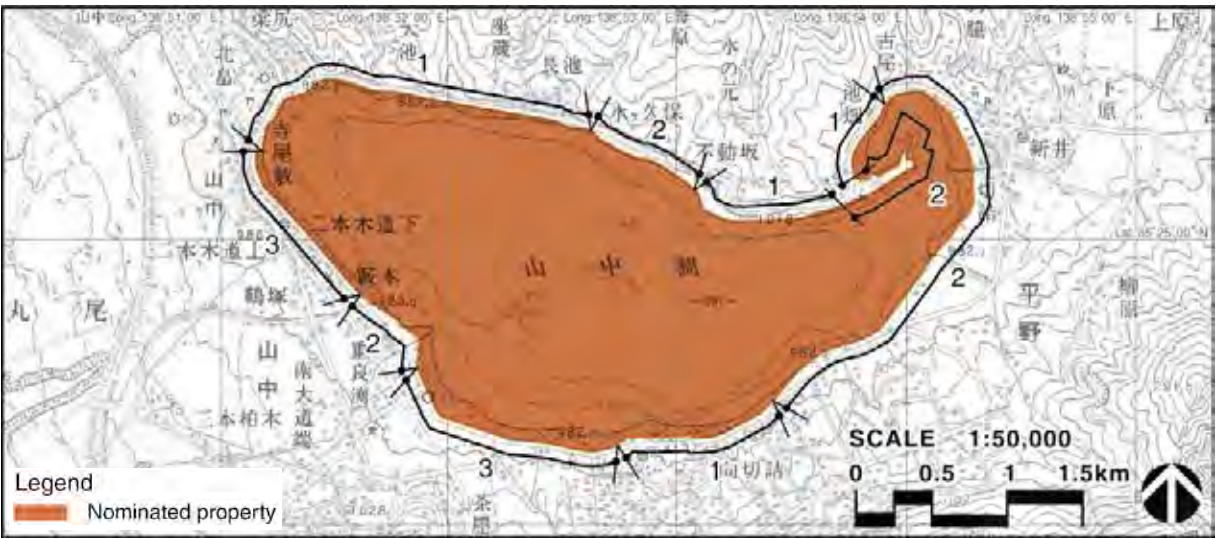
Types of nominated property boundary delineation

9-1	Forest sub-units of prefectural forest
9-2	Boundary of Cultural Property (Place of Scenic Beauty, Fuji Five Lakes)
9-3	Boundary between public land and private land
9-4	Road (Prefectural Road, Shojikohan Line) excluding road plane



key plan

Figure A6-3 Nominated property boundary delineation  
(Fujisan Mountain Area (3/3))



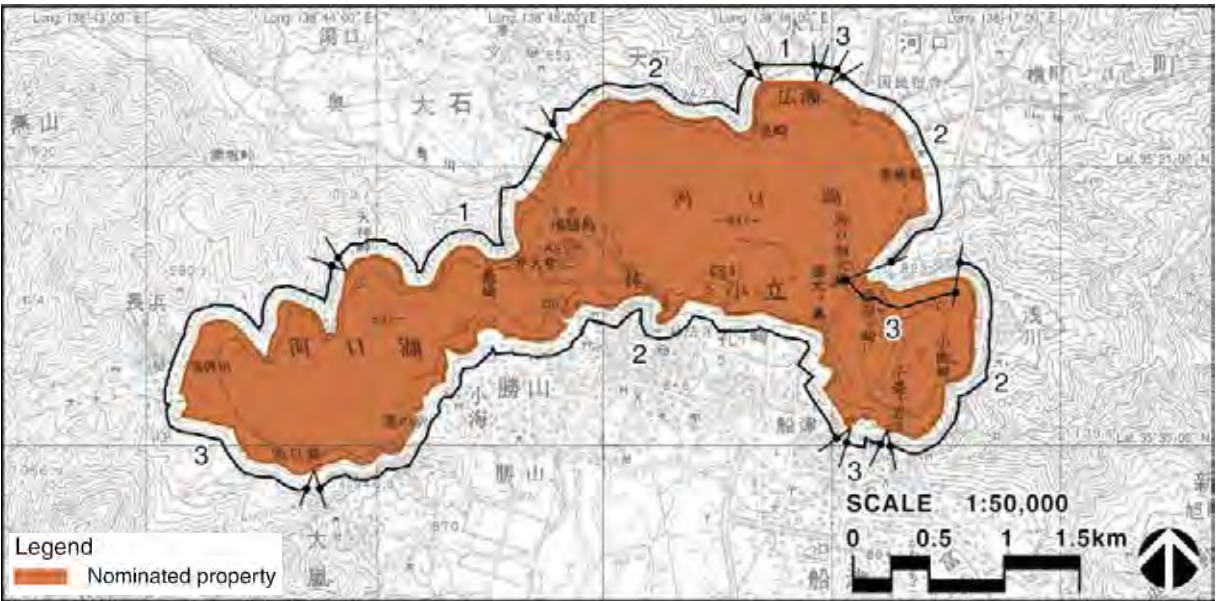
Types of nominated property boundary delineation

1	Cycling road excluding road plane
2	Boundary between public land and private land
3	Road (National Road 138) excluding road plane

Figure A6-4 Nominated property boundary delineation (Lake Yamanakako)



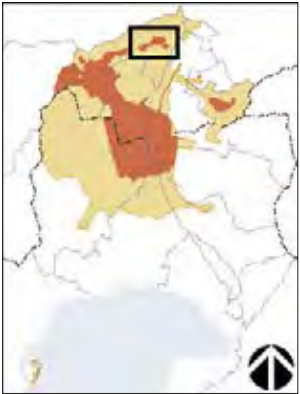
key plan



Types of nominated property boundary delineation

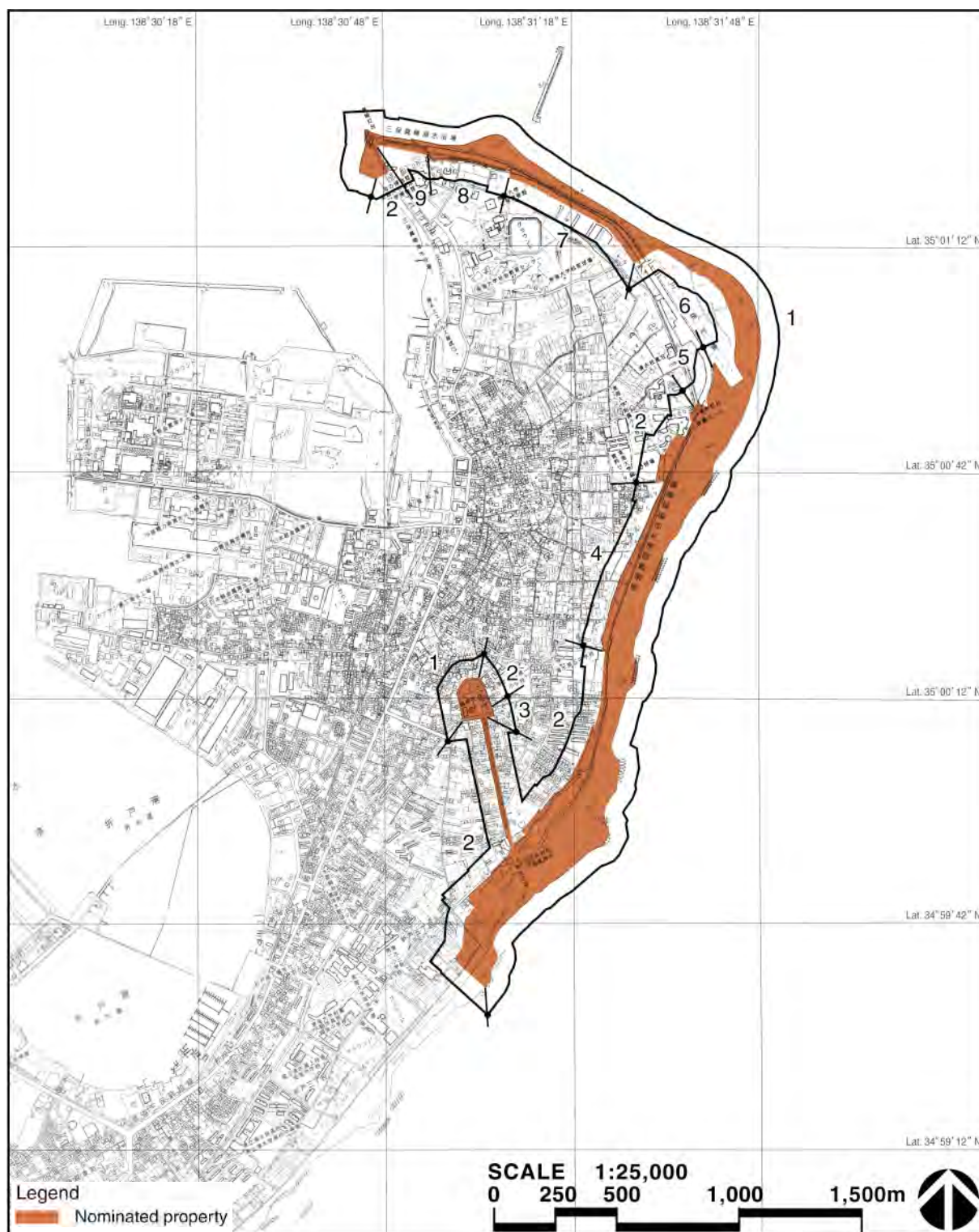
1	Boundary of River Zone
2	Walking trail excluding trail plane
3	Boundary of Cultural Property (Place of Scenic Beauty, Fuji Five Lakes)

Figure A6-5 Nominated property boundary delineation (Lake Kawaguchiko)



key plan





Types of nominated property boundary delineation	
1	Boundary of Cultural Property (Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove)
2	Boundary of regulation zoning within Cultural Property designation
3	Road (city owned) including road plane
4	Foot path including path plane
5	Road (Prefectural Road Shizuoka-Shimizu Cycling Road) excluding road plane
6	Airfield boundary
7	25 m line from road (Prefectural Road Shizuoka-Shimizu Cycling Road)
8	Foot path excluding path plane
9	15 m line from the boundary of private property

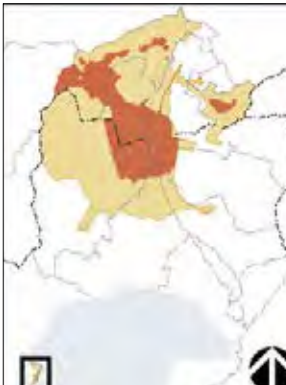
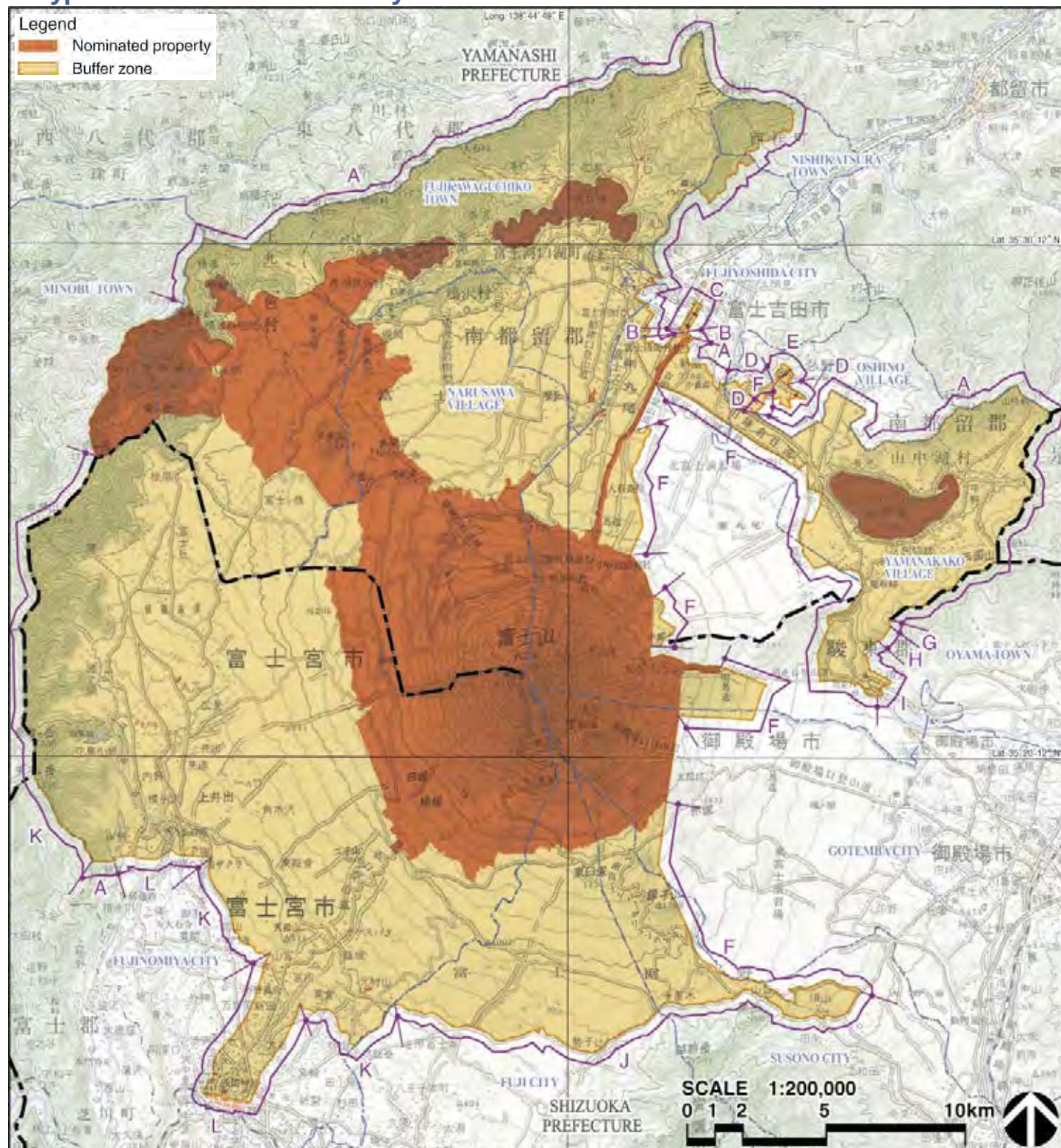


Figure A6-6 Nominated property boundary delineation (Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove) **key plan**



## c. Types of Buffer Zone Boundary Delineation

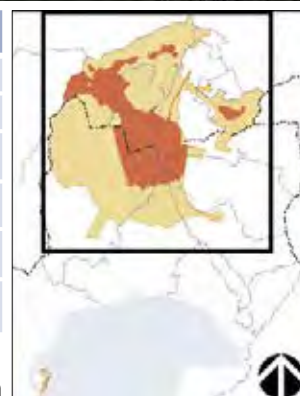


Types of buffer zone boundary delineation

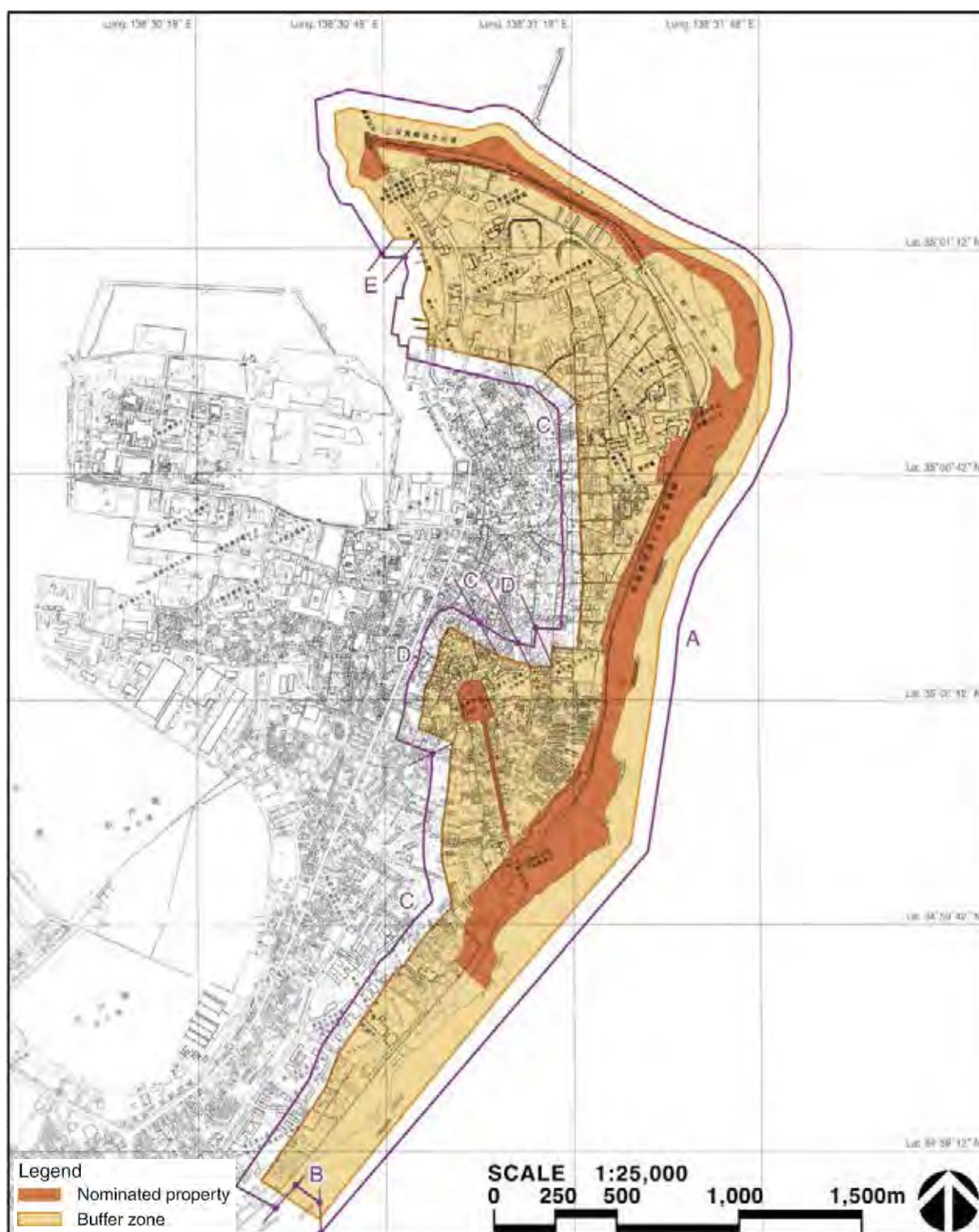
A	Boundary of National Park	G	Mountain path including path plane
B	Road (National Road 138) including road plane	H	Ridge line
C	Boundary of Conservation Area under Fujiyoshida City Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Nomination Ordinance	I	Town path including path plane
D	Boundary of Scenic Zone under Yamanashi 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

Figure A6-7 Buffer zone boundary delineation (1/2)

key plan







Types of buffer zone boundary delineation	
A	Boundary of Seacoast Conservation Area under Seacoast Law
B	Extension of Line C
C	Cultural Property (Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove)
D	City road excluding road plane
E	Extension line connecting the end of Seacoast Conservation Area under Seacoast Law and the end of C

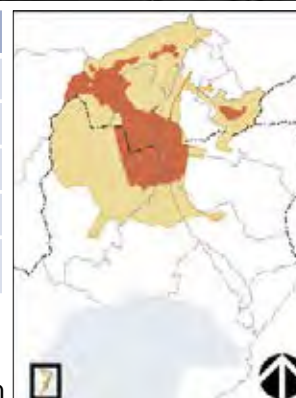


Figure A6-8 Buffer zone boundary delineation (2/2)

key plan





# Appendix 7

Cadastral Map (not to scale)

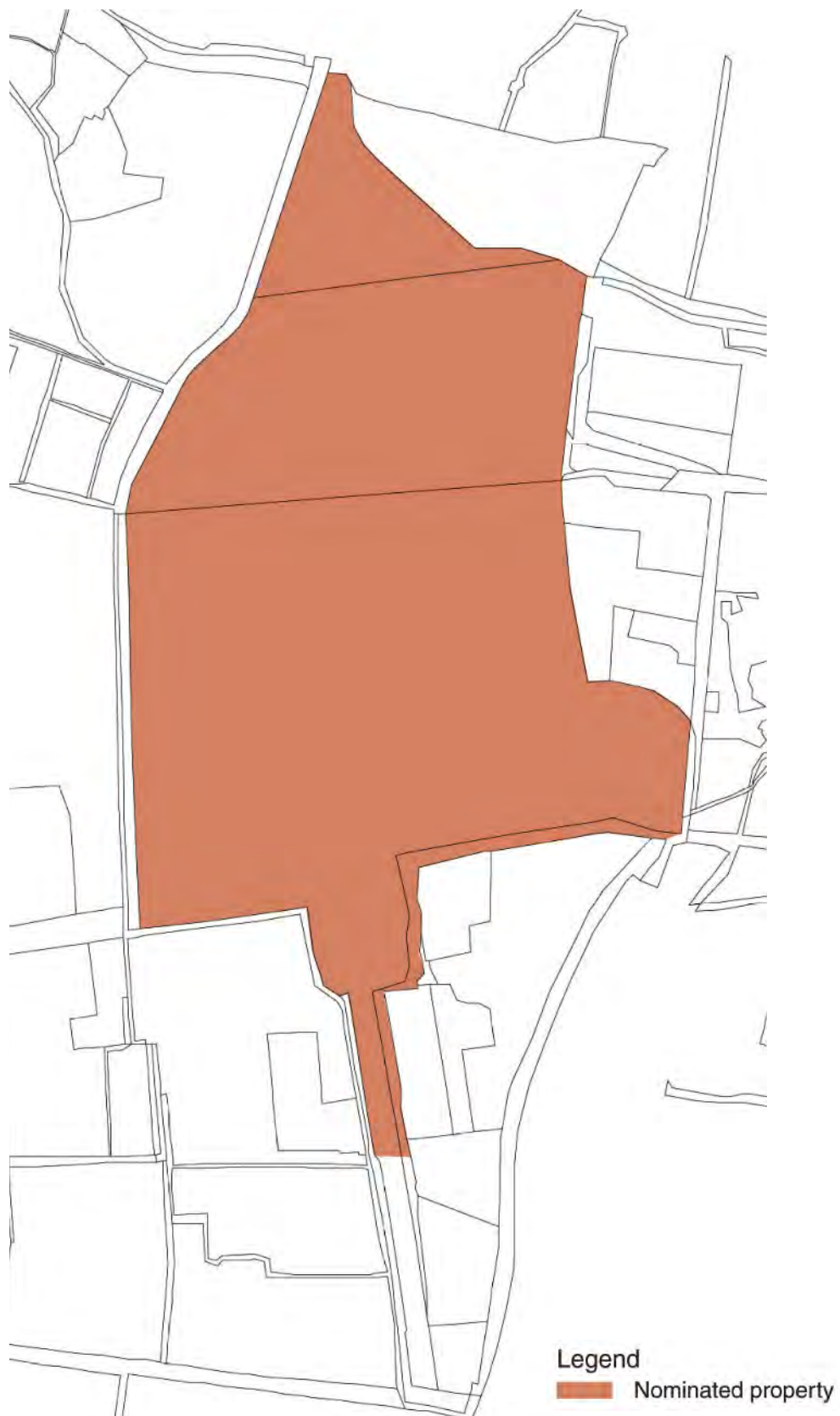


Figure A7-1 Cadastral map indicating the extent of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine [2].  
(1 : 2,500. This scale is only approximate and the drawing is not to scale.)





Figure A7-2 Cadastral map indicating the extent of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine [3].  
(1 : 2,500. This scale is only approximate and the drawing is not to scale.)

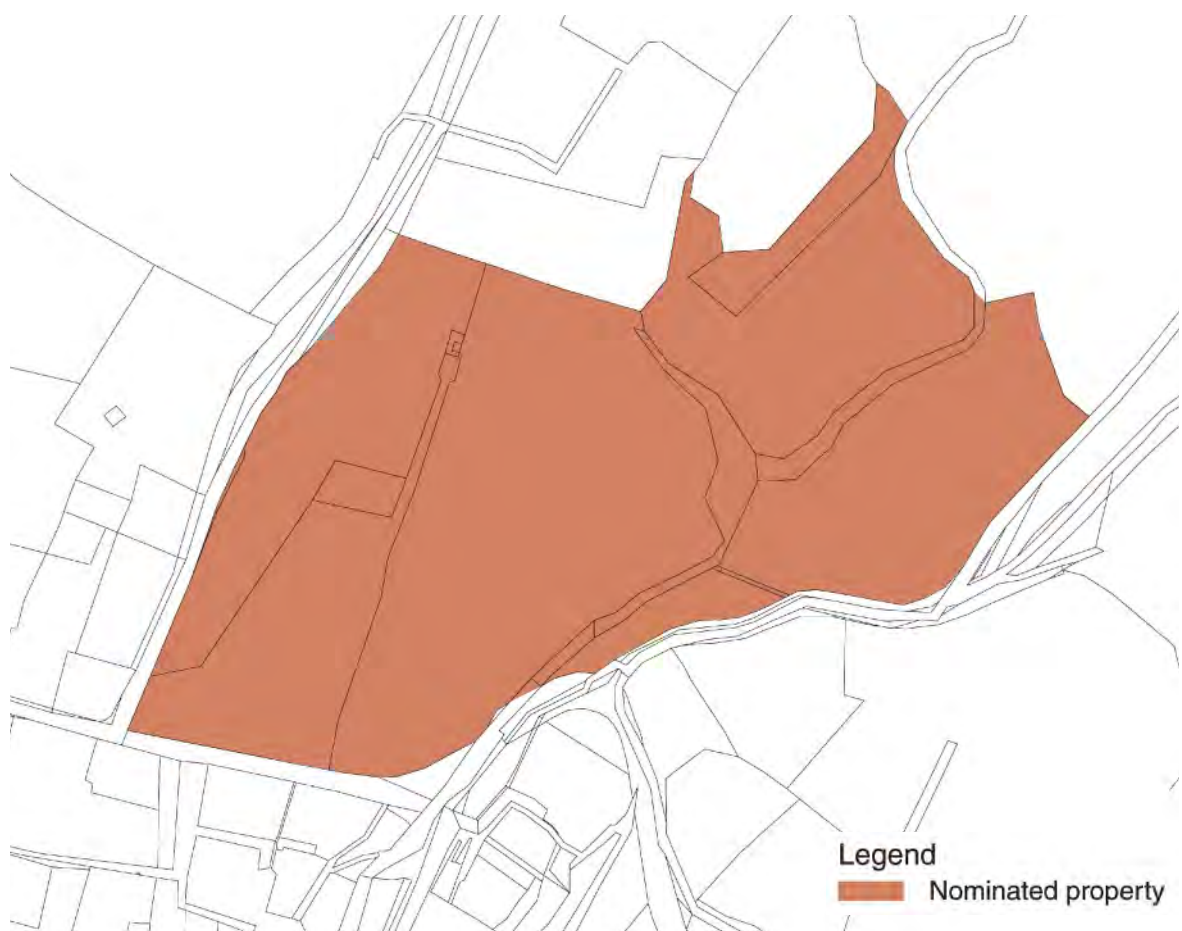


Figure A7-3 Cadastral map indicating the extent of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine [4].  
(1 : 2,500. This scale is only approximate and the drawing is not to scale.)

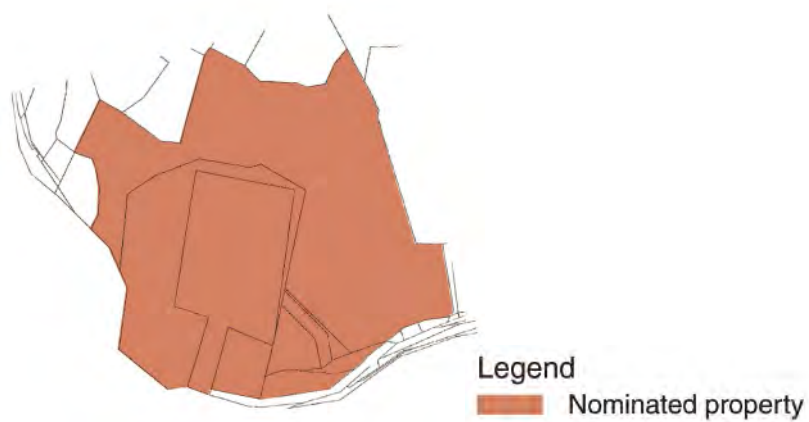


Figure A7-4 Cadastral map indicating the extent of Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine [5].

(1 : 2,500. This scale is only approximate and the drawing is not to scale.)

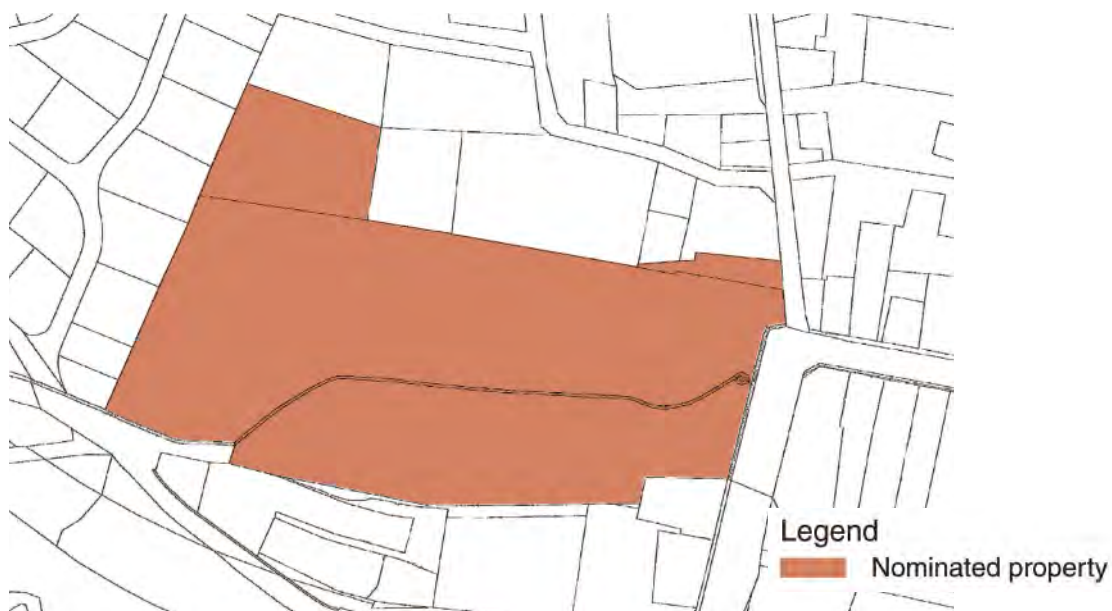


Figure A7-5 Cadastral map indicating the extent of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) [6].

(1 : 2,500. This scale is only approximate and the drawing is not to scale.)



**Figure A7-6** Cadastral map indicating the extent of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine [7].  
(1 : 2,500. This scale is only approximate and the drawing is not to scale.)



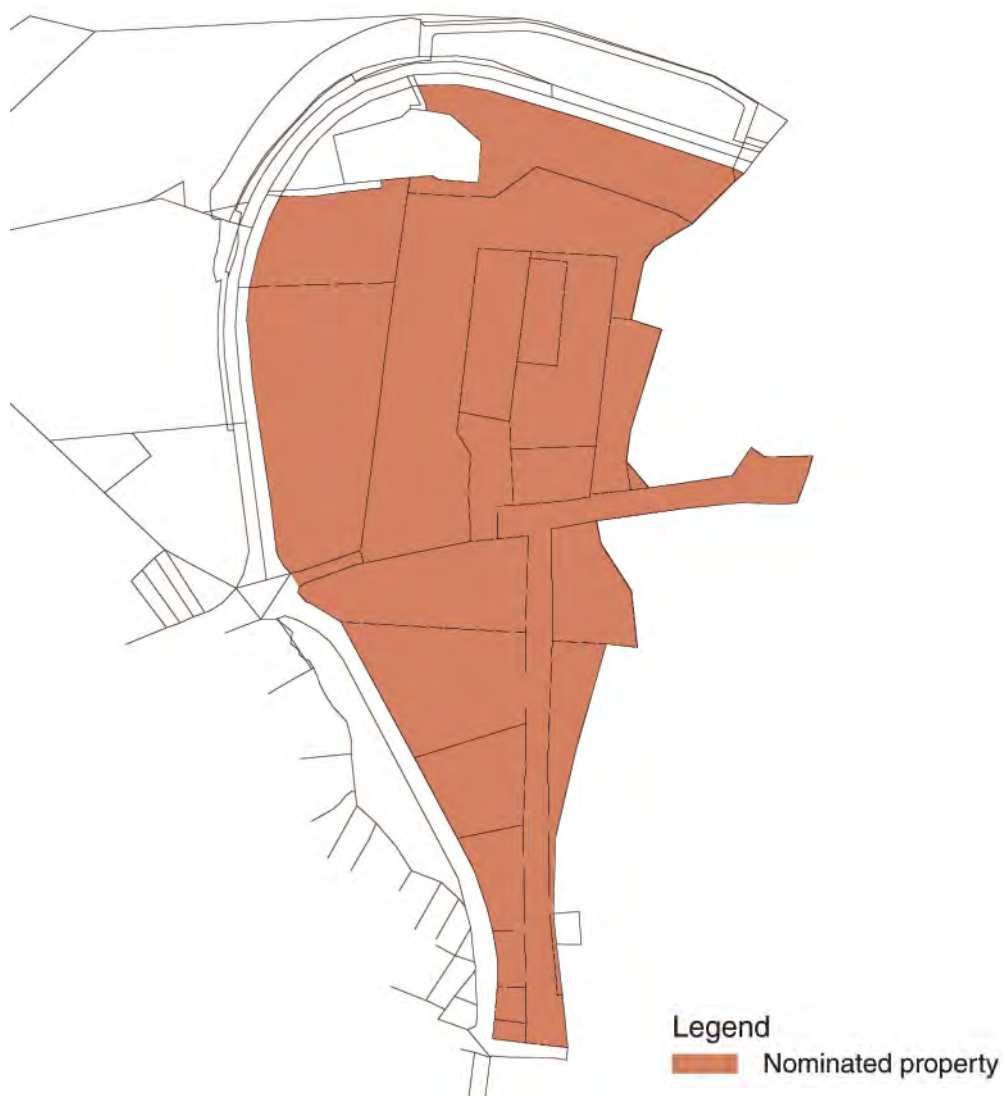


Figure A7-7 Cadastral map indicating the extent of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine [8].

(1 : 2,500. This scale is only approximate and the drawing is not to scale.)

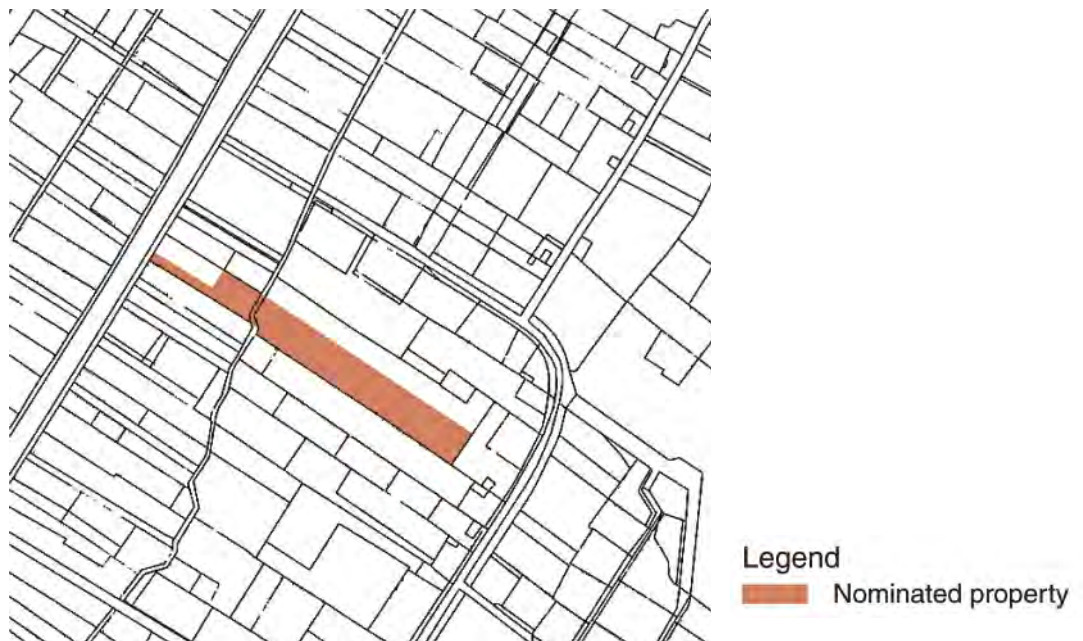


Figure A7-8 Cadastral map indicating the extent of "Oshi" Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family) [9].  
(1 : 2,500. This scale is only approximate and the drawing is not to scale.)



Figure A7-9 Cadastral map indicating the extent of "Oshi" Lodging House (House of the Osano Family) [10].  
(1 : 2,500. This scale is only approximate and the drawing is not to scale.)





Legend  
 Nominated property

Figure A7-10 Cadastral map indicating the extent of Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond) [13], Oshino Hakkai springs (Okamaike Pond) [14], Oshino Hakkai springs (Sokonashiike Pond) [15], Oshino Hakkai springs (Choshiike Pond) [16], Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond) [17], Oshino Hakkai springs (Nigoriike Pond) [18], Oshino Hakkai springs (Kagamiike Pond) [19] and Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond) [20].

(1 : 2,500. This scale is only approximate and the drawing is not to scale.)



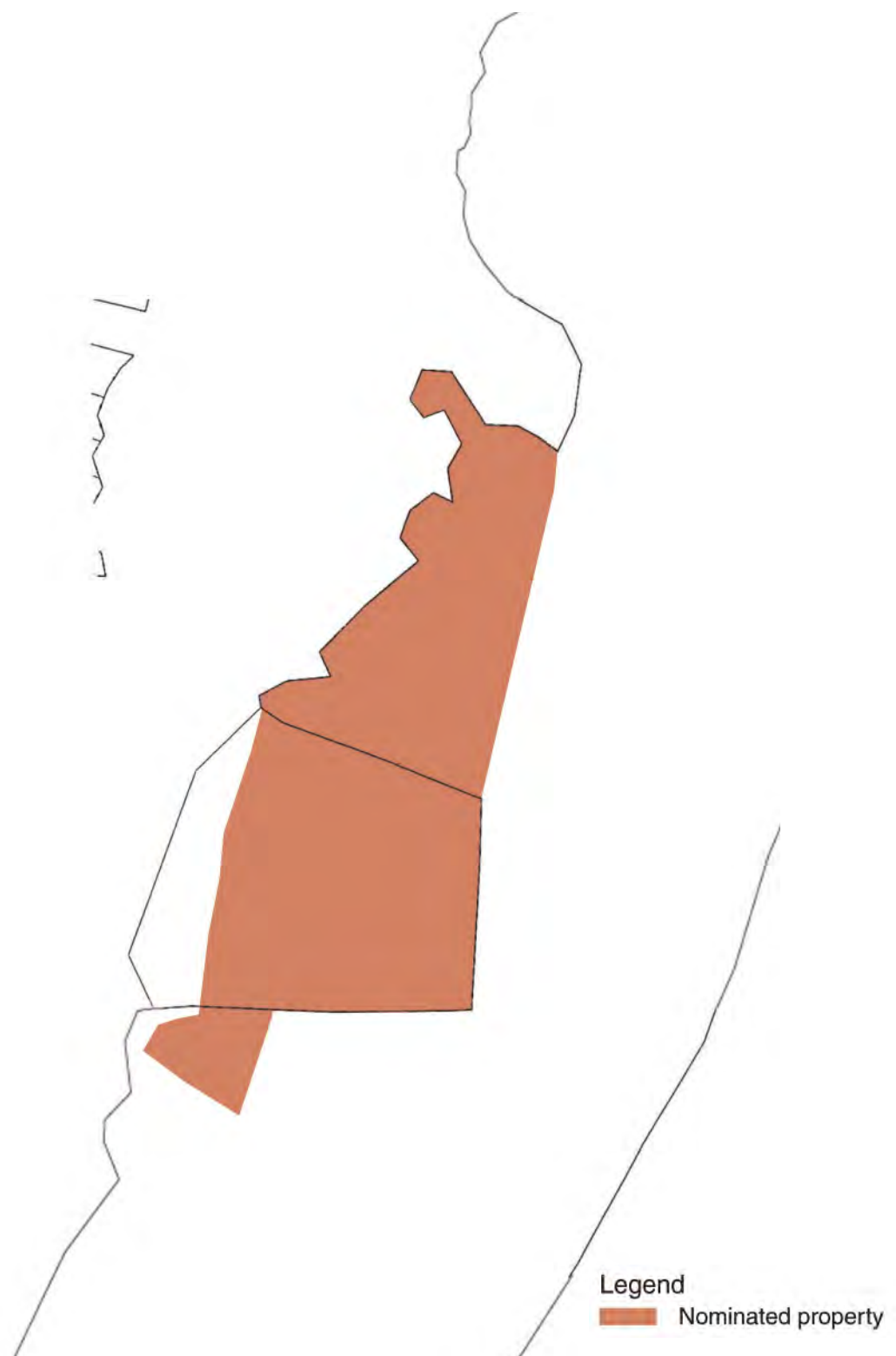


Figure A7-11 Cadastral map indicating the extent of Funatsu lava tree molds [21].

(1 : 5,000. This scale is only approximate and the drawing is not to scale.)

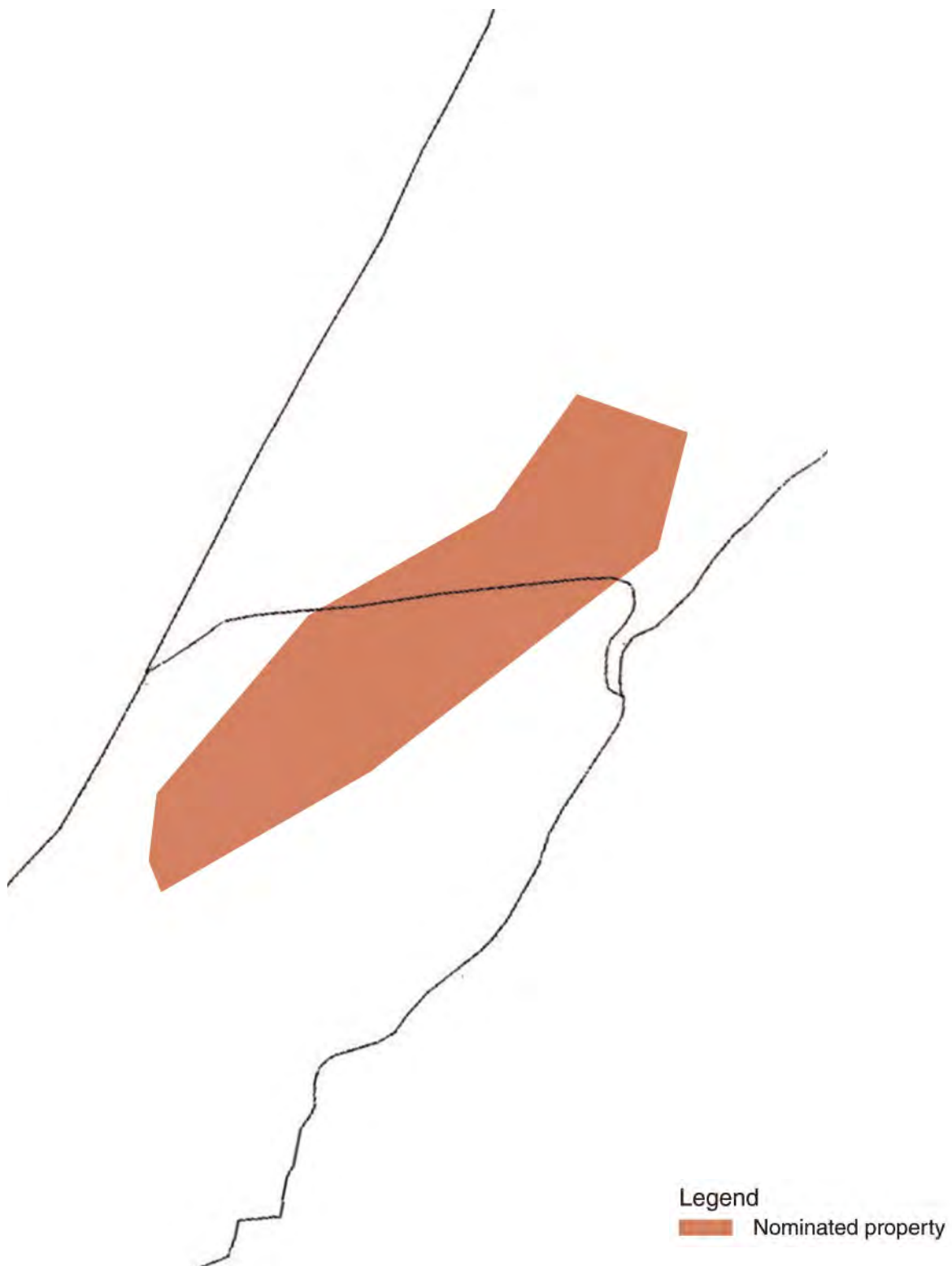


Figure A7-12 Cadastral map indicating the extent of Yoshida lava tree molds [22].  
(1 : 5,000. This scale is only approximate and the drawing is not to scale.)

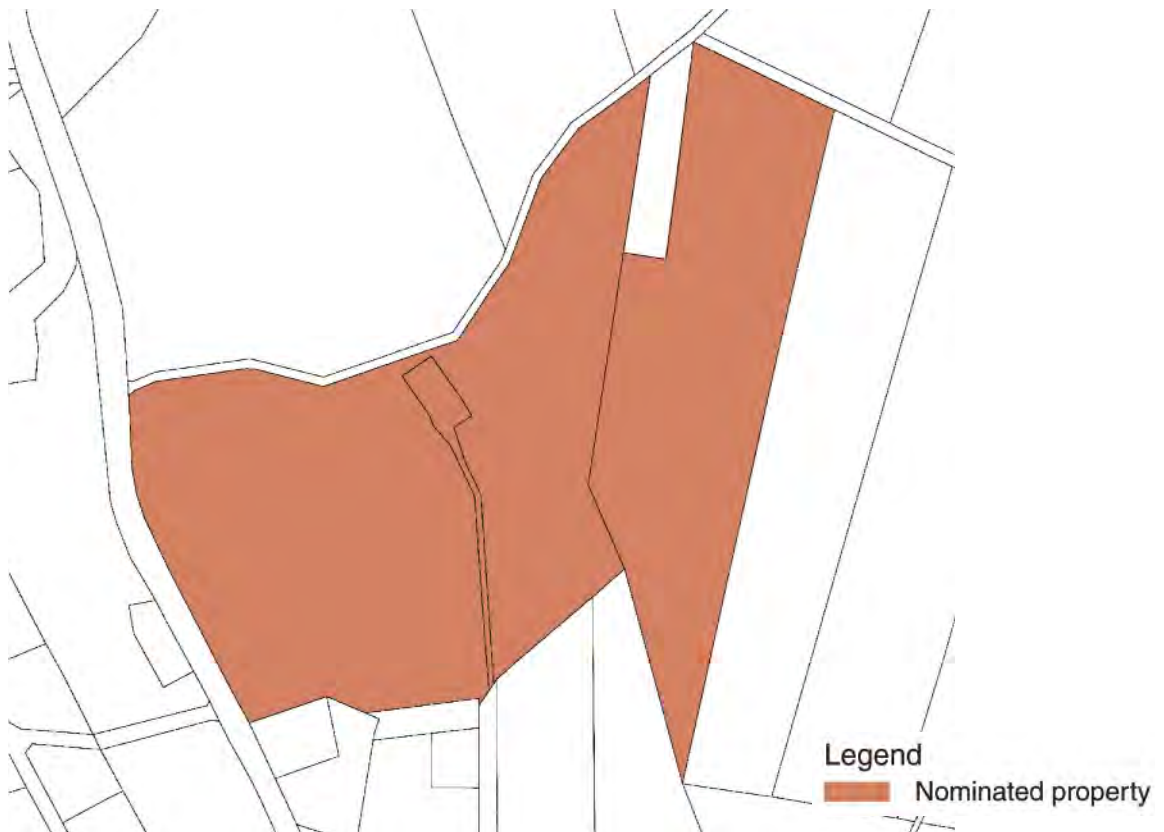


Figure A7-13 Cadastral map indicating the extent of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki [23].  
(1 : 2,500. This scale is only approximate and the drawing is not to scale.)



Figure A7-14 Cadastral map indicating the extent of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls [24].  
(1 : 2,500. This scale is only approximate and the drawing is not to scale.)







Nomination of  
**Fujisan**

for Inscription on the World Heritage List

Appendix 8  
The Comprehensive Preservation  
and Management Plan

January 2012  
**JAPAN**

"The Great Wave off Kanagawa" of "Thirty-Six Views of Mt Fuji" (1831 - 1836) by Katsushika Hokusai. (collection of Yamanashi Prefectural Museum, Yamanashi)



## Contents

[ File 3 ]

<Appendix 8>

**Appendix 8** The Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan

# Appendix 8

## The Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan

### Contents

- a. Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan (Main Text)
- b. Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan (Attached Document 1)
- c. Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan (Attached Document 2)





Nomination for Inscription on the World Heritage List

# *Fujisan*

## Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan

(Main Document)

January 2012

**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, 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)

## Contents

<b>Chapter 1. Purpose, Background, Composition, and Structure of the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan</b>	<b>1</b>
1. Purpose .....	1
2. Background .....	1
3. Composition and Structure of the Plan .....	1
4. Coordination with Individual Administrative Plans etc. ....	3
5. Implementation of the Plan .....	4
<b>Chapter 2. Outstanding Universal Value and Component Parts</b>	<b>5</b>
1. Brief Synthesis of Outstanding Universal Value .....	5
2. Criteria .....	5
3. Component Parts .....	8
(1) List of Component Parts	
(2) Categorization of the Component Parts and Constituent Elements Based on the Two Aspects of Fujisan: “Object of Worship” and “Source of Artistic Inspiration”	
(3) Delineation of the Boundaries of the Component Parts	
(4) Overview of Individual Component Parts	
(5) Summary Table of Component Parts and Constituent Elements and Specific Features Included Therein	
<b>Chapter 3. Current Situation and Issues Concerning the Property and the Surrounding Environment</b>	<b>64</b>
1. The Current Situation and Issues Found Common to the Property and the Surrounding Environment	64
(1) Development and Urban Infrastructure	
(2) Environmental Pressures	
(3) Natural Disasters	
(4) Visitor/Tourism Pressures	
(5) Others	
2. Current Situation and Issues Concerning “Places of Worship-Ascent and Pilgrimage” from the Perspective of an “Object of Worship” .....	68
3. Current Situation and Issues of “Viewpoints and Views” from the Perspective of a “Source of Artistic Inspiration” .....	73
<b>Chapter 4. Basic Policy</b>	<b>76</b>
1. Preservation and Management of Outstanding Universal Value .....	76
2. Integral Conservation of the Surrounding Environment .....	76
3. Monitoring .....	76
4. Promotion and Utilization of the Property .....	76
5. Establishment and Operation of the System for the Implementation of the Plan .....	76
6. Preparation and Implementation of the Action Plan .....	76
<b>Chapter 5. Preservation and Management of Outstanding Universal Value</b>	<b>77</b>
1. Direction .....	77
(1) Preservation and Management of Outstanding Universal Value based on Two Aspects	
(2) Clarification of Methods of Preservation and Management	
(3) Compliance with Laws and Regulations Concerning the Implementation of the Methods of Preservation and Management	
2. Methods .....	78
(1) The Property as a Whole	
(2) Places of Worship-ascent and Pilgrimage	
(3) Viewpoints and Views	
(4) Others	
3. Conservation Based on Laws, Regulation, etc. ....	83
(1) Laws and Plans for the Implementation of the Preservation and Management of “Places of Worship-Ascent and Pilgrimage”	
(2) Laws and Plans for the Implementation of the Preservation and Management of the “Viewpoints and Views”	



<b>Chapter 6. Integral Conservation of the Surrounding Environment</b>	<b>89</b>
1. Direction	89
(1) Conservation of the Surrounding Environment Based on Zoning	
(2) Buffer Zone	
(3) Management Zone	
2. Methods	89
(1) Buffer Zone	
(2) Management Zone	
<b>Chapter 7. Monitoring</b>	<b>163</b>
1. Direction	163
(1) Identification of Impact Factors, Monitoring Indicators, Frequency and the Organizations or Individuals Responsible for Record Keeping	
(2) Development and Implementation of Measures to Prevent and Remove Negative Impacts	
2. Methods	163
(1) Monitoring Indicators Concerning the “Protection of the Property and the Surrounding Environment”	
(2) Monitoring Indicators Concerning the “Protection of Individual Component Parts and Constituent Elements”	
(3) Monitoring Indicators Concerning the “Transmission of the Outstanding Universal Value”	
<b>Chapter 8. Promotion and Utilization of the Property</b>	<b>166</b>
1. Direction	166
(1) Comprehensive Transmission Concerning Outstanding Universal Value in Consideration of the Relations among Individual Component Parts	
(2) Establishment of the System to Receive Tourists from within Japan and Other Countries	
2. Methods	166
(1) Promotion of Comprehensive Academic Research on Fujisan	
(2) Installation of Appropriate Facilities for Presentation and Utilization	
(3) Dissemination of Information to Local People etc.	
(4) Response to Domestic and International Tourists	
<b>Chapter 9. Establishment and Operation of the System for the Implementation of the Plan</b>	<b>170</b>
1. Direction	170
2. Methods	170
(1) Functions of the Individual Organizations in the Comprehensive Preservation and Management System	
(2) Roles of Members	
(3) Coordination with Local People etc. and the Promotion of Participation of Local People	
<b>Chapter 10. Preparation and Implementation of the Action Plan</b>	<b>175</b>
1. Direction	175
(1) Implementation of Monitoring	
(2) Restoration and Improvement of Individual Component Parts, Constituent Elements, and Views	
(3) Promotion and Utilization of the Property	
2. Methods	175
(1) Response to Development and Urban Infrastructure	
(2) Response to Environmental Pressures	
(3) Response to Natural Disasters	
(4) Response to Visitor/Tourism Pressures	
(5) Restoration and Improvement of Individual Component Parts, Constituent Elements, and Views	
(6) Promotion and Utilization	
3. Overview of the Action Plan	182

## **Chapter 1. Purpose, Background, Composition, and Structure of the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan**

This chapter, at the top 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, coordination with other individual administrative plans, and the implementation period of the Plan.

### **1. Purpose**

“Fujisan”, which is nominated for inscription 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 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, and waterfalls which all became the objects of Fujisan religious worship, and viewpoints and the views from there which became the source of inspiration for artistic works of outstanding universal significance. In order to preserve the property, which consists of several components, as one whole and to pass its Outstanding Universal Value down to future generations, it is necessary to decide on the basic policies, methods, etc. for the comprehensive preservation and management of the whole property. Therefore, this Plan has been prepared, targeting not only the property but also its surrounding environment.

### **2. Background**

For the preparation of this Plan, 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 established in January 2012.

### **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 preparation of the Plan, the history of the preparation of the Plan, the structure of the Plan, etc.

**Chapter 2** describes the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and the Criteria under which the inscription is proposed and re-categorizes them based on the two aspects of Fujisan as an “object of worship” and a “source of artistic inspiration”. In addition, the chapter summarizes the relation of the individual component parts and their constituent elements to the Outstanding Universal Value.

**Chapter 3** describes the current situation of the property and the surrounding environment and identifies the issues that need to be addressed.

**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** clarifies the directions for the preservation and management from the two perspectives of “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 inspiration”, in order to ensure the “preservation and

---

<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 (Chapter 2. Section 3).

<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 (Chapter 2. Section 3).

management of Outstanding Universal Value”, which is set forth as the 1<sup>st</sup> 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 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** specifies the indicators for monitoring, frequency, organizers, etc. for the 3<sup>rd</sup> basic policy, “monitoring”.

**Chapter 8** gives the direction and concrete measures for the 4<sup>th</sup> basic policy, “promotion, presentation, and utilization of the property”.

**Chapter 9** deals with the 5<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 10** shows the concrete “action plan” that needs to be implemented into the future, closing this Plan.

This Plan consists of the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan (Main Document)”, the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan (Attached Document 1)”, and “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan (Attached Document 2)”. Attached Document 1 contains the summaries of the individual plans that were prepared in close relations with the laws that provide the legal basis for the preservation and management of the property: i.e. the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law, and the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests. Attached Document 2 contains the standards and criteria for prior permission etc. under the laws and regulations that provide the basis for the conservation of the surrounding environment.

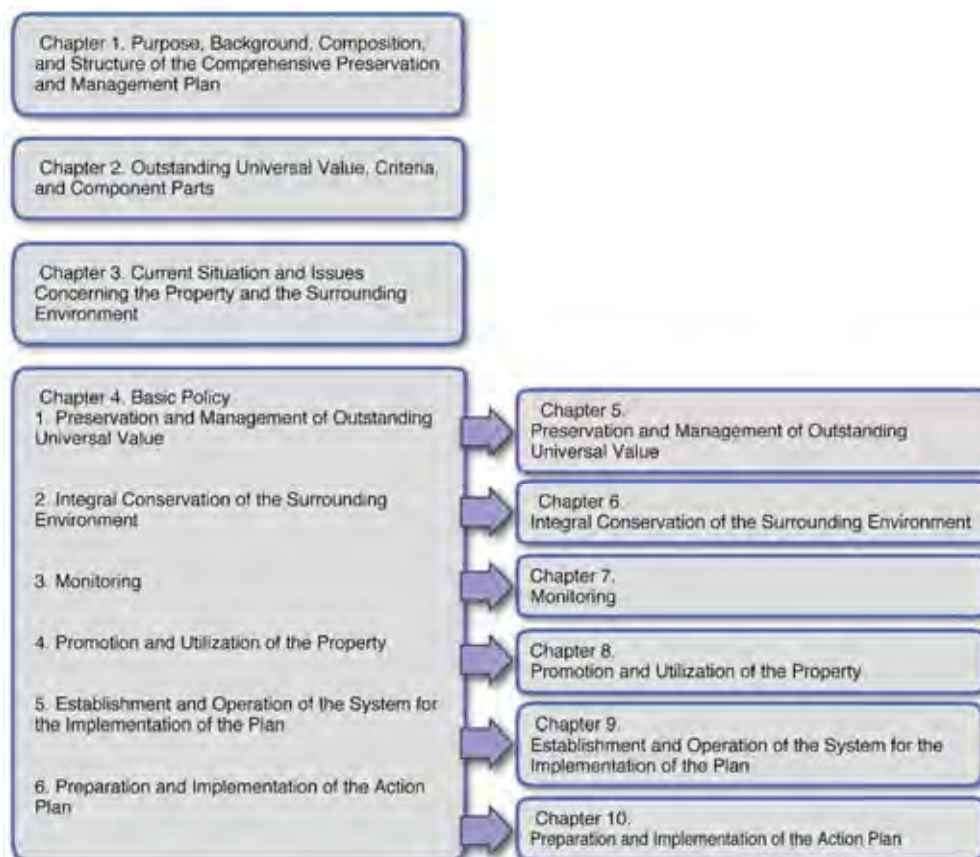


Figure 1 Composition and structure of the comprehensive preservation and management plan



#### 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.

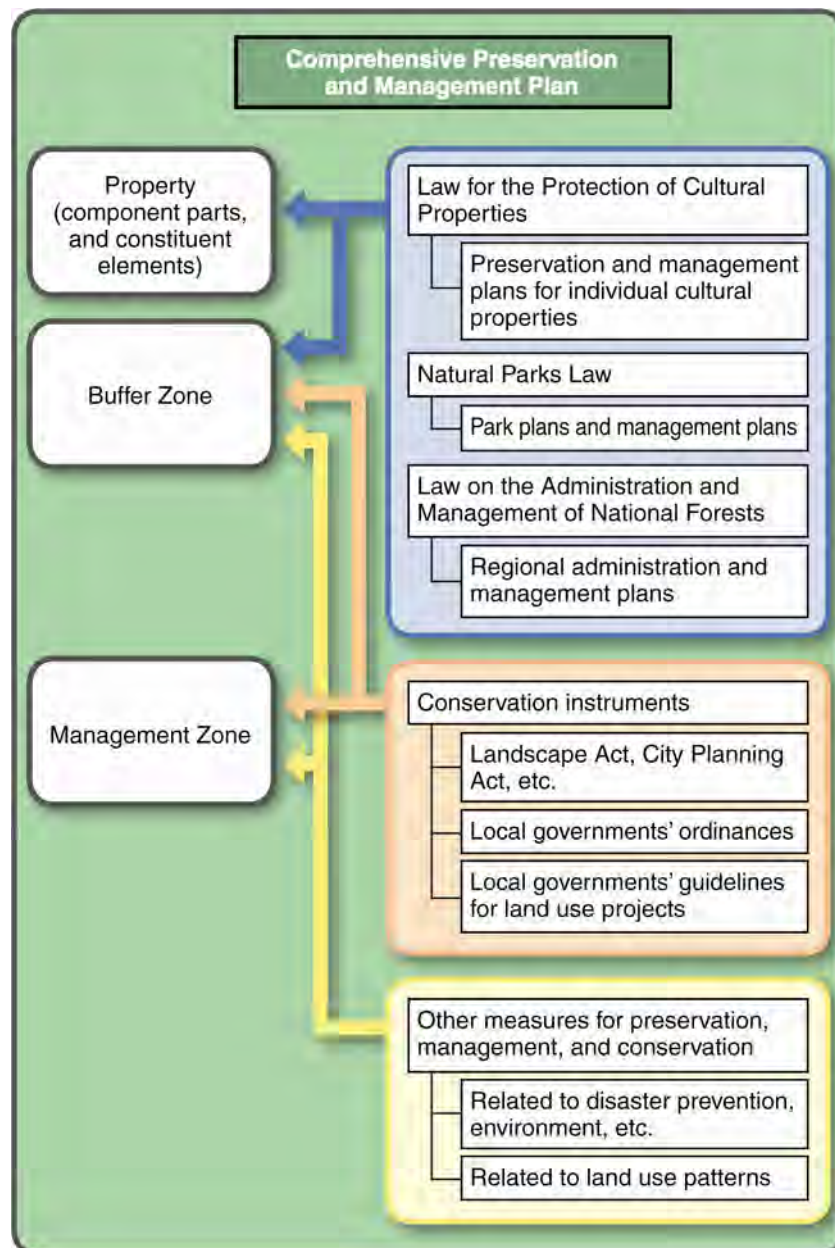


Figure 2 Relation of the applicable laws, regulations, etc. to the Plan

Table1 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
<b>1. Plans related to the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties</b>		
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
<b>2. Plans related to the Natural Parks Law</b>		
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
<b>3. Plans related to the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests</b>		
Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan	Forestry Agency	April 2009
Fuji Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan	Forestry Agency	April 2011

## 5. Implementation of the Plan

This Plan takes effect in January 2012.

## Chapter 2. Outstanding Universal Value and Component Parts

This chapter explains the brief synthesis of Outstanding Universal Value of the property

Section 1 describes the brief synthesis of Outstanding Universal Value.

Section 2 looks at the criteria used to assess the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan.

Section 3 (1) gives the list of the component parts that constitute Outstanding Universal Value and Section 3 (2) categorizes the component parts and constituent elements based on the two aspects of Fujisan as an “object of worship” and as a “source of artistic inspiration” in light of the descriptions under the Criteria. Section 3 (3) explains about the delineation of the boundaries of component parts and constituent elements that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan. Section 3 (4) describes the relations of individual component parts and constituent elements and gives summaries of them. Section 3 (5), in concluding the chapter, gives an overview of the individual component parts, constituent elements, and specific features included therein.

### 1. Brief Synthesis of Outstanding Universal Value

The brief synthesis of Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is explained below.

Fujisan is Japan’s highest peak (elev. 3,776 m) and the sacred, majestic form of its solitary volcanic cone is known throughout the world as a symbol of Japan.

The worship of Fujisan is unique in nature, centering on efforts to draw power from the deities residing on the mountain and to experience of a symbolic death and rebirth in the course of making worship-ascents<sup>1</sup> from the slopes to the summit of the mountain and pilgrimages to religious sites at the foot of the mountain. As the beliefs, ceremonies, and religious activities of Fujisan-worship evolved, the awe that the volcanic Fujisan inspired gave birth to traditions that emphasized coexistence with nature, and that in turn evolved into traditions focused on reverence and affection for Fujisan’s majestic form and gratitude for the blessings it provides through the springs at its base and other natural attributes. The essence of those traditions has transcended the ages and continues to be faithfully preserved to the present day, influencing the form and spirit of contemporary ascents of the mountain and pilgrimages to the sites on and at the base of Fujisan.

In addition, these traditions served as inspiration for the Ukiyo-e prints by Katsushika Hokusai (ca. 1760-1849) and Utagawa Hiroshige (1797-1858), depicting the many facets of Fujisan, and as the wellspring for the transformation of Fujisan into an iconic Figure with outstanding universal significance. In this way, Fujisan has become a significant symbol of Japan and Japanese culture.

As is stated above, through both the religious practices associated with the mountain’s landscape from premodern times and the artistic activity inspired by the mountain’s landscape, people all over the world have come to see Fujisan as an outstanding example of a type of Japan’s majestic and sacred mountain landscape, and as a result it has secured a spot as one of the world’s celebrated mountains. Accordingly, it possesses Outstanding Universal Value.

### 2. Criteria

The above-mentioned Outstanding Universal Value is possible to capture from the two aspects of Fujisan as an “object of worship” and a “source of artistic inspiration” on the foundation of the natural free-standing stratovolcano. It can be described according to the Criteria as in A to C below and presented schematically as in Figure 3. Also, Figure 4 schematically shows mutual relations among the criteria.

#### A. Criterion (iii) Testimony to the unique cultural traditions of “Fujisan worship”

There is a common Asian cultural tradition of religious veneration of mountains, in which specific mountains with unique forms or other natural attributes are considered to be the abodes of gods or buddhas and are regarded as sacred objects of worship. The religious traditions surrounding Fujisan are of a unique nature even in this context. The majestic form of Fujisan as a solitary stratovolcano, coupled with the volcanic activity that the upper regions of the mountain still exhibited from time to time, led people to worship it from afar as an expression of the awe with which the deities of the mountain were regarded. In addition, Fujisan also inspired worship-ascents to the peak and pilgrimages to sacred sites on the lower slopes and at the foot of the mountain,

<sup>1</sup> Worship-ascent ("Tohai"): Refers to the act of climbing step-by-step using a kongozue (a long walking stick or pilgrim’s staff) from the compounds of the Sengen-jinja shrines at the foot of Fujisan up to the final destination, the crater of Fujisan, which was believed to be the dwelling place of the Shinto deity, Asama no Okami (refer to footnote 2, p. 20). At the summit, they carried out a practice called ohachimeguri, (literally, "going around the bowl") which was a pilgrimage to several slightly elevated points around the crater walls.



undertaken with the intent of imbuing the pilgrim with the spiritual powers possessed by the gods and buddhas believed to reside there.

Particularly in the 18th and early 19th century, when Fujisan's majestic form was easily visible from the streets of Edo (present-day Tokyo), the seat of the Edo Shogunate, the practices of veneration from afar, worship-ascents, and pilgrimages to sacred sites on Fujisan became widespread among the common people. In the process, the beliefs as well as the ceremonial and religious activities related to Fujisan worship were established. These were mainly focused on the worship-ascent to the summit of Fujisan, combined with pilgrimages to sacred sites on the mountain and around its base, as a means to acquire the spiritual power from the gods and buddhas residing on the mountain and to seek an experience of symbolic death and spiritual rebirth.

In addition, the awe with which Fujisan was regarded, based on the uniquely Japanese religion of Shinto, inspired a tradition that emphasized coexistence with the natural environment created by the volcano. That tradition further inspired love, respect, and gratitude for the bounty that Fujisan bestowed upon the people through the springs found at the base of the mountains. These feelings also served as a matrix that gave birth to a deep adoration of the majestic form of the mountain as well as countless works of art depicting Fujisan.

Thus, the essential nature of the traditions surrounding Fujisan have transcended the ages, being faithfully handed down in the form and spirit as evidenced in contemporary ascents of the mountain and pilgrimages to the sacred sites on and at the base of the mountain. The diverse cultural assets engendered by Fujisan and its worship demonstrate that Fujisan is an exceptional testimony to a living cultural tradition centered on mountains.

**B. Criterion (iv)** Outstanding example of a type of landscape which is considered a celebrated mountain worldwide

In the 18th and early 19th centuries, the popularity of travel for worship-ascent and pilgrimages to Fujisan reached its height, leading to the formation of an organized system for the worship of Fujisan, comprising a network of climbing routes, which linked the summit of the mountain with the shrines at its base, as well as various sacred sites along those routes and around the base of the mountain. This network was depicted in a vast number of guides and maps, encouraging ordinary people to undertake the pilgrimage and the worship-ascent, and securing the specific typology of Fujisan's landscape as a sacred and celebrated mountain.

The views of Fujisan inspired artists throughout the 18th and 19th centuries to attempt to capture its exquisite form in visual media, and the outstanding universal significance of artistic works, e.g. Ukiyo-e, served to establish the landscape of Fujisan as an exemplar of a celebrated mountain that symbolizes Japan and Japanese culture.

Through this combination that has existed since premodern times of religious activities centered on the mountain and artistic activity based on the mountain landscape, Fujisan came to be perceived by many people as an outstanding example of a type of sacred and majestic mountain landscape typifying Japan, and as a result, was confirmed in its position as one of the world's celebrated mountains.

**C. Criterion (vi)** Direct or tangible association with artistic works of outstanding universal significance

As Japan's highest mountain, and because of the scenic grandeur of its solitary and majestic volcanic cone, Fujisan has inspired a variety of artistic activity. Fujisan was depicted in uniquely Japanese forms of poetry and prose from ancient times. And in particular, the images of Fujisan in early 19th-century Ukiyo-e prints by Katsushika Hokusai and Utagawa Hiroshige have appeared frequently as a motif in many modern and contemporary works of Western art, demonstrating that these images of Fujisan have not only had a significant impact on many Western works of art, but have established Fujisan as a symbol of Japan and Japanese culture throughout the world, thus confirming its outstanding universal significance.

Fujisan is thus an exceptional mountain, directly and tangibly associated with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance, and it possesses the significance of having become a universal symbol of Japan and of Japanese culture.

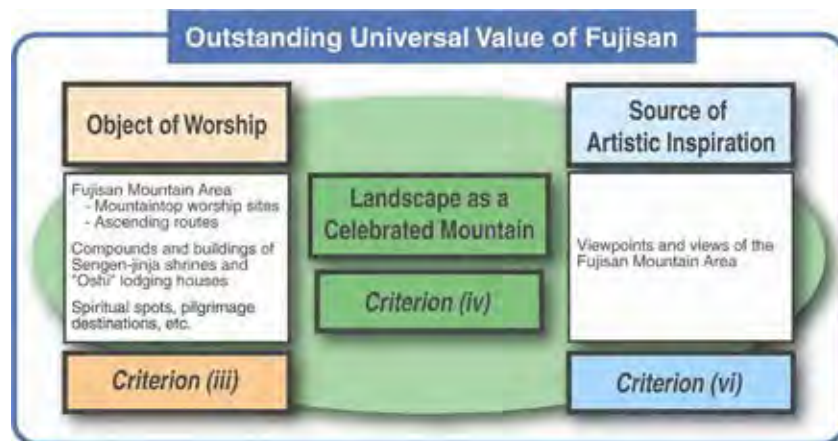


Figure 3 Relation between the OUV of Fujisan and the three criteria

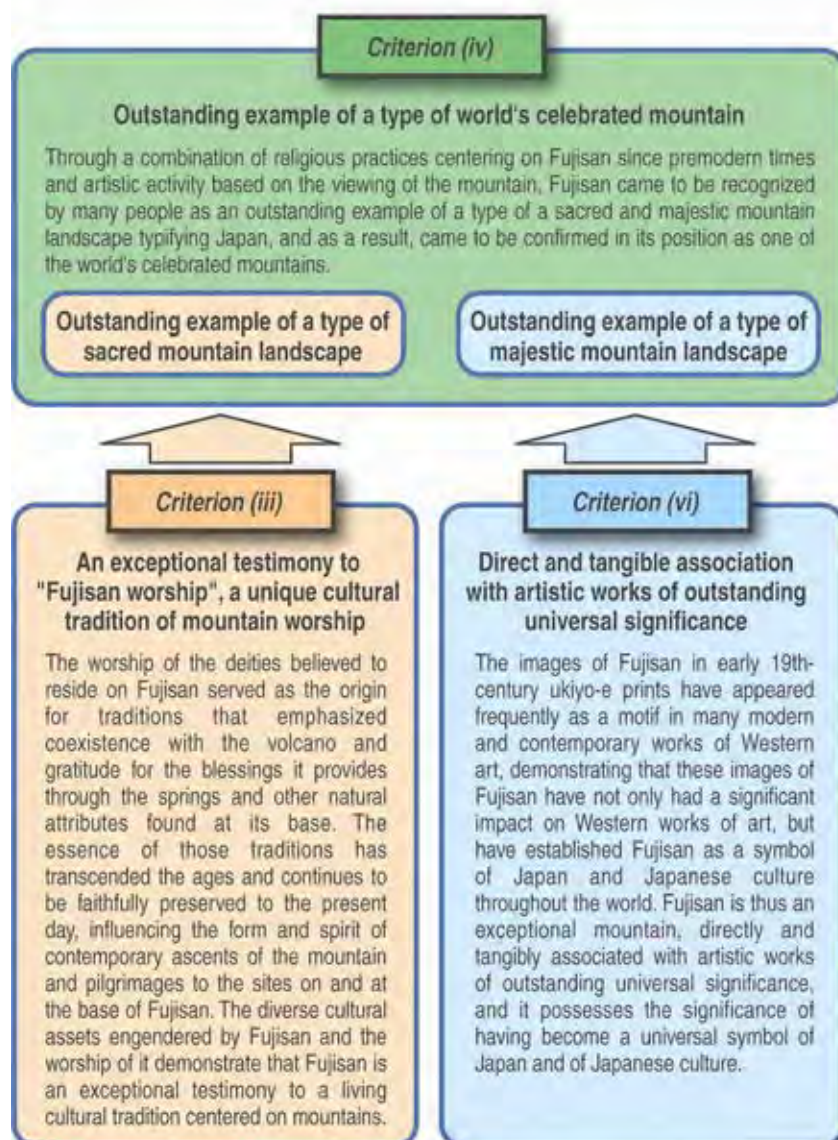


Figure 4 Interrelations among the three criteria

### 3. 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 nominated 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 nominated 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	

<sup>1</sup> In this area, there is a section without a clearly drawn prefectural boundary.



NO	Component Parts (1 - 25)	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Area of component parts (ha)	Area of buffer zone (ha)
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	
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"	E138°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°50'3"	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 nominated property, the buffer zone, and the management zone

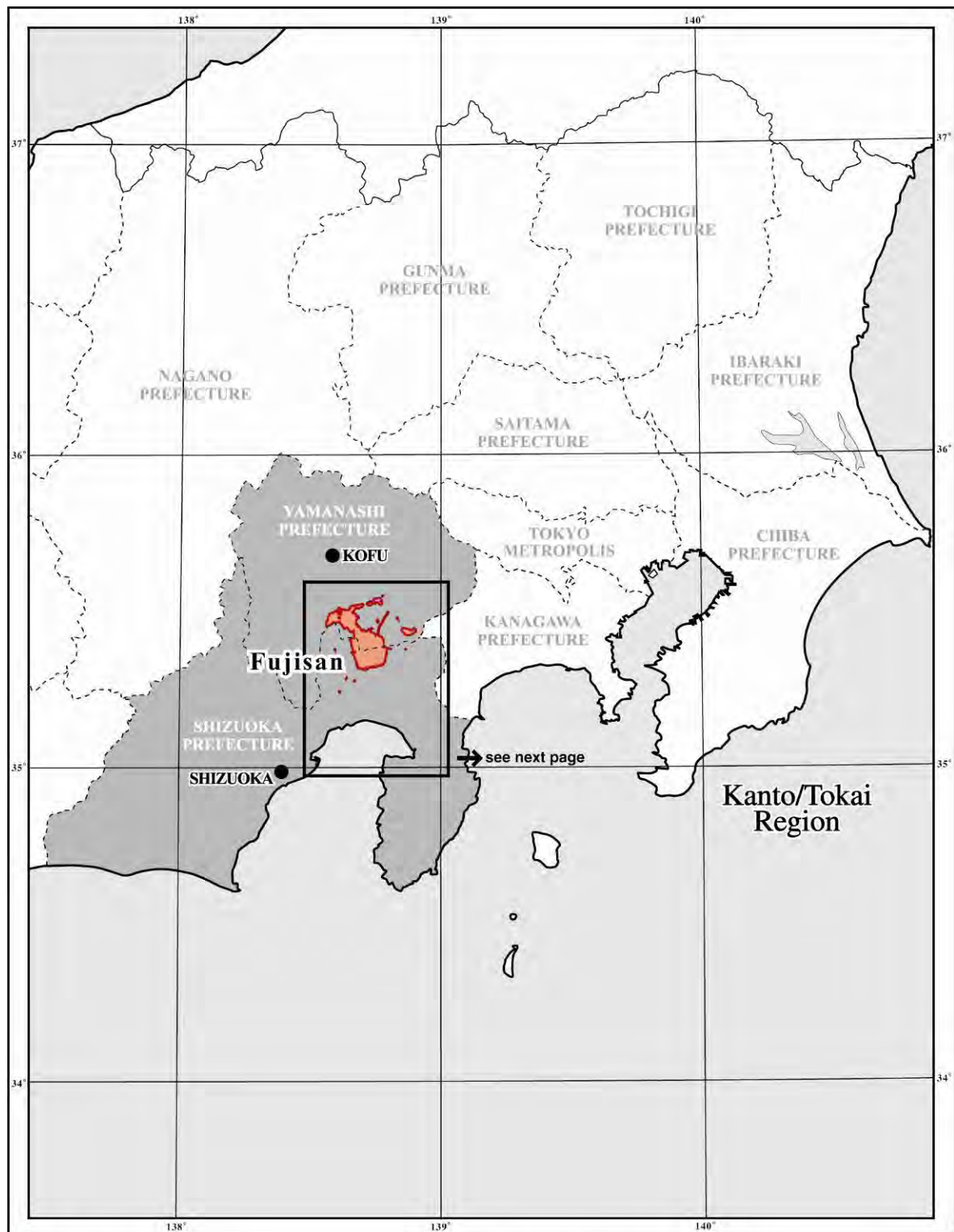
Area of the nominated property (ha)	Area of the buffer zone (ha)	Area of the management zone (ha)
20,702.1	49,627.7	20,291.5



Figure 5 Map indicating the location in the world



Figure 6 Map indicating the location in East Asia



**Legend**

Nominated property

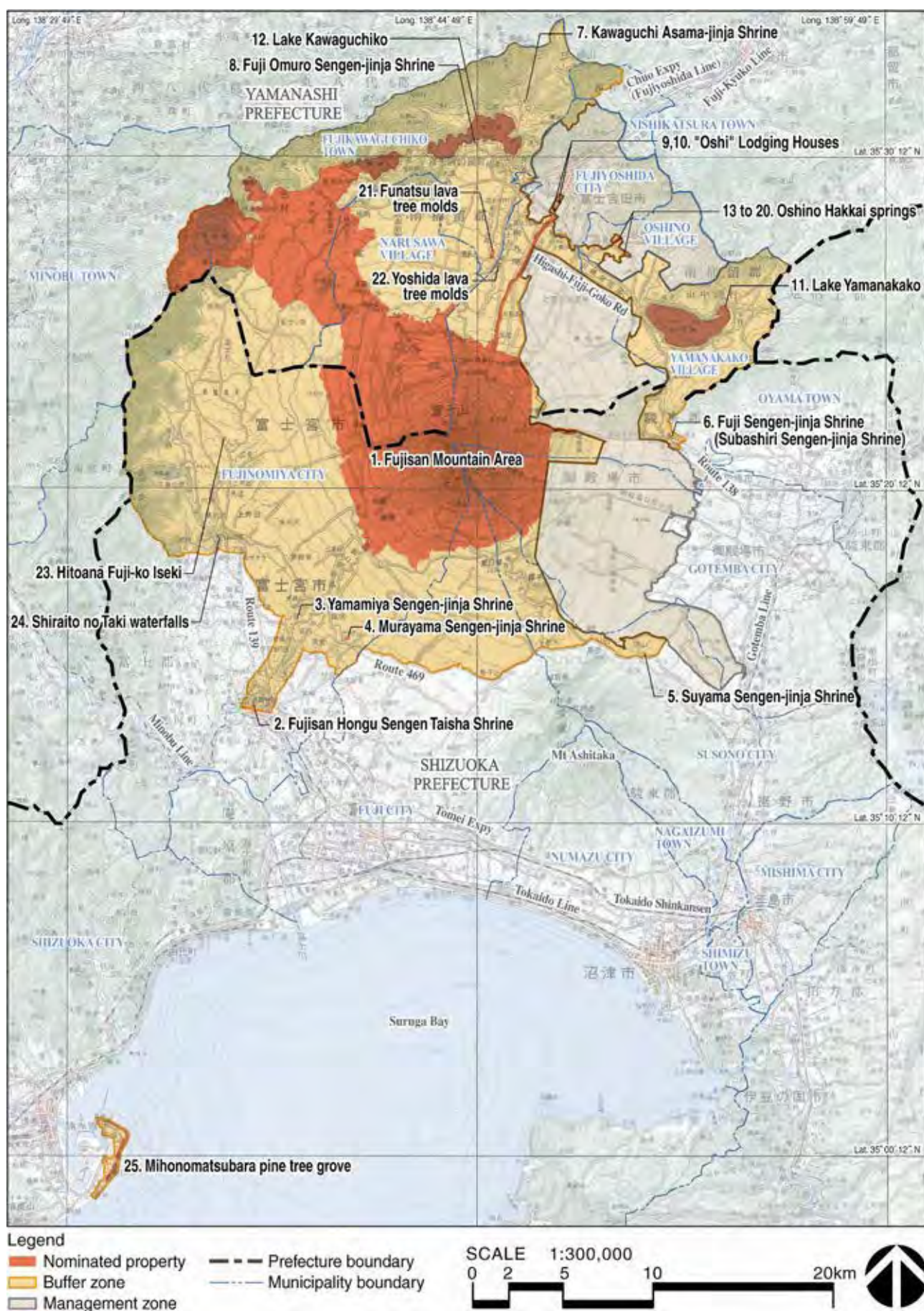
SCALE 1:2,000,000

0 10 30 50 100km



Figure 7 Map indicating the location in Kanto / Tokai Region







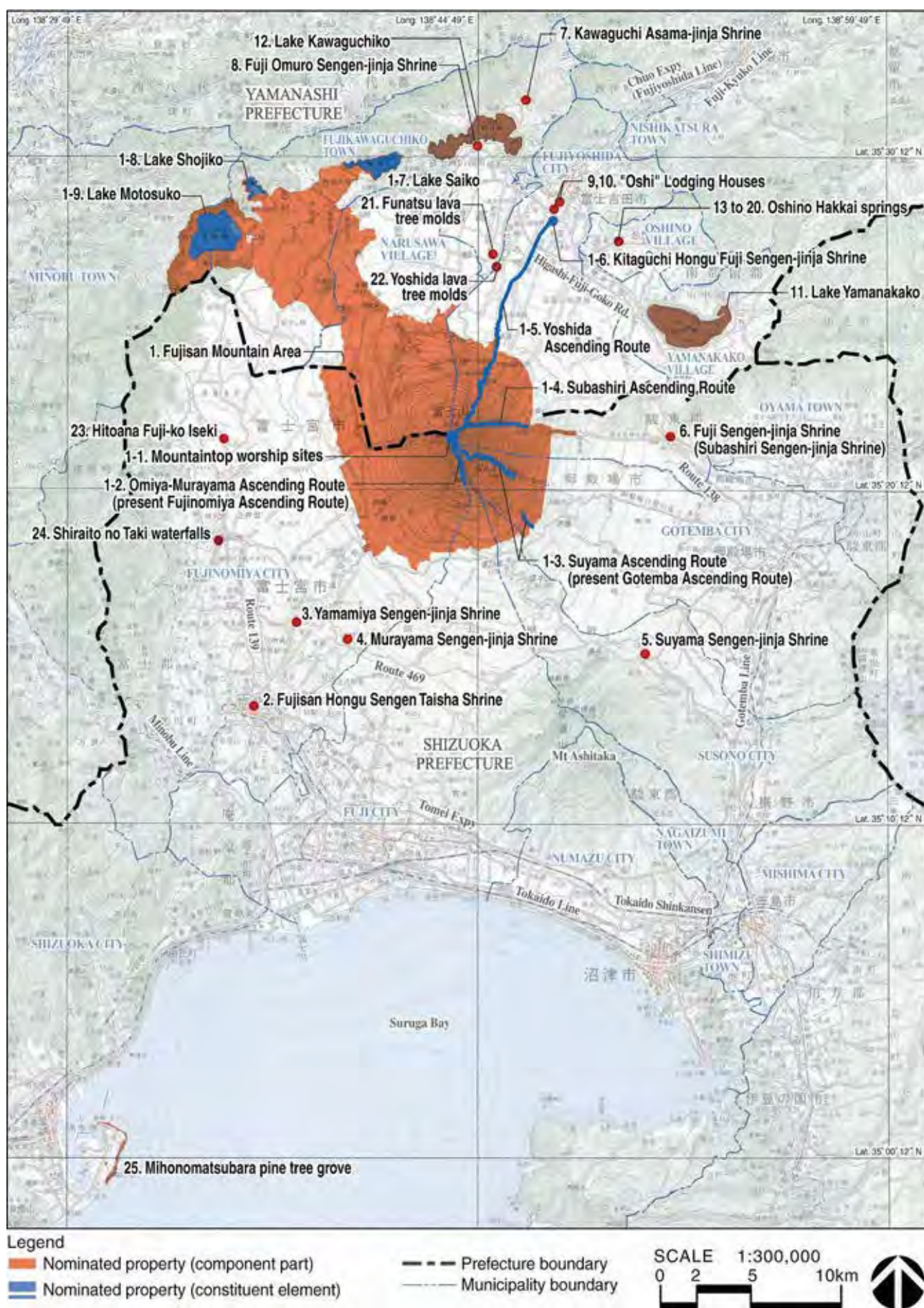


Figure 9 Map indicating the location of component parts and constituent elements

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 nominated 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, and waterfalls 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<sup>5</sup>, 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>6</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>7</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>8</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.

<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> Ascetic practices: The practices associated with Japan’s mountain worship generally entailed sequestering oneself on a sacred mountain, meditating, and carrying out acts that involved physical pain or danger. Particularly in the case of Fujisan worship, worship-ascents were considered to be an important element as well. Hasegawa Kakugyo, considered to be the founder of the Fuji-ko groups, is said to have stood for 1,000 days inside a wind cave, and in order to cleanse his body and mind, he went to the lakes and waterfalls around Fujisan to carry out ablutions. Fuji-ko adherents emulated Kakugyo by visiting lakes and waterfalls to perform ablutions as well.

<sup>6</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>7</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>8</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.

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"<sup>1</sup>, (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 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**

---

<sup>1</sup> "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.

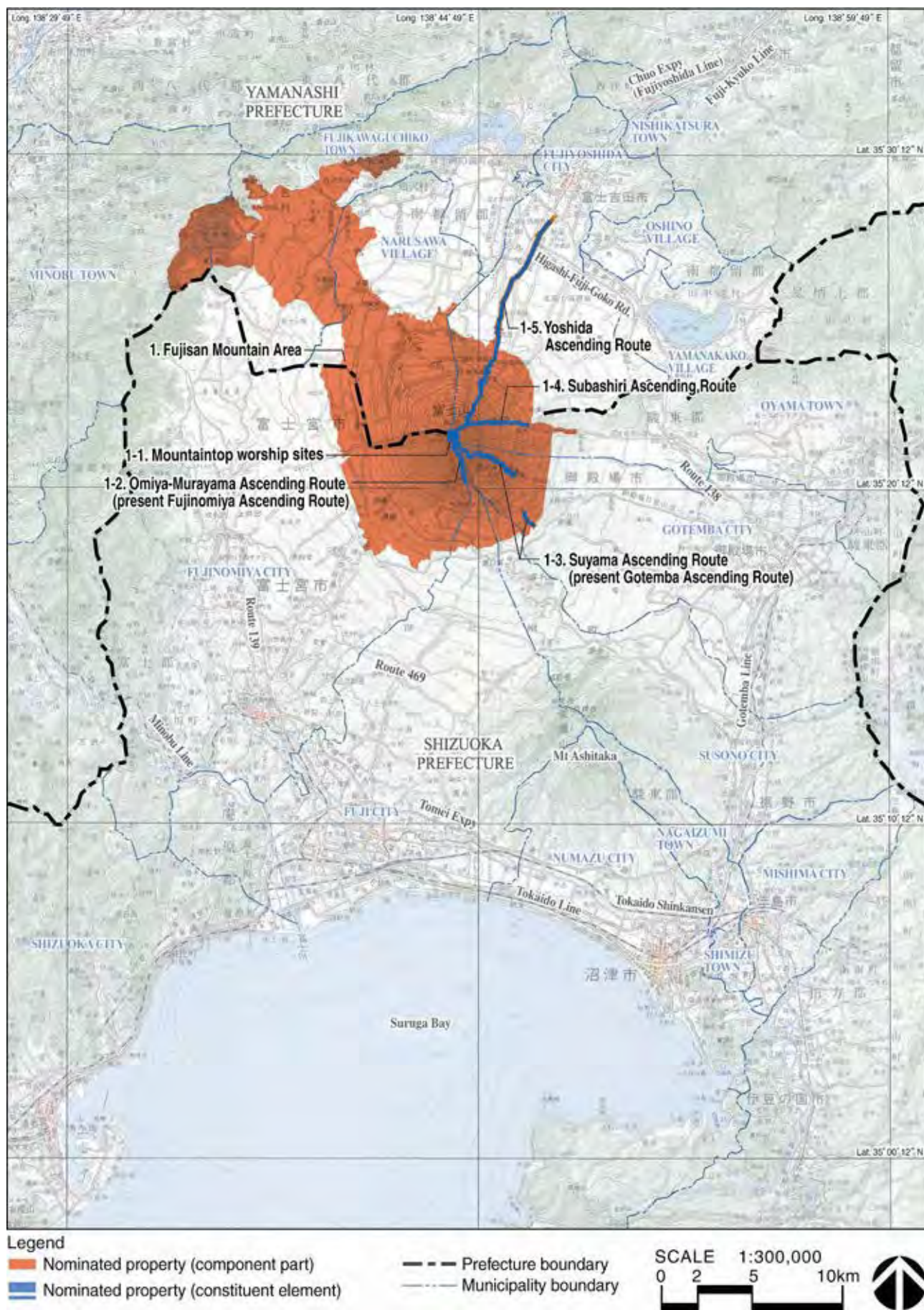


Figure 10 Map indicating the location of component parts and constituent elements (the Fujisan Mountain Area from Umagaeshi up, the mountaintop worship sites, and the ascending routes extending from the base to the summit of the mountain) © PREC Institute Inc.



(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**

**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**

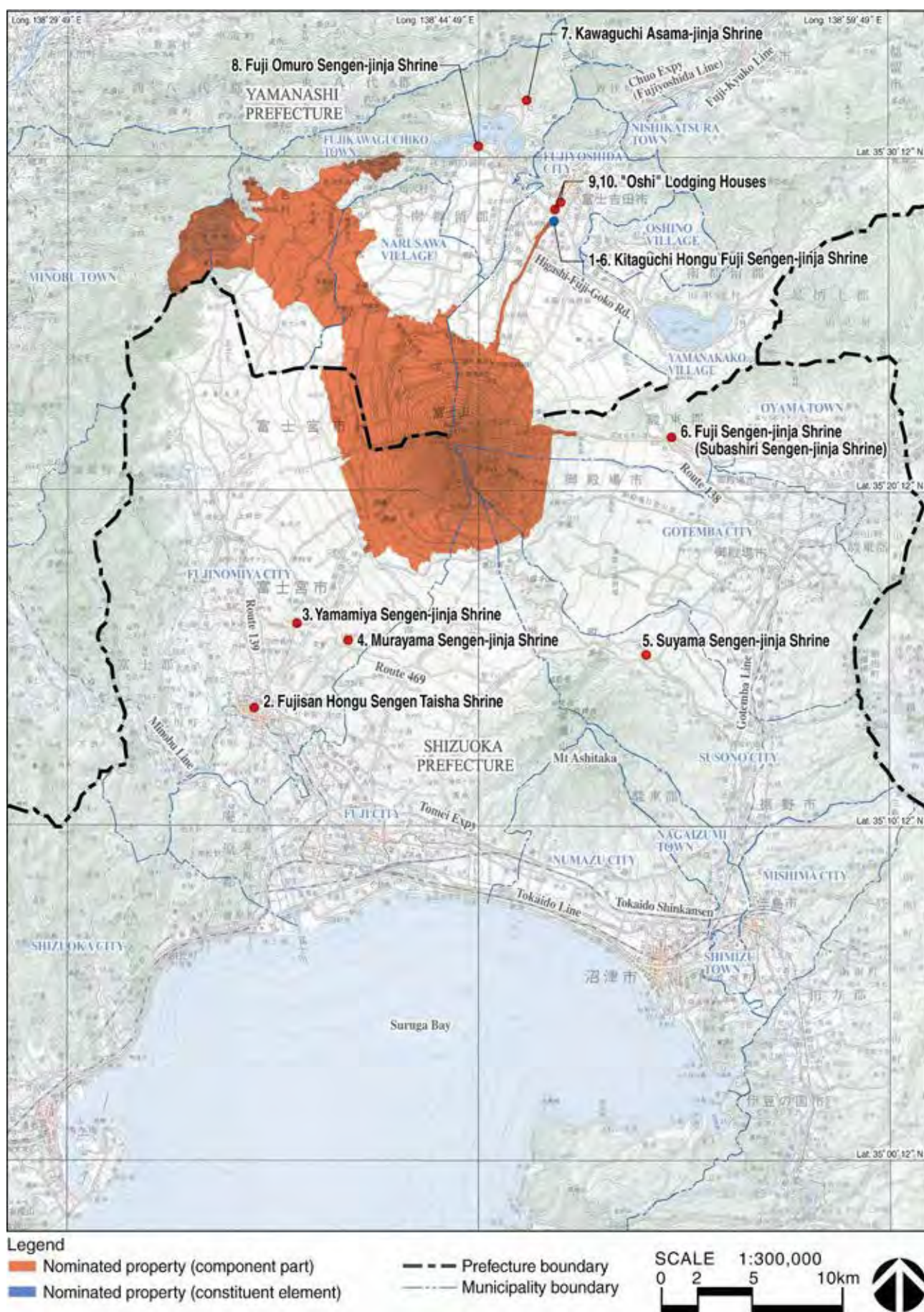
**Component Part 8. Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine**

**Component Part 9. “Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)**

**Component Part 10. “Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)**

<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.



(c) *Wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls 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 unfailingly 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<sup>2</sup>; and (c) the Yoshida lava tree molds (Component Part 22).

As described above, the scope of the wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls that became spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations fully indicates the importance of Fujisan as an "object of worship".

**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**

**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)**

**Component Part 21. Funatsu lava tree molds**

**Component Part 22. Yoshida lava tree molds**

**Component Part 23. Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki**

**Component Part 24. Shiraito no Taki waterfalls**

---

<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> Asama no Okami: According to manifestation theory, Asama no Okami was the incarnation of the buddha Dainichi Nyorai, who had appeared on Fujisan; the designation of *bosatsu* or bodhisattva was therefore given, and the god was thus referred to as Sengen Daibosatsu (Sengen being a different reading of the characters for Asama).



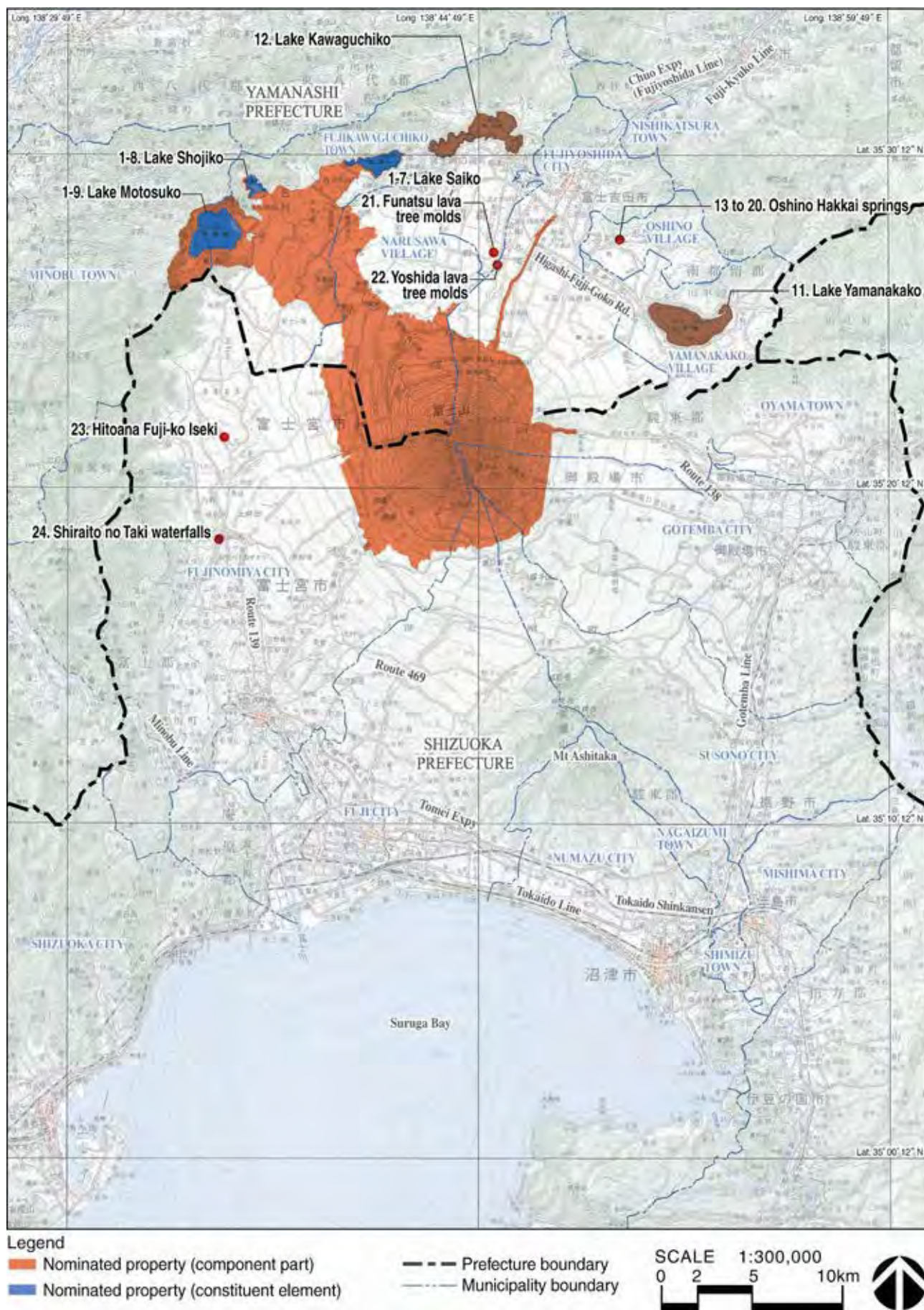


Figure 12 Map indicating the location of component parts and constituent element (wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls that have become sacred sites and destinations for pilgrimage) © PREC Institute Inc.

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 nominated 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**

---

<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.



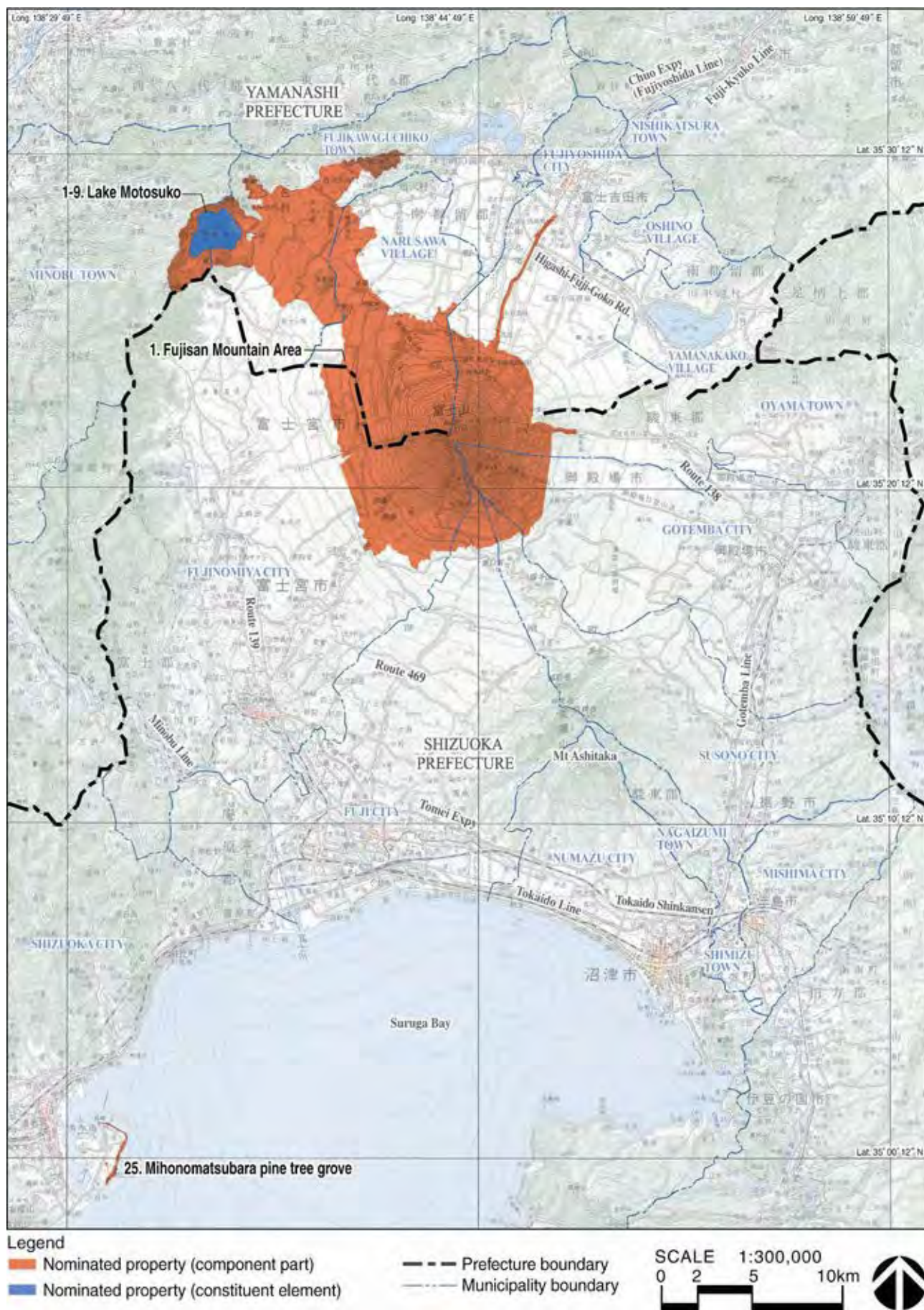


Figure 13 Map indicating the location of component parts and constituent element (viewpoints and views on Fujisan's aspect as a source of artistic inspiration) © PREC Institute Inc.



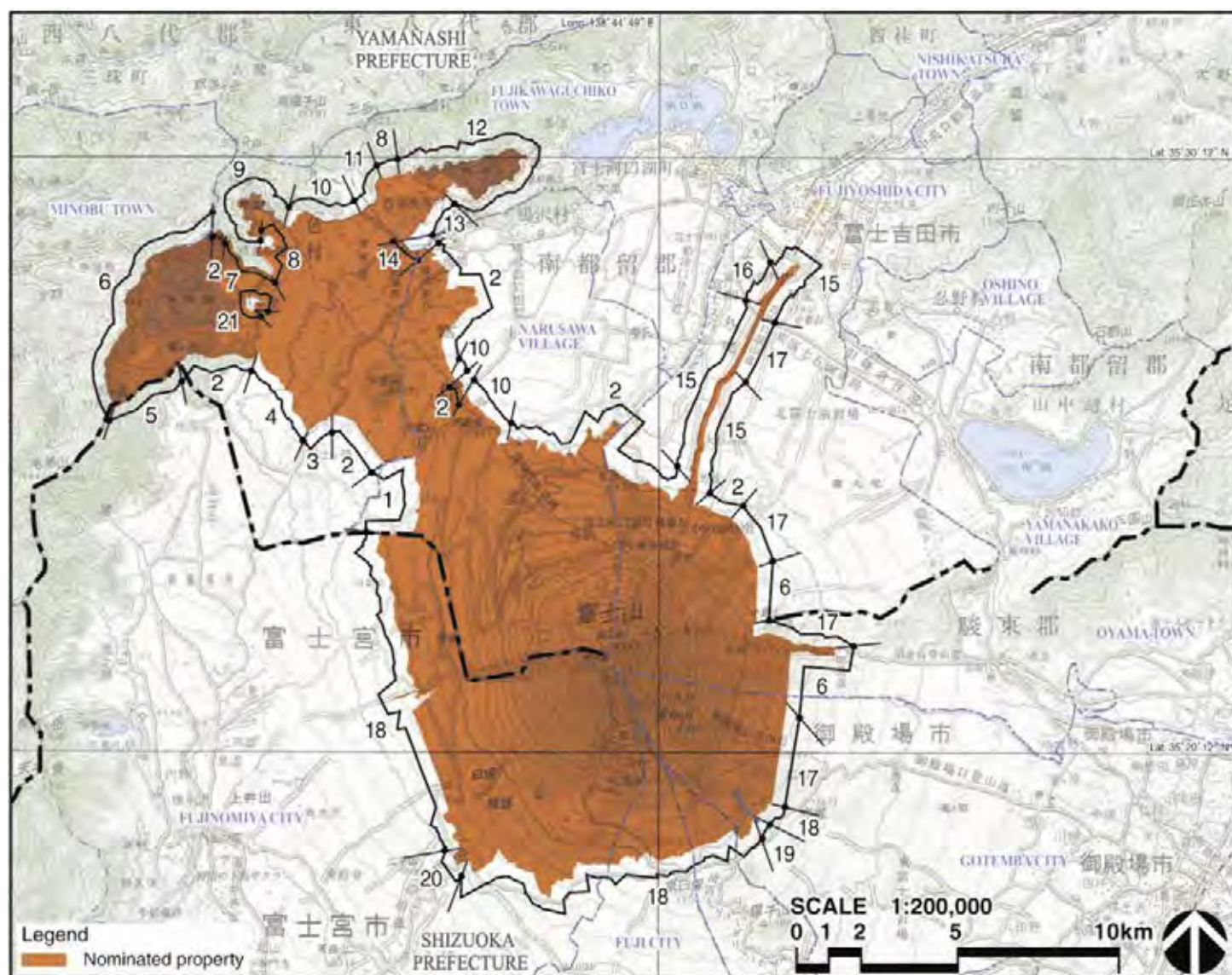
### **(3) Delineation of the Boundaries of the Component Parts**

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 Yamanashi and Shizuoka	16	Boundary of National Forest
6	Boundary of Natural 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		

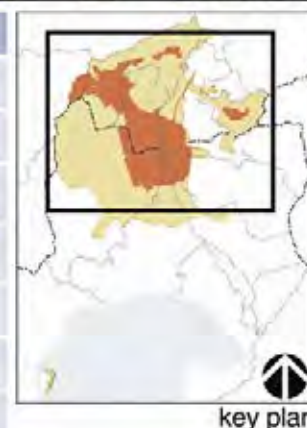


Figure 14 Nominated property boundary delineation 1



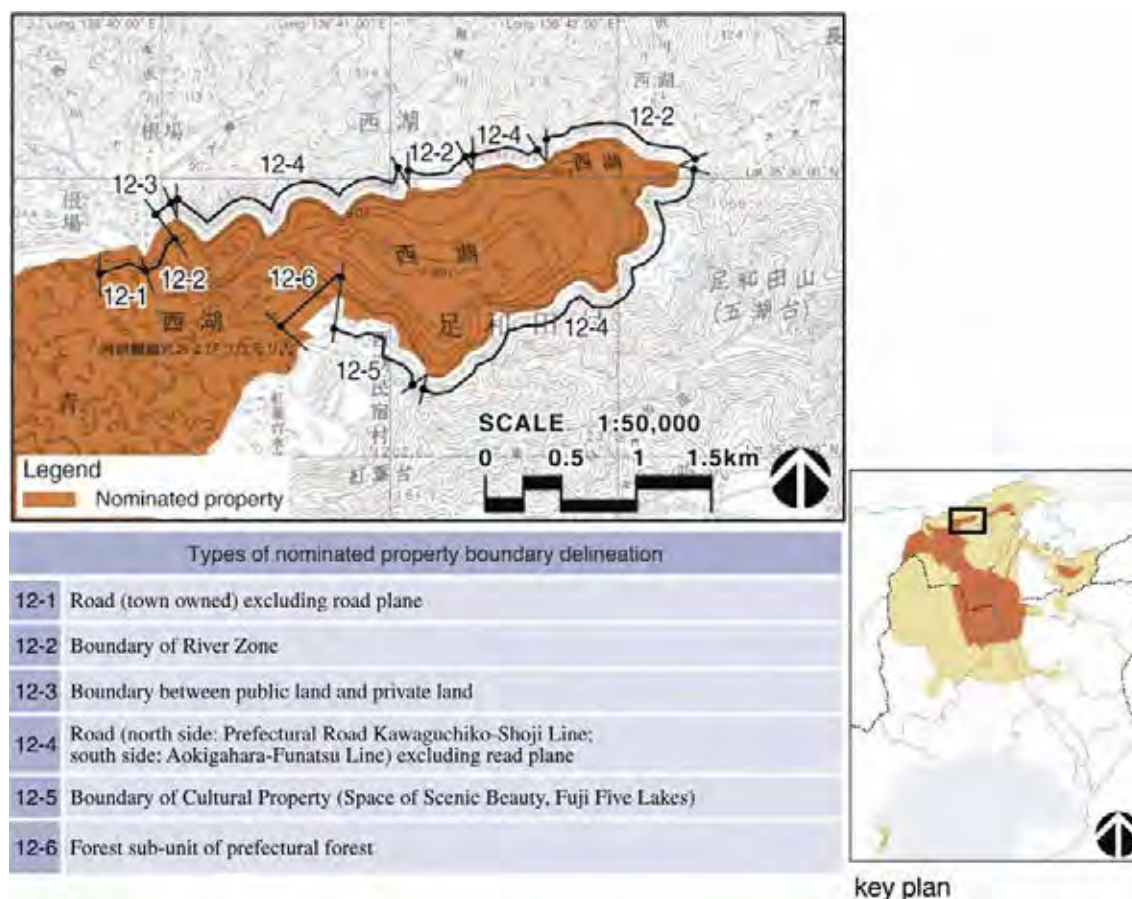


Figure 15 Nominated property boundary delineation 2

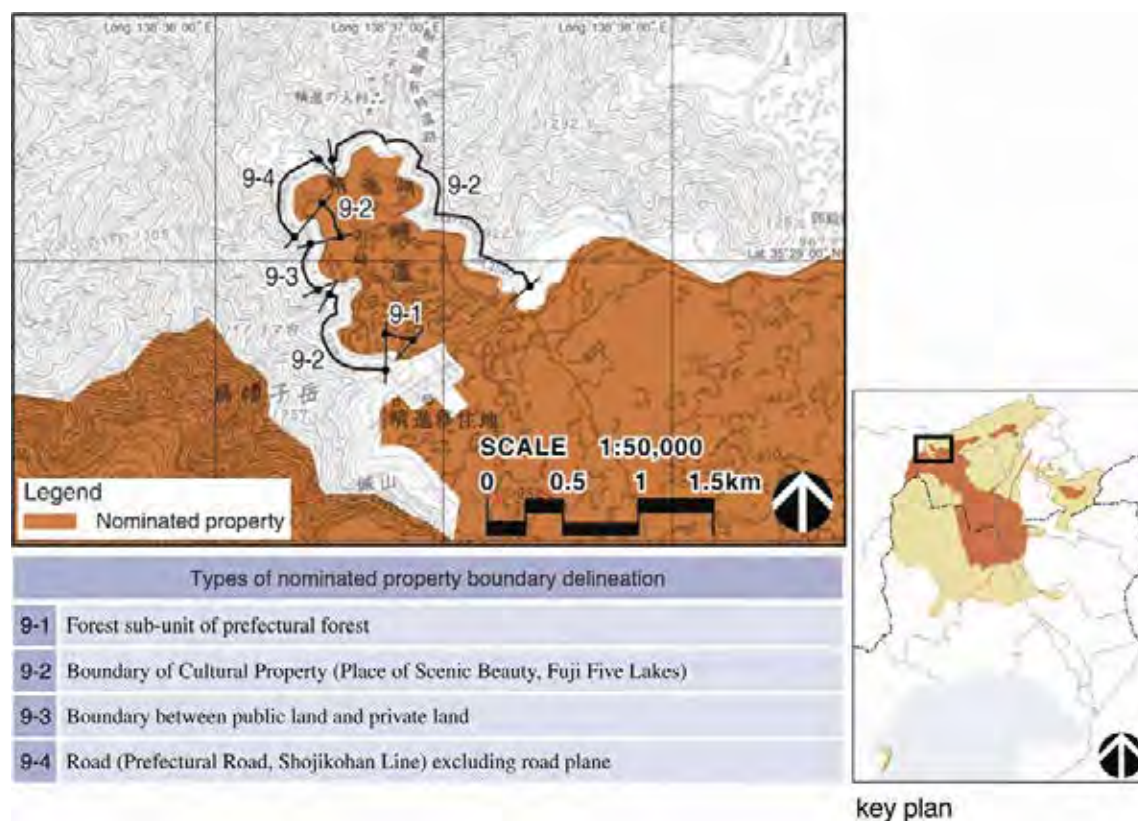


Figure 16 Nominated property boundary delineation 3





Figure 17 Nominated property boundary delineation 4

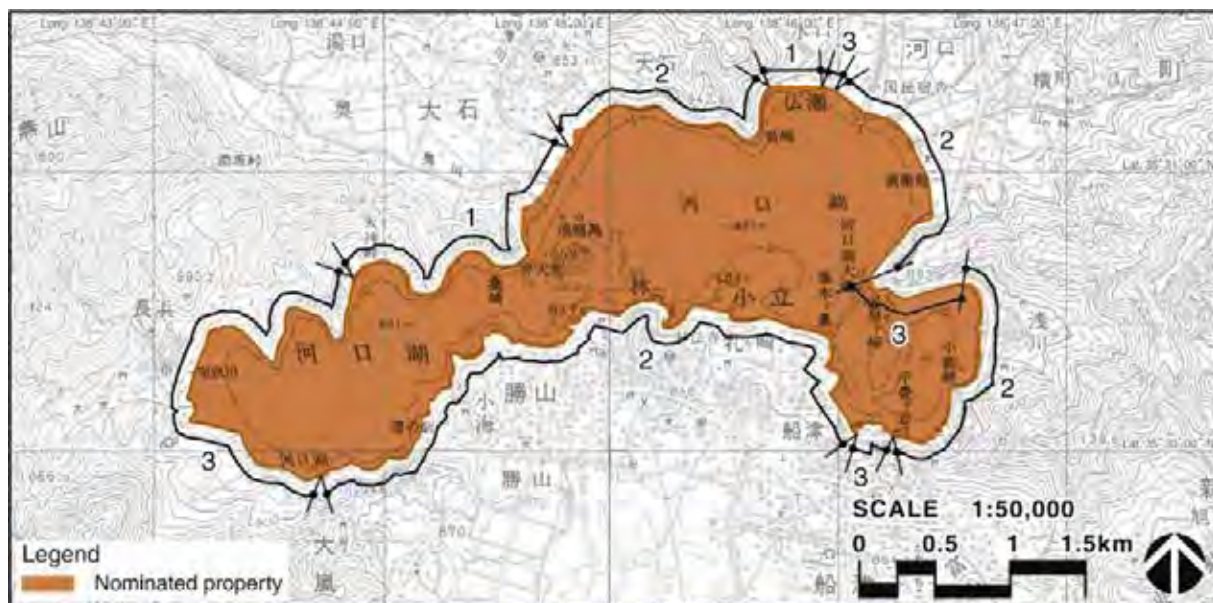
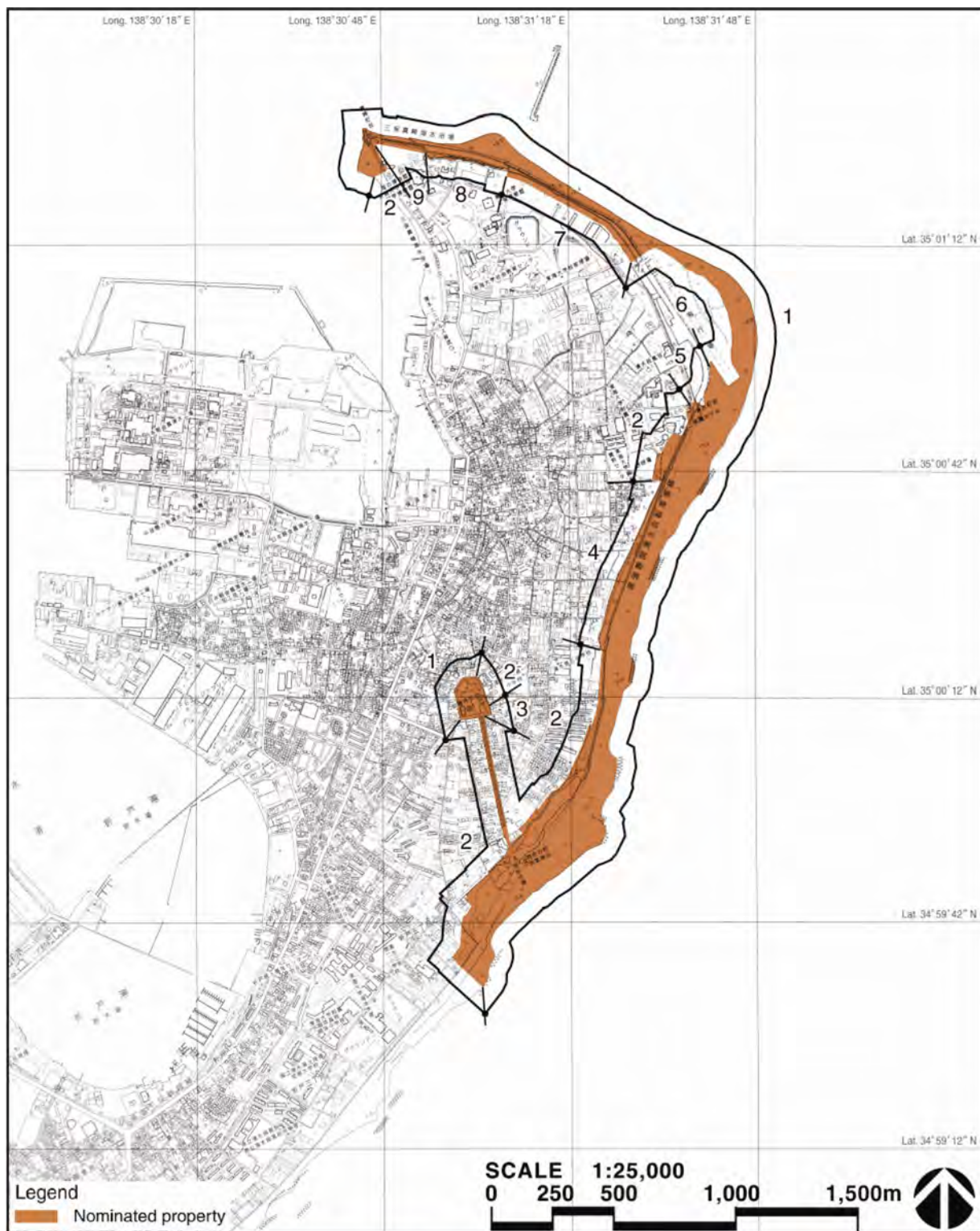
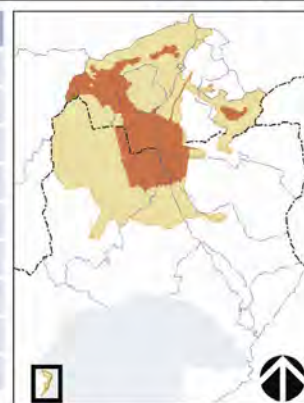


Figure 18 Nominated property boundary delineation 5





Types of nominated property boundary delineation	
1	Boundary of Cultural Property (Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove)
2	Boundary of regulation zoning within Cultural Property designation
3	Road (city owned) including road plane
4	Foot path including path plane
5	Road (Prefectural Road Shizuoka-Shimizu Cycling Road) excluding road plane
6	Airfield boundary
7	25 m line from road (Prefectural Road Shizuoka-Shimizu Cycling Road)
8	Foot path excluding path plane
9	15 m line from the boundary of private property



key plan

Figure 19 Nominated property boundary delineation 6

#### **(4) 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".

---

<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").



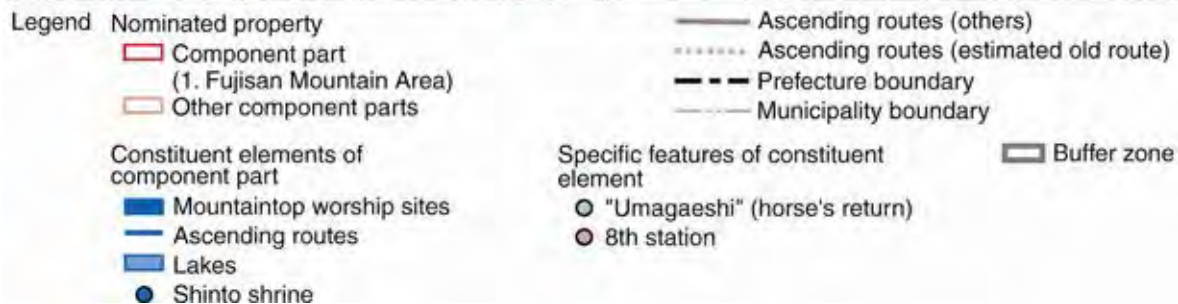
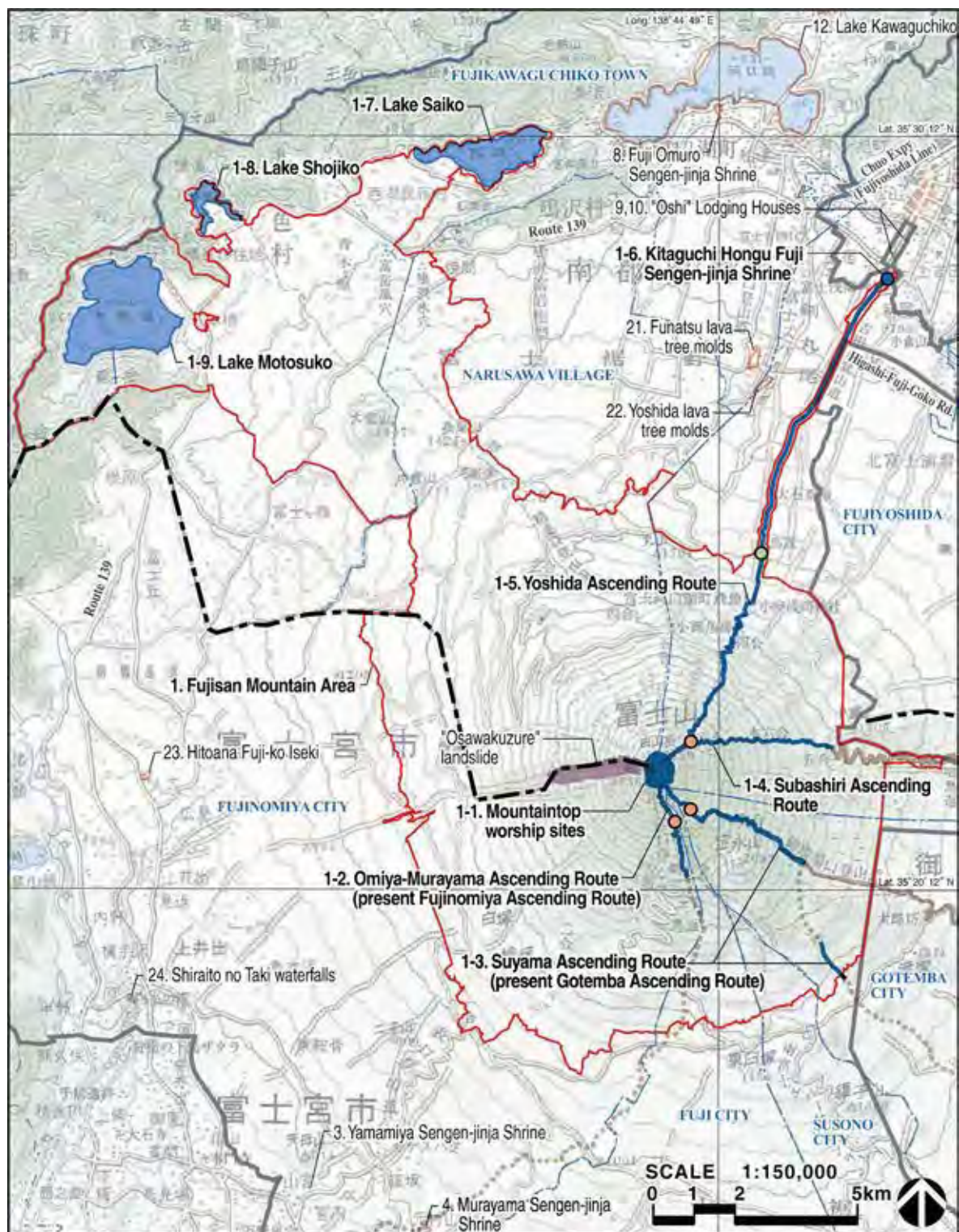


Figure 20 Plan of the Fujisan Mountain Area

### Constitutene 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.

---

<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.



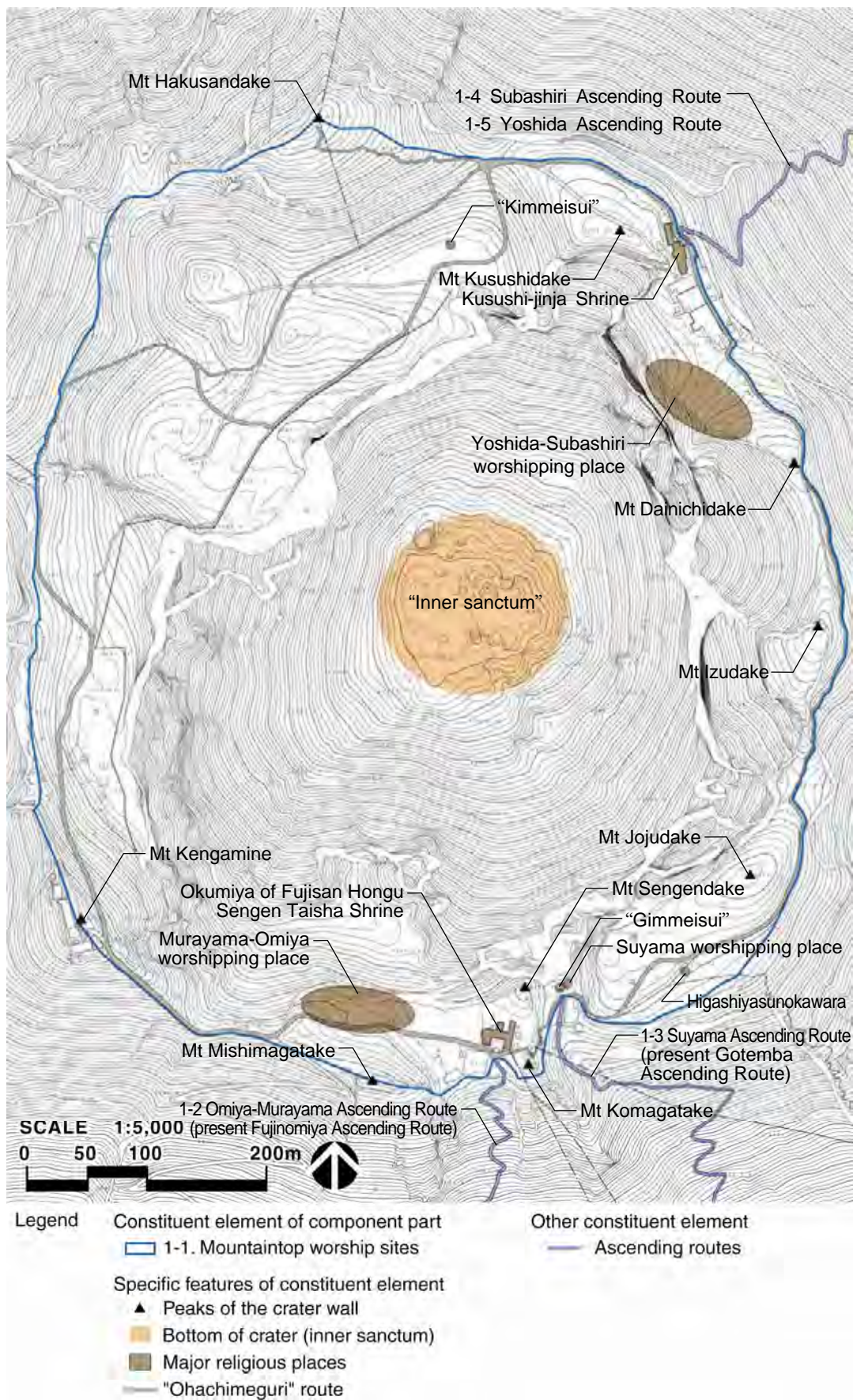


Figure 21 Plan of mountaintop worship sites



### 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"<sup>1</sup> (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>2</sup>, the same Eto (Chinese astrological year) as Legend of the birth of Fujisan<sup>3</sup>, which comes around every 12 years.

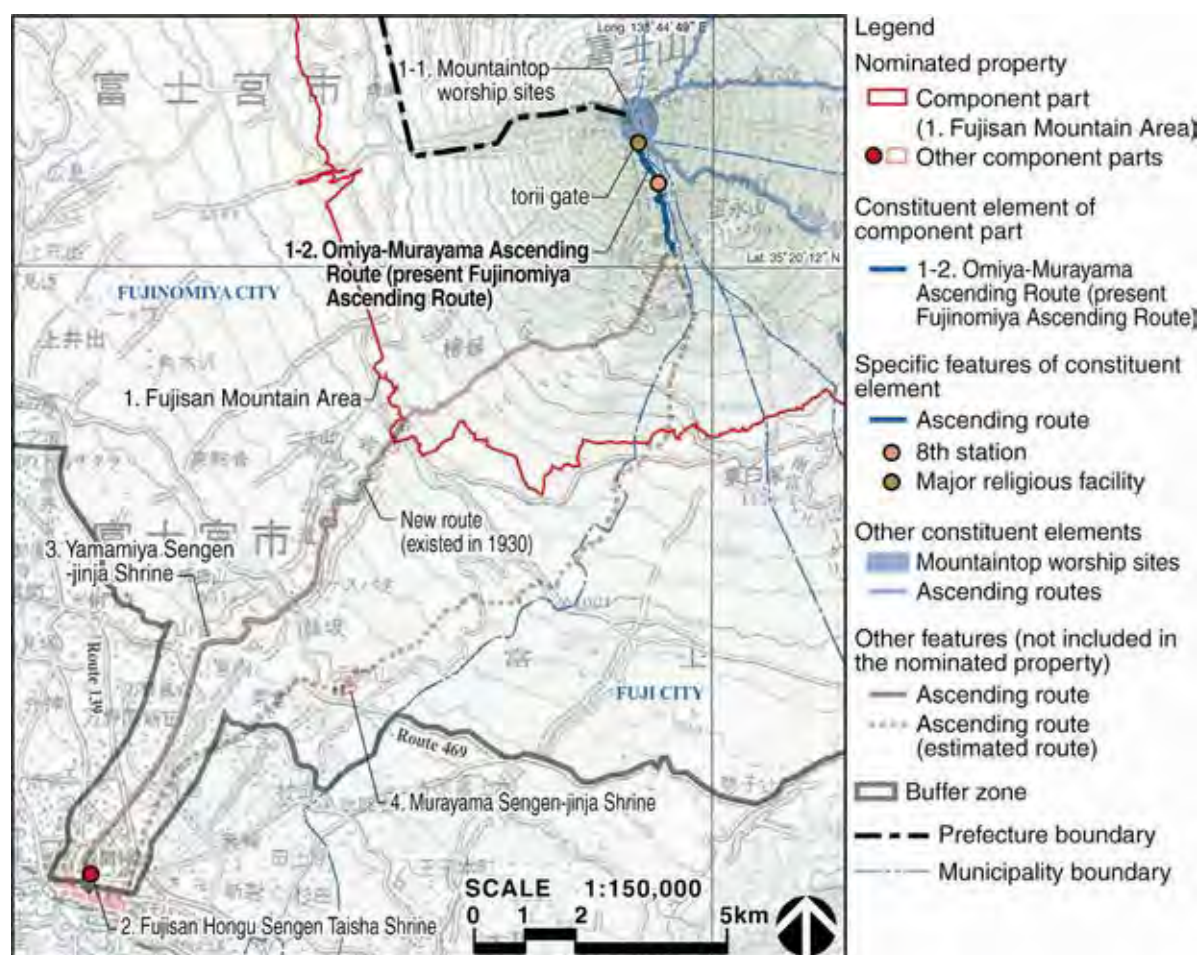


Figure 22 Plan of Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)

<sup>1</sup> Murayama Sambo: The presumptive locations are shown in Figure 32.

<sup>2</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>3</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.

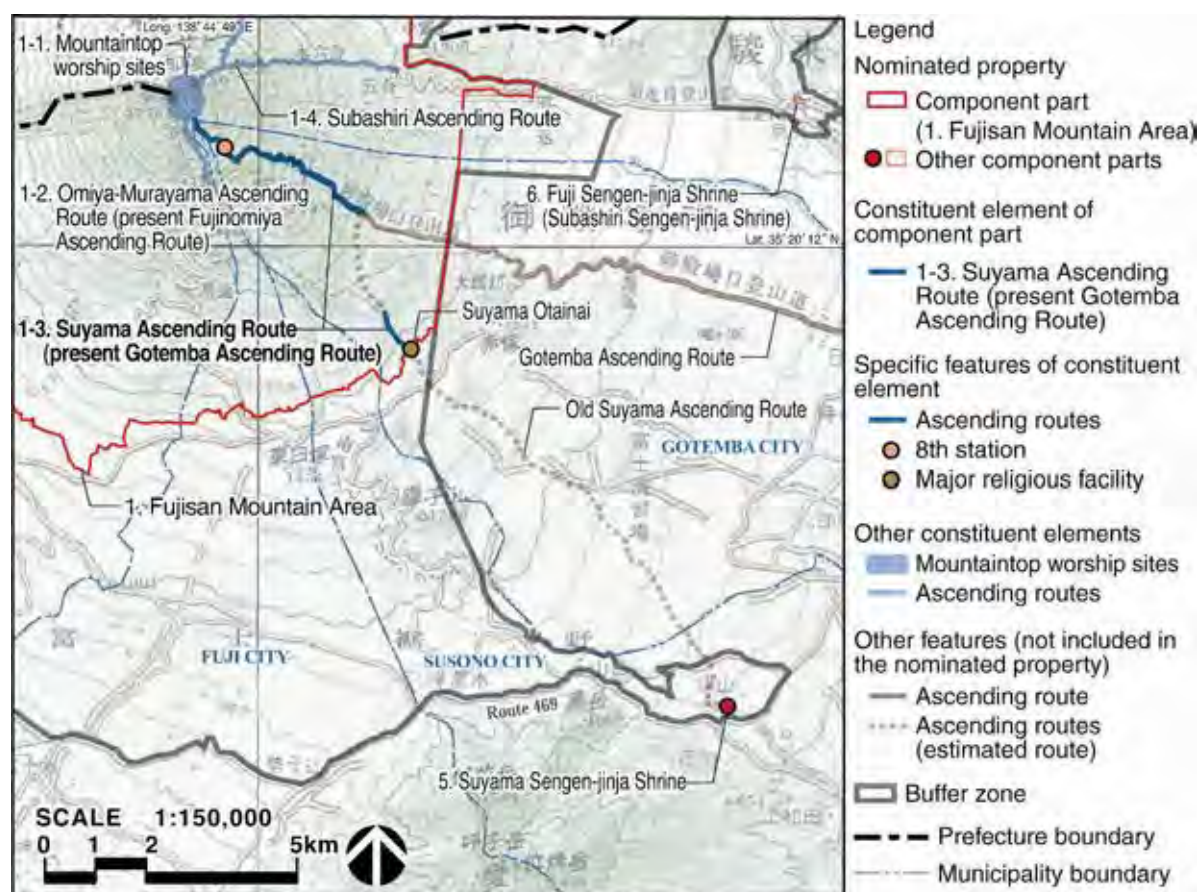


Figure 23 Plan of Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)

<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.

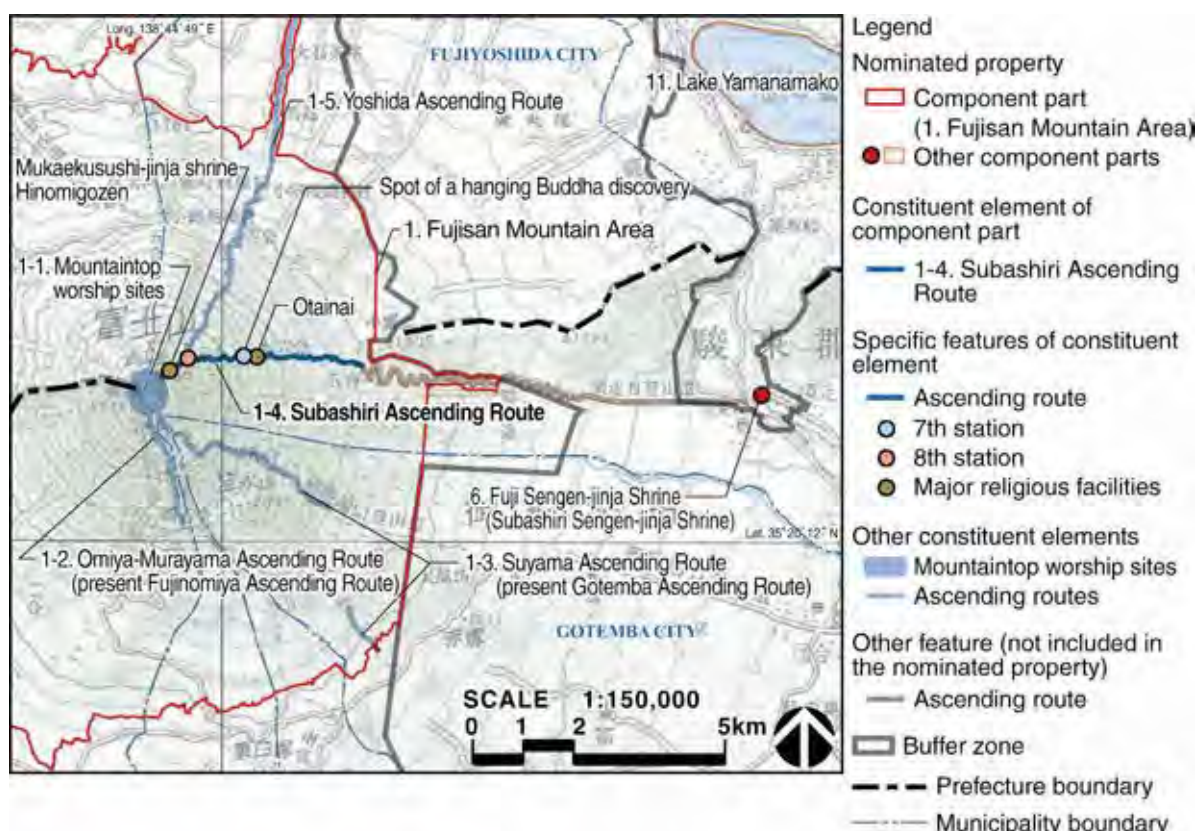


Figure 24 Plan of Subashiri Ascending Route

<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 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 nominated 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.

---

<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.

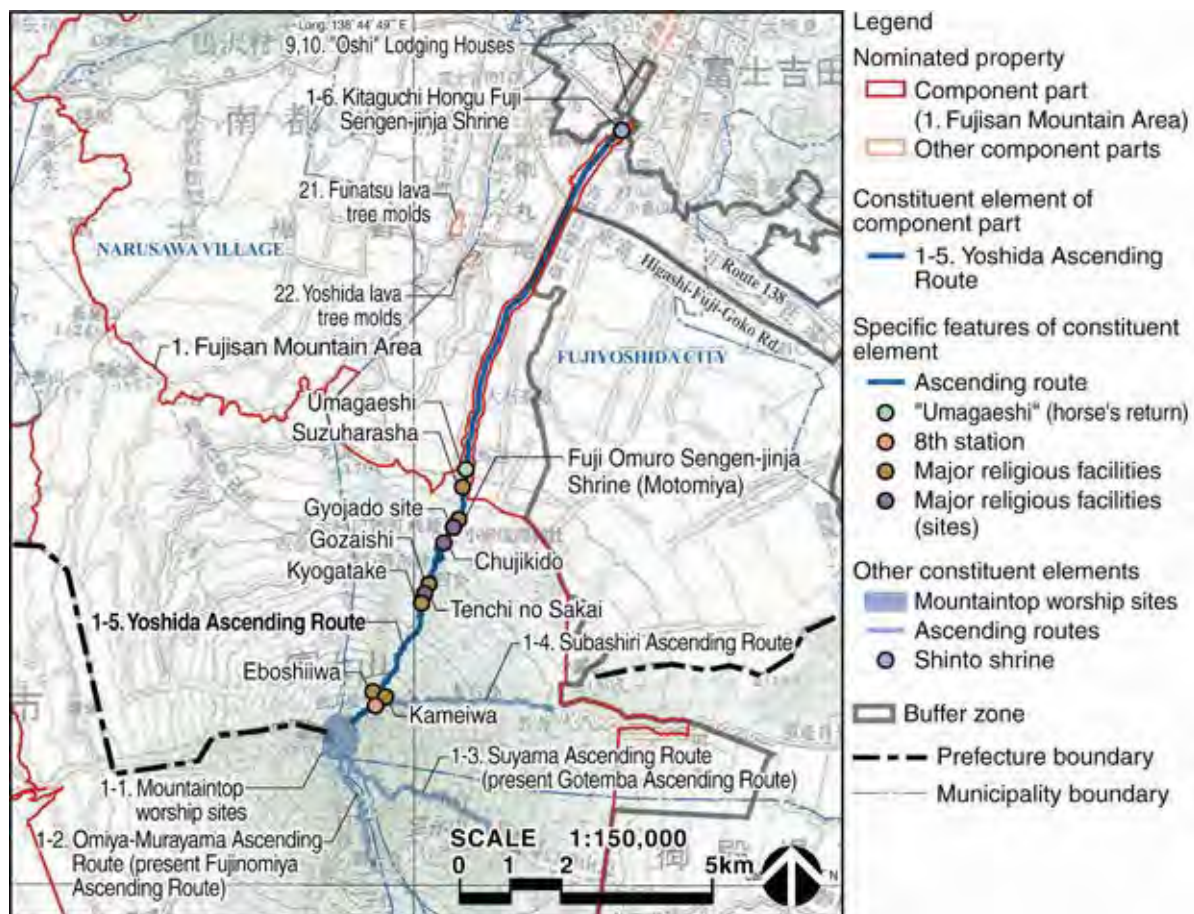


Figure 25 Plan of Yoshida Ascending Route

### **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 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 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 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 ascending route 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.



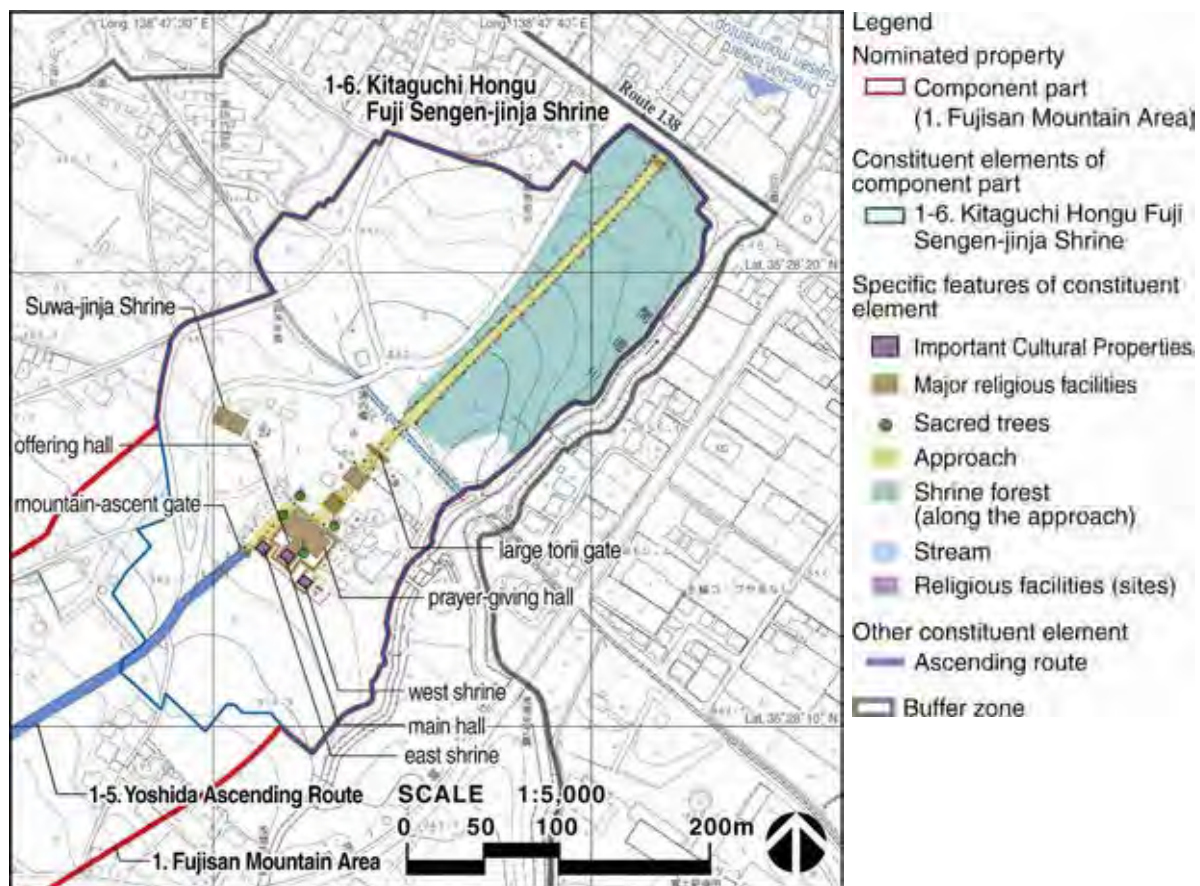


Figure 26 Plan of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine  
(Refer to Figure 3 in p.12 of Attached Document 1)

### Constituent Element 1-7. Lake Saiko

### Constituent Element 1-8. Lake Shojiko

### Constituent Element 1-9. Lake Motosuko

Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko and Lake Motosuko are dammed lakes that were created by the volcanic activities of Fujisan. 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 "Uchihaikkaimeguri" (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 Saiko (Constituent Element 1-7), Lake Shojiko (Constituent Element 1-8), and Lake Motosuko (Constituent Element 1-9) were mentioned as one of the lakes in which Kakugyo himself underwent "Hakkaisuigyo". In the "Sanjuichinichi no Omaki"<sup>1</sup> written in 1733, Jikigyo Miroku mentioned eight lakes as the pilgrimage destinations for "Uchihaikkaimeguri". Among these eight lakes, the Fujigoko (Fuji Five Lakes) including Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko, and Lake Motosuko have invariably been the pilgrimage destinations for in-water religious training through different periods of time.

In addition, even among the "Fujigoko" (Fuji Five Lakes), Lake Motosuko has inspired many artistic works because of its particularly excellent scenic landscape. Fujisan has been loved and photographed by many photographers, both professional and non-professional. Among them, Okada Koyo (1895-1972), who devotedly continued to take photographs of Fujisan throughout his lifetime, is particularly known for "Sakasafuji" (literally, Fujisan in reverse), or the photo he took of Fujisan and its reflection on the lake surface from Nakanokura Pass on the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko in 1935. It was named "Kohan no Haru" (Lakeside Spring) and used as the design for the Japanese bank notes of 5,000-yen and 1,000-yen in 1984 and 2004, respectively.

The view of Fujisan seen from Nakanokura Pass in which the skirts of Fujisan spreading out up to the shore of Lake Motosuko in continuity, has been passed down to the present day almost unchanged from the image of Fujisan photographed in the "Kohan no Haru" (Lakeside Spring).

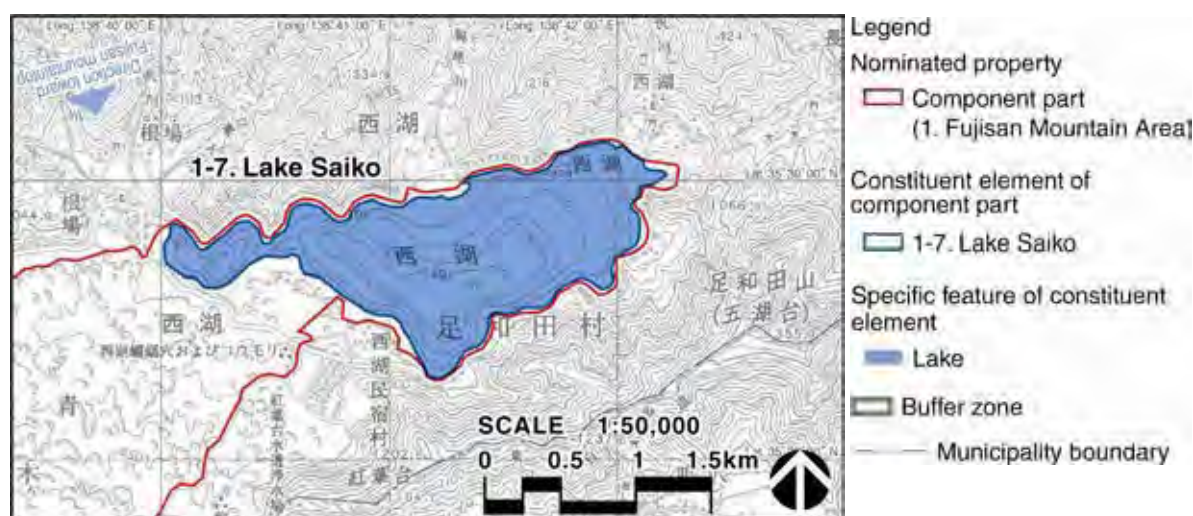


Figure 27 Plan of Lake Saiko

<sup>1</sup> Sanjuichinichi no Omaki: A record made by Tanabe Juroemon of the words of Jikigyo Miroku, when he underwent the fasting on the Eboshiiwa Rock at the 7.5th station point of the Yoshida Ascending Route in 1733.



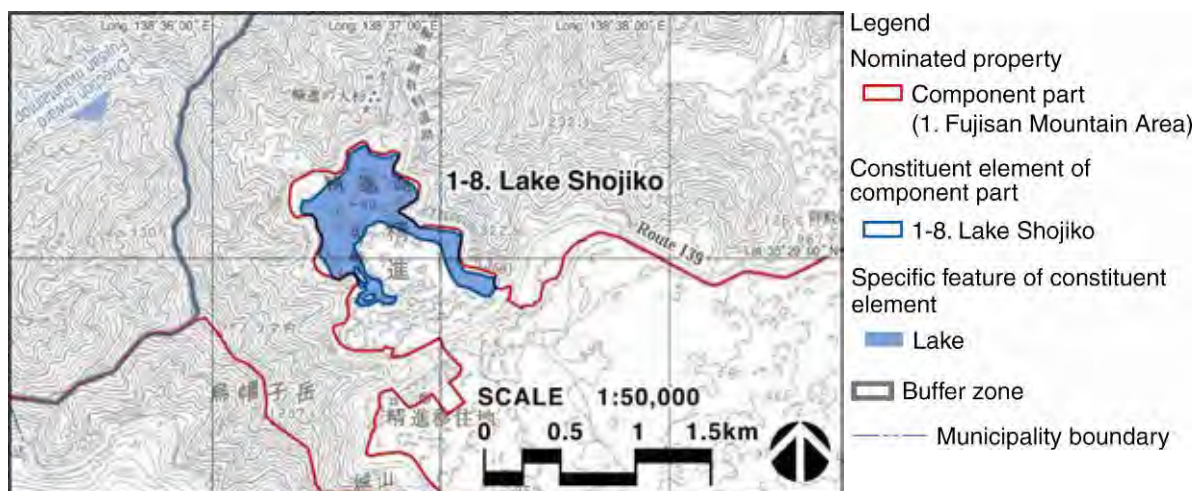


Figure 28 Plan of Lake Shojiko

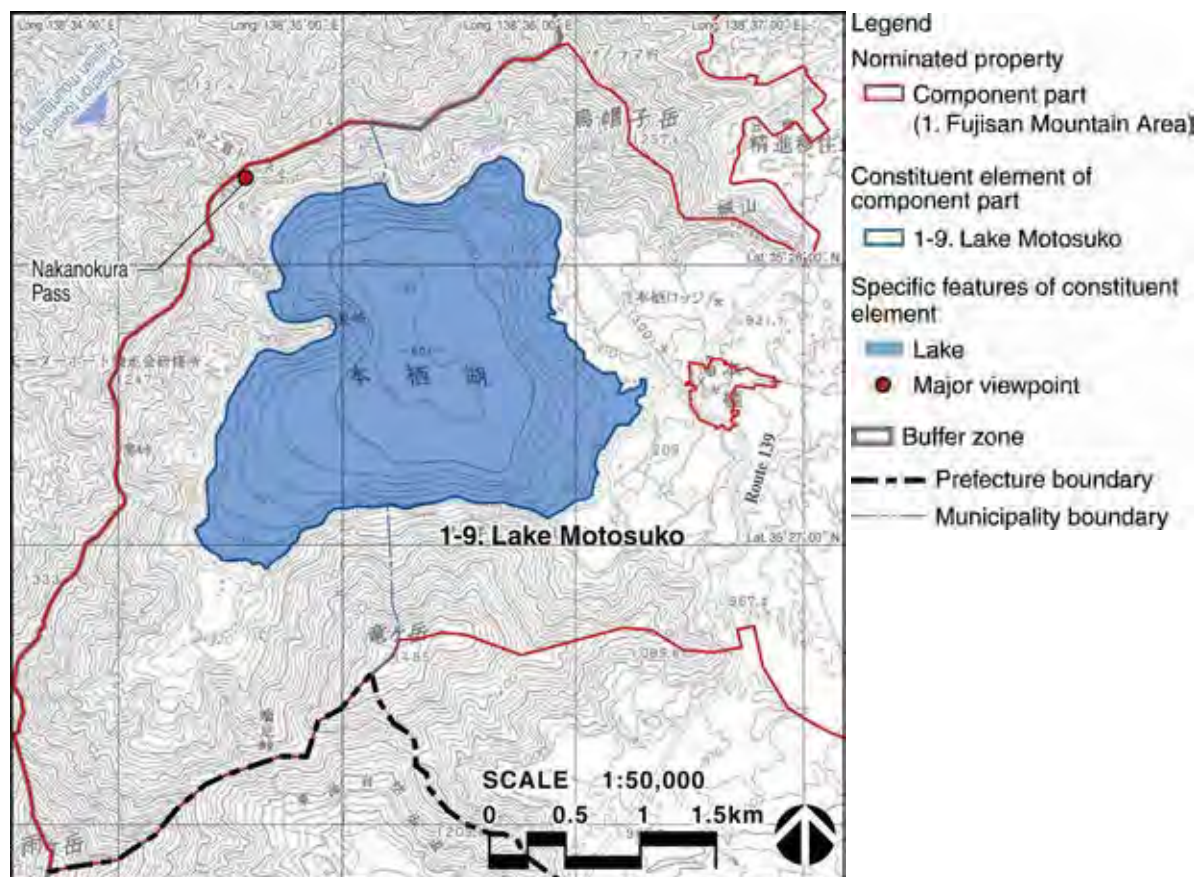


Figure 29 Plan of Lake Motosuko



## 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.

---

<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.

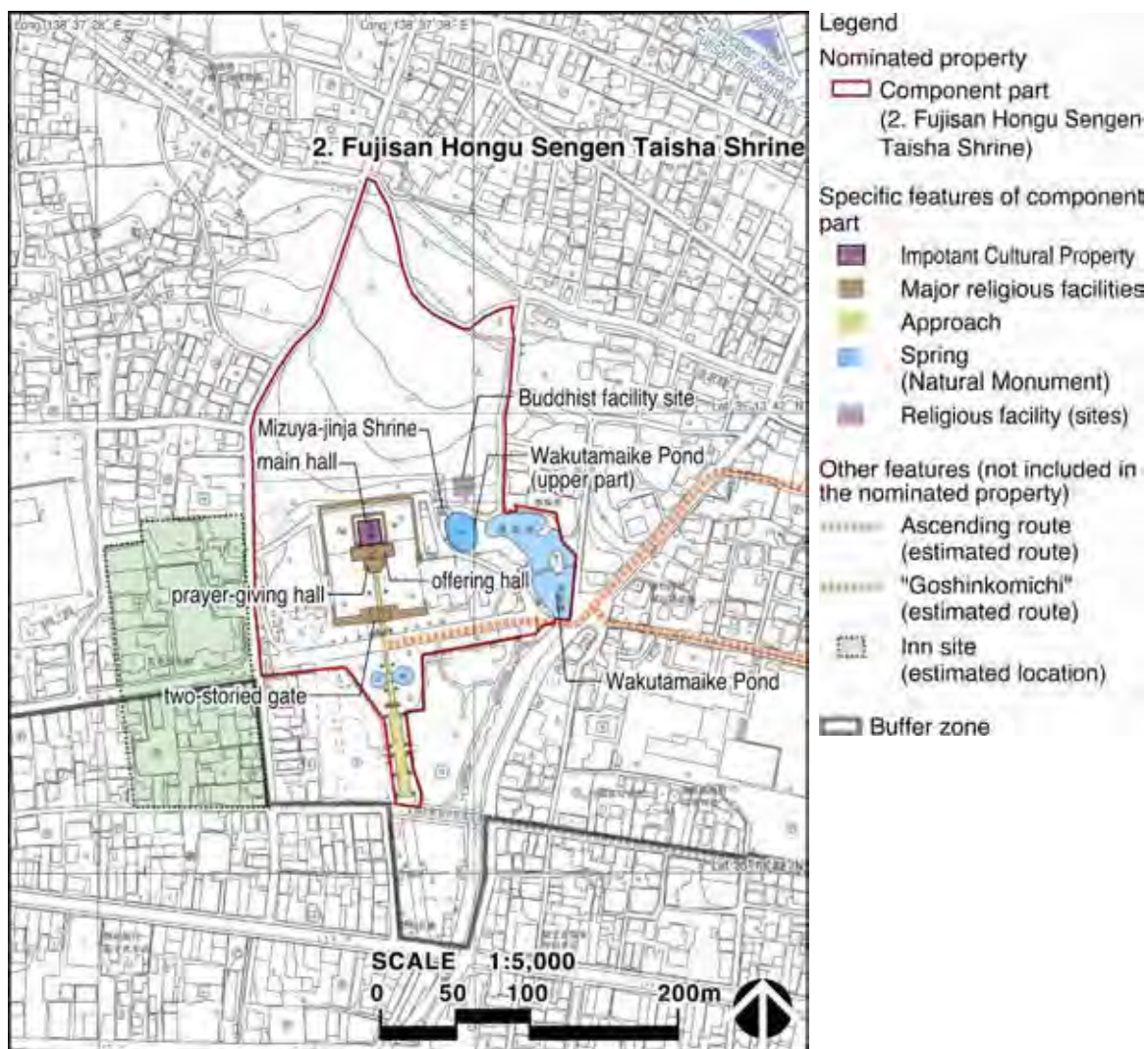


Figure 30 Plan of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine  
(Refer to Figure 13 in p.60 of Attached Document 1)

### Compoment 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.

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. This divine event had been continued up to 1874 but is not observed any longer today.

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.

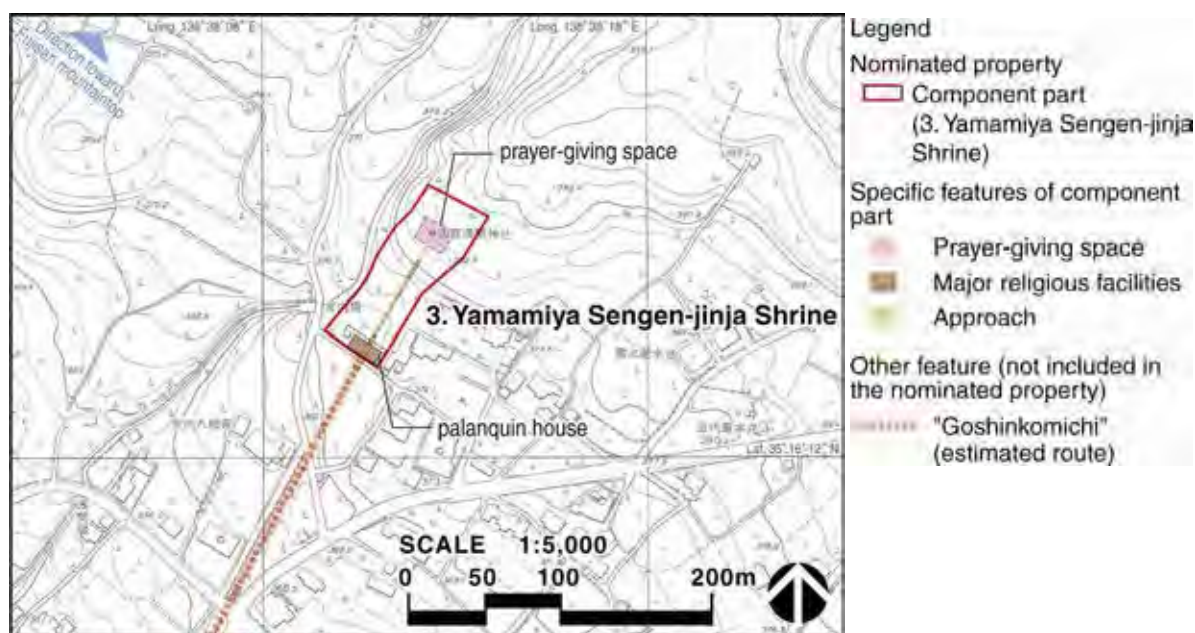


Figure 31 Plan of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine  
(Refer to Figure 14 in p.61 of Attached Document 1)



#### 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 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 Dainichido (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. 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 16th 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.

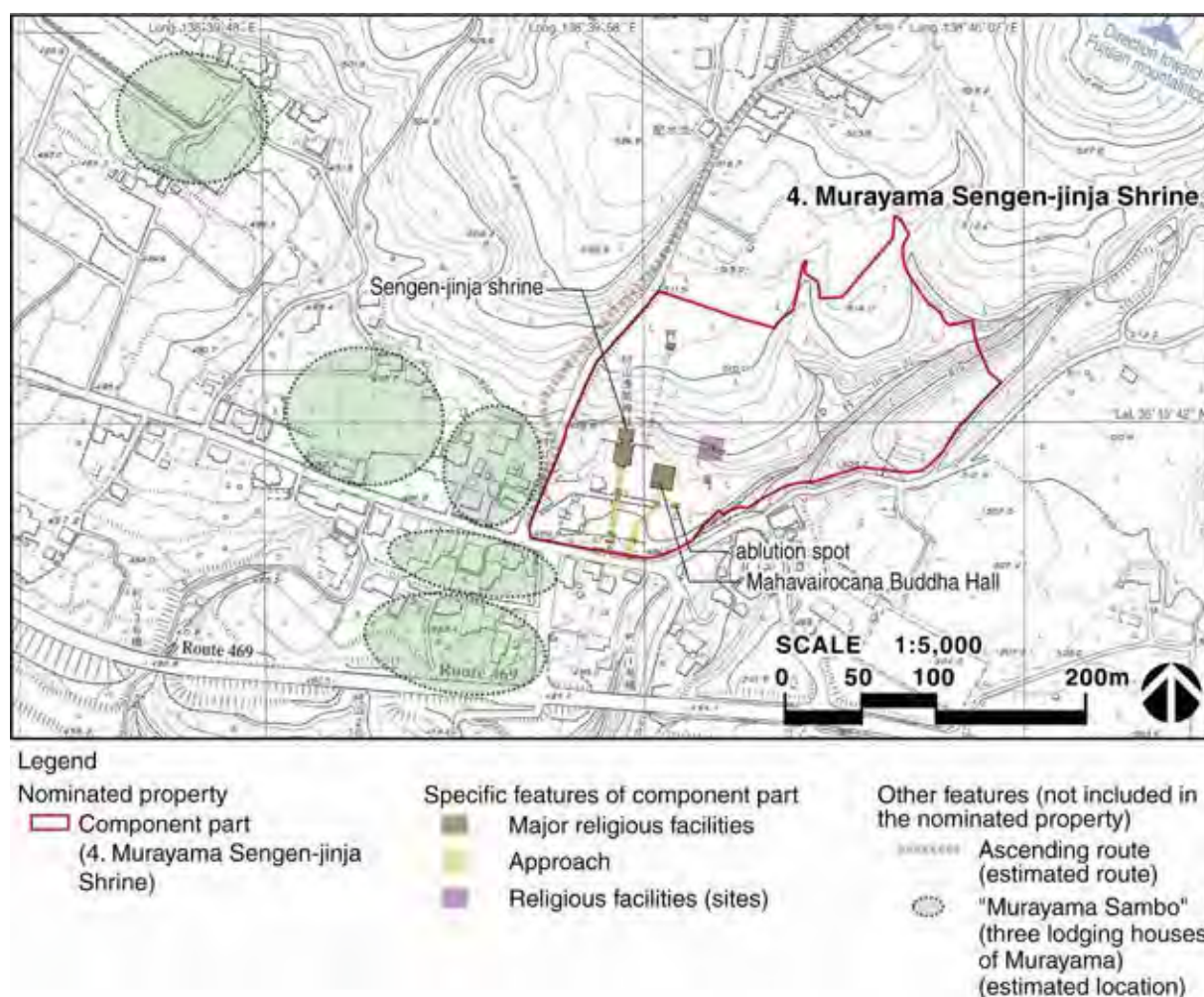


Figure 32 Plan of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine  
(Refer to Figure 15 p.62 of Attached Document 1)

### 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 Hiei 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 date 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 33 Plan of Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine  
(Refer to Figure 17 in p.63 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,

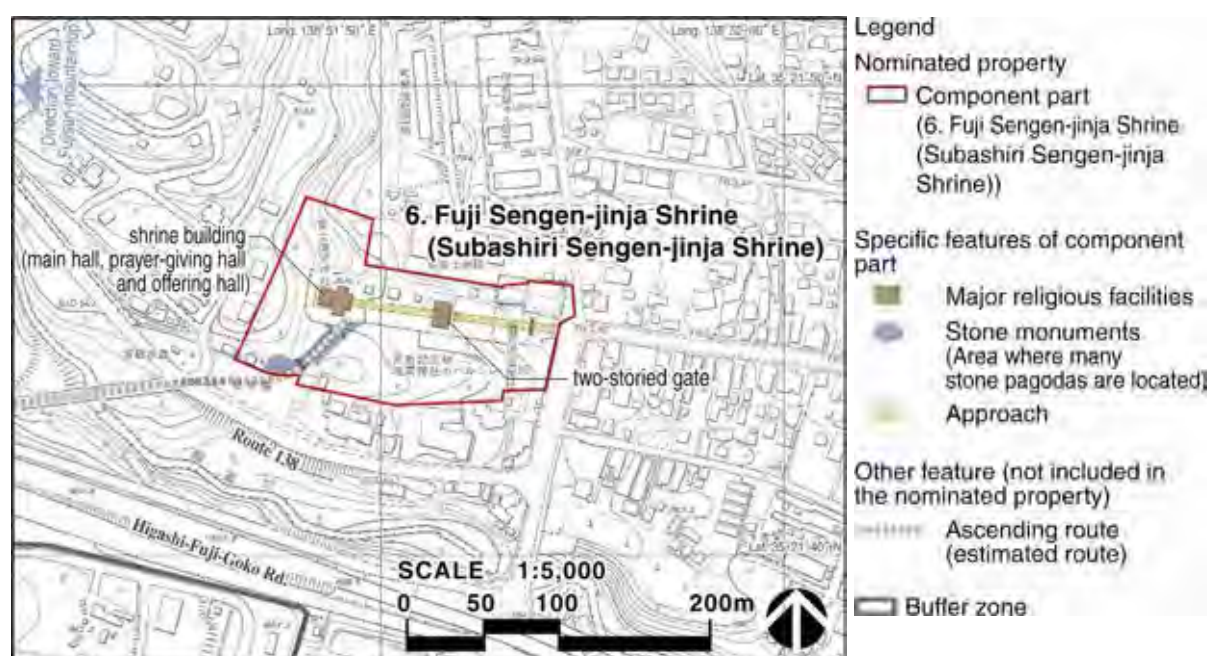


Figure 34 Plan of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)  
(Refer to Figure 18 in p.64 of Attached Document 1)



## 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.

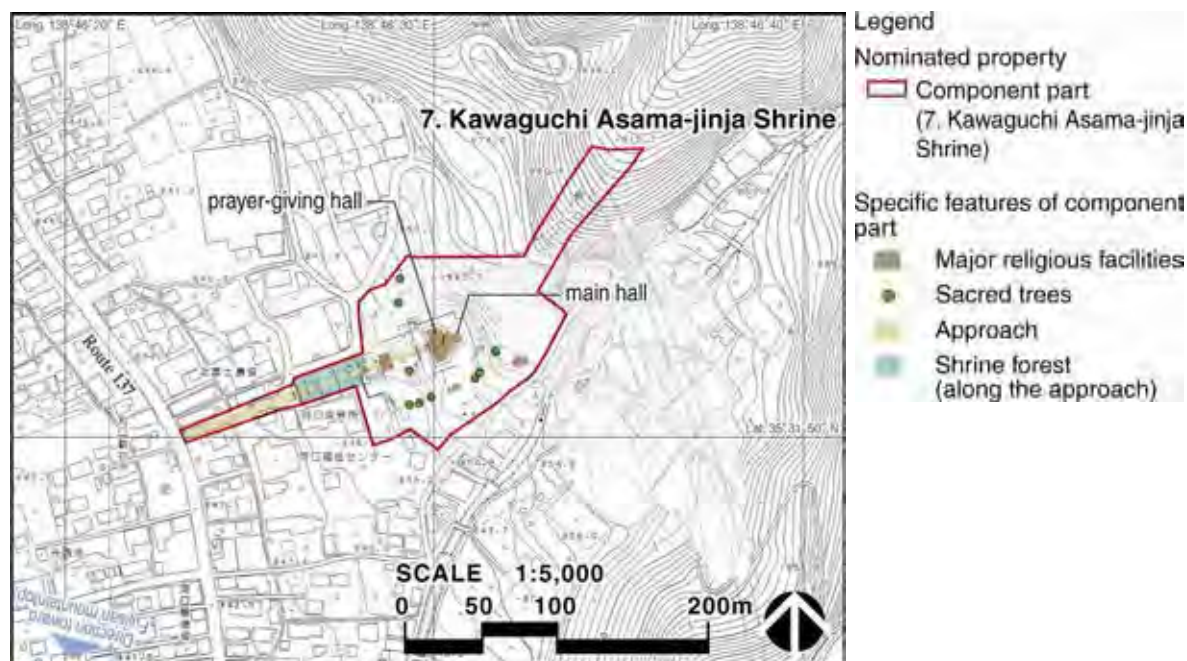


Figure 35 Plan of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine  
(Refer to Figure 8 in p.37 of Attached Document 1)

<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.

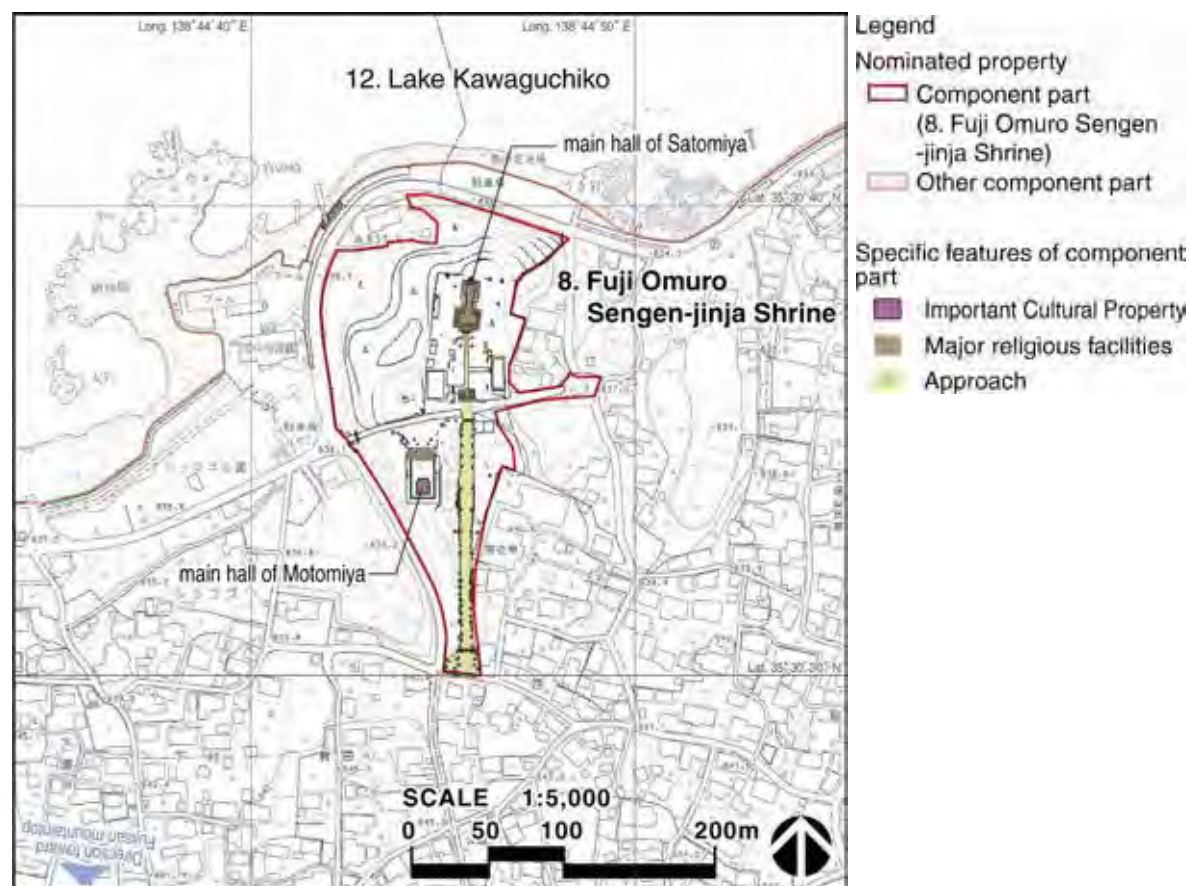


Figure 36 Plan of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine  
(Refer to Figures 6 in p.35 and Figure 7 in p.36 of Attached Document 1)

**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 nominated 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.



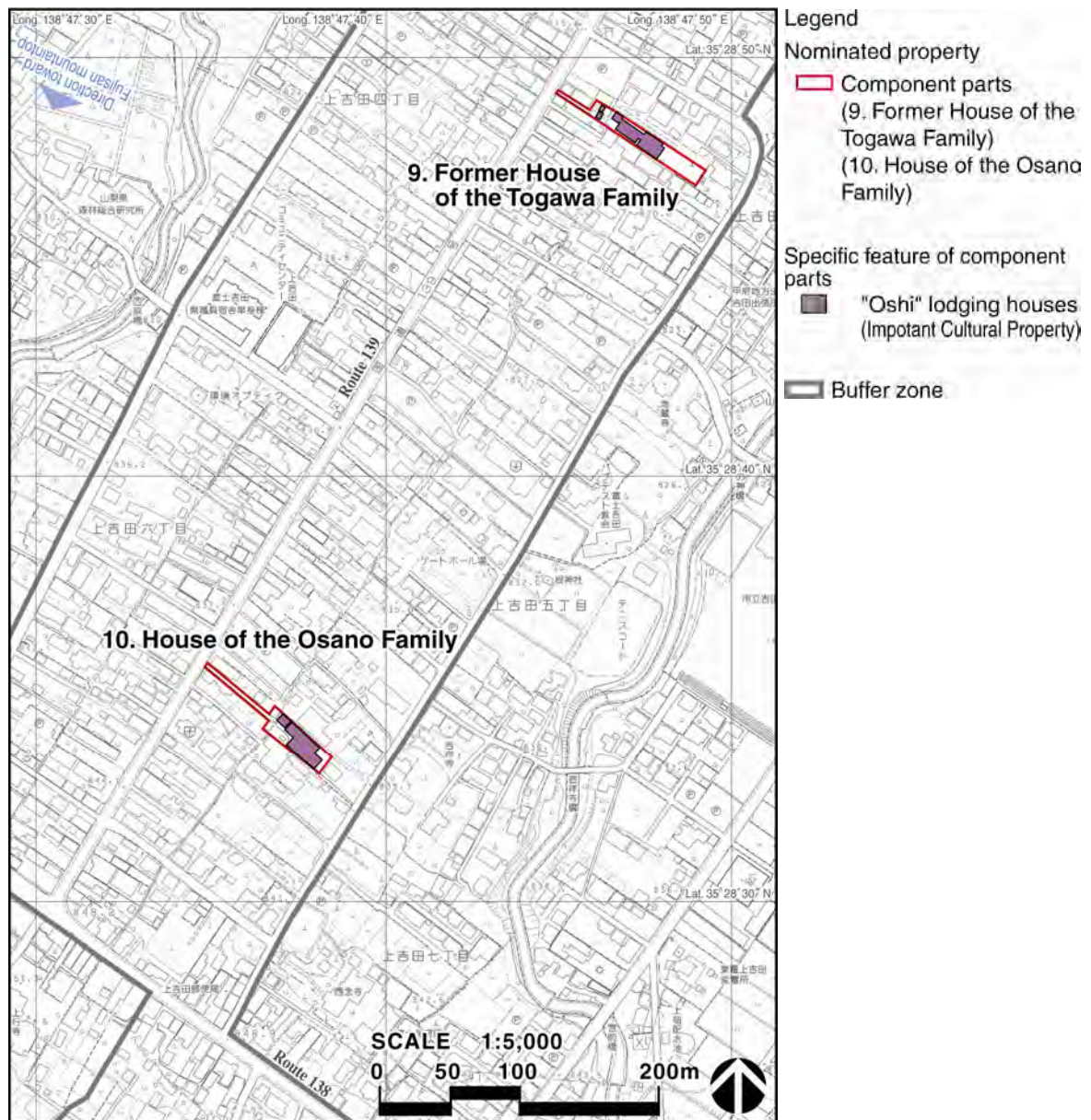


Figure 37 Plan of "Oshi" Lodging Houses  
(Refer to Figures 26 and 27 in p.91 of Attached Document 1)

**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.

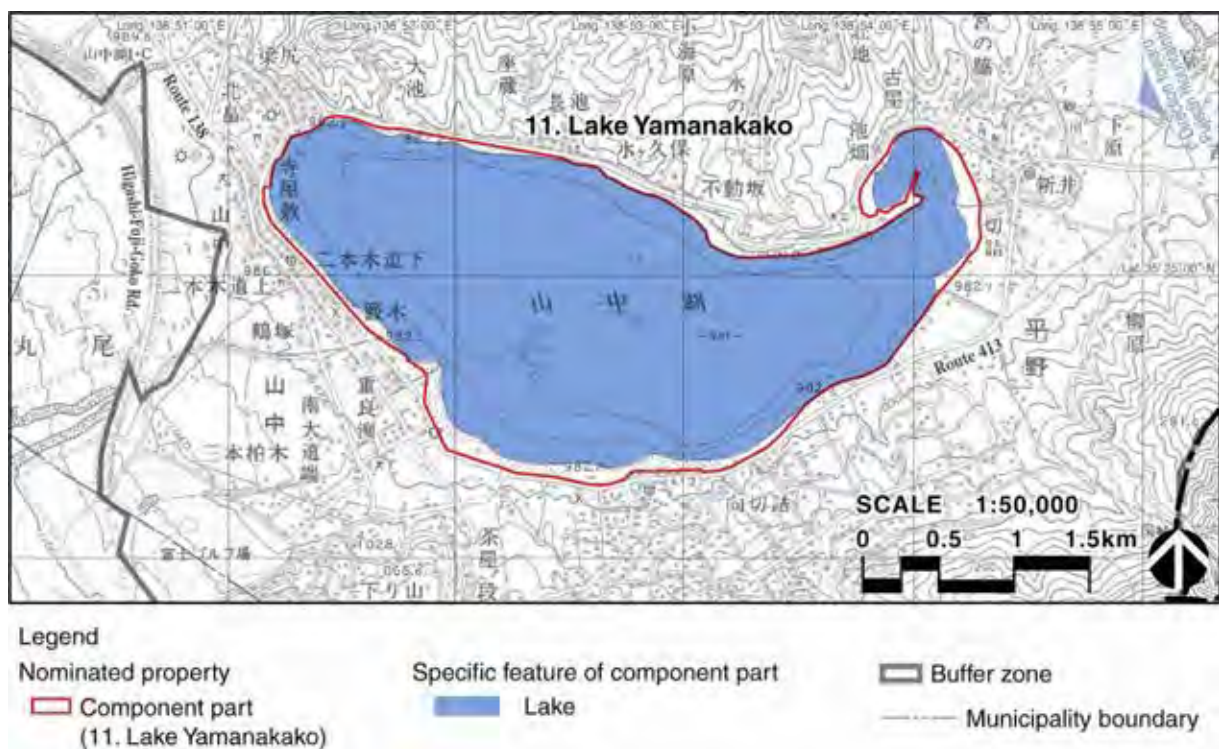


Figure 38 Plan of Lake Yamanakako

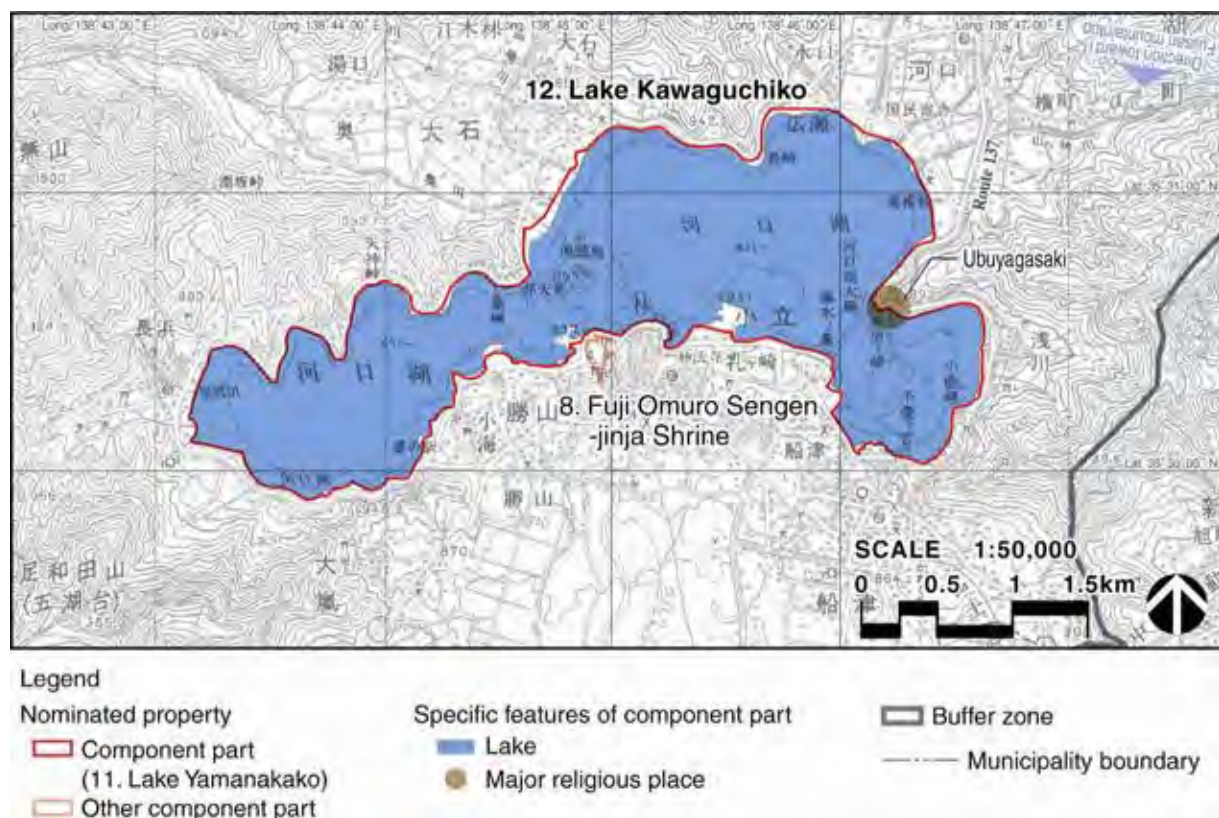


Figure 39 Plan of Lake Kawaguchiko



**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.

---

<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.

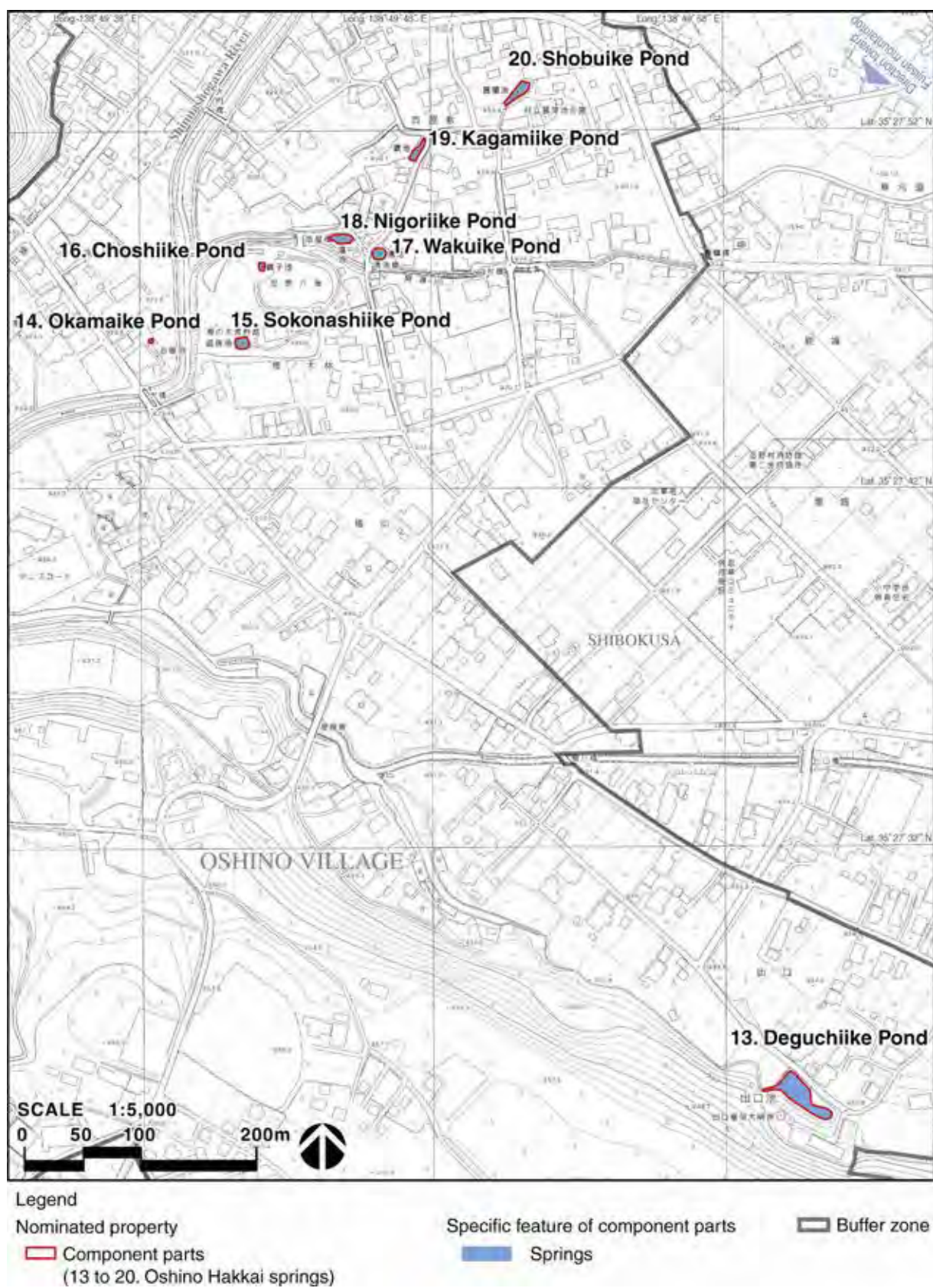


Figure 40 Plan of Oshino Hakkai springs

## 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, Murakami Kosei (1682-1759) 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.

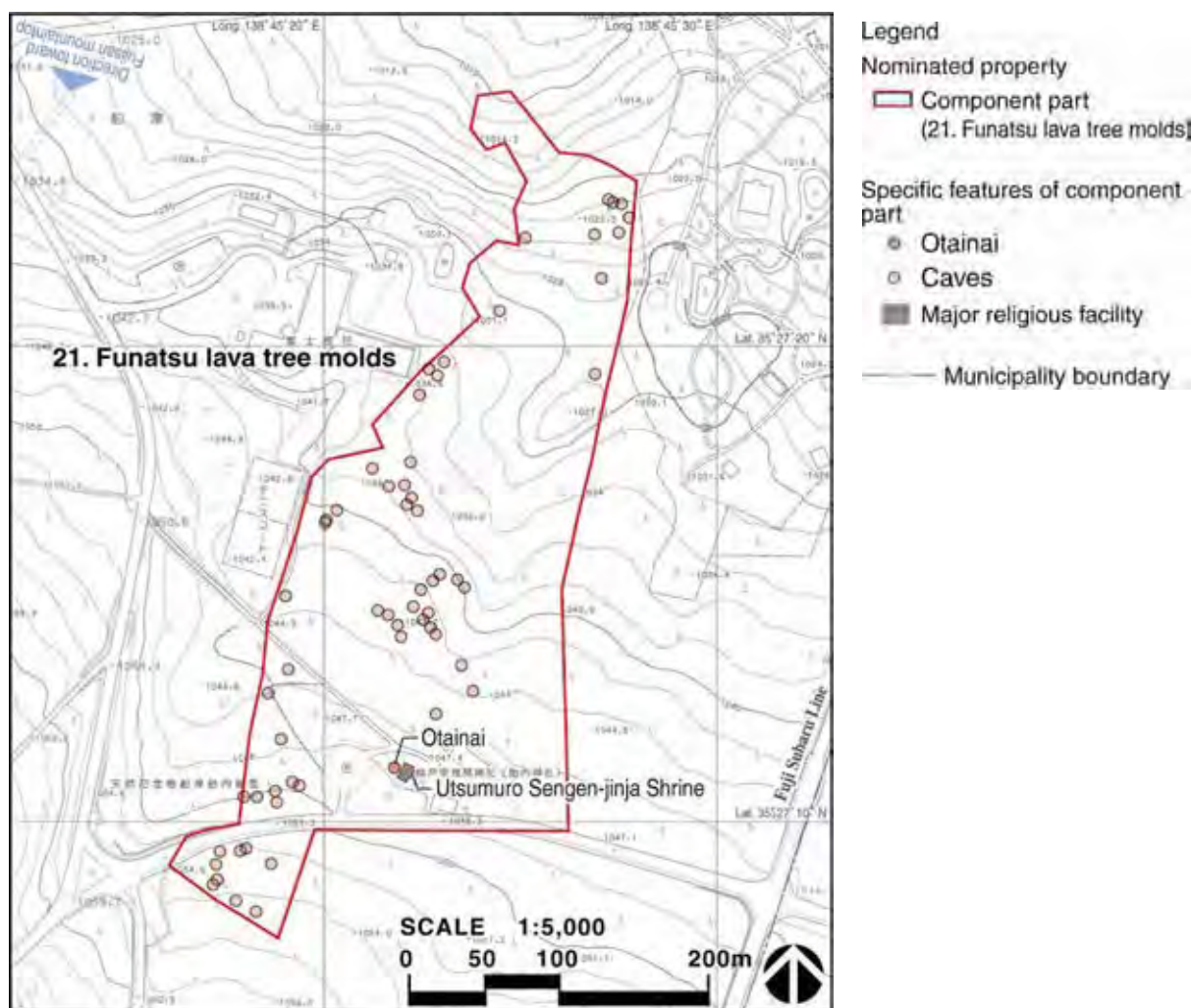


Figure 41 Plan of Funatsu lava tree molds



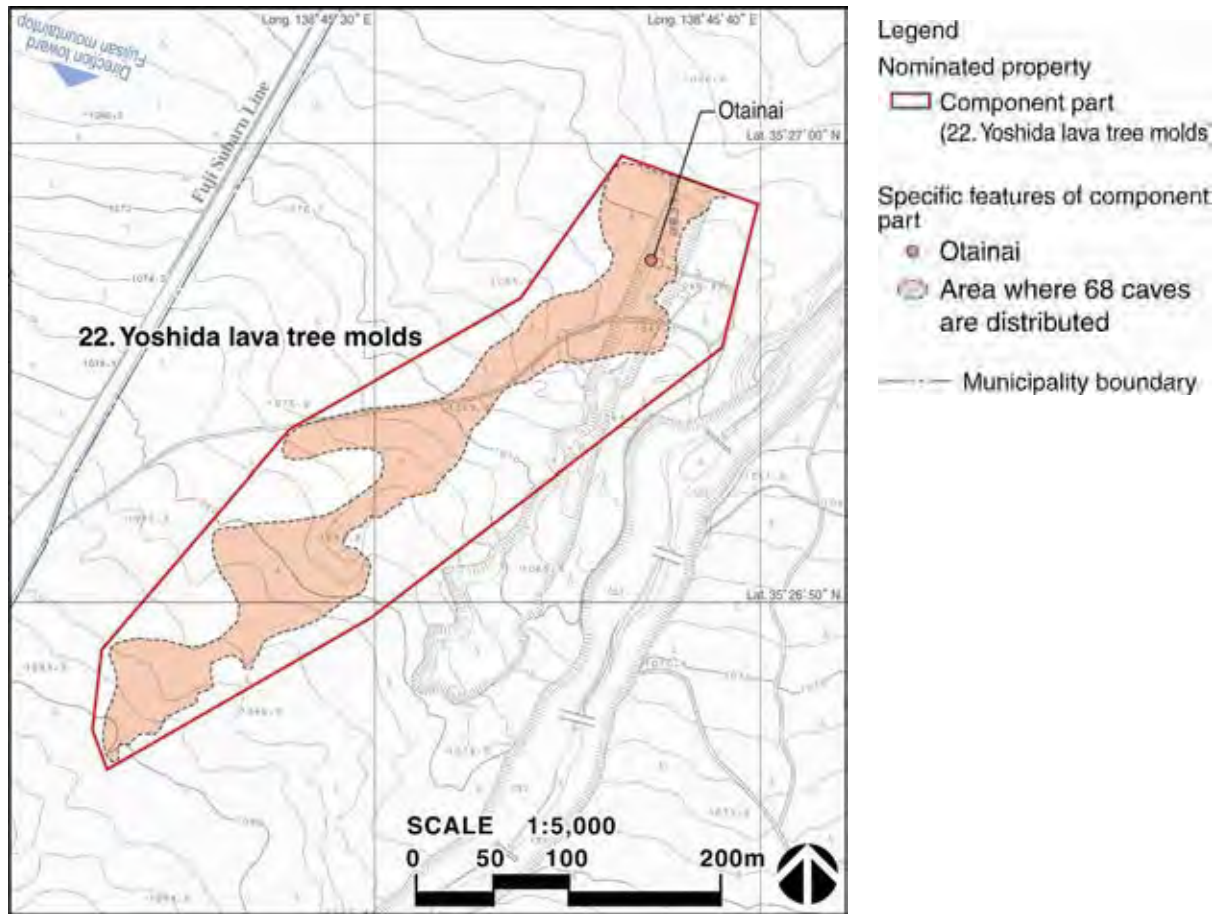


Figure 42 Plan of Yoshida lava tree molds

### Component Part 23. Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki

Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki (Component Part 23) is a site where remains a group of approximately 230 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 Yoriei (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.

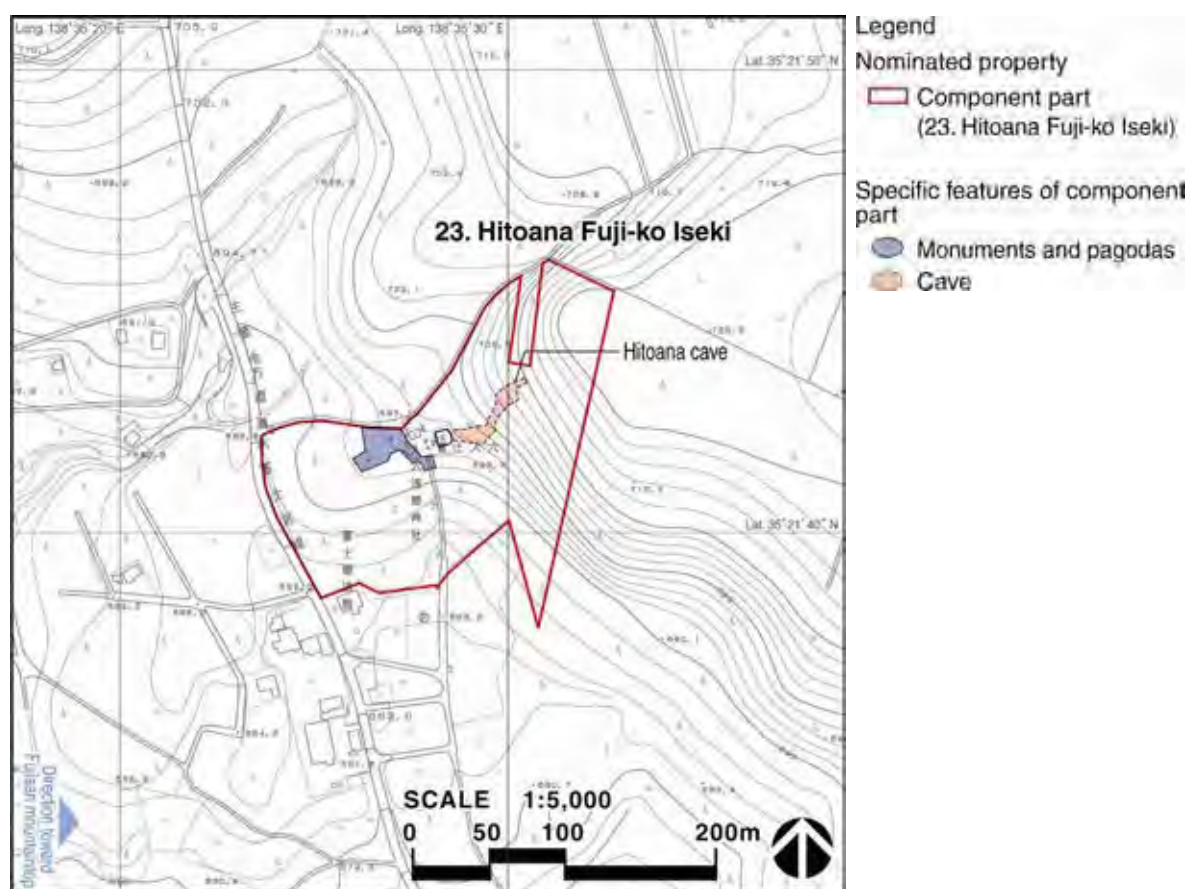


Figure 43 Plan of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki

<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.

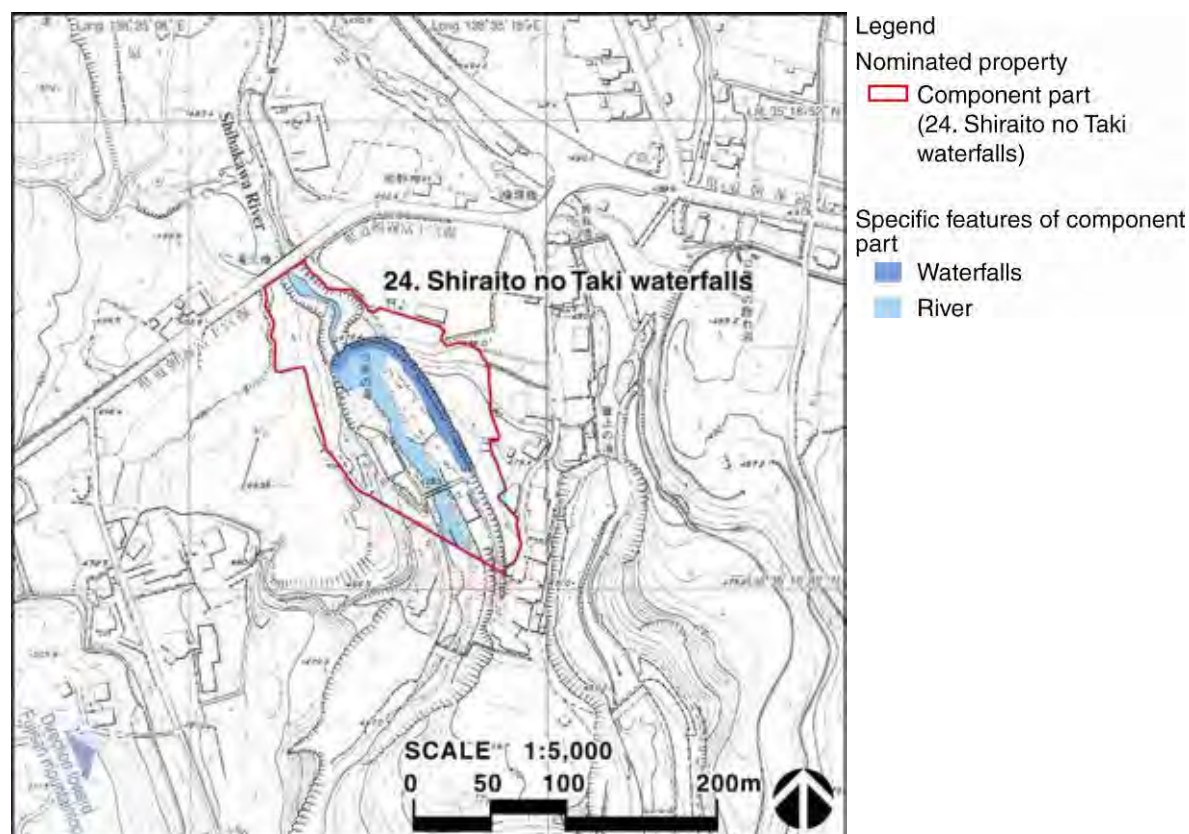


Figure 44 Plan of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls



### **Component Part 25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove**

The Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (Component Part 25) 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, on which some 50,000 trees of the black pine (*Pinus thunbergii*) stand in a group over a length of approximately 4.5 km. 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. It also became the stage of the "No" play titled "Hagoromo" (Feather Robe) which was written based on the "Legend of Feather Robe" probably in the 15th century and impressed Japanese people deeply as a spot to view Fujisan.

After the 16th century, the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove came to be recognized as a scenic spot that appears in the typical composition for the depiction of Fujisan and it came to be known as the viewpoint or the stage of internationally renowned works of art, including the works of Utagawa Hiroshige (1797-1858).

---

<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.

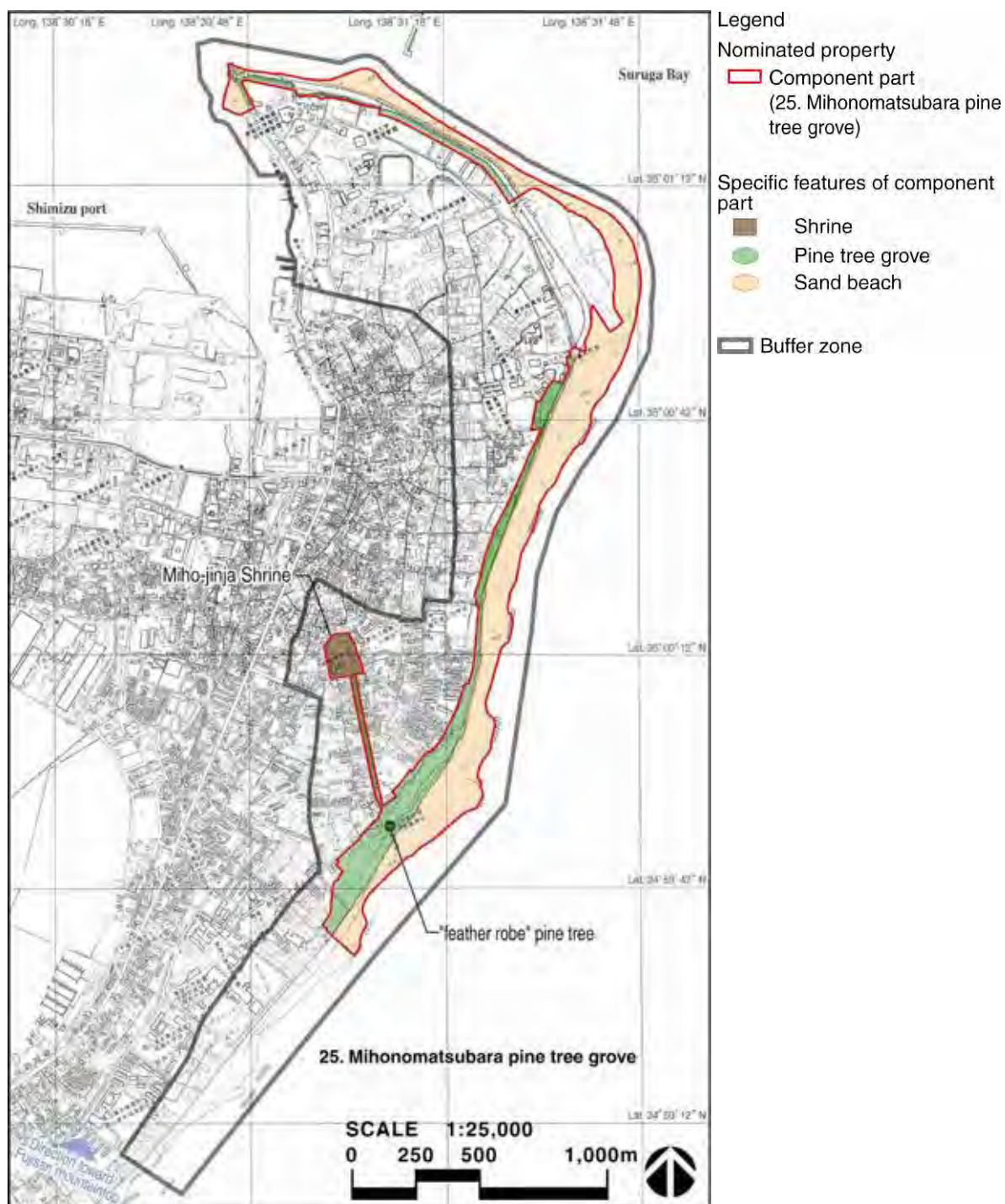


Figure 45 Plan of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

### (5) 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

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, Kusushi-jinja 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)	Suyama Otainai	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, Eboshiwa, 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	



No.	Component parts	Specific features		
		Natural	Historical	Social
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 (Wakuiike 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	

## **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**

At the mountain-foot area visited by many tourists, tourist facilities such as hotels, golf courses, and ski runs have been constructed and the facilities to strengthen the local economy infrastructure such as industrial parks has been constructed.

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.

The construction and installation of these facilities have been properly implemented within the scope of the existing legal regulations.

#### **(2) Environmental Pressures**

##### **(i) Acid rain**

Environmental changes that may reduce the value of the property include the impact of acid rain. However, no damage from acid rain is reported at present, although the progression of the corrosion and degradation of such structures as stone Buddha statues that are included in the mountaintop worship sites, and the buildings of Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples is a matter of concern for the future.

##### **(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. At present, the status of the permafrost and the speed of the forest limit rise are continuously monitored by research institutes including universities.

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) Wild animals' feeding damage to trees**

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.

In addition, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments carry out patrol in order to identify the population of deer etc. and capture them for management purposes in accordance to a plan.

#### **(3) Natural Disasters**

##### **(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. The Meteorological Agency, other government agencies, universities, and research institutes are conducting continuous observation. At the same time, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments have prepared plans for the smooth and safe evacuation of local people and visitors, based on the report of the National Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Prevention Council.

In addition, measures such as the installation of sand control dams and the monitoring of sand movements are to be taken based on the policies of the Fujisan Volcanic Erosion Control Plan, consisting of a plan of

response to eruption and a plan of response to rain, which was prepared by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture.

#### **(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**

The occurrence of earthquakes of the order of magnitude 8 in the near future is anticipated in a wide area of the Pacific coastal region of Japan to the west of the Kanto Region including Fujisan. As a countermeasure against the Tokai Earthquake, which is anticipated to take place in the area on Suruga Bay, the national government has prepared the Tokai Earthquake Countermeasure Guidelines based on the Large-Scale Earthquake Countermeasures Special Measurement Law and based on them the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments set up the observation system for the purpose of forecasting the occurrence, the evacuation/alert system based on the forecast, and the disaster prevention facilities such as evacuation routes.

At the same time, the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments have individual disaster prevention plans based on the Basic Law for Disaster Countermeasures to promote the development of the cities that can tolerate earthquakes and set up the method and procedure for the dissemination of earthquake-related information at the individual administrative bodies, mass media, etc.

#### **(iv) Storm and flood damage**

The owners of forests including the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and municipal governments, are to nurture the forests that suffered tree-fall damage due to typhoons and take measures such as the selection of native trees (e.g. *Zelkova serrata* and *Stewartia monadelpha*) 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.

On the southern side of Fujisan, Shizuoka Prefecture has built the “Forest Road Fuji Mountain Foot Line”, which functions as a fire-prevention forest road. With regard to the prescribed burning that is carried out in the grassland at the mountain foot of Fujisan every spring, Fujinomiya City and local residents’ associations are taking fire prevention measures, including the installation of firebreak zones of sufficient width to prevent the unintended spread of fire.

In addition, 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.

---

<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



#### **(4) Visitor/Tourism Pressures**

##### **(i) Climbers and other visitors**

At present, during the climbing season in July and August, there are some 300,000 visitors who climb to the mountaintop area above the 8th station every year and approximately 16,000,000 people who visit the mountain-foot area every year. And they are increasing. 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, 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), “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.

In addition, the Ministry of the Environment, other national agencies, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments are working to set up a system for the provision of mountain information and warnings, so that visitors can experience the nature and culture of Fujian safely.

##### **(ii) Automobiles**

The number of cars, motorbikes, and bicycles used by visitors has reached an annual average (of the five-year period from 2006 to 2010) of some 410,000 (return 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. As a measure to address this issue, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, and relevant organizations are working together to restrict the passage of private cars on each ascending route mainly on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays during the climbing season in July and August for a period of 15 to 26 days (actual in 2011) and to 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. In addition, the programs to reach out to climbers and visitors for attention to better manners have been effective and, as a result, the amount of waste around ascending routes is decreasing significantly.

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.

##### **(iv) Human waste**

As a measure concerning the human waste of climbers, 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. The maintenance of individual toilets is properly taken care of by those who have installed the respective toilets in order to respond to the increase of climbers and other visitors as well as the difficult conditions posed by the severe natural environment.

**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

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	Total
2005	166,347	20,600	106,952	571,994	865,893
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	21,002	118,111	925,949	1,485,268
2009	189,894	22,244	118,651	904,475	1,235,264
2010	212,868	25,968	121,607	901,212	1,261,655

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

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.

#### **(5)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.

In the Fujisan Mountain Area, there exist mountain huts and the routes for the passage of bulldozers that are used for the purposes of maintaining the environmentally conscious bio-treatment toilets, transporting wastes, and carrying injured or sick people and doctors in emergency. However, their size and use are kept to the minimum necessary level.

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. 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.

#### **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. Since the shrine buildings that are wooden structures are inevitably to suffer impairment, it is necessary to conduct repair work, as appropriate.

#### **Constituent Element 1-2. Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)**

The area along the Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route above the 6th station, which is included in the property area, maintains a good scenic landscape and Shizuoka Prefecture is conducting the maintenance work properly as the road manager. The present state of conservation is good.

#### **Constituent Element 1-3. Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)**

The section of the Suyama Ascending Route above the 2.8th station point, which is included in the property area, is maintained by Shizuoka Prefecture in its responsibility as the road manager. The present state of conservation is good. The section of the ascending route near the first station is maintained as a walking trail in a good state of conservation.

#### **Constituent Element 1-4. Subashiri Ascending Route**

In the Subashiri Ascending Route, there are parts that were restored for the purposes of the prevention of damage to the ascending routes from land collapse; however, Shizuoka Prefecture carries out maintenance work properly in its responsibility as the road manager. The present state of conservation is good. The flatland of the "Hinomigozen", which has historically been used as the spot for worshipping the sunrise at the 9th station, remains in good condition. In addition, the Mukaekusushi-jinja Shrine, which is located near the ascending route at the 9th station, needs roofing repair and the owner of the shrine, Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) is planning to carry out repair work in 2012.

#### **Constituent Element 1-5. Yoshida Ascending Route**

The Yoshida Ascending Route has parts that were restored in response to erosion caused by rainfalls etc. However, Yamanashi Prefecture in charge of the maintenance of the road carries out daily maintenance work and it remains in good condition at present. 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.

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.

At present, in order to address the chronic traffic congestion and increase the safety of pedestrians, it is planned to expand the width of National Route 138, which passes to the north of the shrine compound. However, the principles and methods of the road construction that are compatible with the conservation of roadside environment, solution to traffic problems, and regional development are being examined by the "Fuji North Side Area Traffic Problem Solution Committee", consisting of the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, municipal governments, and experts, with a view to maintaining the good surrounding environment of the shrine compounds and ensuring no negative impact on the shrine compound.

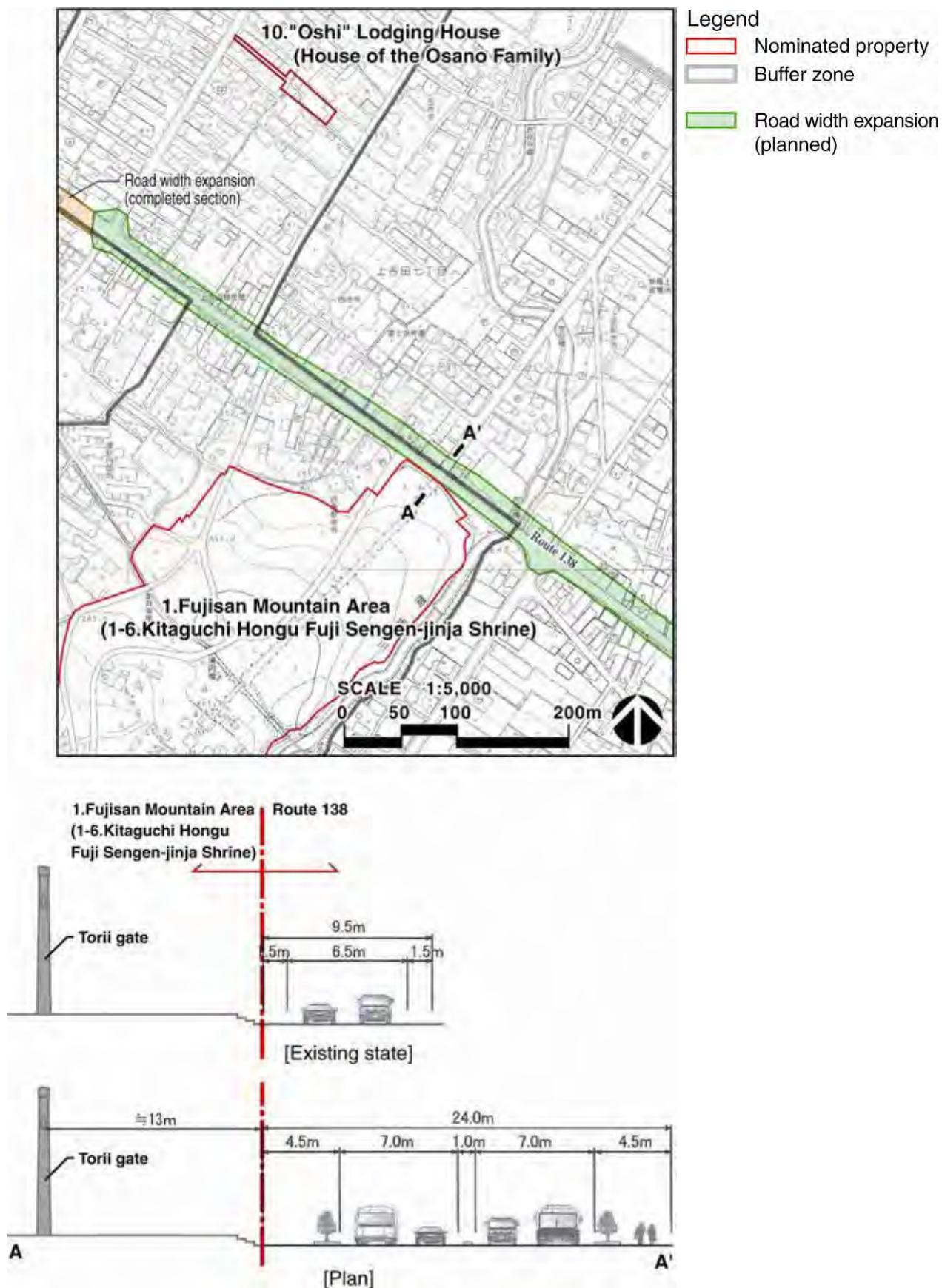


Figure 46 Road width expansion plan of Route 138 (plan and section)

#### **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. Currently, the appropriate use of the whole "Fujigoko" (Fuji Five Lakes), including Lake Saiko, is under discussion through collaboration of Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujikawaguchiko Town, and local people.

#### **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. Currently, the appropriate use of the whole "Fujigoko" (Fuji Five Lakes) including Lake Shojiko, is under discussion through collaboration of Yamanashi Prefecture Fujikawaguchiko Town, and local people.

#### **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. Currently, the appropriate use of the whole "Fujigoko" (Fuji Five Lakes), including Lake Motosuko, is under discussion through collaboration of Yamanashi Prefecture, Minobu Town, Fujikawaguchiko Town, and local people.

### **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; however, because algae have propagated, measures to prevent their further expansion are under discussion by experts.

### **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.

### **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.

### **Component Part 5. Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine**

The owner is currently rebuilding the old and decayed prayer-giving hall and offering hall. 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.

### **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.

### **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. Currently, the appropriate use of the whole "Fujigoko" (Fuji Five Lakes), including Lake Yamanakako, is under discussion through collaboration of Yamanashi Prefecture, Yamanakako Village, and local people.

#### **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. Currently, the appropriate use of the whole "Fujigoko" (Fuji Five Lakes), including Lake Kawaguchiko, is under discussion through collaboration of Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujikawaguchiko Town, and local people.

#### **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.

#### **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. However, there are some impaired monuments within the archaeological site.

#### **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. With regard to shops and storehouses in the immediate proximity to the waterfalls, Fujinomiya City is to take comprehensive measures, including the possibilities of their removal and/or relocation, in agreement with their owners.

### **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. Because the ascending route from the lake shore is steeply sloped, the number of people who visit Nakanokura Pass is limited and the present state of conservation is good.

##### **(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.

#### **(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, because the supply of sand to the beach decreased due to the sand mining etc. in the Abekawa River nearby and erosion of the beach by the sea current was also feared, Shizuoka Prefecture took measures to supply sand artificially in order to maintain and recover the beach and to install the necessary and minimum level of facilities such as artificial headlands and L-shaped breakwaters to prevent the loss of sand from the beach. At present, the supply of sand from the river has been coming back due to the decrease in sand mining in the Abekawa River and for other reasons; and the beach is gradually recovering from the river mouth of the Abekawa River to the northeast.

Besides, as a measure against the high waves, Shizuoka Prefecture has prepared regional disaster prevention plan and has been implementing the installation of facilities for seacoast conservation.

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 and NPOs, 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.

(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 is as long as approximately 45 km in a straight line and the huge surface of the sea lies 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, the removal of chimneys higher than 20 meters and chimneys which are 10 meters higher than the attached buildings is being promoted by the measure. So far, more than 40 chimneys out of 124 chimneys have been removed since the 2002 fiscal year. Such removal will be mainly continued by Fuji City.



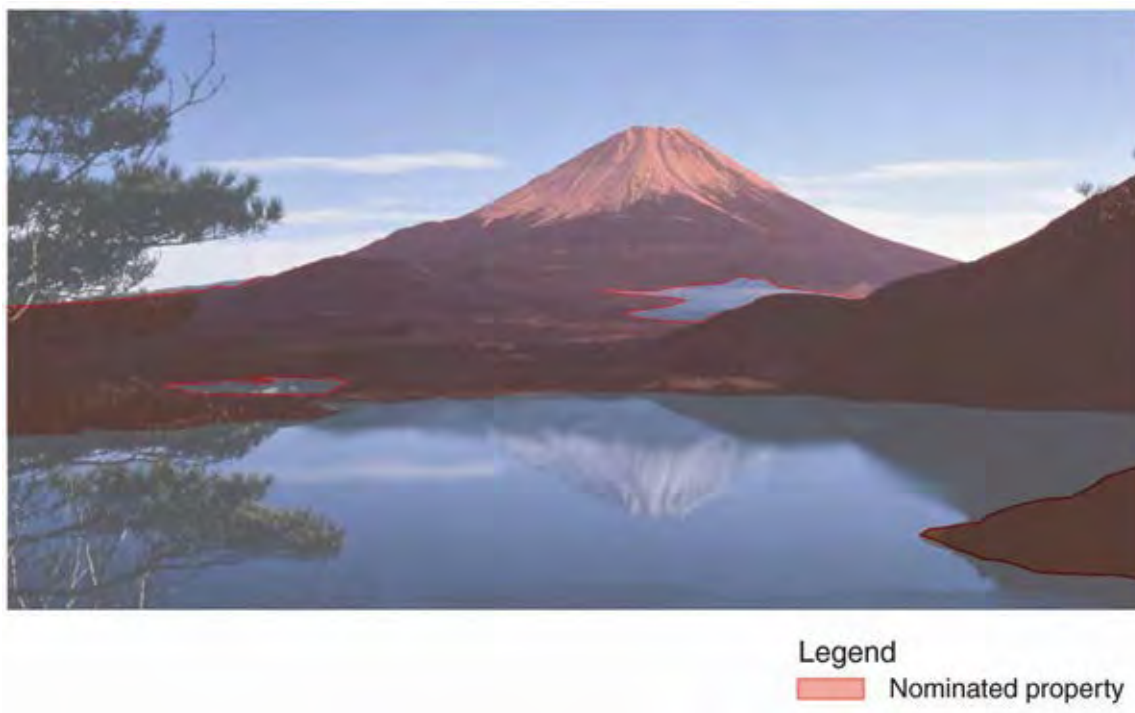


Figure 47-1 The property area visible from the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass)



Figure 47-2 The property area visible from the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

## **Chapter 4. Basic Policy**

This chapter sets forth the six basic policies as below in consideration of the content of 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.

In addition, in consideration of the above-mentioned two aspects and perspectives, the current situation and issues are to be classified into those common to the entire property and those specific to the individual component parts, for which concrete methods of preservation and management are set out, respectively.

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**

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. 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. 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. When negative impact is identified as a result of monitoring, measures to remove the causes or reduce the impact shall be developed and implemented.

### **4. 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 in a comprehensive manner and to utilize it appropriately, the presentation of the entire property, individual component parts, and constituent elements shall be promoted.

### **5. 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 a World Cultural Heritage property or its candidate, 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.

### **6. 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.

## Chapter 5. Preservation and Management of Outstanding Universal Value

In order to preserve and pass the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan on to future generations, it is necessary to ensure the preservation and management based on the two aspects of Fujisan as an “object of worship” and a “source of artistic inspiration”, as is stated in the first basic policy in Chapter 4.

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 clarified in Chapter 2, the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan are based on the two aspects of Fujisan as an “object of worship” and a “source of artistic inspiration”, for which the preservation and management are done from the perspectives of “places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage” and “viewpoints and views”, respectively.

##### (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 thenorthwestern 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, 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 and constituent elements and the methods of preservation and management are clarified respectively. The methods of the preservation and management of the individual component parts and constituent elements are to be presented separately for those constituting “places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage” and those constituting “viewpoints and views”.

#### (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 construction of city infrastructure facilities such as roads (including the installation of signs etc.) and sewage, full consideration shall be given to the scenic beauty of the property and the preservation of underground archaeological remains. 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 environmental changes will be conducted properly and the results of individual research and study conducted by the Meteorological Agency, other government agencies, and research institutes, including universities, will be collected with regard to the status of acid rain, permafrost, the speed of the forest limit rise, and wildlife-caused damage. 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 capture programme are to be continued.

#### C. Natural Disasters

##### 1) Volcanic Eruption

In order to collect information that indicates the possibility of eruptions, the results of research and study conducted by the Meteorological Agency, other government agencies, and research institutes including universities are to be collected. Local disaster prevention plans prepared by Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments are to be disseminated to the local people and to be implemented.

##### 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, conservation forests for sand erosion prevention are properly managed and the civil engineering work for the sand erosion prevention is to be continued based on the methods that give consideration to scenic landscape etc.

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 prevent rockfalls are to be installed.

---

<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.

### **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 additional structural reinforcement are to be taken, as appropriate.

### **4) Storm and Flood Damage**

Conservation of wind-damaged forests and planting of trees in significantly damaged areas are to be continued. River improvement work etc. are to be implemented as a measure to prevent or mitigate storm and flood damage.

### **5) Fire**

Forest conservation patrol and the maintenance of fire control forest roads are to be continued.

## **D. Visitor/Tourism Pressures**

### **1) Climbers and Visitors**

The ascending routes, rescue stations, and transportation bulldozer routes will be properly maintained in order to ensure the safety of climbers and visitors. Also, 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 load of automobiles on the environment of Fujisan and reduce traffic congestions in the summer season when there are many visitors, the passage of general vehicles is banned for a certain period on the Fuji Subaru Line. Similarly, the passage of general vehicles is banned for a certain period on the Fujisan Sky Line and the Fuji Azami Line, too. By continuing these measures and also by enhancing the transportation of climbers through the regular shuttle bus service between the parking lots in the surrounding area and those on the 5th stations, efforts will be made to reduce the environmental impact on Fujisan.

### **3) Waste**

The promotion of cleaning activities by relevant government agencies, NGOs, and volunteers is to be continued. At the same time, the system for the surveillance to prevent illegal dumping of wastes is to be strengthened.

### **4) Human Waste**

In order to respond to the increasing number of climbers and severe climate conditions, those who installed toilets are to maintain the toilets appropriately and renew the facilities as needed.

## **(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.

If the shape of the ascending routes or religious facilities along the routes is damaged, restoration and improvement work is to be conducted in accordance with their location, form, and characteristics. In the implementation of the restoration and improvement work, prior academic excavations, building surveys,

and historical materials review are to be conducted as necessary and the methods will be selected in full consideration of their results.

Because significant value lies in the fact that the spirit of worship-ascent has been passed down, as is evident in many people climbing Fujisan to the top still today, full consideration is given to the safety and convenience of climbers without prejudice to the basic principle of protecting the historical and scenic value of the ascending routes.

With regard to the trees that have negative impact on the maintenance and management of the ascending routes, measures such as pruning, thinning, and cutting will be taken. In particular, full consideration is given to maintaining the views toward the summit and ridge lines of Fujisan.

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.

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 requested in terms of location, scale, form, color, etc.

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.

Including but not limited to the above-mentioned issues, Yamanashi Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, and local people are to work together to discuss the utilization of the entire “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) and translate the outcome of the discussion into the methods of the preservation and management of the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) appropriately.

**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.

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. With regard to the shops and warehouses existing near the waterfalls, comprehensive measures will be taken including the possibilities of their early removal and relocation in order to enhance and improve the scenic landscape of the waterfalls. 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.

### **(3) Viewpoints and Views**

#### **(a) Thenorthwestern 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.

If the L-shaped pier, a facility in place between sand beach and pine tree grove for the maintenance and recovery of the beach itself, is damaged, repair work of the minimum and necessary scale will be conducted with full consideration to its exterior appearance, too. As a measure to prevent damage to the pine trees by pine wood nematodes, the injection of chemicals (insecticide) into the tree trunks and the dispersion of chemicals will be continued and dead trees will be immediately cut down and removed. Efforts will be made to plant new pine trees in places where pine trees were cut down and removed.

##### **(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.

### **(4) Others**

Some of the component parts of the property contain not only the elements that are closely related to the Outstanding Universal Value but also roads and other utility facilities. The concrete methods of the preservation and management of these facilities and the measures to address issues are shown below.

#### **A. Roads**

When the existing roads are repaired, efforts will be made to develop good roadside landscapes, for example, by designing the route with little landform change, taking roadside visual harmonizing measures, and securing vista lines, with a view to minimizing the impact on scenic landscapes.

When road safety facilities (e.g. guard cables and guard rails), electricity poles, and other facilities are installed, the location, form, and design in harmony with the surrounding scenic landscapes will be selected.

#### **B. Utility facilities**

When signboards, information boards, etc. 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.

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.

With regard to the museums, libraries (see Table 19 in Chapter 8) and other exhibit facilities to provide information about the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, the location, size, form, and design in harmony with the surrounding scenic landscapes shall be selected.

### **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 9. The brief overview and application of each law is shown in Table 9 and the outline of permission etc. in the law is shown in Table 10.

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 9 (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 13 and Figures 50 to 101 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 10.

#### **(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 9 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” -- as Important Cultural Properties, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, 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 or consent, refer to Table 10.</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 consideration the location, form, and character of individual cultural properties.</p> <p>Details of the individual plans are provided in Attached Document 1.</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> <p>5 Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine</p> <p>6 Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine</p> <p>7 Kwaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine</p> <p>8 Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine</p> <p>9 “Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)</p> <p>10 “Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)</p> <p>11 Lake Yamanakako</p> <p>12 Lake Kawaguchiko</p> <p>13 through 20 Oshino Hakkai springs</p> <p>21 Funatsu lava tree molds</p> <p>22 Yoshida lava tree molds</p> <p>23 Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki</p> <p>24 Shiraito no Taki waterfalls</p> <p>25 Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove</p>

Law	Purpose	Summary	Relevant component parts
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 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.</p>	<p>The law stipulates the acts that require prior permission or consultation for the purposes of the protection and appropriate utilization of national parks.</p> <p>For specific acts that require prior permission or consultation, refer to Table 10.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</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>	<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>7 Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine</p> <p>8 Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine</p> <p>11 Lake Yamanakako</p> <p>12 Lake Kawaguchiko</p> <p>21 Funatsu lava tree molds</p> <p>22 Yoshida lava tree molds</p> <p>24 Shiraito no Taki waterfalls</p>
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 10 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 10 Summary of the legal requirements etc. of the laws that apply to the component parts and constituent elements

Table 10 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 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 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	

Laws	Designation / zone		Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
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, 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			
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

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.

#### (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.

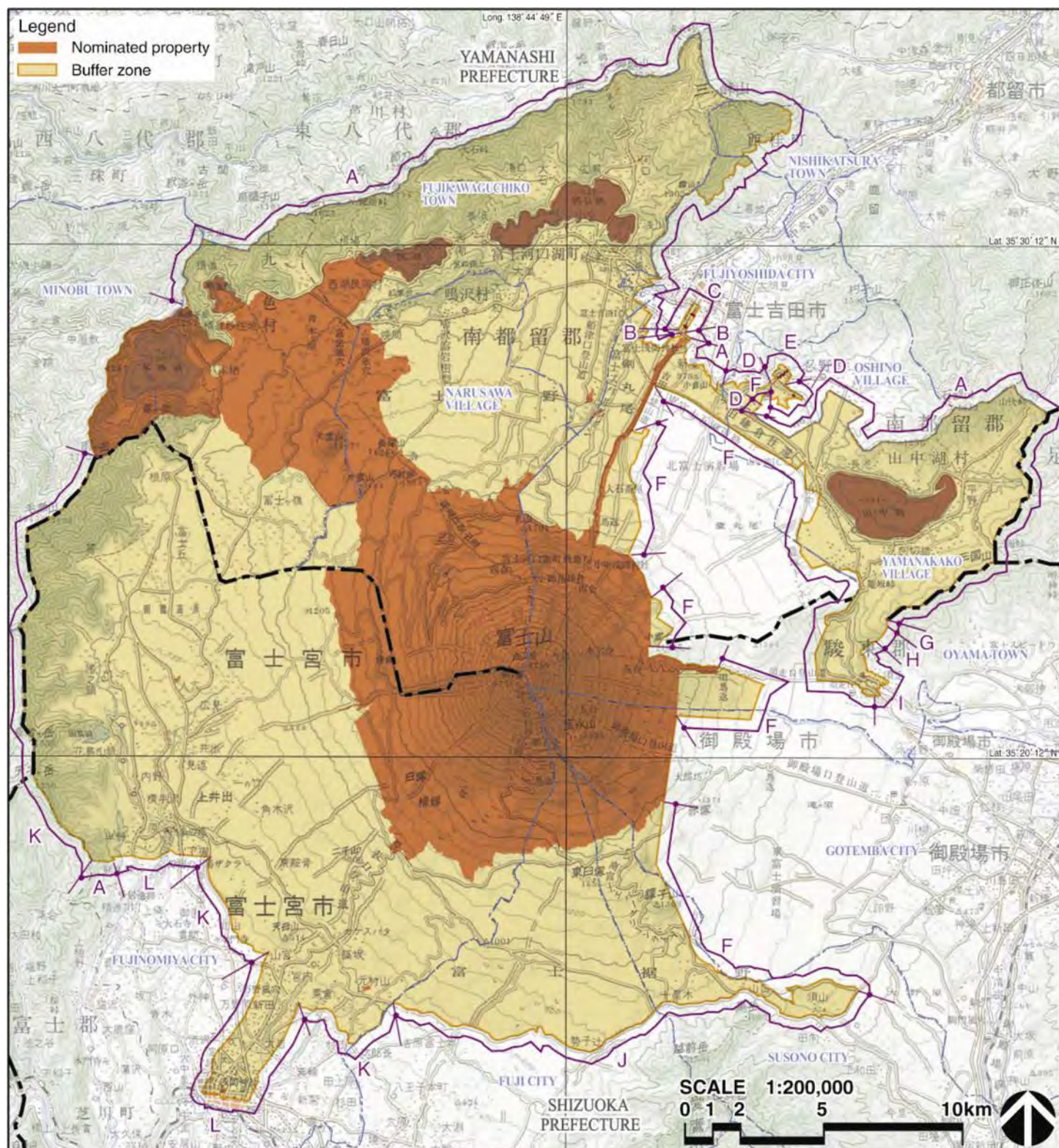
The extent of the buffer zone that has been defined in consideration of the above is shown in Figures 48 and 49.

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 158 and 159), no negative impacts of development or urban infrastructure on the landscape are foreseeable.

---

<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 Fujisan 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

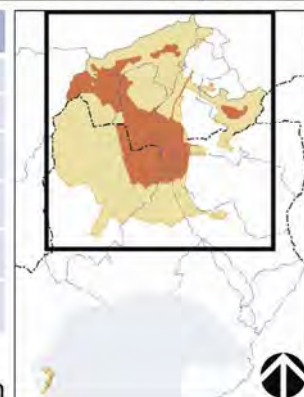


Figure 48 Buffer zone boundary delineation 1



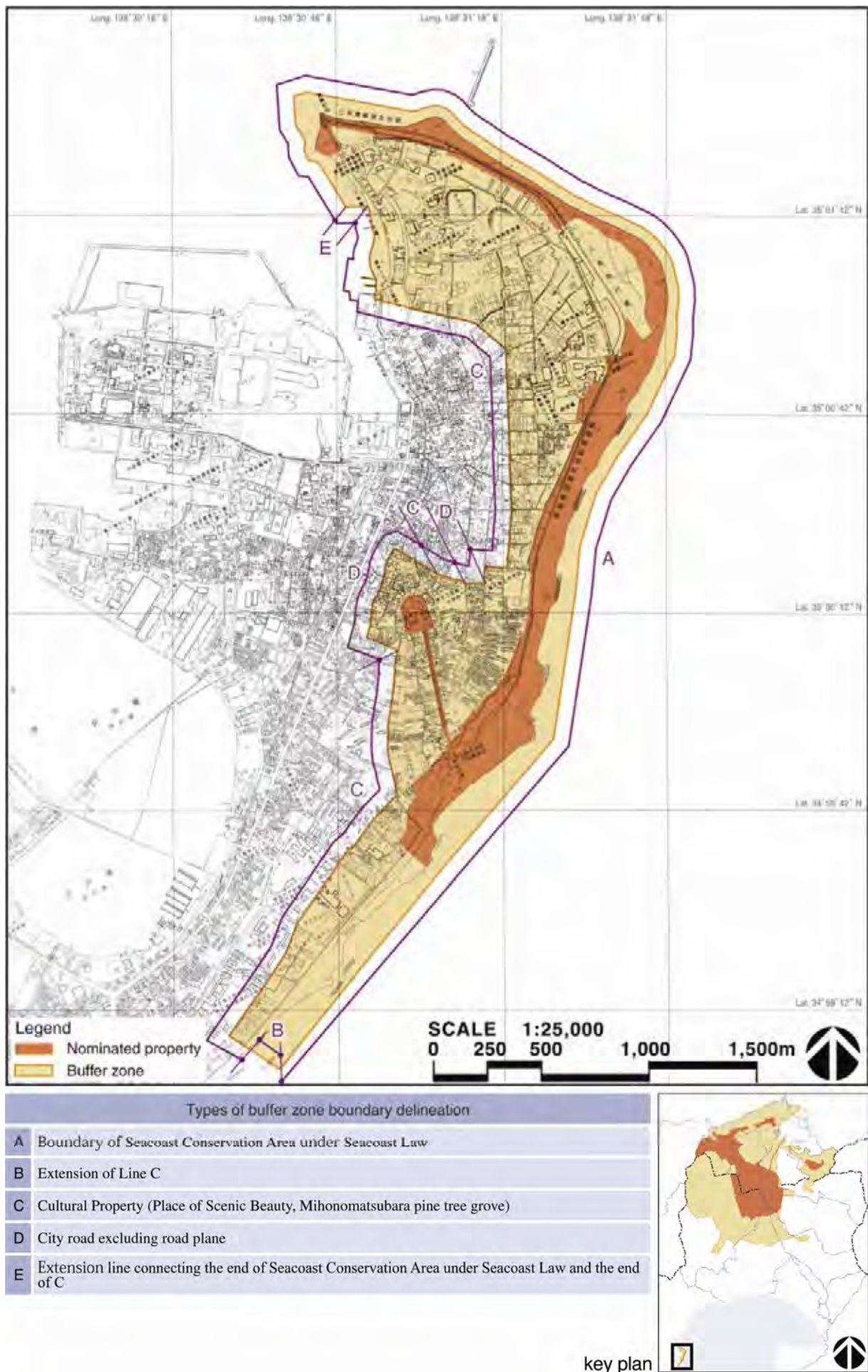


Figure 49 Buffer zone boundary delineation 2



## **(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 77 to 79 and is not repeated in this section.

With regard to the urban infrastructure installation projects such as road construction projects and sewage projects within the buffer zone, 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.

## **(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 ordinances and landscape plans under the said law), the City Planning Act (and the Zones and Districts set out by local governments based on the said law), the Seacoast Law, and the ordinances of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments are applied and enforced appropriately.

The summary of the laws and regulations that apply to the buffer zone is given in Table 11 and the summary of the legal requirements such as those of prior permission is given in Table 12, 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 50 to 101.

The plan of concrete actions for conservation in the buffer zone is shown in the list of planned projects in Chapter 10.

Table 11 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” -- 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. For the specific acts that require prior permission etc., refer to Table 12.</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” -- 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. For specific acts that require prior permission, notification, or consultation, refer to Table 12.</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. 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.</p>

Law	Purpose	Summery
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” -- 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 12 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 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 cities and villages.</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 12 and the details of landscape development standards are given in Attached Document 2</p>
Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance (based on the City Planning Act)	<p>This ordinance aims to maintain the scenic beauty in the city.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The acts that require prior permission or consultation are provided in Table 12 and the details of permission criteria are given in Attached Document 2</p>



Law	Purpose	Summery
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 12. 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 12. The criteria for permission are provided in Attached Document 2</p>
Local governments’ ordinances	<p>These ordnances 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 Cultural Heritage Nomination Ordinance for the surrounding environments of the Fujisan Mountain Area, the compounds of Sengen-jinja shrines, and the “Oshi” lodging houses -- based on the aspect as an “object of worship”.</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 12. 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 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”.</p>	<p>Projects that require prior consultation are set out together with the criteria for permission for the land use projects that exceed a certain scale.</p> <p>The projects that require prior consultation are provided in Table 12. The details of permission criteria are provided in Attached Document 2.</p>

Table 12 Summary of the legal requirements (prior permission etc.) of the laws that apply to the buffer zone

12 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		Special Natural Monument	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					
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

Laws	Designation / zone		Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
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 Ordinary Zone	Park	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



Laws	Designation / zone	Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests	National Forest	The administration and management basic plan by the Minister of 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, conservaiton 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 (Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Development Priority 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, 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 (Yamanakako Village Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Development Priority Area	Prior notification to the Mayor of Yamanakako Village		
	Ordinary Area			
Landscape Act (Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Conservation Area for Fujisan etc.	Prior notification to the Mayor of Fujinomiya City		
	View Conservation Area for Fujisan etc.			
Landscape Act (Fuji City Landscape Ordinance)	Area with no Land Use District designation	Prior notification to the Mayor of Fuji City		
Landscape Act (Shizuoka City Landscape Ordinance)	Area other than Priority Area	Prior notification to the Mayor of Shizuoka City		

Laws	Designation / zone	Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance (based on the City Planning Act)	Scenic Zone	Prior permission or consultation of the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture (or Mayor of Oshino Village <sup>1</sup> )	New construction, remodeling, enlargement, and/or relocation of buildings or other structures, 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.	Fine
City Planning Act	Category 1 Exclusively Low-Storey Residential District and Urbanization Control Area	Prior permission or consultation of the Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture (for the area of Oyama Town <sup>2</sup> ) or the Mayors of Shizuoka City, Gotemba City, and Susono City	Developments of 3,000 m <sup>2</sup> or a larger area for the purposes of the construction of buildings or specified structures require prior permission or consultation.	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	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 Nomination Ordinance	Conservation Area for Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Nomination	Prior notification to the Mayor of Fujiyoshida City	New construction, remodeling, enlargement, or relocation of buildings or other structures require prior notification.	Recommendation

<sup>1</sup> Prior permission of or consultation with the Mayor of Oshino Village: The authority of Yamanashi Prefecture is to be transferred to the Mayor of Oshino Village, effective in April 2012, under the law concerning the establishment of the relevant laws for the promotion of the reform to enhance the local autonomy and independence.

<sup>2</sup> The area of Oyama Town: The authority of the Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture over the area of Oyama Town is to be transferred to the Mayor of Oyama Town, effective in April 2012, under the Ordinance Concerning Special Measures for the Clerical Work of Shizuoka Prefecture, in order to ensure the democratic and efficient administrative work of local governments.

Laws	Designation / zone	Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
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 13 Summary of the laws and regulations which cover the component parts, constituent elements and the buffer zone (1/2)

Law / Regulation	Area / Zone / District	1									
		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. 54 & 55	Fig. 56 & 57	Fig. 58 & 59	Fig. 60 & 61	Fig. 62 & 63	Fig. 64 & 65	Fig. 66 & 67	Fig. 68 & 69		
Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	Important Cultural Property	● a						● a			
	Special Place of Scenic Beauty	● b	● b	● b	● b	● b	● b				
	Special Natural Monument										
	Historic Site	● c	● c	● c	● c	● c	● c				
	Place of Scenic Beauty	● d							● d	● d	● d
	Natural Monument	● c									
Natural Parks Law	National Park Special Zone	Special Protection Zone	●	●	●	●	●				
		Class I Special Zone	●		●	●	●			●	●
		Class II Special Zone	●				●	●	●	●	●
		Class III Special Zone	●		●			●			
	National 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 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, 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 Isaki; Historic 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)

Component Parts																								
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	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	"Oshi" Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)	"Oshi" Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)	Lake Yamanakako	Lake Kawaguchiko	(Deguchiike Pond)	(Okamaike Pond)	(Sokonashiike Pond)	(Choshiike Pond)	(Wakuike Pond)	(Nigoriike Pond)	(Kagamiike Pond)	(Shobuike Pond)	Funatsu lava tree molds	Yoshida lava tree molds	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove
	Fig. 70 & 71	Fig. 72 & 73	Fig. 74 & 75	Fig. 76 & 77	Fig. 78 & 79	Fig. 80 & 81	Fig. 82 & 83	Fig. 84 & 85	Fig. 86 & 87	Fig. 88 & 89	Fig. 90 & 91									Fig. 92 & 93	Fig. 94 & 95	Fig. 96 & 97	Fig. 98 & 99	Fig. 100 & 101
	•						•	•																
	•																							
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•															•		
										d	d													
												k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	l	m		n	
							•			•	•										•		•	
																				o	o	o		
																								•

- 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
- f Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine; Important Cultural Property, Fujisan Hongu Sengen-jinja Shrine Main Hall
- g Fujisan 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 13 Summary of the laws and regulations which cover the component parts, constituent elements and the buffer zone (2/2)

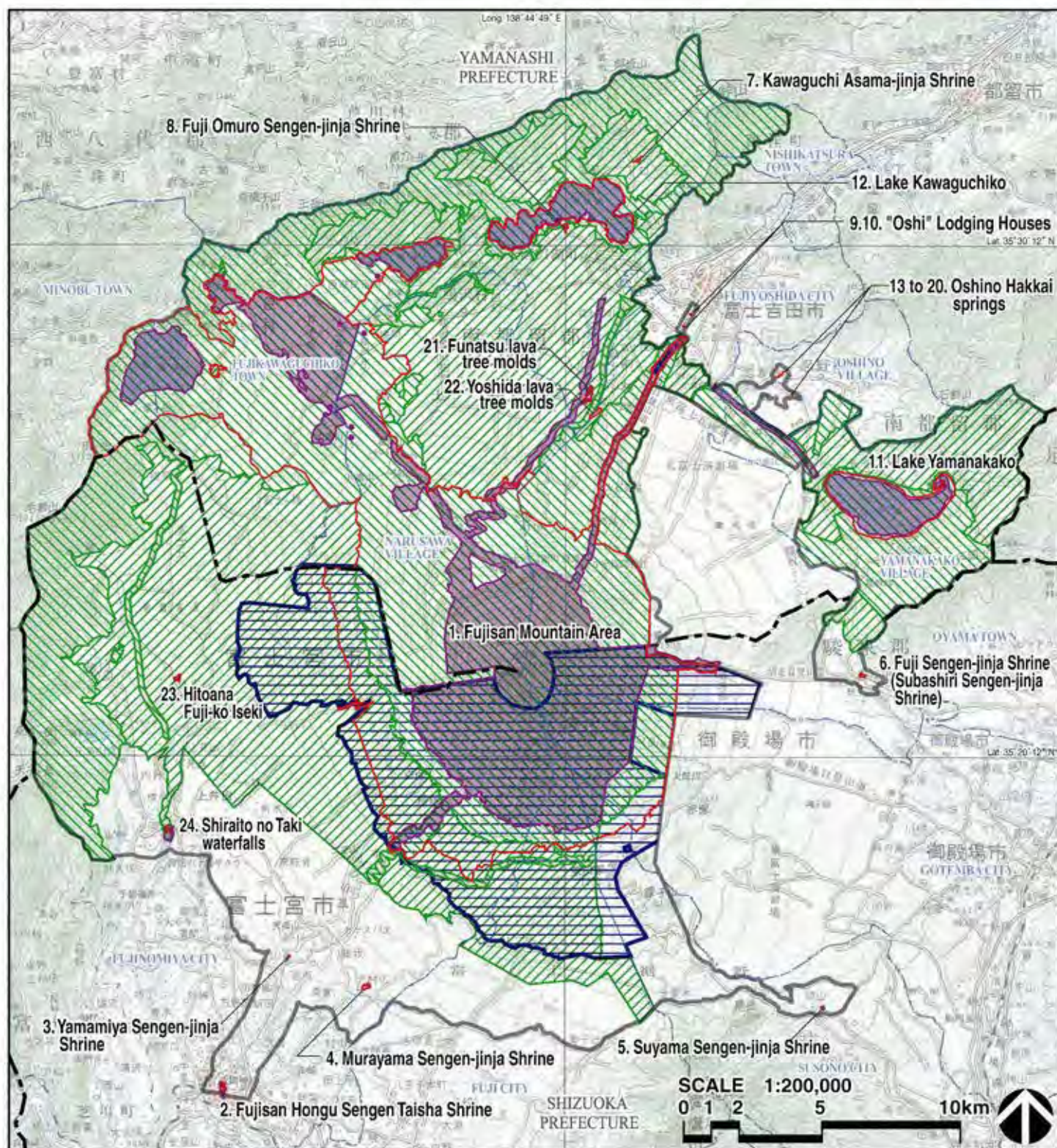
Law / Regulation	Area / Zone / District	1										
		Fujisan Mountain Area	1-1	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-5	1-6	1-7	1-8	1-9	
			Mountaintop worship sites	Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)	Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)	Subashiri Ascending Route	Yoshida Ascending Route	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	Lake Saiko	Lake Shojiko	Lake Motosuko	
		Fig. 54 & 55	Fig. 56 & 57	Fig. 58 & 59	Fig. 60 & 61	Fig. 62 & 63	Fig. 64 & 65	Fig. 66 & 67	Fig. 68 & 69			
Landscape Act (Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Development Priority Area											
	Landscape Planning Area											
Landscape Act (Yamanakako Village Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Development Priority Area											
	Ordinary Area											
Landscape Act (Fujinomiya City Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Conservation Area	○	○	○								
	View Conservation Area											
Landscape Act (Fuji City Landscape Ordinance)	Area with no land use district designation	○										
Landscape Act (Shizuoka City Landscape Ordinance)	Area other than Priority Area											
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											
Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance	Entire Yamanashi Prefecture with some exempted areas	○	○				○	○	○	○	○	
Fujiyoshida City Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Nomination Ordinance	Conservation Area											
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



Component Parts																								
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	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	"Oshi" Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)	"Oshi" Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)	Lake Yamanakako	Lake Kawaguchiko	Oshino Hakkai springs								Funatsu lava tree molds	Yoshida lava tree molds	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove
	Fig. 70 & 71	Fig. 72 & 73	Fig. 74 & 75	Fig. 76 & 77	Fig. 78 & 79	Fig. 80 & 81	Fig. 82 & 83	Fig. 84 & 85		Fig. 86 & 87	Fig. 88 & 89	Fig. 90 & 91								Fig. 92 & 93	Fig. 94 & 95	Fig. 96 & 97	Fig. 98 & 99	Fig. 100 & 101

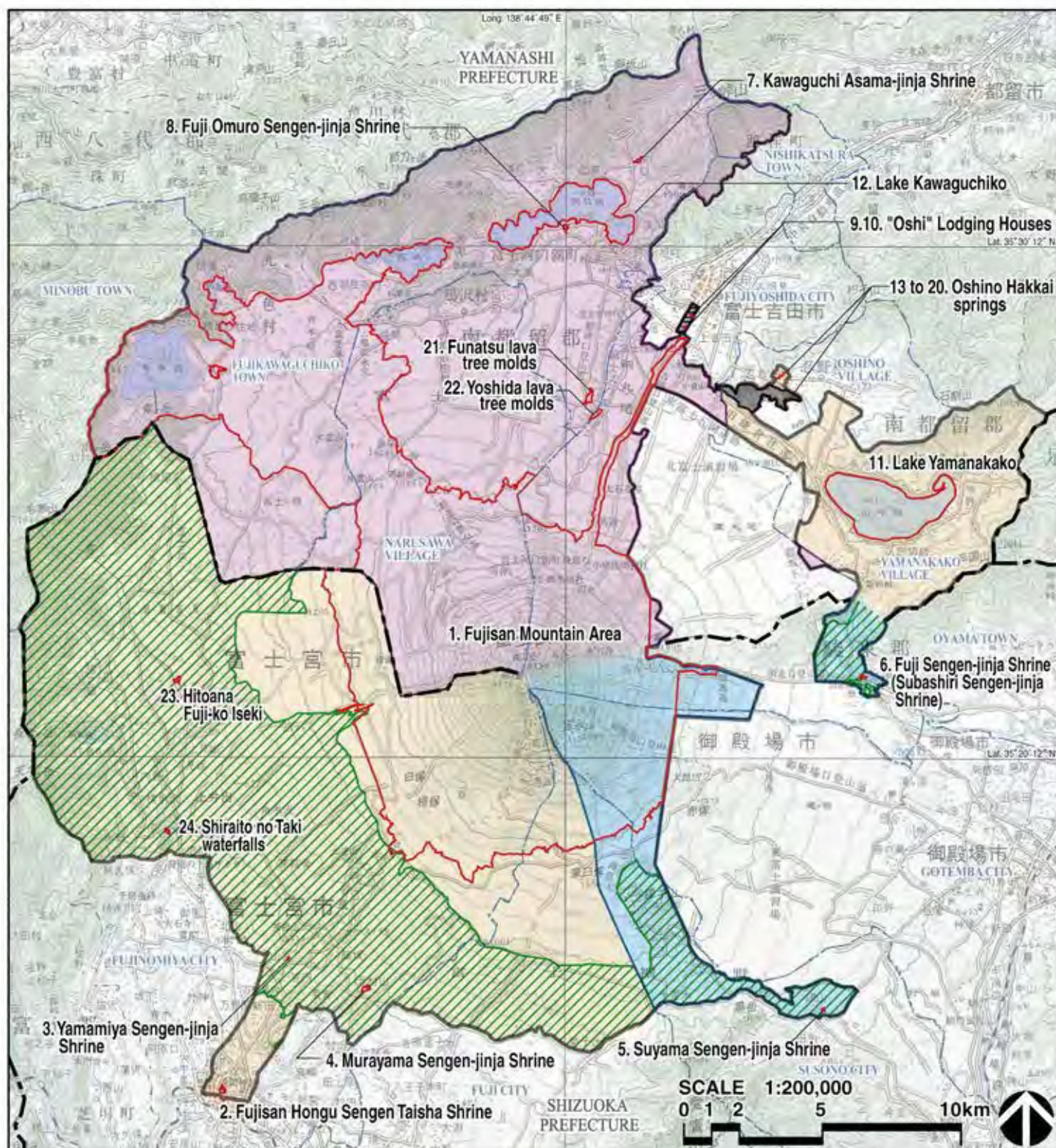




- Legend**
- Nominated property
  - Buffer zone
  - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
  - Natural Parks Law (National Park Special Zone)
  - Natural Parks Law (National Park Ordinary Zone)
  - Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests (National Forest)
  - Prefecture boundary
  - Municipality boundary

Figure 50 Map indicating the zones of legal protection 1





- Legend**
- Nominated property
  - Buffer zone
  - Landscape Act
    - Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance, Yamanakako Village Landscape Ordinance, Fujinomiya City Landscape Ordinance, Fuji City Landscape Ordinance and Shizuoka City Landscape Ordinance
  - City Planning Act (Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance)
  - City Planning Act (Category 1 Exclusively Low-storey Residential District)
  - City Planning Act (Urbanization control area)
  - Prefecture boundary
  - Municipality boundary
  - Seacoast Law
  - Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance
  - Fujiyoshida City Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Nomination Ordinance
  - Guidelines for Land Use Projects
    - Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects, Susono City Guidelines for Land Use Projects and Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects
- \* Colors are obscured intentionally because the prefectural boundary is not defined in this section.

Figure 51 Map indicating the zones of legal protection 2



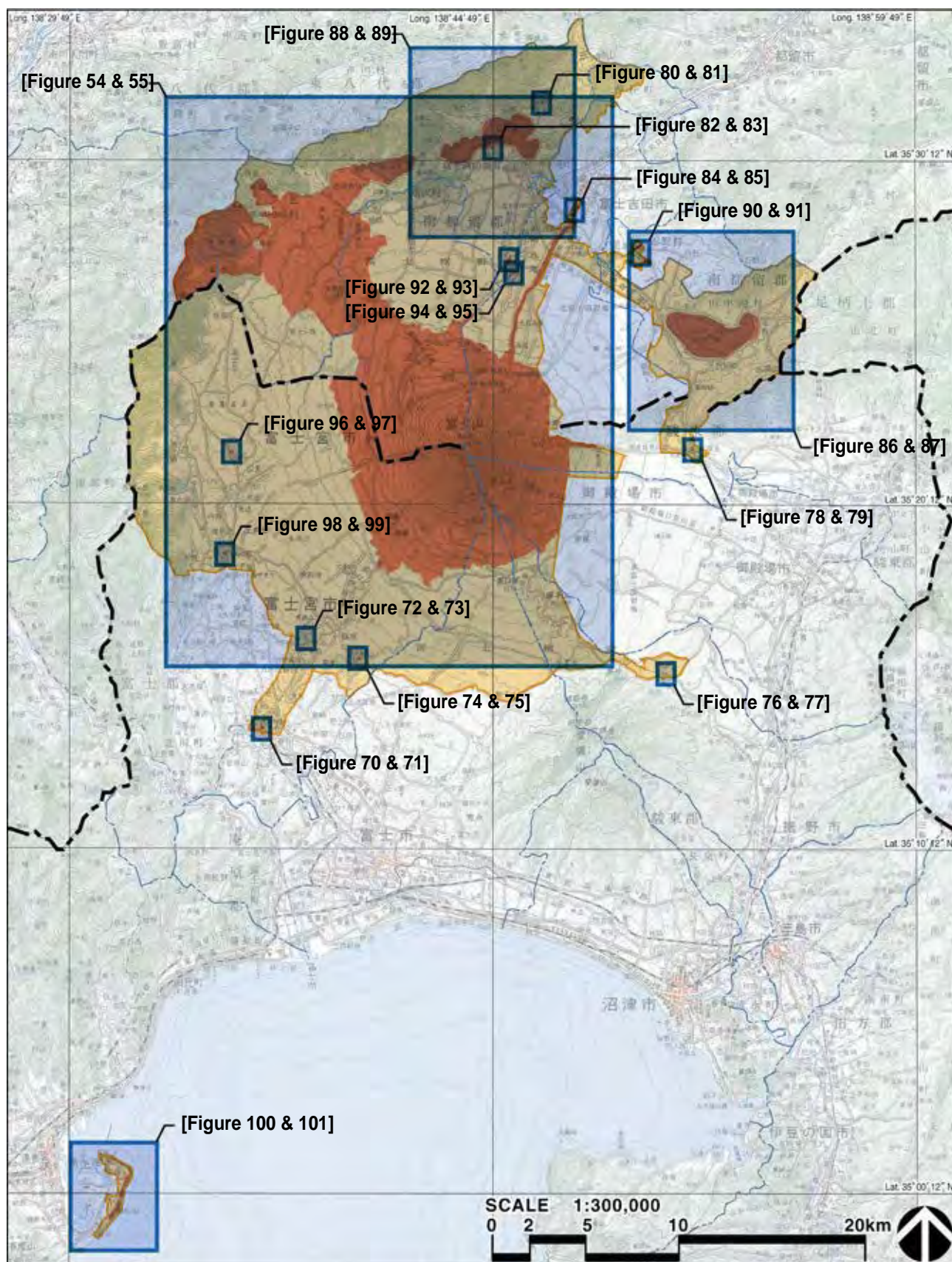


Figure 52 Map indicating the extent of the nominated property and the buffer zone with zones of legal protection 1



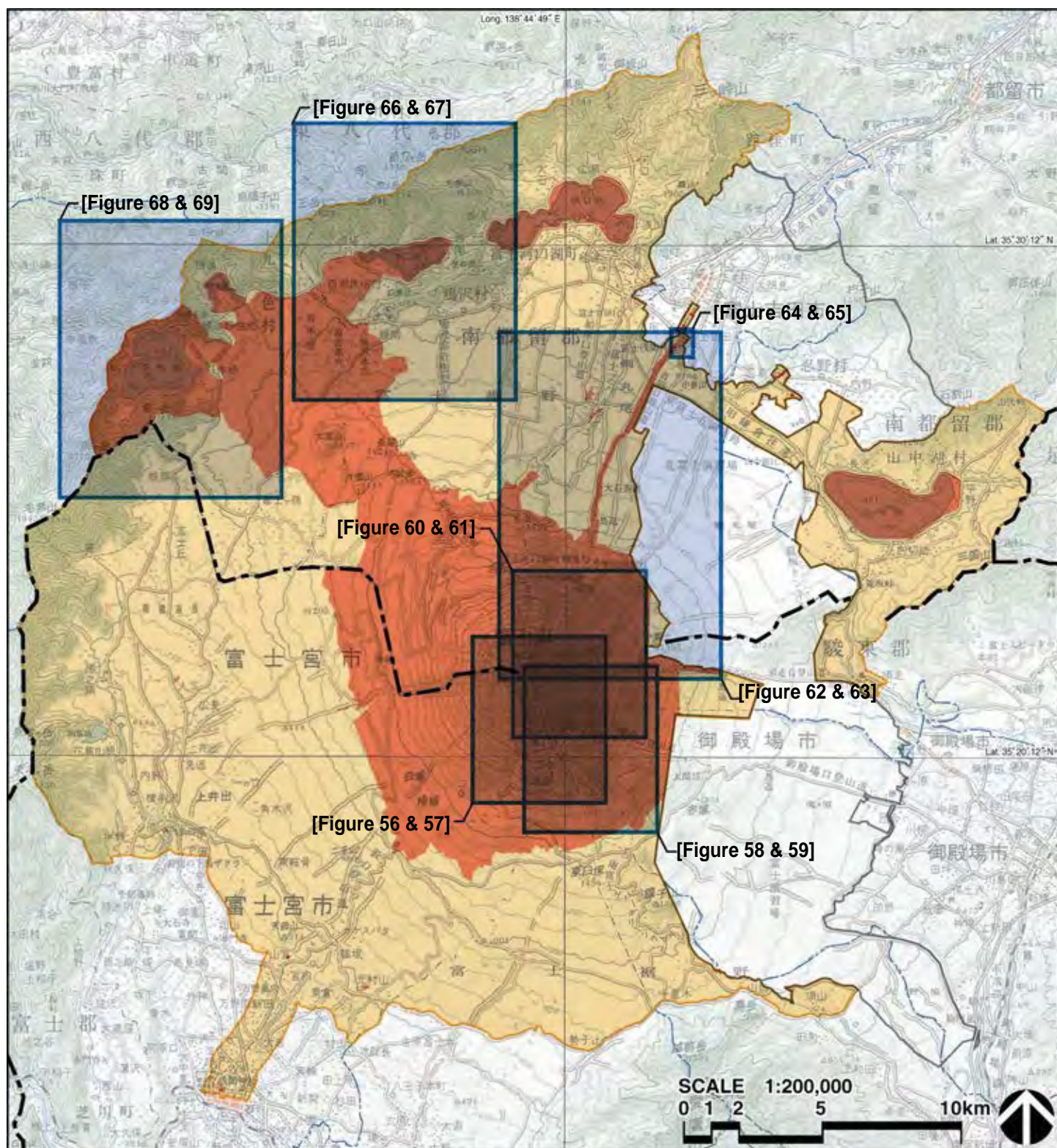
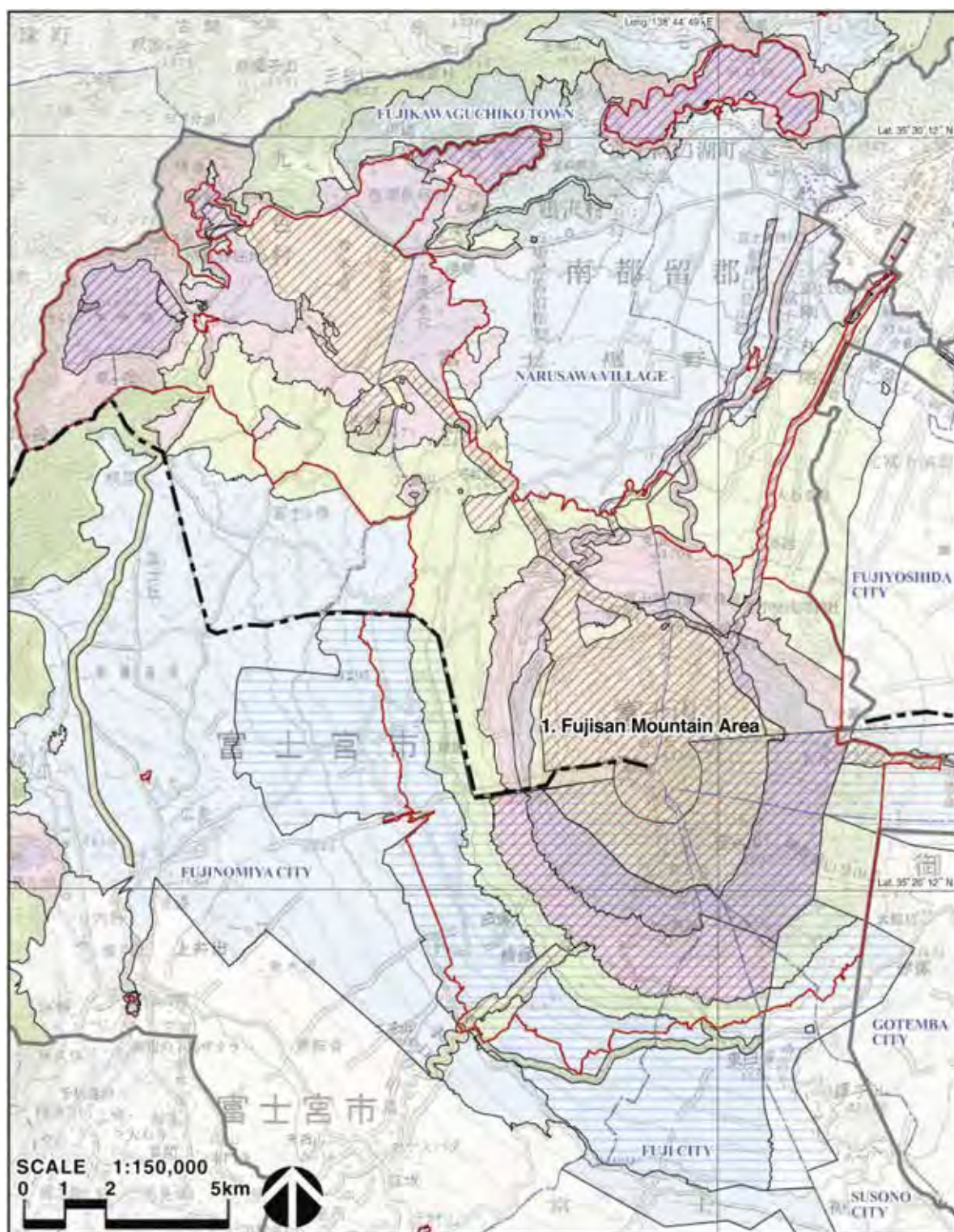


Figure 53 Map indicating the extent of the nominated property and the buffer zone with zones of legal protection 2





Legend

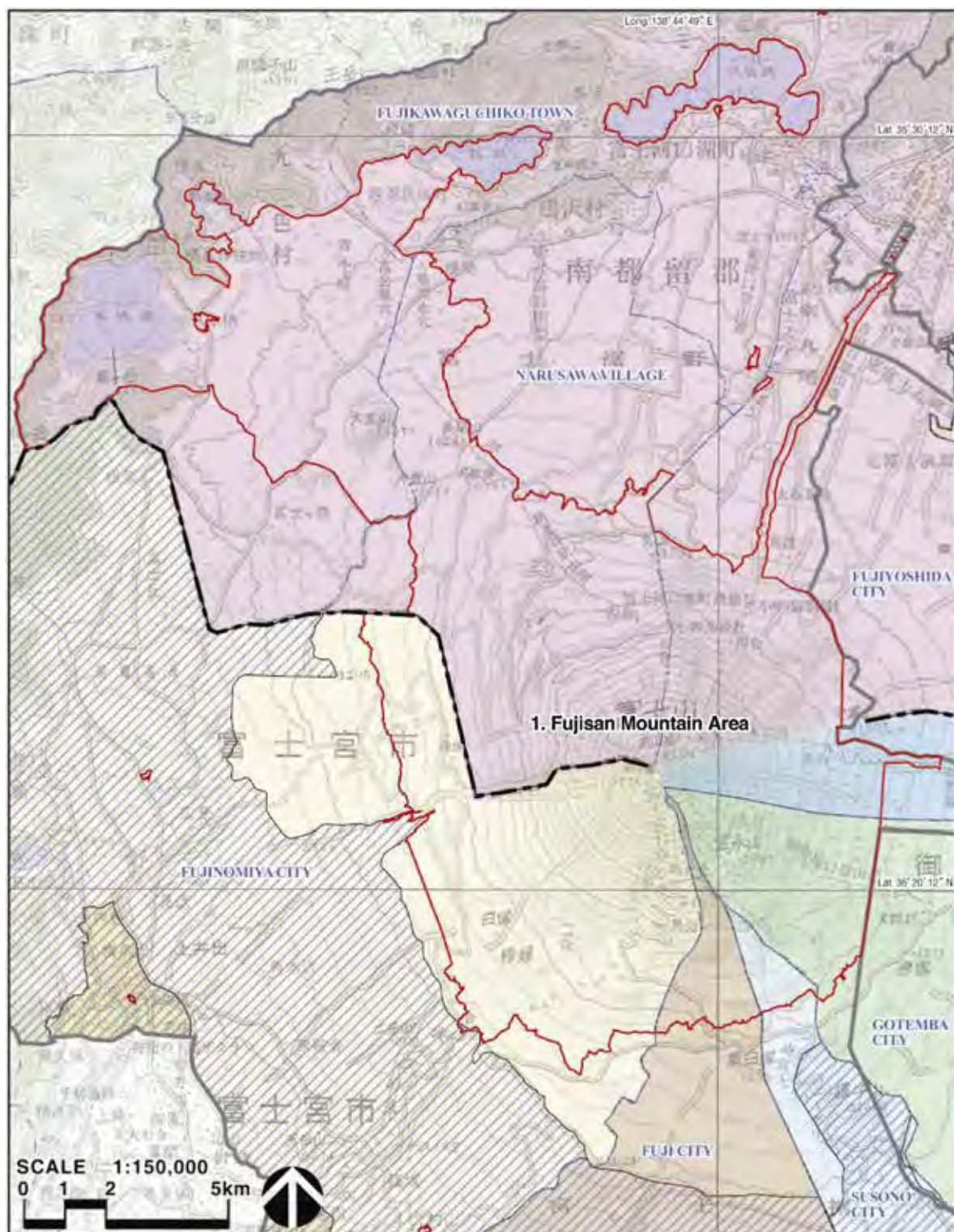
- Nominated property (Component part)
- Buffer zone

- Prefecture boundary
- Municipality boundary

- 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
- Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests
- National Forest

Figure 54 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of the Fujisan Mountain Area 1





- Legend
- Nominated property (Component part)
  - Buffer zone
  - Prefecture boundary
  - Municipality boundary
- \* Colors are obscured intentionally because the prefectural boundary is not defined in this section.
- Landscape Act**
- Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance (Landscape Planning Area)
  - Yamanakako Village Landscape Ordinance (Landscape Development Priority Area, Ordinary Area)
  - Fujinomiya City Landscape Ordinance (Landscape Conservation Area)
  - Fujinomiya City Landscape Ordinance (View Conservation Area)
  - Fuji City 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)
- 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



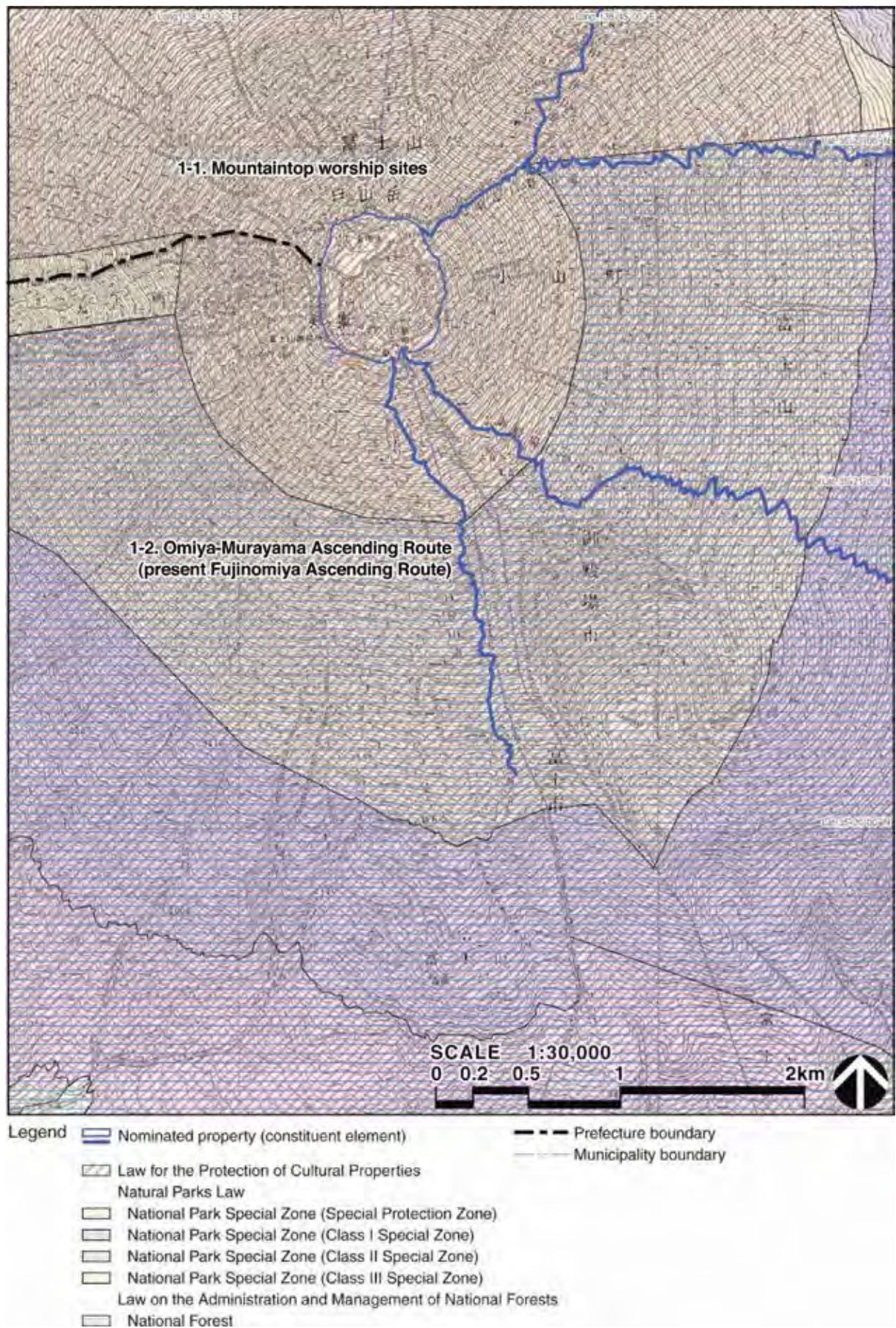


Figure 56 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of mountaintop worship sites and Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route 1



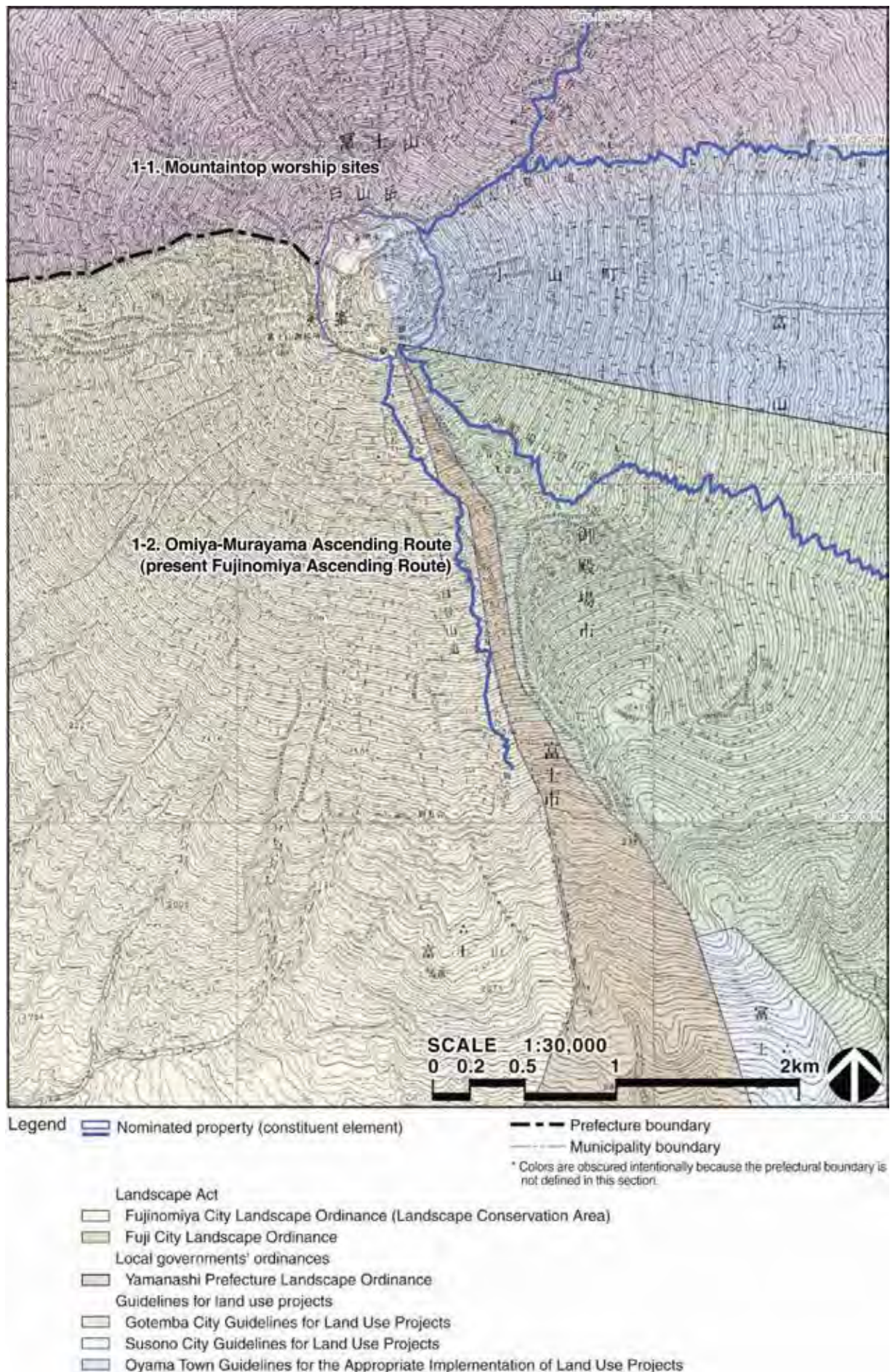


Figure 57 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of mountaintop worship sites and Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route 2



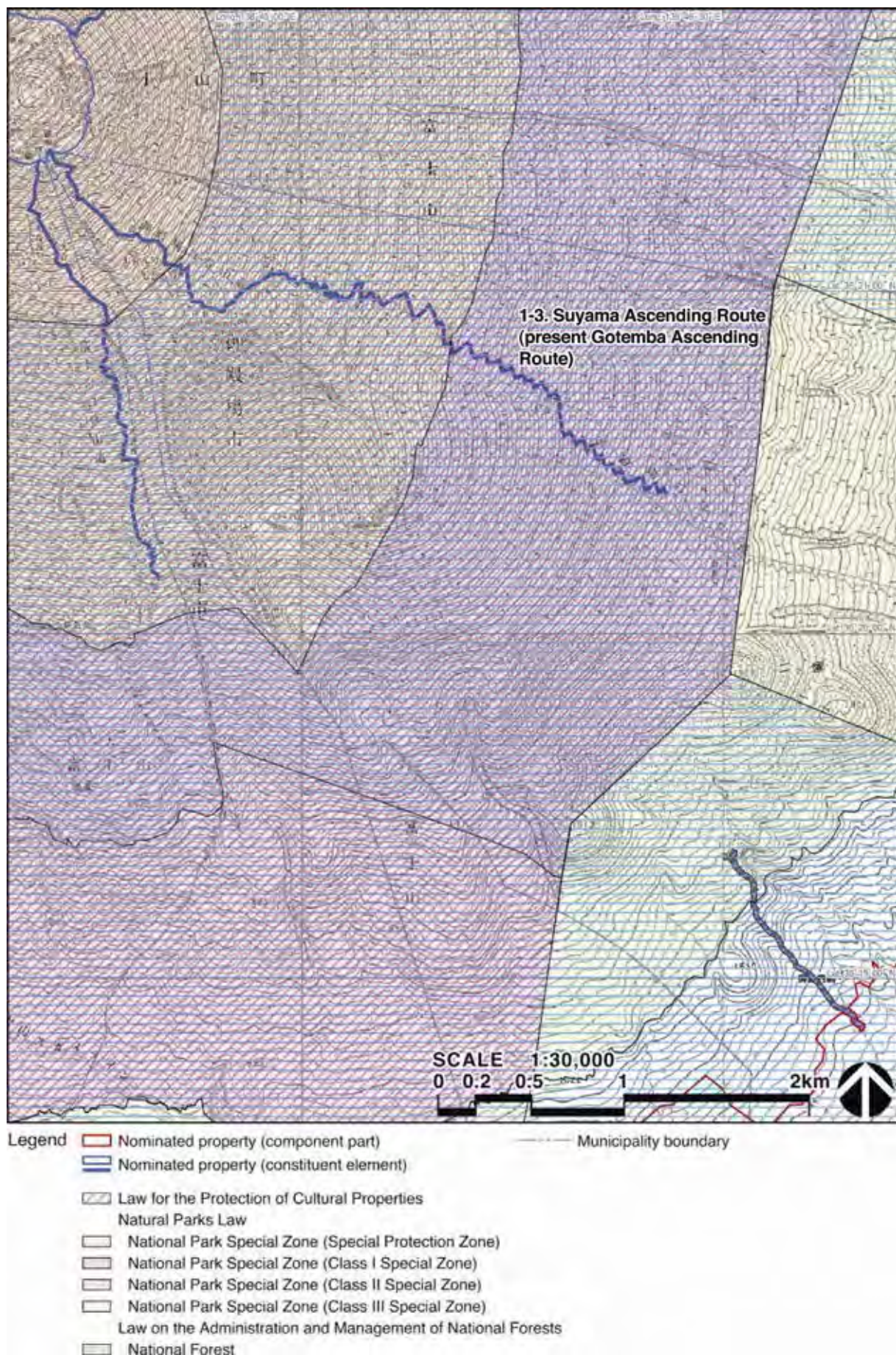


Figure 58 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Suyama Ascending Route 1



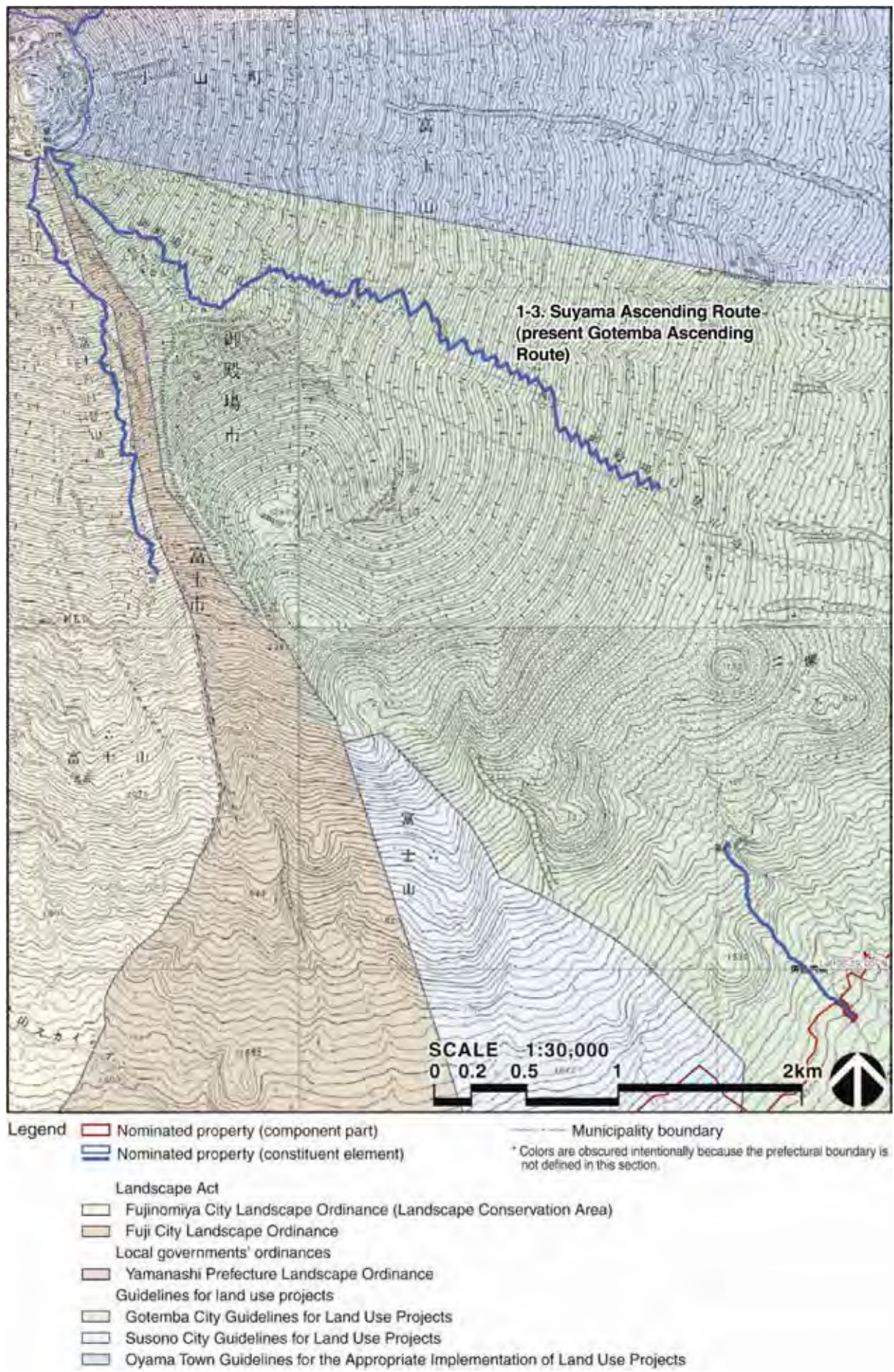


Figure 59 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Suyama Ascending Route 2



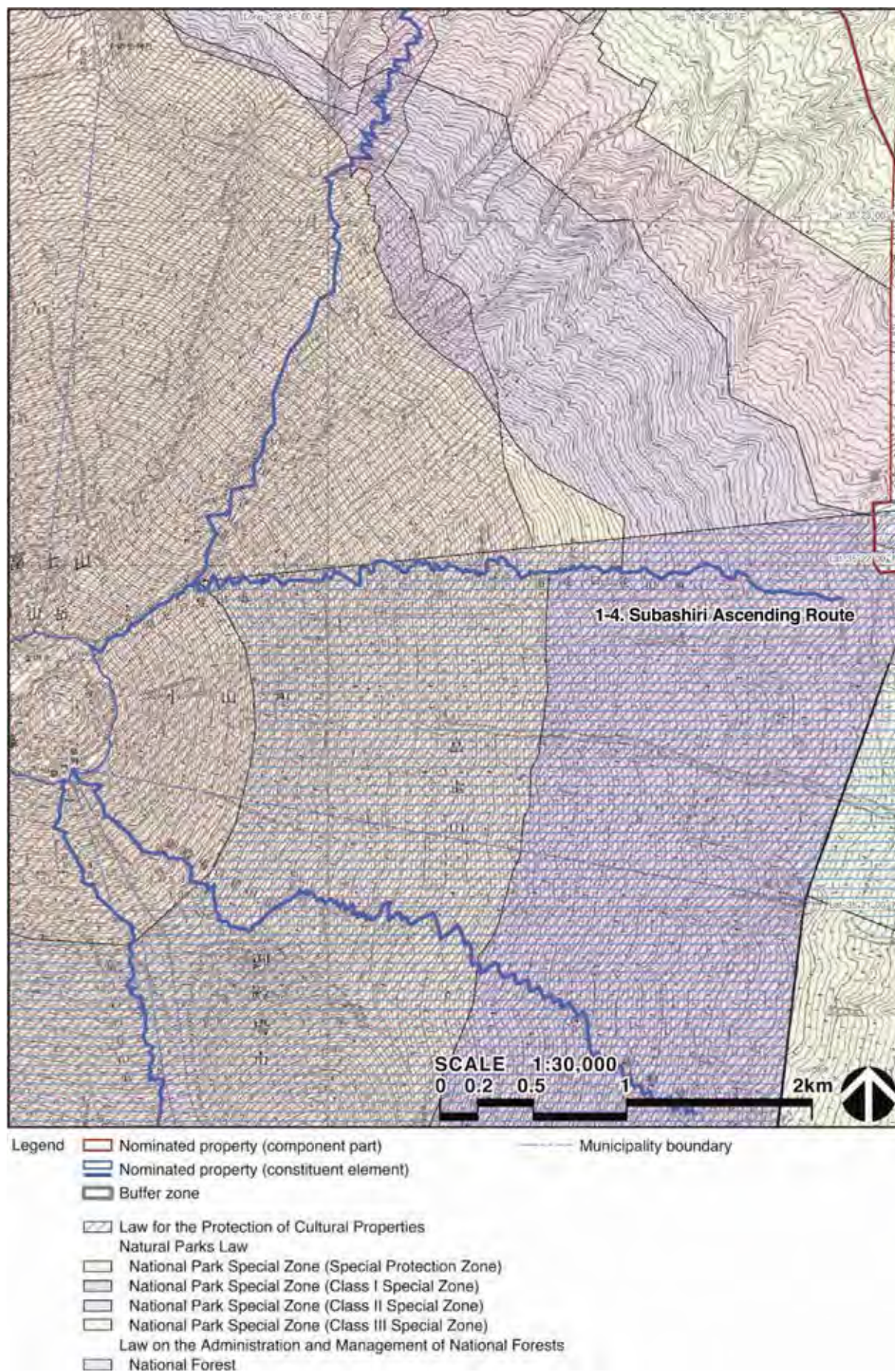


Figure 60 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Subashiri Ascending Route 1



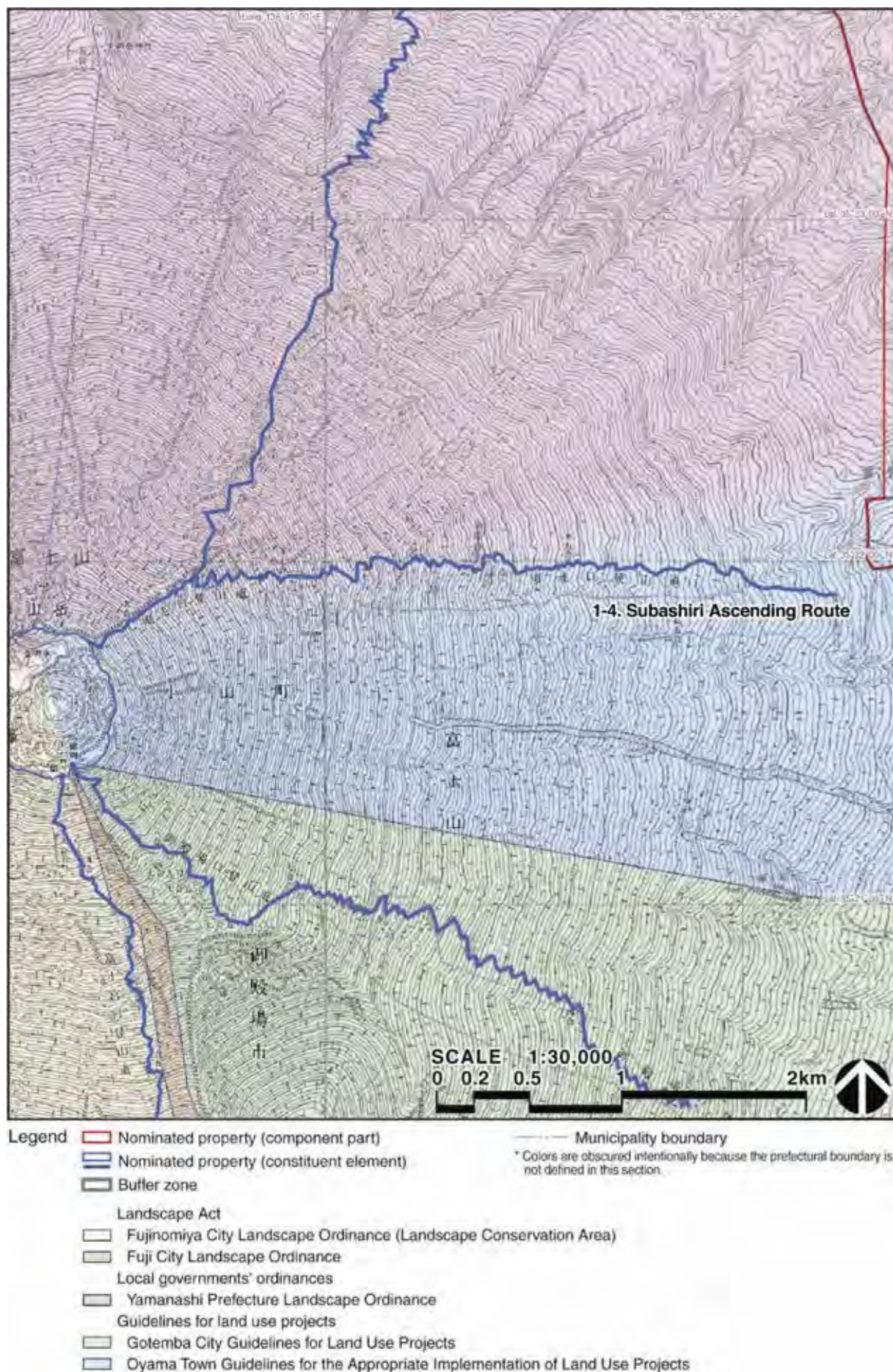


Figure 61 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Subashiri Ascending Route 2



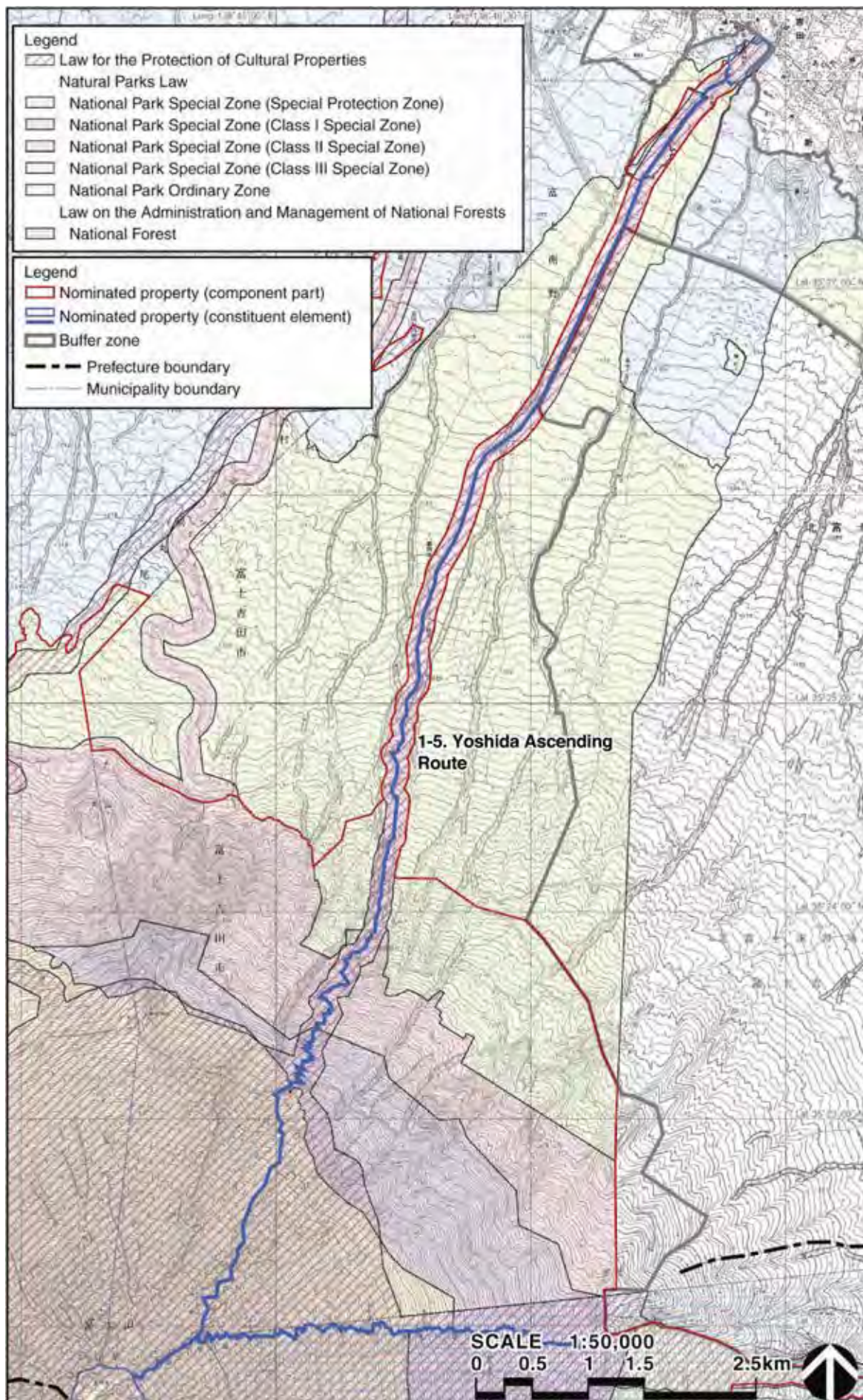


Figure 62 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yoshida Ascending Route 1



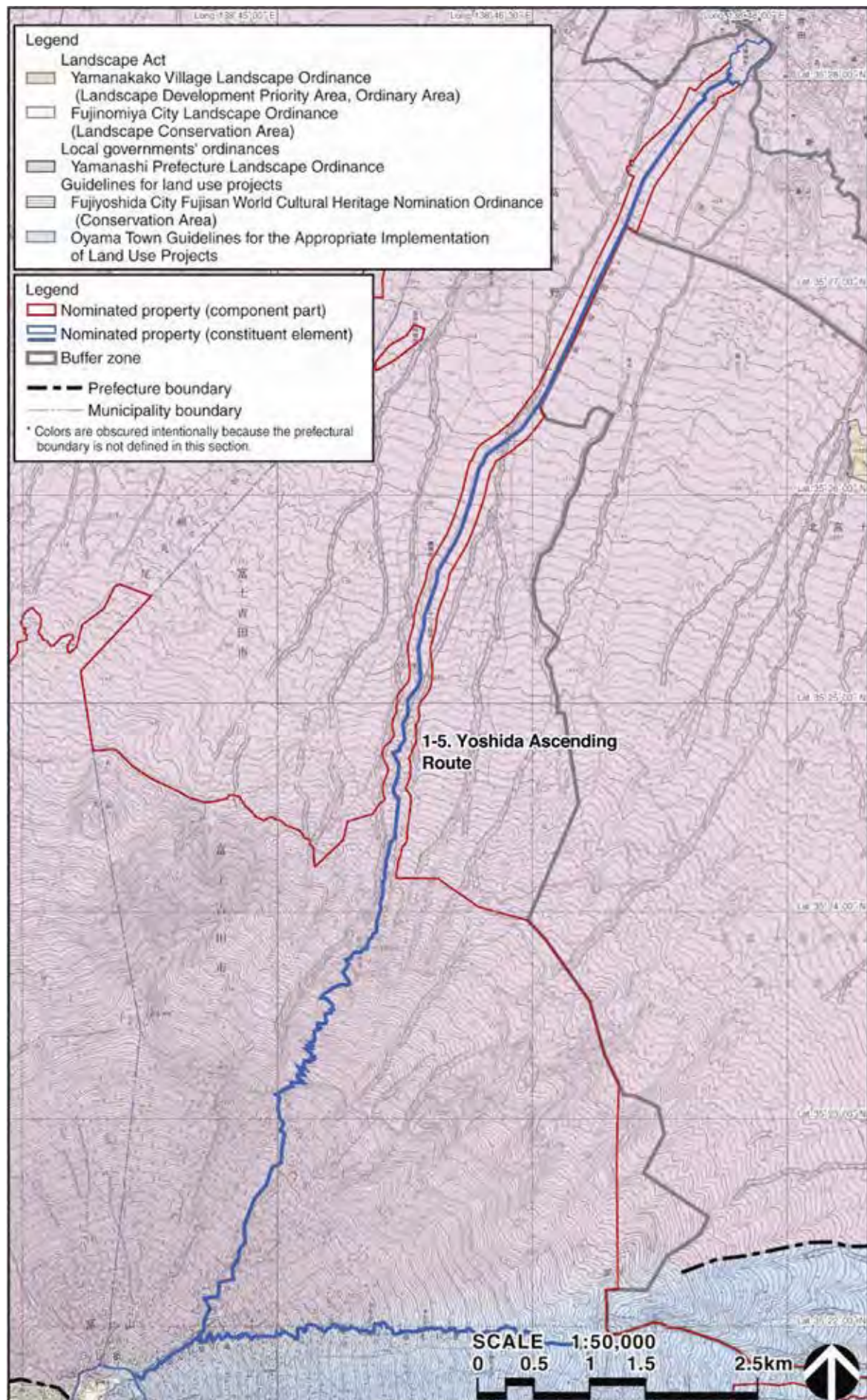
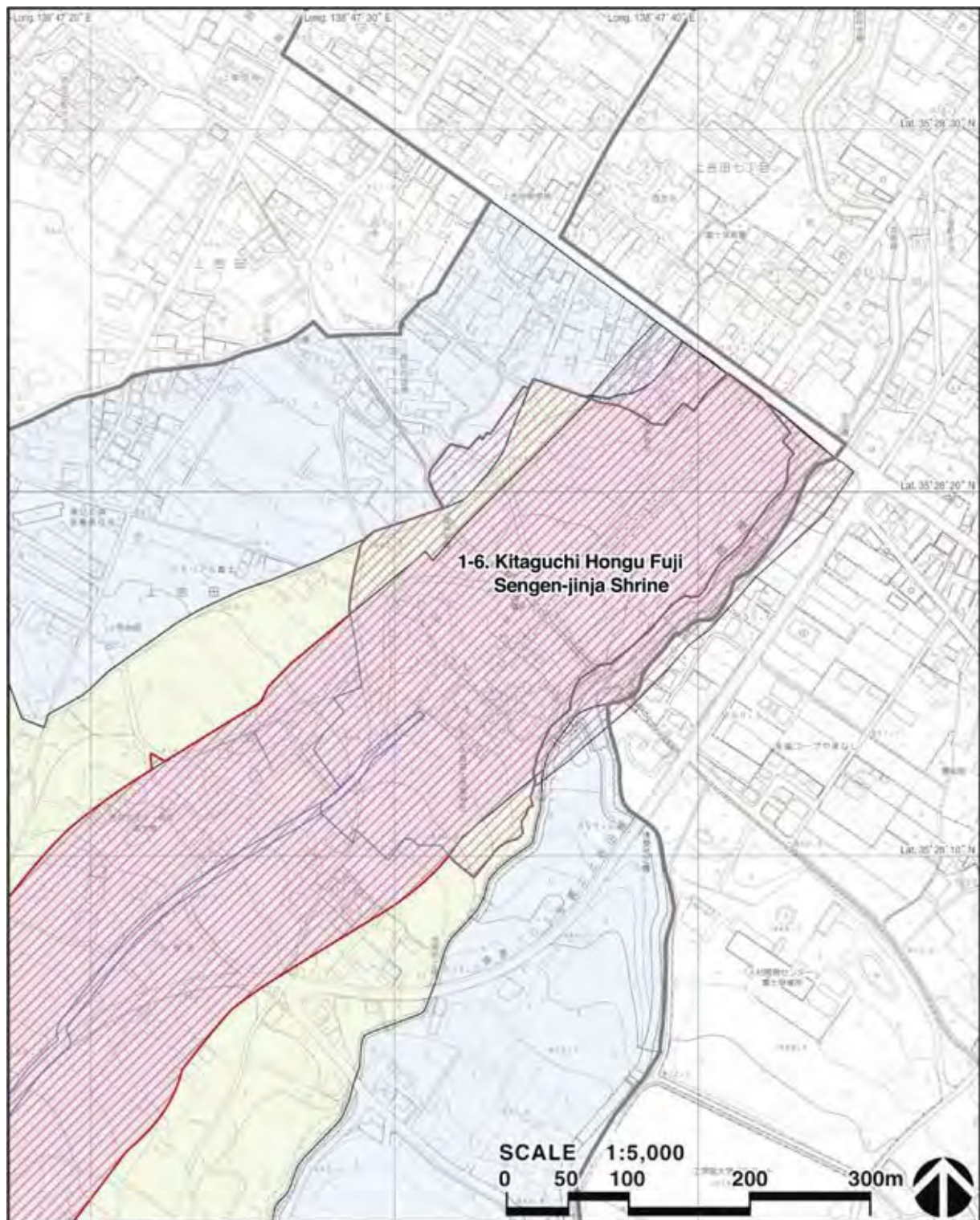


Figure 63 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yoshida Ascending Route 2





- Legend
- Nominated property (component part)
  - Nominated property (constituent element)
  - 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

Figure 64 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja shrine 1



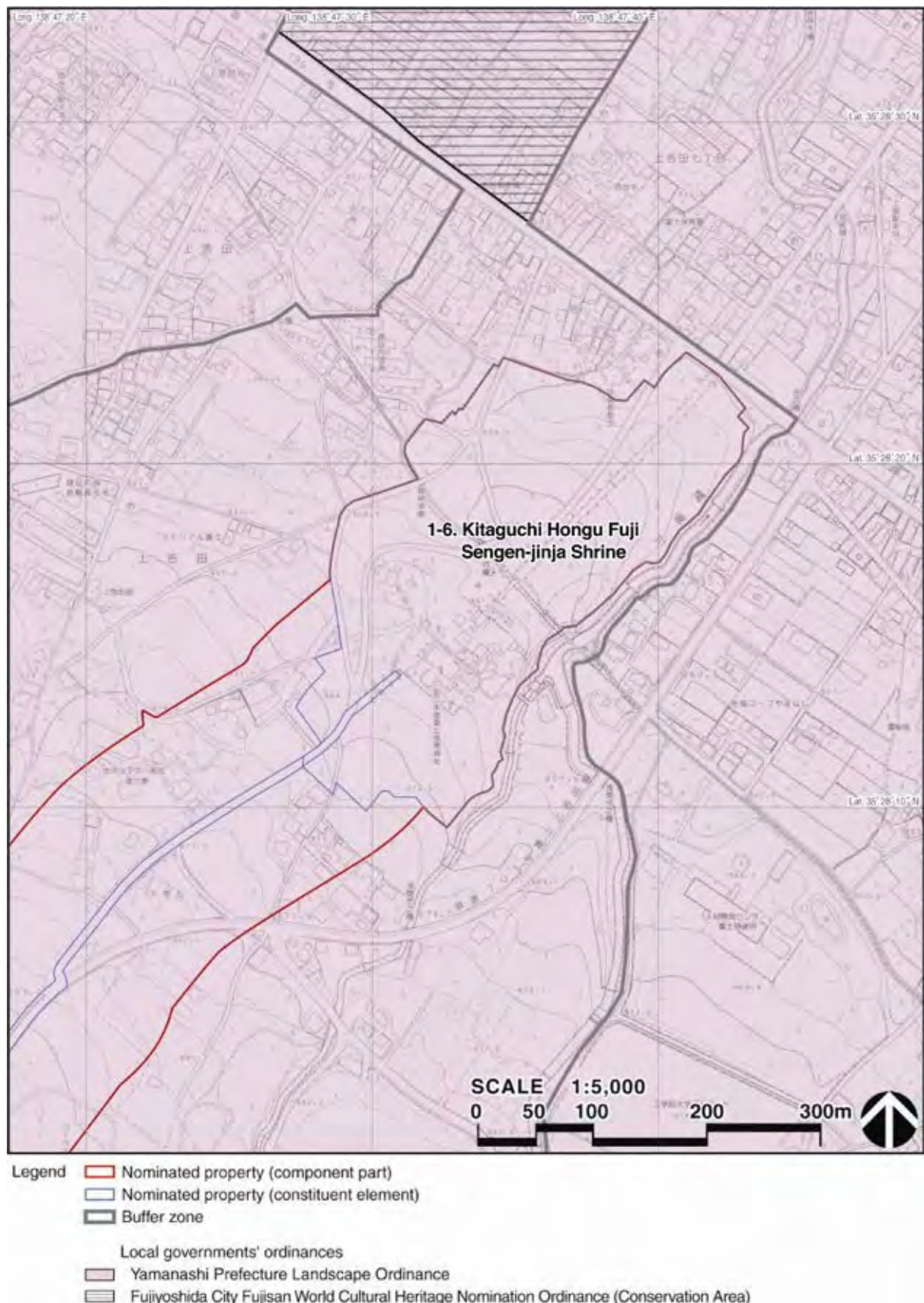
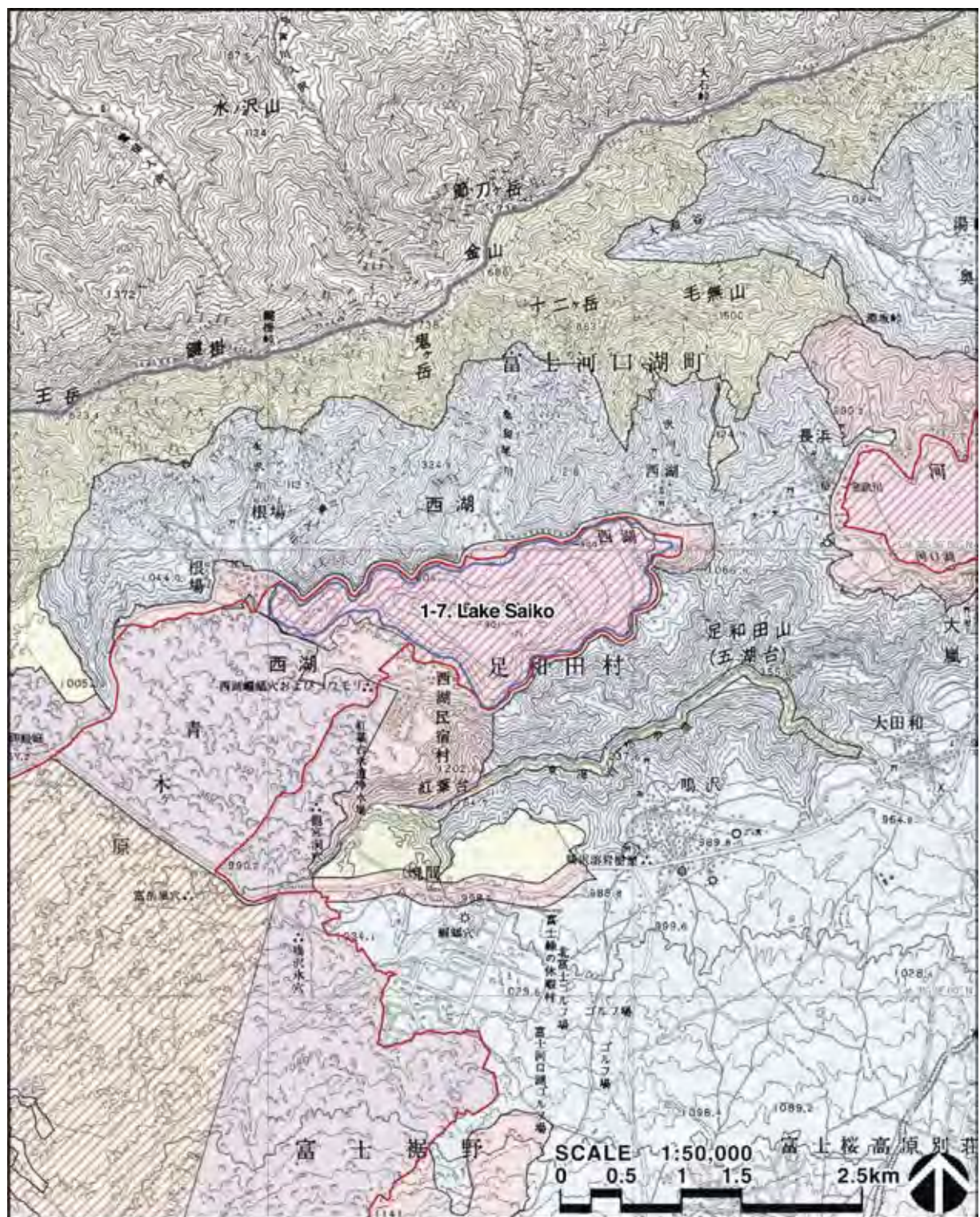


Figure 65 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja shrine 2





- Legend
- Nominated property (component part)
  - Nominated property (constituent element)
  - Buffer 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



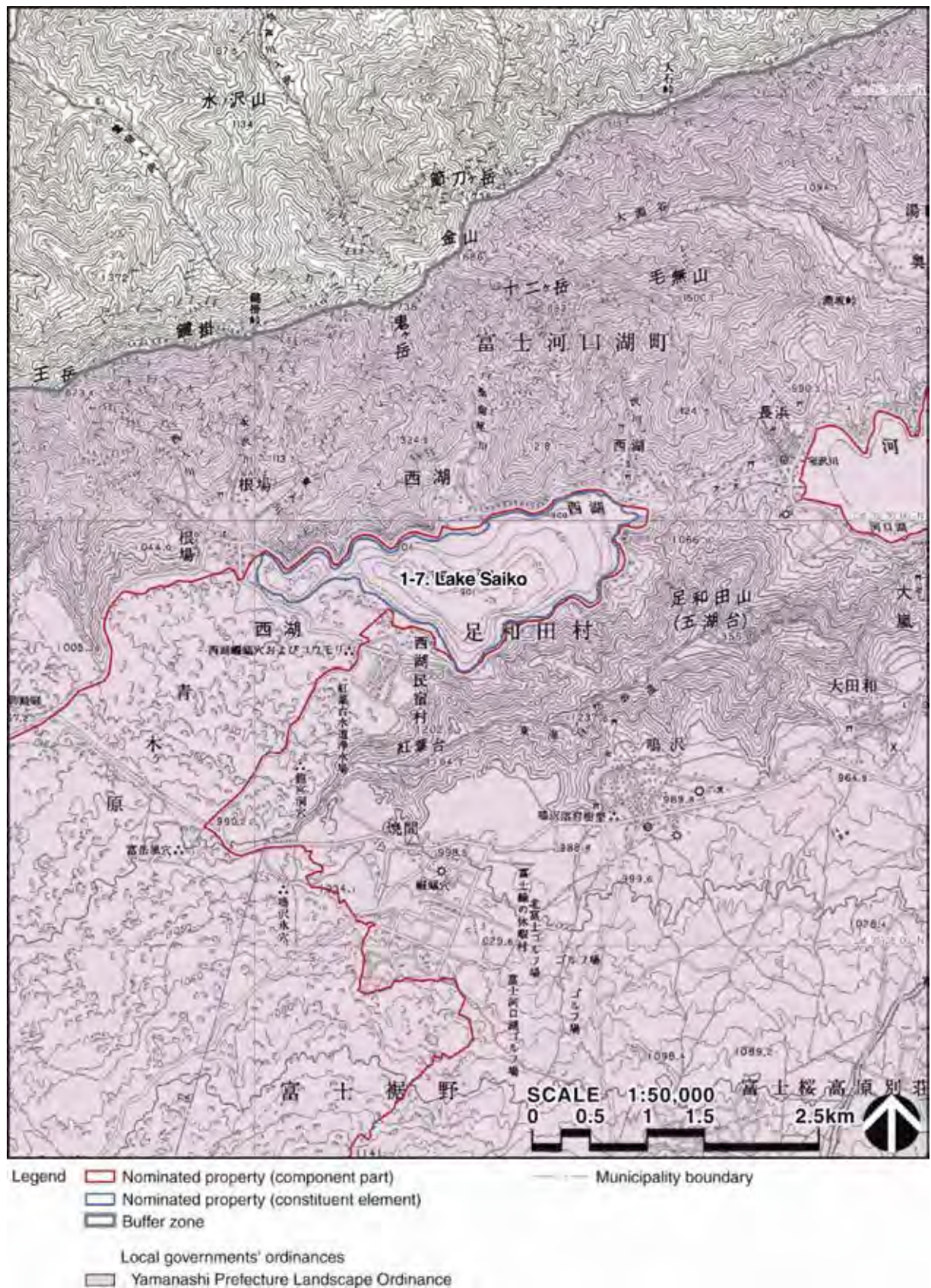


Figure 67 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Saiko 2



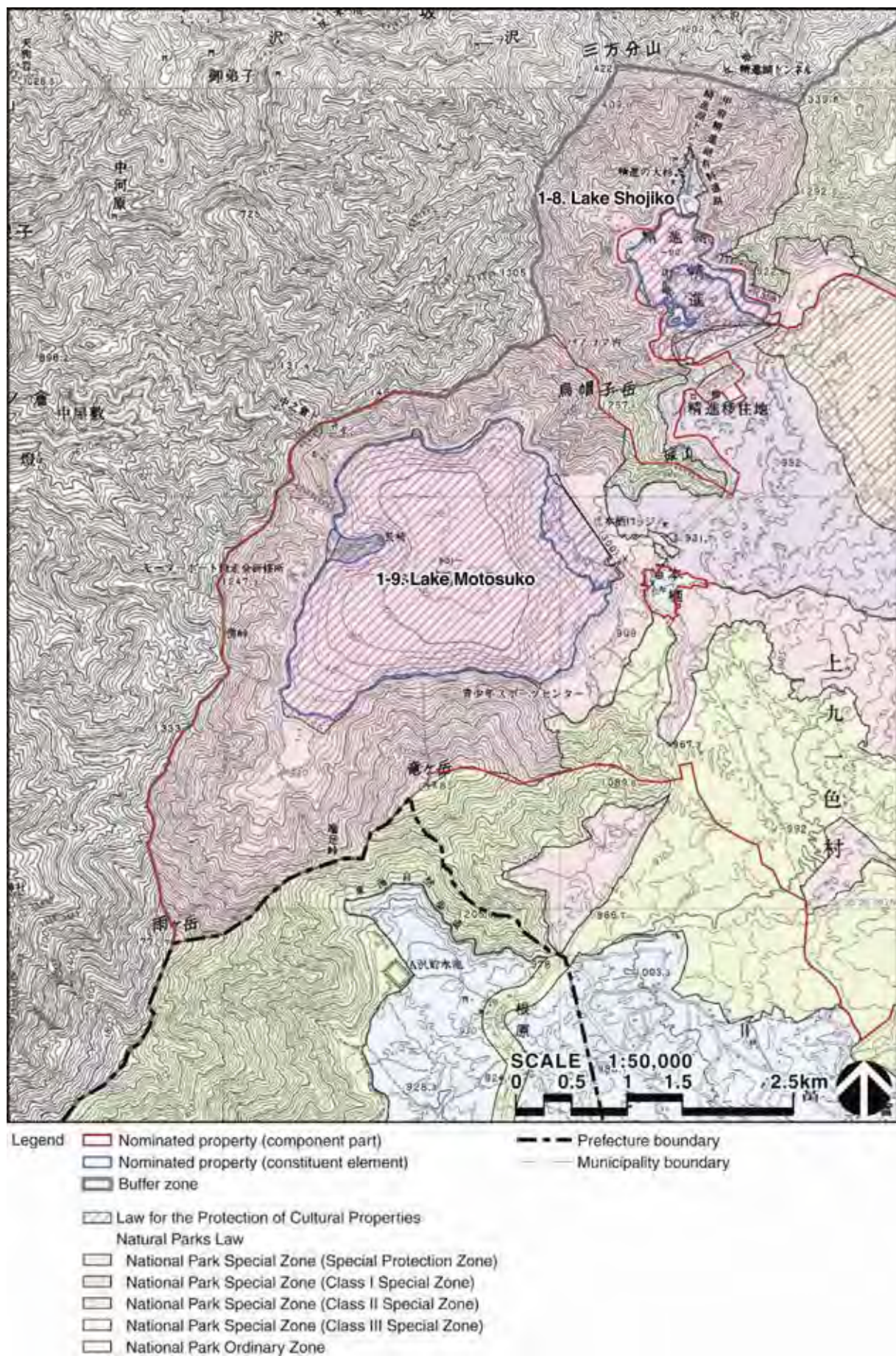


Figure 68 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Shojiko and Lake Motosuko 1









Figure 70 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine 1



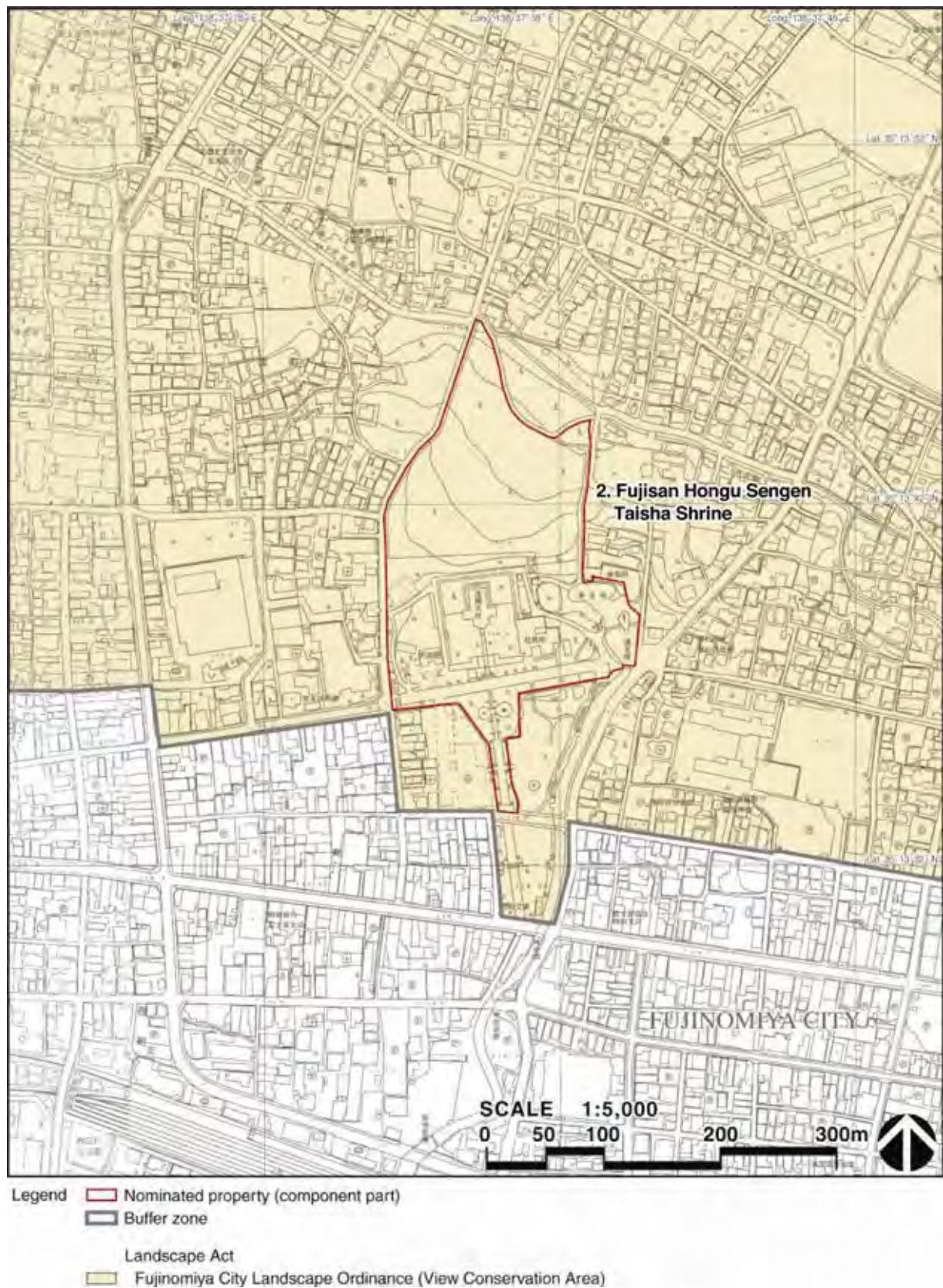


Figure 71 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine 2





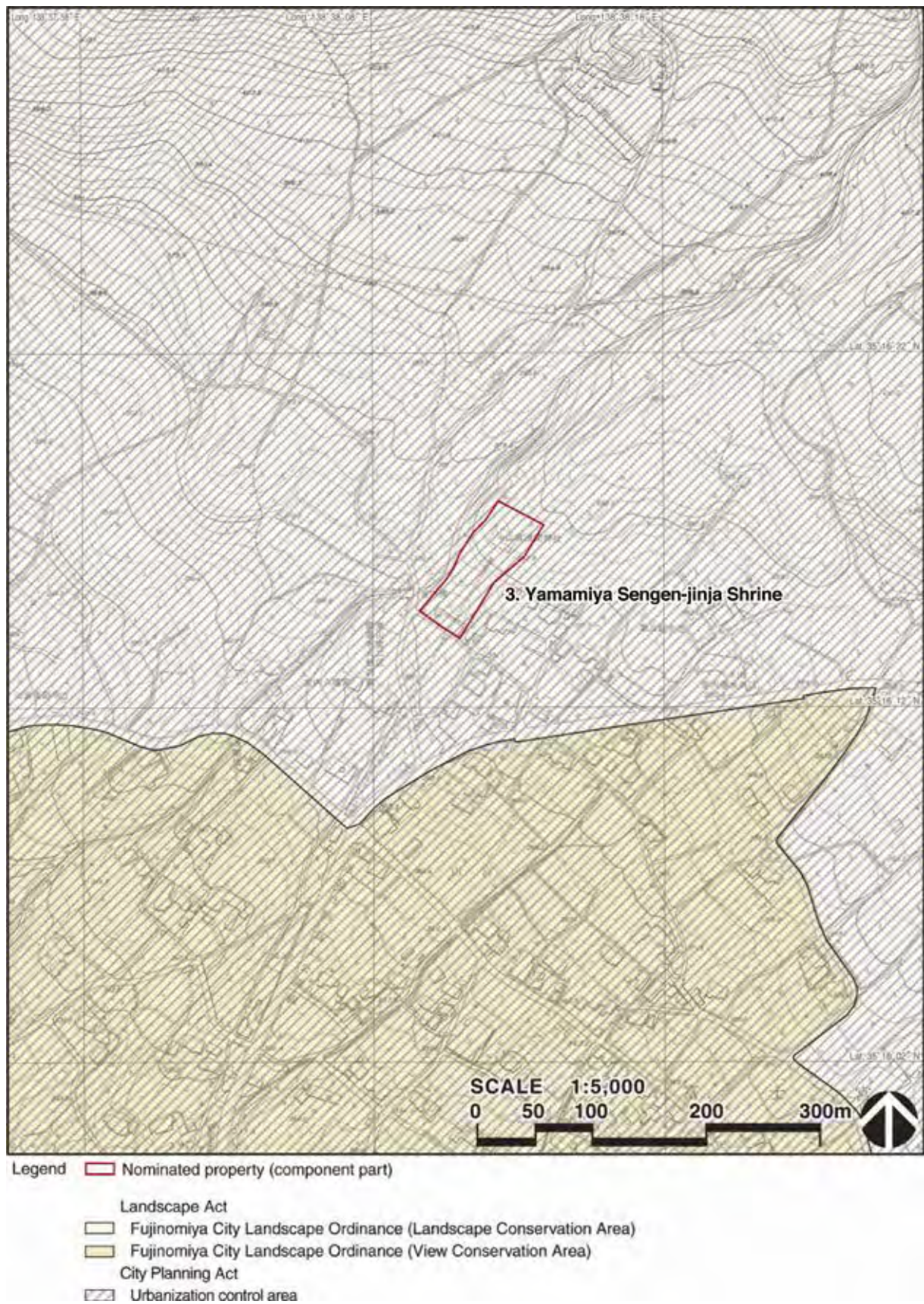


Figure 73 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine 2



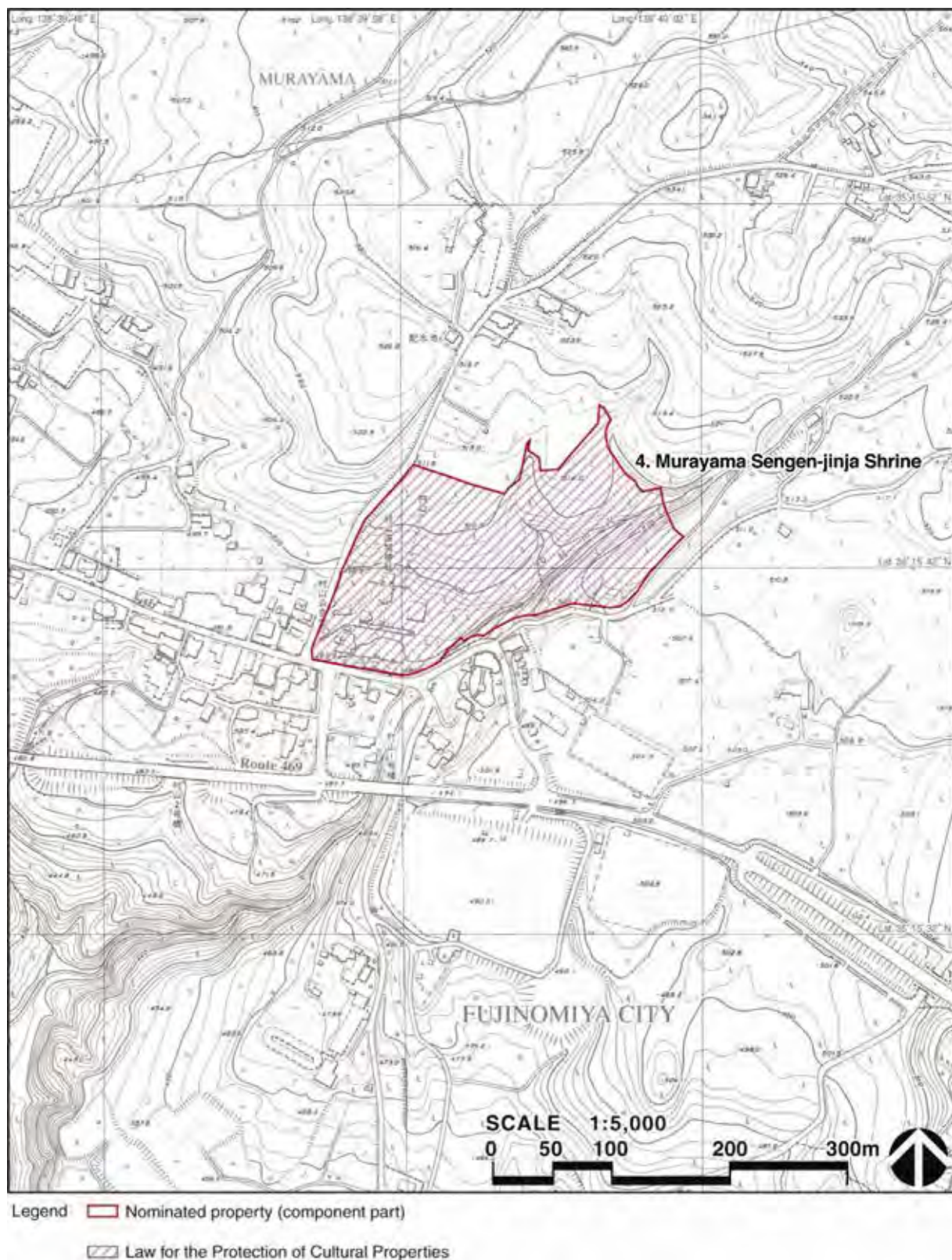


Figure 74 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine 1



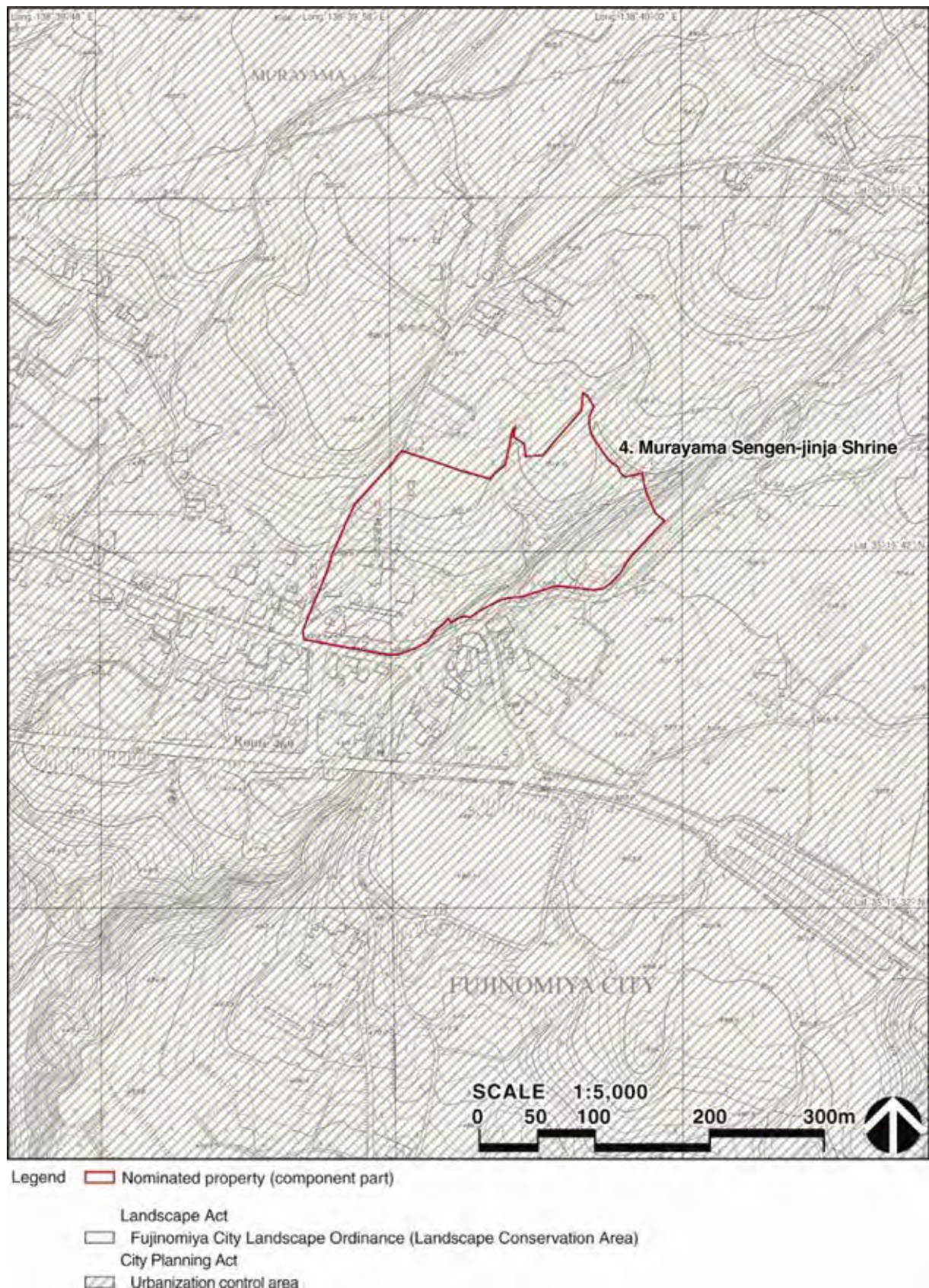


Figure 75 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine 2



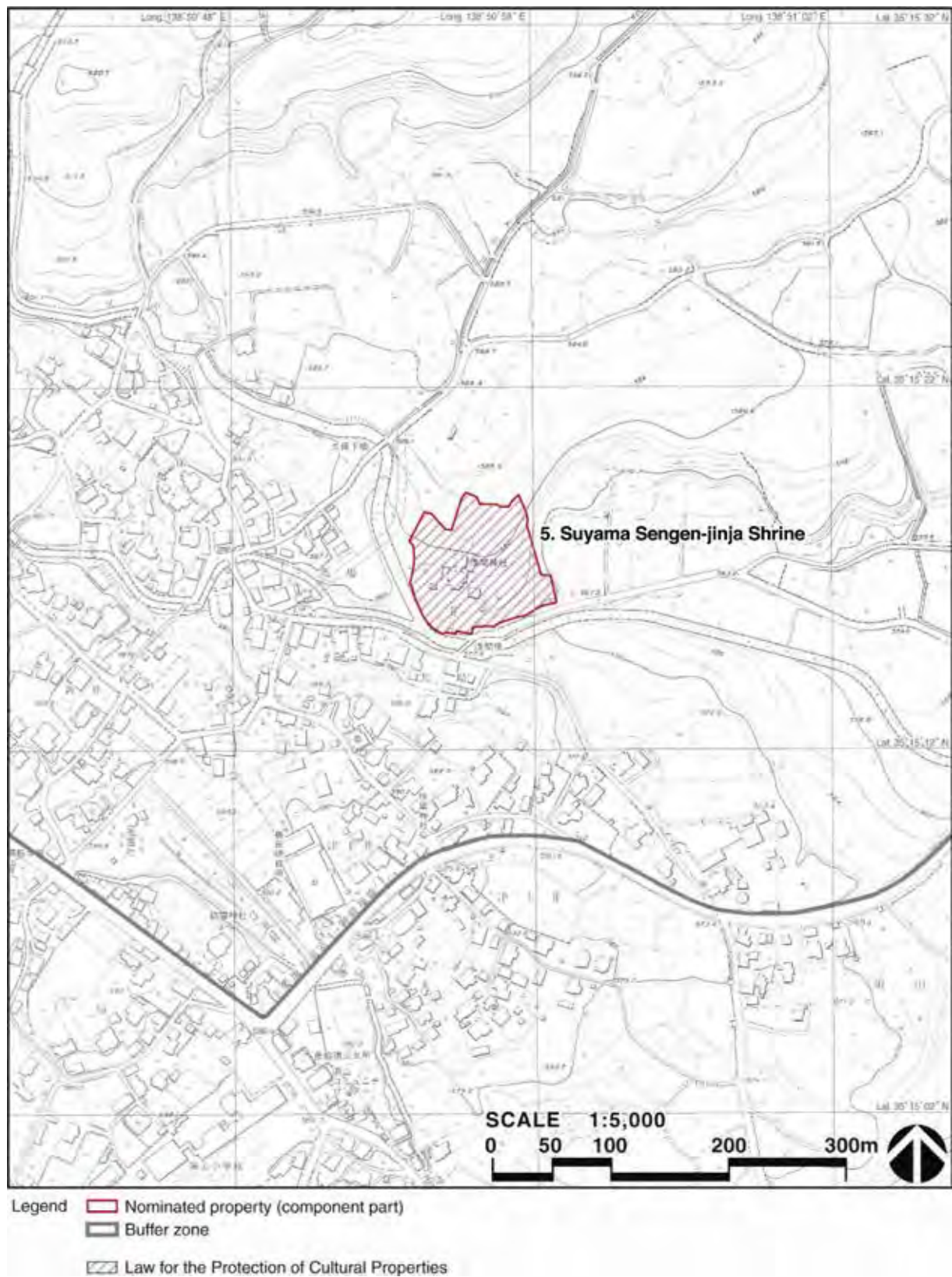


Figure 76 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine 1



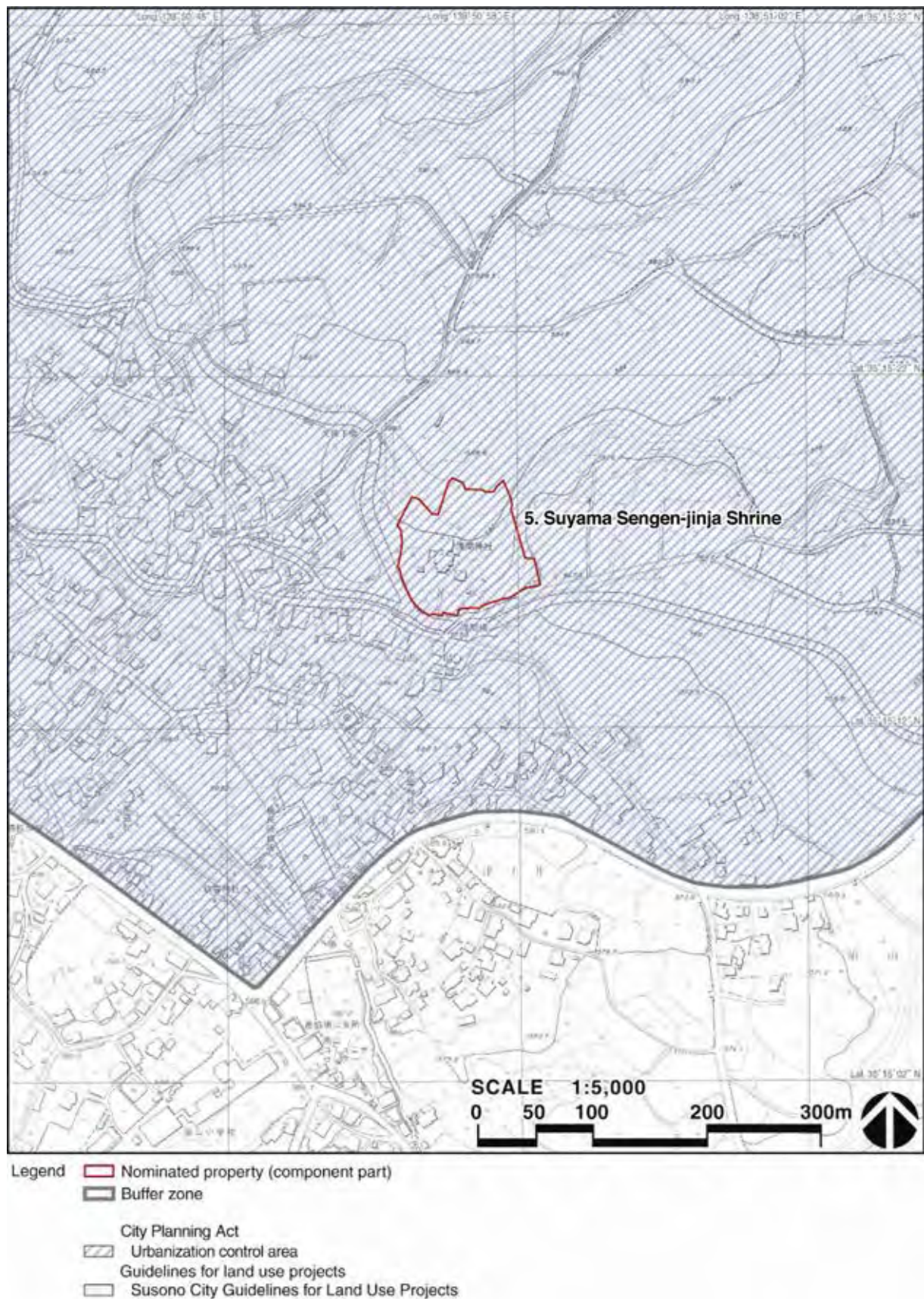


Figure 77 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine 2



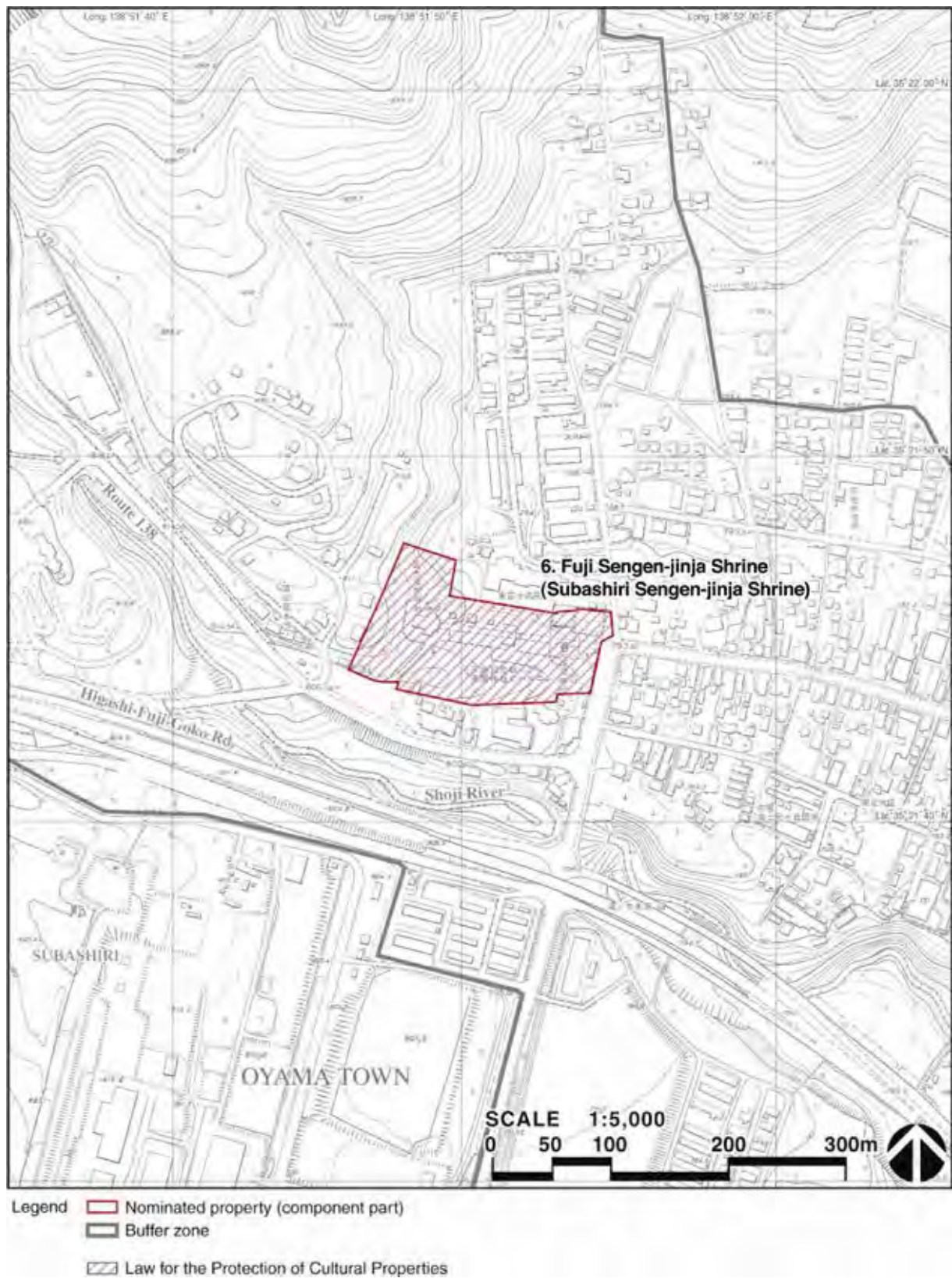


Figure 78 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) 1



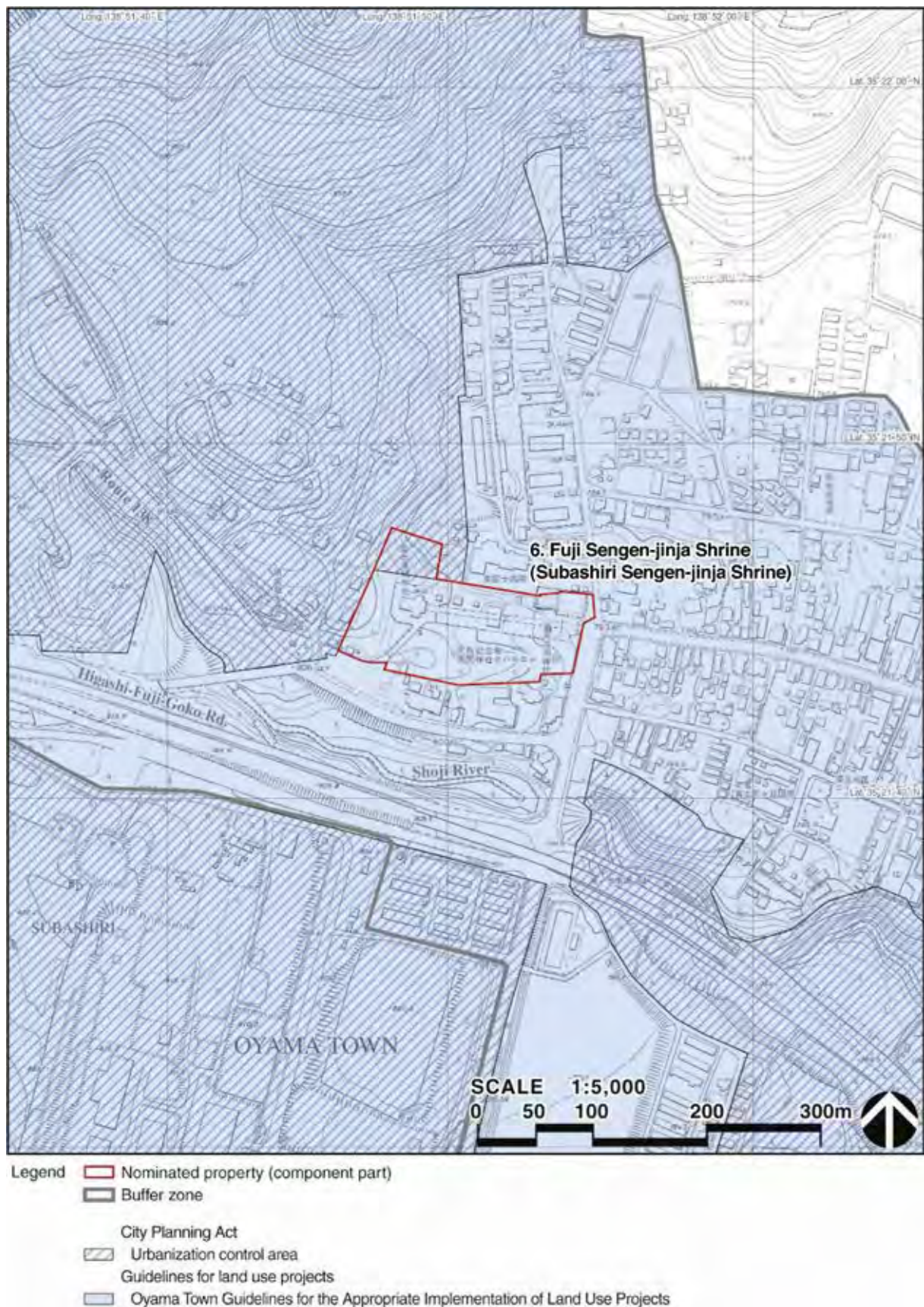


Figure 79 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) 2



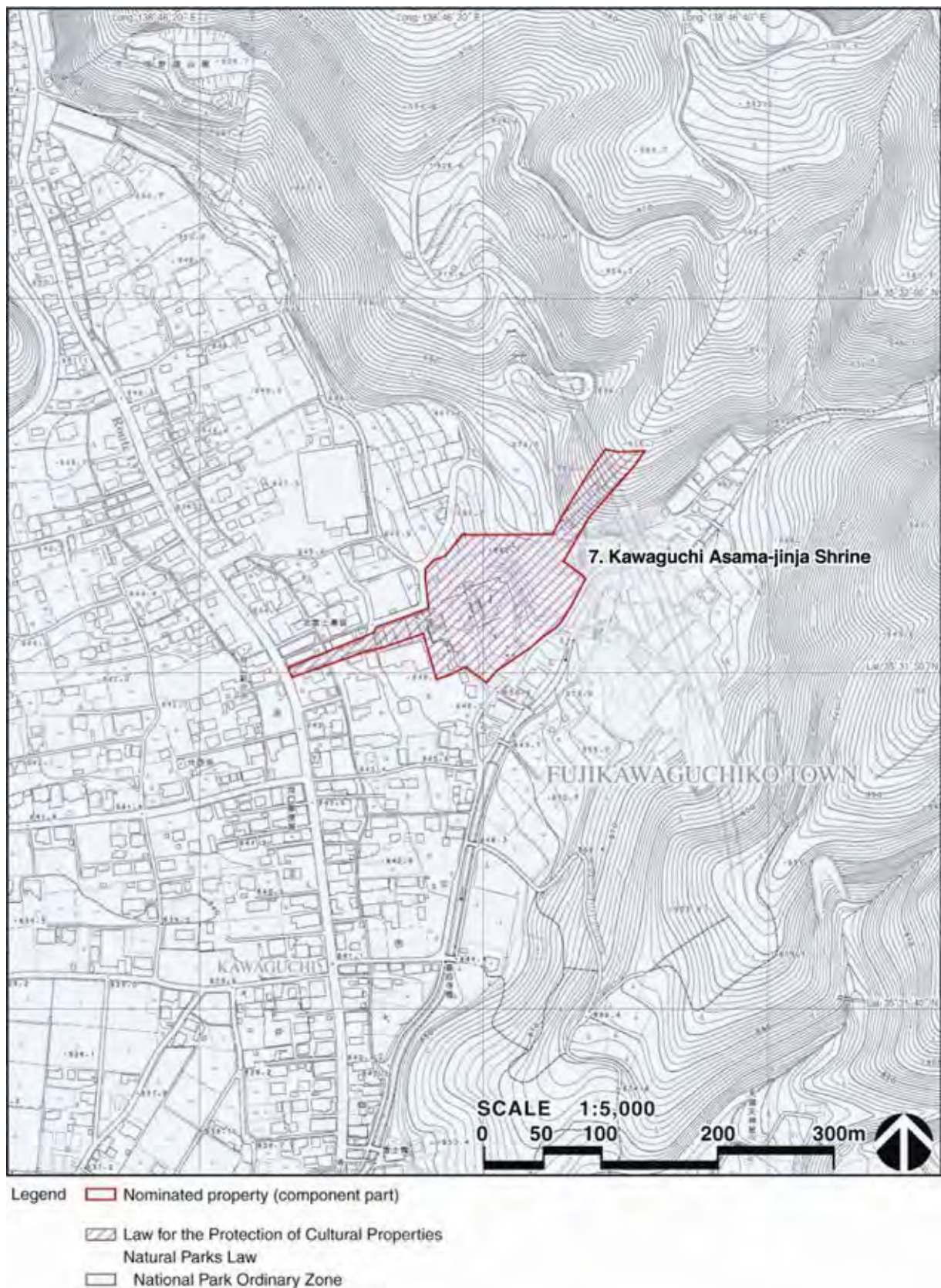


Figure 80 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine 1



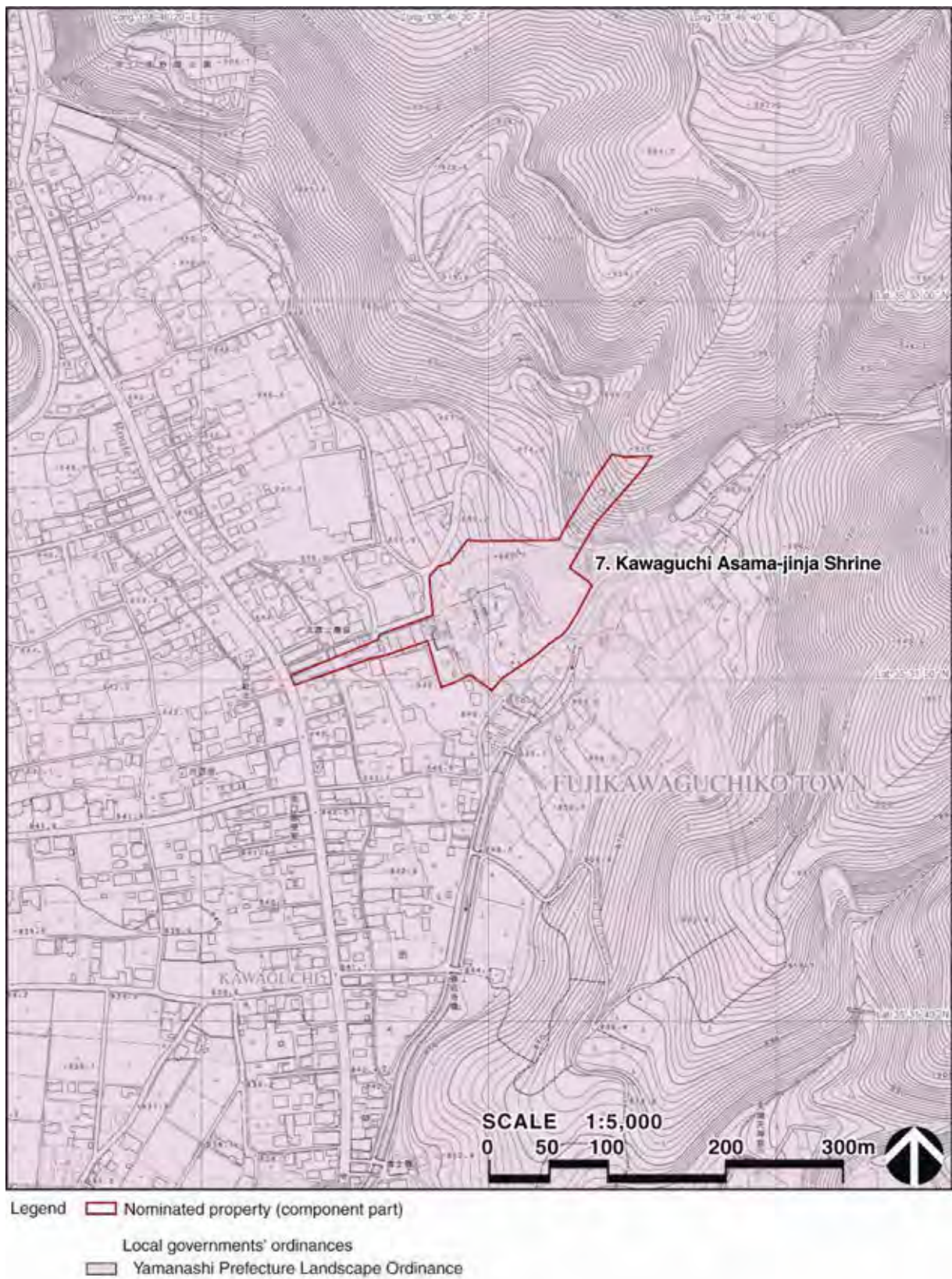


Figure 81 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine 2



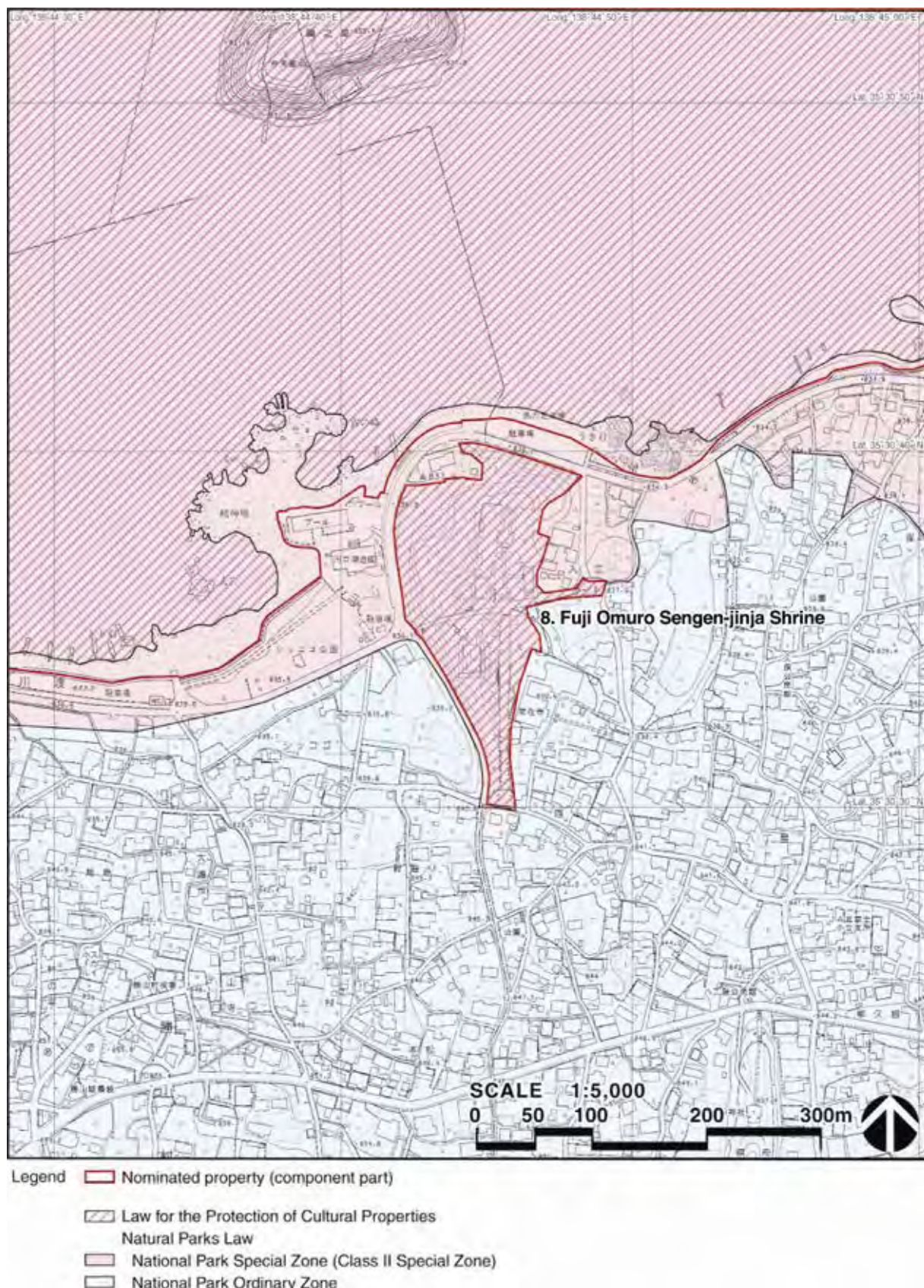


Figure 82 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine 1



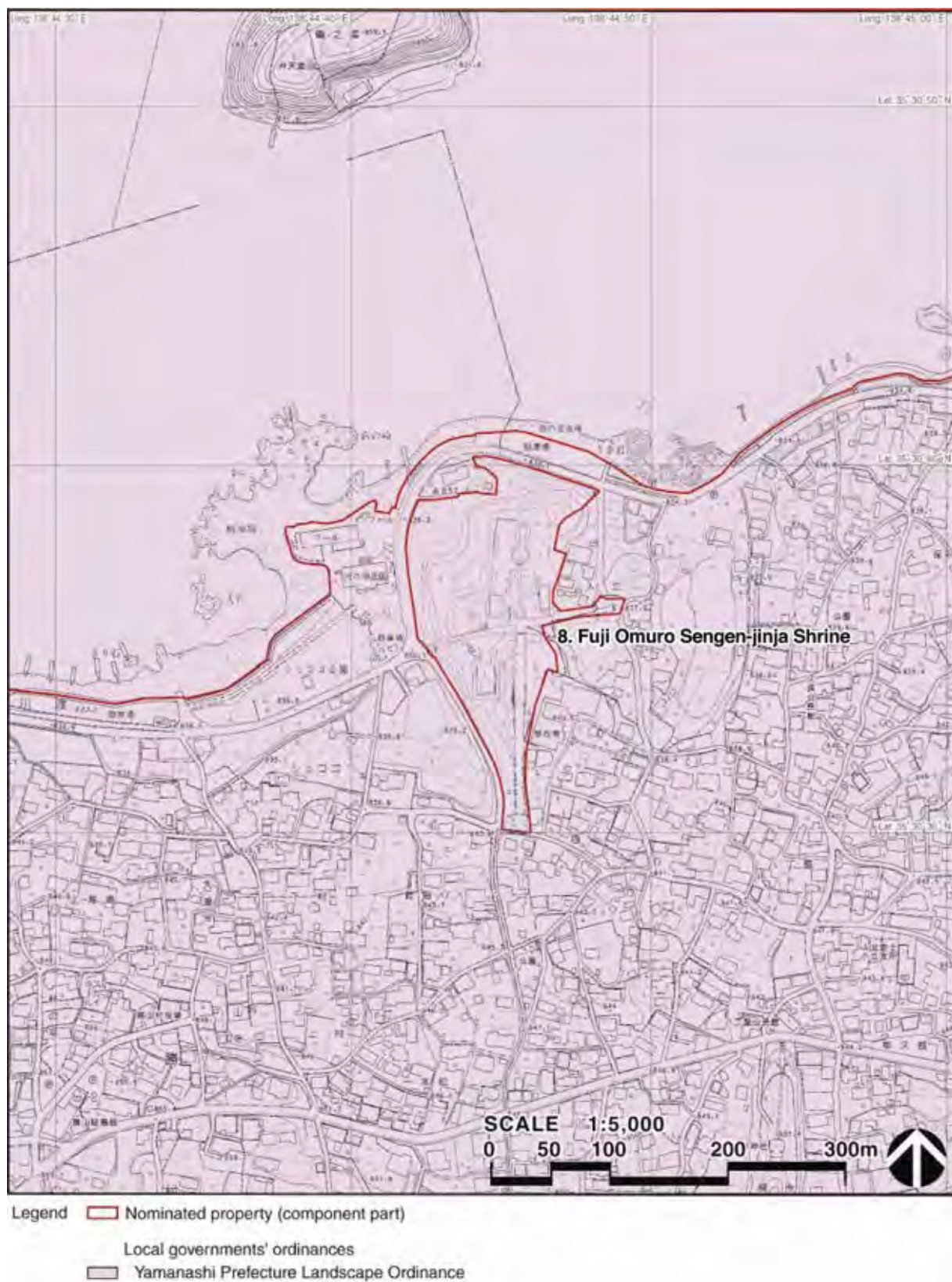


Figure 83 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine 2



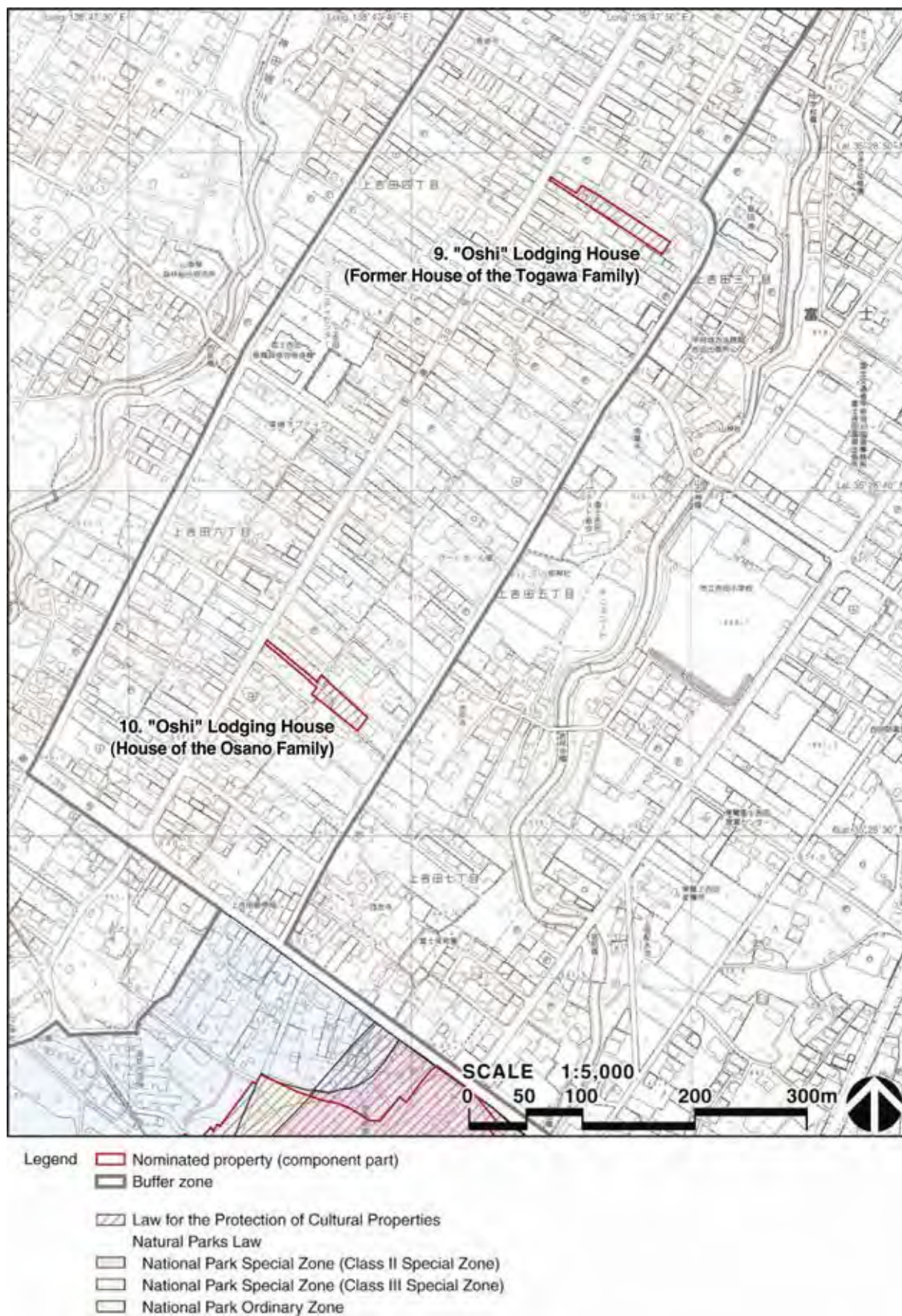


Figure 84 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of "Oshi" Lodging Houses 1



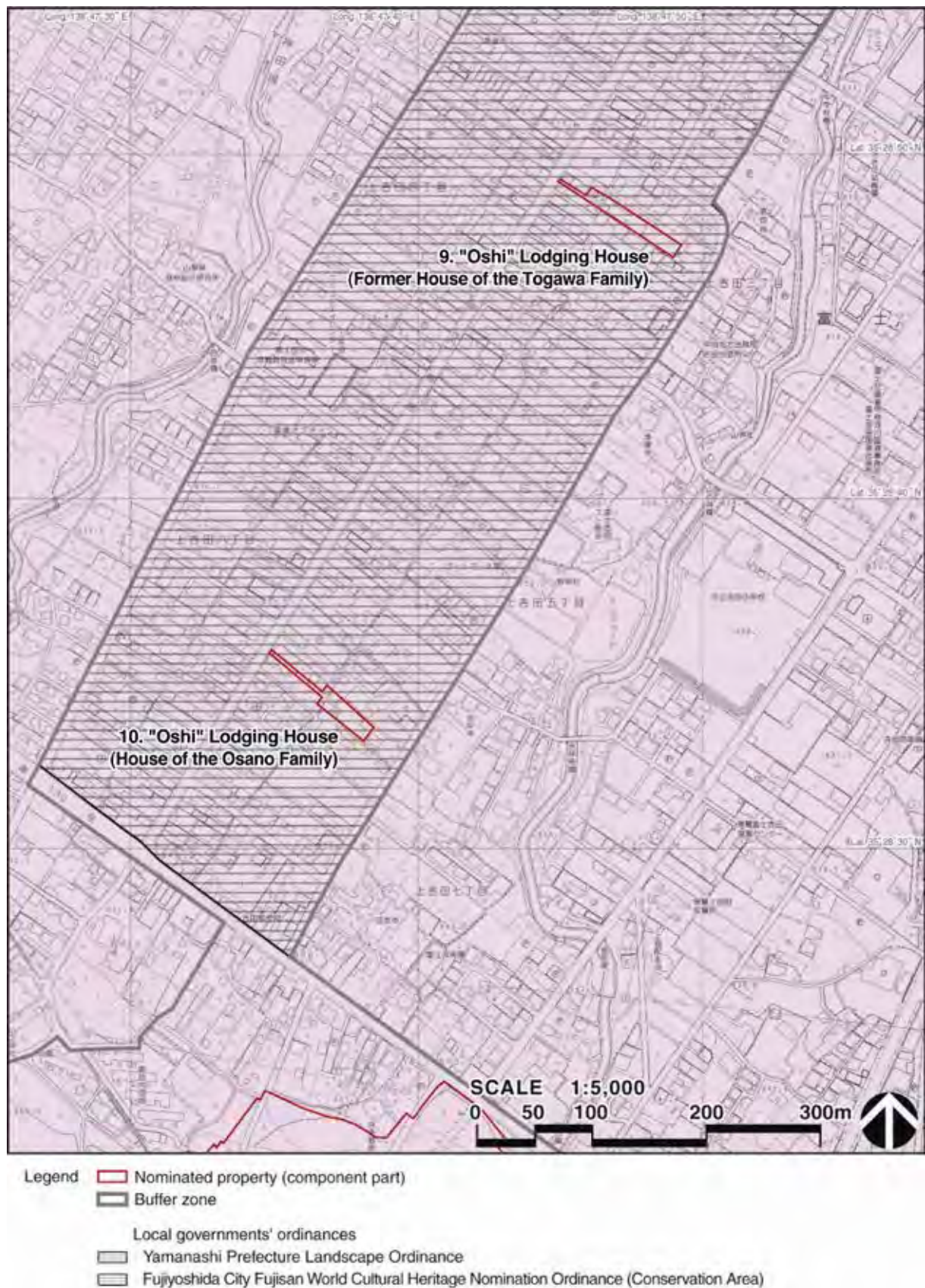
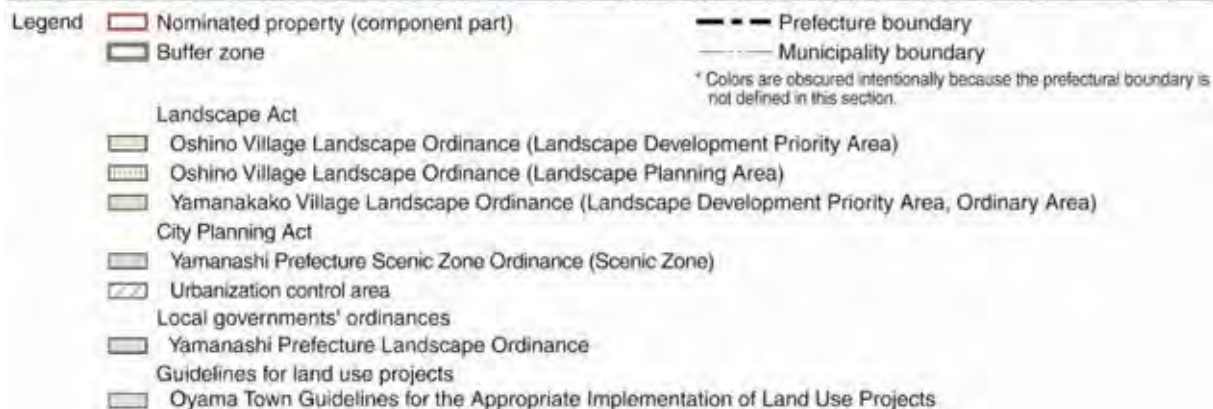


Figure 85 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of "Oshi" Lodging Houses 2









143



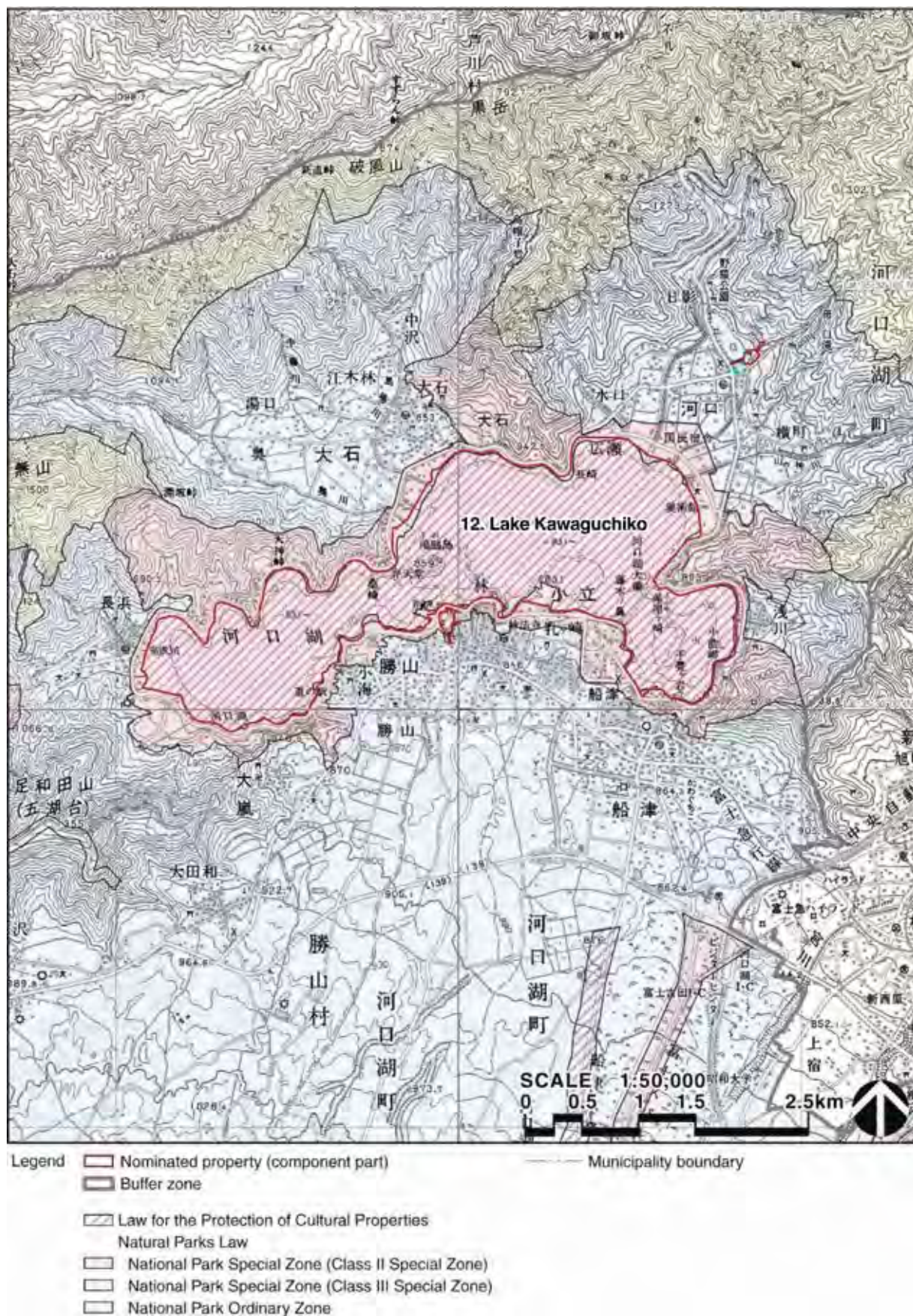


Figure 88 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Kawaguchiko 1



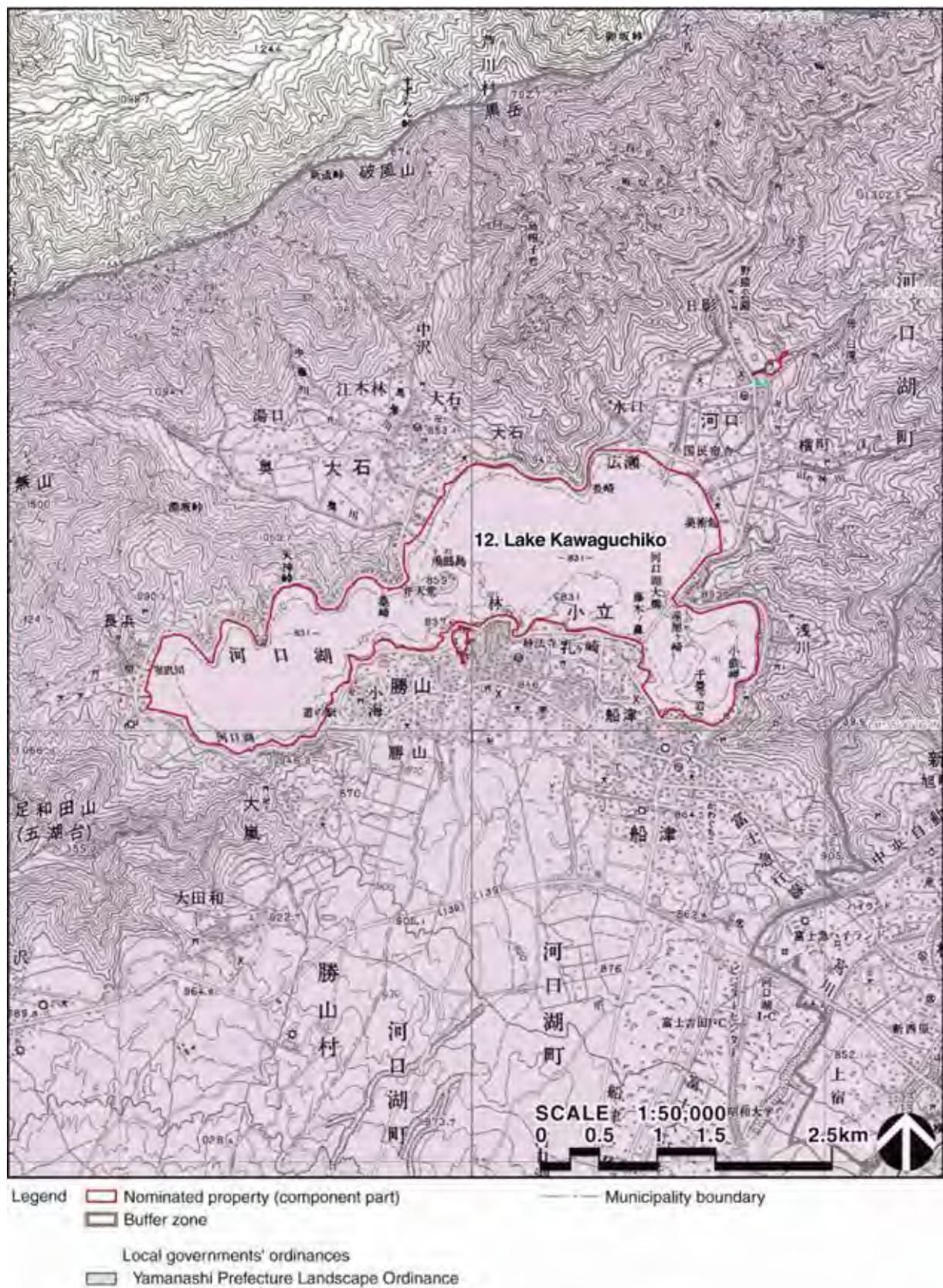


Figure 89 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Kawaguchiko 2



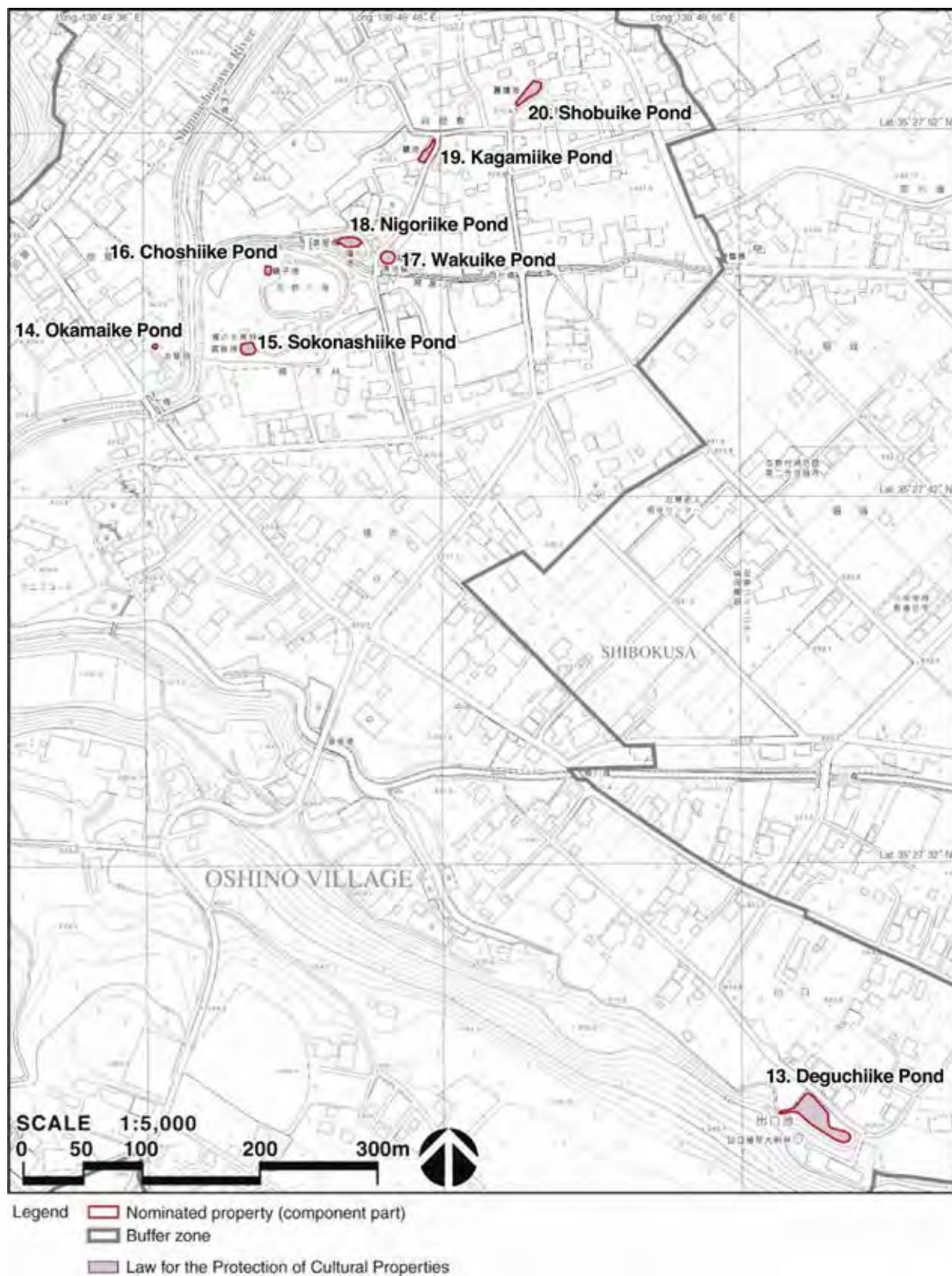


Figure 90 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Oshino Hakkai springs 1



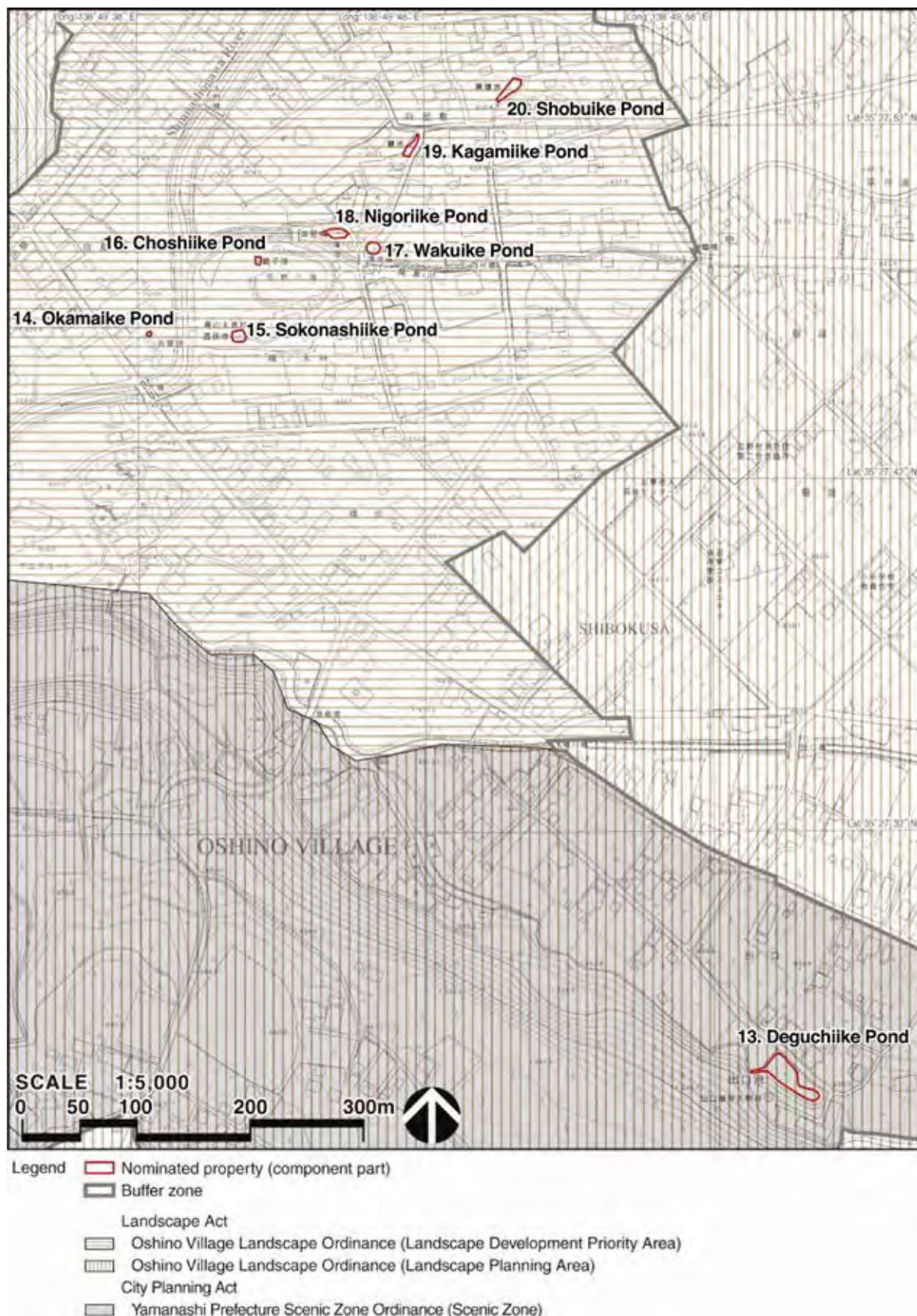


Figure 91 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Oshino Hakka springs 2



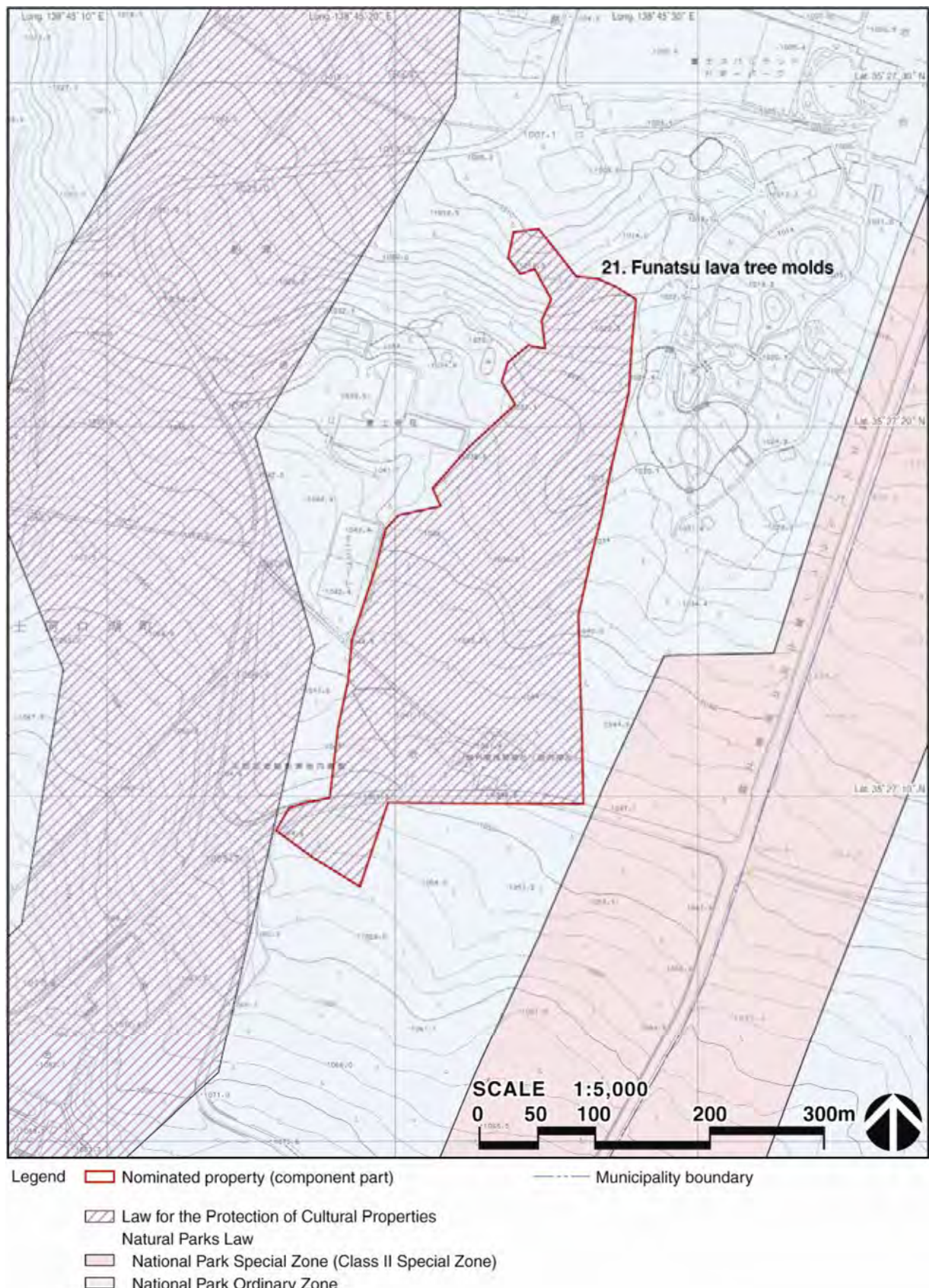


Figure 92 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Funatsu lava tree molds 1



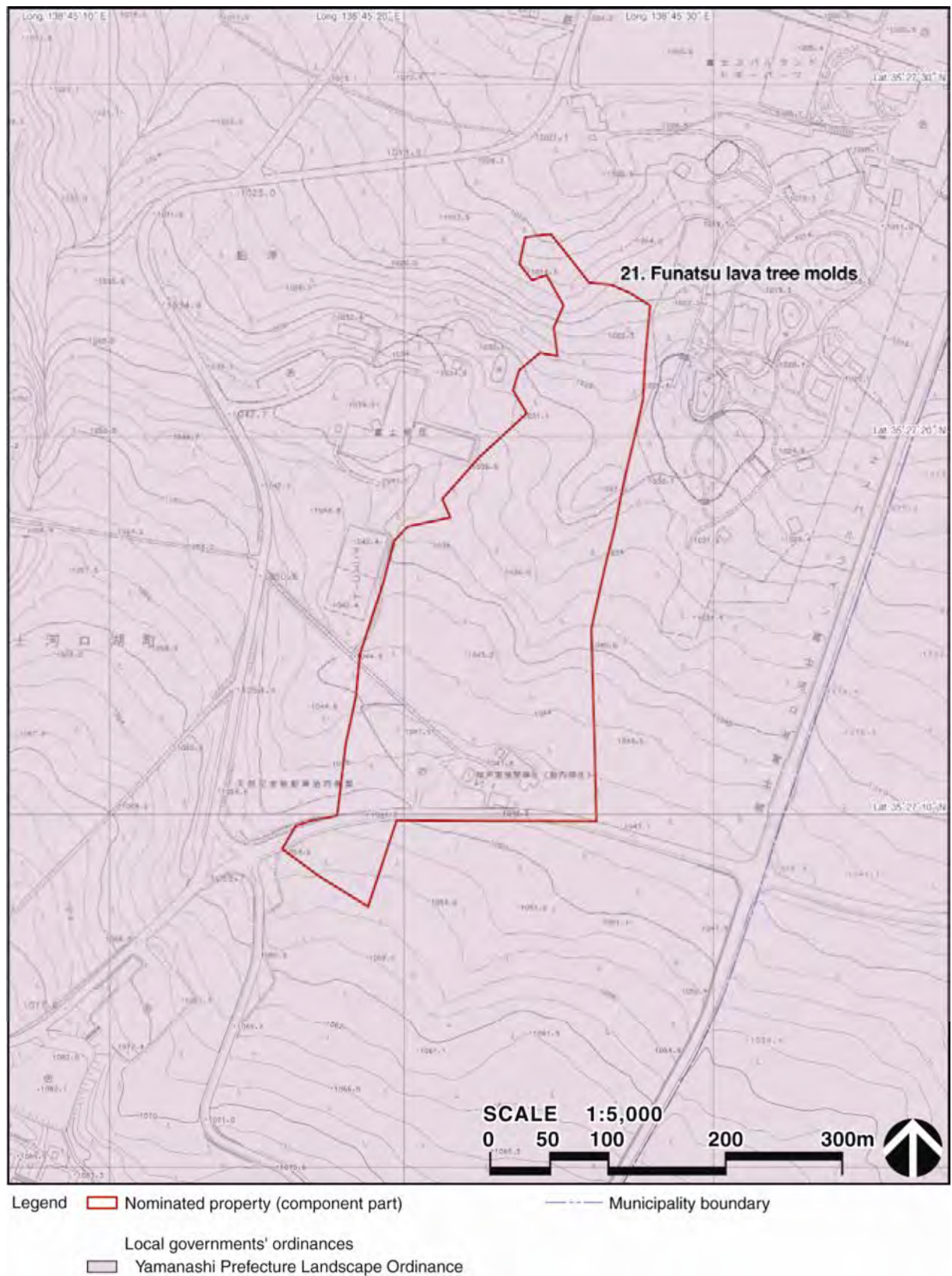


Figure 93 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Funatsu lava tree molds 2



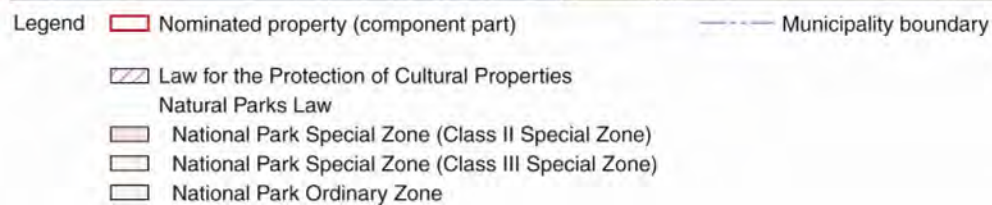
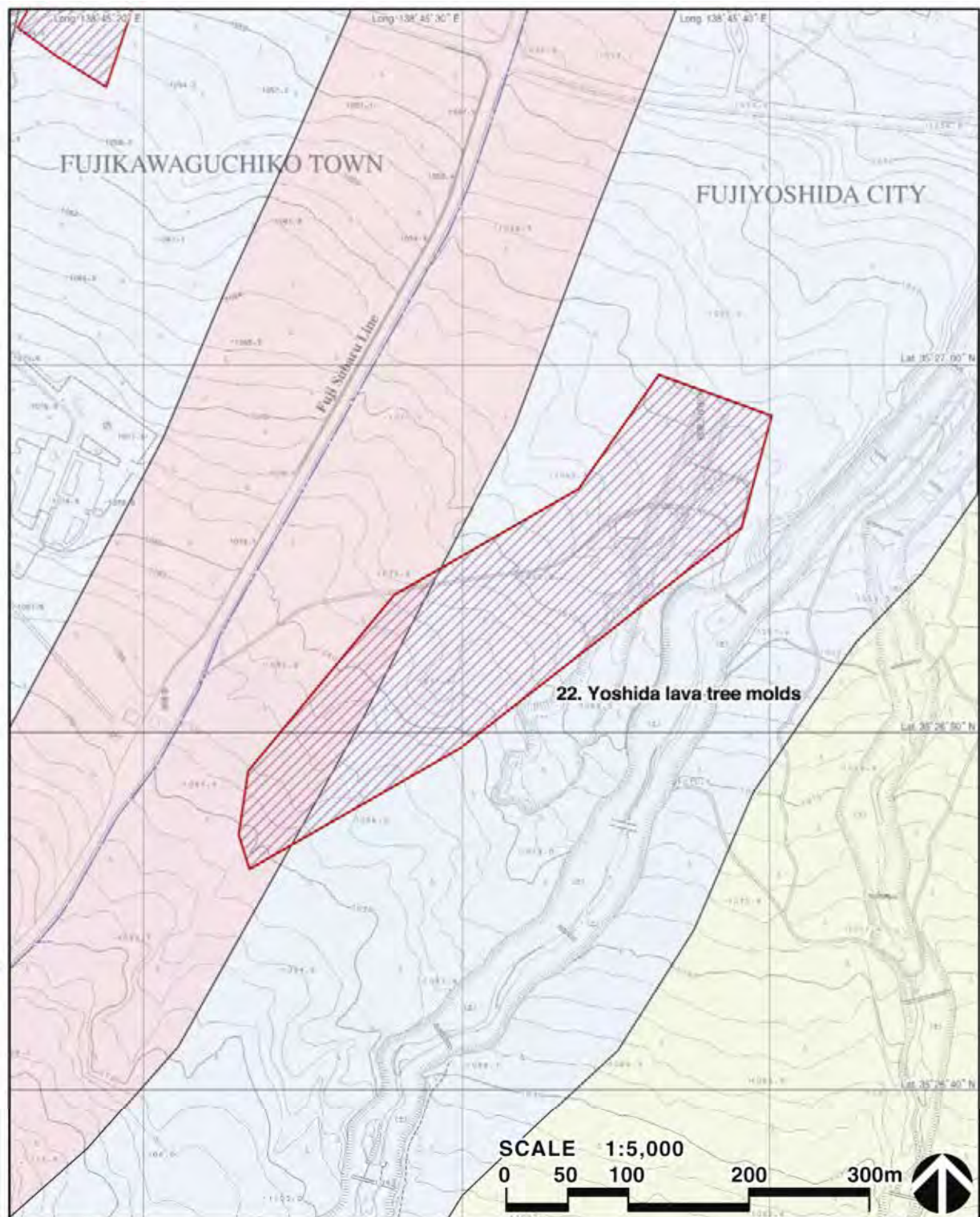
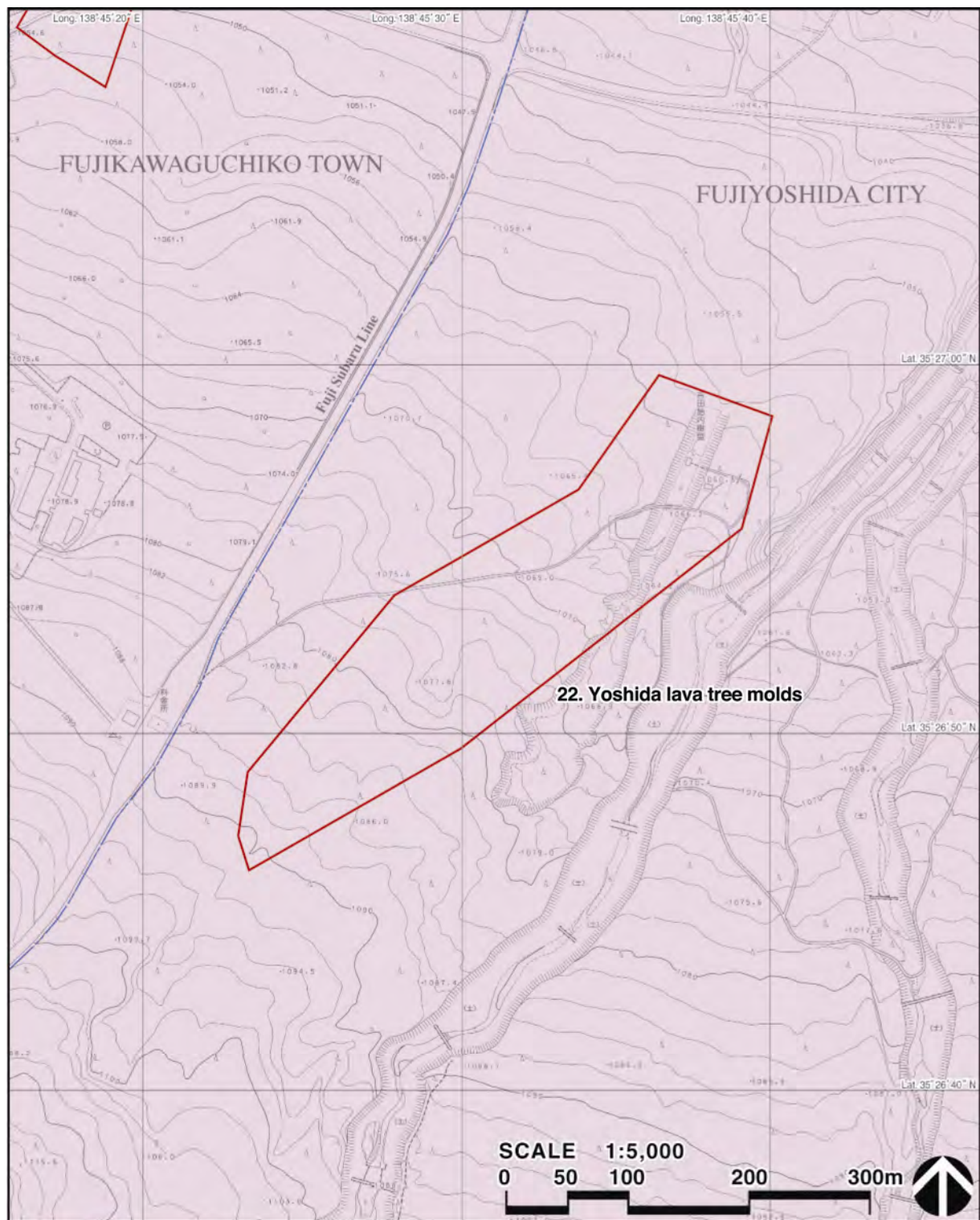


Figure 94 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yoshida lava tree molds 1



Legend  Nominated property (component part)  Municipality boundary

Local governments' ordinances  
 Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance

Figure 95 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yoshida lava tree molds 2



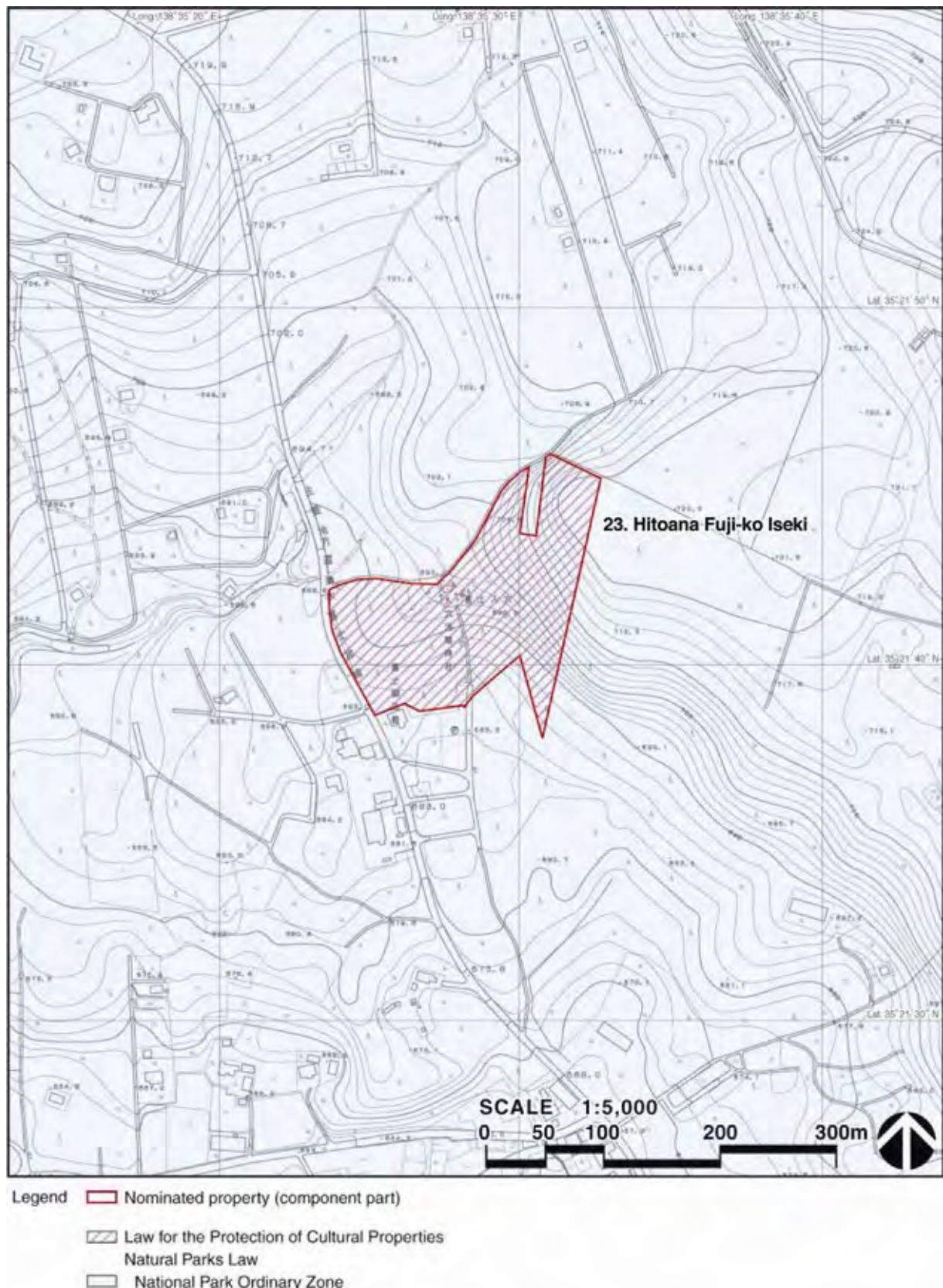


Figure 96 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki 1



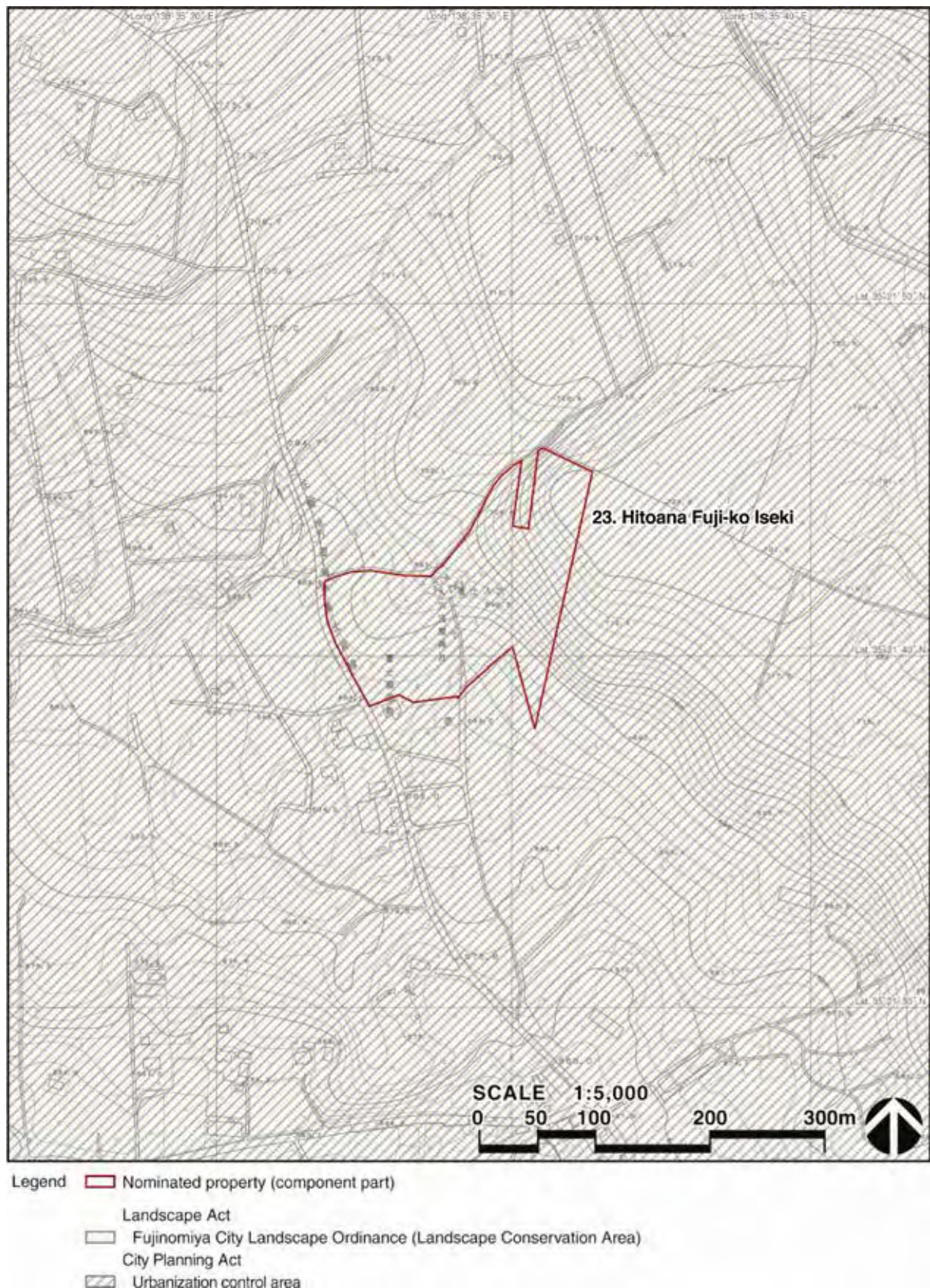


Figure 97 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki 2



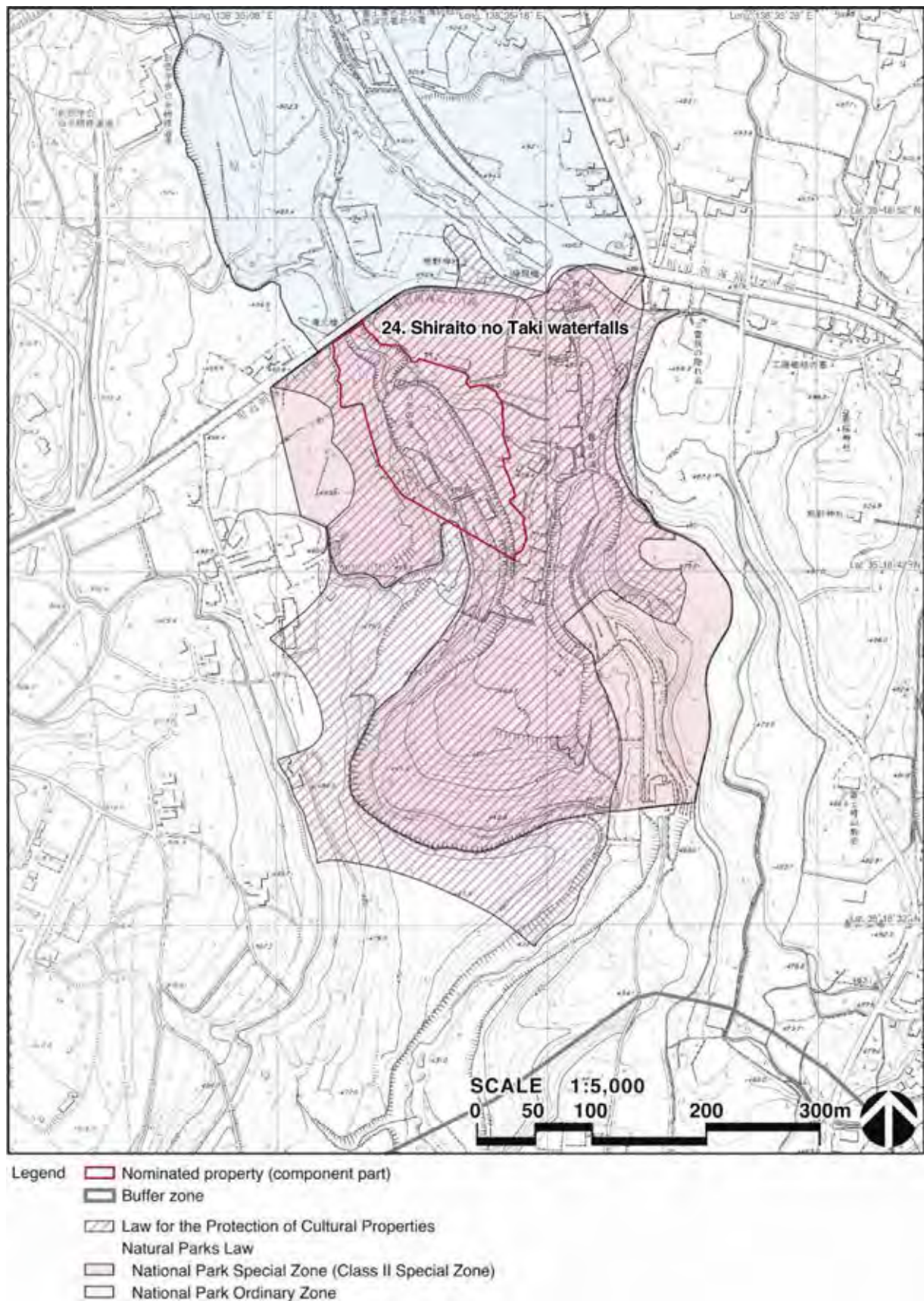


Figure 98 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls 1



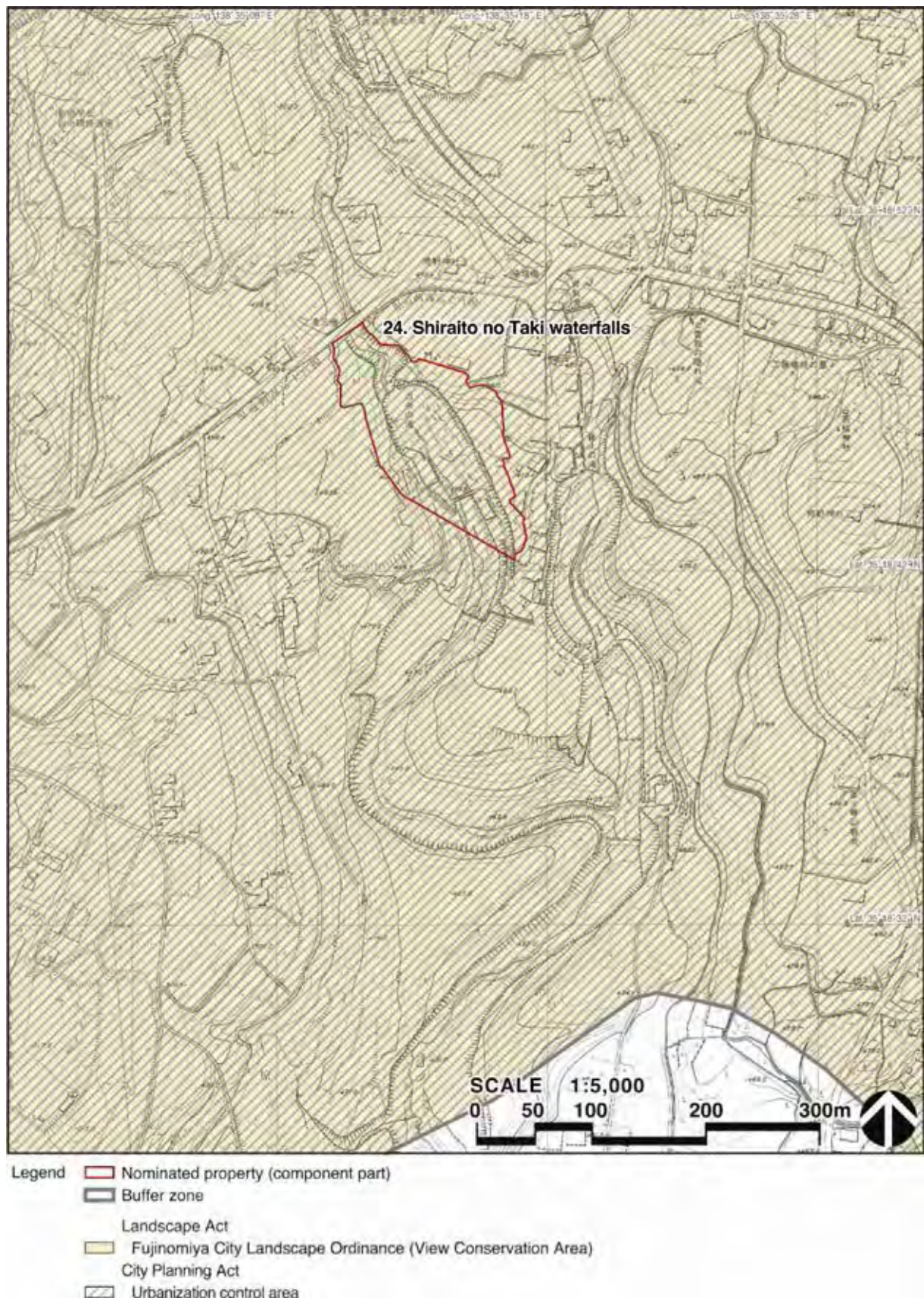


Figure 99 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls 2





Figure 100 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove 1

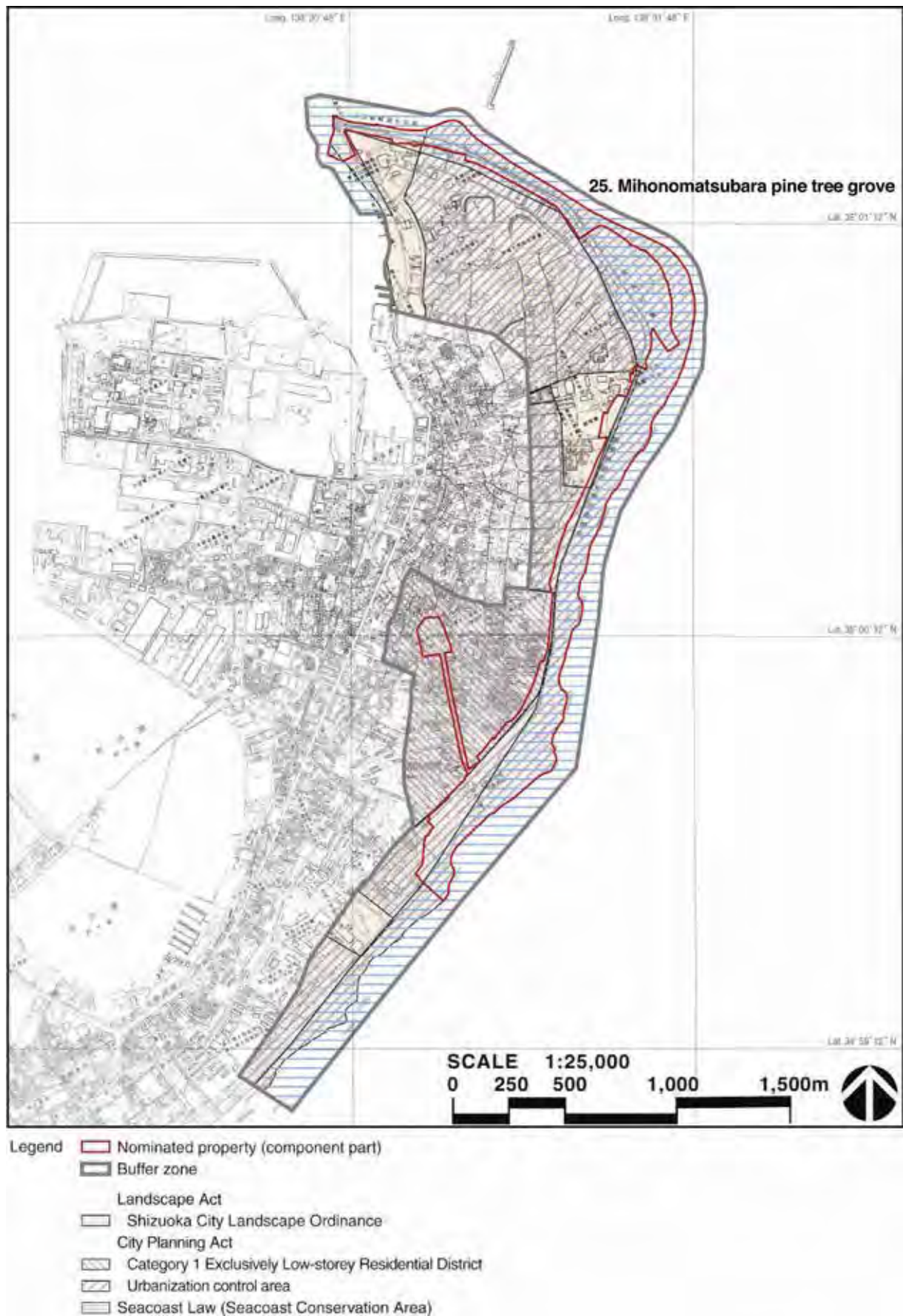


Figure 101 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove 2

## **(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 Hakkaï 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 77 to 79. 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 93.

#### **(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 14. The summary of the legal requirements such as those of prior permission under these laws, regulations, etc. is given in Table 15.



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 Figure 102.

The concrete actions for conservation in the management zone are shown in the list of planned projects in Chapter 10.

**(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 14 Summary of laws, regulations, etc. that apply to the management zone**

Law	Purpose	Summary
Landscape Act (Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance and Landscape Plan)	These legal instruments aim to promote the conservation and improvement of excellent landscapes in Oshino Village. 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.	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 Oshino Village.  The acts that require prior notification are provided in Table 15 and the details of landscape development standards are given in Attached Document 2.
Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance	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. 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.	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.  Acts that require prior notification are provided in Table 15. The details of the standards that should be met are provided in Attached Document 2.
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 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".	Projects that require prior consultation are set out together with the criteria for approval of the land use projects that exceed a certain scale.  The projects that require prior consultation are provided in Table 15. The details of permission criteria are provided in Attached Document 2.

Table 15 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 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	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
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.	-





Figure 102 Map indicating the extent of the management zone with zones of legal protection 1



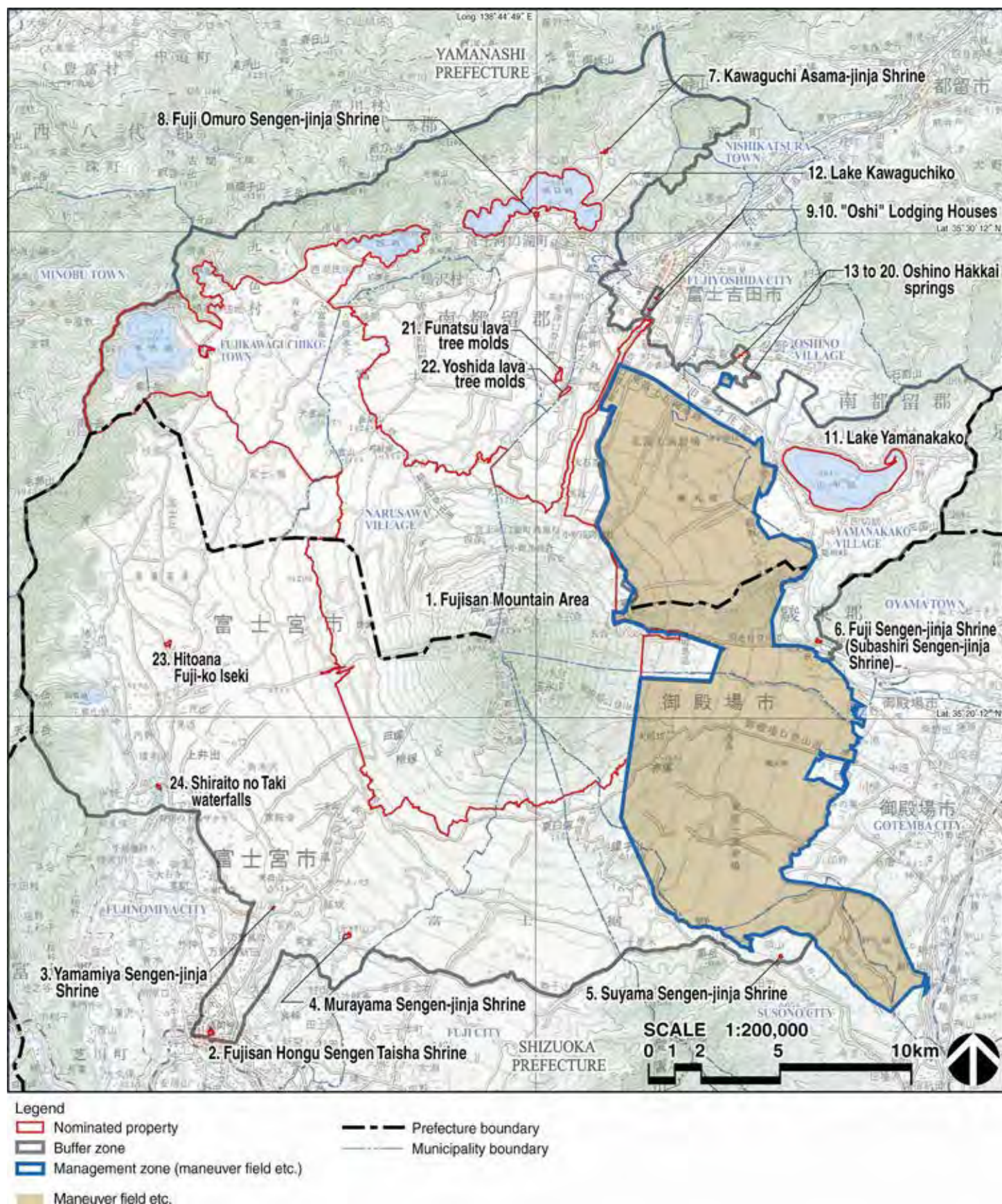


Figure 103 Map indicating the extent of the management zone with zones of legal protection 2

## Chapter 7. 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 third basic policy in Chapter 4, and to develop and implement measures to remove the causes of negative impact or to reduce it when negative impact is identified.

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, the content, method, and frequency of measurement and 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 16 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 16 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> )	To monitor the air quality continuously and measure the concentration of SO <sub>2</sub>	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.
	3. Climate change	c) Vegetation survey	To inventory all the plant species in 10 cm square plots and monitor the variation over years	Every 5 years	Ministry of the Environment
		d) Speed of forest limit rise	To monitor the temporal change of the location of the forest limit and to monitor the temporal change using aerial photos	Every year	Ministry of the Environment and research institutes
		e) Temperature change over time	To monitor the air quality continuously and measure the air temperature	Every year	Meteorological Agency

Factors affecting the property and the surrounding environment		Monitoring indicators	Content and method of measurement	Frequency	Records kept by:
Environmental pressures	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.
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.
		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	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 17 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 17 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) Number of inspections of 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 deterioration 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. Survey on visually obstructive elements	d) Number of visually obstructive elements at viewpoints	To count the number of obstructive elements within the view at viewpoints (Lake Motosuko north-west shore and Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove).	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.

## (3) Monitoring Indicators Concerning the “Transmission of the Outstanding Universal Value”

Table 18 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 18 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.
b) Number of participants in environmental conservation activities	To count the number of participants in environmental conservation activities concerning Fujisan.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.
c) Number of information provision sources by pamphlets / web pages	To count the number of and check the status of published pamphlets etc. and information provision through web pages of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and municipal governments.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.

## **Chapter 8. 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 the appropriate promotion, presentation, and utilization of the property, as is shown in the fourth basic policy 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 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.

#### **(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, Forest 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, restoration, and promotion of shrine buildings, "Oshi" lodging houses, and archeological sites included in the component parts and their constituent elements shall be conducted with a high degree of accuracy based on the results of various academic researches 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, and tangible and intangible cultural properties shall be conducted on a continuous basis and their findings shall be reflected in the actions to address various preservation and utilization issues.

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 people is organized at least once a year.

In Shizuoka Prefecture, under the instruction of the Board of Education, individual municipal governments conduct research on Cultural Properties that are included in the property for the purposes of their preservation and utilization. In addition, the construction of the "Fujisan World Heritage Center" (provisional name) is planned as a central facility for the transmission of information about the natural environment, history, culture, etc. of the property, including the results of these research activities.

Both prefectures continue to carry out research necessary for preservation and management in the future, too.

## (2) 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 19 organize exhibits related to the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan. The locations of these facilities on Table 19 are shown in Figure 104. In the future, from the perspective of the effective information provision of the Outstanding Universal Value, further efforts will be made to enrich the information content, facilities, and system; in addition, the "Fujisan World Heritage Center" (provisional name) will be installed as a central facility for the transmission of the results of the research about Fujisan's natural environment, history, culture, etc. under the cooperation of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments.

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.

## (3) Dissemination of Information to Local People etc.

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments disseminate information to local people and visitors through the lectures and seminars shown in Table 5-9 for the comprehensive understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan in the light of the relationships among the component parts.

In addition, as part of the daily activities for information dissemination, guidebooks etc. are to be improved; efforts for the comprehensive information provision about the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan will be made in coordination with school education for local elementary school children and high school students and social education activities for local people.

## (4) Response to Domestic and International Tourists

In 2010, the Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture have prepared the "General Guidelines for Signs on Fujisan" and the "Plan to Integrate and Streamline Signs on Fujisan" in coordination with local municipal governments and other stakeholders. Currently, 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 19 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	Fujiyoshida City Museum of Local History	Fujiyoshida City	Museum where visitors can learn about the history and culture of Fujisan and Fujiyoshida City. The exhibit is composed of four zones: "Fujisan worship", "industries that supported local economy", "history of Fujiyoshida", and "daily life and festivals".
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.



No.	Name	Location	Content
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	On the theme of “living in Fuji”, information is collected and stored; research is conducted; and lectures are given.
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	Tourist center that provides information on Fujisan and plays a role in activating local economy and community.
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.

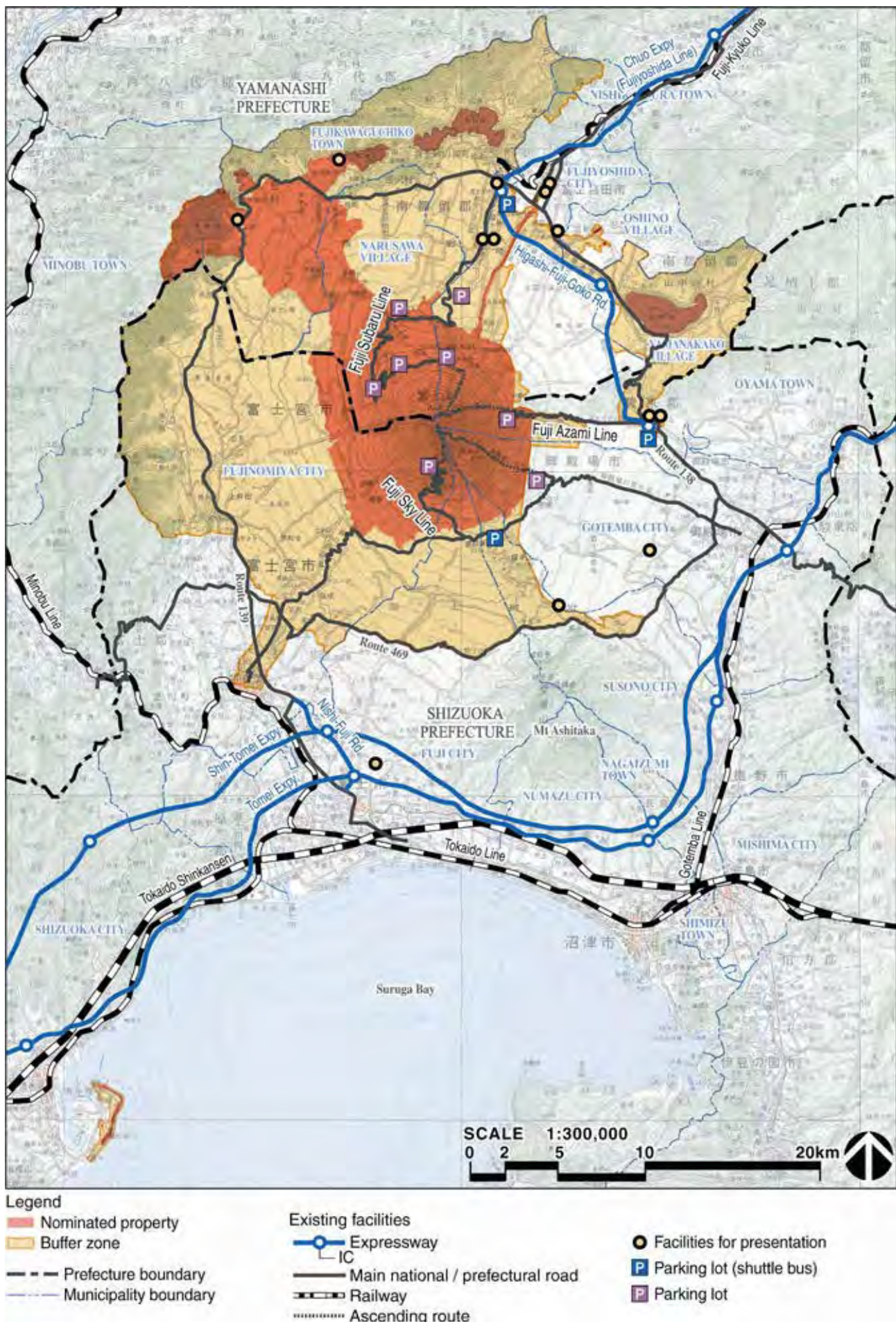


Figure 104 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities for visitors

## **Chapter 9. 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 fifth 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.

## **(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 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 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.

The projects that are implemented through public-private collaboration are shown in Table 20.

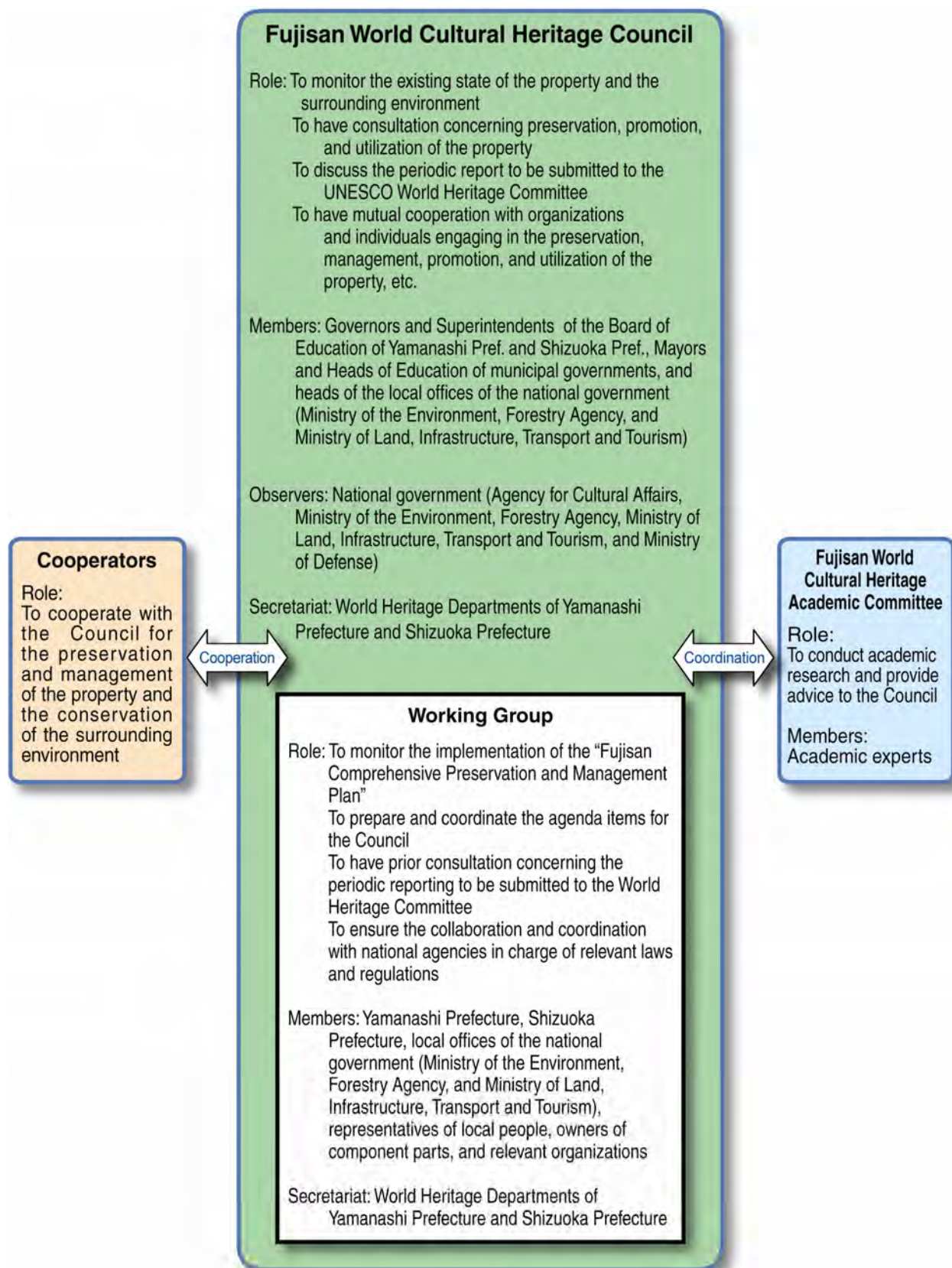


Figure 105 System for the preservation and management of "Fujisan"



Table 20 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 21. The Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture are supporting these activities.

Table 21 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 people, 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 22.

Table 22 Major projects in which local people participate

Project undertaker	Major project	Year of implementation
Shizuoka Prefecture	Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Lecture on Demand	Since 2006
Yamanashi Prefecture	Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Nomination Lecture on Demand	Since 2007
Yamanashi Prefecture	Public Reporting Workshop of the Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan Comprehensive Academic Research Committee	Since 2009
Municipal governments	Fujisan Seminars	Since 2003
Municipal governments	Fujiyoshida City World Heritage Technical School and Museum History Lecture	Since 2009

## Chapter 10. 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 sixth 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 9.

### 1. Direction

#### (1) Implementation of Monitoring

The factors affecting the property are to be identified from the following six perspectives: (1) development and urban infrastructure, (2) environmental pressures, (3) natural disasters, (4) visitor/tourism pressures, (5) restoration and improvement of individual component parts, constituent elements, and views, and (6) promotion and utilization. Monitoring is to be conducted for each factor at the appropriate frequency and the results are to be analyzed. If negative impact is foreseen, preventive measures are to be considered and implemented. If negative impact is evident, measures to mitigate the impact or prevent further damage are to 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 viewpoints are to be conducted properly and the 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 people 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) Response to Development and Urban Infrastructure

##### A. Direction of Project Implementation

Since there exist urban areas at the mountain foot, it is necessary to monitor the negative impacts of urban development upon the property carefully in full consideration of the convenience for life and livelihoods of local people. Particularly with regard to the repair and new construction of roads, prior consultation with the administrative bodies that undertake the project is to be held sufficiently in order to mitigate and prevent the impact or burden on the property.

##### B. Objective and Summary of Individual Projects

	Objective	Summary
1	Response to tourism development	<p>Regarding tourism development such as the construction of hotels at the foot of the mountain where many tourists visit, standards have been established based on the Natural Parks Law etc., including the height, size, building-to-land ratio, and floor area ratio of buildings. Regarding National Forests that are managed directly by the government as national property, appropriate conservation is to be conducted with consideration to landscapes, in order to avoid negative impacts on the property. In addition, full cooperation and information sharing with relevant departments are to be ensured and prior consultation is to be held with businesses, to which appropriate guidance is provided.</p> <p>Regarding the plans to construct shops etc., there are standards in place for the prior notification concerning the height, design, etc. of buildings based on the landscape ordinances of Yamanashi Prefecture and relevant municipal governments, in order to ensure appropriate conservation with consideration to landscapes. At the same time, full cooperation and information sharing with relevant departments are to be ensured and prior consultation is to be held with businesses, to which appropriate guidance is provided.</p>

	Objective	Summary
2	Road construction projects	The widening of National Route 138, which runs east-west on the northern side of Fujisan is planned as a major road project aimed at reducing chronic congestion and improving the safety of pedestrians. The “Fuji North Region Traffic Improvement Measures Development Committee”, consisting of the relevant departments of the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments and academic experts, discusses road construction policies which will contribute to the conservation of the road-side environment, traffic problems solution, and the development of the local economy and community, while protecting the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan.
3	Construction of facilities for the convenience of life	The Gotemba City / Oyama Town Regional Administrative Association plans to build a waste treatment facility in Gotemba City as a major facility for the convenience of local people’s life. Prior consultation has been held repeatedly by Shizuoka Prefecture, Gotemba City, and Oyama Town with local people and it has been agreed that the design, form, height, and color of the facility will be selected so as not to affect the scenic landscape of Fujisan. Efforts to ensure the full implementation of the agreement are to be made.
4	Urban infrastructure installment projects	There are plans of projects for the installment of urban infrastructure such as sewerage and river facilities. These projects are to be implemented with consideration to landscape and environment, based on the general plans and city planning master plans of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments.

## (2) Response to Environmental Pressures

### A. Direction for the Project Implementation

The factors causing environmental changes that will affect the property are to be identified and the monitoring based on each factor is to be conducted and measures to mitigate and prevent the foreseen pressures are to be developed. In addition, adequate information provision is to be made to local people about them.

### B. Objective and Summary of Individual Projects

	Objective	Summary
1	Measures against acid rain and climate change	Currently, the administrative agencies such as the Meteorological Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture, and research institutes are conducting the continuous observation of the acidity (pH) of precipitation, the concentrations of acid rain-causing substances such as nitrogen oxide in the air, and the concentrations of greenhouse gases such as CO <sub>2</sub> as well as basic data such as temperature and precipitation. These observations are to be continued and the consolidation of data of the observation results is to be made. The Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, other organizations, and private companies are to nurture healthy forests that absorb and sequester carbon dioxide.
2	Measures against wild animal issues	As a countermeasure against the Japanese deer ( <i>Cervus nippon</i> ), the number of which has increased to an excessive level, Yamanashi Prefecture completed the preparation of the specified wildlife protection and management plan in 2007 and Shizuoka Prefecture will also prepare the corresponding plan of its own in 2012. Based on these plans, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture will conduct management work, including the controlled reduction of the Japanese deer population. The Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture will take measures to prevent trees from being damaged by the feeding acts of wild animals, such as the installation of fences etc.

## (3) Response to Natural Disasters

### A. Direction of Project Implementation

Natural disaster factors affecting the property are to be identified and the monitoring based on each factor is to be conducted. Plans for the mitigation of foreseen pressures and the prevention of disasters are to be prepared and the installation of the facilities that are needed for the time being for the purposes of reducing pressures and preventing disasters is to be implemented. In addition, proper information provision to local people is to be made about them.



## B. Objective and Summary of Individual Projects

	Objective	Summary
1	Measures against volcanic eruptions	<p>In order to measure the degree of the rise of the magma and to collect data indicating the symptoms of eruption, the Meteorological Agency, government agencies such as Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, and research institutes will conduct continuous observations of earthquake swarms and volcanic tremors, using seismometers, clinometers, and GPS.</p> <p>The Meteorological Agency will publish the situation related to volcanic activities as “eruption warnings” or “eruption forecasts” in order to share information about the extent of the danger zone in relation to the volcanic activities and the timing and method of disaster-prevention responses.</p> <p>The national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments will prepare plans concerning volcanic disaster prevention (e.g. hazard maps, evacuation maps, and preventive measure plan) and ensure that all the local people are well informed.</p>
2	Measures against sand erosion damage (landslides and debris flows) and rockfalls	<p>The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism plays the central role in conducting the river-bed works for the prevention of erosion at the headwaters such as the Osawakuzure and collapse of the mountain slopes. It also take measures to prevent the soil and sand avalanches and the mud flows from damaging the downstream area by, for instance, constructing erosion control dams and sand retention fields at appropriate places. At the same time, the greening of mountain slopes will be conducted.</p> <p>In addition, the Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture will make proper management of the forests surrounding the Osawakuzure that are designated as conservation forests for the purpose of erosion and install the facilities to prevent the erosion on the river banks, fix unstable earth, and prevent the spread of debris flows.</p> <p>Dikes and protective walls are to be installed at appropriate places at the headwaters of mountain streams and along ascending routes as a measure to prevent rockfalls on the road.</p>
3	Measures against earthquakes	<p>The Meteorological Agency, administrative agencies such as Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, and research institutes will install many seismometers and volumetric strain meters in order to observe the signs of earthquakes (precursory slips). The existing disaster-prevention plans will be improved to more effective ones and implemented, including the evacuation and alert system based on earthquake forecast.</p> <p>Regarding earthquake damage to the property, the departments in Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture which are in charge of the protection of the World Heritage property will compile and check the information reported to the disaster response headquarters of respective prefectures and facilitate coordination with the relevant departments.</p>
4	Measures against typhoon-caused damage	The forests that suffered blow-down damage will be nurtured and native species such as <i>Zelkova serrata</i> and <i>Stewartia monadelpha</i> will be planted in the places that suffered significant damage.
5	Measures against storm and floods	Flood damage will be mitigated or prevented through river improvement work.
6	Measures against forest fires	<p>The existing fire-prevention forest road (“Regional Trunk Forest Road Fuji Mountain Foot Line”, running through Fujinomiya City and Fuji City) will be maintained. Regarding the prescribed field burning that is carried out in the grassland at the mountain foot, fire prevention measures are to be taken, including the installation of firebreaks of a sufficient width in order to prevent the unintended spread of fire.</p> <p>With regard to forest fires, prevention and initial firefighting responses are important; the Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture will strengthen their forest conservation patrol activities in close coordination with municipal governments and local fire brigades in order to conserve and manage the rich natural environment.</p>

#### (4) Response to Visitor/Tourism Pressures

##### A. Direction of Project Implementation

The severe climate conditions on Fujisan necessitate full safety measures for climbers. In addition, 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 the rules of visitors or raise their awareness of appropriate manners with a view to reducing impacts and burdens on the property to the extent possible.

##### B. Objective and Summary of Individual Projects

	Objective	Summary
1	Safety measures for climbers and visitors	<p>Ascending routes on Fujisan is to be properly maintained.</p> <p>Facilities to ensure the safety of climbers and visitors, i.e. Fujisan Climbing Guidance Center (at the fifth station of the Fujinomiya Ascending Route), Fujisan Hygiene Center (at the eighth station of the Fujinomiya Ascending Route), Fujisan Safety Guidance Center (at the sixth station of the Yoshida Ascending Route), Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan Seventh Station Rescue Center (at the seventh station of the Yoshida Ascending Route), and Fujisan Eighth Station Fujiyoshida Rescue Center (at the eighth station of the Yoshida Ascending Route) are to be maintained. Automated external defibrillators (AEDs) that are installed at these facilities will be maintained properly.</p> <p>Nature guides who are stationed at the Fifth Station Comprehensive Management Center (at the fifth station of the Yoshida Ascending Route) will accompany visitors around the fifth station and provide nature interpretation services.</p> <p>Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture will dispatch rangers who will inform the manners and rules of climbers and visitors in an effort to raise the awareness for the environmental conservation on Fujisan, which will be further promoted in the future, too.</p>
2	Regulations on private vehicle entry and development of car parks at the mountain foot	<p>The passage of private vehicles is banned for 15 days (actual in 2011) on Fuji Subaru Line and for 26 days (actual in 2011) on Fujisan Sky Line and Fuji Azami Line in an effort to reduce the impact on the environment of Fujisan and mitigate traffic congestion.</p> <p>In addition, shuttle bus services will be provided between the car park at the fifth station of the Yoshida Ascending Route and the car park with a capacity of 1,400 vehicles near the Fujiyoshida Interchange connecting the Chuo Expressway Fujiyoshida Line and the Higashi Fujigoko Road in order to improve the transportation of climbers.</p>
3	Cleaning activities in the Fujisan Mountain Area	<p>The existing cleaning activities by the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, NGOs, and volunteers are to be promoted.</p> <p>Activities such as the environmental conservation activities that are conducted in the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) and around the roads running in the mountain foot area by the “Fujisan Area Beautification Promotion Council” and the “Fujisan and Surrounding Area Beautification Promotion Council”, and the Fujisan Cleanup Operation, which is conducted by the “Fujisan Beautification Foundation” and the “Society to Keep Fujisan Clean Forever”, will be promoted in the future, too.</p>
4	Prevention of illegal dumping of waste in the mountain foot area	<p>The prevention, early detection, expansion prevention, removal, and appropriate treatment of illegal dumping are to be promoted through the patrols by the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and municipal governments and the establishment of the inspection system by deploying inspectors and hiring private security companies.</p> <p>Shizuoka Prefecture has introduced the “Automatic Surveillance Camera System against Illegal Dumping in the Mountain Foot Area of Fujisan” as a measure to strengthen its inspection capacity and will continue to improve it into the future.</p>
5	Installation and management of environmentally sound toilets	<p>In order to respond to the increase in the number of climbers and severe natural conditions, those who installed the individual toilets take proper care of the maintenance of the toilets and renew the facility, as necessary.</p>

## (5) Restoration and Improvement of Individual Component Parts, Constituent Elements, and Views

### A. Direction of Project Implementation

Based on the two aspects of Fujisan as an “object of worship” 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 Each Project

	Objectives	Outline
1	Measures to protect buildings from fire and earthquake	The buildings of each Shinto shrine are equipped fire prevention facilities such as automatic fire alarm systems. In addition, voluntary fire brigades are also organized generally in order to ensure the proper operation of these facilities in the case of fire. In the future, appropriate earthquake-resisting methods will be discussed and, based on the results, earthquake-resisting facilities will be installed.
2	Patrol of component parts and constituent elements	Such component parts and constituent elements as buildings will be patrolled by the Cultural Properties Protection Instructors commissioned by Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture to inspect the alterations to the existing state without permission, damage, vandalism, etc. and provide guidance and advice concerning the preservation and management of the property.
3	Improvement of the compound of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine	The specific features that exist within the shrine compound such as the ablution spot will be studied in a comprehensive manner by Fujiyoshida City and, based on the results, appropriate repair and improvement will be conducted.
4	Improvement of the Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine	The deteriorated wooden decorative partition boards of the shrine building will be repaired by the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujikawaguchiko Town and the owner. In addition, since wearing and discoloring are progressive on the shrine building in general, restoration will be carried out based on lacquering and coloring but without excluding the possibilities of fundamental measures such as the installation of a shelter structure.
5	Coordination of the uses of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes)	Public-private collaboration is to be promoted in the discussion of the uses of the entire “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes).
6	Improvement of the environment of Oshino Hakkai and the surrounding area	<p>Targeting the springs designated as Natural Monuments and their surrounding environment, townscape improvement projects by Oshino Village, local people, and businesses are to be promoted. In the implementation of the townscape improvement projects, measures to conserve the views from the springs of Fujisan will be taken such as the relocation of electric poles and the underground installation of electric lines together with the measures to develop good landscapes in the surrounding areas of the springs such as the removal of standing signboards, the improvement of exterior appearance of vending machines and other structures, and the greening of the surroundings.</p> <p>For the purposes of maintaining the quantity and quality of springwater, connection to the public sewerage system or the installation of septic tanks are to be promoted and the monitoring of the groundwater level and the river water quantity is to be conducted.</p>
7	Improvement of the surrounding area of the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls	<p>Through the utilization of the “Shiraito no Taki Improvement Committee” established by Shizuoka Prefecture and Fujinomiya City, information is to be shared and the appropriate preservation and management are to be ensured through the concerted effort of Shizuoka Prefecture and Fujinomiya City.</p> <p>Fujinomiya City is to establish within 2012 the master plan for improvement and renovation of the existing state of waterfalls and its environment as a whole. Particularly with regard to shops and storehouses in the immediate proximity to the waterfalls, comprehensive measures, including the possibilities of their removal and/or relocation, in agreement with their owners, are to be undertaken.</p>



	Objectives	Outline
8	Improvement of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove	Beach replenishment work will continue to be conducted on the beach which is at a risk of erosion due to the decreasing supply of sand through, for instance, the use of the sand dredged from rivers.
9	Measures to maintain views	<p>The views seen from the two viewpoints will be maintained and the surrounding environment will be conserved by appropriately applying the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law, and the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests, and other laws and regulations that apply to the buffer zone etc.</p> <p>Regarding the view from the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, understanding and cooperation will be sought from paper manufacturers, etc. to remove unnecessary stacks promptly and to carry out visual harmonization in the surrounding area of the plants as an immediate action. To be specific, the stacks that are 20 meters or higher themselves and more than 10 meters higher than the buildings to which they are attached are to be removed as a priority. Since 2002 up to the present, more than 40 stacks have been removed. Fuji City continues to take the lead in promoting the removal of stacks. In addition, National Forests that are included in the view will be properly maintained and conserved with consideration to the view, based on Regional Forest Administration and Management Plans.</p>
10	Monitoring of visually disturbing elements and countermeasures	At the viewpoints (Lake Motosuko and the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove), the disturbing elements that come into the view are to be identified and instructions will be issued based on the laws stipulated in Chapter 5 and Chapter 6.
11	Visual harmonization projects	<p>In parallel to road construction projects, the relocation of electric poles and the underground installation of electric lines are to be promoted to the extent possible. In the short term, efforts will be made to relocate electric poles that are disturbing the views and to install electric lined underground.</p> <p>When installing protective fences along the roads which run close to the component parts and constituent elements of the property, full care will be taken so that they will not affect the roadside views and the views of Fujisan.</p> <p>Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, and local people will work together to promote visual treatment of the buildings etc. in harmony with the surrounding landscapes and the natural environment.</p> <p>When advertisements and information boards are set up, their design, form, and color shall be chosen in consideration of the scenic landscape and the natural environment and they should be aggregated into one piece whenever possible.</p>
12	Technical assistance for the preservation and management of the property	At the Yamanashi Prefecture Buried Cultural Properties Center, the Yamanashi Prefectural Museum, and the Shizuoka Prefecture Buried Cultural Properties Center, professional and technical staff with a high degree of preservation and management skills are to be 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.

## (6) Promotion and Utilization

### A. Direction of Project Implementation

In order to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is passed down to future generations, local residents need to have understanding of the Outstanding Universal Values and to transmit the information to visitors in an active manner. In order to achieve this, the governments need to provide information effectively and support the voluntary activities of local people. 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

	Objective	Summary
1	Comprehensive academic research on Fujisan	In order to ensure the preservation and transmission of the Outstanding Universal Value and address the issues concerning promotion and utilization, research will be conducted on a continuous basis on Fujisan, individual component parts, and constituent elements, in the fields of history, archaeology, ethnology, natural environment, literature, and tangible and intangible cultural properties, with a view to enriching the academic knowledge.
2	Utilization of promotion facilities	Efforts to improve further the level of information provision and interpretation about the property will be made at Yamanashi Prefecture Fuji Visitor Center, Yamanashi Institute of Environmental Sciences, Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History; Funatsu Tainai Field Center, Lake Motosuko Tourist Information Center / Motosu History Museum, Fuji Municipal Museum; Susono City Fujisan Museum, Gotemba City Fujisan Exchange Center, Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine 1200 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary Museum, and Road Station Subashiri.
3	Awareness-raising activities for local residents etc.	Lectures, seminars, etc. will be organized in order to help participants understand the Outstanding Universal Value of the property in a comprehensive manner in consideration of the relations among component parts and constituent elements as a measure to provide information to local people etc.
4	Reception of domestic and international tourists	Information about the manners and rules of mountain climbing is to be disseminated through guidebooks in multiple languages and lectures on the natural environment by Fujisan rangers etc.
5	Coordination with local people etc. and organization of participatory lectures and seminars	<p>Currently, Yamanashi Prefecture implements projects and programmes such as “Fujisan World Heritage Lecture on Demand” and “Public Reporting Workshop of the Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan Comprehensive Academic Research Commission”. Shizuoka Prefecture implements “Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Lecture on Demand”. Fujiyoshida City implements “Fujiyoshida City World Heritage Technical School” and “Museum History Lecture”. Oyama Town implements “Fujisan Seminars”.</p> <p>In order to promote local people’s understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and raise people’s awareness for its protection, various lectures by experts etc. will be organized.</p> <p>In the forests in the surrounding area of Fujisan, NPOs and private companies and organizations are conducting voluntary forest improvement activities. The Forestry Agency and Yamanashi Prefecture will continue to support these activities.</p>
6	Publication of guidebooks etc.	Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments publish and distribute guidebooks that explain the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan in an easy-to-understand manner, targeting local people, local students, and visitors. Further efforts will be made to improve them further in the future, too.
7	Installation of signs of uniform design	In consultation with the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture have prepared the “General Guidelines for Signs on Fujisan” and the “Plan to Integrate and Streamline Signs on Fujisan” in coordination with relevant municipal governments and local stakeholders. Based on the policies for the design, form, layout, etc., road signs and information boards in four languages (Japanese, English, Chinese, and Korean) are being installed. The existing signboards and information boards are planned to be replaced or modified in general compliance with the above-mentioned guidelines by 2013.
8	Training of guides	The training of guides is already conducted and will be continued for the purpose of conveying the Outstanding Universal Value to visitors and informing them of the manners.
9	Selection and advertisement of model courses	In order to promote the understanding of the two aspects of Fujisan, i.e. “object of worship” and “source of artistic inspiration” which represent the Outstanding Universal Value, several model courses will be selected and advertised
10	Establishment of the Fujisan World Heritage Center (provisional name)	Under cooperation among Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and municipal governments concerned, the “Fujisan World Heritage Center” (provisional name) will be established as a center for the promotion of the comprehensive management concerning Fujisan and the dissemination of the results of research on the nature, history and culture of Fujisan.

### 3. Overview of the Action Plan

The table below shows the overview of the projects, including the project undertaker and the project period.

	Project		Project undertaker				Project period		
			National government	Prefecture	Municipal government	Other organizations	Short term	Mid-term	Long term
(1) Response to impacts of development and urban infrastructure	1	Response to tourism development	◎	◎	◎				→
	2	Road construction projects	◎	○	○				→
	3	Construction of facilities for the convenience of life		◎	◎				→
	4	Urban infrastructure installation projects etc.		◎	◎	○			→
(2) Environmental changes	1	Measures against acid rain and climate change	◎	◎	○	○			→
	2	Wild animal countermeasures	◎	◎	◎				→
(3) Response to natural disasters	1	Measures against volcanic eruptions	◎	◎	◎				→
	2	Measures against sand erosion disasters (landslides and debris flows) and rockfalls	◎	◎	○				→
	3	Measures against earthquakes	◎	◎	◎				→
	4	Measures against typhoon-caused damage	◎	◎	◎				→
	5	Measures against storms and floods	◎	◎	◎				→
	6	Measures against forest fires	◎	◎	◎				→
(4) Response to the impacts of visitors and tourism	1	Safety measures for climbers and visitors	◎	◎	◎				→
	2	Ban on the passage of private vehicles and the construction of car parks in the mountain foot area		◎	◎				→
	3	Cleaning activities in the Fujisan Mountain Area	◎	◎	◎	◎			→
	4	Prevention of illegal dumping of waste in the mountain foot area	◎	◎	◎				→
	5	Installation and management of environmentally conscious toilets	◎	◎	◎	◎			→
(5) Restoration and improvement of individual component parts, constituent elements, and views	1	Measures to protect buildings from fire and earthquake				◎			→
	2	Patrol of component parts and constituent elements		◎					→
	3	Improvement of the compound of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine			◎			→	
	4	Improvement of the compound of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine				◎		→	
	5	Coordination of the uses of Fuji Five Lakes		◎	◎	◎			→
	6	Improvement of Oshino Hakkai springs and the surrounding environment			◎	○			→





[Reference]

Table 23 Existing Plans Related to the Municipalities and Regions in which the Nominated Property is Located

Plan	Preparer	Year
1. General plan		
2 <sup>nd</sup> Stage Challenge Yamanashi Action Plan	Yamanashi Pref.	October 2011
Shizuoka Prefecture General Plan	Shizuoka Pref.	February 2011
5 <sup>th</sup> Fujiyoshida City General Plan	Fujiyoshida City	March 2008
1 <sup>st</sup> Minobu Town General Plan	Minobu Town	March 2007
5 <sup>th</sup> Oshino Village General Plan	Oshino Village	April 2008
Yamanakako Village 4 <sup>th</sup> Long-Term General Plan	Yamanakako Village	May 2010
Narusawa Village 4 <sup>th</sup> Long-Term General Plan	Narusawa Village	March 2007
1 <sup>st</sup> Fujikawaguchiko Town General Plan	Fujikawaguchiko Town	August 2008
2 <sup>nd</sup> Shizuoka City General Plan	Shizuoka City	March 2010
4 <sup>th</sup> Fujinomiya City General Plan	Fujinomiya City	March 2006
5 <sup>th</sup> Fuji City General Plan	Fuji City	March 2011
3 <sup>rd</sup> Gotemba City General Plan	Gotemba City	March 2001
4 <sup>th</sup> Susono City General Plan	Susono City	March 2011
4 <sup>th</sup> Oyama Town General Plan	Oyama Town	March 2001
2. Environment-related plans		
Fujisan General Environmental Conservation Measures Basic Guidelines	Yamanashi Pref.	March 1998
Fujisan General Environmental Conservation Guidelines	Shizuoka Pref.	March 1996
Yamanashi Prefecture Basic Environment Plan	Yamanashi Pref.	February 2005
3 <sup>rd</sup> Shizuoka Prefecture Basic Environment Plan	Shizuoka Pref.	March 2011
3. Forest-related plans		
Yamanashi Forest and Forestry Basic Plan (Yamanashi Prefecture)	Yamanashi Pref.	February 2004
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prefectural Forest Management Plan	Yamanashi Pref.	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.	April 2011
Regional Forest Plan (Shizuoka Regional Forest Planning Area)	Shizuoka Pref.	April 2010
Shizuoka Prefecture Forest Coexistence Basic Plan	Shizuoka Pref.	Revised in March 2011
4. City planning-related plans		
Yamanashi Prefecture City Planning Master Plan	Yamanashi Pref.	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.	March 2011
Policies for the Development and Conservation of Gakunan Regional City Planning Area (Fuji City and Fujinomiya City)	Shizuoka Pref.	March 2011
Policies for the Development and Conservation of Shizuoka City Planning Area (Shizuoka City)	Shizuoka Pref.	December 2010
Policies for the Development of Gotemba-Oyama Regional City Planning Area (Gotemba City and Oyama Town)	Shizuoka Pref.	December 2010

	Policies for the Development and Conservation of Susono City Planning Area (Susono City)	Shizuoka Pref.	December 2010
	Fujiyoshida City City Planning Master Plan	Fujiyoshida City	March 2002
	Yamanakako Village City Planning Master Plan	Yamanakako Village	March 2004
	Fujikawaguchiko Town City Planning Master Plan	Fujikawaguchiko Town	December 2010
	Shizuoka City City Planning Master Plan	Shizuoka City	February 2006
	Fujinomiya City City Planning Master Plan	Fujinomiya City	March 2002
	Fuji City City Planning Master Plan	Fuji City	March 2004
	Gotemba City City Planning Master Plan	Gotemba City	March 2008
	Susono City City Planning Master Plan	Susono City	March 1999
	Oyama Town City Planning Master Plan	Oyama Town	March 2002
5. Disaster prevention-related plans			
	Yamanashi Prefecture Regional Disaster Prevention Plan	Yamanashi Pref. Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in December 2011
	Shizuoka Prefecture Regional Disaster Prevention Plan	Shizuoka Pref. Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in June 2010
	Fujiyoshida City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan	Fujiyoshida City Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2010
	Minobu Town Regional Disaster Prevention Plan	Minobu Town Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2006
	Oshino Village Regional Disaster Prevention Plan	Oshino Village Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2008
	Yamanakako Village Regional Disaster Prevention Plan	Yamanakako Village Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2007
	Narusawa Village Regional Disaster Prevention Plan	Narusawa Village Disaster Prevention Committee	March 1997
	Fujikawaguchiko Town Regional Disaster Prevention Plan	Fujikawaguchiko Town Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2009
	Shizuoka City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan	Shizuoka City Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in February 2009
	Fujinomiya City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan	Fujinomiya City Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2009
	Fuji City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan	Fuji City Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2011
	Gotemba City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan	Gotemba City Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2009
	Susono City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan	Susono City Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2011
	Oyama Town Fujisan Fire Disaster Prevention Map	Oyama Town Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in July 2009



Nomination for Inscription on the World Heritage List

# *Fujisan*

Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan  
(Attached Document 1)

**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)**

## **Contents**

### **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) .....	1
2. Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan (Shizuoka Prefecture) .....	13
3. Historic Site, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan (Yamanashi Prefecture) .....	22
4. Historic Site, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan (Shizuoka Prefecture) .....	38
5. Important Cultural Property, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, Preservation and Utilization Plan	65
6. Special Natural Monument, Wakutamaike Pond, Preservation and Management Plan .....	69
7. Important Cultural Property, Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine Main Hall, Preservation and Utilization Plan .....	73
8. Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Kawaguchiko, Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko), Preservation and Management Plan .....	77
9. Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Motosuko), Preservation and Management Plan .....	83
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 .....	88
11. Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Yamanakako), Preservation and Management Plan .....	92
12. Natural Monument, Oshino Hakkai Springs, Preservation and Management Plan .....	97
13. Conservation, Management, Maintenance and Utilization Plan for National Natural Monuments (Cava and Lava Tree Molds) within Fujikawaguchiko Town .....	100
14. Natural Monument, Yoshida Lava Tree Molds, Preservation and Management plan .....	106
15. Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument, Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls, 2nd Preservation and Management Plan .....	110
16. Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove, Preservation and Management Plan .....	114

### **Chapter 2. Summaries of the Plans Based on the Natural Parks Law**

1. Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan District) Park Plan.....	118
2. Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park Fujisan District Management Plan.....	120

### **Chapter 3. Summaries of the Plans Based on the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests**

1. Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan .....	126
2. Fuji Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan .....	128





# 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 Fujisan)</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>
--	--

<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 consideration 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 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 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 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>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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) “Size” means construction space and height.</li> <li>(ii) “Appearance” means shapes and colors.</li> </ul> </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 recognized 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. <ul 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> </ul> </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 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> </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>	

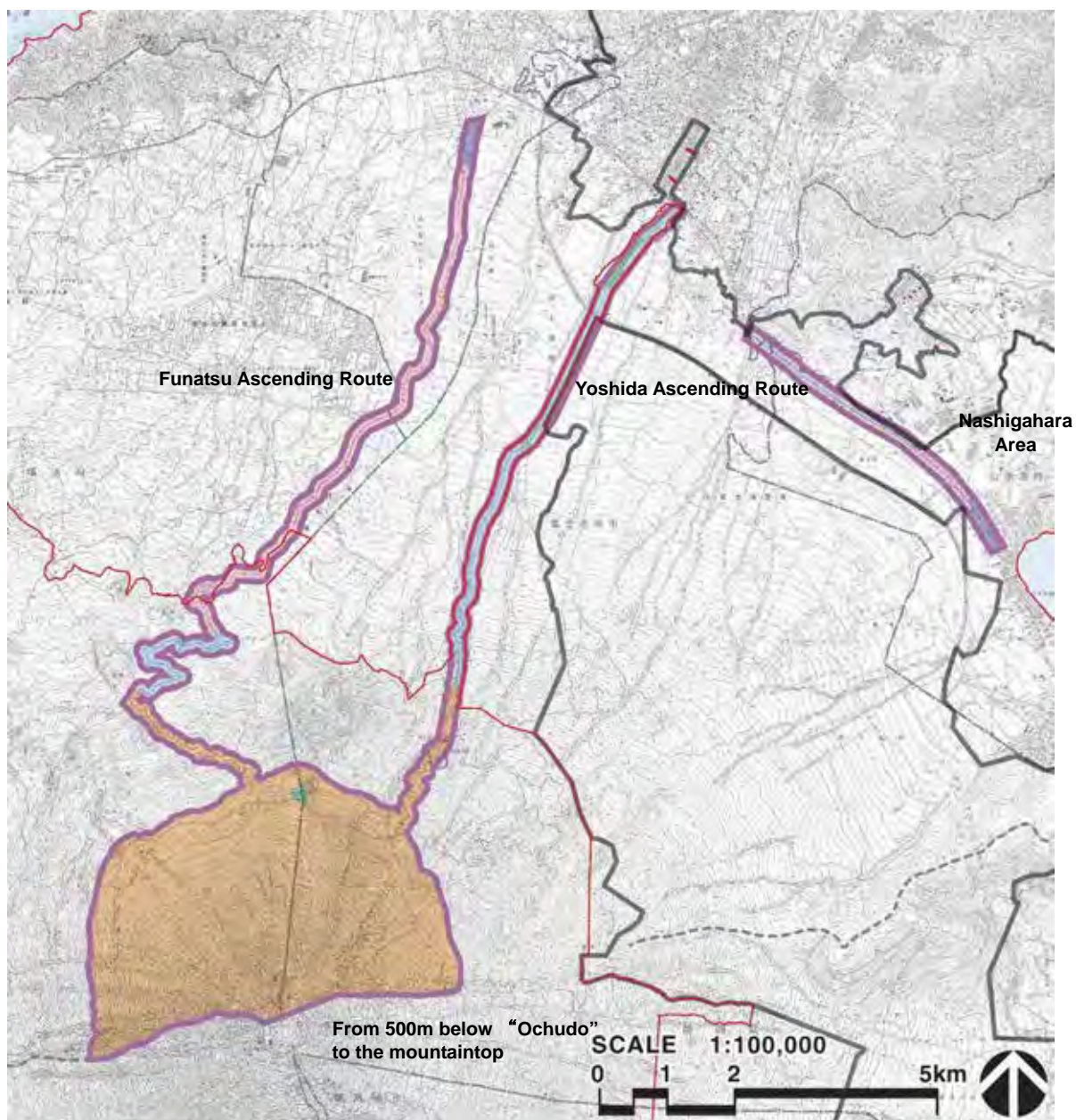


Table 3 Installation standard for buildings and structures in Area C and Area D of the Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)

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

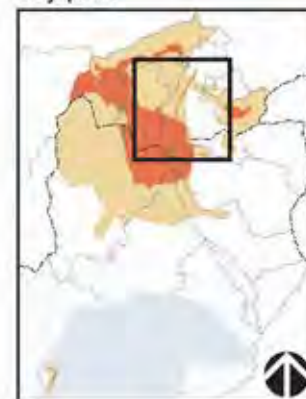


Figure 1 Zoning of the Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)

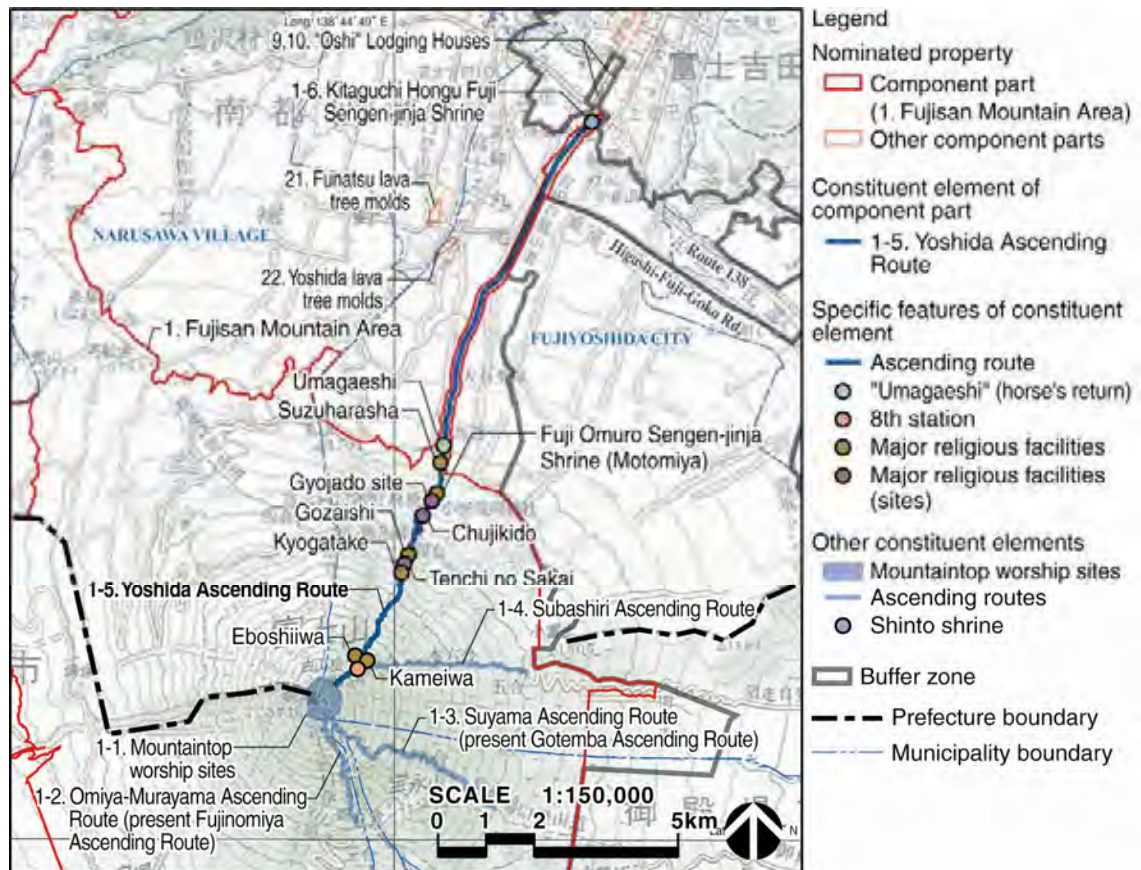


Figure 2 Map of Yoshida Ascending Route



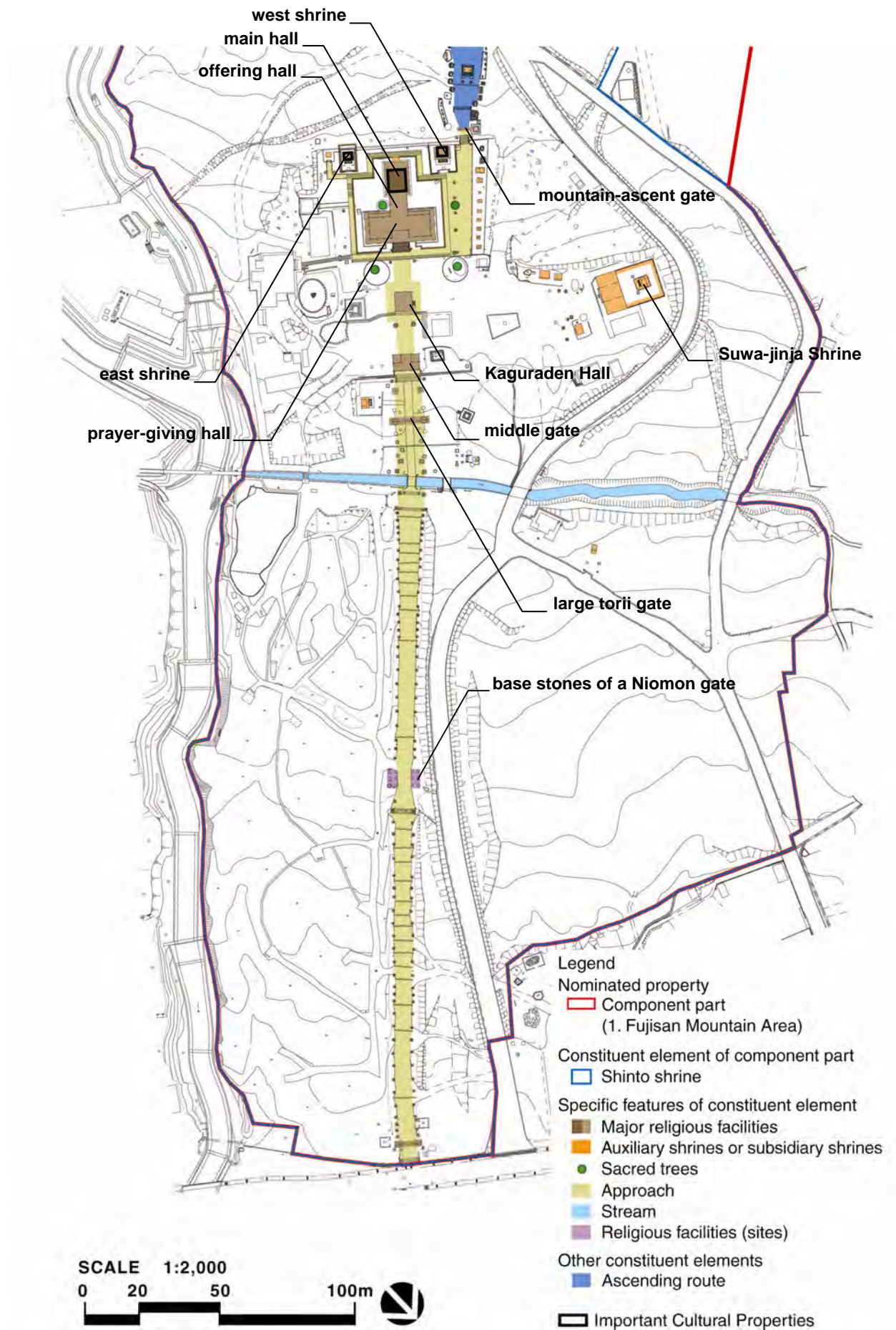


Figure 3 Plan of compound of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine

## 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>
--	--

<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>
<p>6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.</p>	<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>
--	--



- 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	<p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>

	<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>
--	---

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



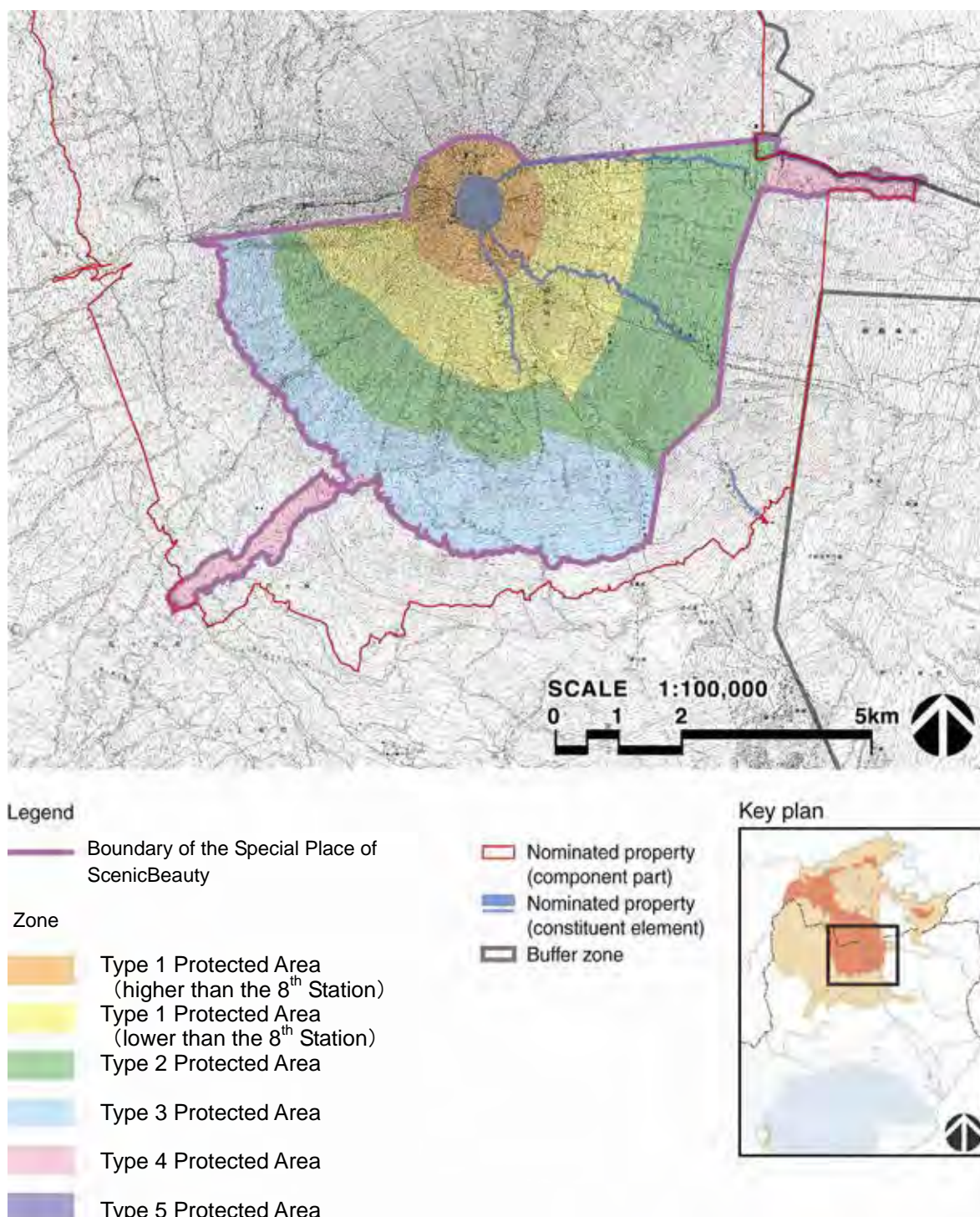


Figure 4 Zoning of the Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan (Shizuoka Pref.)

### 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 (goledn 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) exisging 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> sation 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

<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.

<sup>3</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.

<sup>4</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.



- 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
      - 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>3</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 mainhall, 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d) stone pavement of the approach</li> <li>e) stone lanterns</li> <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>4</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 torri 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>1</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> 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> <p>vi) Trees within compounds of shrines shall be protected and preserved to retain the current landscapes.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(2) Type 2 Protected Area</p> <p>1) Natural elements</p> <p>i) The same rules as Type 1 Protected Area shall be applied.</p> <p>2) Historical elements</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>iii) Trees within compounds of shrines shall be protected and preserved to retain the current landscapes.</p> <p>iv) Geological features to which religious meaning is given shall be preserved in current conditions.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3) Social elements</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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>	
-----------------------	---	--

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	

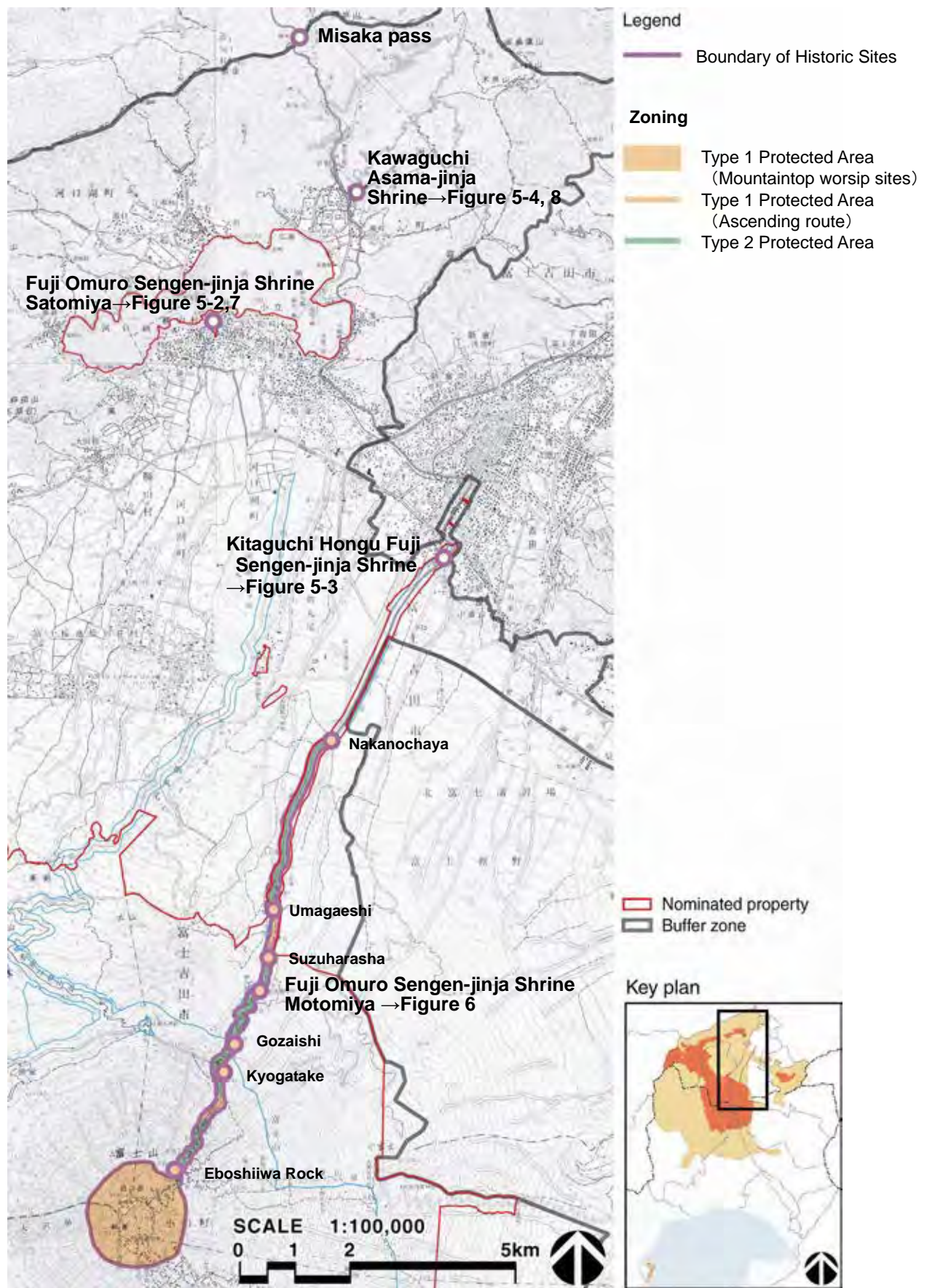
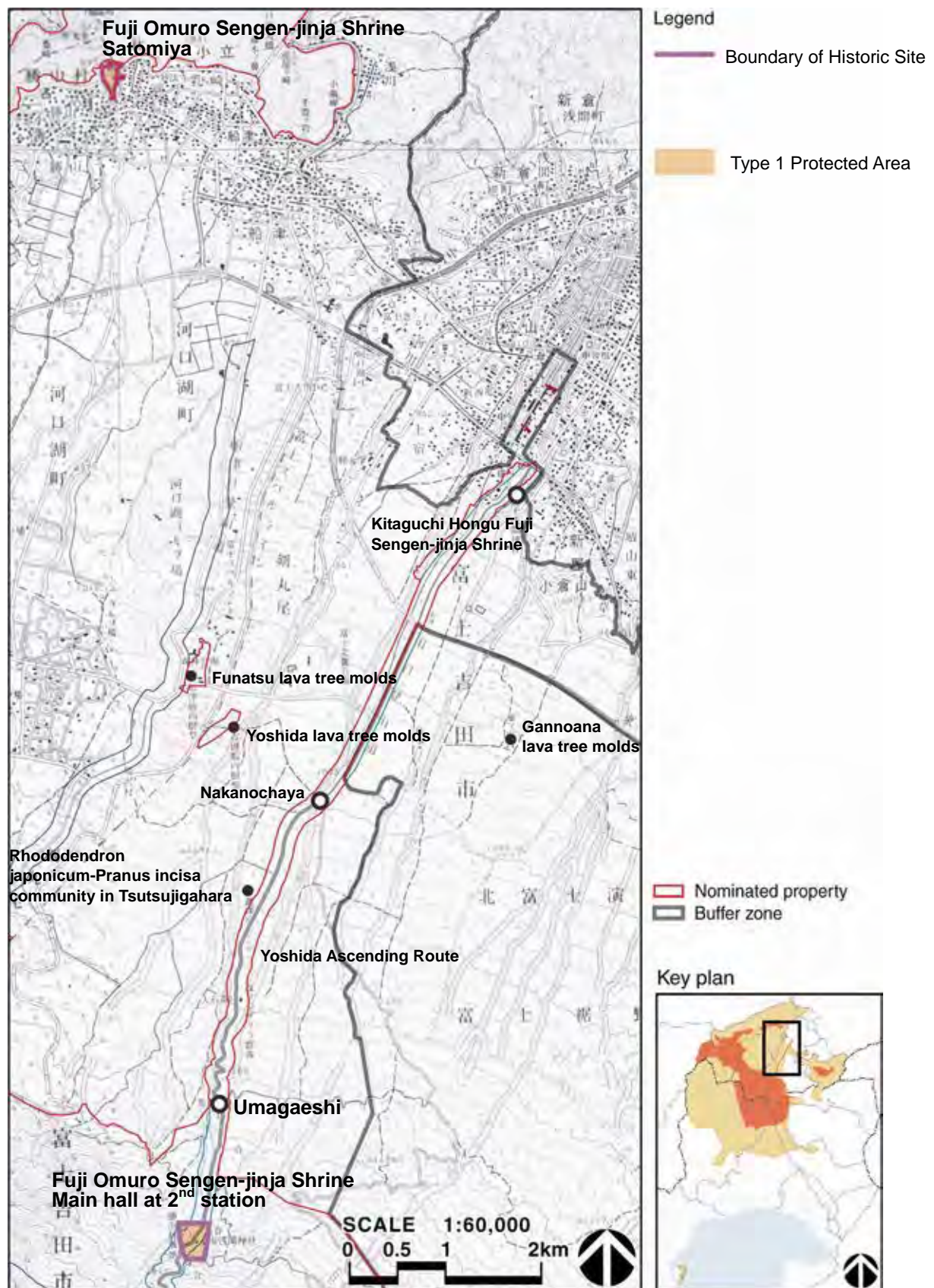


Figure 5-1 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)  
Mountaintop worship sites and Yoshida Ascending Route







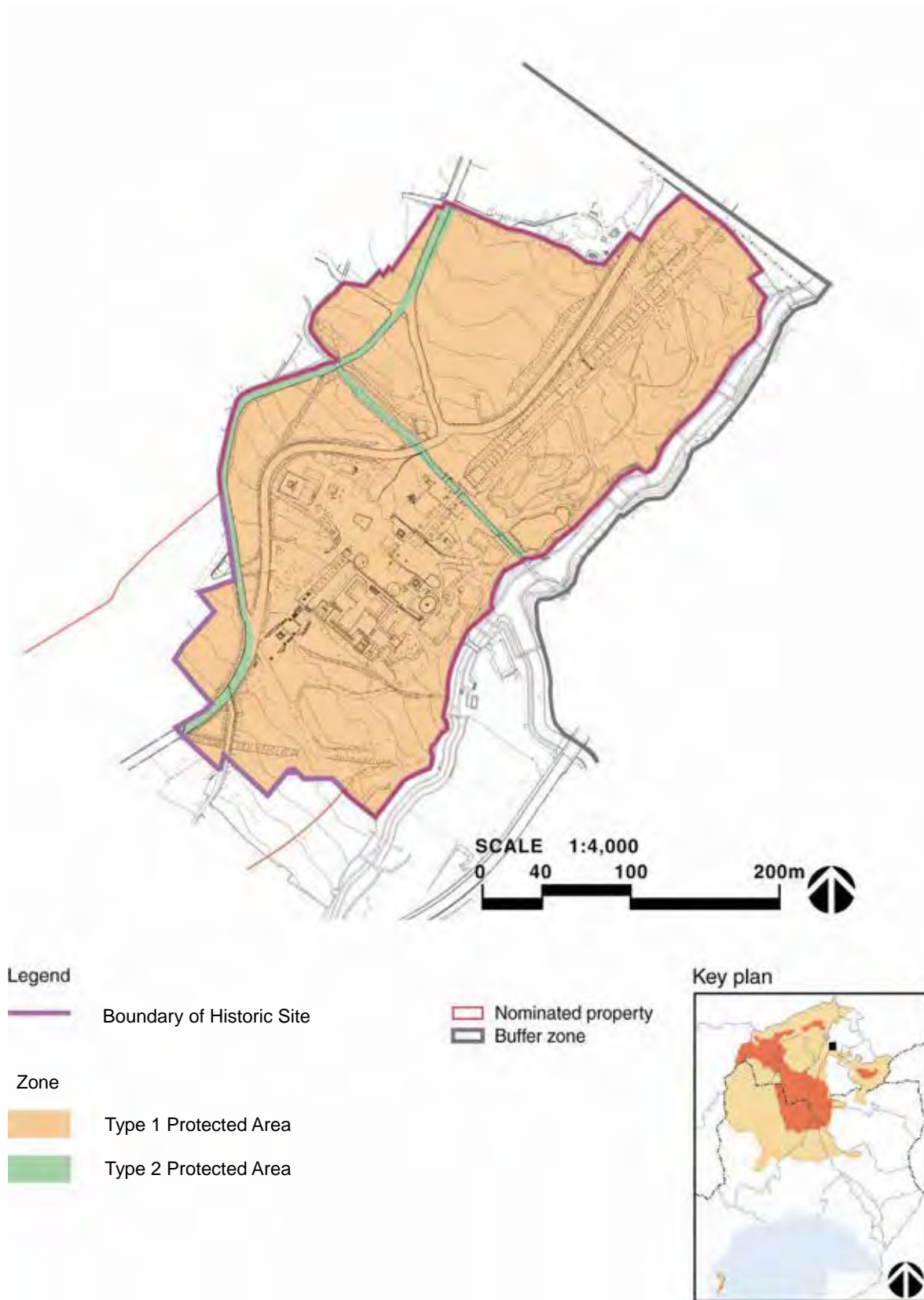


Figure 5-3 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)  
Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine



#### 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

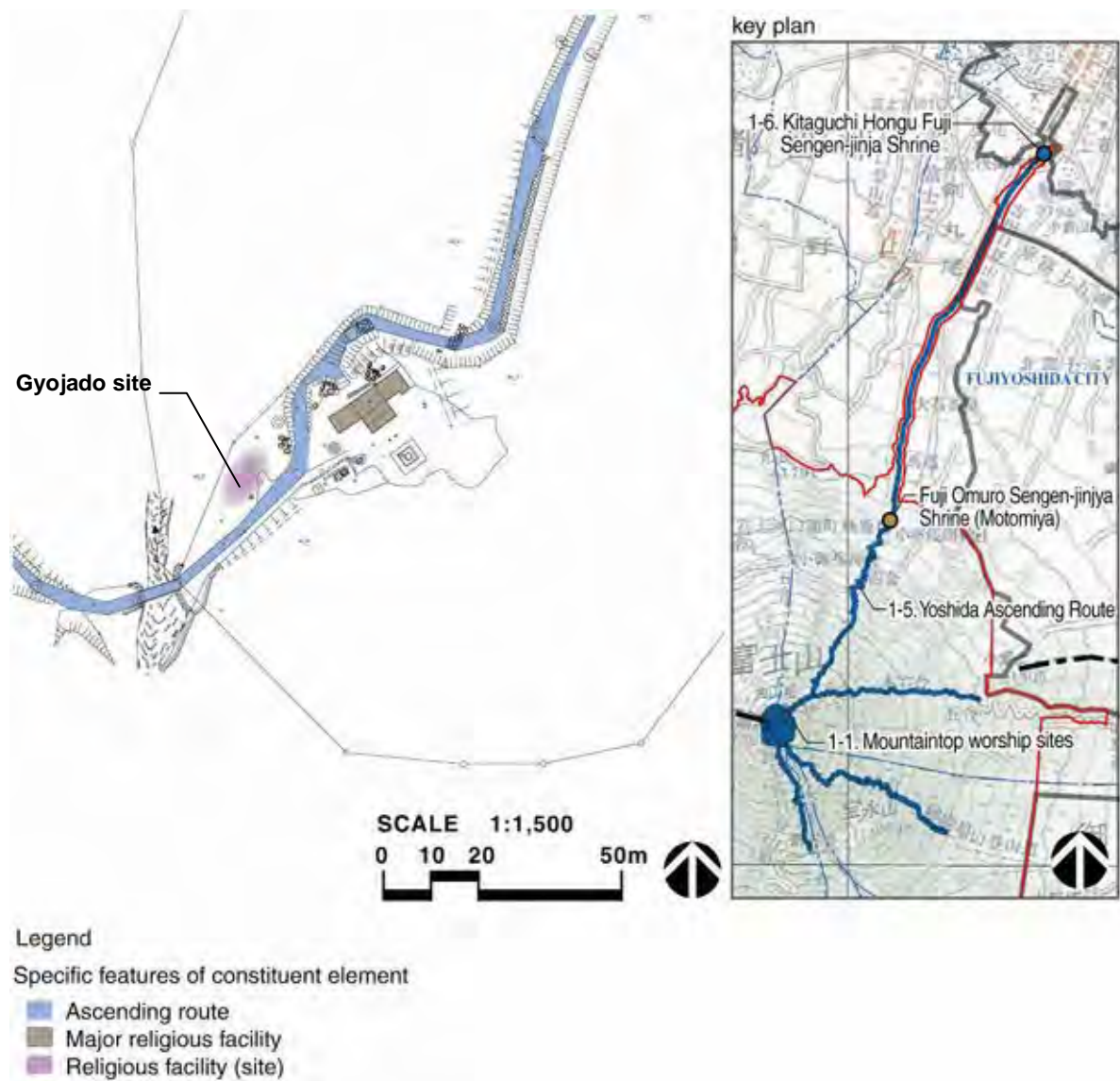


Figure 6 Plan of Motomiya of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine



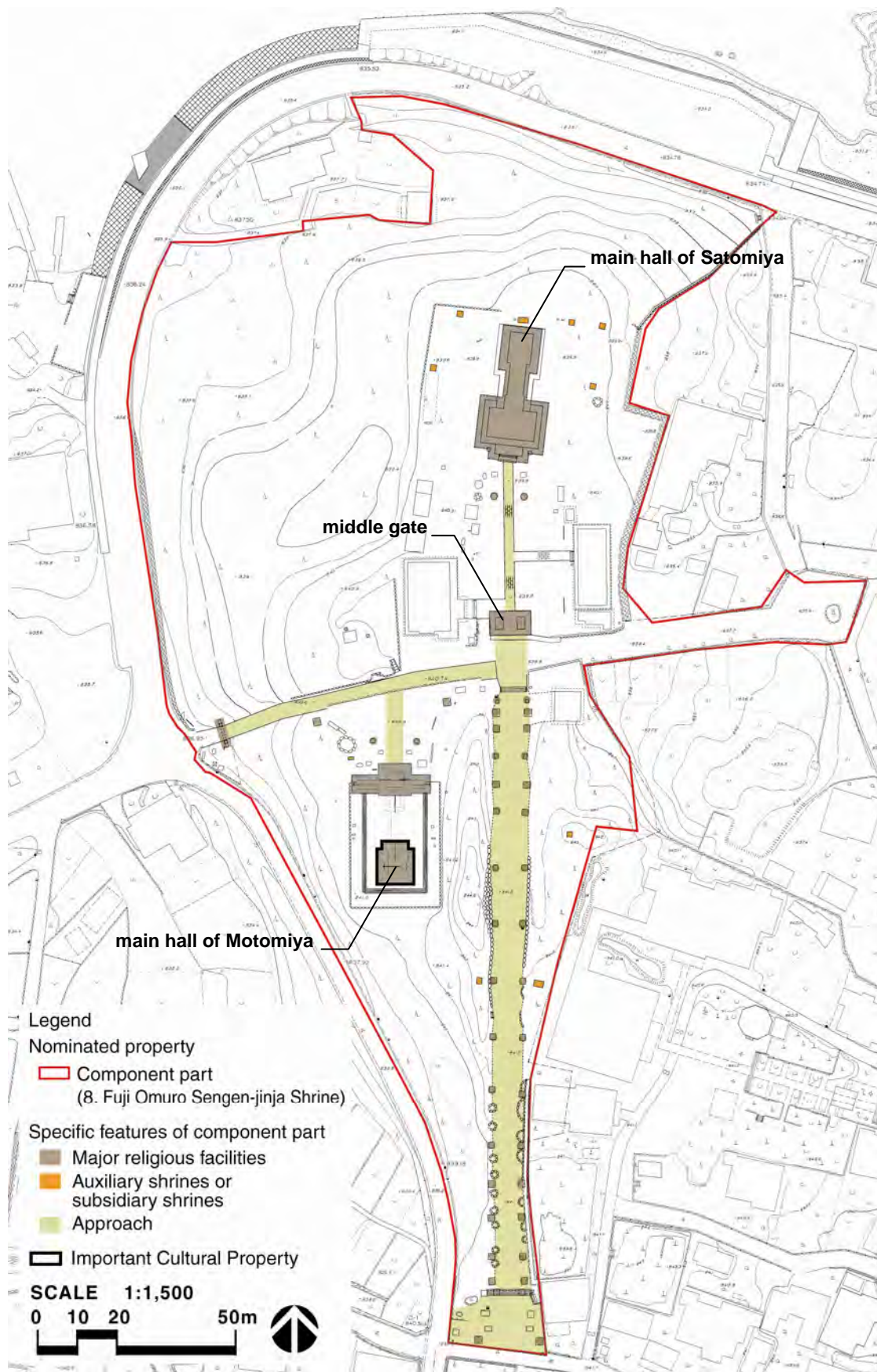


Figure 7 Plan of Satomiya of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine



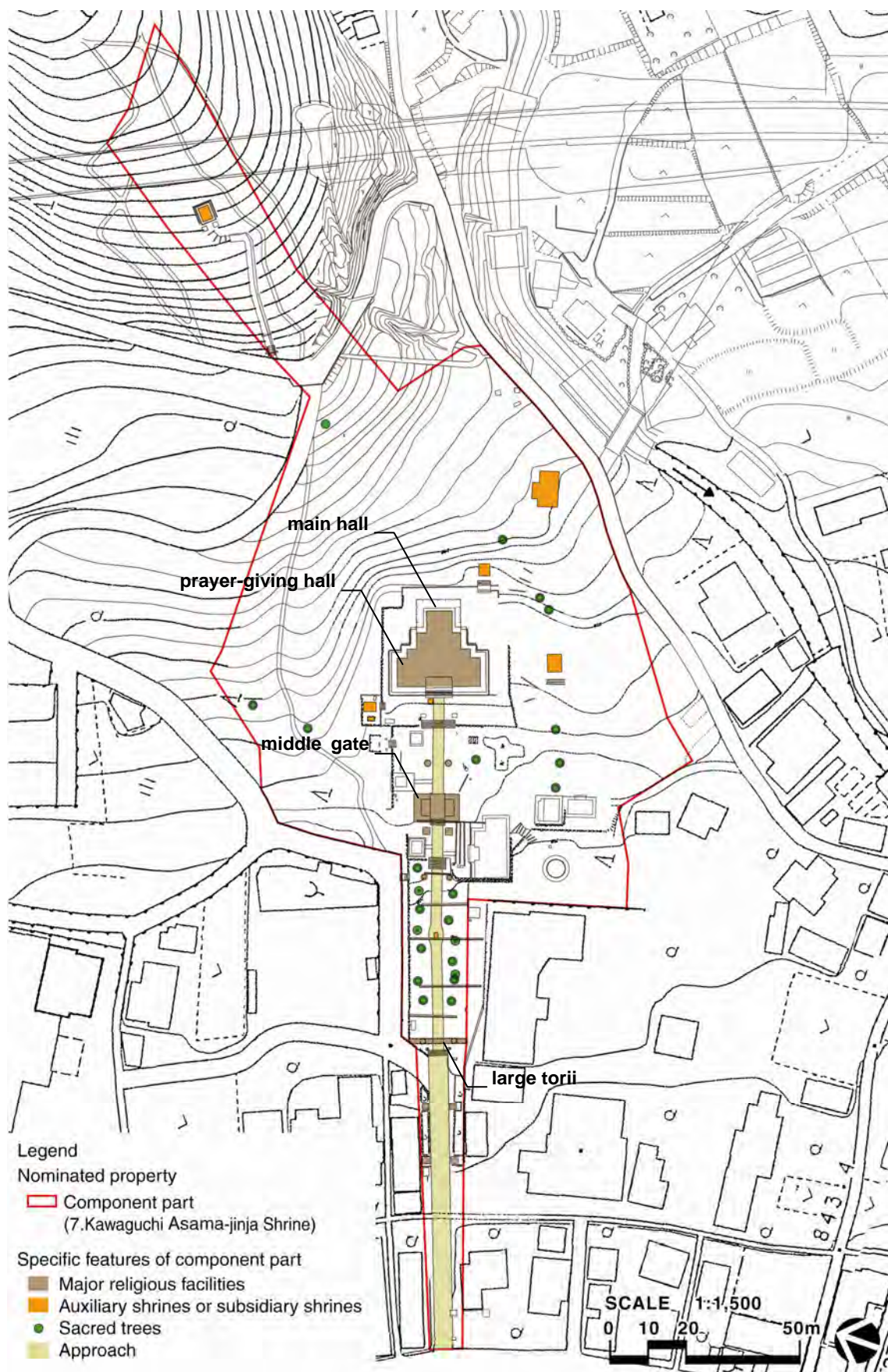


Figure 8 Plan of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine

#### 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Historical elements <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> </li> </ul> <p>(3)Suyama Ascending Pilgrimage Route<sup>2</sup></p> <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) <b>Suyama “Otainai” (sacred womb)</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>2) Historical elements <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> </li> </ul> <p>(4)Subashiri Ascending Pilgrimage Route<sup>3</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Historical elements <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</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
--	---

<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.

<sup>5</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>6</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>7</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.

<sup>8</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>9</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.

- a) **Komitake-jinja Shrine**
  - b) **Mukaekusushi-jinja Shrine**
- iii) Archaeological sites
  - a) sites containing Buried Cultural Properties
- (5)Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine<sup>4</sup>
  - 1) Natural elements
    - i) Geological features and landforms
      - a) lava flows
      - b) spring water (**Wakutamaike Pond**)
    - ii) Vegetation
      - a) trees designated as Natural Monuments
  - 2) Historical elements
    - i) Buildings and structures
      - a) **shrine buildings (main hall, prayer-giving hall, offering hall, middle gate, lattice work fence)**
      - b) water pavillion
      - c) **cloisters**
      - d) lanterns
      - e) statues of attendants
      - f) spear stand stone)
    - ii) Archaeological sites
      - a) sites containing Buried Cultural Properties)
- (6)Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine<sup>5</sup>
  - 1) Natural elements
    - i) Geological features and landforms
      - a) lava flows
  - 2) Historical elements
    - i) Buildings and structures
      - a) **spear-stand stone**
      - b) **stone steps (approach)**
      - c) **place to give prayer from afar**
      - d) stone mounds
    - ii) Archaeological sites
      - a) sites containing Buried Cultural Properties
- (7)Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine<sup>6</sup>
  - 1) Natural elements
    - i) Geological features and landforms
      - a) spring water
      - b) Osawa-gawa River (Murayamasawa))
    - ii) Vegetation
      - a) Natural Monuments
  - 2) Historical elements
    - i) Buildings and structures
      - a) **Sengen-jinja shrine buildings**
      - b) **Dainichido (Mahavairocana Hall)**
      - c) **ablution spot**
      - d) Goma (Skt: Homa) platform
      - e) water pavillion (water basin)
      - f) stone steps (approach)
      - g) stone walls
      - h) stone structures (worship-ascent recording monuments, Hokyointo pagodas, standing statue of the bodhisattva Avalokitesvara, and stone-made lantern)
    - ii) Hidegi
    - ii) Archaeological sites
      - a) sites containing Buried Cultural Properties)
- (8)Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki<sup>7</sup>
  - 1) Natural elements
    - i) Geological features and landforms
      - a) lava flows
      - b) **lava caves (Hitoana)**
  - 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> <li>b) Tamagaki fences</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>(9)Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine<sup>8</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>9</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>1</sup> of Fujisan worship</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<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 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)

(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)



	<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 Uchihamma-do. 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 and other public interests.</p> <p>d) Strict restrictions shall be provided to cutting and collecting trees and bamboo,</p>
--	--

(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)

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.
- d) Cutting and collecting trees and bamboo and planting trees shall be restricted unless they are recognized as necessary as safety measures, for academic

	<p>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 structures or restoration of original conditions of structures that were altered in the past shall be properly conducted based on investigations</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



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.

iii) 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

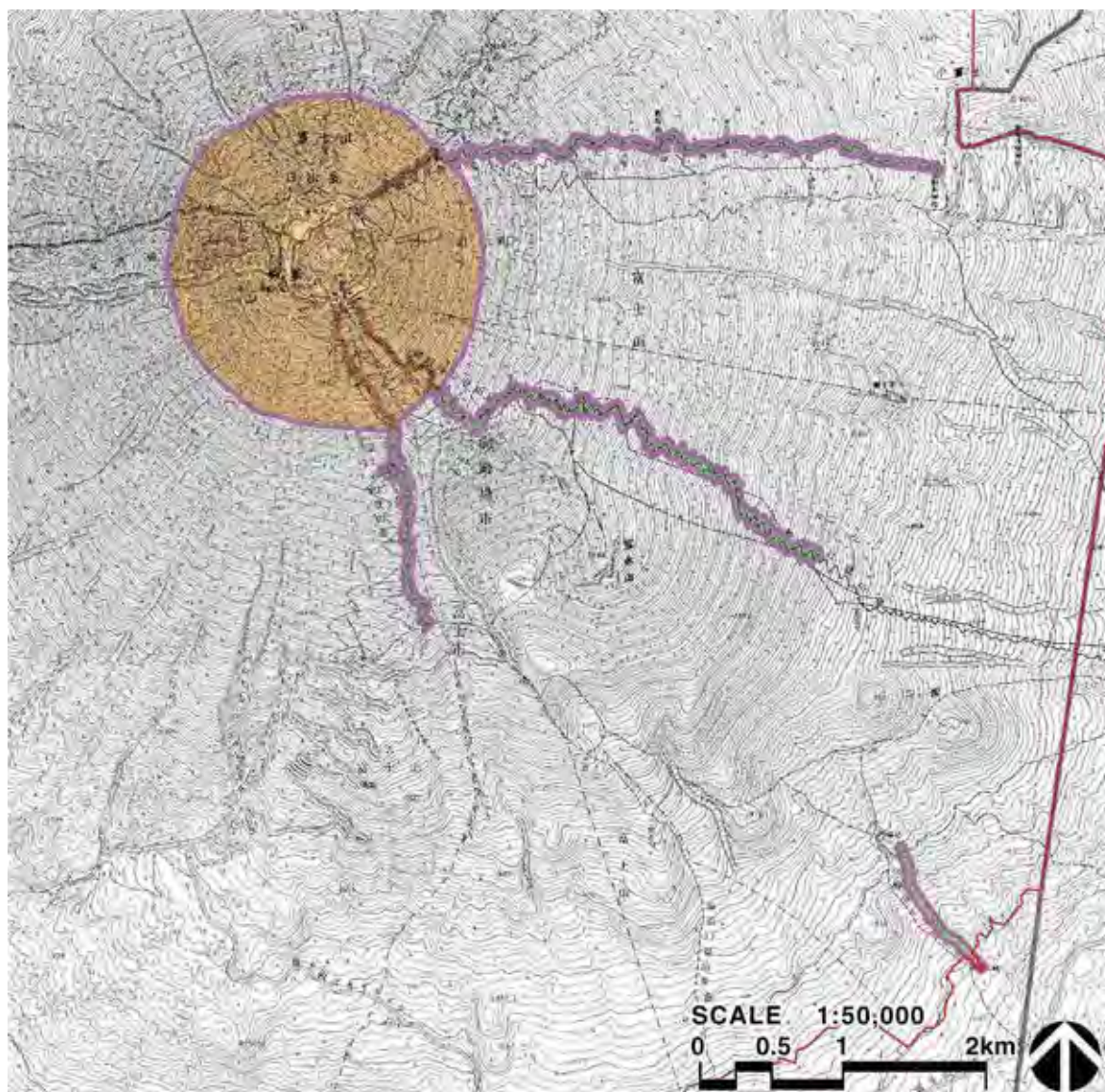
- a) Collecting animals and plants is not permitted as a general rule. However, this rule does not apply when they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.
- b) Cutting and collecting trees and bamboo are not permitted. However, this 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.
      - Structures that contribute to public uses
        - Installation and expansion of disaster prevention facilities and electric

	<p>and communication facilities shall be conducted to make them blend in with the landscapes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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

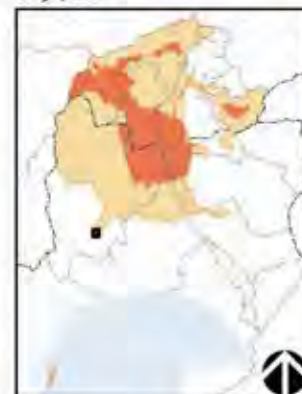
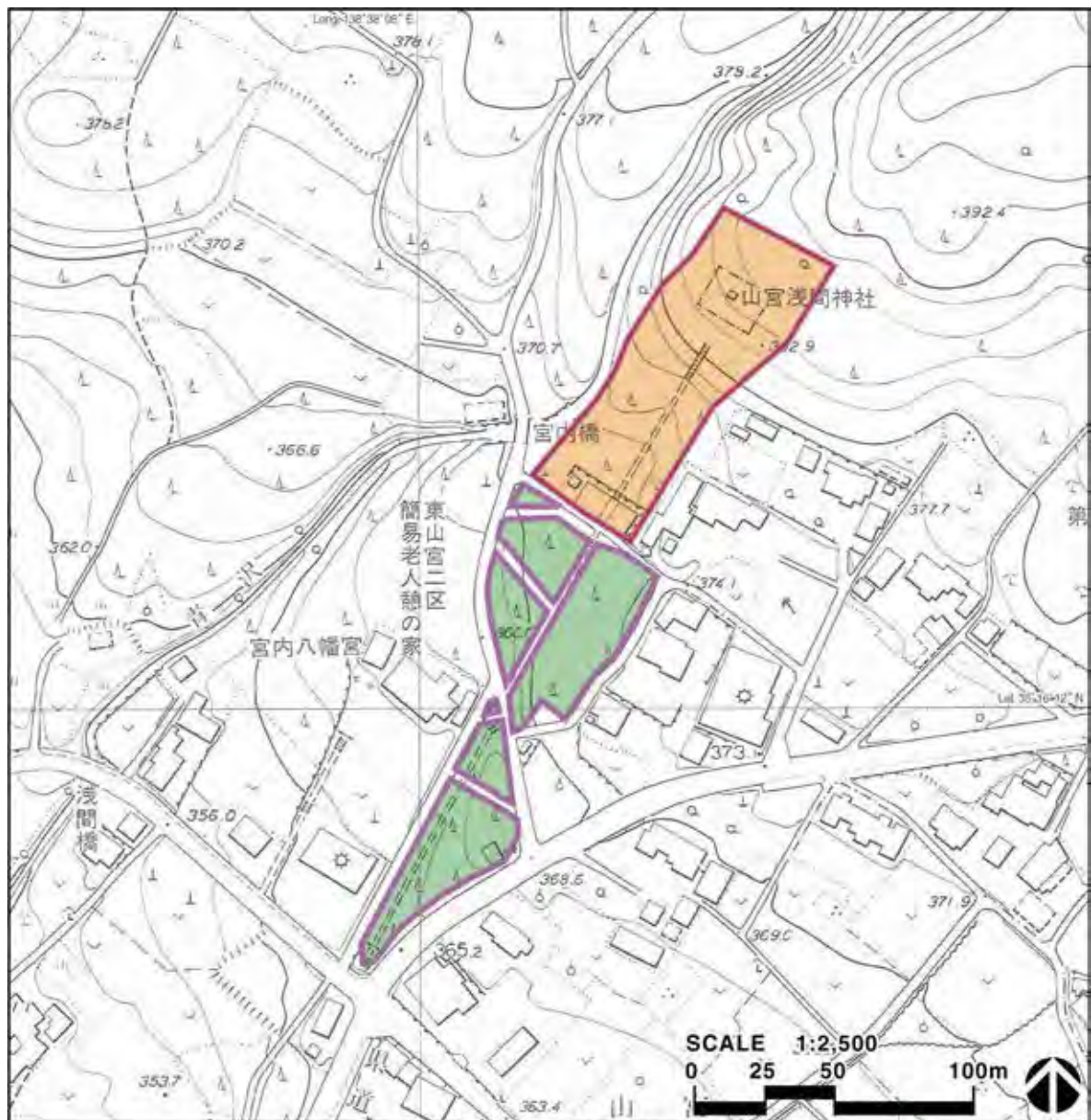


Figure 9-2 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Shizuoka Pref.)  
Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine





#### Legend

— Boundary of Historic Sites

#### Zone

— Type 1 Protected Area

— Type 2 Protected Area

— Nominated property  
— Buffer zone

#### Key plan

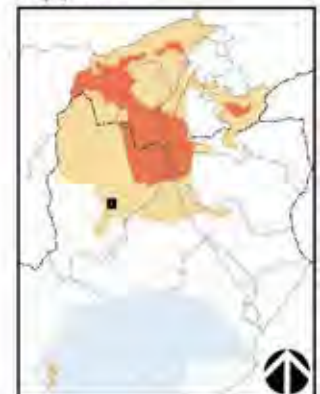
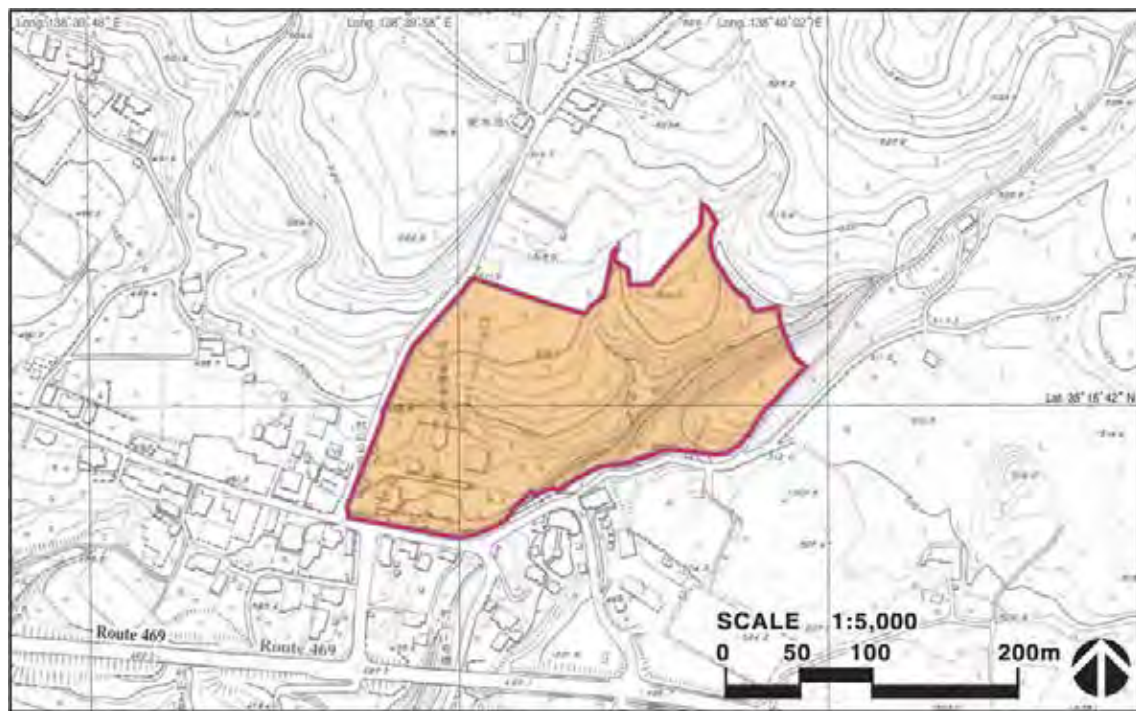



Figure 9-3 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Shizuoka Pref.)  
Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine



#### Legend

 Boundary of Historic Sites

 Nominated property

#### Zone

 Type 1 Protected Area

#### Key plan

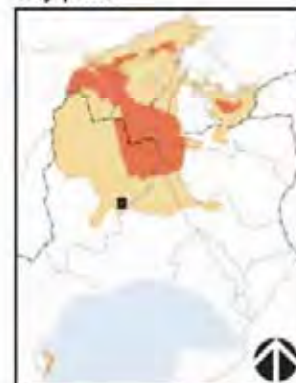
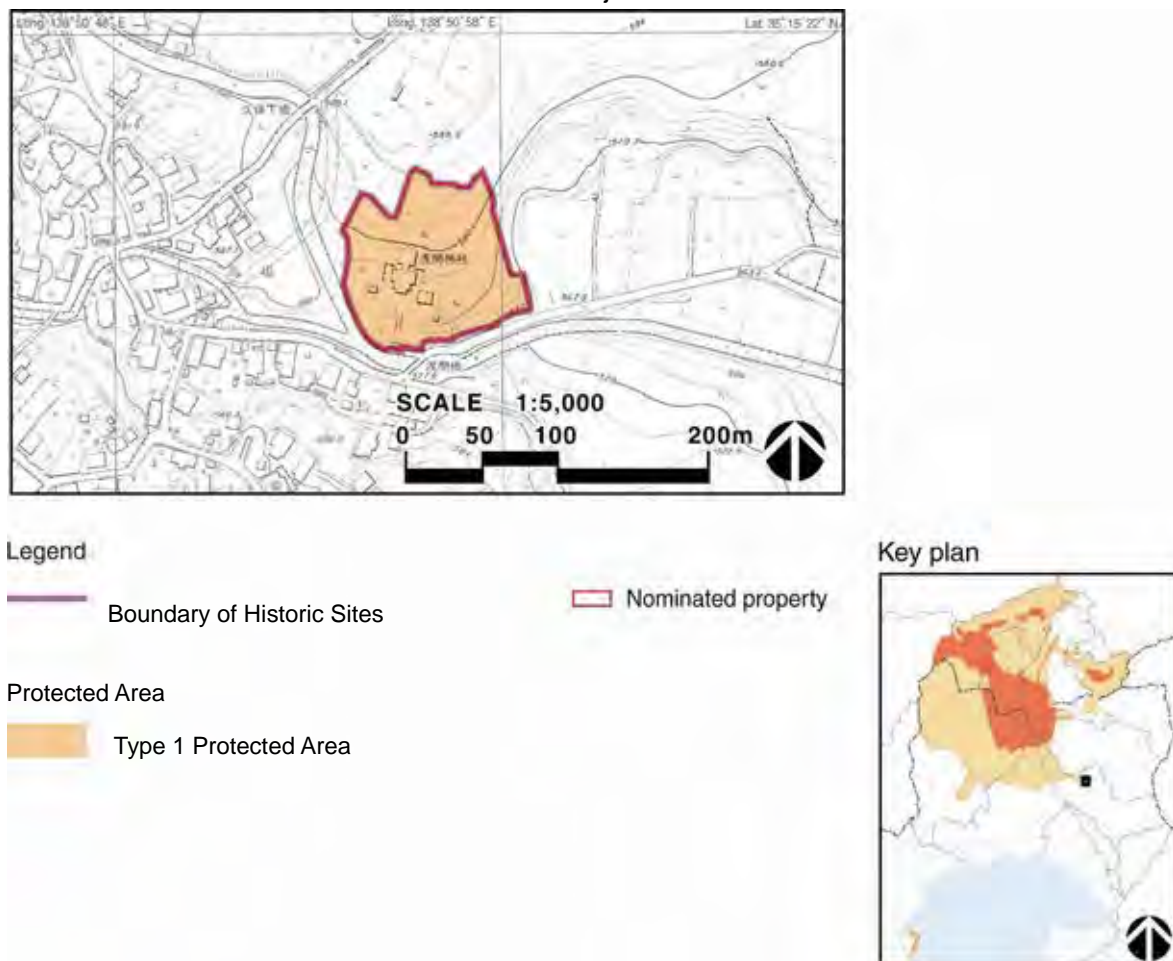
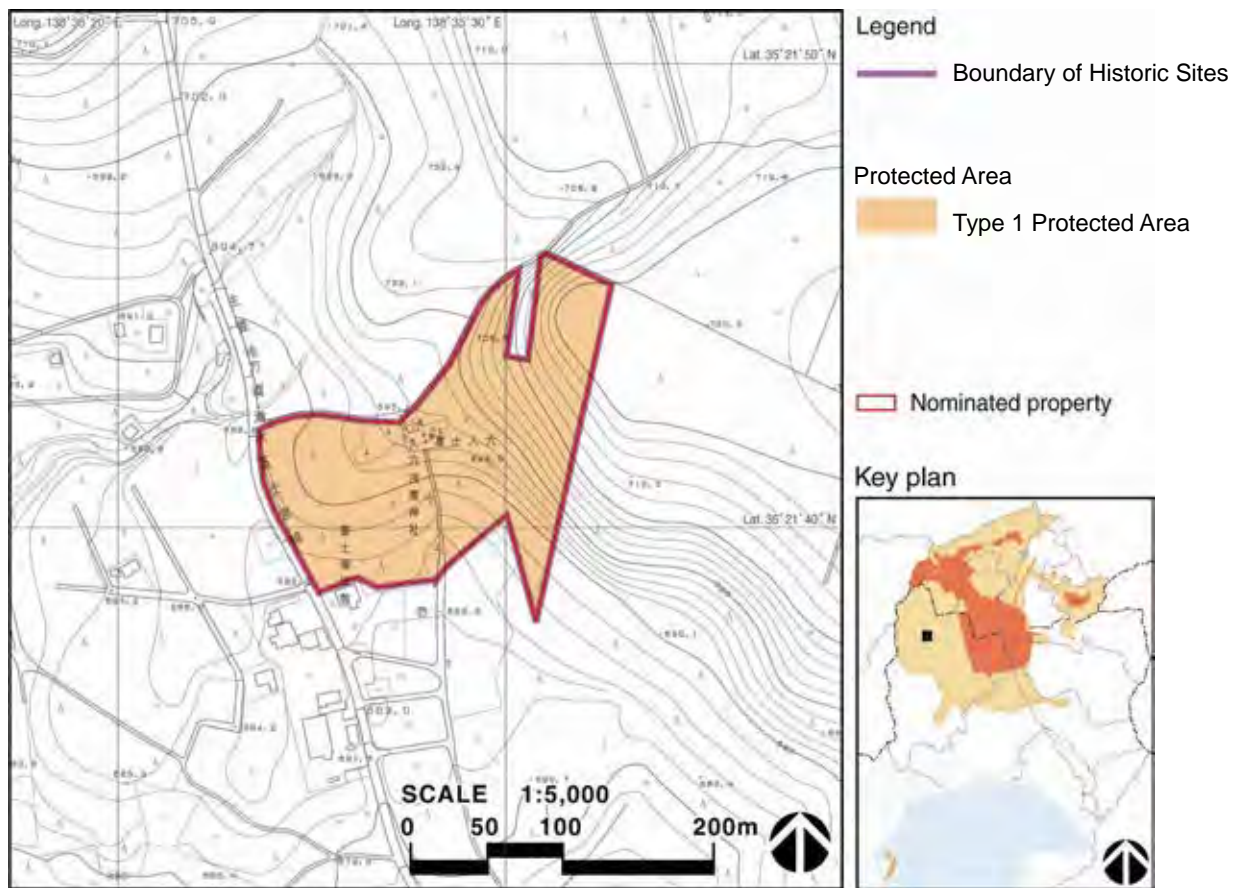
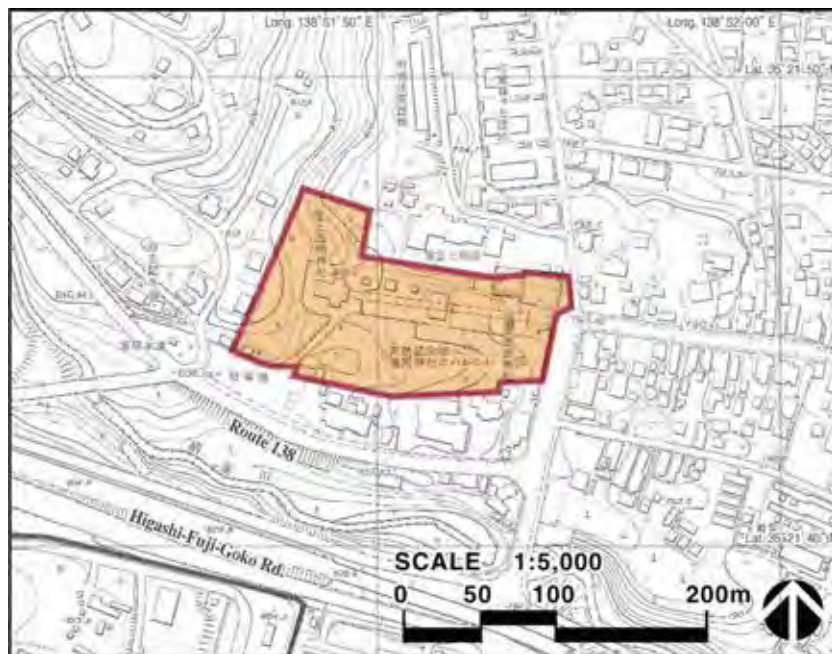


Figure 9-4 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Shizuoka Pref.)  
Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine









#### Legend

— Boundary of Historic Sites

□ Nominated property

#### Protected Area

■ Type 1 Protected Area

#### Key plan

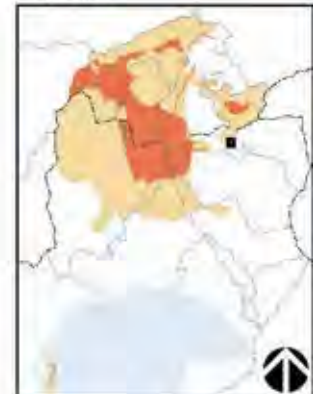


Figure 9-7 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Shizuoka Pref.)  
Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine

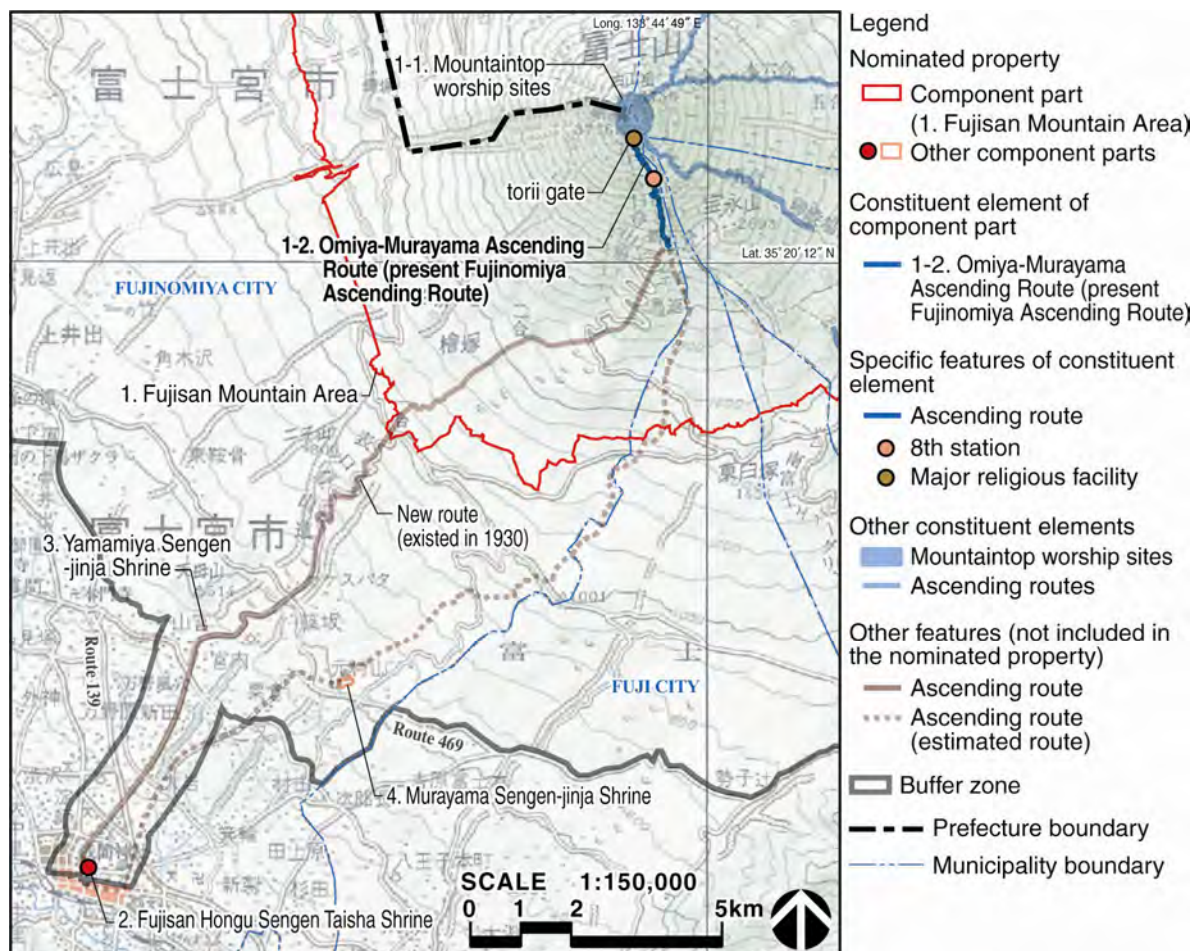


Figure 10 Map of Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route

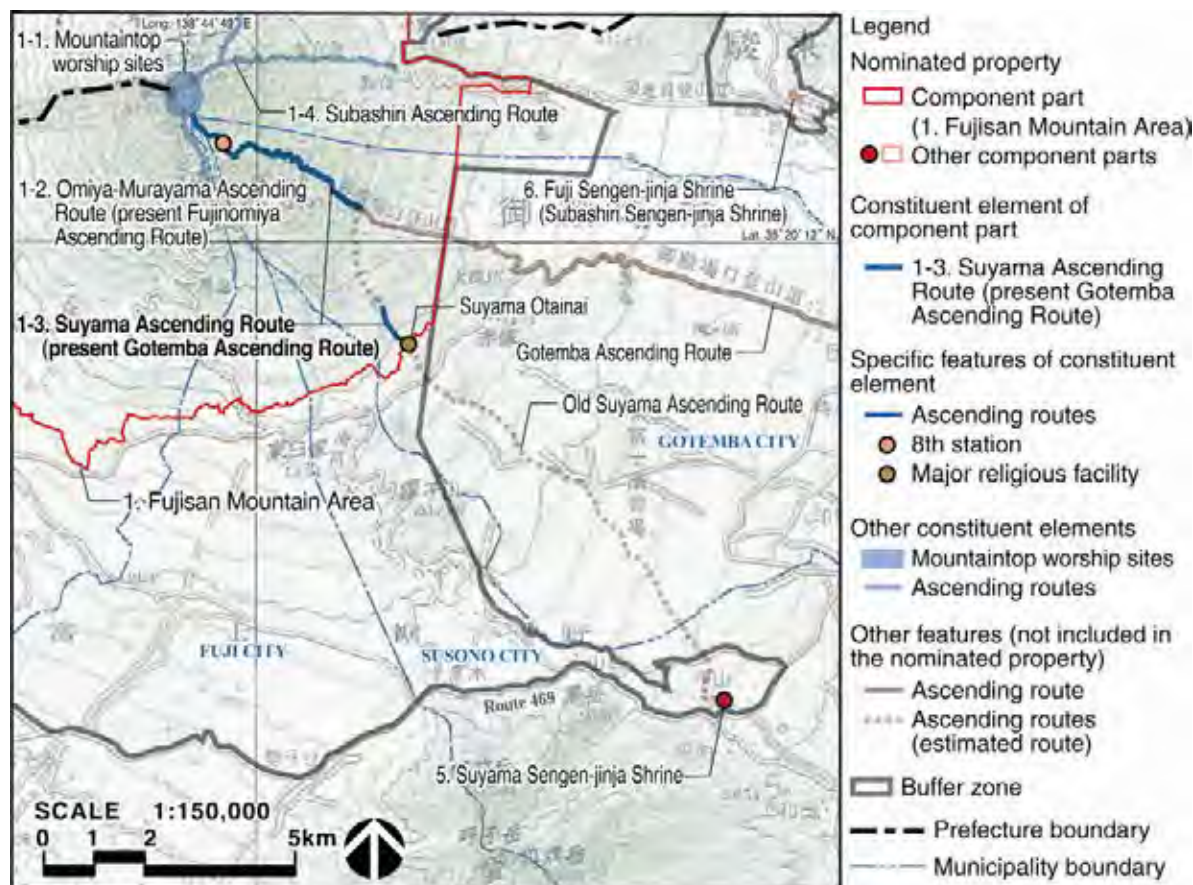


Figure 11 Map of Suyama Ascending Route



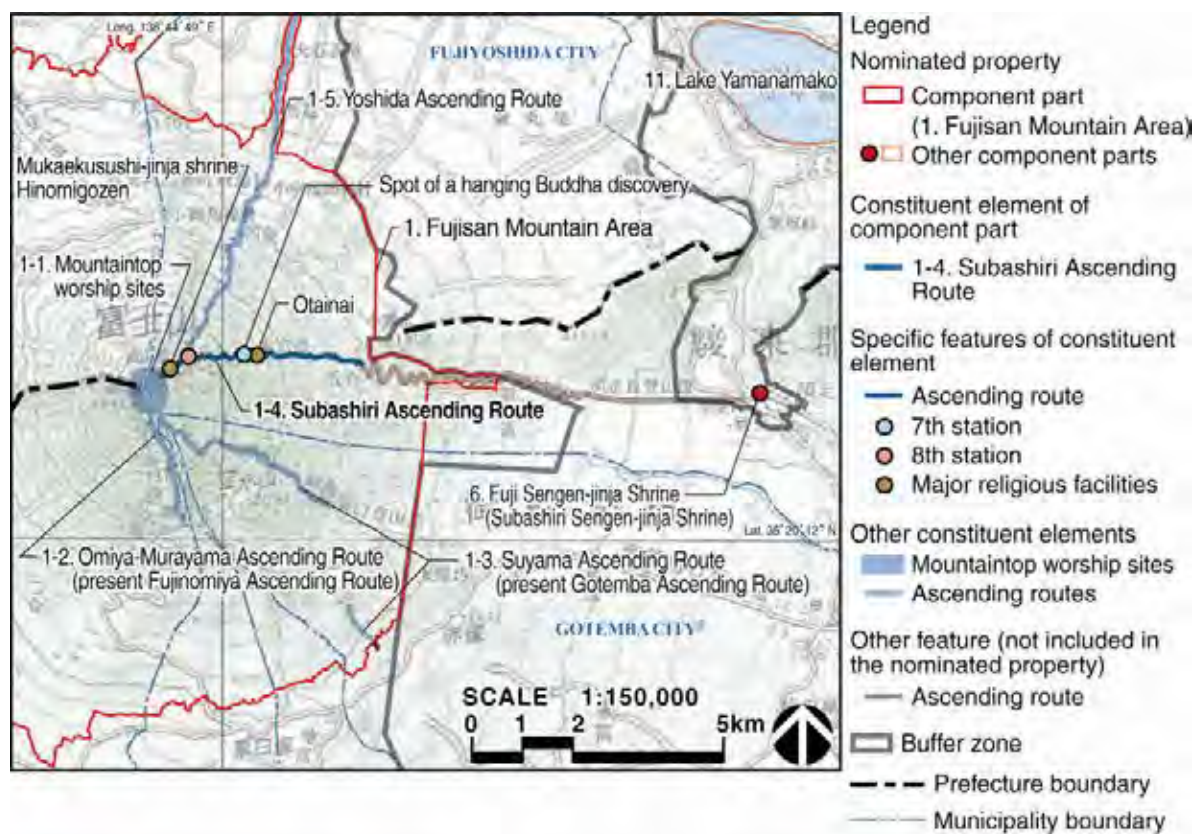


Figure 12 Map of Subashiri Ascending Route



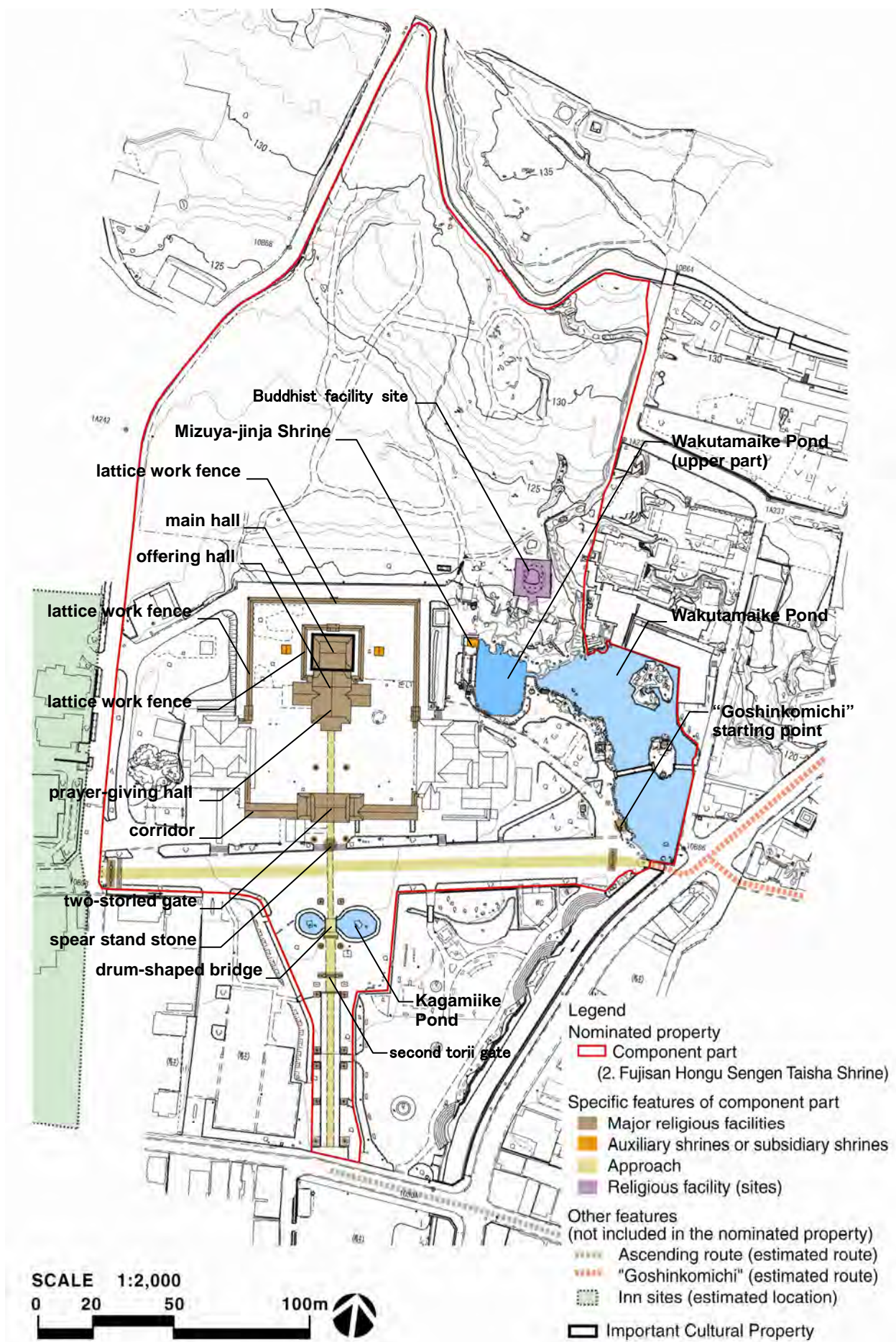


Figure 13 Plan of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine

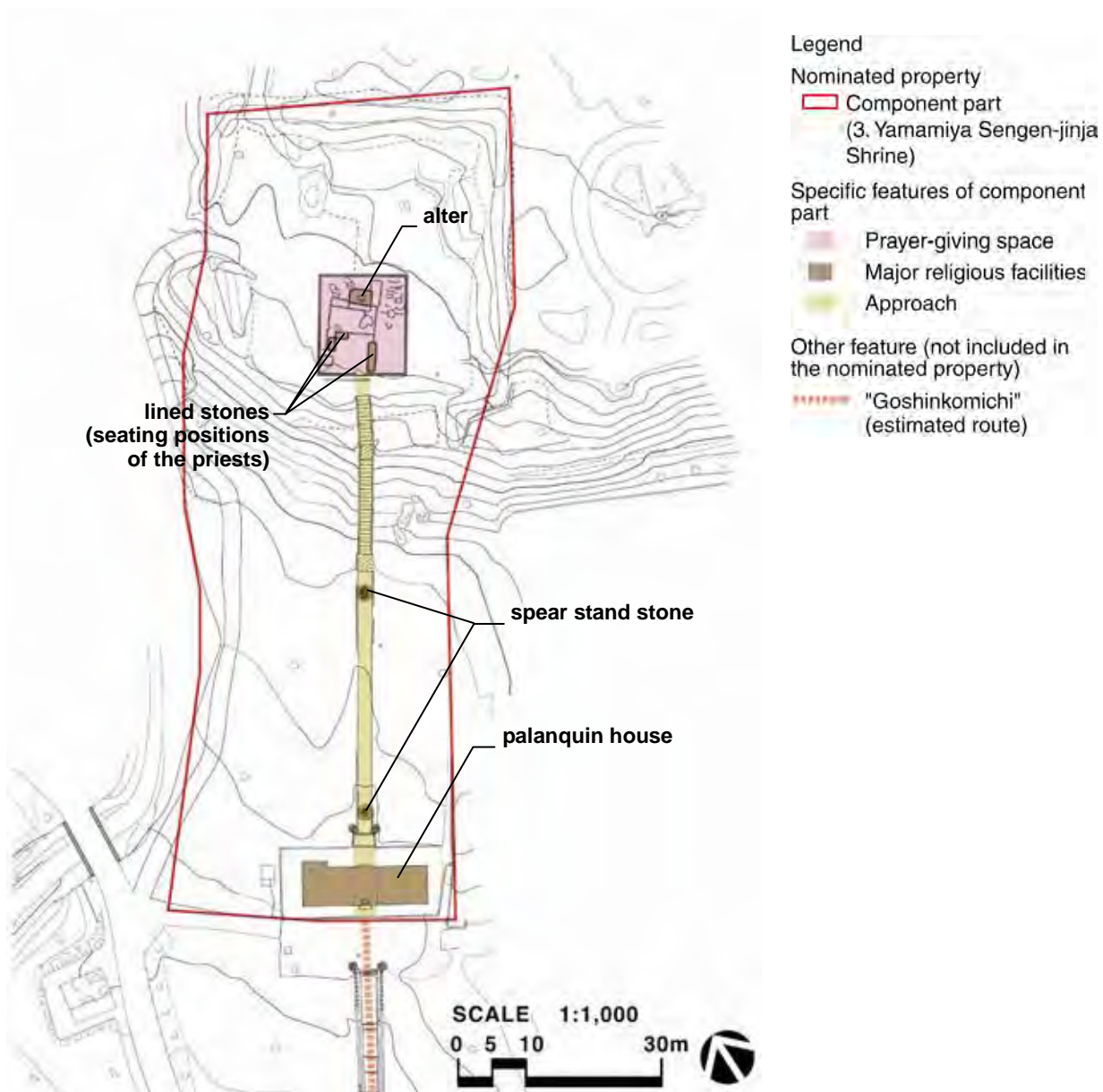


Figure 14 Plan of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine



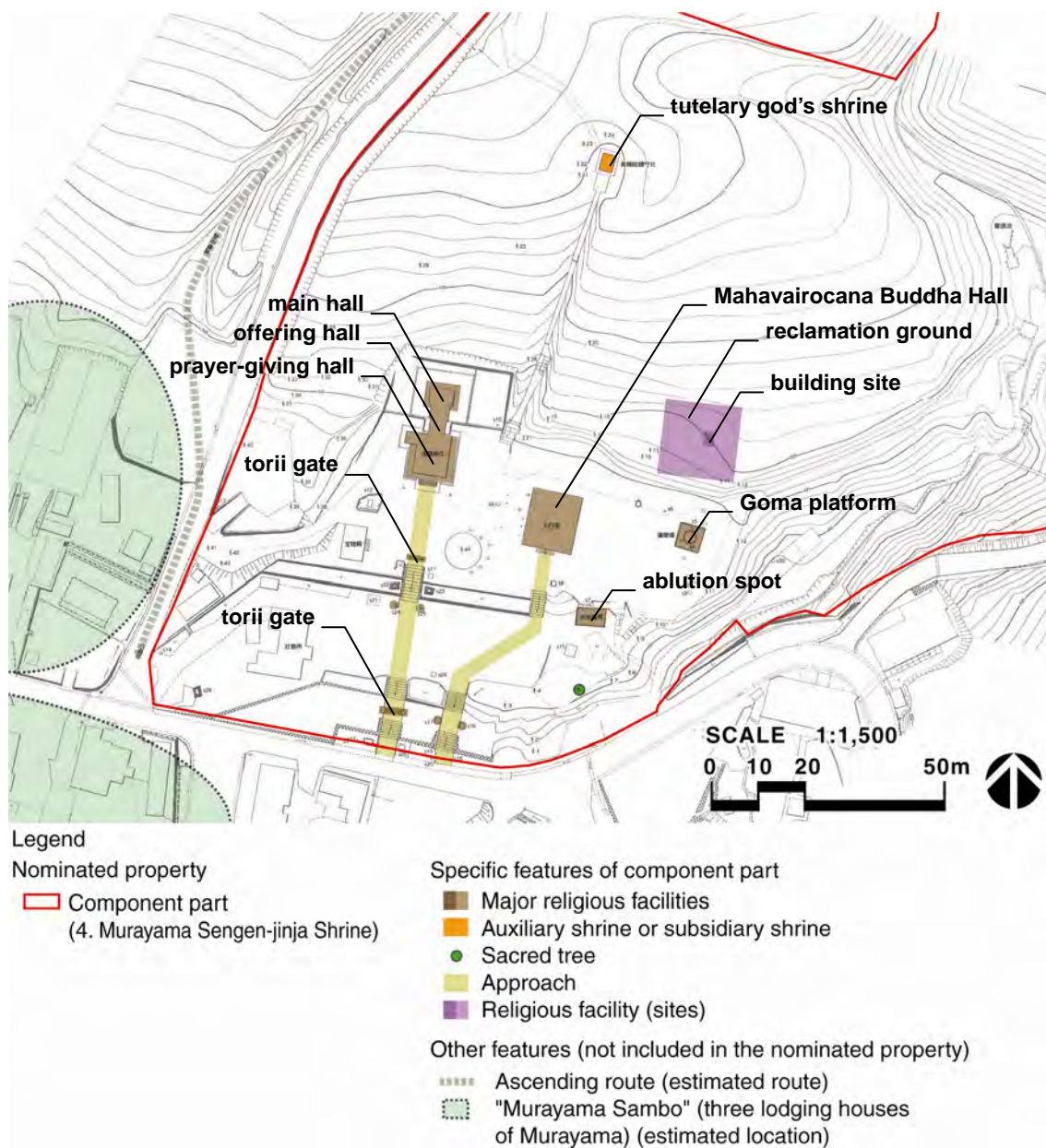


Figure 15 Plan of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine



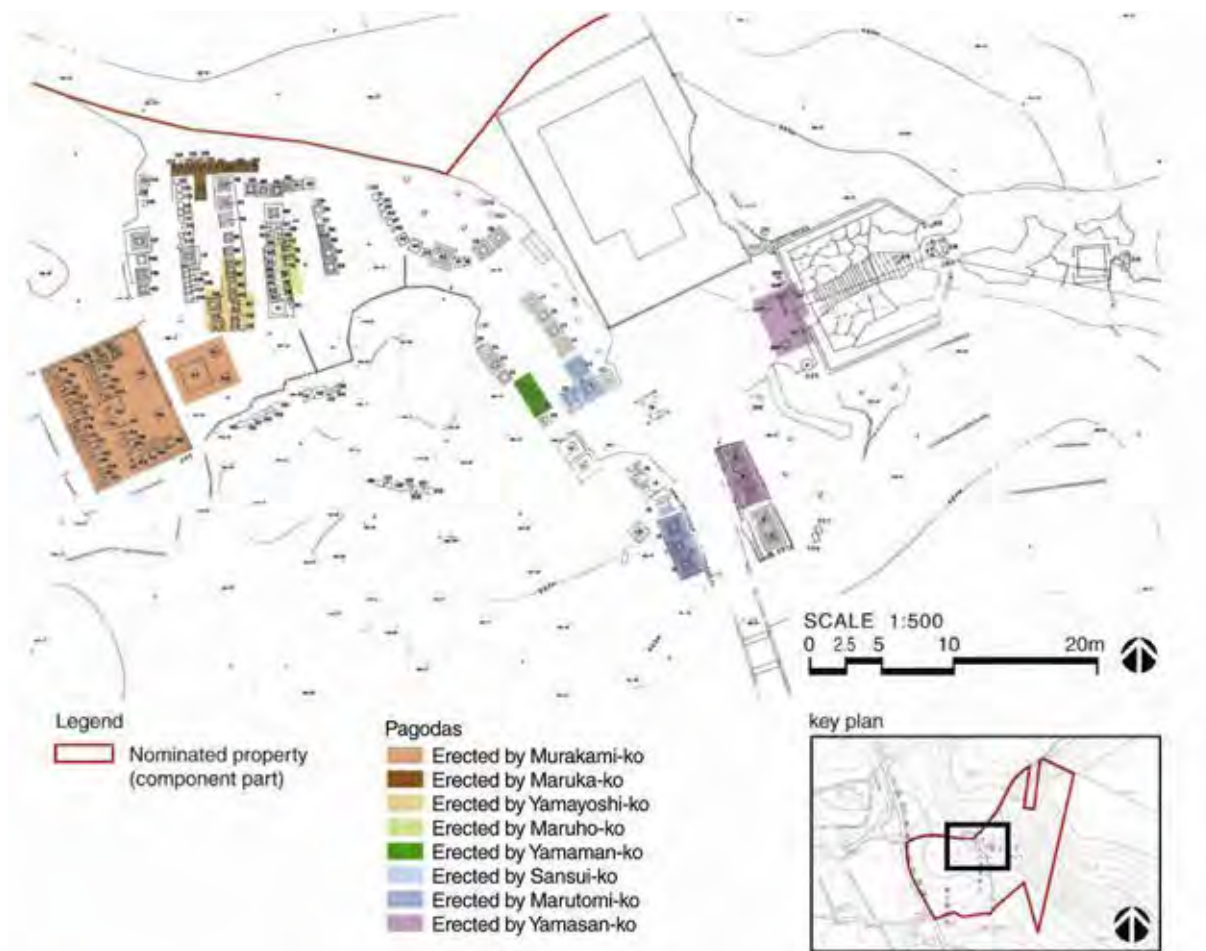


Figure 16 Plan of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki

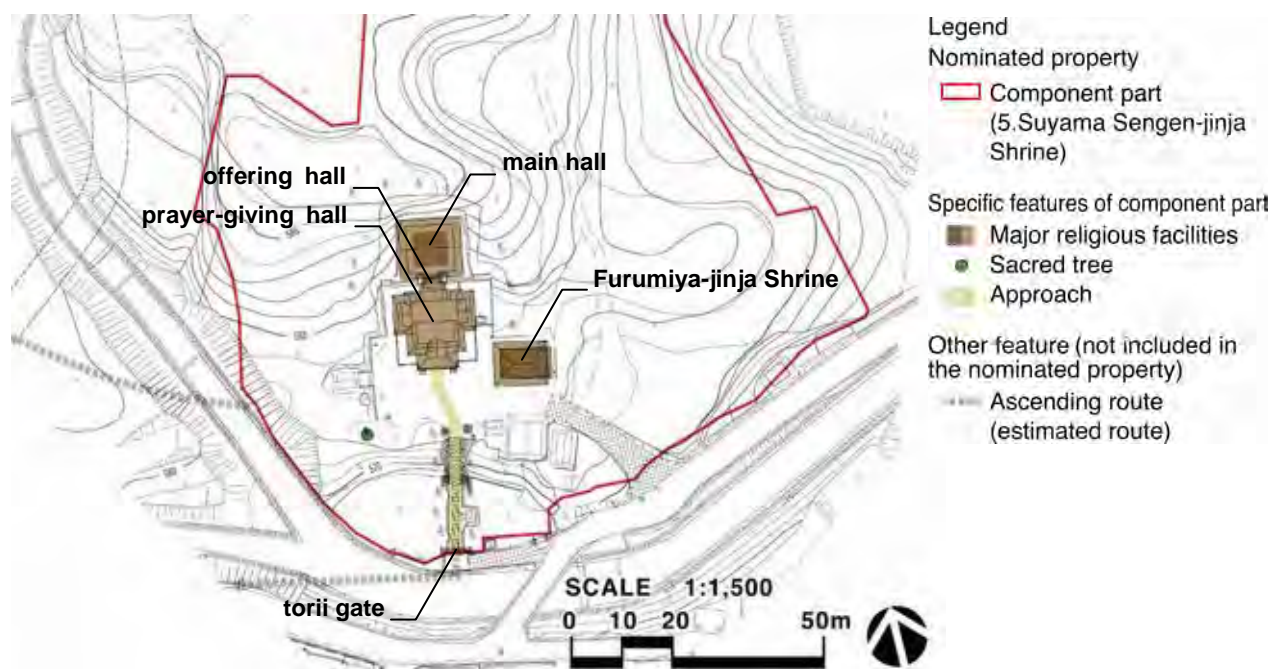


Figure 17 Plan of Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine

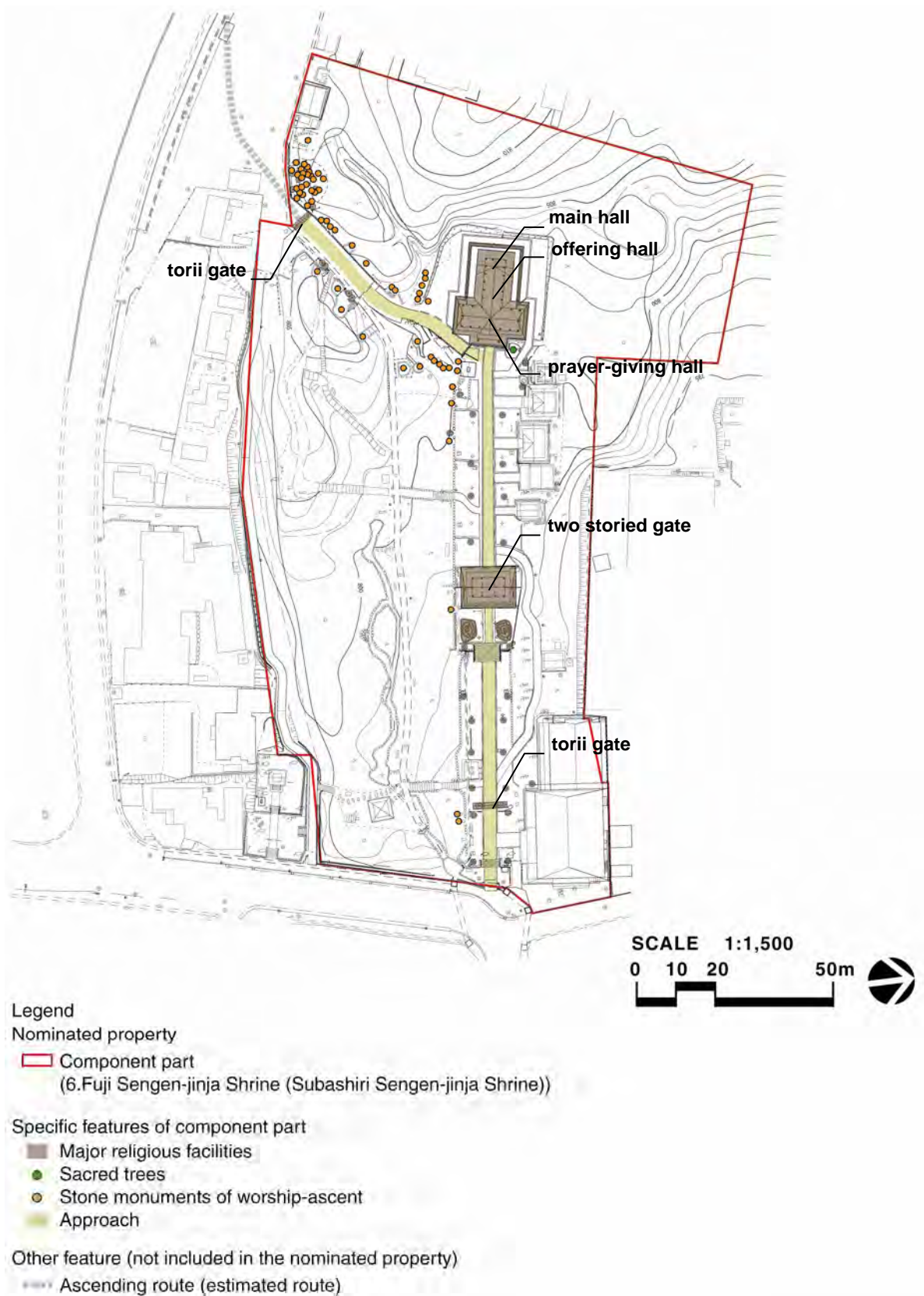


Figure 18 Plan of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine

## 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 trespassing, 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

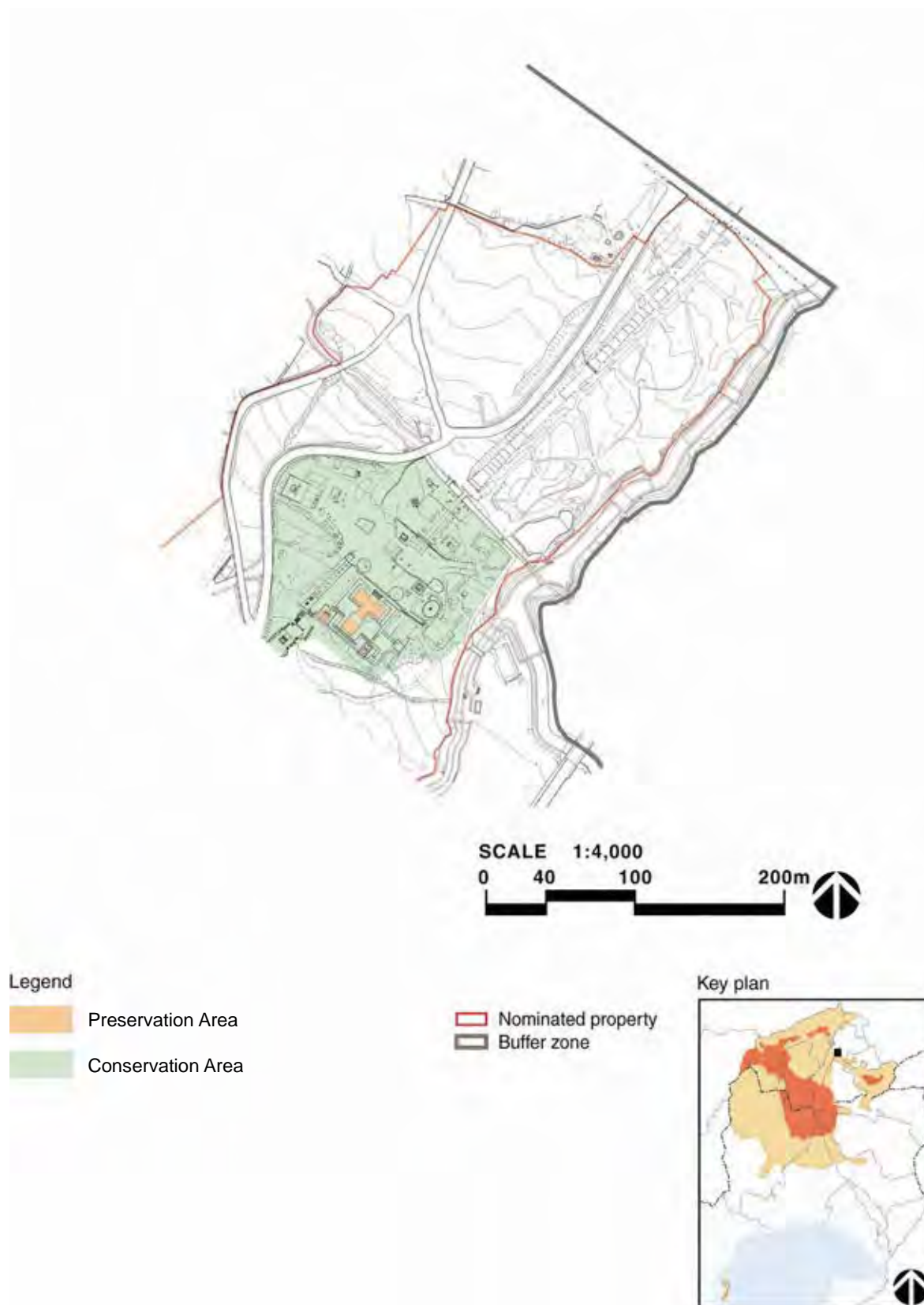


Figure 19 Zoning of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine



## 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.



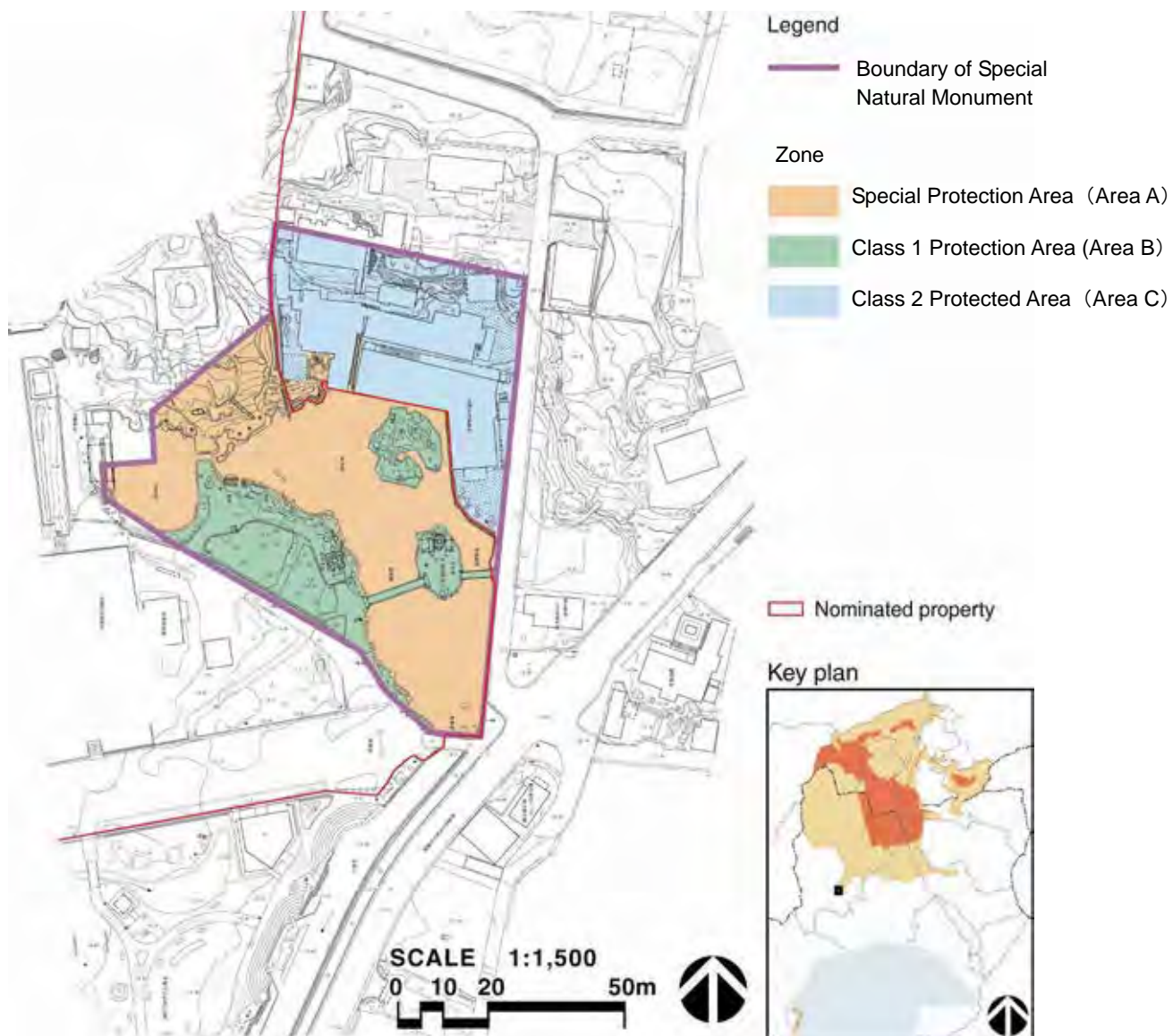


Figure 20 Zoning of Special Natural Monument, Wakutamaike Pond

## 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

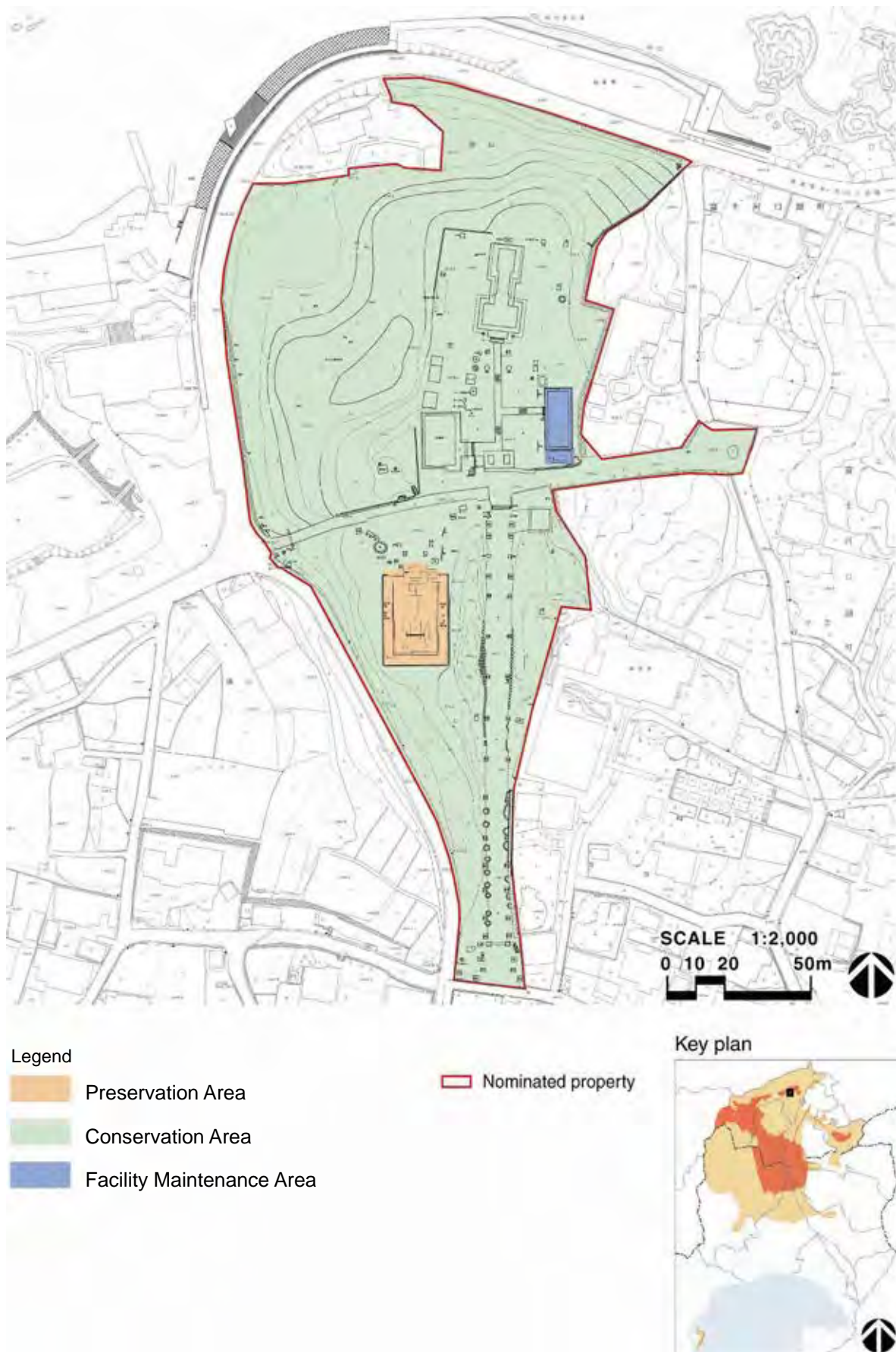


Figure 21 Zoning of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine

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	<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 as a Place of Scenic Beauty 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 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>
--	--

(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).

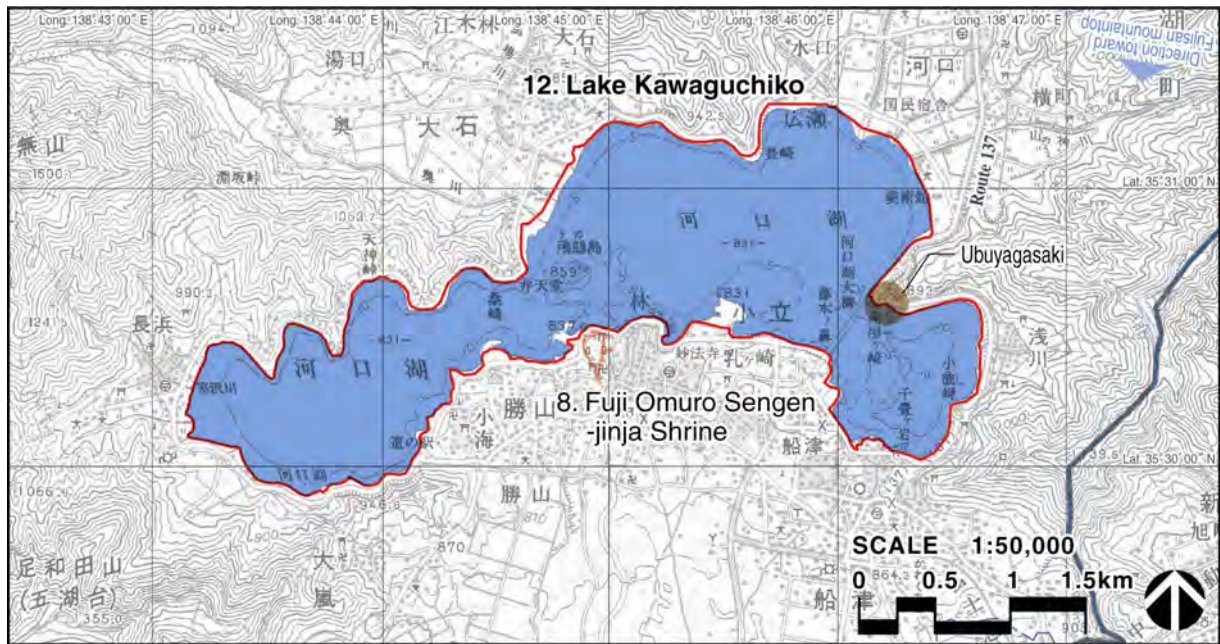
<sup>2</sup> "Lake surface" includes locations on the water surface, in the water, and on the lake bottom.

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>2</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 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.)



	<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  
(11. Lake Yamanakako)
- Other component part

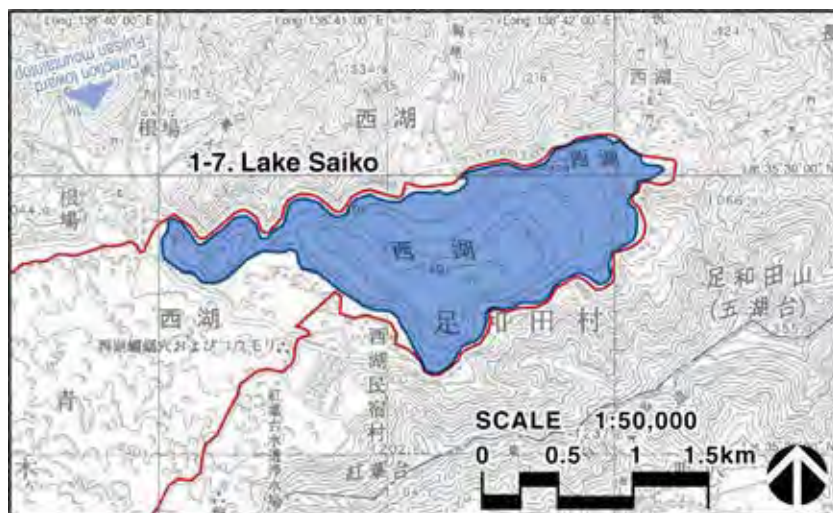
##### Specific features of component part

- 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

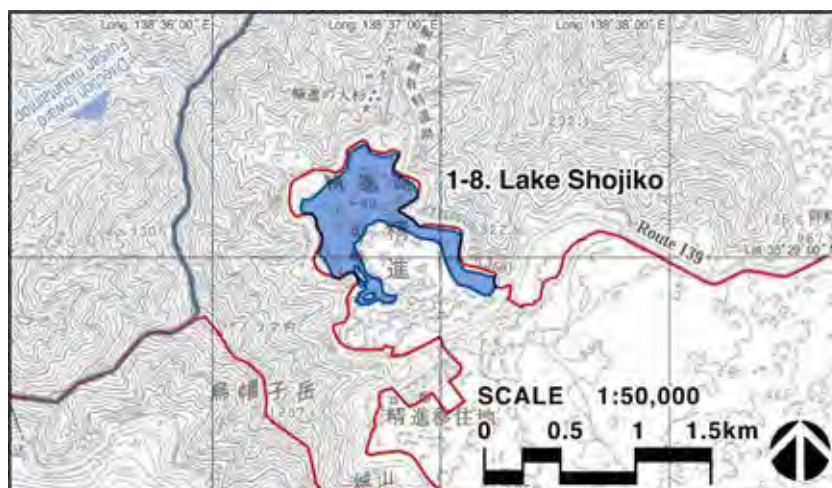
##### Specific feature of constituent element

- 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)

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.

- a) New installations that are permitted under other laws.
- b) Those based on instructions under other laws (integrated pier and so forth).
- 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.
  - a) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.
  - b) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.
  - 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.
- 2) Roads<sup>1</sup>
  - i) New installation and widening shall not be permitted.
  - ii) Repair of roads permitted under other laws shall be permitted, in which case there shall be an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.
  - 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.
- 3) Advertisements
  - i) New installation shall not be permitted. Regarding signs leading to public facilities, however, those permitted under other laws shall be permitted.
- 3) Preserve and fish bed
  - 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.
  - 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.
- 5) 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>2</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.

<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>

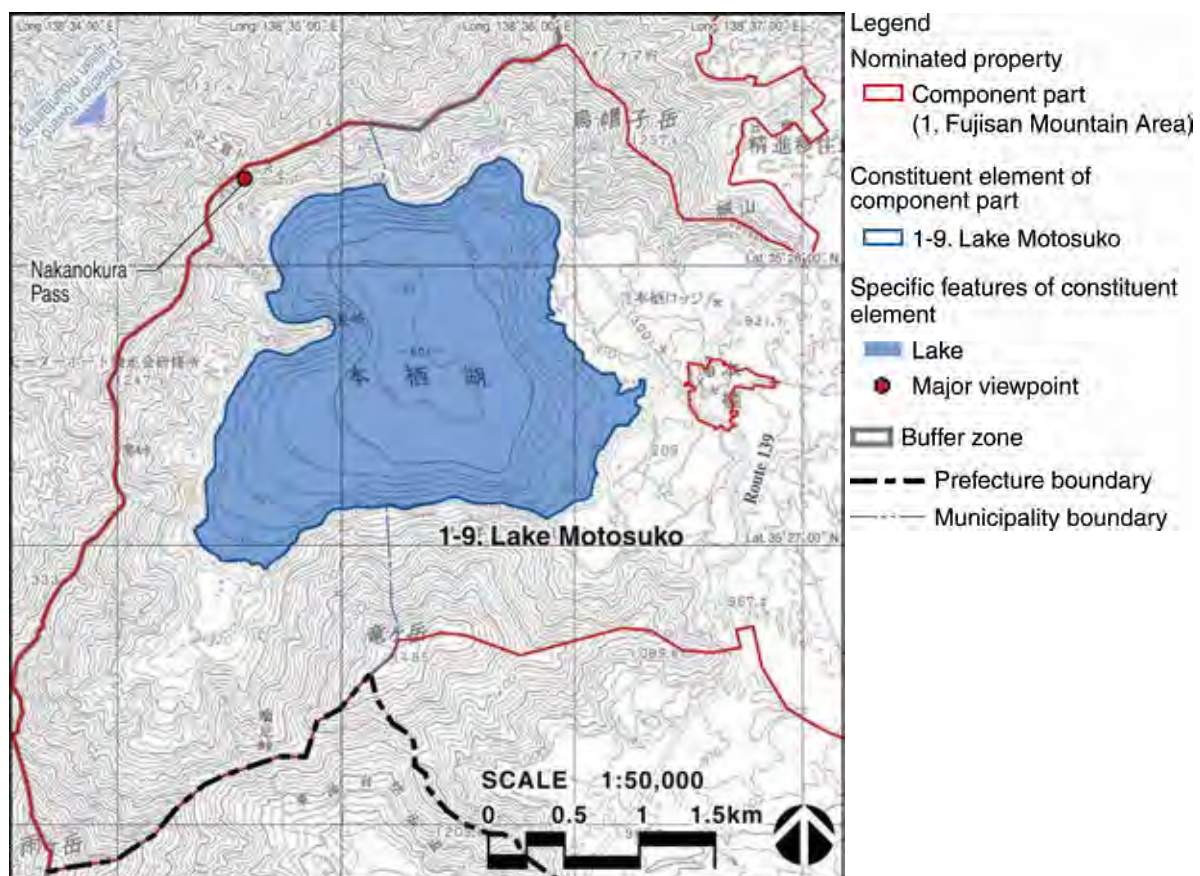


Figure 25 Plan of Lake Motosuko

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>
--	---



	<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.

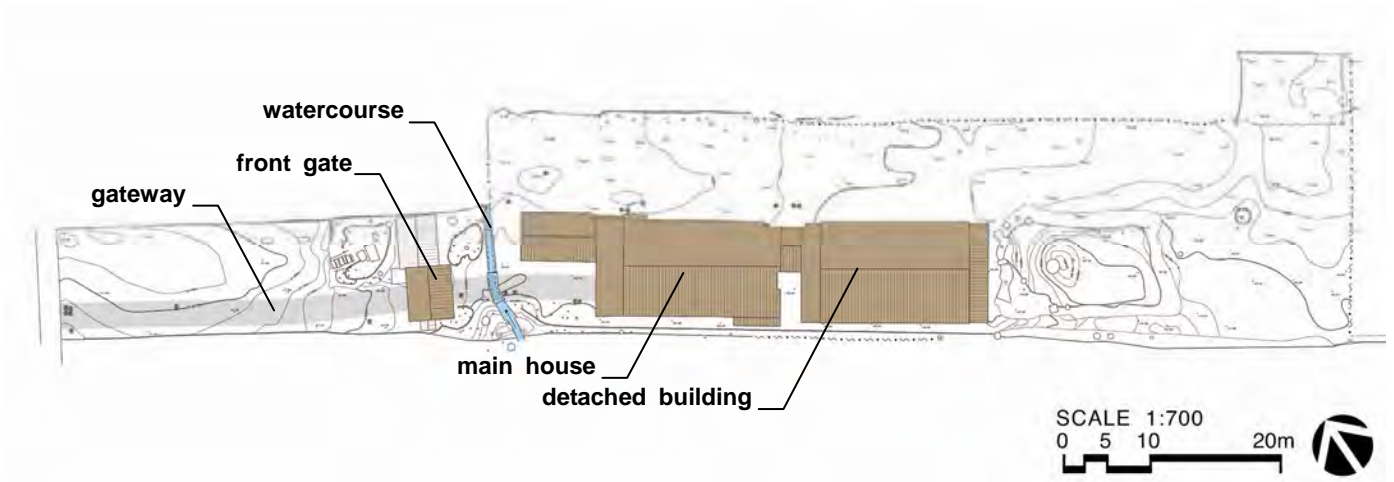


Figure 26 Plan of Former House of the Togawa Family

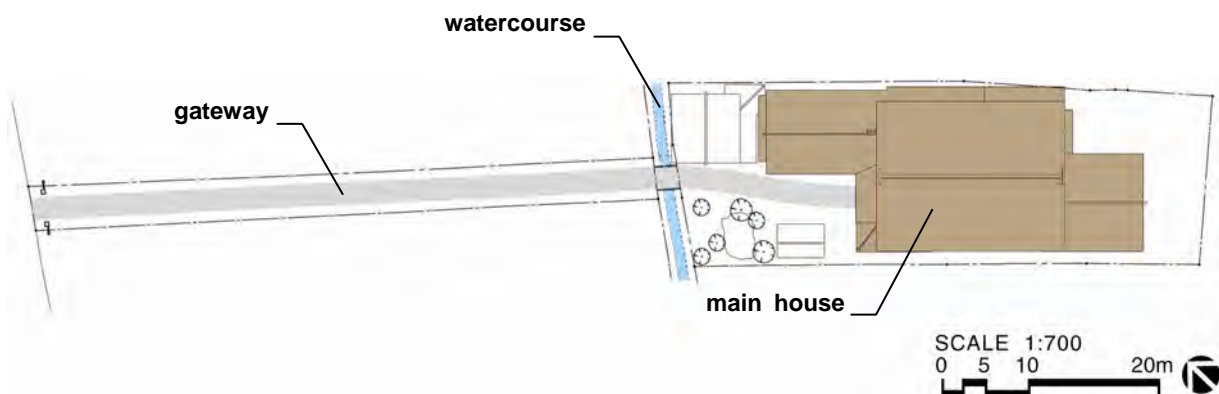


Figure 27 Plan of House of the Osano Family

# 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.



<p>handling of alterations to the existing state etc.</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) 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>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.</li> <li>4) The color of the walls of buildings shall be brown, beige, cream or gray.</li> <li>(2) Installation, additional construction, renovation, repair, relocation, removal and changing colors of structures<sup>1</sup> <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 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>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> </ol> </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.                   <ol 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> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>2) Advertisements               <ol 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> </ol> </li> <li>3) Preserve and fish bed</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, 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.

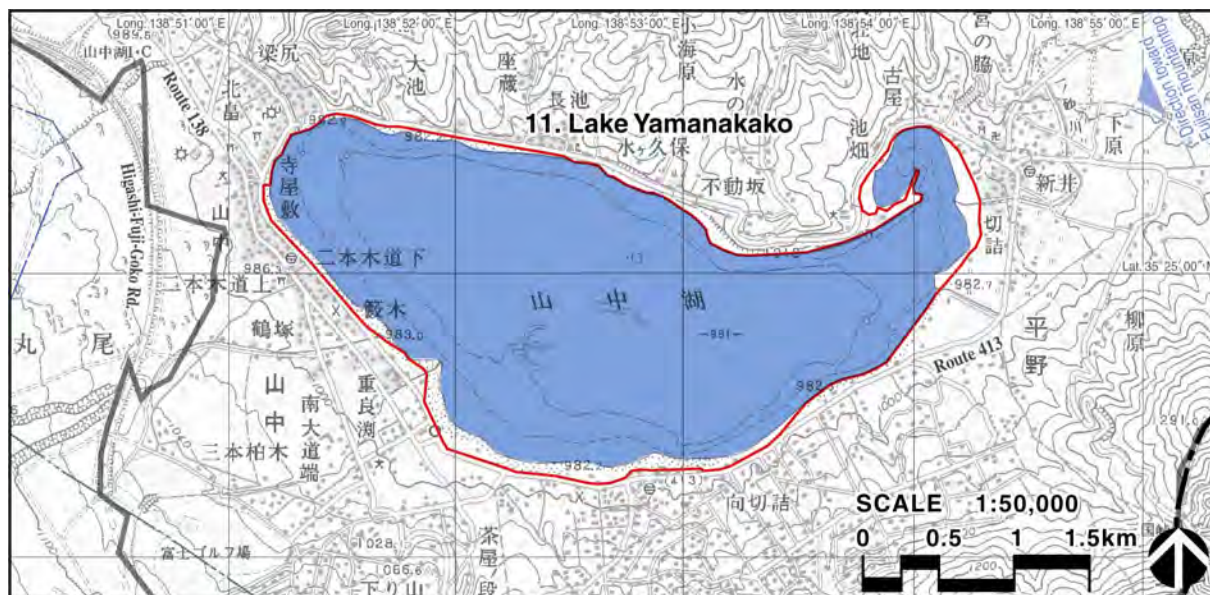
(x) Other structures (e.g. temporary structures such as tent, scaffolding, and bench)

<sup>2</sup> “Lake surface” includes locations on the water surface, in the water and on the lake bottom.

- 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.
  - 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>2</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.
  - 4) Lake bottom boring investigations which are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction

	<p>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)</p> <p>* 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)</p> <p>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.)</p> <p>i) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and academic researches concerning safety.</p> <p>ii) Those concerning the protection of the landscape.</p> <p>iii) Those deemed necessary in order for local residents to maintain daily lives.</p> <p>(6) Picking soil and rocks</p> <p>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.</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 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 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>i) <b>water quantity and quality</b></p> <p>(2) Historical elements</p> <p>1) Fuji worship</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 Tempo famine started in 1833 and lasted 10 years. Oshino Hakkai water springs were considered sacred ponds in Taiga-ko as well.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Fuji-ko (Taiga-ko<sup>2</sup>)</li> <li>2) Man-made objects related to Fuji worship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Stone monuments</li> </ul> </li> <li>(3) Social elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Relation to life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Use of water in daily life and development of waterfront landscapes</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Natural elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(2) Historical elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(3) Social elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Efforts shall be made to conserve the spring water as it has served as drinking and agricultural water in the area.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Alteration of current condition of ponds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Altering the shape of ponds shall not be permitted in principle.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(2) Picking rocks and abstracting spring water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(3) Installation, repair and removal of structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Installation of new structures<sup>1</sup> shall not be permitted in principle.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(4) Cutting or planting trees and bamboo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>2) Planting shall not be permitted in principle.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(5) Capturing, picking and growing of animals and plants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(6) Entering ponds for cleaning and water quality investigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
7. Policy for	(1) Maintenance shall be systematically carried out in order to improve road transportation

<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.)

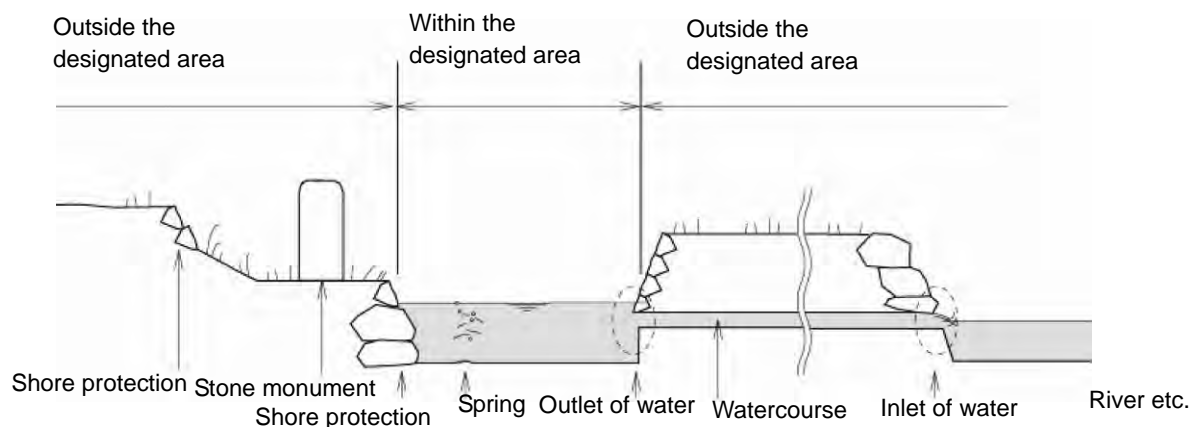
(ii) Fence (e.g. hedge)

(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>
---------------------------	--



※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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Worship-related elements <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) <b>Utsumuro Sengen-jinja Shrine</b> (main shrine and prayer-giving hall)</li> <li>ii) A group of stone structures (related to Fujisan worship)</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>(3) Social elements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Information center, visitor center, etc. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Kawaguchiko Field Center</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)	<p>(1) Area A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Natural elements <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Geological and geographical features shall be maintained in the natural condition in principle.</li> <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> <li>iii) Cutting trees or bamboo shall be strictly regulated excluding the following cases. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Those that are confirmed to be of public interest such as academic researches.</li> <li>b) Cutting trees or bamboo that are confirmed to interfere with the preservation of lava tree molds.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>2) Historical elements <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3) Social elements <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>(2) Area C</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Natural elements <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) Historical elements <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

<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	

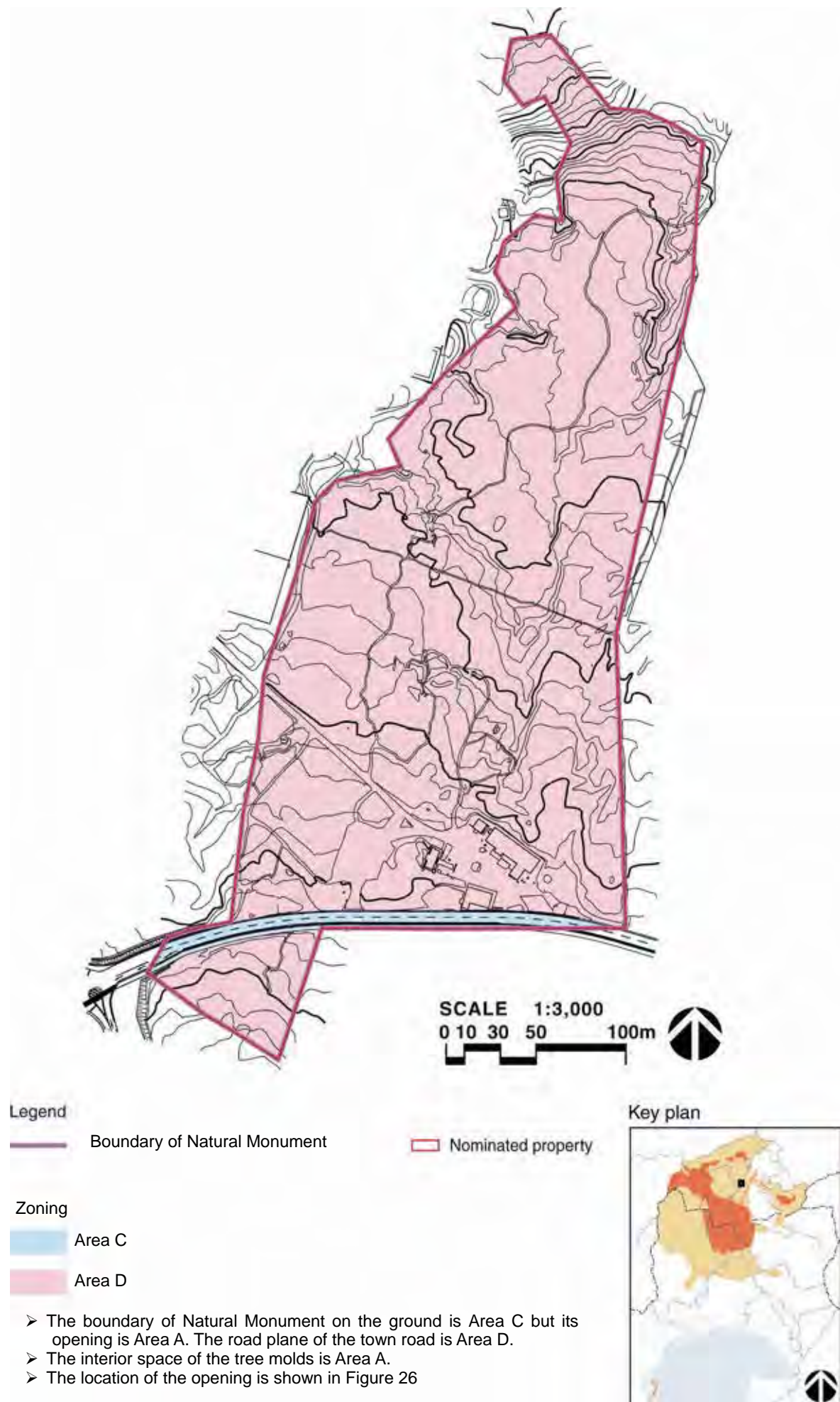


Figure 30-1 Zoning of the Natural Monument, Funatsu Lava Tree Molds 1



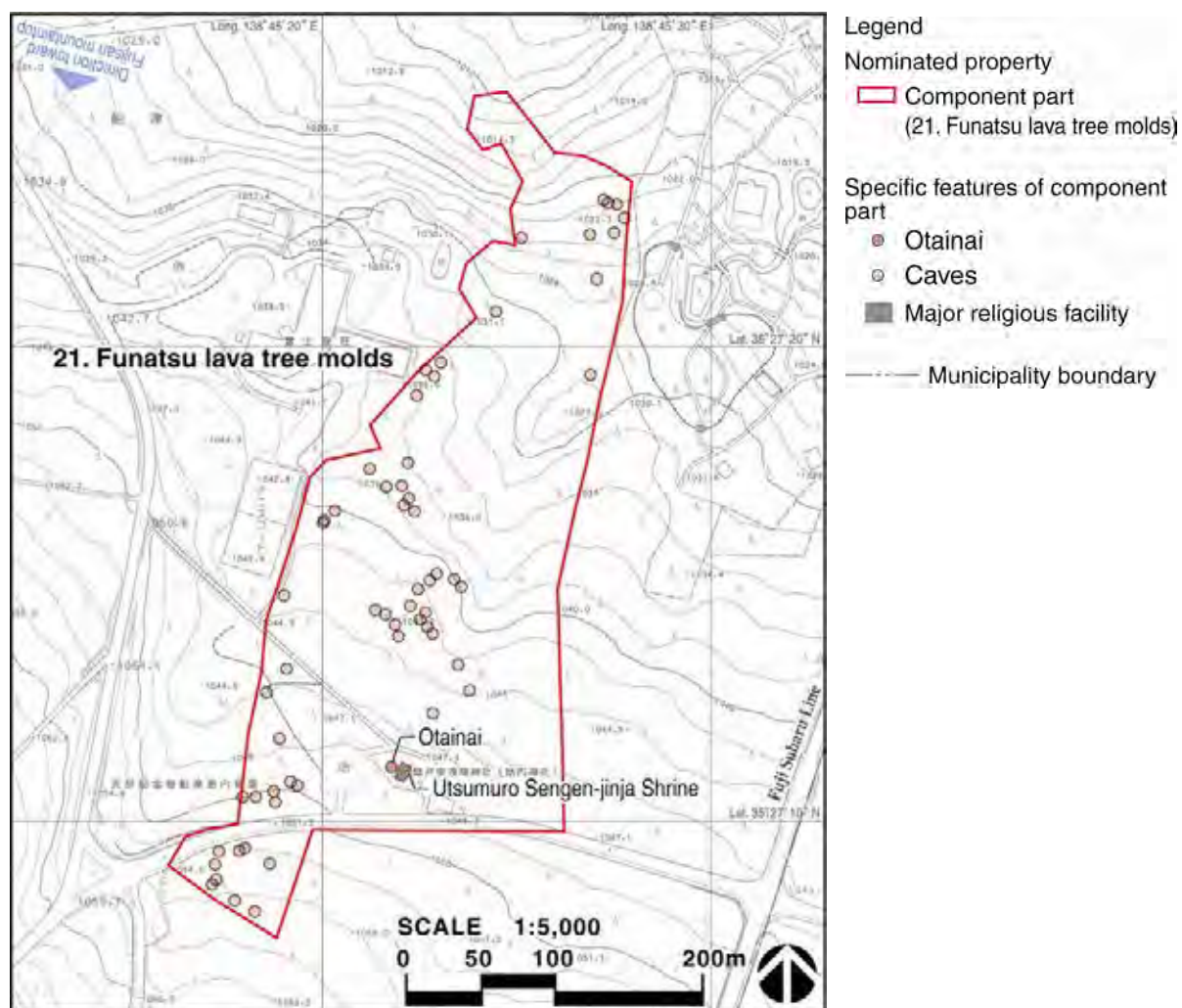


Figure 30-2 Zoning of the Natural Monument, Funatsu Lava Tree Molds 2

#### 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

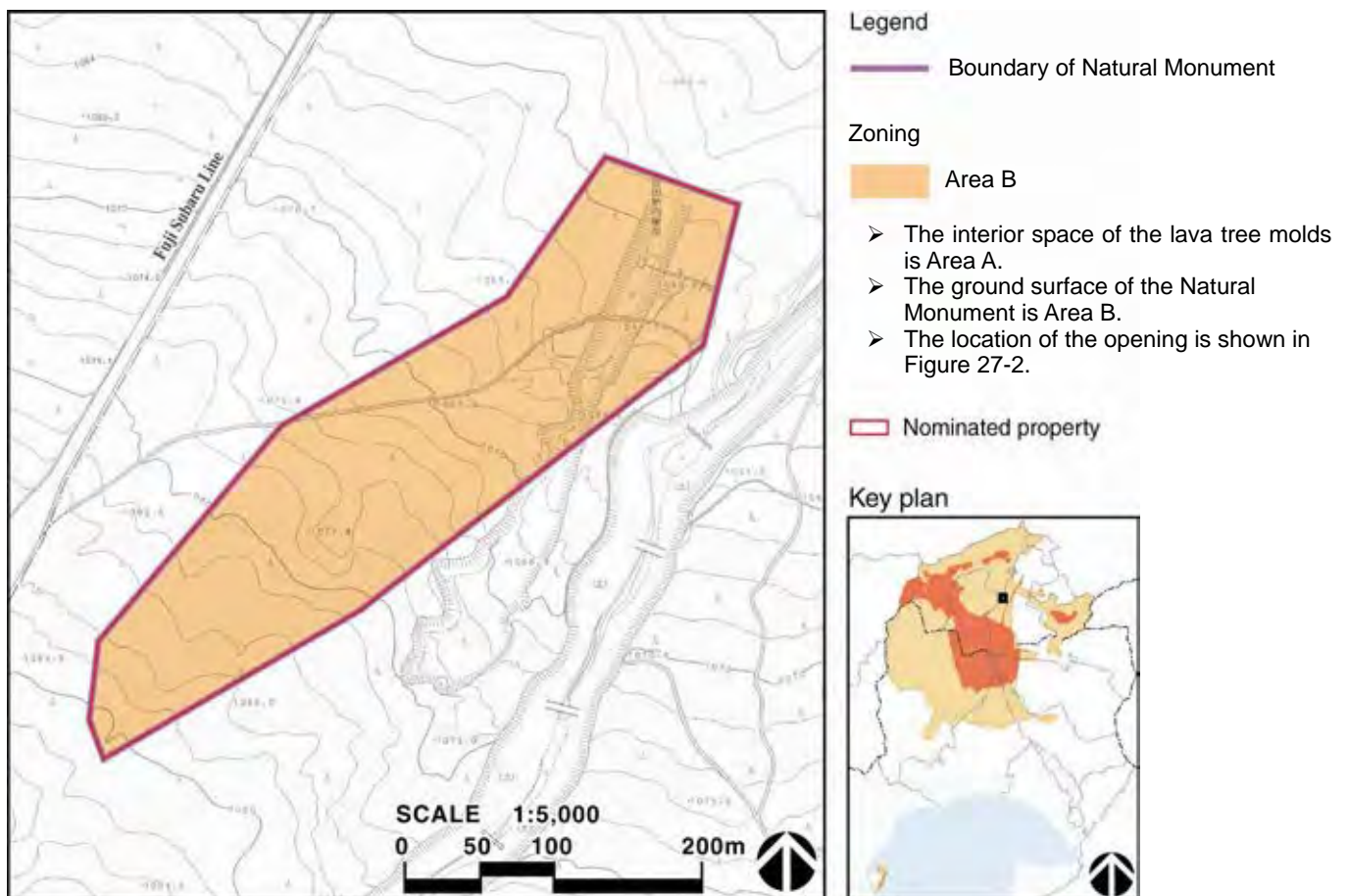


Figure 31-1 Zoning of the Natural Monument, Yoshida Lava Tree Molds 1

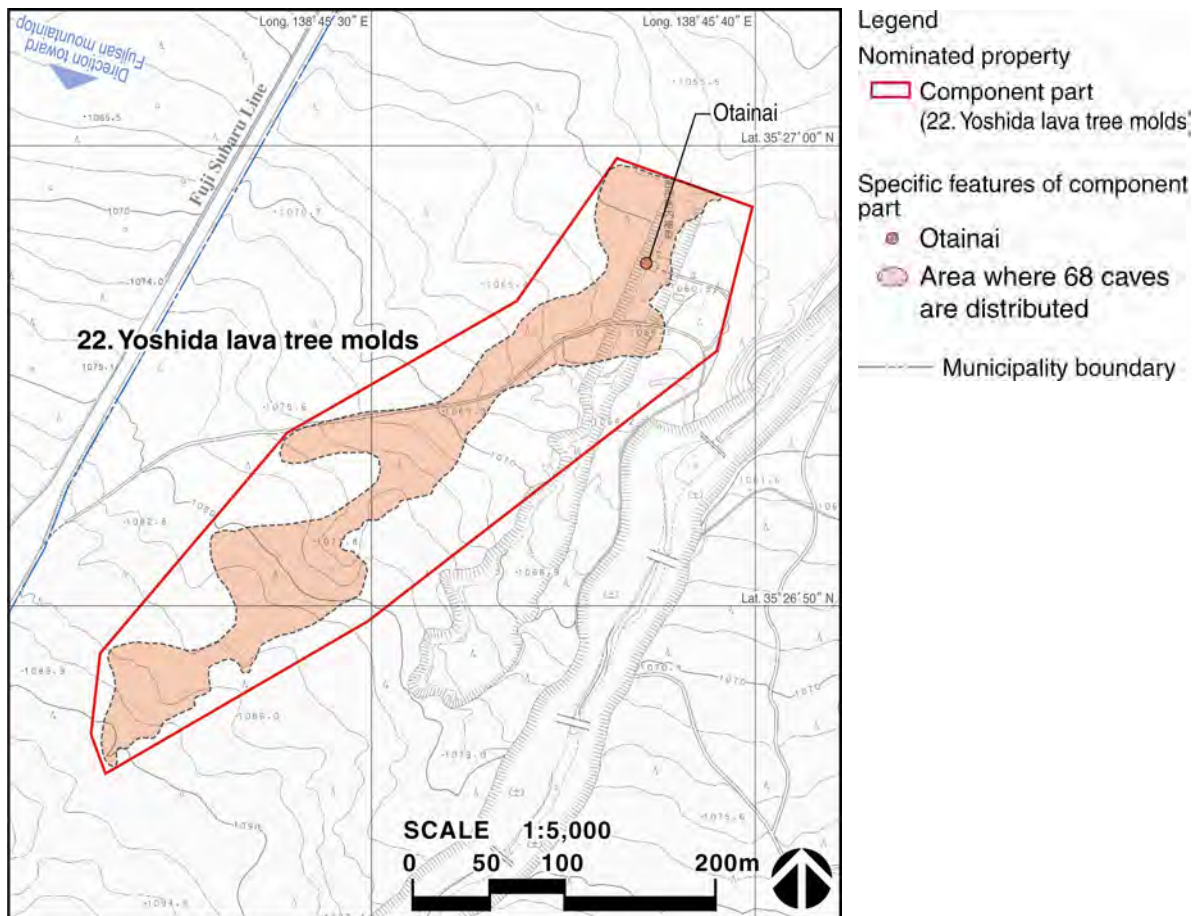


Figure 31-2 Zoning of the Natural Monument, Yoshida Lava Tree Molds 2

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

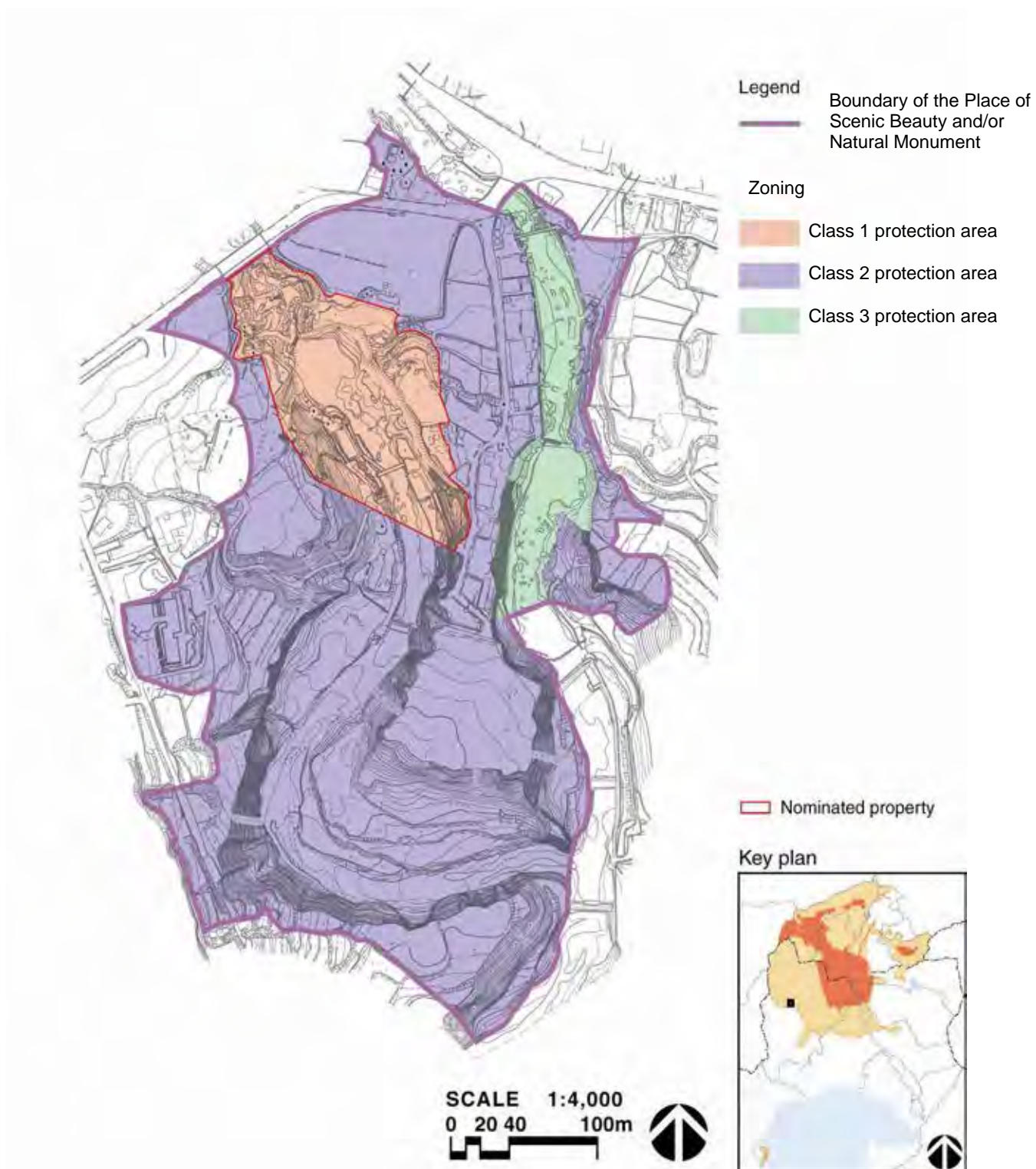


Figure 32 Zoning of the Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument, Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls



## 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>2) Diseased or infested trees shall be found and treated at an early stage by patrols of staff in order to prevent transmission.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> <p><b>(2) Preservation, management and nurturing of seashore</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The administrator of the seashore shall make efforts to preserve the seashore by installing wave-dissipating blocks, taking sand recycle method measures, etc.</li> <li>2) As coastal levees and wave-dissipating blocks greatly affect the landscape, structures shall be devised in consideration of the landscape.</li> <li>3) Protection and nurturing of coastal plants (grand crinum lily, beach morning glory and beach vitex) shall be conducted.</li> </ol> <p><b>(3) Scenic overlooks of Fujisan shall be preserved and utilized to suit the following characteristics.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>3) View of Fujisan from around Shimizu Lighthouse is majestic and full of power to encourage viewers.</li> <li>4) View of Fujisan along with Shimizu Port from Masaki appears lively due to the harmony between colors of natural and structures.</li> </ol> <p><b>(4) Maintenance of suitable environment as Place of Scenic Beauty</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>2) Appeals and patrols shall be conducted to stop illegal dumping of wastes in order to maintain the environment in the pine forest.</li> <li>3) Attractions as a tourism destination shall be boosted by enhancing accommodation and souvenir facilities through efforts from private sectors.</li> </ol>		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>1</sup>	<p><b>(1) Natural elements</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Plants <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>a colony of the Japanese black pine (<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>)</b></li> </ol> </li> <li>2) Landform, geology, and sand beach</li> </ol>		

<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>(1) <b>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>(2) <b>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>(1) <b>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>(2) <b>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

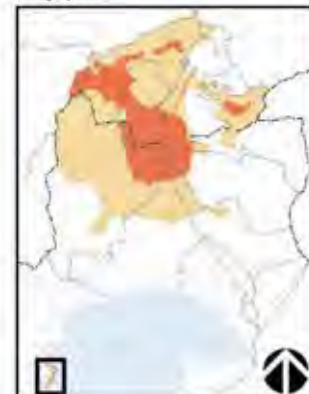


Figure 33 Zoning of the Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove

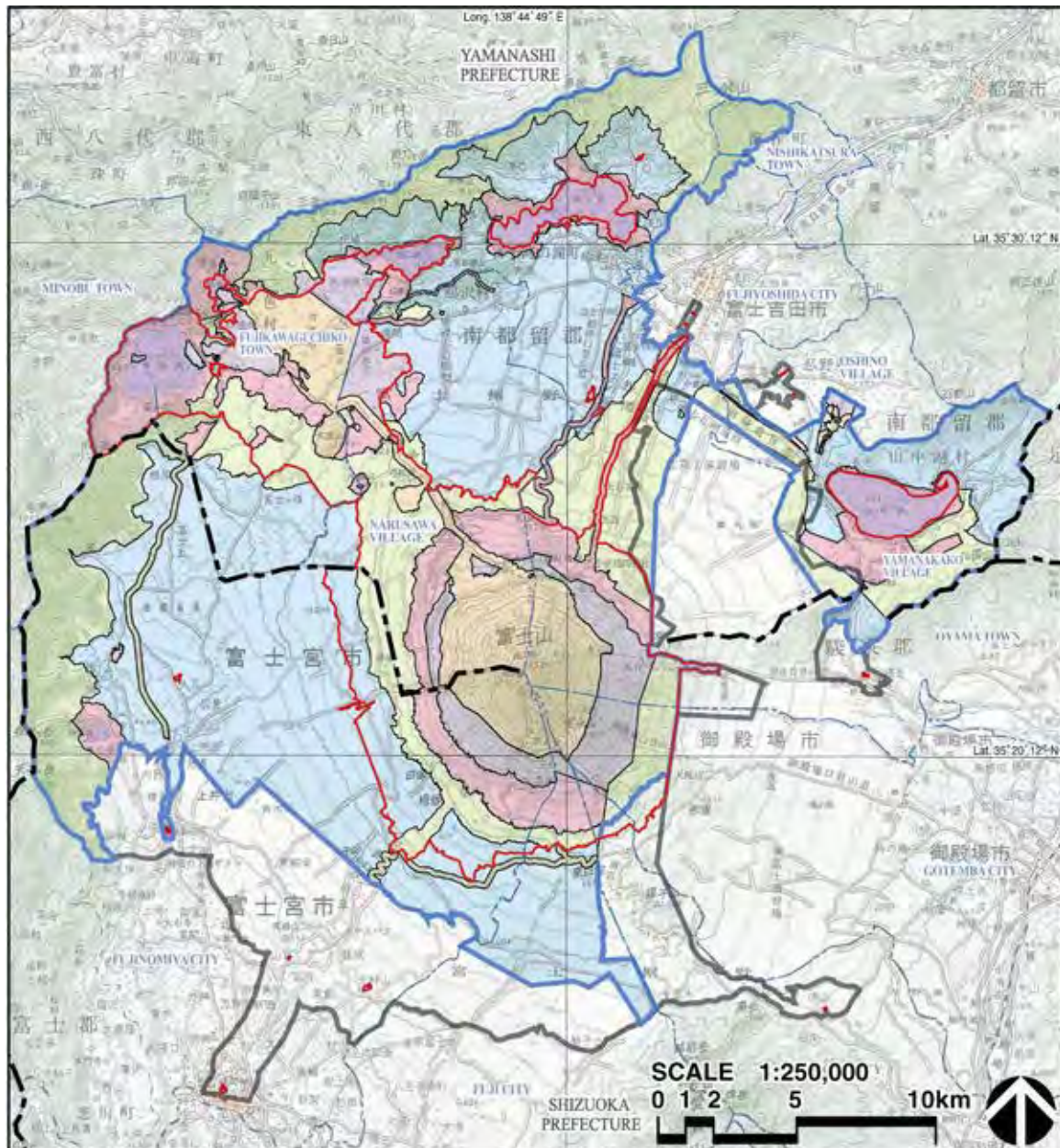
## Chapter 2. Outlined plan concerning the Natural Parks Law

### 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)
- Special Protection Zone
- Class 1 Special Zone
- Class 2 Special Zone
- Class 3 Special Zone
- Ordinary Zone
- Nominated property
- Buffer 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><tr><th>Subjects</th><th>Policy</th></tr><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></table>		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.					
<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>						
3. Mt Fuji North	<p><b>(1)Basic plans of management</b></p>					

<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				
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				



		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.
<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainly the facilities to promote nature-oriented activities at the foothills of Mt. Fuji shall be improved.</li> <li>A comfortable environment for using the park shall be ensured. However, too large a facility has to be avoided.</li> <li>Visitor facilities are uniformly designed with due consideration to the natural environment in the area</li> <li>Improvements to facilities shall pay particular attention to conservation of the natural environment.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> <b>(ii)Management policy</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under authority of a project manager, a comfortable environment for using the park shall be maintained.</li> <li>Facilities shall be managed with due consideration to the safety of users.</li> <li>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> </ol> <b>➤Usage guidance and regulations</b> <b>(i)Utility guiding policy</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of manners using the park shall be encouraged.</li> <li>Increase of opportunities to have more nature-oriented activities shall be encouraged.</li> <li>The above matters shall be promoted by providing various information about nature, nature-oriented programs, etc.</li> </ol> <b>(ii)Regulation of use</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature conservation ideas, as well as guidance on appropriate behaviors while using the park, shall be widely disseminated.</li> <li>Restrictions on use of cars shall be improved in order to have a rational traffic situation.</li> <li>Off-road vehicles, etc. shall be regulated, so as to protect our superb natural environment.</li> </ol>		
5.Matters regarding instructions given to users (in all	<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>

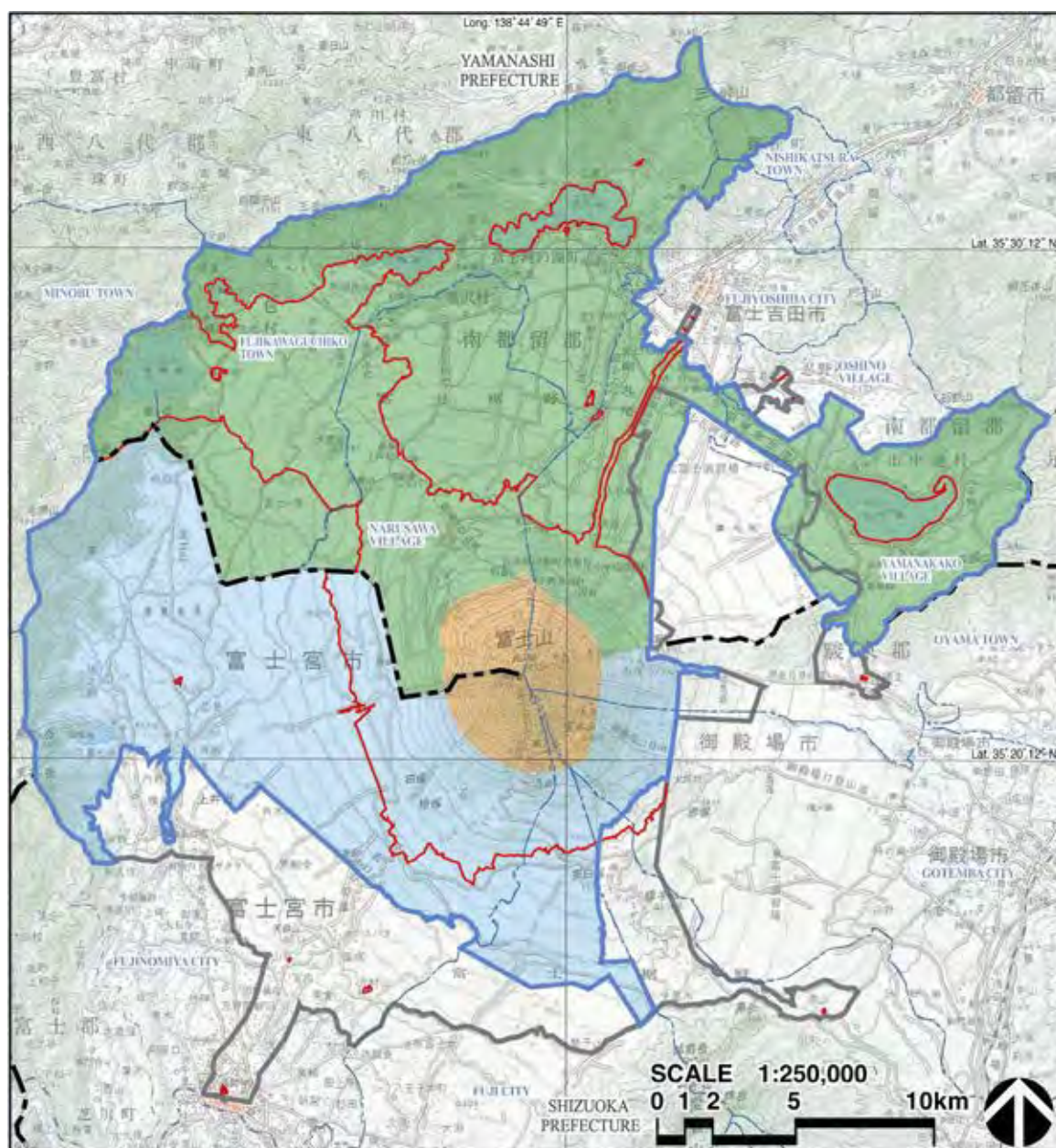


Figure 35 Zoning of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park Management Plan (Fujisan District)



## 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>
---------	--

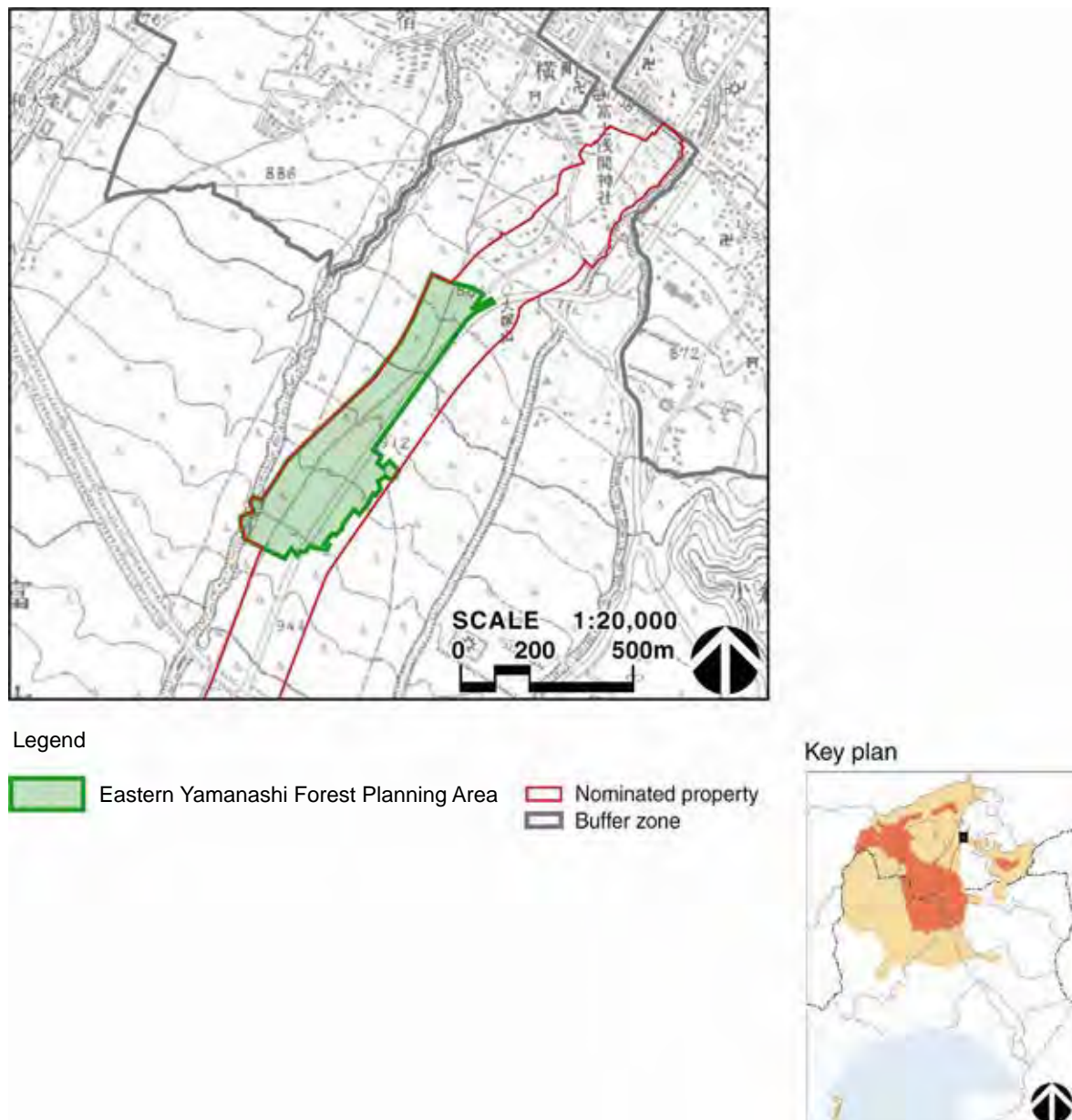


Figure 36 Map of Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area

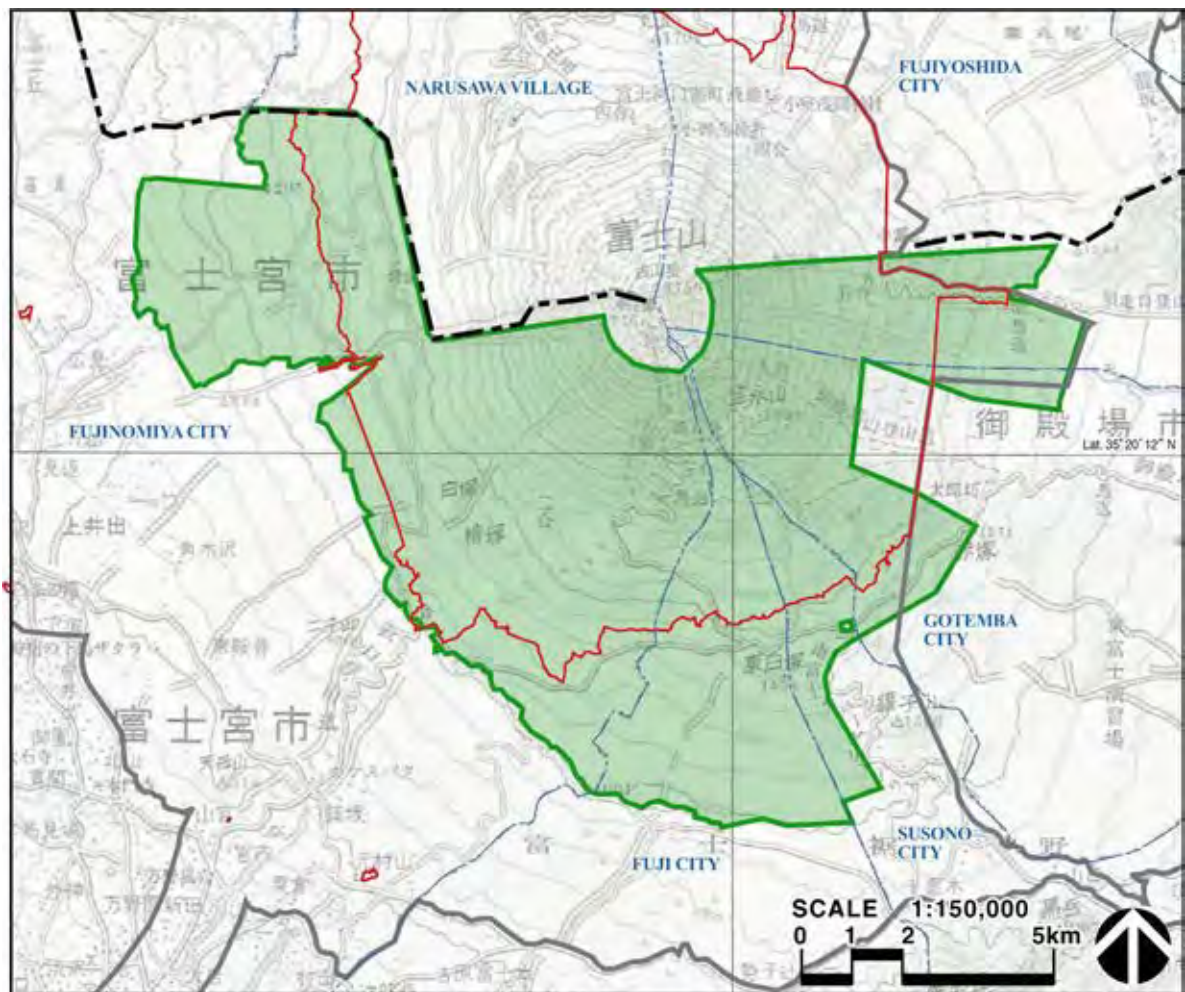
## 2. Fuji Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan

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>
---	---



#### Legend

Fuji Forest Planning Area

Nominated property

Buffer zone

#### Key plan

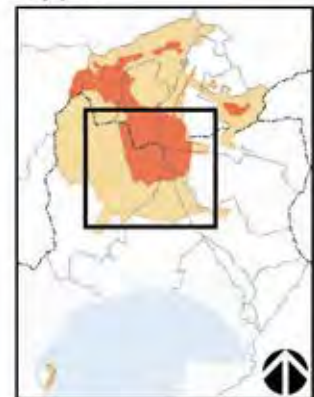


Figure 37 Map of Fuji Forest Planning Area



Nomination for Inscription on the World Heritage List

# *Fujisan*

Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan  
(Attached Document 2)

**The Landscape 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)**

## **Contents**

### **Chapter 1. Standards etc. for the Buffer Zone**

1. Landscape Development Standards based on the Landscape Act (Oshino Village Landscape Plan) .....	1
2. Landscape Development Standards based on the Landscape Act (Yamanakako Village Landscape Plan) .....	3
3. Landscape Development Standards based on the Landscape Act (Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Plan) .....	5
4. Landscape Development Standards based on the Landscape Act (Fuji City Landscape Plan) .....	11
5. Landscape Development Standards based on the Landscape Act (Shizuoka City Landscape Plan) .....	12
6. Permission Criteria based on the Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance (based on the City Planning Act) .....	16
7. Permission Criteria based on the City Planning Act (Shizuoka City) .....	18
8. Permission Criteria based on the Seacoast Law .....	20
9. Standards based on Local Governments' Ordinances (Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance).....	21
10. Standards based on Local Governments' Ordinances (Fujiyoshida City Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Nomination Ordinance) .....	22
11. Standards based on the Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects .....	23
12. Standards based on the Susono City Guidelines for Land Use Projects .....	24
13. Standards based on the Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects .....	25

### **Chapter 2. Standards etc. for the Management Zone**

1. Landscape Development Standards based on the Landscape Act (Oshino Village Landscape Plan) .....	26
2. Standards based on the Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects .....	28
3. Standards based on the Susono City Guidelines for Land Use Projects .....	29
4. Standards based on the Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects.....	30





## Chapter 1. Standards etc. for the Buffer Zone

### 1. 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, height shall be 10m or less.</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 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>

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>➤ Retetments 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:

- (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



## 2. Landscape Development Standards based on the Landscape Act (Yamanakako Village Landscape Plan)

Landscape Plan

Item		Zone/Target Area		
		Yamanakako Village Area		
		Landscape Development Priority Area	General Areas	
Natural Park Special Zone	Natural Park Ordinary Zone			
Buildings/Structures <sup>1</sup>	Form & Design - Roof	<div>➤ Greys/blacks or dark brown.</div> <div>➤ Chroma of 6 or below, value of 2 or above.</div>		
	Form & Design - Wall Surface and Structures	<div>➤ The base coloration (the color comprising at least 4/5 of the outer surface) shall be brown, beige, cream, or grey.</div> <div>➤ Chroma of 6 or below, value of 2 or above.</div>		
	Height	— (In accordance with the Natural Parks Act and other laws and regulations)		<div>➤ 15m or less.</div>
	Location	— (In accordance with the Natural Parks Act and other laws and regulations)		<div>➤ The horizontal periphery ray reflexion of the above ground section of the structures in question shall be located 2m or more apart from the site boundary.</div>
	Form & Design - Structures	<div>➤ Roofing shall be pitched.</div> <div>➤ Heavy use of natural colors.</div> <div>➤ Color shall be as follows:</div> <div>(i) Boat houses, ticket offices, waiting rooms</div> <div>a. Roof: Greys/blacks, dark brown</div> <div>b. Walls: Browns, beiges, creams, greys</div> <div>(ii) Piers</div> <div>a. Structural parts: Greys/blacks, dark brown</div>	—	
Buildings / Structures	Development Acts	<div>➤ 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.</div>		

<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.

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> </ul>
Cutting of trees or bamboo, Specified Lighting Construction of New 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>

### 3. 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>																		
	Base Color Range	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th><th>Hue<sup>1</sup></th><th>Value<sup>2</sup></th><th>Chroma<sup>3</sup></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Outer wall base color</td><td>All hues</td><td>7.9-5</td><td>0.5 or less</td></tr> <tr> <td>10YR- 5Y</td><td>7.9-5</td><td>2.5 or less</td></tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Roof color</td><td>All hues</td><td>4.9 or less</td><td>0.5 or less</td></tr> <tr> <td>10YR-5Y</td><td>4.9 or less</td><td>2.5 or less</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(i) 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>	Outer wall base color	All hues	7.9-5	0.5 or less	10YR- 5Y	7.9-5	2.5 or less	Roof color	All hues	4.9 or less	0.5 or less	10YR-5Y	4.9 or less
Item	Hue <sup>1</sup>	Value <sup>2</sup>	Chroma <sup>3</sup>																	
Outer wall base color	All hues	7.9-5	0.5 or less																	
	10YR- 5Y	7.9-5	2.5 or less																	
Roof color	All hues	4.9 or less	0.5 or less																	
	10YR-5Y	4.9 or less	2.5 or less																	

<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.



Construction of New Buildings	Minimum Base Color Range (Base Outdoor Wall Color)	<table><tr><th>Hue</th><th>Tone<sup>1</sup></th></tr><tr><td>Achromatic hues of chroma 0.5 or less 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>1</sup>	Achromatic hues of chroma 0.5 or less within the R, YK, Y, GY, G, BG range	Tones within the N2, N3, N4, L2, L3, M2 range.	<table><tr><th>Hue</th><th>Tone</th></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>1</sup>									
	Achromatic hues of chroma 0.5 or less within the R, YK, Y, GY, G, BG range	Tones within the N2, N3, N4, L2, L3, M2 range.									
	Hue	Tone									
	All hues	Tones within the N2, N3, N4, L2, L3, M2 range.									
Minimum Base Color Range (Roof Color)	<table><tr><th>Hue</th><th>Tone</th></tr><tr><td>Achromatic hues of chroma 0.5 or less within the R, YR, Y, GY, G, BG range</td><td>Tones within the N3, N4, L3 range</td></tr></table>	Hue	Tone	Achromatic hues of chroma 0.5 or less within the R, YR, Y, GY, G, BG range	Tones within the N3, N4, L3 range	<table><tr><th>Hue</th><th>Tone</th></tr><tr><td>All hues</td><td>Tones within the N3, N4, L3 range</td></tr></table>	Hue	Tone	All hues	Tones within the N3, N4, L3 range	
Hue	Tone										
Achromatic hues of chroma 0.5 or less 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ 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.</li><li>➤ However, outdoor advertisements such as wall and roof advertisements that use accent colors shall be calculated together in the wall’s viewable area.</li></ul>										
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 less. The preceding shall not apply if there is no adverse affect 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>2</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></ul>										

<sup>1</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.

<sup>2</sup> Louver: A type of shutter employing layered slats at the opening.

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 stylobate.</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>
	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.

Installation of new 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 stylobate 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 ridgeline, 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>
	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 so as not to disturb the surrounding landscape.</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



Development Acts for Specified Structures and Sports/Leisure Facilities	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>
	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. All Fujisan landscape conservation areas: Low brightness – N4.5 or less All Fujisan Scenic Zones: Low brightness – N4.5-6 (determined based on the surrounding environment.)</li> </ul>
	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 so as 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 so as 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>
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	Extraction of Soil/Stone, Other Changes in Land Characteristics	<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>

#### 4. Landscape Development Standards based on the Landscape Act (Fuji City Landscape Plan)

Item		Name of Area/System
		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 less of the visible area.</p> <p>(i) 0R (≠10RP) – 10R      Chroma 3 or less</p> <p>(ii) 0YR (≠10R) – 5Y      Chroma 4 or less</p> <p>(iii) Other hues              Chroma 2 or less</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 less.</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



## 5. Landscape Development Standards based on the Landscape Act (Shizuoka City Landscape Plan)

Item		System/Area Name	
		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>
	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>	

1 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

Buildings/Structures (Excluding Revetments, Elevated Roadways, Elevated Railways, Bridges, Pedestrian Bridges, etc.)	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>	
	Formulation 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>	
	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, 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>

Buildings/Structures (Excluding Revetments, Elevated Roadways, Bridges, Pedestrian Bridges, etc.)	Use of Colors and Materials Matched with Area Characteristics	<p>➤ As a general principle, colors and materials that bring out the area's personality shall be used and shall match the following items.</p> <p>(i) Exterior wall materials shall be resistant to dirt and fading.</p> <p>(ii) With regard to exterior walls and the exterior structure, efforts shall be made to employ colors and materials widely used throughout the area.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>➤ As a general principle, colors and materials that bring out the area's personality shall be used and shall match the following items.</p> <p>(i) Exterior wall materials shall be resistant to dirt and fading.</p> <p>(ii) With regard to exterior walls and the exterior structure, efforts shall be made to employ colors and materials widely used throughout the area.</p> <p>(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.</p>
	Display of Street Corner Chare Personality	<p>➤ 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.</p> <p>(i) Trees, etc. shall be planted to serve as symbols.</p> <p>(ii) Open areas and plazas shall be secured.</p>	
	Placing Importance on a People-Friendly Space	<p>➤ The following methods shall be employed to lessen the sense of crampedness created by long exterior walls that stick out from the surrounding cityscape.</p> <p>(i) Walls shall be textured or employ a staggered formation.</p> <p>(ii) Members, colors, and materials shall be segmented.</p> <p>(iii) Walls shall be set back from adjacent areas in a graduated manner.</p>	
	Attached Installations and Outdoor Buildings Shall be of a Unified Design	<p>➤ Outdoor staircases and associated facilities such as parking lots, bicycle lots, and trash collection locations shall apply one of the following standards.</p> <p>(i) Make efforts to not stand out such as through design integrated with the structure.</p> <p>(ii) Undergo landscape via greening in cases where they can be directly viewed from the street.</p>	

<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".



Buildings/Structures (Excluding Revetments, Elevated Roadways, Elevated Railways, Bridges, Pedestrian Bridges, etc.)	Creation of a Feeling of Freshness through Greening	<div>➤ Trees and flowers that give a sense of the four seasons shall be planted in lawns and on sites.</div> <div>➤ Street side landscapes shall have a sense of freshness, such as by growing natural hedges along the road.</div> <div>➤ 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.</div>																	
	Walls of Buildings	<table><tr><th>Hue</th><th>Value</th><th>Chroma</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">10R(0YR) – 5Y</td><td>When 8 or more</td><td>4 or less</td></tr><tr><td>When less than 8</td><td>6 or less</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Chromatic colors other than those listed above</td><td>When 8 or more</td><td>1 or less</td></tr><tr><td>When less than 8</td><td>2 or less</td></tr><tr><td>Achromatic colors</td><td></td><td>0 (Usage permitted)</td></tr></table>			Hue	Value	Chroma	10R(0YR) – 5Y	When 8 or more	4 or less	When less than 8	6 or less	Chromatic colors other than those listed above	When 8 or more	1 or less	When less than 8	2 or less	Achromatic colors	
Hue	Value	Chroma																	
10R(0YR) – 5Y	When 8 or more	4 or less																	
	When less than 8	6 or less																	
Chromatic colors other than those listed above	When 8 or more	1 or less																	
	When less than 8	2 or less																	
Achromatic colors		0 (Usage permitted)																	
	Roofs of Buildings	<table><tr><th>Hue</th><th>Value</th><th>Chroma</th></tr><tr><td>Chromatic colors</td><td rowspan="2">6 or less</td><td>6 or less</td></tr><tr><td>Achromatic colors</td><td>0 (Usage permitted)</td></tr></table>			Hue	Value	Chroma	Chromatic colors	6 or less	6 or less	Achromatic colors	0 (Usage permitted)							
	Hue	Value	Chroma																
Chromatic colors	6 or less	6 or less																	
Achromatic colors		0 (Usage permitted)																	
	Exteriors of Structures	<table><tr><th>Hue</th><th>Value</th><th>Chroma</th></tr><tr><td>Chromatic colors</td><td rowspan="2">—</td><td>6 or less</td></tr><tr><td>Achromatic colors</td><td>0 (Usage permitted)</td></tr></table>			Hue	Value	Chroma	Chromatic colors	—	6 or less	Achromatic colors	0 (Usage permitted)							
Hue	Value	Chroma																	
Chromatic colors	—	6 or less																	
Achromatic colors		0 (Usage permitted)																	

## 6. Permission Criteria based on the City Planning Act (Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance)

Items		Zone/Target Area
		Scenic Zones
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.	<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	<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 less.</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.		<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.	<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

	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 less.</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>
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>



## 7. 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.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <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.

## 8. Permission Criteria based on the Seacoast Law

Item	Zone/Target Area
Extraction of Soil/Stone, New Construction/Renovation of Facilities, Land Excavation, Filling, and Cutting	Coastal conservation areas
	<p>➤ In cases where it is not recognized that the proposed content poses a danger of excessive harm to coastal conservation.</p>



## 9. Standards based on Local Governments' Ordinances (Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinances)

Item		Zone/Target Area
		Yamanashi Prefecture (All Areas)
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>➤ 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> </ul>
Outdoor Accumulation and Storage of goods of Goods	Method of Accumulation and Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In the area near the mountains etc. which have excellent landscape, the location and height of buildings shall be decided on not to affect the mountain ridge line.</li> <li>➤ In the area near historic properties such as Shinto shrines, Buddhist temples, archaeological sites, etc. the location, form, design, hue, and materials shall be selected not to be discordant with them.</li> <li>➤ In the area near the mountains which have excellent landscape and/or precious historic buildings, consideration shall be given to the installation of sloped roofs.</li> <li>➤ As for the space which was produced as a result of set-back from road boundaries in the commercial district, where urban facilities are concentrated, efforts shall be made to make an open space in unity with the roads.</li> </ul>
	Shielding	<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>

**10. Standards based on Local Governments' Ordinances (Fujiyoshida City Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Nomination Ordinance)**

Item	Zone/Target Area	
	Natural Parks Act Areas	City Planning Act Areas
Height of Buildings, etc. <sup>1</sup>	➤ Buildings shall be of the height given in the Natural Parks Act.	➤ Structure height shall be 13m or less alongside National Route 139 (commonly referred to as the Kamiyoshida Honmachi Road) to the Mano River (the river in front of Oshi), and 18m or less alongside Municipal Kamiyoshida Higashiura Road, Municipal Kamiyoshida Higashi Road route 2, and Municipal Kamiyoshida Nishiura Road to the Mano 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

## 11. Standards based on the Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Gotemba City (All Areas)
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 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.</li> <li>➤ Construction of new roads and traffic safety facilities (facilities attached to roads) shall first undergo discussion with road administrators.</li> <li>➤ Road slopes shall be of a safe construction that takes geological conditions into account and shall be in harmony with the surrounding landscape.</li> </ul>



## 12. Standards based on the Susono City Guidelines for Land Use Projects

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Susono City (All Areas)
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>

### 13. Standards based on the Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects

Area	Zone/Target Area
	Oyama Town (All Areas)
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 Areas
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 less.</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>



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:

- (i) Hedge, fence, gate, retention wall, and other structure similar thereto.
- (ii) Chimney, ad pole, and other structure similar thereto.
- (iii) Street light, floodlight, and other structure similar thereto.
- (iv) Vending machine and other structure similar thereto.

## 2. Standards based on the Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Gotemba City (All Areas)
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 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>➤ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 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.</li> <li>➤ Construction of new roads and traffic safety facilities (facilities attached to roads) shall first undergo deliberation with road administrators.</li> <li>➤ Road slopes shall be of a safe construction that takes geological conditions into account and shall be in harmony with the surrounding landscape.</li> </ul>

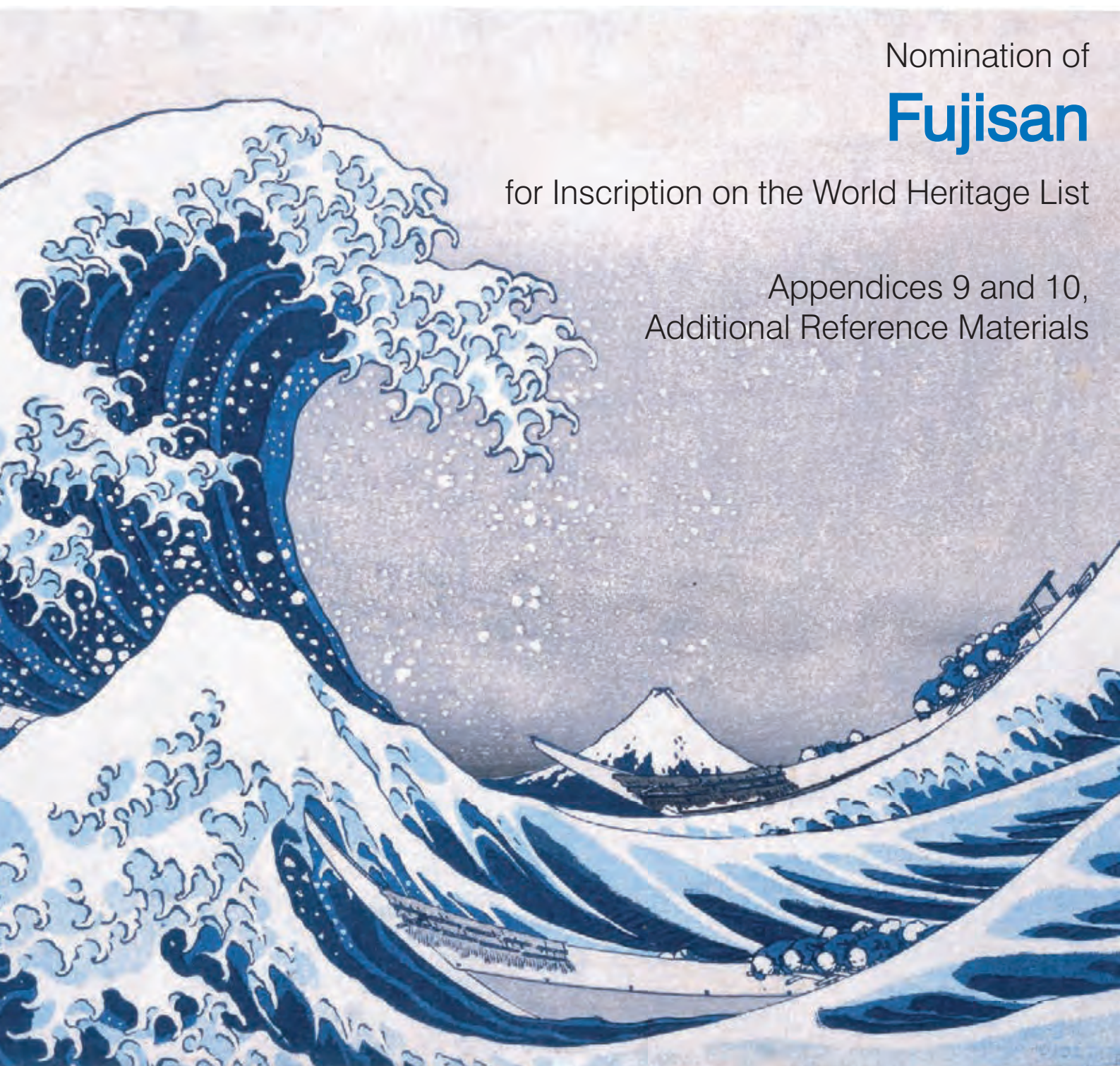
### 3. Standards based on the Susono City Guidelines for Land Use Projects

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Susono City (All Areas)
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>



#### 4. Standards based on the Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects

Item	Zone/Target Area
	Oyama Town (All Areas)
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>



Nomination of  
**Fujisan**

for Inscription on the World Heritage List

Appendices 9 and 10,  
Additional Reference Materials

January 2012  
**JAPAN**

"The Great Wave off Kanagawa" of "Thirty-Six Views of Mt Fuji" (1831 - 1836) by Katsushika Hokusai. (collection of Yamanashi Prefectural Museum, Yamanashi)



# Contents

[ File 4 ]

<Appendices>

**Appendix 9** Existing Plans Related to the Municipalities and Regions in which the  
Proposed Property is Located

**Appendix 10** Laws which Control the Nominated Property

<Additional Reference Materials>

**Additional Reference Material 1** Color Slides

**Additional Reference Material 2** DVD-ROM\*<sup>1</sup> and CD-ROM\*<sup>2</sup>

\*<sup>1</sup> DVD-ROM contains a video summary of the Nominated Property.

\*<sup>2</sup> CD-ROM contains the following data:

- CD-ROM 1 / - Executive summary, main text, and appendices (in PDF format).
- GIS data of the nominated property and the buffer zone (in ESRI shape format).  
(These data were converted from the manually drawn boundaries (Adobe  
Illustrator) on 50,000 official topographic maps of Japan)
- CD-ROM 2 / - Photographs and figures listed in Chapter 7-a (in JPG format).

# Appendix 9

## Existing Plans Related to the Municipalities and Regions in which the Proposed Property is Located

### Contents

a. General plans .....	1
b. Environment-related plans .....	15
c. Forest-related plans .....	19
d. City planning-related plans .....	26
e. Disaster prevention-related plans.....	41

## a. General plans

### 1. Second Stage Challenge Yamanashi Action Plan

Implementation Period	From 2011 through 2015
Implemented by	Yamanashi Prefecture
Prepared by	Yamanashi Prefecture
Target Area	Yamanashi Prefecture
Contents	I Basic idea II Long-term outlook III Action plan Chapter 1 Programmes and projects Chapter 2 Project promotion policies
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan, as a basic policy for Yamanashi Prefecture, clarifies the details etc. of its measures and projects for the “development of the best prefecture in Japan where people can live easily and comfortably.”</p> <p>In addition to various activities concerning landscapes including the promotion toward the inscription of Fujisan on the World Heritage List and the installation of electric wires underground for the purposes of keeping landscape in good shape suitable for World Heritage, the plan sets out the awareness-raising efforts centered on the Fujisan Volunteer Center and environment conservation activities by Fujisan Rangers, etc. to promote the environmental conservation of Fujisan. To minimize damage by the eruption of Fujisan, it also specifies that the disaster prevention schemes should be strengthened through the reviewing of the evacuation plan and the undertaking of disaster prevention drills in collaboration with neighboring prefectures, related municipalities, and fire departments.</p>
Contact Information	Governor’s Policy Planning Bureau of Yamanashi Prefectural Government; 1-6-1 Marunouchi, Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture, 400-8501 Japan TEL: +81-55-223-1315 Yamanashi Prefectural Government Website: <a href="http://www.pref.yamanashi.jp/">http://www.pref.yamanashi.jp/</a>



## 2. Shizuoka Prefecture General Plan

Implementation Period	From 2011 through 2021
Implemented by	Shizuoka Prefecture
Prepared by	Shizuoka Prefecture
Target Area	Shizuoka Prefecture
Contents	<p>[Basic Concept]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Basic policy for the plan</li> <li>— 2 Strategic system for developing “Home with Fujisan”</li> <li>3 Focused efforts to maximize the happiness level of the people of Shizuoka</li> <li>4 Basic direction of the development of the region</li> </ul> <p>√ [Basic Plan] (describing specific initiatives and objectives for the first four years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Risk management for the protection of people’s “lives”</li> <li>2 Building virtuous human resources for “Home with Fujisan”</li> <li>3 Achieving the affluence of “Home with Fujisan”</li> <li>4 Realizing the independence of “Home with Fujisan”</li> </ul>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan is the Shizuoka Prefecture’s General plan advocating “Grand Design for ‘Home with Fujisan’, a Utopia of Wealth and Virtuousness”, and defines the med-term and long-term policies, future visions, development directions, specific measures, actions, etc. of the prefecture.</p> <p>The “Wealth and Virtuousness” is a vision to enhance charms and power of culture and promote solid economic growth for developing a region where virtuous people can live in affluence psychologically and materially.</p> <p>This General plan sets out basic principles of the prefectural government toward the “development of ‘Home with Fujisan’, a Utopia of Wealth and Virtuousness” and lists up the measures related to “Fujisan” including activities for realizing the inscription of Fujisan as a World Cultural Heritage, appropriate conservation, management, and utilization of Fujisan as a World Cultural Heritage property, the promotion of the “Day of Fujisan”, and activities for conserving the nature of Fujisan.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Planning and PR Department of Shizuoka Prefectural Government;  9-6 Otemachi, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 420-8601 Japan  TEL: +81-54-221-2184  Shizuoka Prefectural Government Website: <a href="http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>

### 3. Fifth Fujiyoshida City General Plan

Implementation Period	From 2008 through 2018
Implemented by	Fujiyoshida City
Prepared by	Fujiyoshida City
Target Area	Fujiyoshida City
Contents	<p>Part 1 General matter</p> <p>Chapter 1 Purpose of the development of the plan and structure of the plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Outline of Fujiyoshida City</p> <p>Chapter 3 History and background</p> <p>Part 2 Basic concept</p> <p>Chapter 1 City's vision</p> <p>Chapter 2 Outline of measures and policies</p> <p>Part 3 Basic plan</p> <p>Chapter 1 Securing safe and sound living environment</p> <p>Chapter 2 Enjoying and passing on rich and bountiful natural environment</p> <p>Chapter 3 Establishing a safe and comfortable living environment</p> <p>Chapter 4 Establishing a vigorous regional economy and society</p> <p>Chapter 5 Creating a civic culture</p> <p>Chapter 6 Fostering rich humanity</p> <p>Chapter 7 Building up a city open to the world</p> <p>Chapter 8 Roles and responsibilities of citizens and government</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan gives guidelines for the municipal government to achieve the city's vision.</p> <p>The city's vision that Fujiyoshida City pursues is defined as a "town of independence and creation where citizens work together to use and foster the nature and culture of Fujisan". To achieve this, it is stated that a city of citizens' participation should be developed and the regional resources should be made most use of, such as the presence of Fujisan, unique natural environment, and history and culture specific to Fujiyoshida City.</p> <p>The areas surrounding the component parts of Fujisan are designated as "natural resource conservation zone" in the plan, and the rich nature and Historic Sites associated with Fujisan worship are to be actively conserved and improved. In addition, the plan states that those activities should be promoted in cooperation between citizens and government.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Planning and Coordination Department of Fujiyoshida City</p> <p>1842 Shimoyoshida, Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Prefecture, 403-8601 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-555-22-1111</p> <p>Fujiyoshida City Website: <a href="http://www.city.fujiyoshida.yamanashi.jp/">http://www.city.fujiyoshida.yamanashi.jp/</a></p>

#### 4. First Minobu Town General Plan

Implementation Period	From 2007 through 2017
Implemented by	Minobu Town
Prepared by	Minobu Town
Target Area	Minobu Town
Contents	<p>Part 1 Preface</p> <p>Chapter 1 Purpose of the general plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Issues on town development in Minobu Town</p> <p>Part 2 Basic concept</p> <p>Chapter 1 Future vision of town development</p> <p>Chapter 2 Strategic projects of town development</p> <p>Chapter 3 Policies and measures for town development by sector</p> <p>Part 3 Basic plans in early phase</p> <p>Chapter 1 Improving the living environment (life, health, and welfare)</p> <p>Chapter 2 Sustaining the rich environment (environmental conservation)</p> <p>Chapter 3 Forging vigor for development (infrastructure and industry)</p> <p>Chapter 4 Fostering people and culture (lifelong learning, education, and culture)</p> <p>Chapter 5 Working together to propel the town development (exchange, cooperation, and government and financial administration)</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan defines the targets that Minobu Town aims at and gives guidelines for the promotion of town development, administration, and management.</p> <p>The future town vision that Minobu Town pursues is a “town of peace, vigor, and openness”.</p> <p>As for the areas surrounding the component parts of Fujisan, the plan states that town development should be promoted together with the conservation of beautiful countryside landscape with rich and diverse nature as the background.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Policy Planning Office of Minobu Town</p> <p>350 Kiriishi, Minobu-cho, Minamikoma-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture, 409-3392 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-556-42-2111</p> <p>Minobu Town Website: <a href="http://www.town.minobu.lg.jp/">http://www.town.minobu.lg.jp/</a></p>



## 5. Fifth Oshino Village General Plan

Implementation Period	From 2008 through 2018
Implemented by	Oshino Village
Prepared by	Oshino Village
Target Area	Oshino Village
Contents	<p>Part 1 General matters</p> <p>Chapter 1 Description of the general plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Framework of the plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Change in social situation</p> <p>Chapter 4 Vision of the village</p> <p>Part 2 Basic concept</p> <p>Chapter 1 Village that we aspire to become</p> <p>Chapter 2 Basic Policies for village development (system and measures)</p> <p>Part 3 Basic plan</p> <p>Measures I Developing a beautiful village</p> <p>Measures II Developing a village with the organized living infrastructure</p> <p>Measures III Developing a village with the sound industrial infrastructure</p> <p>Measures IV Developing a village with warmth and caring</p> <p>Measures V Developing a village nurturing a rich spirit</p> <p>Measures VI Developing a village with senses of independence and cooperation</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan gives guidelines toward the realization of the future village vision that Oshino Village aims at.</p> <p>The future vision that Oshino Village pursues is a “village of beauty and friendliness”.</p> <p>The measures for the areas surrounding the component parts of Fujisan include activities for the conservation of springs and improvement of water quality as well as conservation of beautiful landscape centering on Fujisan.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Planning Division of Oshino Village</p> <p>1514 Shibokusa, Oshino-mura, Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture, 401-0592 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-555-84-3111</p>

## 6. Yamanakako Village Fourth Long-Term General Plan

Implementation Period	From 2010 through 2020
Implemented by	Yamanakako Village
Prepared by	Yamanakako Village
Target Area	Yamanakako Village
Contents	<p>I Introduction</p> <p>II Basic concept</p> <p>Chapter 1 Basic principles of development</p> <p>Chapter 2 Future vision of Yamanakako Village</p> <p>Chapter 3 Framework of land use</p> <p>Chapter 4 Basic idea of administration and management</p> <p>Chapter 5 Outline of measures and policies</p> <p>III Basic plan</p> <p>Chapter 1 Preparation of basic plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Plan by sector</p> <p>Chapter 3 Efforts for sustainable administration and management</p> <p>Chapter 4 Project promotion policies</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan presents the future vision that Yamanakako Village should pursue and defines the framework of the efforts toward the realization of the future vision.</p> <p>The future vision that Yamanakako Village aims at is a “dynamic Yamanakako Village, where people live together with Fujisan and Lake Yamanakako, people are fostered and connected to each other, and people work together to develop the village”.</p> <p>The measures concerning the areas surrounding the component parts of Fujisan include cleanup activities of the lake water and maintenance of the lake environment by promoting the development of beautiful landscape in cooperation with businesses etc.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Planning Division of Yamanakako Village</p> <p>237-1 Yamanaka, Yamanakako-mura, Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture, 401-0595 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-555-62-1111</p> <p>Yamanakako Village Website: <a href="http://www.vill.yamanakako.lg.jp/">http://www.vill.yamanakako.lg.jp/</a></p>

## 7. Narusawa Village Fourth Long-Term General Plan

Implementation Period	From 2007 through 2017
Implemented by	Narusawa Village
Prepared by	Narusawa Village
Target Area	Narusawa Village
Contents	<p>Part 1 General matters</p> <p>Chapter 1 Content of the plan related to the component parts</p> <p>Chapter 2 History and issues of village development</p> <p>Chapter 3 Vision of Narusawa Village</p> <p>Chapter 4 Questionnaire results</p> <p>Part 2 Basic concept</p> <p>Chapter 1 Framework for the future</p> <p>Chapter 2 Basic directions of village development</p> <p>Chapter 3 Land use</p> <p>Part 3 Basic plan</p> <p>Chapter 1 Living environment sector</p> <p>Chapter 2 Industry sector</p> <p>Chapter 3 Welfare &amp; health sector</p> <p>Chapter 4 Education sector</p> <p>Chapter 5 Residents' participation sector</p> <p>Chapter 6 Administration and finance sector</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan shows basic policies for village development of Narusawa Village and clarifies the future vision that Narusawa Village pursues and the measures to realize that future vision.</p> <p>The future vision of Narusawa Village is defined as “Narusawa Village developed by all the people so that people can live pleasantly and healthily”.</p> <p>The measures concerning the areas surrounding the component parts of Fujisan include the improvement of scenic viewpoints where people can enjoy the view of Fujisan and the extensive forests and the conservation of cultural properties in the Historic Sites at the foot of Fujisan.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Planning Division of Narusawa Village</p> <p>1575 Narusawa-mura, Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture, 401-0398 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-555-85-2311</p> <p>Narusawa Village Website: <a href="http://www.vill.narusawa.yamanashi.jp/">http://www.vill.narusawa.yamanashi.jp/</a></p>



## 8. First Fujikawaguchiko Town General Plan

Implementation Period	From 2008 through 2018
Implemented by	Fujikawaguchiko Town
Prepared by	Fujikawaguchiko Town
Target Area	Fujikawaguchiko Town
Contents	<p>Part 1 General matters</p> <p>Chapter 1 Preparation of the plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Background of the plan</p> <p>Part 2 Basic concept</p> <p>Chapter 1 Vision of future town</p> <p>Chapter 2 Outline of measures</p> <p>Part 3 Basic plan</p> <p>Chapter 1 Comfortable town &amp; town easy to live in</p> <p>Chapter 2 Town with education fostering people and culture felt by five senses</p> <p>Chapter 3 Town friendly to humans and earth</p> <p>Chapter 4 Town aiming to grow industry toward tomorrow</p> <p>Chapter 5 A new town flying in the future</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan clearly shows the future town vision that Fujikawaguchiko Town aims at and specifies the measures in a systematic manner to achieve the future vision.</p> <p>The future vision that Fujikawaguchiko Town pursues is a “town having Fujisan and the mountain plateau -- Lake District of Japan”.</p> <p>The measures for the component parts of Fujisan include study and research, enlightenment activities to protect the component parts, support for maintenance and management of those component parts to pass them down to future generations, and efforts for fostering the successors of traditional culture.</p> <p>The development of valuable spaces with attractive landscapes by implementing projects for integrating and consolidating outdoor advertisements is also on the list of actions in the plan.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Policy Planning Bureau of Fujikawaguchiko Town</p> <p>1700 Funatsu, Fujikawaguchiko-machi, Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture, 401-0392 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-555-72-1111</p> <p>Fujikawaguchiko Town Website: <a href="http://www.town.fujikawaguchiko.lg.jp/">http://www.town.fujikawaguchiko.lg.jp/</a></p>

## 9. Second Shizuoka City General Plan

Implementation Period	From 2010 through 2015
Implemented by	Shizuoka City
Prepared by	Shizuoka City
Target Area	Shizuoka City
Contents	<p>Horizons of town development</p> <p>Part 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Basic concept and future town vision of Shizuoka City</li> <li>2 History</li> <li>3 Development potential</li> <li>4 Summary of the 1<sup>st</sup> general plan</li> <li>5 Preparation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> general plan</li> </ol> <p>Part 2 “Town development” vision of the 2<sup>nd</sup> general plan</p> <p>“Creation of ‘Shizuoka’ Sparkling in the World”</p> <p>Part 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Mainframe of the plan</li> <li>2 Framework of land use</li> <li>3 Promotion system</li> </ol> <p>Implementation of town development</p> <p>General matters</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Awareness-raising</li> <li>2 Management system</li> </ol> <p>Plans by sector</p> <p>I. Health and welfare      II. Culture and learning      III. Living environment</p> <p>IV. Industry and economy      V. Urban infrastructure</p> <p>Plans by ward</p> <p>Aoi Ward; Suruga Ward, and Shimuzu Ward</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>To cope with the drastic change of Shizuoka City to a “Government-Designated City”, the plan clarifies the city’s vision that the city aims at achieving in 2015 and defines basic principles for town development through cooperation between citizens and government in order to realize the vision.</p> <p>In the culture and learning sector of the plan, the expansion of opportunities to send messages about the local culture to people throughout the country and to the world is specified as part of its efforts to pass down the diverse culture and to future generations and create a unique culture. The Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, a component part of Fujisan, is positioned as one of the representative local resources of the city in terms of culture, history, and natural environment.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Management Planning Department, Management Bureau, Shizuoka City</p> <p>5-1 Otemachi, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 420-8602 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-54-221-1020</p> <p>Shizuoka City Website: <a href="http://www.city.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.city.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>

## 10. Fourth Fujinomiya City General Plan

Implementation Period	From 2006 through 2016
Implemented by	Fujinomiya City
Prepared by	Fujinomiya City
Target Area	Fujinomiya City
Contents	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Chapter 1 Preparation of the plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Policy for the plan</p> <p>Part of Basic plan</p> <p>Chapter 1 Town development through food -- promotion of food valley Fujinomiya</p> <p>Chapter 2 Land use plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Plan by basic objective</p> <p>Part of Basic concept</p> <p>Basic concept of the 4<sup>th</sup> Fujinomiya City General Plan</p> <p>Basic plan for integration of Fujinomiya City and Shibakawa Town (excerpt)</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan defines the implementation period of ten years starting from 2006 and basic policies for town development of Fujinomiya City. The future city vision that Fujinomiya City pursues is depicted as a “friendly and energetic city nestling in the nature of Fujisan” and to realize this future city vision and turn Fujinomiya City to one of the most vigorous and independent cities in Japan, various measures are to be implemented along with six basic objectives set out for each sector.</p> <p>In this plan, “Fujisan” holds a prominent role across the entire town development activities, since Fujisan is a symbol of the city and a pillar of the development of the city in harmony with the nature of Fujisan.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Planning Department of Fujinomiya City</p> <p>150 Yumizawa-cho, Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 418-8601 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-544-22-1113</p> <p>Fujinomiya City Website: <a href="http://www.city.fujinomiya.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.city.fujinomiya.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>



## 11. Fifth Fuji City General Plan

Implementation Period	From 2011 through 2021
Implemented by	Fuji City
Prepared by	Fuji City
Target Area	Fuji City
Contents	<p>I Introduction</p> <p>Chapter 1 Purpose of the preparation of the plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Framework of the plan and implementation period</p> <p>Chapter 3 Progress of the city</p> <p>Chapter 4 Timeframe</p> <p>Chapter 5 Awareness of citizens</p> <p>II Basic concept</p> <p>Chapter 1 Viewpoint of town Development</p> <p>Chapter 2 Future city vision</p> <p>Chapter 3 Outline of measures and policies</p> <p>III Basic plan</p> <p>Part 1 General matters</p> <p>Chapter 1 Purpose of the preparation of basic plans</p> <p>Chapter 2 Framework of the plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Schemes of measures</p> <p>Part 2 Specific matters</p> <p>Chapter 1 Safety &amp; security Chapter 2 Health &amp; welfare Chapter 3 Industry</p> <p>Chapter 4 Environment Chapter 5 Education &amp; culture</p> <p>Chapter 6 Urban infrastructure</p> <p>Chapter 7 City administration</p> <p>Part 3 Town development by local citizens</p> <p>Part 4 For the promotion of the general plan</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan is the basic plan defining the direction of the Fuji City government for the coming ten years and also shows the basic directions for the entire administration so that all projects are developed in consistency. The plan states that, as a city located at the foot of “Holy Fuji”, this fact can be presented to the world with pride and that efforts should be made to pass down the excellent natural environment of Fujisan to future generations and to develop a local society with lower environmental impact.</p> <p>The plan also states that the effective use of common resources such as the established reputation of Fujisan, the landscape and springs, and other bountiful blessings of Fujisan should be promoted.</p> <p>In the light of the escalation of global-level environmental problems including climate change and desertification, as for Fujisan and Ashitakayama mountain areas, efforts to conserve and create beautiful landscapes and natural environments and to make moderate use of them in a systematic manner are specified.</p>
Contact Information	<p>General Affairs Department of Fuji City</p> <p>1-100 Nagata-cho, Fuji City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 417-8601 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-545-55-2718</p> <p>Fuji City Website: <a href="http://www.city.fuji.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.city.fuji.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>

## 12. Third Gotemba City General Plan

Implementation Period	From 2001 through 2016
Implemented by	Gotemba City
Prepared by	Gotemba City
Target Area	Gotemba City
Contents	<p>General plan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Purpose of the preparation of general plan</li> <li>2 Target year and period</li> <li>3 Indicator</li> <li>4 Basic policy for financial administration and land use</li> <li>5 Future city vision</li> <li>6 Basic goal &amp; philosophy and basic policy</li> </ol> <p>Plan by sector</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chapter 1 Education &amp; culture sector - become a person with a generous heart like Fujisan</li> <li>Chapter 2 Health, welfare, and safety sector - build a healthy, safe and secure life</li> <li>Chapter 3 Urban infrastructure and environment sector - develop a town friendly to people and nature</li> <li>Chapter 4 Economy and industry sector - cultivate rich and vigorous industries</li> <li>Chapter 5 Administration and finance sector - create a bright and encouraging Gotemba</li> </ol>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan specifies the implementation period of 15 years starting from 2001 and the future city vision under the theme of “Glittering Greenery, Active People: Gotemba.” With five basic objectives and plans for each sector that have been set forth to realize that vision, the plan also defines policies and measures in a systematic manner to achieve those basic objectives.</p> <p>In the education and culture sector of the plan, “Fujisan” is regarded as the symbol of fostering people of splendor and compassion. As the measures to “facilitate the inscription of Fujisan as a World Cultural Heritage” as a policy of “conservation and inheritance of local cultures and traditions” in this sector, it is specified that the conservation of the landscape of Fujisan and Cultural Properties in the mountain area and the awareness-raising for citizens and businesses should be promoted for the purpose of realizing the inscription of Fujisan as a World Cultural Heritage with the cooperation of Shizuoka Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Planning Department of Gotemba City  483 Hagiwara, Gotemba City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 412-8601 Japan  TEL: +81-550-82-4421  Gotemba City Website: <a href="http://www.city.gotemba.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.city.gotemba.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>

### 13. Fourth Susono City General Plan

Implementation Period	From 2011 through 2021
Implemented by	Susono City
Prepared by	Susono City
Target Area	Susono City
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Chapter 1 General plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Background of the preparation of the general plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Issues on town development</p> <p>Chapter 4 Characteristics of the basic concept</p> <p>Chapter 5 Development basic concept</p> <p>Chapter 6 Guideline and future vision of town development</p> <p>Chapter 7 Framework of land use</p> <p>Chapter 8 Policy outline</p> <p>Basic plan</p> <p>Chapter 1 “Susono” (broad base) of health and welfare for everybody to live healthily into the future</p> <p>Chapter 2 “Susono” nurturing mental affluence through the joy of growing and connections with the community</p> <p>Chapter 3 “Susono” with security and vigor that are created through cooperation between citizens and government</p> <p>Chapter 4 “Susono” in harmony with rich nature and friendly living atmosphere</p> <p>Chapter 5 “Susono” leading to the future through the rediscovery of existing charms and resources</p> <p>Chapter 6 “Susono” open to the future and citizens who can realize sound administration</p> <p>Chapter 7 Priority projects</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>To cope with a variety of social changes surrounding Susono City and attain the vision of Susono City, in which citizens can be satisfied with their living, the plan defines general guidelines showing the basic directions of town development for the ten years starting from 2011.</p> <p>The measures related to Fujisan include the conservation and use of the existing rich natural environment which has brought plenty blessings to Susono City and its citizens.</p> <p>In addition to the protection and transmission of precious Cultural Properties and traditional events in the city, it is also stated that various opportunities should be provided for citizens to become familiar with art and culture and learn about Fujisan as a source of citizens’ pride.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Planning Department of Susono City</p> <p>1059 Sano, Susono City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 410-1192 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-55-995-1804</p> <p>Susono City Website: <a href="http://www.city.susono.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.city.susono.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>



#### 14. Fourth Oyama Town General Plan

Implementation Period	From 2011 through 2020
Implemented by	Oyama Town
Prepared by	Oyama Town
Target Area	Oyama Town
Contents	<p>Part 1 Introduction</p> <p>Chapter 1 Description of general plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Background for the preparation of the general plan</p> <p>Part 2 Basic concept</p> <p>Chapter 1 Basic principles for town development</p> <p>Chapter 2 Objective of town development</p> <p>Chapter 3 Outline of measures and policies</p> <p>Part 3 Basic plan</p> <p>Focused measures</p> <p>Chapter 1 Convenient and comfortable town</p> <p>Chapter 2 Secure and safe town</p> <p>Chapter 3 Energetic town</p> <p>Chapter 4 For the promotion of the plan</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan is a program for the achievement of the objective of town development, “active town promoting exchanges, with the superb view of Fujisan: Oyama”, with the implementation period of ten years from 2011 to 2020. It sets forth basic concepts and basic plans for the administration of the town as well as action plans to implement the measures defined in the basic plan as specific projects.</p> <p>In the plan, “Fujisan” is examined from the perspectives of environmental issues and is positioned as one of the most important tasks necessary to be addressed continuously toward the next generations. Thus, as one of the measures, enhancing residents’ awareness of the earth and the nearby environment and strengthening tie-up and cooperation among the residents, businesses, visitors, and administrative organizations of the town for the purpose of conserving the rich and diverse natural environment of the town blessed with majestic Fujisan is on the list.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Planning and General Affairs Department of Oyama Town</p> <p>57-2 Fujimagari, Oyama-cho, Sunto-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture, 410-1395 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-550-76-6133</p> <p>Oyama Town Website: <a href="http://www.fuji-oyama.jp/">http://www.fuji-oyama.jp/</a></p>

## b. Environment-related plans

### 1. Fujisan General Environmental Conservation Measures Basic Guidelines

Implementation Period	From 1998 on
Implemented by	Yamanashi Prefecture
Prepared by	Yamanashi Prefecture
Target Area	Basically covers Fujisan, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes), and the surrounding areas
Contents	Chapter 1 Administrative status of basic policies Chapter 2 Basic concept Chapter 3 Policies for measures Chapter 4 Promotion of basic policies
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan is a basic policy for the promotion of general environment conservation activities, looking at a new era, so that future generations can also enjoy the abundant blessings of Fujisan, by conserving and nurturing Fujisan as a mountain that we can be proud of to the world.</p> <p>To pass on four values of Fujisan, “natural value,” “landscape value,” “historic and culture value,” and “socioeconomic value” to future generations after refining them, the plan sets forth the activities including the “conservation of the natural environment according to the characteristics of nature”, the “conservation of the landscapes of Fujisan and the development of townscapes with magnificent scenery in harmony with nature”, “protection and transmission of traditional performing arts, cultural properties, and other historic and cultural heritages associated with Fujisan”, and the “use of Fujisan in pursuit of the development of affluent and abundant regions with the utmost consideration given to environment conservation”.</p>
Contact Information	Tourism Department of Yamanashi Prefecture 1-6-1 Marunouchi, Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture, 400-8501 Japan TEL: +81-55-237-1111

## 2. Fujisan General Environmental Conservation Guidelines

Implementation Period	From 1996 on
Implemented by	Shizuoka Prefecture, citizens , businesses
Prepared by	Shizuoka Prefecture
Target Area	Areas in Fujinomiya City, Fuji City, Gotemba City, Susono City, and Oyama Town, within the past reach of lava and other ejecta from volcanic Fujisan
Contents	Chapter 1 Administrative status of the guidelines Chapter 2 Basic concept Chapter 3 Basic conservation objectives and guidelines for measures Chapter 4 Implementation of the guidelines
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The guidelines defines conservation objectives and guidelines for measures, and roles and responsibilities that the citizens of Shizuoka should take for the purpose of improving and conserving the environment of Fujisan, shaping Fujisan as a mountain that we can be proud of to the world, and passing on the blessings of Fujisan to future generations. The target area of these guidelines includes Fujinomiya City, Fuji City, Gotemba City, Susono City, and Oyama Town where the lava and other ejects from volcanic Fujisan reached in the past. The guidelines are the road map for activities for the conservation and transmission of the blessings of Fujisan.</p> <p>Setting forth “conservation”, “coexistence”, and “transmission” as basic principles, the target area is divided into three zones -- “zone as a living place”, “zone most of which is filled with the secondary nature (with human intervention)”, and “zone abundant with the primitive natural environment” -- in order to make efforts for the environmental conservation of Fujisan by the basic principle of “know it, be familiar with it, appreciate it, think about it, and act for it”. In addition to such zoning, six elements of “geological formation and conditions”, “water”, “plants”, “animals”, “landscapes”, and “cultures of Fujisan” and conservation objectives, including biodiversity protection, landscape protection, and cultural properties protection, are also specified.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Living and Environment Department of Shizuoka Prefecture 9-6 Otemachi, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 420-8601 Japan TEL: +81-54-221-2545 Shizuoka Prefectural Government Website: <a href="http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>



### 3. Yamanashi Prefecture Basic Environment Plan

Implementation Period	From 2005 through 2014
Implemented by	Yamanashi Prefecture
Prepared by	Yamanashi Prefecture
Target Area	Yamanashi Prefecture
Contents	<p>Chapter 1 Concept for the preparation of the plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Environmental conditions</p> <p>Chapter 3 Directions</p> <p>Chapter 4 Roles of citizens, NGOs, businesses, municipal governments, and prefectural government</p> <p>Chapter 5 Development of measures for environmental conservation and creation</p> <p>Chapter 6 Priority measures</p> <p>Chapter 7 Promotion of the plan</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan contains programs defining the outline of the comprehensive and long-term measures and policies concerning the conservation and creation of the environment and the requirements for the implementation of these measures.</p> <p>The environmental conservation of Fujisan and the surrounding areas are positioned as a priority area. Specific measures for conserving the natural environment and landscape of Fujisan and the surrounding areas, activities such as the appropriate management of the surrounding forests, the conservation of the water quality of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) through water quality monitoring, the promotion of the use of public transportation, the environment-friendly improvement of toilets at lodges, the development of the area in unity with landscape, and the awareness-raising on cultural value of Fujisan are listed up.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Forest and Environment Department of Yamanashi Prefecture</p> <p>1-6-1 Marunouchi, Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture, 400-8501 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-55-237-1111</p> <p>Yamanashi Prefectural Government Website: <a href="http://www.pref.yamanashi.jp/">http://www.pref.yamanashi.jp/</a></p>

#### 4. Third Shizuoka Prefecture Basic Environment Plan

Implementation Period	From 2011 through 2021
Implemented by	Shizuoka Prefecture
Prepared by	Shizuoka Prefecture
Target Area	Shizuoka Prefecture
Contents	Chapter 1 Basic matters on the Basic Environment Plan Chapter 2 Current status and issues of the environment Chapter 3 Development of environmental measures Chapter 4 Promotion of the plan
Content of the plan related to the component parts	The plan defines the direction of the environmental measures of Shizuoka Prefecture to be taken for ten years from 2011 through 2021. The conservation and utilization of “Fujisan”, a symbol of Shizuoka Prefecture, are positioned as the most important area of work of all. The plan identifies issues such as the increase in environmental load associated with the increase of visitors and illegal waste dumping in the mountain areas of Fujisan. As measures for the conservation of Fujisan’s nature and the inscription of Fujisan on the World Heritage List, it also sets forth activities including the revision of the Fujisan general environmental conservation guidelines to harmonize with the conservation and utilization of Fujisan’s natural environment, the promotion of nature conservation in cooperation with environment conservation bodies, corporations, and other operators based on the “Fujisan Charter”, the awareness-raising for nature conservation in a wider group of people, including children and students, through events on the “Day of Fujisan”, the mitigation of the congestion on the ascending routes, and restrictions on car traffic for the purpose of reducing environmental load on Fujisan.
Contact Information	Living and Environment Department of Shizuoka Prefecture 9-6 Otemachi, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 420-8601 Japan TEL: +81-54-221-2421 Shizuoka Prefectural Government Website: <a href="http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/</a>

## c. Forest-related plans

### 1. Yamanashi Forest and Forestry Basic Plan

Implementation Period	From 2004 through 2014
Implemented by	Yamanashi Prefecture
Prepared by	Yamanashi Prefecture
Target Area	Yamanashi Prefecture
Contents	Chapter 1 Characteristics of forests of Yamanashi Chapter 2 Situation encompassing forests, forestry, and timber industry Chapter 3 Desirable vision Chapter 4 Priority measures in the plan Chapter 5 Scheme for the promotion of the plan
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan defines the methods of forest improvement and the directions for the promotion of the forest and timber industries on a long-term basis.</p> <p>It is also stated that forest development should be designed to enhance the charms of forest landscape in light of the fact that forests are an important element of the “mountain landscape” of Fujisan etc.</p>
Contact Information	Forest and Environment Department of Yamanashi Prefecture 1-6-1 Marunouchi, Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture, 400-8501 Japan TEL: +81-55-237-1111 Yamanashi Prefectural Government Website: <a href="http://www.pref.yamanashi.jp/">http://www.pref.yamanashi.jp/</a>



## 2. 2<sup>nd</sup> Prefectural Forest Management Plan

Implementation Period	From 2011 through 2021
Implemented by	Yamanashi Prefecture
Prepared by	Yamanashi Prefecture
Target Area	Yamanashi Prefecture
Contents	1 Development of the Prefectural Forest Management Plan 2 Social trend during the 1 <sup>st</sup> management implementation period and performance assessment 3 Current situation of prefectural forests 4 Management policy 5 Basic matters on the plan 6 Plan by business type
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan clarifies and specifies the matters necessary for the management of prefectural forests that account for 45.5% of the forest area of Yamanashi Prefecture.</p> <p>Based on the fact that the prefectural forests occupy a wide range of the component parts of Fujisan, the forest improvement etc. are to be promoted for the purpose of conserving the natural environment and maintaining the landscape.</p>
Contact Information	Forest and Environment Department of Yamanashi Prefecture 1-6-1 Marunouchi, Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture, 400-8501 Japan TEL. +81-55-237-1111 Yamanashi Prefectural Government Website: <a href="http://www.pref.yamanashi.jp/">http://www.pref.yamanashi.jp/</a>

### 3. Regional Forest Plan (Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area)

Implementation Period	From 2009 through 2019
Implemented by	Yamanashi Prefecture
Prepared by	Yamanashi Prefecture
Target Area	Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area (Fujiyoshida City, Tsuru City, Otsuki City, Uenohara City, Doshi Village, Nishikatsura Town, Oshino Village, Yamanakako Village, Narusawa Village, Fujikawaguchiko Town, Kosuge Village, and Tambayama Village)
Contents	<p>I Outline of the plan</p> <p>1 Natural, social, and economic backgrounds and current situation of forest plan</p> <p>2 Basic concept for the preparation of the plan</p> <p>II Agenda of the plan</p> <p>1 Forests areas under the plan</p> <p>2 Basic matters concerning the improvement and conservation of forests</p> <p>3 Matters concerning the timber volume of logged and standing trees and the logging of forest bamboos</p> <p>4 Matters concerning the forested area and other forestation matters</p> <p>5 Matters concerning the timber volume of thinned forest and standing trees and the thinning, conserving and growing of trees</p> <p>6 Matters concerning the management and improvement of forests by public function</p> <p>7 Matters concerning the establishment of forest roads and the taking-out of forest products</p> <p>8 Matters concerning the rationalization of forest management</p> <p>9 Matters concerning the conservation of forest land</p> <p>10 Matters concerning security facilities</p> <p>11 Matters concerning the improvement of specified conservation forests</p> <p>12 Matters concerning the standards for zoning health function forests and the improvement of health function forests</p> <p>13 Other important matters</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>In line with the “National Forest Plan” stipulating the objectives of forest improvement and conservation and other basic matters concerning forest improvement and conservation, the plan defines the objectives etc. of forest improvement and conservation in accordance with Yamanashi Prefecture’s directions of forest measures and policies and the local characteristics concerning the forests owned by individuals and public agencies in the target area.</p> <p>As for the forests owned by private individuals and public agencies in the target area with the component parts of Fujisan, the forest improvement and management are to be conducted basically with a view to preserving the comfortable forest environment and the beautiful forest landscape.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Forest and Environment Department of Yamanashi Prefecture</p> <p>1-6-1 Marunouchi, Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture, 400-8501 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-55-237-1111</p> <p>Yamanashi Prefectural Government Website: <a href="http://www.pref.yamanashi.jp/">http://www.pref.yamanashi.jp/</a></p>

#### 4. Regional Forest Plan (Fujikawa River Middle Valley Forest Planning Area)

Implementation Period	From 2010 through 2020
Implemented by	Yamanashi Prefecture
Prepared by	Yamanashi Prefecture
Target Area	Areas in the middle reach of the Fujikawa River under the Forest Plan (Ichikawamisato Town, Hayakawa Town, Minobu Town, Nambu Town, and Fujikawa Town)
Contents	<p>I Outline of the plan</p> <p>1 Natural, social, and economic backgrounds and current situation of forest plan</p> <p>2 Basic concept for the preparation of the plan</p> <p>II Agenda of the plan</p> <p>1 Forests areas under the plan</p> <p>2 Basic matters concerning the improvement and conservation of forests</p> <p>3 Matters concerning the timber volume of logged and standing trees and the logging of forest bamboos</p> <p>4 Matters concerning the forested area and other forestation matters</p> <p>5 Matters concerning the timber volume of thinned forest and standing trees and the thinning, conserving and growing of trees</p> <p>6 Matters concerning the management and improvement of forests by public function</p> <p>7 Matters concerning the establishment of forest roads and the taking-out of forest products</p> <p>8 Matters concerning the rationalization of forest management</p> <p>9 Matters concerning the conservation of forest land</p> <p>10 Matters concerning security facilities</p> <p>11 Matters concerning the improvement of specified conservation forests</p> <p>12 Matters concerning the standards for zoning health function forests and the improvement of health function forests</p> <p>13 Other important matters</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>In line with the “National Forest Plan” stipulating the objectives of forest improvement and conservation and other basic matters concerning forest improvement and conservation, the plan defines the objectives etc. of forest improvement and conservation in accordance with Yamanashi Prefecture’s directions of forest measures and policies and the local characteristics concerning the forests held by individuals and public agencies in the Target Area areas.</p> <p>As for the forests held by individuals and public agencies in the target area with the component parts of Fujisan, the forest improvement and management are to be conducted basically with a view to preserving the comfortable forest environment and the beautiful forest landscape.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Forest and Environment Department of Yamanashi Prefecture</p> <p>1-6-1 Marunouchi, Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture, 400-8501 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-55-237-1111</p> <p>Yamanashi Prefectural Government Website: <a href="http://www.pref.yamanashi.jp/">http://www.pref.yamanashi.jp/</a></p>



## 5. Regional Forest Plan (Fuji Regional Forest Planning Area)

Implementation Period	From 2011 through 2021
Implemented by	Shizuoka Prefecture
Prepared by	Shizuoka Prefecture
Target Area	Fuji Regional Forest Planning Area (Numazu City, Mishima City, Fujinomiya City, Fuji City, Gotemba City, Susono City, Shimizu Town, Nagaizumi Town, and Oyama Town)
Contents	<p>I Outline of the plan</p> <p>1 Basic concept for the preparation of the plan 2 Backgrounds of plan areas</p> <p>3 Current situation of forests and forestry 4 Direction for the promotion of the plan</p> <p>II Agenda of the plan</p> <p>1 Forest areas in target area 2 Improvement and conservation of forests</p> <p>3 Logging 4 Planting</p> <p>5 Thinning, conserving, and growing 6 Forest management by public function</p> <p>7 Health function forest 8 Rationalization of forest management</p> <p>9 Taking out of forest products 10 Conservation of forest land</p> <p>11 Security facilities 12 Specified conservation forests</p> <p>13 Other important matters</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan sets forth the standards etc. for the management of the forests in the Fuji Forest Planning Area (an area of 139,000 ha), consisting of Numazu City, Mishima City, Fujinomiya City, Fuji City, Gotemba City, Shimizu Town, Nagaizumi Town, and Oyama Town located in the eastern part of the prefecture.</p> <p>It is important to achieve “coexistence with forests”, because the functions provided by forests give various kinds of impacts to the life of the prefectural people and vice versa. In this plan, to protect, grow, and utilize the beautiful natural environment and abundant forest resources surrounding Fujisan in a sustainable manner and in consistency with the “Shizuoka Prefecture Forest Coexistence Basic Plan”, specific actions and directions are presented.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Traffic Foundation Department of Shizuoka Prefecture</p> <p>9-6 Otemachi, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 420-8601 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-54-221-2668</p> <p>Shizuoka Prefectural Government Website: <a href="http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>

## 6. Regional Forest Plan (Shizuoka Regional Forest Planning Area)

Implementation Period	From 2010 through 2020
Implemented by	Shizuoka Prefecture
Prepared by	Shizuoka Prefecture
Target Area	Shizuoka Regional Forest Planning Area (Shizuoka City, Shimada City, Yaizu City, Fujieda City, Makinohara City, Yoshida Town, and Kawane-Honcho Town)
Contents	<p>I Outline of the plan</p> <p>1 Basic concept for the preparation of the plan 2 Backgrounds of the plan area</p> <p>3 Current situation of forests and forestry 4 Direction for the promotion of the plan</p> <p>II Agenda of the plan</p> <p>1 Forest areas in the target area 2 Improvement and conservation of forests</p> <p>3. Logging 4 Planting</p> <p>5 Thinning, conserving and growing 6 Forest management by public function</p> <p>7 Health function forest 8 Rationalization of forest management</p> <p>9 Taking out of forest products 10 Conservation of forest land</p> <p>11 Security facilities 12 Specified conservation forests</p> <p>13 Other important matters</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan sets forth the standards etc. for the management of the forests in the Shizuoka Forest Planning Area (an area of 262,133 ha), consisting of Shizuoka City, Shimada City, Yaizu City, Fujieda City, Makinohara City, Yoshida Town, Town of Kawane-Honcho Town located in the middle part of the prefecture.</p> <p>It is important to achieve “coexistence with forests”, because the functions provided by forests give various kinds of impacts to the life of the prefectural people and vice versa. In this plan, to protect, grow, and utilize the range from the coastline in the southern part to the abundant forests leading to the Southern Alps of Japan in a sustainable manner and in consistency with the “Shizuoka Prefecture Forest Coexistence Basic Plan”, specific actions and directions are presented.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Traffic Foundation Department of Shizuoka Prefecture</p> <p>9-6 Otemachi, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 420-8601 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-54-221-2668</p> <p>Shizuoka Prefectural Government Website: <a href="http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>

## 7. Shizuoka Prefecture Forest Coexistence Basic Plan

Implementation Period	From 2006 through 2016
Implemented by	Shizuoka Prefecture and local people
Prepared by	Shizuoka Prefecture and Forest Prefectural Citizens Round Table <sup>1</sup>
Target Area	Shizuoka Prefecture
Contents	Chapter 1 Administrative status and roles of the basic plan Chapter 2 Current Situation and issues concerning coexistence with forests Chapter 3 Purpose, basic goal, and basic direction of the plan Chapter 4 Basic direction of the plan and focused efforts Chapter 5 Prefectural citizens' action plan (suggestion from Forest Prefectural Citizens Round Table) Chapter 6 Basic measures Chapter 7 Regional plan
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>Based on the “Shizuoka Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Coexistence Between Forests and Prefectural Citizens” (established in December 2005), the plan defines the “realization of sustainable society through coexistence with forests” as a common objective to the citizens of prefecture concerning “coexistence with forests” and defines the implementation period as the coming ten years, looking at the forest vision in the 22<sup>nd</sup> century (100 years ahead), as indicated in the “Forest and Forestry Basic Policy” (established in November 2002).</p> <p>In addition, the plan specifies prioritized efforts, current situation and issues, basic objectives, etc. based on the clarified overview of each of “Izu”, “Fuji”, “Shizuoka”, and “Tenryu” areas.</p> <p>Especially, in the “Fuji” area, which is closely related to “Fujisan”, nominated for inscription as a World Cultural Heritage, efforts are to be focused on the promotion etc. of forest development optimizing the charms of Fujisan under the theme of “country with Fujisan we can be proud of and coexist with forests through forest development nurturing water”. Activities for forest improvement, environment studies, exchanges with the citizens, campaigns for eliminating illegal waste dumping, enhancement of local people’s awareness of nature conservation, and transmission of excellent forest landscape and abundant water resources to future generations are also specified in the plan.</p>
Contact Information	Traffic Foundation Department of Shizuoka Prefecture 9-6 Otemachi, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 420-8601 Japan TEL: +81-54-221-2668 Shizuoka Prefectural Government Website: <a href="http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/</a>

<sup>1</sup> Forest Prefectural Citizens Round Table: For the purpose of building consensus among prefectural people and promoting concerted activities, it has been established as a promoter of coexistence between forests and prefectural people. In this forum, the people of the prefecture think about forests themselves and promote forest development all together. It has been formed in each of four areas in the prefecture (Regional Forest Planning Area: Izu, Fuji, Shizuoka, and Tenryu), consisting of operational members selected from academic experts (four members in the entire prefecture with the service period of two years) and citizens representing the areas selected from among applicants and recommended candidates (about six persons in each area (around 24 in total) with the service period of two years).



## d. City planning-related plans

### 1. Yamanashi Prefecture City Planning Master Plan

Implementation Period	From 2010 through 2020
Implemented by	Yamanashi Prefecture
Prepared by	Yamanashi Prefecture
Target Area	Yamanashi Prefecture
Contents	<p>I Basic policy for city planning</p> <p>I-1 The current situation of Yamanashi Prefecture and recent social conditions</p> <p>I-2 Basic issues faced by the urban areas of Yamanashi Prefecture</p> <p>I-3 Basic policy for Yamanashi urban development</p> <p>II Goal of prefectural land structure</p> <p>II-1 Characteristics of prefectural land</p> <p>II-2 Concept for goal of prefectural land structure</p> <p>II-3 Goal of prefectural land structure</p> <p>III Goal of prefectural land structure (Extensive Zone Urban Structure)</p> <p>III-1 Overall conditions of the extensive zone</p> <p>III-2 Population and industry in the extensive zone</p> <p>III-3 Goal of urban structure in the extensive zone and alignment of major urban functions</p> <p>IV Policy for the realization of the goal of prefectural land structure</p> <p>IV-1 Efforts for materializing the goal of prefectural land structure</p> <p>IV-2 Policy for restructuring the city planning area</p> <p>IV-3 Zoning decisions</p> <p>IV-4 Policy for controlling land use in the areas not included in the target area of city planning</p> <p>IV-5 Policy for major city planning decisions</p> <p>IV-6 Future city planning procedure</p> <p>V Policy for improvement, development and conservation of individual city planning areas</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan sets forth policies for the urban development of Yamanashi Prefecture from an extensively wide perspective.</p> <p>The basic principles for the city planning targeting Fujisan and its surrounding areas are to develop an “extensive zone in which exchanges and industry growth gain force, taking advantage of tourism resources including Fujisan and “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes), local characteristics of the nature, history, and culture, and favorable location with easy access to the metropolitan area”.</p> <p>The policies concerning city planning decisions aim at the conservation of abundant natural environments and the development of characteristic and beautiful cities optimizing historic and cultural resources.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Prefectural Land Development Department of Yamanashi Prefecture</p> <p>1-6-1 Marunouchi, Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture, 400-8501 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-55-237-1111</p> <p>Yamanashi Prefectural Government Website: <a href="http://www.pref.yamanashi.jp/">http://www.pref.yamanashi.jp/</a></p>

## 2. Policies for the Development and Conservation of Northern Fuji City Planning Area

Implementation Period	From 2010 through 2020
Implemented by	-
Prepared by	Yamanashi Prefecture
Target Area	Northern Fuji City Planning Area (part of Fujiyoshida City, Nishikatsura Town, Yamanakako Village and Fujikawaguchiko Town and entire Oshino Village)
Contents	<p>1 Current situation and issues concerning city planning area</p> <p>2 Objective of city planning</p> <p>3 Zoning decisions</p> <p>4 Policy for decision on key areas</p> <p>5 Policy for major city planning decisions</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan defines the directions of long-term urban development in the Northern Fuji City Planning Area.</p> <p>As the policy for the land use of this area, landscape development is promoted in order to emphasize the characteristics of the area, such as the development of the landscape taking advantage of historic and cultural resources and the development of the landscape in harmony with water and greenery.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Prefectural Land Development Department of Yamanashi Prefecture</p> <p>1-6-1 Marunouchi, Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture, 400-8501 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-55-237-1111</p> <p>Yamanashi Prefectural Government Website: <a href="http://www.pref.yamanashi.jp/">http://www.pref.yamanashi.jp/</a></p>

### 3. Policies for the Development and Conservation of Gakunan Regional City Planning Area

Implementation Period	From 2005 through 2025
Implemented by	-
Prepared by	Shizuoka Prefecture
Target Area	Gakunan Regional City Planning Area (Fuji City and Fujinomiya City)
Contents	<p>1 Objective of city planning</p> <p>2 Zoning decision</p> <p>3 Policies for major city planning decisions</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan sets forth the policies for the improvement, development, and conservation of the Gakunan Regional City Planning Area. The philosophy for the urban development of the target area is to “develop a city cherishing the blessings from Fujisan and in harmony with Fujisan”. The policies for city planning decisions concerning the improvement and conservation of the natural environment are to “set the directions toward the development of a city with greenery and affluent and healthy urban functions through the conservation and utilization of the natural environment of Fujisan and rolling out land use activities in harmony with the nature”.</p> <p>The policy for environmental conservation resources clarifies the conservation of the green spaces in the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine and Shiraito no Taki waterfalls, which are component parts of “Fujisan” and the policy for landscape resources clarifies the efforts to secure green spaces in the local landscape centering on the natural landscape of Fujisan, which represents the area”.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Traffic Foundation Department of Shizuoka Prefecture</p> <p>9-6 Otemachi, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 420-8601 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-54-221-3187</p> <p>Shizuoka Prefectural Government Website: <a href="http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>



#### 4. Policies for the Development and Conservation of Shizuoka City Planning Area

Implementation Period	From 2005 through 2025
Implemented by	-
Prepared by	Shizuoka Prefecture
Target Area	Shizuoka City Planning Area (Shizuoka City)
Contents	<p>1 Objective of city planning</p> <p>2 Zoning decision</p> <p>3 Policy for major city planning decisions</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan sets forth policies for the improvement, development, and conservation of the Shizuoka City Planning Area. As for the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, which is a component parts of “Fujisan”, the “Nihondaira &amp; Mihonomatsubara Prefectural Natural Park” including the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove is positioned as the natural resource conservation area, whose current excellent natural environment should be maintained and conserved in the section, “City Vision by Area”, of the Pan.</p> <p>The “policy for important city planning decisions concerning land use” aims to “conserve the nature of the Miho Peninsula as a large-scale green space forming the local landscape” and to “basically conserve the vast nature of the Miho Peninsula and also use it as a place where people can contact with the nature”. The “policy for city planning decisions concerning the improvement and conservation of the natural environment” aims to “conserve the excellent natural and historical environment with abundant historic resources such as the legend of the ‘Feather Robe’ pine tree in the Miho Peninsula”. It also points out that “to secure evacuation sites and routes against earthquakes and other disasters is an urgent and important task” and aims to promote various measures comprehensively and efficiently.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Traffic Foundation Department of Shizuoka Prefecture</p> <p>9-6 Otemachi, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 420-8601 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-54-221-3187</p> <p>Shizuoka Prefectural Government Website: <a href="http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>

## 5. Policies for the Development and Conservation of Gotemba- Oyama Regional City Planning Area

Implementation Period	From 2005 through 2025
Implemented by	-
Prepared by	Shizuoka Prefecture
Target Area	Gotemba-Oyama Regional City Planning Area (Gotemba City and Oyama Town)
Contents	<p>1 Objective of city planning</p> <p>2 Zoning decisions</p> <p>3 Policy for major city planning decisions</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan sets forth policies for the improvement, development, and conservation of the Gotemba-Oyama Regional City Planning Area. As basic principles concerning Fujisan, the “conservation of the rich environment resources around the mountain area of Fujisan and the development of urban areas blessed with greenery” are listed.</p> <p>The policy for environment conservation systems in the “policy for city planning decisions concerning the improvement and conservation of the natural environment” indicates that “the mountain areas of Fujisan, highlands of the Hakoneyama mountain areas, Class A rivers (the Kise River and the Kubo River), Class B rivers (the Ayusawa River, the Oyama River, the Oyama-Sano River, the Su River), and other rivers, lakes and ponds including Lake Higashiyamako, springs, etc. are very important as the habitats and homes of wild animals and plants, and they are regarded as the backbones of cities. Therefore, they should be preserved as the green space of the natural ecosystem”. In addition, the policy for landscape systems indicates that “the natural landscapes, such as the gently-sloped ridge lines of Fujisan with the beautiful green space, the varied ridge lines of Mt Mikuniyama and Mt Tanzawayama mountain systems and the Hakone crater outer rim, are the natural landscapes that are visible from the Tomei Expressway and the New Tomei Expressway, which are the backbones of the traffic networks of Japan, and they constitute important resources forming the vision of the area”. Therefore, “they are to be conserved as the green space forming the local landscape”.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Traffic Foundation Department of Shizuoka Prefecture</p> <p>9-6 Otemachi, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 420-8601 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-54-221-3187</p> <p>Shizuoka Prefectural Government Website: <a href="http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>

## 6. Policies for the Development and Conservation of Susono City Planning Area

Implementation Period	From 2005 through 2025
Implemented by	-
Prepared by	Shizuoka Prefecture
Target Area	Susono City Planning Area (Susono City)
Contents	<p>1 Objective of city planning</p> <p>2 Zoning decisions</p> <p>3 Policy for major city planning decision</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan sets forth policies for the improvement, development, and conservation of the Susono City Planning Area. As for the relationship with Fujisan, a “nature-cherishing, comfortable and beautiful city” is defined as one of the future city visions in the “basic principles for urban development”, while as a city vision for specific areas, the objective of the “preservation of the excellent nature of Fujisan, Ashitakayama and Hakoneyama mountains” is set forth.</p> <p>In the policy for recreation systems in the policy for “city planning decisions concerning the improvement or conservation of the natural environment”, to “form the network of greenery, rivers and parks as well as various facilities located at the foot of Fujisan, Hakoneyama, and Ashitakayama and other mountains” is presented. In the policy for landscape systems, the majestic landscapes and rural environment such as Fujisan, Hakoneyama and other mountains are also identified as the characteristics of the area and in order to implement “urban development taking advantage of such characteristics of the area”, green spaces are to be placed in special consideration of the conservation of local landscapes”.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Traffic Foundation Department of Shizuoka Prefecture</p> <p>9-6 Otemachi, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 420-8601 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-54-221-2184</p> <p>Shizuoka Prefectural Government Website: <a href="http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>



## 7. Fujiyoshida City City Planning Master Plan

Implementation Period	From 2002 through 2020
Implemented by	Fujiyoshida City
Prepared by	Fujiyoshida City
Target Area	Fujiyoshida City
Contents	<p>Preface Purpose and administrative status of the plan</p> <p>Chapter 1 Current situation and issues concerning the city and urban development</p> <p>Chapter 2 Framework of urban improvement</p> <p>Chapter 3 Framework by area</p> <p>Chapter 4 For the implementation of the plan</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan sets forth basic policies for the city planning of Fujiyoshida City.</p> <p>It aims at promoting urban development with the objective of realizing “a city with the nature, history and culture of Fuji”, in which a quality urban life is led through harmonization with and utilization of the precious nature and culture of Fujiyoshida City and exchanges among residents, workers, and visitors of Fujiyoshida City.</p> <p>In order to use the natural environment of the mountain areas of Fujisan which cover the majority of the city land and the history cultivated at the foot of Fujisan that is represented by Fuji-ko and "Oshi" guides for urban development, the improvement of bases and networks is to be promoted by striking a balance between nature and urban environment.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Urban Policy Division of Fujiyoshida City</p> <p>1842 Shimoyoshida, Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Prefecture, 403-8601 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-555-22-1111</p> <p>Fujiyoshida City Website: <a href="http://www.city.fujiyoshida.yamanashi.jp/">http://www.city.fujiyoshida.yamanashi.jp/</a></p>

## 8. Yamanakako Village City Planning Master Plan

Implementation Period	From 2004
Implemented by	Yamanakako Village
Prepared by	Yamanakako Village
Target Area	Yamanakako Village (excluding the area of Japan Ground Self-Defense Force at the north foot of Fujisan)
Contents	Chapter 1 Territory of the city Chapter 2 Current situation and issues of Yamanakako Village and urban improvement Chapter 3 Objective of City Planning Area and basic policies by sector Chapter 4 Basic policies for the realization of the future vision Chapter 5 Basic policies by area
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan aims at establishing the future vision concerning the improvement of Yamanakako Village in urban development.</p> <p>With the objective of an city planning of Yamanakako Village being defined as a “highland city, a place famous for its scenic beauty”, the development of attractive landscape and environment is to be promoted through the conservation of scenic spots commanding views of Fujisan and lakes and the improvement and regeneration of the lake environment blessed with the natural environment that confers comfort and richness on people.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Planning Division of Yamanakako Village</p> <p>237-1 Yamanaka, Yamanakako-mura, Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture, 401-0595 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-555-62-1111</p> <p>Yamanakako Village Website: <a href="http://www.vill.yamanakako.lg.jp/">http://www.vill.yamanakako.lg.jp/</a></p>

## 9. Fujikawaguchiko Town City Planning Master Plan

Implementation Period	From 2008 through 2028
Implemented by	Fujikawaguchiko Town
Prepared by	Fujikawaguchiko Town
Target Area	Fujikawaguchiko Town
Contents	<p>Introduction For the preparation of the city planning master plan</p> <p>Chapter 1 Current situation and issues concerning Fujikawaguchiko Town</p> <p>Chapter 2 Future vision of Fujikawaguchiko Town</p> <p>Chapter 3 Policies for town development by sector</p> <p>Chapter 4 Policies for town development by area</p> <p>Chapter 5 For the implementation of the plan</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan defines basic policies for the city planning of Fujikawaguchiko Town.</p> <p>In order to cherish and foster beautiful landscapes of Fujisan and lakes and the history and culture cultivated in relation with Fujisan for town development, measures are listed to enable people to benefit from the blessings and be aware of the charms and to positively use them for the purpose of developing a beautiful home town.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Urban Improvement Division of Fujikawaguchiko Town</p> <p>1700 Funatsu, Fujikawaguchiko-machi, Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture, 401-0392 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-555-72-1111</p>



## 10. Shizuoka City City Planning Master Plan

Implementation Period	From 2005 through 2025
Implemented by	Shizuoka City
Prepared by	Shizuoka City
Target Area	Shizuoka City
Contents	<p>Introduction Preparation of the plan</p> <p>Chapter 1 Current situation and issues</p> <p>Chapter 2 Overall framework</p> <p>Chapter 3 Framework by sector</p> <p>Chapter 4 Framework by area</p> <p>Chapter 5 For the implementation of the master plan</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The Master Plan sets forth policies for town development and policies for the improvement of urban facilities, etc. In the “Feather Robe” area’s section of “Chapter 4. Framework by area”, policies such as the conservation of the natural environment of the Miho seacoast and Udo-yama, which are the landscapes symbolizing Shimizu, and the improvement of exchange spaces utilizing tourism and recreation resources are presented.</p> <p>As a local landscape improvement policy, the beautiful coastline with white sand and vivid pine trees in the Miho seacoast is listed as the landscape to be conserved, while as the landscape to be utilized, the scenic landscapes of the Miho seacoast and the port commanding the view of the sea and Fujisan are listed.</p>
Contact Information	<p>City planning Department, Urban Bureau, Shizuoka City</p> <p>5-1 Otemachi, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 420-8602 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-54-221-1406</p> <p>Shizuoka City Website: <a href="http://www.city.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.city.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>

## 11. Fujinomiya City City Planning Master Plan

Implementation Period	From 2002 through 2021
Implemented by	Fujinomiya City
Prepared by	Fujinomiya City
Target Area	Fujinomiya City
Contents	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Part 1 Overall framework</p> <p>Chapter 1 Features and issues of Fujinomiya City</p> <p>Chapter 2 Objective of urban development for the future</p> <p>Chapter 3 Policies for urban development</p> <p>Chapter 4 Policies for the implementation of the plan</p> <p>Part 2 Framework by area</p> <p>Chapter 1 Concept for the preparation of the framework by area</p> <p>Chapter 2 Framework by area</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>Based on the future vision for urban development reflecting the intentions of the residents, the plan defines the land use and the installation and improvement of urban facilities from a long-term perspective up to 2021 and deals with other matters concerning the city planning.</p> <p>The basic principle in this plan is to develop a “creative town” in which “working, living, playing, and learning coexist” and “the blessings from Fujisan” are cherished with the objective of realizing the urban development that values the natural landscapes, springs, history, and culture associated with “Fujisan”, which people can be proud of to the world and benefit from these resources.</p> <p>In the “framework by area” section, it is also stated that the component parts of Fujisan are to be used for the purposes of town development as the symbol of the history and culture representing individual areas.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Urban Improvement Department of Fujinomiya City</p> <p>150 Yumizawa-cho, Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 418-8601 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-544-22-1166</p> <p>Fujinomiya City Website: <a href="http://www.city.fujinomiya.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.city.fujinomiya.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>

## 12. Fuji City City Planning Master Plan

Implementation Period	From 2004 through 2024
Implemented by	Fuji City
Prepared by	Fuji City
Target Area	Fuji City
Contents	<p>Overall framework</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Perspectives for town development</li> <li>2 Basic principles for town development</li> <li>3 Themes for town development</li> <li>4 Future town vision</li> <li>5 Policies for town development by sector</li> </ol> <p>Framework by area</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Town development in Central Block</li> <li>2 Town development in East Block</li> <li>3 Town development in West Block</li> <li>4 Town development in South Block</li> </ol> <p>For the formation of “Cyclic Axis of Blessings” -- Approach to on-going town development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Basic concept</li> <li>2 Promotion of citizens’ participation</li> <li>3 Basic approach to town development</li> <li>4 Methods of town development</li> </ol>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan set forth basic policies for land use, traffic system, urban environment, etc. based on the vision for town development which looks toward the future of 20 years ahead.</p> <p>In order to establish the basic policies, the future vision is described under the theme of “town development that optimizes the blessings of Fujisan” and the cycle from enjoining the blessings of Fujisan to returning them to Fujisan is presented as a “cyclic axis of blessings”. In order to build the urban structure with less environmental load, roles and responsibilities to be played by individual areas are clarified, based on the zoning into “conservation area”, “conservation and coexistence area”, “coexistence area”, and “urban activity area”, depending on the volume of “blessings” that the people enjoy.</p> <p>Especially for the “urban activity area”, where the blessings of Fujisan such as abundant groundwater, springs, etc. are most available, the plan states that the use of the groundwater for industrial activities should be managed and regulated so that it can support not only urban activities but also future generations as an important natural resource. To conserve the farmland and promote greening within the city area is also listed as a measure to maintain the water permeation into the ground.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Urban Improvement Department of Fuji City  1-100 Nagata-cho, Fuji City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 417-8601 Japan  TEL: +81-545-55-2786  Fuji City Website: <a href="http://www.city.fuji.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.city.fuji.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>



### 13. Gotemba City City Planning Master Plan

Implementation Period	From 2010 through 2030
Implemented by	Gotemba City
Prepared by	Gotemba City
Target Area	Gotemba City (City Planning Area)
Contents	Chapter 1 Introduction Chapter 2 Situation of the city Chapter 3 Future city vision Chapter 4 Overall framework Chapter 5 Framework by area Chapter 6 Implementation
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan sets forth policies for urban development planning that is required in the new age, including the development of a beautiful city that utilizes the excellent scenic resources of Fujisan etc., and the creation of local vigor in harmony with the protection of local resources under the theme of the “creation of local energy and development of a safe and secure town”, looking at 20 years ahead starting from 2010.</p> <p>The plan includes measures for the creation of local energy and the development of an affluent and friendly city in cooperation with citizens and in harmony with the natural environment, the abundant greenery of Fujisan, and local characteristics specific to the city, including the East Fuji Maneuver Field located in the west of the city, in consideration of changes in social conditions surrounding the city such as decreasing population, society of a low birthrate, the aging of the population, and the progress of the decentralization of authority.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Urban Construction Department of Gotemba City 483 Hagiwara, Gotemba City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 412-8601 Japan TEL: +81-550-82-4240 Gotemba City Website: <a href="http://www.city.gotemba.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.city.gotemba.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>

#### 14. Susono City City Planning Master Plan

Implementation Period	From 1999 through 2020
Implemented by	Susono City
Prepared by	Susono City
Target Area	Susono City
Contents	<p>Introduction</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overview of city planning master plan</li> <li>2. Concept of Susono City City Planning Master Plan</li> </ol> <p>Part 1 Overall framework</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chapter 1 Requirements for future town development</li> <li>Chapter 2 Basic principles and objectives of urban development</li> <li>Chapter 3 Basic city planning</li> </ol> <p>Part 2 Framework by Area</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chapter 1 Basic concept for town development in East and West Areas</li> <li>Chapter 2 Basic concept for town development in Tomioka Area</li> <li>Chapter 3 Basic concept for town development in Fukara Area</li> <li>Chapter 4 Basic concept for town development in Suyama Area</li> </ol>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan sets forth general guidelines for city planning in Susono City, based on the discussions for the development of town development policies reflecting the opinions of local residents in individual areas as well as the future city vision in pursuit of the development of a distinctive and comfortable urban city through city planning.</p> <p>In the “objectives of urban development” section, “Fuji with a smile and town with energetic people and nature” is set out as the “philosophy” of town development. As the future city vision, the “development of a pleasant city with low impact on the landscape of Fujisan, which is a symbol of the city” is to be pursued. In the plan, Fujisan occupies an important position.</p> <p>In the “policy for urban development” of the “future urban structure” section, a basic policy for land use states that the rich forests forming the basis of the natural environment such as Fujisan and Ashitakayama mountain areas should be conserved and that the development of highland resorts and recreation facilities should be undertaken, taking advantage of such beautiful natural environment.</p> <p>To foster the culture of Fujisan and create a beautiful townscape that optimizes the beauty and characteristics of the mountain area of Japan’s symbol, Fujisan, and Ashitakayama is included in the policy.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Industry &amp; Construction Department of Susono City  1059 Sano, Susono City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 410-1192 Japan  TEL: +81-55-995-1829  Susono City Website: <a href="http://www.city.susono.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.city.susono.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>

## 15. Oyama Town City Planning Master Plan

Implementation Period	From 2002 through 2022
Implemented by	Oyama Town
Prepared by	Oyama Town
Target Area	Oyama Town
Contents	<p>Overview of City planning Master Plan</p> <p>Overall framework</p> <p>Chapter 1 Overall urban conditions</p> <p>Chapter 2 Objective of urban development</p> <p>Chapter 3 Basic city planning</p> <p>Framework by area</p> <p>Implementation of town development</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan defines the target year at 20 years ahead, starting from 2002, and sets forth basic policies for city planning of the town based on the City Planning Act. In addition to the future vision of the town from a long-term perspective, it also clarifies basic directions to be followed in terms of land use, urban facilities, and urban environment.</p> <p>In relation to Fujisan, the green spaces and forests on the slopes of the mountain area of Fujisan are recognized as the most important property of the town, which has fostered people both physically and spiritually and designated as the nature conservation zone of which the rich natural environment should be passed down to future generations. Because Fujisan is the center for tourist and cultural exchanges, the area around the fifth station of Fujisan is given to function as a tourist and cultural exchanges in the plan.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Economy Construction Department of Oyama Town</p> <p>57-2 Fujimagari, Oyama-cho, Sunto-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture, 410-1395 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-550-76-6104</p> <p>Oyama Town Website: <a href="http://www.fuji-oyama.jp/">http://www.fuji-oyama.jp/</a></p>



## e. Disaster prevention-related plans

### 1. Yamanashi Prefecture Regional Disaster Prevention Plan

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed
Implemented by	Yamanashi Prefecture
Prepared by	Yamanashi Prefecture Disaster Prevention Council <sup>1</sup>
Target Area	Yamanashi Prefecture
Contents	<p>Part 1 General rules</p> <p>Chapter 1 Purpose and structure of plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Administrative status of disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Basic policy for disaster prevention</p> <p>Part 2 Disasters in general</p> <p>Chapter 1 Summary of Part 2</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Disaster emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Disaster recovery measures</p> <p>Part 3 Earthquake</p> <p>Chapter 1 Summary of Part 3</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan (measures for normal time)</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses to earthquake disaster</p> <p>Chapter 4 Preparatory plan for anticipated Tokai Earthquake</p> <p>Part 4 Volcano</p> <p>Chapter 1 General matters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses plan</p> <p>Chapter 4 Recovery plan</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This is a plan comprehensively defining the basic matters concerning disaster prevention in Yamanashi Prefecture for the purpose of protecting the life, bodies, and properties of residents from disasters.</p> <p>It contains measures against disasters in general such as fire, storm, and flood and damage from earthquakes and volcano eruptions, which are to be implemented in three phases: disaster prevention, emergency responses, and recovery.</p> <p>Especially for the volcanic damage from Fujisan, the plan sets forth disaster prevention measures, including the dissemination, education, etc. of knowledge about disaster prevention through the distribution of the Mt Fuji Volcanic Hazard Map etc. that indicates the area that could be affected by eruption. It also provides for the means of providing information to residents and tourists as well as evacuation actions and other responsive measures to be taken when volcanic damage occurs.</p> <p>For the Tokai Earthquake, which is anticipated to take place in the area where the component parts of Fujisan are located, the plan sets forth the information distribution system, evacuation activities, etc. to be taken when warnings or alerts are issued for the Tokai Earthquake.</p>
Contact Information	<p>General Affairs Department of Yamanashi Prefecture</p> <p>1-6-1 Marunouchi, Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture, 400-8501 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-55-223-1430</p> <p>Yamanashi Prefectural Government Website: <a href="http://www.pref.yamanashi.jp/">http://www.pref.yamanashi.jp/</a></p>

<sup>1</sup> Disaster Prevention Council: It consists of the governor and heads of specified local government organizations (local offices of national government organizations and other local administrative organizations designated by the prime minister, such as the Kanto Regional Police Bureau). It prepares a regional disaster prevention plan and also undertakes the collection of information and other disaster-related activities when a disaster happens.

## 2. Shizuoka Prefecture Regional Disaster Prevention Plan

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed
Implemented by	Shizuoka Prefecture
Prepared by	Shizuoka Prefecture Disaster Prevention Council
Target Area	Shizuoka Prefecture
Contents	<p>Disasters in general</p> <p>Chapter 1 General matters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency response plan</p> <p>Chapter 4 Disaster recovery plan</p> <p>Chapter 5 Measures against volcanic disasters by Eastern Izu Volcanic Group and Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Prevention Plan</p> <p>Earthquake</p> <p>Part 1 General matters</p> <p>Part 2 Measures for normal time</p> <p>Part 3 Plan for earthquake disaster prevention facilities</p> <p>Part 4 Emergency responses against earthquake disasters</p> <p>Part 5 Emergency measures</p> <p>Part 6 Recovery measures</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan consists of the part dealing with disasters in general, which provides for disaster countermeasures against storms, floods, large fires, large explosions, serious accidents, and damage from volcanic activities of the Eastern Izu Volcanic Group and Fujisan and the part dealing with the earthquake, which provide for countermeasures against the Tokai Earthquake.</p> <p>For Fujisan, the section of “Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Prevention Plan” explains preventive and emergency measures and information necessary to protect the life, bodies, and properties of residents from disasters, including the area of possible eruption, expected volcanic phenomena and their risks, standards for the issuance of explosion warnings and forecasts, explosion alert levels, disaster prevention drills, and evacuation actions, although the explosion is not an imminent danger.</p> <p>The section of earthquake describes the matters concerning earthquake damage prevention measures, facility improvement plans, emergency responses to disasters, the purpose of protecting the prefectural land and the life, bodies, and properties of residents from damage caused by earthquake through the promotion of these measures.</p> <p>Especially to protect Cultural Properties from earthquake damage and pass them on to future generations, the plan supports the dissemination of disaster prevention consciousness among residents on the understating that efforts will be made to lead disaster prevention activities and disseminate the knowledge for the protection of Cultural Properties from disasters through various activities by Cultural Property protection groups.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Risk Management Department of Shizuoka Prefecture</p> <p>9-6 Otemachi, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 420-8601 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-54-221-2456</p> <p>Shizuoka Prefectural Government Website: <a href="http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>

### 3. Fujiyoshida City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed
Implemented by	Fujiyoshida City
Prepared by	Fujiyoshida City Disaster Prevention Council
Target Area	Fujiyoshida City
Contents	<p>General rules</p> <p>Chapter 1 Overview of the regional disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Basic policies for disaster prevention</p> <p>Chapter 3 Administrative works by disaster prevention organizations</p> <p>Chapter 4 Overview of Fujiyoshida City and disaster history</p> <p>Disasters in general</p> <p>Chapter 1 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 3 Recovery plan</p> <p>Earthquake</p> <p>Chapter 1 Anticipated earthquakes and expected damage to Fujiyoshida City</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Preparation against the anticipated Tokai Earthquake</p> <p>Chapter 5 Recovery plan</p> <p>Part 3 Fujisan Volcanic Disaster</p> <p>Chapter 1 General matters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Recovery</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This is a plan comprehensively defining basic matters concerning disaster prevention in Fujiyoshida City, for the purpose of protecting the life, bodies, and properties of the residents from disasters.</p> <p>It indicates measures against disasters in general such as fire, storms, floods, and damage from earthquakes and volcanic eruptions to be implemented in three phases from disaster prevention, emergency responses, to recovery.</p> <p>Especially for volcanic damage from Fujisan, the plan defines disaster prevention measures including dissemination, enlightenment, etc. of disaster prevention knowledge through the provision of the Mt Fuji Volcanic Hazard Map indicating the area that could be affected by eruption. It also indicates the means to distribute information to the residents and tourists, and evacuation actions and other responses to be taken at the time volcanic damage occurs.</p> <p>For the Tokai Earthquake, which is anticipated to take place in the area where the component parts of Fujisan are located, the plan provides for the information distribution system, evacuation activities, etc. to be implemented when the warnings or alerts are issued for the Tokai Earthquake.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Safety Planning Division of Fujiyoshida City</p> <p>1842 Shimoyoshida, Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Prefecture, 403-8601 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-555-22-1111</p>



#### 4. Minobu Town Regional Disaster Prevention Plan

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed
Implemented by	Minobu Town
Prepared by	Minobu Town Disaster Prevention Council
Target Area	Minobu Town
Contents	<p>General rules</p> <p>Chapter 1 Purpose and preparation of the plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Administrative status of the disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Basic policies for disaster prevention</p> <p>Disasters in general</p> <p>Chapter 1 Overview of disasters in general</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Flood prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 5 Recovery plan</p> <p>Earthquake</p> <p>Chapter 1 Section overview</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency response</p> <p>Chapter 4 Preparation against the anticipated Tokai Earthquake</p> <p>Chapter 5 Recovery plan</p> <p>Part 3 Fujisan Volcanic Disaster</p> <p>Chapter 1 General matters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Recovery</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This is a plan comprehensively defining basic matters concerning disaster prevention in Minobu Town, for the purpose of protecting the life, bodies, and properties of the residents from disasters.</p> <p>It indicates measures against disasters in general such as fires, storms, and floods and damage from earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, to be taken in the three phases from disaster prevention, emergency responses, to recovery from disasters.</p> <p>Especially, for volcanic damage by Fujisan, the plan defines disaster prevention measures including dissemination, enlightenment, etc. of disaster prevention knowledge through the provision of the Mt Fuji Volcanic Hazard Map indicating the area that could be affected by eruption. It also indicates the means to distribute information to the residents and tourists, and evacuation actions and other responses to be taken when volcanic damage occurs.</p> <p>For the Tokai Earthquake, which is anticipated to take place in the area where the component parts of Fujisan are located, the plan provides for information distribution system, evacuation activities, etc. to be implemented when the warnings or alerts are issued for the Tokai Earthquake</p>
Contact Information	<p>General Affairs Division of Minobu Town</p> <p>350 Kiriishi, Minobu-cho, Minamikoma-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture, 409-3392 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-556-42-2111</p> <p>Minobu Town Website: <a href="http://www.town.minobu.lg.jp/">http://www.town.minobu.lg.jp/</a></p>

## 5. Oshino Village Regional Disaster Prevention Plan

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed
Implemented by	Oshino Village
Prepared by	Oshino Village Disaster Prevention Council
Target Area	Oshino Village
Contents	<p>General rules</p> <p>Chapter 1 Purpose and preparation of the plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Administrative status of the disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Basic policies for disaster prevention</p> <p>Disasters in general</p> <p>Chapter 1 Overview of disasters in general</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Recovery plan</p> <p>Earthquake</p> <p>Chapter 1 Overview of earthquake disasters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Preparation against the anticipated Tokai Earthquake</p> <p>Part 3 Fujisan Volcanic Disaster</p> <p>Chapter 1 General matters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Recovery</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This is a plan comprehensively defining basic matters concerning disaster prevention in Oshino Village, for the purpose of protecting the life, bodies, and properties of the residents from disasters.</p> <p>It indicates measures against disasters in general such as fires, storms, and floods and damage from earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, to be taken in the three phases from disaster prevention, emergency responses, to recovery from disasters.</p> <p>Especially, for volcanic damage by Fujisan, the plan defines disaster prevention measures including dissemination, enlightenment, etc. of disaster prevention knowledge through the provision of the Mt Fuji Volcanic Hazard Map indicating the area that could be affected by eruption. It also indicates the means to distribute information to the residents and tourists, and evacuation actions and other responses to be implemented when volcanic damage occurs.</p> <p>For the Tokai Earthquake, which is anticipated to take place in the area where the component parts of Fujisan are located, the plan provides for information distribution system, evacuation activities, etc. to be implemented when the warnings or alerts are issued for the Tokai Earthquake.</p>
Contact Information	<p>General Affairs Division of Oshino Village</p> <p>1514 Shibokusa, Oshino-mura, Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture, 401-0592 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-555-84-3111</p>

## 6. Yamanakako Village Regional Disaster Prevention Plan

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed
Implemented by	Yamanakako Village
Prepared by	Yamanakako Village Disaster Prevention Council
Target Area	Yamanakako Village
Contents	<p>General rules</p> <p>Chapter 1 Purpose and preparation of the plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Characters of Disaster Prevention Plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Basic Policy for Disaster Prevention</p> <p>Disasters in general</p> <p>Chapter 1 Overview of disasters in general</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Recovery plan</p> <p>Earthquake</p> <p>Chapter 1 Overview of earthquake disasters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Preparation against the anticipated Tokai Earthquake</p> <p>Part 3 Fujisan Volcanic Disaster</p> <p>Chapter 1 General matters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Recovery plan</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This is a plan comprehensively defining basic matters concerning disaster prevention in Yamanakako Village, for the purpose of protecting the life, bodies, and properties of the residents from disasters.</p> <p>It indicates measures against disasters in general such as fires, storms, and floods and damage from earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, to be taken in the three phases from disaster prevention, emergency responses, to recovery from disasters.</p> <p>Especially, for volcanic damage by Fujisan, the plan defines disaster prevention measures including dissemination, enlightenment, etc. of disaster prevention knowledge through the provision of the Mt Fuji Volcanic Hazard Map indicating the area that could be affected by eruption. It also indicates the means to distribute information to the residents and tourists, and evacuation actions and other responses to be taken at the time volcanic damage occurs.</p> <p>For the Tokai Earthquake, which is anticipated to take place in the areas with the component parts of Fujisan, the plan specifies information distribution system, evacuation activities, etc. to be implemented when the warnings and alerts are issued for the Tokai Earthquake.</p>
Contact Information	<p>General Affairs Division of Yamanakako Village</p> <p>237-1 Yamanaka, Yamanakako-mura, Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture, 401-0595 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-555-62-1111</p> <p>Yamanakako Village Website: <a href="http://www.vill.yamanakako.lg.jp/">http://www.vill.yamanakako.lg.jp/</a></p>



## 7. Narusawa Village Regional Disaster Prevention Plan

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed
Implemented by	Narusawa Village
Prepared by	Narusawa Village Disaster Prevention Council
Target Area	Narusawa Village
Contents	<p>General rules</p> <p>Chapter 1 Purpose and preparation of the plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Administrative status of the disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Basic policies for disaster prevention</p> <p>Disasters in general</p> <p>Chapter 1 Overview of disasters in general</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Recovery plan</p> <p>Earthquake</p> <p>Chapter 1 Overview of earthquake disasters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Preparation against the anticipated Tokai Earthquake</p> <p>Part 3 Fujisan volcanic disasters</p> <p>Chapter 1 General matters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Recovery plan</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This is a plan comprehensively defining basic matters concerning disaster prevention in Narusawa Village, for the purpose of protecting the life, bodies, and properties of the residents from disasters.</p> <p>It indicates measures against disasters in general such as fires, storms, and floods and damage from earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, to be taken in the three phases from disaster prevention, emergency responses, to recovery from disasters.</p> <p>Especially, for volcanic damage by Fujisan, the plan defines disaster prevention measures including dissemination, enlightenment, etc. of disaster prevention knowledge through the provision of the Mt Fuji Volcanic Hazard Map indicating the area that could be affected by eruption. It also indicates the means to distribute information to the residents and tourists, and evacuation actions and other responses to be taken at the time volcanic damage occurs.</p> <p>For the Tokai Earthquake, which is anticipated to take place in the areas with the component parts of Fujisan, the plan specifies an information distribution system, evacuation activities, etc. to be implemented when the warnings and alerts are issued for the Tokai Earthquake</p>
Contact Information	<p>General Affairs Division of Narusawa Village</p> <p>1575 Narusawa-mura, Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture, 401-0398 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-555-85-2311</p>

## 8. Fujikawaguchiko Town Regional Disaster Prevention Plan

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed
Implemented by	Fujikawaguchiko Town
Prepared by	Fujikawaguchiko Town Disaster Prevention Council
Target Area	Fujikawaguchiko Town
Contents	<p>Part 1 General rules</p> <p>Chapter 1 Purpose and preparation of the plan</p> <p>Chapter 2 Administrative status of disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Basic policies for disaster prevention</p> <p>Part 2 Disasters in general</p> <p>Chapter 1 Overview of disasters in general</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention measures</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Recovery measures</p> <p>Part 3 Earthquake</p> <p>Chapter 1 Overview of earthquake disasters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention measures</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Preparation against the anticipated Tokai Earthquake</p> <p>Part 3 Fujisan Volcanic Disaster</p> <p>Chapter 1 General matters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention measures</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Recovery plan</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This is a plan comprehensively defining basic matters concerning disaster prevention in Fujikawaguchiko Town, for the purpose of protecting the life, bodies, and properties of the residents from disasters.</p> <p>It indicates measures against disasters in general such as fires, storms, and floods and damage from earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, to be taken in the three phases from disaster prevention, emergency responses, to recovery from disasters.</p> <p>Especially, for volcanic damage by Fujisan, the plan defines disaster prevention measures including dissemination, enlightenment, etc. of disaster prevention knowledge through the provision of the Mt Fuji Volcanic Hazard Map indicating the area that could be affected by eruption. It also indicates the means to distribute information to the residents and tourists, and evacuation actions and other responses to be taken at the time volcanic damage occurs.</p> <p>For the Tokai Earthquake, which is anticipated to take place in the areas with the component parts of Fujisan, the plan specifies an information distribution system, evacuation activities, etc. to be implemented when the warnings and alerts are issued for the Tokai Earthquake</p>
Contact Information	<p>Management Division of Fujikawaguchiko Town</p> <p>1700 Funatsu, Fujikawaguchiko-machi, Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture, 401-0392 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-555-72-1111</p>

## 9. Shizuoka City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed
Implemented by	Shizuoka City
Prepared by	Shizuoka City Disaster Prevention Council
Target Area	Shizuoka City
Contents (General measures)	<p>General measures</p> <p>Chapter 1 General matters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Recovery plan</p> <p>Earthquake</p> <p>Part 1 General matters</p> <p>Part 2 Measures for normal time</p> <p>Part 3 Urgent preparation plan for earthquake disaster prevention facilities</p> <p>Part 4 Emergency responses against earthquake</p> <p>Part 5 Emergency responses against disasters</p> <p>Part 6 Recovery plan</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>This plan defines the outline of comprehensive measures including disaster prevention measures and responses to be taken at the time of a disaster in cooperation between the City and prevention organizations in the municipal wards of the City, for the purpose of protecting the life, bodies, and properties of the residents of Shizuoka City from disasters. In the general measures section, the countermeasures against disasters caused by storms, floods, large fires, large explosions, and serious accidents are indicated and in the earthquake section, the countermeasures for the Tokai Earthquake (including measures for other earthquakes than the Tokai Earthquake) are indicated.</p> <p>No particular measures are described for the component parts of Fujisan while the construction of coastal levees against tsunamis possibly caused by the Tokai Earthquake is included.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Risk Management Department, Management Administration Bureau, Shizuoka City</p> <p>5-1 Otemachi, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 420-8602 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-54-221-1241</p> <p>Shizuoka City Website: <a href="http://www.city.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.city.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>



## 10. Fujinomiya City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed
Implemented by	Fujinomiya City
Prepared by	Fujinomiya City Disaster Prevention Council
Target Area	Fujinomiya City
Contents	<p>General measures</p> <p>Chapter 1 General matters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Recovery plan</p> <p>Fujisan volcanic disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 1 General matters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Continuous disaster response plan</p> <p>Earthquake</p> <p>Part 1 General matters</p> <p>Part 2 Measures for normal time</p> <p>Part 3 Urgent preparation plan for earthquake disaster prevention facilities</p> <p>Part 4 Emergency responses against earthquake disasters</p> <p>Part 5 Emergency measures against disasters</p> <p>Part 6 Recovery measures</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan consists of the general measures part defining disaster prevention measures against storms, floods, large fires, large explosions, serious accidents, and damage by volcanic activities of Fujisan and the earthquake section defining countermeasures against the Tokai Earthquake and others.</p> <p>In the general measures section, the necessary matters concerning disaster prevention in the Fujinomiya City area to protect the life, bodies, and properties of the residents from disasters are defined.</p> <p>For Fujisan, in the section of “Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Prevention Plan” separately inserted in the General Measures part, expected volcanic phenomena, prevention measures, disaster emergency measures and responses to subsequent disasters are specified, in order to prepare for explosion even though its explosion is not an imminent danger.</p> <p>The earthquake section includes the plan to strengthen earthquake disaster prevention measures and specifies earthquake prevention measures to be implemented at normal times, matters concerning facilities necessary to be improved immediately from the viewpoint of earthquake disaster prevention, emergency measures to be implemented when the Tokai Earthquake warning is issued, earthquake disaster prevention emergency measures to be implemented when the Tokai Earthquake alarm is issued, and disaster emergency measures to be implemented in the event of an actual disaster. The purpose is to protect the city land and the life, bodies, and properties of the city residents from damage caused by an earthquake through the promotion of these measures.</p>
Contact Information	<p>General Affairs Department of Fujinomiya City</p> <p>150 Yumizawa-cho, Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 418-8601 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-544-22-1319</p> <p>Fujinomiya City Website: <a href="http://www.city.fujinomiya.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.city.fujinomiya.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>

## 11. Fuji City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed
Implemented by	Fuji City
Prepared by	Fuji City Disaster Prevention Council
Target Area	Fuji City
Contents	<p>General measures</p> <p>Chapter 1 General matters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Disaster recovery plan</p> <p>Fujisan volcanic disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 1 General matters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster Prevention Plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Continuous disaster response plan</p> <p>Earthquake Measures</p> <p>Part 1 General matters</p> <p>Part 2 Measures for normal time</p> <p>Part 3 Urgent preparation plan for earthquake disaster prevention facilities</p> <p>Part 4 Emergency responses against earthquake disasters</p> <p>Part 5 Emergency measures against disasters</p> <p>Part 6 Recovery measures</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan defines the necessary matters concerning disaster prevention in the City areas based on the Disaster Prevention Basic Plan to protect the life, bodies, and properties of residents from disasters.</p> <p>The general measures section defines disaster prevention measures against wind and flood damage, great fires, large explosion, serious accidents and damage by volcanic activities of Fujisan. For Fujisan, it defines prevention measures and disaster emergency measures and information necessary to protect the life, bodies, and properties of the city residents from disasters to prepare for explosion even though its explosion is not an imminent danger. The earthquake section includes the emergency measures to be implemented when the Tokai Earthquake warning is issued, the earthquake disaster prevention emergency measures to be implemented when the Tokai Earthquake alarm is issued, and the disaster emergency measures to be implemented in the event of an actual disaster. The purpose is to protect the city land and the life, bodies, and properties of the city residents from damage caused by an earthquake through the promotion of these measures.</p>
Contact Information	<p>General Affairs Department of Fuji City</p> <p>1-100 Nagata-cho, Fuji City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 417-8601 Japan</p> <p>TEL +81-545-55-2715</p> <p>Fuji City Website: <a href="http://www.city.fuji.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.city.fuji.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>

## 12. Gotemba City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed
Implemented by	Gotemba City
Prepared by	Gotemba City Disaster Prevention Council
Target Area	Gotemba City
Contents	<p>General measures</p> <p>Chapter 1 General matters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Recovery plan</p> <p>Chapter 5 Fujisan volcanic disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Earthquake</p> <p>Part 1 General matters</p> <p>Part 2 Measures for normal time</p> <p>Part 3 Urgent preparation plan for earthquake disaster prevention facilities</p> <p>Part 4 Emergency responses against earthquake disasters</p> <p>Part 5 Earthquake disaster emergency responses</p> <p>Part 6 Recovery measures</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan is a general plan concerning the general disaster prevention measures in the city area which defines administrative works to be processed in disaster prevention organizations as well as Gotemba City government in order to protect the life, bodies, and properties of the city residents from disasters through the smooth promotion of these prevention activities. Its purpose is also to expend all possible means to disaster prevention through active efforts to prevent disasters from expanding and reduce damage. In the section of Chapter 5 “Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Prevention Plan” of the General Measures part, prevention and emergency measures and information necessary to protect the life, bodies, and properties of the city residents from disasters in the event of Fujisan’s eruption are defined. Those measures and information include the assumed crater range, expected volcanic phenomena and their risks, standards for the issuance of explosion warnings and forecasts, and explosion alert levels which have been decided based on the past volcanic activities of Fujisan. Here, the matters concerning diffusion and enlightenment of disaster prevention knowledge of volcanic Fujisan are defined to provide awareness activities and disaster prevention education to the citizens, tourists, pupils and students. The earthquake section includes the emergency measures to be implemented when the Tokai Earthquake warning is issued, the earthquake disaster prevention emergency measures to be implemented when the Tokai Earthquake alarm is issued, and the disaster emergency measures to be implemented in the event of an actual disaster. The purpose is to protect the city land and the life, bodies, and properties of the city residents from damage caused by an earthquake through the promotion of these measures.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Risk Management Office of Gotemba City</p> <p>483 Hagiwara, Gotemba City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 412-8601 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-550-82-4370</p> <p>Gotemba City Disaster Prevention Website: <a href="http://bousai.city.gotemba.shizuoka.jp/">http://bousai.city.gotemba.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>



### 13. Susono City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed
Implemented by	Susono City
Prepared by	Susono City Disaster Prevention Council
Target Area	Susono City
Contents	<p>General measures</p> <p>Chapter 1 General matters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Disaster recovery plan</p> <p>Chapter 5 Fujisan volcanic disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Fujisan volcanic disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 1 General matters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Continuous disaster response plan</p> <p>Earthquake</p> <p>Part 1 General matters</p> <p>Part 2 Measures for normal time</p> <p>Part 3 Urgent preparation plan for earthquake disaster prevention facilities</p> <p>Part 4 Emergency responses against earthquake disasters</p> <p>Part 5 Disaster emergency responses</p> <p>Part 6 Recovery measures</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan specifies earthquake prevention measures to be implemented at normal times, matters concerning facilities necessary to be improved immediately from the viewpoint of earthquake disaster prevention, emergency measures to be implemented when the Tokai Earthquake warning is issued, earthquake disaster prevention emergency measures to be implemented when the Tokai Earthquake alarm is issued, and disaster emergency measures to be implemented in the event of an actual disaster. The purpose is to protect the city land and the life, bodies, and properties of the city residents from damage caused by an earthquake through the promotion of these measures.</p> <p>The “Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Prevention Plan” in the General Measures part defines prevention and emergency measures and information necessary to protect the life, bodies, and properties of the city residents, etc. from disasters in the event of Fujisan’s eruption, even though its explosion is not an imminent danger.</p> <p>The earthquake section includes the emergency measures to be implemented when the Tokai Earthquake warning is issued, the earthquake disaster prevention emergency measures to be implemented when the Tokai Earthquake alarm is issued, and the disaster emergency measures to be implemented in the event of an actual disaster. The purpose is to protect the city land and the life, bodies, and properties of the city residents from damage caused by an earthquake through the promotion of these measures.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Citizen Department of Susono City</p> <p>1059 Sano, Susono City, Shizuoka Prefecture, 410-1192 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-55-995-1817</p> <p>Susono City Website: <a href="http://www.city.susono.shizuoka.jp/">http://www.city.susono.shizuoka.jp/</a></p>

#### 14. Oyama Town Regional Disaster Prevention Plan

Implementation Period	To be revised as needed
Implemented by	Oyama Town
Prepared by	Oyama Town Disaster Prevention Council
Target Area	Oyama Town
Contents	<p>General measures</p> <p>Chapter 1 General matters</p> <p>Chapter 2 Disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Chapter 3 Emergency responses</p> <p>Chapter 4 Disaster recovery plan</p> <p>Chapter 5 Fujisan volcanic disaster prevention plan</p> <p>Earthquake</p> <p>Part 1 General matters</p> <p>Part 2 Measures for normal time</p> <p>Part 3 Urgent preparation plan for earthquake disaster prevention facilities</p> <p>Part 4 Emergency responses against earthquake disasters</p> <p>Part 5 Disaster emergency measures</p> <p>Part 6 Recovery measures</p>
Content of the plan related to the component parts	<p>The plan defines the outline of disaster prevention measures in the Oyama Town areas to protect the life, bodies, and properties of the residents of the Town from disasters, maintain the social order and secure public welfare at the time of a disaster.</p> <p>The “Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Prevention Plan” in the General measures of this plan defines prevention and emergency measures and information necessary to protect the life, bodies, and properties of the Town residents from disasters in the event of Fujisan’s eruption.</p> <p>The earthquake section includes the emergency measures to be implemented when the Tokai Earthquake warning is issued, the earthquake disaster prevention emergency measures to be implemented when the Tokai Earthquake alarm is issued, and the disaster emergency measures to be implemented in the event of an actual disaster. The purpose is to protect the life, bodies, and properties of the town residents from damage caused by an earthquake through the promotion of these measures.</p>
Contact Information	<p>Resident Welfare Department of Oyama Town Government</p> <p>57-2 Fujimagari, Oyama-cho, Sunto-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture, 410-1395 Japan</p> <p>TEL: +81-550-76-6111</p> <p>Oyama Town Website: <a href="http://www.fuji-oyama.jp/">http://www.fuji-oyama.jp/</a></p>

# Appendix 10

## Laws which Control the Nominated Property

### Contents

- a. Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
- b. Natural Parks Law<sup>1</sup>
- c. Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests
  - c-1. Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests (Extract)
  - c-2. National Forests Administration and management Bylaw (Extract)

<sup>1</sup> The English title of the law has been changed from “Natural Parks Law” to “Natural Park Act” recently. In the nomination document, this law is referred to as “Natural Parks Law” based on the old title.



## **a. Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties**

(Law No. 214, 1950)  
amended

### **Contents**

<b>Chapter I</b>	General Provisions (Article 1-Article 4)
<b>Chapter II</b>	Deleted
<b>Chapter III</b>	Tangible Cultural Properties <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Section 1. Important Cultural Properties<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Subsection 1. Designation (Article 27 – Article 29)</li><li>Subsection 2. Custody (Article 30-Article 34)</li><li>Subsection 3. Protection (Article 34-2- Article 47)</li><li>Subsection 4. Public Display (Article 47-2- Article 53)</li><li>Subsection 5. Investigation (Article 54 – Article 55)</li><li>Subsection 6. Miscellaneous Provisions (Article 56)</li></ul></li><li>Section 2. Registered Tangible Cultural Properties (Article 57 – Article 69)</li><li>Section 3. Tangible Cultural Properties other than Important Cultural Properties and Registered</li></ul>
<b>Chapter IV</b>	Intangible Cultural Properties (Article 71-Article 77)
<b>Chapter V</b>	Folk-cultural Properties (Article 78- Article 91)
<b>Chapter VI</b>	Buried Cultural Properties (Article 92-Article 108)
<b>Chapter VII</b>	Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments (Article 109-Article 133)
<b>Chapter VIII</b>	Important Cultural Landscapes (Article 134- Article 141)
<b>Chapter IX</b>	Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings (Article 142 – Article 146)
<b>Chapter X</b>	Protection of Conservation Techniques for Cultural Properties (Article 147 – Article 152)
<b>Chapter XI</b>	Consultation with the Council for Cultural Affairs (Article 153)
<b>Chapter XII</b>	Additional Provisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Section 1. Public Hearings and Statements of Disagreement (Article 154-Article 161)</li><li>Section 2. Special Provisions regarding the State (Article 162- Article 181)</li><li>Section 3. Local Public Bodies and Boards of Education (Article 182- Article 192)</li></ul>
<b>Chapter XIII</b>	Penal Provisions (Article 193 – Article 203)
<b>Supplementary Provisions</b>	

## Chapter I General Provisions

(Purpose of this Law)

### **Article 1**

The purpose of this Law is 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.

(Definition of Cultural Properties)

### **Article 2**

"Cultural properties" in this Law shall be the following:

- (1) Structures, pictures, sculptures, crafts, calligraphic works, classical books, ancient documents, and other tangible cultural products, which possess a high historical and/or artistic value for Japan (including land and other objects which, in combination with these items, form the value of the cultural property), archaeological artifacts and other historical materials of high scientific value (hereinafter referred to as "tangible cultural properties");
  - (2) Arts and skills employed in drama, music and craft techniques, and other intangible cultural products, which possess a high historical and/or artistic value for Japan (hereinafter referred to as "intangible cultural properties");
  - (3) Manners and customs related to food, clothing and housing, to occupations, religious faith, annual events, and other matters; folk performing arts, folk techniques, and apparel, tools and implements, houses and other objects used in connection with the foregoing, which are indispensable for the understanding of changes in the modes of life of the Japanese people (hereinafter referred to as "folk-cultural properties");
  - (4) Shell mounds, ancient tombs, sites of palaces, sites of forts or castles, former residences, and other sites, which possess a high historical and/or scientific value for Japan; gardens, bridges, gorges, sea-shores, mountains, and other places of scenic beauty, which possess a high scenic or artistic value for Japan; and animals (including their habitats, breeding places and summer and winter migration sites), plants (including their habitats), and geological features and minerals (including land where unique natural phenomena are found), which possess a high scientific value for Japan (hereinafter referred to as "monuments");
  - (5) Landscapes that have developed in association with the lifestyles and livelihoods of the people together with the local features, which are indispensable to the understanding of the lifestyles and livelihoods of the people of Japan (hereinafter known as "Cultural Landscapes".)
  - (6) Groups of historical buildings of high value which form historical scenery in combination with their environs (hereinafter referred to as "groups of historical buildings");
2. The term "Important Cultural Properties" used in the provisions of this Law (excepting the provisions of Article 27 to 29 inclusive, Article 37, Article 55 paragraph 1 item (4), Article 153 paragraph 1 item (1), Article 165, Article 171 and Supplementary Provisions Article 3) shall be construed as including National Treasures.
  3. The term "Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments" used in the provisions of this Law (excepting the provisions of Article 109, Article 110, Article 112, Article 122, Article 131 paragraph 1 item (4), Article 153 paragraph 1 items (7) and (8), Article 165 and Article 171), shall be construed as including Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments.

(Duty of the Government and Local Public Bodies)

### **Article 3**

The Government and the local public bodies shall, recognizing that the cultural properties of the country are indispensable to the correct understanding of its history, and culture, and that they form a foundation for its cultural development for the future, make efforts to ensure that the purport of this Law is thoroughly understood by the public, so that such properties may be duly preserved.

(Duties of the Public, Owners, and others)

### **Article 4**

The public shall faithfully cooperate with the measures taken by the Government and the local public bodies for the attainment of the purpose of this Law.

2. The owners of cultural properties and other persons concerned shall preserve such properties with good care and utilize them for cultural purposes, by making them available for public display, or by other means, in full consciousness that cultural properties are valuable national possessions.
3. In the execution of this Law, the Government and the local public bodies shall respect the ownership and other property rights of the persons concerned.

## **Chapter II Deleted.**

Articles from 5 to 26 inclusive. Deleted.

## **Chapter III Tangible Cultural Properties**

### **Section 1. Important Cultural Properties**

#### **Subsection 1. Designation**

(Designation)

### **Article 27**

The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may designate important items of tangible cultural properties as Important Cultural Properties.

- 2 From among the Important Cultural Properties, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may designate as National Treasures those properties which are of especially high value from the viewpoint of world culture and which are irreplaceable treasures of the nation.

(Announcement, Notice and Issuance of Certificate of Designation)

### **Article 28**

Designation under the provisions of the preceding Article shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the owner of the National Treasure or the Important Cultural Property concerned.

2. Designation under the provisions of the preceding Article shall come into effect as of the day of its announcement in the Official Gazette made in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph; however, it shall come into effect for the owner of the National Treasure or the



Important Cultural Property concerned as of the time when the notice provided for in the same paragraph reached the said owner.

- 3 When the designation under the provision of the preceding Article has been made, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall issue a certificate of designation to the owner of the National Treasure or the Important Cultural Property concerned.
- 4 The items to be entered in the certificate of designation and other necessary matters relative to such certificates shall be determined by ordinance of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT hereinafter).
- 5 When the owner has received the certificate of designation of the National Treasure in accordance with the provision of paragraph 3, he/she shall return to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology within thirty (30) days the certificate of designation of the Important Cultural Property which has now been designated as a National Treasure.

(Annulment)

#### **Article 29**

In case a National Treasure or an Important Cultural Property has lost its value as such or in case there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul the designation of such National Treasure or Important Cultural Property.

2. The annulment of designation under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the owner of the National Treasure or the Important Cultural Property concerned.
3. To the annulment of designation under the provisions of paragraph 1, the provisions of paragraph 2 of the preceding Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
4. When the owner has received the notice under paragraph 2, he/she shall return to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology the certificate of designation within thirty (30) days.
5. In cases where the designation of a National Treasure has been annulled under paragraph 1, but where the designation of the same tangible property as an Important Cultural Property has not been annulled, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall issue to the owner without delay a certificate designating the same property as an Important Cultural Property.

#### **Subsection 2. Custody**

(Instruction regarding Method of Custody)

#### **Article 30**

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give necessary instructions to the owner of an Important Cultural Property with respect to the custody thereof.

(Custody Duties of Owner, or Custodian)

#### **Article 31**

The owner of an Important Cultural Property shall undertake the custody thereof, in accordance with this Law, as well as MEXT orders or instructions of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs issued thereunder.

2. The owner of an Important Cultural Property may, when there exist special reasons, appoint an appropriate person to be responsible on his/her behalf for the custody of the same property (hereinafter in this Section and in Chapter VI referred to as “custodian”).
3. When the owner of an Important Cultural Property has appointed a custodian in accordance with the

- provisions of the preceding paragraph, such owner shall report in writing within twenty (20) days the appointment to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance, under joint signature with the custodian so appointed. These provisions shall also apply to the cases where the custodian has been released of the responsibility.
4. The provisions of the preceding Article and paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the custodian.

(Changes of Owner or Custodian)

### **Article 32**

When the owner of an Important Cultural Property has been changed, the new owner shall report in writing within twenty (20) days the changes to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance, attaching to the report the certificate of designation issued to the former owner.

2. The owner of an Important Cultural Property shall, when he/she has changed the custodian, report in writing within twenty (20) days the change to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance, under joint signature with the newly appointed custodian. In this case the provisions of paragraph 3 of the preceding Article shall not apply.
3. The owner or the custodian of an Important Cultural Property shall, when he/she has changed his/her name, title or address, report in writing within twenty (20) days the change to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance. When the change has occurred in the name, title or address of the owner, he/she shall attach the certificate of designation to the report to be submitted.

(Custody by Custodial Body)

### **Article 32-2**

With regard to an Important Cultural Property, in cases where its owner is not traceable, or where it is obvious that the custody by the owner or the custodian is extremely difficult or inadequate, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may appoint an appropriate local public body or any other appropriate juridical person and charge it with the conduct of custody necessary for the preservation of such Important Cultural Property (including the custody of such facilities, equipment or any other objects as are needed for its preservation and are owned by or under the custody of the owner of the said Important Cultural Property).

2. In order to make an appointment under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall in advance obtain the consent of the owner of the Important Cultural Property concerned (excluding the case where the owner is not traceable) and of its possessor/occupant by title, as well as that of the local public body or other juridical person to be appointed.
3. The appointment under the provisions of paragraph 1 shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the owner, the possessor/occupant and the local public body or other juridical person, prescribed in the preceding paragraph.
4. To the appointment under the provision of paragraph 1 the provisions of Article 28 paragraph 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
5. The owner or the possessor/occupant of an Important Cultural Property shall not, without justifiable reasons, refuse, interfere with or evade the act of custody or the execution of measures necessary for the custody by the local public body or other juridical person appointed in accordance with the

provisions of paragraph 1 (hereinafter in this Section and Chapter VI referred to as the "custodial body").

6. The provisions of Article 30 and Article 31 paragraph 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the custodial body.

#### **Article 32-3**

In cases where the reasons provided for in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article have ceased to exist or where there are any other special reasons, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may annul the appointment of the custodial body.

The provisions of paragraph 3 of the preceding Article and of Article 28 paragraph 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the annulment under the provision of the preceding paragraph.

#### **Article 32-4**

The expenses required for the custody by the custodial body shall, unless otherwise provided for in this Law, be borne by the said body.

2. Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, part of the expenses required for the custody may be borne by the owner, in accordance with what may be agreed upon by the custodial body and the owner, within the limits of the material profit which the latter will enjoy as a result of the custody conducted by the former.

(Destruction, Damage, etc.)

#### **Article 33**

When whole or part of an Important Cultural Property has been destroyed, damaged, lost or stolen, the owner (or the custodian or the custodial body, if such has been appointed) shall report it in writing to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs within ten (10) days of the knowledge of the fact, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

(Change of Location)

#### **Article 34**

When the location of an Important Cultural Property is to be changed, the owner (or the custodian or the custodial body, if such has been appointed) shall report it in writing to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs at least twenty (20) days prior to the date on which the location is to be changed, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance and attaching to the report the certificate of designation. However, in cases provided for by MEXT ordinance, it may be unnecessary to report it at all or to attach the certificate of designation to the report, or it may suffice to file an ex post facto report in accordance with the provisions of MEXT ordinance.

### **Subsection 3. Protection**

(Repair)

#### **Article 34-2**

The repair of an Important Cultural Property shall be conducted by its owner. It shall, however, be conducted by the custodial body, if such has been appointed.

(Repair by Custodial Body)

#### **Article 34-3**

In case the custodial body conducts the repair of the Important Cultural Property under its custody, the



said body shall in advance hear the opinions of the owner of the said property (except for the cases where the owner is not traceable) and of its possessor/occupant by title regarding the method and the time of the repair.

2. The provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 5 and Article 32-4 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in case the custodial body conducts such repair.

(Subsidy for Custody or Repair)

#### **Article 35**

In cases where the owner of an Important Cultural Property or its custodial body is unable to bear the large expenses required for the custody or repair of such property, or where there exist any other special circumstances, the Government may grant a subsidy to the said owner or custodial body so as to cover part of such expenses.

2. In cases where a subsidy under the preceding paragraph is granted, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, as a condition thereof, give instructions regarding matters necessary to the custody or repair.
3. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, if he/she deems it necessary, direct and supervise the custody or repair of the Important Cultural Property for which a subsidy is granted under the provisions of paragraph 1.

(Order or Advice on Custody)

#### **Article 36**

When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs concludes that the Important Cultural Property is in danger of destruction, damage or theft due to the incompetence of the person who is in charge of its custody, or to an inappropriate method of custody, he/she may order or advise the owner, custodian or custodial body of such property with respect to the measures necessary for its custody, such as the appointment or change of the person in charge of its custody, the improvement of the method of custody, the provision of fire prevention and other facilities for its preservation.

2. The expenses required for such measures as may be taken based on orders or advice given under the provisions of the preceding paragraph may be borne, in whole or in part, by the National Treasury in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance.
3. The provision of paragraph 3 of the preceding Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases where whole or part of the expenses is borne by the National Treasury under the provision of the preceding paragraph.

(Orders or Advice on Repair)

#### **Article 37**

When a National Treasure is damaged, and the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary to repair it in order to ensure its proper preservation, he/she may give necessary orders or advice on its repairs to the owner or the custodial body concerned.

2. In cases where an Important Cultural Property other than a National Treasure is damaged, and the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary to repair it in order to ensure its proper preservation, he/she may give necessary advice on its repair to the owner or the custodial body concerned.
3. The expenses required for repairs conducted following orders or advice given under the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs may be borne in whole or in part by the National Treasury in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance.

4. The provision of Article 35 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the cases where whole or part of the expenses is borne by the National Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

(Execution of Repairs of National Treasures by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs)

#### **Article 38**

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, in either of the following cases, undertake the repair of National Treasures or take preventive measures against their destruction, damage or theft:

- (1) When the owner, the custodian or the custodial body does not comply with the order given in accordance with the provision of the preceding two Articles;
  - (2) When, in cases where the National Treasure has been damaged or where it is in danger of destruction, damage or theft, it is deemed inadvisable to have the repair undertaken or the preventive measures against destruction, damage or theft taken by the owner, the custodian or the custodial body.
2. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs intends to undertake repairs or take measures under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, he/she shall in advance issue a writ to the owner, the custodian or the custodial body concerned stating the necessary items such as the name of the National Treasure in question, the substance of the repairs or measures, the date of commencement of the work and other details, and at the same time give notice thereof to its possessor/occupant by title.

#### **Article 39**

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall, in carrying out repairs or measures according to the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, appoint from among the staff members of the Agency for Cultural Affairs a person or persons who are to be responsible for the execution of the said repairs or measures and for the custody of the National Treasure concerned.

2. The person or persons who have been assigned responsibility under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall, when they execute the said repairs or measures, carry with them their identity cards, show them upon demand to the parties concerned, and duly respect the reasonable opinions of such parties.
3. The provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 5 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the execution of the repairs and measures under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article.

#### **Article 40**

The expenses required for the repairs or measures executed under the provisions of Article 38 paragraph 1 shall be defrayed from the National Treasury.

2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance, charge the owner (or the custodial body, if such has been appointed) part of the expenses required for the repairs or measures executed under the provisions of Article 38 paragraph 1; however, this shall apply exclusively to either of the cases, falling under paragraph 1 item (2) of the same Article, where the immediate causes which brought about the necessity of such repair or measures rest with the owner, the custodian or the custodial body, or where the owner or the custodial body is capable of bearing part of such expenses.
3. To the charging of expenses under the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Articles 5 and 6 of the

Law for Administrative Execution by Proxy (Law No. 43 of 1948) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

#### **Article 41**

The State shall indemnify the person or persons, who have suffered a loss in the repairs or measures executed under the provision of Article 38 paragraph 1, for ordinary damage incidental thereto.

2. The amount of indemnity payable under the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.
3. Any person who is not satisfied with the amount of the indemnity payable under the preceding paragraph may demand an increase in the amount by litigation; however, this shall not apply when three (3) months have passed after receiving the notice of determination of the indemnity mentioned in the same paragraph.
4. In case of litigation under the preceding paragraph, the State shall be the defendant.

(Reimbursement in the case of assignment of Important Cultural Property for which subsidies have been granted)

#### **Article 42**

In case the then owner of an Important Cultural Property for which the State has granted subsidies under Article 35 paragraph 1 or borne expenses under Article 36 paragraph 2, Article 37 paragraph 3 or Article 40 paragraph 1, for the repairs or preventive measures against destruction, damage or theft (hereinafter in this Article referred to as "repairs, etc."), his/her heir, legatee or donee (including the second or subsequent heir, legatee or donee; hereinafter the same in this Article) (hereinafter in this Article referred to as "owner, etc.") has assigned the said Important Cultural Property for a consideration after performance of the repairs, etc. for which the State has granted subsidies or borne expenses, he/she shall reimburse the National Treasury in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance the total amount of the said subsidies or expenses defrayed by the State (as for the expenses borne by the National Treasury under the provision of Article 40 paragraph 1, the amount of such expenses less the amount of money charged to the owner in accordance with the provision of paragraph 2 of the same Article; the same holds for the remainder of this Article) minus the sum spent by himself/herself for repairs, etc., of the said cultural property since the performance of the said repairs, etc., (hereinafter in this Article referred to as "the amount of reimbursement").

2. "The amount of subsidies or expenses defrayed by the State" provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be the sum corresponding to that which is arrived at by dividing the amount of the subsidies or the expenses defrayed by the State by the number of durable years (number of years the property is expected to last without need for repair) fixed individually by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in regard to the Important Cultural Property or its parts subjected to such repairs, etc. and then by multiplying the quotient by the number of years (not counting fractional periods of less than a year) deducting from such number of years that have passed since the time of the repairs, etc. until the time of assignment of the same property.
3. In case the value of such Important Cultural Property has deteriorated considerably through a cause not imputable to the owner, etc., or in case he/she has assigned the said Important Cultural Property to the State, after the performance of the repairs, etc. for which the State granted subsidies or bore expenses, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may exempt whole or part of the amount of reimbursement.
4. In case the person in question fails to pay within the time limit fixed by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs the amount of reimbursement due, the State may collect it following the procedure for enforced collection of national tax. In this case, the order of priority in collection



shall be after national and local taxes.

5. In case the person who is to pay the amount of reimbursement is the heir, legatee or donee, the sum corresponding to the quotient obtained by dividing the sum equivalent to the difference between the amount of inheritance tax or donation tax provided for as follows in item (1) and the amount provided for in item (2), by the number of years provided for in item (3), multiplied by the number of years provided for in item (4), shall be deducted from the amount of reimbursement he/she is to be charged:
  - (1) The amount of inheritance tax or donation tax the person concerned has already paid or is obliged to pay in acquiring the Important Cultural Property concerned;
  - (2) The amount corresponding to the inheritance tax or donation tax which is supposed to be imposed upon the person concerned for the Important Cultural Property or its parts in question which is or are included in the value of assessment used as a basis of calculation of the tax under the preceding item, when worked out on the basis of the same value of assessment less the total amount of the subsidies or the expenses, mentioned in paragraph 1, defrayed by the State for the repairs, etc. which have been carried out prior to the time of such inheritance, bequest or donation in regard to the said Important Cultural Property or its parts in question;
  - (3) The number of residual years (not counting fractional periods of less than a year) obtained by deducting from the number of durable years fixed by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs concerning the Important Cultural Property or its parts in question, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2, the number of years that have passed since the time of performance of such repairs, etc. until the time of inheritance, bequest or donation of the property concerned;
  - (4) The number of durable years remaining for the Important Cultural Property or its parts in question, provided for in paragraph 2.
6. With respect to the amount of subsidies or expenses defrayed by the State as provided for in paragraph 1, which is referred to in item (2) of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of paragraph 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*. In this case, "the time of assignment" in the same paragraph shall read "the time of inheritance, bequest or donation."
7. In the assessment of the amount of capital gains under Article 33 paragraph 1 of the Income Tax Law (Law No.33 of 1965) relative to the assignment provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article by the person who pays the amount of reimbursement according to the provisions of the same paragraph, the amount of reimbursement thereunder shall be taken as an expense related to assignment as provided for in Article 33 paragraph 3 of the same Law.

(Restriction on Alteration of Existing State)

#### **Article 43**

Any person who intends to alter the existing state of an Important Cultural Property or to perform an act affecting its preservation shall obtain the permission of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs; however, this shall not apply to cases where the act of altering the existing state is merely a maintenance measure or emergency measure taken in the event of disaster, or to cases where the effects of the act on preservation are negligible.

2. The scope of the maintenance measures referred to in the proviso to the preceding paragraph is stipulated by MEXT ordinance.
3. In giving permission as referred to in paragraph 1, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may as a condition thereof give necessary instructions regarding the alteration of the existing state or acts affecting preservation referred to in the same paragraph.

4. In case a person who has received permission under paragraph 1 has failed to observe the conditions of permission provided for in the preceding paragraph, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may order the suspension of the act of altering the existing state or act affecting preservation, for which the permission has been given, or cancel the permission.
5. The State shall indemnify any person or persons who have suffered a loss from the fact that they failed to obtain permission under paragraph 1 or that the permission given was attached with conditions under paragraph 3, for ordinary damage incidental thereto.
6. To the cases under the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Report on Repairs, etc.)

#### **Article 43-2**

In case any Important Cultural Property is to be repaired, its owner or its custodial body shall report the fact to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in writing in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance, at least thirty (30) days prior to the date on which such repair is to be started; however, this shall not apply to cases where permission must be applied for in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article and to other cases as provided for by MEXT ordinance.

2. Where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary for the protection of the Important Cultural Property, he/she may provide technical guidance and advice in regard to the repair of the Important Cultural Property which has been reported under the preceding paragraph.

(Prohibition of Exportation)

#### **Article 44**

Important Cultural Properties shall not be exported; this shall not apply, however, in cases where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has given permission for exportation in recognition of special necessity from the viewpoint of international exchange of culture or from other considerations.

(Integrity of Surroundings)

#### **Article 45**

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, when he/she deems it necessary for the preservation of an Important Cultural Property, restrict or prohibit certain kinds of acts or order the provision of necessary facilities, within an area designated by him/her.

2. The State shall indemnify any person or persons who have suffered a loss from the dispositions taken in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph for ordinary damage incidental thereto.
3. To the cases under the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*

(Offer of Sale to the State)

#### **Article 46**

Any person who desires to assign an Important Cultural Property for a consideration shall beforehand file in writing with the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs an offer of sale of the said property to the State, stating therein the name of the assignee, the estimated value of the consideration (in cases where the stipulated consideration is not money, its value must be estimated based on its worth in current prices; hereinafter the same) and any other matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

2. The reasons for wishing to assign the property to the said assignee may be listed in the written offer of the preceding paragraph.
3. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has determined that the reasons listed according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph are reasonable, then within thirty (30) days from the receipt of the said offer, notice shall be given that the said Important Cultural Property shall not be bought.
4. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has, within thirty (30) days from the offer of sale filed under the provisions of paragraph 1, given notice that the State will buy the said Important Cultural Property, the agreement to sell shall be deemed to have been concluded at a price corresponding to the estimated value of the consideration stated in the written offer referred to in paragraph 1.
5. The person stipulated in paragraph 1 shall not transfer the said Important Cultural Property within the period specified in the preceding paragraph (or until the time within that period when the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has given notification that the same Important Cultural Property will not be bought by the State).

(Subsidy for Purchase by Custodial Body)

#### **Article 46-2**

When the local public body or other juridical person which is a custodial body is to purchase an Important Cultural Property under its custody (limited to buildings, other fixtures on the land, or land in combination with such fixtures, which are covered by the designation as the said Important Cultural Property), the State may grant a subsidy to cover part of the expenses required for the said purchase in cases where it is deemed particularly necessary for the preservation of the property.

2. To cases under the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 35 paragraphs 2 and 3 and the preceding paragraph shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Entrustment of Custody or Repair, or Technical Guidance)

#### **Article 47**

The owner of the Important Cultural Property (or the custodial body if such has been appointed) may entrust the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs with the custody (excluding cases where a custodial body has been appointed) or repair thereof on the conditions determined by the same Commissioner.

2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, in case he/she deems it necessary for the preservation of the Important Cultural Property, present the owner with conditions and advise him or her (or the custodial body if such has been appointed) to entrust the same Commissioner with the custody (excluding the cases where the custodial body has been appointed) or repair of such property.
3. The provisions of Article 39 paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has been entrusted with the custody or repair of the Important Cultural Property in accordance with the preceding two paragraphs.
4. The owner, custodian, or custodial body of the Important Cultural Property may request the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance, for technical guidance respecting the custody or repair of the Important Cultural Property concerned.



#### **Subsection 4. Public Display**

(Public Display)

##### **Article 47-2**

Public display of an Important Cultural Property shall be undertaken by its owner; however, in cases where a custodial body has been appointed, it shall be undertaken by that body.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, a person or persons other than the owner and the custodial body may make available for public display under the provisions of this Law any Important Cultural Property which the owner or the custodial body concerned agrees to display.
3. The custodial body may collect admission fees for public display of an Important Cultural Property under its custody

(Public Display by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs)

##### **Article 48**

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may advise the owner (the custodial body if such has been appointed) of an Important Cultural Property to exhibit the property for a term not exceeding one year at a public display to be held by the same Commissioner at a National Museum (this refers to museums established by the National Museums (Independent Administrative Institutions) (the same shall apply hereinafter in this Article)) or other institution.

2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may order the owner (the custodial body if such has been appointed) of an Important Cultural Property, for the custody or repair of which the National Treasury has defrayed whole or part of the expenses or granted subsidies, to exhibit the property for a term not exceeding one year at the public display to be held by the same Commissioner at a National Museum or other institution.
3. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary in the cases under the preceding paragraph, he/she may renew the term of display for a limited period not exceeding one year; however, such renewal shall in no case exceed a period of five consecutive years.
4. When an order is issued under paragraph 2 or the period of display is renewed under the preceding paragraph, the owner or the custodial body of the Important Cultural Property concerned must display it.
5. Other than the cases provided for in the preceding four paragraphs, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, if he/she deems it appropriate, accept a proposal made by the owner (or custodial body if such has been appointed) of an Important Cultural Property to exhibit such property at a public display to be held by the same Commissioner at a National Museum or other institution.

##### **Article 49**

Excepting cases provided for in Article 185, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall, when Important Cultural Properties are displayed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, appoint from among the staff members of the Agency for Cultural Affairs a person or persons who are to be responsible for the custody of such properties.

##### **Article 50**

Expenses required for display under the provisions of Article 48 shall be defrayed from the National Treasury in accordance with the standards prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

- 2 The Government shall, in accordance with the standards prescribed by MEXT ordinance, compensate the owner or the custodial body of a property which has been displayed under the provisions of Article 48.

(Public Display by the Owner, etc.)

#### **Article 51**

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may advise the owner or custodial body of an Important Cultural Property to make such property available for public display for a limited period not exceeding three (3) months.

2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may order the owner or the custodial body of an Important Cultural Property, for the custody, repair or purchase of which the National Treasury has defrayed whole or part of the expenses or granted subsidies, to make such property available for public display for a limited period not exceeding three (3) months.
3. The provisions of Article 48 paragraph 4 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases falling under the preceding paragraph.
4. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give necessary instructions to the owner or custodial body of an Important Cultural Property concerning the public display of such property to be made under the provisions of the preceding three (3) paragraphs and the custody thereof during such public display.
5. In cases where the owner, the custodian or the custodial body of an Important Cultural Property fails to observe the instructions mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may order the suspension or discontinuance of such public display.
6. The expenses required for public display of such property under the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 may, in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance, be defrayed in whole or in part from the National Treasury.
7. Other than cases provided for in the previous paragraph, expenses required by the owner or custodial body of an Important Cultural Property for the public display of said property shall be wholly or partially defrayed from the National Treasury in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance.

#### **Article 51-2**

Except for occasions of public display referred to in the preceding Article, in cases where a report has been filed in accordance with the provisions of Article 34 concerning moving the Important Cultural Property from its location to some other place where it will be shown to the public, the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the preceding Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Indemnification for Loss)

#### **Article 52**

In case an Important Cultural Property has been destroyed or damaged as a result of its display or public viewing conducted in accordance with the provisions of Article 48 or Article 51 paragraphs 1 to 3 inclusive, the State shall indemnify its owner for any resulting ordinary damage; however, this provision shall not apply in cases where the destruction or damage has resulted from a cause imputable to the owner, to the custodian or to the custodial body.

2. The provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the cases under the preceding paragraph.

(Public Display by Persons other than Owner, etc.)

### **Article 53**

When any person other than the owner or the custodial body of an Important Cultural Property intends to show such property to the public at an exhibition or on any other public occasion to be held under his/her own auspices, such person shall obtain the permission of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs; however, this shall not apply in cases where such exhibition or other event is to be held under the auspices of a government agency other than the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs or of local public bodies at a museum or other similar institution which has previously been approved by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs (hereinafter referred to as "approved public institutions" for this paragraph), or when the person who has established an approved public institution holds such an event at the said approved public institution.

2. In the proviso of the preceding paragraph, a person holding an event stipulated in that paragraph (except for the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs) shall, within 20 days from the day following the conclusion of the public display of that Important Cultural Property, give written notice of the items stipulated by MEXT ordinance to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.
3. In giving permission under paragraph 1, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give as a condition thereof necessary instructions regarding the public display for which permission is to be given or regarding custody of the Important Cultural Property to be on display.
4. When any person who obtained permission under paragraph 1 has failed to observe the conditions of the permission provided for in the preceding paragraph, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may order the suspension of the public display for which he/she has given permission.

### **Subsection 5. Investigation**

(Investigation for the Purpose of Preservation)

### **Article 54**

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, when he/she deems it necessary, ask the owner, custodian or custodial body of an Important Cultural Property to report on the existing state of such property, or on the conditions of its custody, of its repairs or of the preservation of the integrity of its surroundings.

### **Article 55**

In any of the following cases, when the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs is unable to confirm the condition of a particular Important Cultural Property in spite of all the information given in the report filed under the preceding Article and when there appears to be no alternative way to confirm its condition, he/she may appoint a person or persons to conduct an investigation, and have them enter the place where the said property is located, and conduct an on-site investigation in regard to the existing state of the property or the conditions of its custody, of its repairs or of the preservation of the integrity of its surroundings:

- (1) When application has been filed for permission to alter the existing state of an Important Cultural Property or for an act affecting its preservation;
- (2) Where an Important Cultural Property has been damaged or where there has been a change in its existing state or its location;
- (3) Where there is a fear of destruction, damage or theft of an Important Cultural Property;
- (4) Where special circumstances make it necessary to reevaluate the qualifications of a cultural



- property classified as National Treasure or Important Cultural Property.
2. In the event that an on-site investigation is to be conducted according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the person or persons who are to conduct such an investigation shall carry with them their identity cards, show them upon demand to the parties concerned, and duly respect the reasonable opinions of such parties.
  3. The State shall indemnify the person or persons who have suffered a loss in connection with an investigation conducted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 for ordinary damage incurred.
  4. The provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases under the preceding paragraph.

## **Subsection 6. Miscellaneous Provisions**

(Succession to Rights and Obligations on Change of Owner, etc.)

### **Article 56**

In cases where the owner of an Important Cultural Property has changed, the new owner shall with reference to the said property succeed to the rights and obligations of the former owner established by the orders, advice, instructions and other dispositions of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs issued or made under this Law.

2. In cases falling under the preceding paragraph, the former owner shall deliver to the new owner the certificate of designation at the time of delivery of the Important Cultural Property.
3. To cases where a custodial body has been appointed or the appointment thereof has been annulled, the provisions of paragraph 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*; in cases of where a custodial body has been appointed, however, this provision shall not apply to the rights and obligations which should belong chiefly to the owner.

## **Section 2. Registered Tangible Cultural Properties**

(Registration of Tangible Cultural Properties)

### **Article 57**

Among tangible cultural properties other than Important Cultural Properties (excluding those designated by local public bodies under the provisions of Article 182) which are buildings, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology can, in view of the value of said cultural properties, register in the Cultural Property Original Register those which are in particular need of preservation and utilization measures.

2. When making registrations under the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall obtain in advance the opinions of local public bodies concerned.
3. Items to be registered in the Cultural Property Original Register and other necessary matters concerning the Cultural Property Original Register shall be determined by MEXT ordinance.

(Announcement, Notice and Issuance of Certificate of Designation)

### **Article 58**

Registration under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the owner of the tangible cultural property concerned (hereinafter referred to as the "Registered Tangible Cultural Property").

2. Registration under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall come into effect as of the day of its announcement in the Official Gazette made in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph; however, it shall come into effect for the owner of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property concerned from the time when the notice provided for in the same paragraph reached the said owner.
3. When registration has been made under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall issue a certificate of registration to the owner of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property concerned.
4. Items to be entered in the certificate of registration and other necessary matters relative to such certificate shall be determined by MEXT ordinance.

(Annulment of Registrations of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

#### **Article 59**

When a Registered Tangible Cultural Property has been designated an Important Cultural Property according to the provisions of Article 27, paragraph 1, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall annul the registration.

2. In cases where Registered Tangible Cultural Properties have been designated by local public bodies according to the provisions of Article 182 paragraph 2, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology shall annul the registration. However, this shall not apply to cases where measures for the preservation and utilization of the relevant Registered Tangible Cultural Property are required and the owner is in agreement.
3. In cases where a Registered Tangible Cultural Property has lost its need of preservation and utilization measures or where there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul that registration.
4. In cases where registration has been annulled under the provisions of the preceding three paragraphs, prompt announcement to that effect shall be made in the Official Gazette and also notification shall be issued to the owner of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property concerned.
5. To annulment of registration under the provisions of paragraph 1 through paragraph 3, the provisions of paragraph 2 of the preceding Article shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*.
6. When the owner has received notice under paragraph 4, he shall return the certificate of registration to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology within thirty (30) days.

(Custody of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

#### **Article 60**

The owner of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property shall undertake the custody thereof, in accordance with this Law as well as MEXT ordinances based hereupon.

2. The owner of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property may, when special reasons exist, appoint an appropriate person to be responsible on his behalf for the custody of the said property (hereinafter in this Section referred to as "the custodian").
3. With regard to Registered Tangible Cultural Properties, in cases where the owner is not traceable, or where it is obvious that the custody by the owner or the custodian is extremely difficult or inadequate, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may appoint an appropriate local public body or any other appropriate juridical person (hereinafter in this Section referred to as "the custodial body") and charge it with the conduct of custody necessary for the preservation of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property in question (including the safe-keeping of such facilities, equipment or any other items as are needed for its preservation and which are owned by or under

- the custody of the owner of the said Registered Tangible Cultural Property).
4. To the custody of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties, the provisions of Article 31-3, Article 32, Article 32-2 paragraphs 2 to 5 inclusive, Article 32-3 and Article 32-4 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
  5. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the custodian or the custodial body of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property.

(Destruction of or Damage to Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

**Article 61**

When a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, in whole or in part, has been destroyed, damaged, lost, or stolen, the owner (or the custodian or the custodial body, if such has been appointed) shall report the matter in writing to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs within ten (10) days of the knowledge of the fact, stating the details prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

(Changes in Location of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

**Article 62**

When changing the location of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, the owner of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property (or, the custodian or custodial body, where such exists) must notify in writing the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, including all the details required by MEXT Ordinance, accompanied by the Registration Certificate, no later than twenty days before the planned date of relocation. However, in cases specified by MEXT Ordinance, the written notification, or the submission of the accompanying Registration Certificate, is not required; in addition, in cases where the relocation is carried out under regulations specified by MEXT Ordinance, the notification may be submitted after the fact.

(Repair of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

**Article 63**

The repair of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property shall be done by its owner; however, it shall be done by the custodial body if such has been appointed.

2. In case the custodial body does the repair, the provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 5, Article 32-4 and Article 34-3 paragraph 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Notifications regarding Alterations to the Existing State of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

**Article 64**

In case any person intends to alter the existing state of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, he shall, no later than thirty (30) days prior to the intended date of effecting said alteration, submit notification thereof, as determined by MEXT ordinance, to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs; however, this shall not apply to cases where the act of altering the existing state is merely a maintenance measure or an emergency measure to be taken in the event of disaster, or to cases where the existing state must be altered in order to comply with orders under the provisions of other legal statutes.

2. The scope of maintenance measures in the proviso of the previous paragraph shall be determined by MEXT Ordinance.
3. When deemed to be necessary for the protection of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give necessary instructions, advice, or recommendations concerning the alterations to the existing state of the said Registered Tangible



Cultural Property contained in the notification referred to in paragraph 1.

(Notification of Export of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

**Article 65**

Any person who intends to export a Registered Tangible Cultural Property must notify the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, according to the regulations of MEXT Ordinance, no later than thirty (30) days before the intended date of export.

2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give necessary instructions, advice, or recommendations concerning the export of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties for which notification has been received under the previous paragraph.

(Technical Guidance Concerning Custody or Repair of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

**Article 66**

The owner, custodian or custodial body of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property can ask the Commissioner of Agency for Cultural Affairs for technical guidance respecting the maintenance or repair of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property concerned, in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance.

(Public Display of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

**Article 67**

Public display of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property shall be undertaken by its owner; however, in cases where a custodial body has been appointed, it shall be undertaken by that body.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, a party other than the owner or custodial body may publicly display the Registered Tangible Cultural Property with the agreement of the owner (or custodial body).
3. To the public opening of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property by a custodial body, the provisions of Article 47-2, paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
4. When deemed necessary for the utilization of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give necessary guidance or advice to the owner or custodial body of the said Registered Tangible Cultural Property concerning its public display or concerning its custody in connection with public display.

(Reporting on the Existing State of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

**Article 68**

When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary, he may ask the owner, custodian or custodial body of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property to report on the existing state of such property, or on the state of its custody or repair.

(Transfer of Certificate of Registration Accompanying Change of Ownership)

**Article 69**

In cases where the owner of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property has changed, the former owner shall deliver to the new owner the certificate of registration at the time of delivery of the said Registered Tangible Cultural Property.

### **Section 3. Tangible Cultural Properties other than Important Cultural Properties and Registered Tangible Cultural Properties**

(Technical Guidance)

#### **Article 70**

The owner of any tangible cultural property other than Important Cultural Properties and Registered Tangible Cultural Properties may, in accordance with what may be provided for by the MEXT, ask the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs for technical guidance in regard to the custody or repair of such tangible cultural property.

## **Chapter IV Intangible Cultural Properties**

(Designation, etc. of Important Intangible Cultural Property)

#### **Article 71**

The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may designate important items of intangible cultural properties as Important Intangible Cultural Properties.

2. The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall, in making the designation under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, recognize as holder or holders those persons who represent the highest standards of skill with regard to Important Intangible Cultural Properties; and, as group holders, those groups composed mainly of holders of such intangible cultural properties, and which have representatives established by their own statutes (hereinafter the same).
3. Designation under the provision of paragraph 1 shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette, and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the person or the body to be recognized as the holder or the holding body, respectively, of the Important Intangible Cultural Property concerned (in case of a holding body, to its representative).
4. Even after making the designation under the provisions of paragraph 1, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may, if in his/her opinion there still is a person or a body eligible for recognition as the holder or the holding body of a particular Important Intangible Cultural Property, make supplementary recognition as such.
5. To the supplementary recognition under the provisions of the preceding paragraph the provisions of paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Annulment of Designation, etc. of Important Intangible Cultural Property)

#### **Article 72**

In cases where an Important Intangible Cultural Property has lost its value as such, or in case there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul the designation of such Important Intangible Cultural Property.

2. In cases where, for mental or physical reasons, a holder is deemed to be no longer appropriate to be recognized as such, or in cases where a holding body is deemed to be no longer appropriate for recognition due to a change in its constituent members, or in case there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul the recognition concerned.

3. The annulment of the designation under the provisions of paragraph 1 or of the recognition under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette, and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the holder or the holding body of the Important Intangible Cultural Property concerned.
4. When a holder has died or a holding body has been dissolved (including cases where it has ceased to exist; the same shall apply in this Article and the following one) the recognition itself shall be deemed to have been annulled; and when all the holders have died, or all the holding bodies have been dissolved, the designation of the Important Intangible Cultural Property concerned shall be deemed to have been annulled. In these cases the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall announce the fact in the Official Gazette.

(Change of Name of Holder, etc.)

#### **Article 73**

When a holder has changed his/her name or address, when he/she has died, or when there is any such reason as provided for by MEXT ordinance, the holder or his/her heir shall report the fact to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in writing within twenty (20) days of the day on which it took place (in case of a holder's death, the day on which his/her heir came to know the fact) stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance. When a holding body has changed its name, the address of its office, or its representative, or when there is any change in its constituent members, or when the body has been dissolved, the same provision shall apply to its representative (in case of dissolution, it shall apply to the person who has been its representative).

(Preservation of Important Intangible Cultural Properties)

#### **Article 74**

When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary for the preservation of an Important Intangible Cultural Property, he/she may take any appropriate measures for its preservation, such as making records, or training successors in the arts. In addition, the State may grant a subsidy to the holder, holding body or a local public body, or any other person or persons deemed appropriate to be in charge of preservation of the said Important Intangible Cultural Property to cover part of the expenses required for its preservation.

2. To the subsidization under the provisions of the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 35 paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Public Display of Important Intangible Cultural Properties)

#### **Article 75**

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may advise the holder or the holding body of the Important Intangible Cultural Property to display the said property publicly, or the owner of the records of the Important Intangible Cultural Property to open such records to the public.

2. In cases where the holder or the holding body of the Important Intangible Cultural Property displays such property to the public, the provisions of Article 51 paragraph 7 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
3. In cases where the owner of the records of the Important Intangible Cultural Property opens such records to the public, the State may grant a subsidy to cover part of the expenses required for the said opening.
4. To the subsidization under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 35 paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.



(Suggestions or Advice on Preservation of Important Intangible Cultural Properties)

**Article 76**

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give suggestions or advice necessary for the preservation of the Important Intangible Cultural Property to its holder or holding body, or a local public body or any other person who is deemed to be appropriate to be in charge of its preservation.

(Documentation, etc. of Intangible Cultural Properties other than Important Intangible Cultural Properties)

**Article 77**

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, where particularly necessary, select intangible cultural properties, other than Important Intangible Cultural Properties, make records thereof, preserve such records or make them available to the public, and the State may subsidize an appropriate person to cover part of the expenses required for public display of such intangible cultural property, or recording it, preserving such records or making the same available to the public.

2. To the subsidization under the provisions of the preceding paragraph the provision of Article 35 paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

## **Chapter V Folk-cultural Properties**

(Designation of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties and Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties)

**Article 78**

The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may designate especially Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties as Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties, and especially important items of intangible folk-cultural properties as Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties.

2. To the designation of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties under the provisions of the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 28 paragraphs 1 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
3. Designation of Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties under the provisions of paragraph 1 shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette.

(Annulment of Designation of Tangible Folk-cultural Properties and Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties)

**Article 79**

In cases where any Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or Important Intangible Folk-cultural Property has lost its value as such, or where there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul the designation of such Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or Important Intangible Folk-cultural Property.

2. To the annulment of designation of an Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property under the provisions of the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 29 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
3. The annulment of designation of an Important Intangible Folk-cultural Property under the provisions of paragraph 1 shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette.

(Custody of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties)

**Article 80**

To the custody of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties the provisions of Articles 30 to 34 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Protection of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties)

**Article 81**

Any person who intends to alter the existing state of a particular Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or to perform an act affecting its preservation or to export it shall report to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in writing in accordance with the provisions of MEXT ordinance at least twenty (20) days prior to the day on which such alteration, or act or exportation is to be effected; however, this shall not apply to cases prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

2 In cases where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary for the protection of an Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, he/she may give necessary instructions with regard to the alteration of the existing state of such Folk-Cultural Property or with regard to acts affecting the preservation of the said property or its exportation, for which a report has been filed under the preceding paragraph.

**Article 82**

Any person who intends to export an important Folk-Cultural Property shall obtain the permission of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

**Article 83**

To the protection of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties the provisions of Articles 34-2 to 36 inclusive, Article 37 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive, and Articles 42, 46 and 47 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Public Display of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties)

**Article 84**

In case any party other than the owner or the custodial body of an Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, local public body (referring to a local public body or any other juridical person appointed in accordance with the provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 1, applying *mutatis mutandis* to Article 80 (hereinafter the same in this Chapter and in Chapter XII)), intends to display said Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property to the public at an exhibition or at any other public occasion to be held under his/her own auspices, such person shall report it to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of commencement of such public viewing, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance; however, ex post facto notification within 20 days from the day after the final day of the public display shall suffice in cases where such an exhibition or other event is to be held under the auspices of a State agency other than the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs or of a local public body at a museum or other similar institution which has previously been exempted from such notification requirements by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as "institutions exempt from advance notification of public display"), or when the person who has established an institution exempt from advance notification of public display holds such an event at the said institution exempt from advance notification of public display.

2. The provisions of Article 51 paragraphs 4 and 5 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the public display

for which a report has been filed in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

#### **Article 85**

The provisions of Articles 47-2 to 52 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the public display of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties.

(Investigation for the Purpose of Preservation of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties and Succession to Rights and Obligations upon Change of Ownership, etc.)

#### **Article 86**

The provisions of Article 54 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to investigations for the purpose of preservation of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties. The provisions of Article 54 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to changes in ownership of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties, to the appointment of custodial bodies for such folk-cultural properties, or to the annulment of such appointment.

(Preservation of Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties)

#### **Article 87**

When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary for the preservation of the Important Intangible Folk-cultural Property, he/she may undertake recording and other appropriate measures for the preservation thereof, and the national government may grant a subsidy to cover part of the expenses required for such preservation to a local public body or any other person deemed appropriate to be in charge of its preservation.

2. The provisions of Article 35 paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to subsidization under the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

(Opening to the Public of Records of Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties)

#### **Article 88**

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may advise the owner of records of Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties to open said records to the public.

2. To cases where the owner of the records of an Important Intangible Folk-cultural Property opens such records to the public, the provisions of Article 75 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Advice or Recommendations on the Preservation of Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties)

#### **Article 89**

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give suggestions or advice necessary for the preservation of Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties to a local public body or any other person who is deemed to be appropriate to be in charge of their preservation.

(Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Properties)

#### **Article 90**

The Minister of Education, Culture, Science, Sport and Technology may register on the Original Register of Cultural Properties those Tangible Folk-cultural Properties other than Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties (excluding those designated by local public bodies according to the provisions of Article 182 Paragraph 2) for which, in consideration of their value as cultural properties, measures for preservation and utilization are particularly necessary.

2. To registration under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 57



Paragraph 2-Paragraph 3 apply *mutatis mutandis*.

3. To Tangible Folk-cultural Properties registered according to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs (hereinafter referred to as "Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Properties"), the provisions of Chapter III Section 2 (excluding Article 57) apply *mutatis mutandis*. In these cases, Article 64 Paragraph 1 and Article 65 Paragraph 1, the phrase "thirty (30) days prior" shall read "twenty (20) days prior"; the phrase "cases where the act of altering the existing state is merely a maintenance measure or an emergency measure to be taken in the event of disaster, or to cases where the existing state must be altered in order to comply with orders under the provisions of other legal statutes." in the proviso of Article 64 Paragraph 1 shall read "in the cases stipulated by MEXT ordinance."

(Documentation of Intangible Folk-cultural Properties Other Than Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties)

#### **Article 91**

The provisions of Article 77 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to intangible folk-cultural properties other than the Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties.

## **Chapter VI Buried Cultural Properties**

(Reports, Instructions and Orders Concerning Excavation for the Purpose of Investigation)

#### **Article 92**

Any person who intends to excavate the land for the purpose of investigation of cultural properties which are buried underground (hereinafter referred to as "Buried Cultural Properties") shall report to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to the day on which the said excavation is to commence, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance; however, this shall not apply to the cases prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

2. When he/she deems it particularly necessary for the protection of Buried Cultural Property, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, with regard to excavations reported under the preceding paragraph, instruct that a report be submitted, or give other necessary instructions. In addition, the Commissioner may order that the excavation be prohibited, stopped or suspended.

(Reports and Instructions Concerning Excavation for Construction Works)

#### **Article 93**

In cases where any site generally known to contain Buried Cultural Property such as shell mounds, ancient tombs or others (hereinafter referred to as "the well-known archaeological and/or historical subsoil") is to be dug up in the course of construction works or for any other purposes than the investigation of the Buried Cultural Property the provision of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, (In this case, "thirty (30) days prior to" in the same paragraph shall read "sixty (60) days prior to.")

2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, when he/she deems it particularly necessary for the protection of Buried Cultural Property, give necessary instructions with regard to the excavation reported under paragraph 1 of the preceding Article applying *mutatis mutandis* under the preceding paragraph.

(Special Provisions regarding Excavation Conducted by National Government Organs)

**Article 94**

In cases where national government organs, local public bodies, or juridical persons established by the national government or local public bodies and prescribed by Cabinet Order (hereinafter generically referred to as "national government organs," in this Article and in Article 97) intend to excavate the well-known archaeological and/or historical subsoil for purposes provided for in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, the provisions of the said Article shall not apply, but when the said national government organs formulate a plan of operation related to the said excavation, they shall inform in advance the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs to that effect.

2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, when he/she has received information under the preceding paragraph and found it particularly necessary to do so for the protection of the Buried Cultural Property, give notice to the national government organ to the effect that the latter shall consult him/her regarding the formulation of the said plan of operation and its enforcement.
3. The national government organ, which has received the notice under the preceding paragraph shall consult the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs on the formulation of the said plan of operation and its enforcement.
4. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has received information under paragraph 1, other than in the cases under the preceding two paragraphs, he/she may give such advice as necessary for the protection of the Buried Cultural Property regarding the enforcement of the plan of operation of which he/she has been informed.
5. In cases falling under the preceding paragraphs, if the said national government organs are heads of the Ministries or Agencies (to be taken as the heads of the Ministries or Agencies referred to in Article 4 paragraph 2 of the State Property Law (Law No. 73 of 1938); hereinafter the same) such notice, consultation or advice as provided for in these paragraphs shall go from the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

(Informing the Public regarding the Archaeological and/or Historical Subsoil)

**Article 95**

The State and local public bodies shall make every effort to ensure that complete documentation is kept, and other measures taken as needed to keep the public fully and correctly informed regarding the well-known archaeological and/or historical subsoil.

2. The State may give guidance, advice or other necessary assistance regarding the measures taken by local public bodies under the preceding paragraph.

(Report on Discovery of Remains, Order for Suspension, etc.)

**Article 96**

When the owner or the possessor/occupant of the land has discovered what is recognizable as a shell mound, dwelling site, ancient tomb and other remains through chance discoveries of unearthed articles, excepting the case of discovery on the occasion of investigation carried out under the provisions of Article 92 paragraph 1, he/she shall, without altering the existing state of such remains, report the fact without delay to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in writing, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance. In cases where it is necessary to take emergency measures for the prevention of disaster, however, he/she may alter the existing state of such remains within the normal limits of emergency measures.

2. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs receives a report under the preceding paragraph and recognizes the reported remains as important, and deems it necessary to conduct an

investigation for the purpose of their protection, he/she may order the owner or the possessor/occupant of the land to suspend or prohibit him/her to perform within a prescribed term and area, any act which may lead to the alteration of the existing state of the remains. The term, however, shall not exceed three (3) months.

3. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs intends to issue an order under the preceding paragraph, he/she shall in advance hear the opinions of the local public body concerned.
4. Orders under paragraph 2 shall be issued within one (1) month of the day a report was made under paragraph 1.
5. In cases under paragraph 2, when the investigation is not completed within the term prescribed in the same paragraph and needs to be carried on, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may extend only once the term of investigation in regard to all or part of the area set out in the said order. The term of the same order, however, shall not exceed six (6) consecutive months including the original term specified under the same paragraph.
6. The term under paragraph 2 and the preceding paragraph shall be so calculated as to cover the period of time starting from the day on which the report under paragraph 1 is received until and including the day on which the order under paragraph 2 is issued.
7. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, even when a report under paragraph 1 has not been received, take measures as provided for in paragraphs 2 and 5.
8. Upon receipt of a report under paragraph 1, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, excepting cases where he/she has taken measures under paragraph 2, give instructions necessary for the protection of the said remains. Except for cases where he/she has taken measures under paragraph 2 in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, the same shall apply to cases where he/she has not received the report under paragraph 1.
9. The State shall indemnify any person or persons who have suffered a loss owing to orders issued under paragraph 2, for the ordinary damage incidental thereto.
10. To cases falling under the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Special Provisions regarding Discovery of Remains by National Government and other Organs)

#### **Article 97**

When National Government and other organs have made a discovery as provided for in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, the provisions of the same Article shall not apply, but, excepting cases where they have made a discovery on the occasion of investigation conducted under the provisions of Article 92 paragraph 1 or Article 99 paragraph 1, they shall, without altering the existing state of the remains, inform the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs to that effect without delay. In cases where necessary emergency measures are taken for preventing disasters, however, the existing state of the remains may be altered within the limits of such emergency measures.

2. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has received information under the preceding paragraph, if he/she recognizes the reported remains as important and if he/she deems it necessary to investigate them for the purpose of their protection, he/she may notify the said State organs, to the effect that they should apply to him/her for consultation regarding their investigation, preservation, and so on, of the remains.
3. The State organs, which have received a notice under the preceding paragraph shall consult with the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.
4. In cases where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has received information under paragraph 1, excepting cases falling under the preceding two paragraphs, he/she may give



necessary advice for the protection of the said remains.

5. To cases falling under the preceding four paragraphs, the provisions of Article 94 paragraph 5 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Excavations Conducted by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs)

#### **Article 98**

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may undertake the excavation of any land to investigate Buried Cultural Properties for which investigation by the State is deemed necessary due to the exceptionally high value of said properties from the point of view of history or science, and the technical difficulty involved in the excavation.

2. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs intends to undertake excavation in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, he/she shall in advance issue to the owner and the possessor/occupant by title of the land a writ stating the purpose and the method of excavation, the starting date, and other necessary matters.
3. To cases falling under paragraph 1, the provisions of Article 39 (including the provision of Article 32-2 paragraph 5 applying *mutatis mutandis* under paragraph 3 of the same Article) and Article 41 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Excavations Conducted by Local public bodies)

#### **Article 99**

When local public bodies deem it necessary to investigate Buried Cultural Properties, they may undertake to excavate the land considered to contain Buried Cultural Properties, excepting cases where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs undertakes to excavate in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article.,

2. In cases where local public bodies intend to undertake excavation in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, if the land where it is to be undertaken belongs to the national government or to a government organ, the Board of Education responsible shall consult in advance the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned or any other government organ with respect to the purpose, method and date of commencement of the excavation, and any other matters deemed necessary.
3. The local public bodies may ask for the cooperation of those carrying out the excavation in accordance with paragraph 1.
4. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give the local public bodies necessary guidance and advice concerning the excavation carried out under paragraph 1.
5. The State may grant the local public body a subsidy to cover part of the expenses required for the excavation carried out under paragraph 1.

(Return or Notification)

#### **Article 100**

When any cultural property has been discovered by an excavation carried out in accordance with Article 98 paragraph 1, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall return the said property to its owner if the owner is known, but in case the owner is not traceable it shall suffice for the Commissioner to notify the chief of the police station of the discovery, irrespective of the provisions of Article 1 paragraph 1 of the Lost Property Law (Law No. 87 of 1899) applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 13 of the same Law.

2. When a Board of Education of a Prefecture, or of a designated city as defined in Article 252-19

paragraph 1 of the Local Autonomy Law (Law No. 67 of 1947) or of a core city as defined in Article 252-22 paragraph 1 of the same Law (designated cities and core cities are hereinafter referred to as “designated cities, etc.”) discovers a cultural property as a result of an excavation performed in accordance with paragraph 1 of the preceding article, the provisions of the previous paragraph shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the said Board of Education.

3. The chief of the police station shall, upon receiving the notice referred to in paragraph 1 (including cases in the preceding paragraph to which it applies *mutatis mutandis*), issue promptly a public notice with regard to said cultural property in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 paragraph 2 of the Lost Property Law, which applies *mutatis mutandis* in Article 13 of the same Law.

(Submission)

#### **Article 101**

When an unearthed object is presented as such to the chief of the police station in accordance with the provision of Article 1 paragraph 1 of the Lost Property Law applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 13 of the same Law is recognizable as a cultural property, the said object shall be submitted to the Board of Education of the prefecture with jurisdiction over the land where the said object was discovered (When the said land falls within the boundaries of a designated city, etc., the Board of Education of the said designated city, etc. (the same shall apply in the following article)) without delay by the chief of the police station. However, this shall not apply where the owner thereof has been traced.

(Assessment)

#### **Article 102**

When an object has been presented to the Board of Education of a prefecture in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, the said Prefectural Board of Education shall judge whether the object is really a cultural property or not.

2. The Board of Education of the Prefecture shall, upon finding the said object to be a cultural property, notify the chief of the police station or, if the object is not recognized as a cultural property, the Board shall send it back to the chief of the police station.

(Delivery)

#### **Article 103**

When the owner of a cultural property as described in Article 100 paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of the same Article, or a cultural property as described in paragraph 2 of the preceding Article has asked the chief of the police station to return the cultural property to himself/herself, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, or the Board of Education of the Prefecture or of the designated city, etc., shall deliver the object to the chief of the police station concerned.

(Reversion to National Treasury and Compensation)

#### **Article 104**

In cases where the owner of a cultural property as described in Article 100 paragraph 1 or of a cultural property as described in Article 102 paragraph 2 (only objects discovered as a result of excavations carried out by State institutions, or National Museums (independent administrative institutions) or National Research Institutes for Cultural Properties (independent administrative institutions), for the study of Buried Cultural Property) is not traceable, the ownership thereof shall revert to the National Treasury. In this case the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall so inform the owner

of the land where the said cultural property was found and shall pay the owner of the land compensation corresponding to one half of the value of the object.

2. To cases falling under the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
3. To cases falling under the preceding two paragraphs the provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Reversion to a Prefecture and Compensation)

#### **Article 105**

In cases where the owner of a cultural property as described in Article 100 paragraph 2 or of a cultural property as described in Article 102 paragraph 2 (excluding objects mentioned in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article) is not traceable, the ownership thereof shall revert to the Prefecture with jurisdiction over the land where the said object was found. In such cases, the Board of Education of the said Prefecture shall so inform the finder of the said cultural property and the owner of the land where the said cultural property was found and shall pay them compensation corresponding to the value of the object.

2. When the finder and the landowner mentioned in the preceding paragraph differ, half of the compensation mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be paid to each.
3. The amount of the compensation mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be determined by the Board of Education of the said Prefecture.
4. Article 41 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* with regard to the amount of compensation called for by the preceding paragraph.
5. The prefecture shall be the defendant in any complaint based on the provisions of Article 41 paragraph 3, which apply *mutatis mutandis* in the preceding paragraph.

(Transfer)

#### **Article 106**

The Government may, unless it is necessary for the State to retain for itself the cultural property reverted to the National Treasury for the purpose of its preservation or in view of its utility in accordance with the provisions of Article 104 paragraph 1, transfer the said property to the owner of the land where it was found, within the limits of the value corresponding to the amount of the compensation to be received by the said person in accordance with the provisions of the same Article.

2. In the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the amount of money corresponding to the value of the transferred cultural property shall be deducted from the amount of the compensation provided for in Article 104.
3. The Government may, unless it is necessary for the State to retain for itself the cultural property reverted to the National Treasury for the purpose of its preservation or in view of its utility in accordance with Article 104 paragraph 1, transfer the said property without consideration, or to assign it at a price lower than the current price, to a National Museum (independent administrative corporation) or National Research Institute for Cultural Properties (independent administrative corporation) or to the local authority which has jurisdiction over the land where the said cultural property was found, if an application is filed.



### **Article 107**

The Board of Education of a Prefecture may, unless it is necessary for the said Prefecture to retain for itself the cultural property reverted to the said Prefecture in accordance with the provisions of Article 105 paragraph 1 for the purpose of its preservation or in view of its utility, transfer the said property to the finder or the owner of the land where it was found, within the limits of the value corresponding to the amount of the compensation to be received by the said person in accordance with the provisions of the same Article.

2. In the cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, an amount of money corresponding to the value of the transferred cultural property shall be deducted from the amount of the compensation provided for in Article 105.

(Application of the Lost Property Law)

### **Article 108**

Unless otherwise provided for by this Law, the provisions of Article 13 of the Lost Property Law shall apply to Buried Cultural Properties.

## **Chapter VII Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments**

(Designation)

### **Article 109**

The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may designate important monuments as historic sites, places of scenic beauty, or natural monuments (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments").

2. Of the Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments designated as such in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may designate those which are particularly important as special historic sites, special places of scenic beauty, or special natural monuments (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments").
3. Designation under the preceding two paragraphs shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the owner and the possessor or occupant by title of the Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned or of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned.
4. In case there are too many persons to be given the notice individually in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may, in place of the notice provided for in the same paragraph, put up a notice of the matters to be communicated to them on the notice board of the public office or of any similar establishment of the city (including special wards (the same shall apply hereinafter)), town, or village where the Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned or the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned is located. In this case the notice mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed as having reached the addressees thereof when two weeks have elapsed from the day on which the notice was first exhibited.

5. Designation under the provisions of paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 shall come into effect as of the day of announcement in the Official Gazette under the provisions of paragraph 3. However, for the owner or the possessor or occupant by title of the Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned or of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned, it shall come into effect as of the time when the notice under the provisions of paragraph 3 has reached him/her or when it is deemed to have reached him/her in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.
6. The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall, in designating a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, consult the Minister of the Environment, if the natural monument to be covered by the designation possesses a high value from the point of view of the protection of the natural environment.

(Provisional Designation)

#### **Article 110**

Prior to designation under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, if the Board of Education of the Prefecture deems it urgently necessary, it may make provisional designation of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument.

2. When the Board of Education of a Prefecture has made provisional designation under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, it shall report the fact to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology without delay
3. To provisional designation under the provisions of paragraph 1 the provisions of paragraphs 3 to 5 inclusive of the preceding Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Respect for Ownership, and Coordination with Other Public Interest)

#### **Article 111**

In making a designation under the provisions of Article 109 paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 or in making a provisional designation under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology or the Board of Education of Prefecture shall respect in particular the ownership, the mining rights and other property rights of the parties concerned, and at the same time take into account coordination with land development and other kinds of public interests.

2. The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may, if it is deemed necessary for the protection and improvement of the natural environment associated with the place of scenic beauty or natural monument, express his/her opinions to the Minister of the Environment. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs expresses his/her opinion in such cases, he/she shall do so through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
3. If the Minister of the Environment deems it necessary, from the perspective of protecting the natural environment, to express his/her opinion regarding the preservation or use of a place of scenic beauty or a natural monument, he/she may do so to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, or to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

(Annulment of Designation)

#### **Article 112**

When a Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument has lost its value as such or when there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology or the Board of

Education of the Prefecture may annul the designation or the provisional designation thereof.

2. When such a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument as was provisionally designated under the provisions of Article 110 paragraph 1, receives designation under Article 109 paragraph 1, or when no designation under the same provision has been made of the same property within two years from the day of provisional designation, the said provisional designation shall become null and void.
3. The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul any provisional designation made under the provisions of Article 110 paragraph 1, if he/she deems such designation inappropriate.
4. The provisions of Article 109 paragraphs 3 to 5 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the annulment of the designation or the provisional designation to be made under the provisions of paragraph 1 or of the preceding paragraph.

(Custody and Restoration by Custodial Body)

#### **Article 113**

In cases where the owner of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument does not exist or is not traceable, or where the custody thereof by its owner or by the person appointed in accordance with the provisions of Article 119 paragraph 2 to be responsible for its custody is clearly recognized to be inappropriate or difficult, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may appoint a suitable local public body or any other suitable juridical person and charge it with the custody and restoration necessary for the preservation of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned (including the custody and restoration of such facilities, equipment and other matters under the ownership or under the custody of the owner of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned as are necessary for the preservation thereof).

2. In order to make an appointment under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall obtain in advance the consent of the local public body or any other juridical person to be appointed as such.
3. Appointments under the provisions of paragraph 1 shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette, and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the owner and the possessor/occupant by title of the historic site, place of scenic beauty and/or natural monument concerned, as well as to the local public body or other juridical person to be appointed.
4. To appointments under the provisions of paragraph 1 the provisions of Article 109 paragraphs 4 and 5 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

#### **Article 114**

In cases where the reasons referred to in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article have become extinct or where there is any other special reason, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may annul the appointment of the custodial body.

2. To annulment under the provisions of the preceding paragraph the provisions of paragraph 3 of the preceding Article and Article 109 paragraphs 4 and 5 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

#### **Article 115**

The local public body or any other juridical person appointed under the provisions of Article 113 paragraph 1 (hereinafter in this Chapter and Chapter 12 referred to as the "custodial body") shall in accordance with the standards established by MEXT ordinance set up signs, explanation boards,



border markers, fences and other facilities necessary for the custody of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned.

2. When, in regard to the land within the designated area of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, there has been any change in the name of the town, lot number, category or acreage, the custodial body concerned shall report it to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance.
3. In cases where the custodial body undertakes restoration, it shall in advance hear the opinions of the owner (excluding cases where the owner is not traceable) and the possessor/occupant of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned with regard to the method and the time of the restoration.
4. The owner or the possessor/occupant of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument shall not, without justifiable reasons, refuse, interfere with or evade the acts of custody or restoration, or the measures necessary for the execution of such acts, undertaken by the custodial body.

#### **Article 116**

The expenses required for the custody and the restoration undertaken by the custodial body shall be borne by the same body, unless otherwise provided for by this Law.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, part of the expenses required for the custody or the restoration may be borne by the owner, in accordance with what may be agreed upon between the custodial body and the owner, within the limits of the material profit which the latter will enjoy as a result of the custody or the restoration conducted by the former.
3. The custodial body may collect admission-fees from the visitors to the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument under its custody.

#### **Article 117**

As for the person or persons who have suffered a loss owing to the act of custody or restoration performed by the custodial body, the body concerned shall indemnify them for ordinary damage incidental thereto.

2. The amount of the indemnity under the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the custodial body (or, when the custodial body is a local public body, the Board of Education of the same body).
3. As regards the amount of the indemnity under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 41 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
4. In cases of litigation under the provision of Article 41 paragraph 3 applying *mutatis mutandis* in the preceding paragraph, the custodial body shall be the defendant.

#### **Article 118**

To the following cases, the following provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* respectively: to custody undertaken by the custodial body, the provisions of Article 30, Article 31 paragraph 1 and Article 33; to custody and restoration undertaken by the custodial body, the provisions of Articles 35 and 47; and to cases where a custodial body has been appointed, or where such appointment has been annulled, the provisions of Article 56 paragraph 3.

(Custody and Restoration by Owner)

### **Article 119**

Excepting cases where a custodial body has been appointed, the owner of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument shall be responsible for the custody and the restoration thereof.

2. The owner who undertakes the custody of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument under the provisions of the preceding paragraph may, if there is any special reason, appoint an appropriate person to be responsible on his/her behalf for the custody of the same property (hereinafter in this Chapter and Chapter 12 referred to as the "custodian"). In this case the provisions of Article 31 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

### **Article 120**

To the following cases, the following provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, respectively: to custody by the owner, the provisions of Article 30, Article 31 paragraph 1, Article 32, Article 33 and Article 115 paragraphs 1 and 2 (for Article 115 paragraph 2 does not apply to cases where a custodial body has been appointed); to custody and restoration by the owner, the provisions of Article 35 and 47; to succession to rights and obligations upon change of owner, the provisions of Article 56 paragraph 1; and to custody by the custodian, the provisions of Article 30, Article 31 paragraph 1, Article 32 paragraph 3, Article 33, Article 47 paragraph 4 and Article 115 paragraph 2.

(Order or Advice Regarding Custody)

### **Article 121**

In cases where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs concludes that a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument is in danger of destruction, damage, deterioration or theft because of its inappropriate custody, he/she may order or advise the custodial body, the owner or the custodian thereof, with respect to the improvement of the method of custody, provision of facilities for preservation and any other measures necessary for its custody.

2. To cases under the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 36 paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Order or Advice on Restoration)

### **Article 122**

In cases where a Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument is damaged or deteriorating, and the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary for its preservation, he/she may give any necessary order or advice about its restoration to the custodial body or the owner thereof.

2. In cases where a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, other than the Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, is damaged or deteriorating, and the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary for its preservation, he/she may give any necessary advice about its restoration to the custodial body or to the owner thereof.
3. The provisions of Article 37 paragraphs 3 and 4 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases falling under the preceding two paragraphs.

(Restoration of Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments conducted

by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs)

**Article 123**

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may execute the restoration of a Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or take preventive measures against its destruction, damage, deterioration or theft, in any of the following cases:

- (1) Where the custodial body, owner or custodian does not comply with the orders given in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two Articles;
  - (2) Where any Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument is damaged or deteriorating, or in danger of destruction, damage, deterioration or theft, and where it is deemed inappropriate to have the custodial body, the owner or the custodian thereof execute its restoration or take preventive measures against its destruction, damage, deterioration or theft.
2. The provisions of Article 38 paragraph 2 and Articles 39 to 41 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases falling under the preceding paragraph.

(Reimbursement in the case of Assignment of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments for which Subsidies were granted)

**Article 124**

With respect to any Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument for which a subsidy has been granted by the State for its restoration or for the conduct of preventive measures against its destruction, damage, deterioration or theft in accordance with the provisions of Article 35 paragraph 1 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 118 and Article 120, or for which whole or part of the expenses required for such action have been defrayed by the State in accordance with the provisions of Article 36 paragraph 2 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 121 paragraph 2, in accordance with Article 37 paragraph 3 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 122 paragraph 3, or in accordance with Article 40 paragraph 1 applying *mutatis mutandis* under paragraph 2 of the preceding Article, the provisions of Article 42 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Restrictions on Alteration of the Existing State and Orders for Return to Original State)

**Article 125**

In case any person intends to perform an act altering the existing state of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument or an act affecting the preservation thereof, he/she must obtain the permission of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs; however, this shall not apply to cases where the act of altering the existing state is merely a maintenance measure or emergency measure taken in the event of disaster, or to cases where the effects of the act on preservation are negligible.

2. The extent of measures for maintaining the existing state mentioned in the proviso to the preceding paragraph shall be stipulated by MEXT ordinance.
3. The provisions of Article 43 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the issuance of permission provided for in paragraph 1, and that of Article 43 paragraph 4 to the person who has obtained such permission.
4. The provisions of Article 111 paragraph 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to dispositions to be made under the provisions of paragraph 1.
5. The State shall indemnify any person who has suffered a loss owing to the fact that he/she failed to receive permission under paragraph 1 or that the permission was given with conditions attached under Article 43 paragraph 3 applying *mutatis mutandis* under paragraph 3, for ordinary damage incidental thereto.



6. The provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases under the preceding paragraph.
7. In cases where any person has performed an act altering the existing state or affecting the preservation of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument without obtaining permission under the provision of paragraph 1 or without complying with the conditions of the permission given under Article 43 paragraph 3 applying *mutatis mutandis* under paragraph 3, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may order him/her to return it to its original state. In this case the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give necessary instructions in connection with the return of the property to its original state.

(Notice by the Administrative Agency Concerned)

#### **Article 126**

In cases concerning acts for which permission should be obtained under the provision of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, and the conduct of which is subjected to permission, authorization or other disposition prescribed by cabinet order under the provisions of other laws or orders, the administrative agency which has the competence for such dispositions under the said other laws or orders, or the person to whom the said competence has been delegated, shall in making the disposition give notice to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs (or to the Board of Education of the Prefecture or the city when Article 184 paragraph 1 provides that the Board of Education of the Prefecture or the city will exercise the competence for permission provided under the provision of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article) in accordance with what may be provided by cabinet order.

(Report on Restoration)

#### **Article 127**

In cases where a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument is to be restored, the custodial body or the owner thereof shall report to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of commencement of such work, in accordance with what may be prescribed by MEXT ordinance; this shall not apply, however, to the cases where the permission must be obtained in accordance with the provisions of Article 125 paragraph 1 and to those other cases prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

2. In case the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary for the protection of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, he/she may give technical guidance and advice with regard to the restoration of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument reported in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

(Integrity of Surroundings)

#### **Article 128**

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, if he/she deems it necessary for ensuring the preservation of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, restrict or prohibit certain kinds of act within a prescribed area or may order the provision of necessary facilities in such area.

2. The State shall indemnify any persons, who have suffered a loss owing to the disposition mentioned in the preceding paragraph, for ordinary damage incidental thereto.
3. To the following cases, the following provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* respectively: to any person who has disobeyed the restrictions or prohibitions provided for in paragraph 1, the provisions of Article 125 paragraph 7; and to cases under the preceding paragraph, the provisions

of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive.

(Subsidy for Purchase by Custodial body)

**Article 129**

In case a local public body or other juridical person that is a custodial body deems it particularly necessary to purchase the land or buildings or other fixtures to land connected to the designation as Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, for the purpose of ensuring the preservation of such designated property under its custody, the State may grant a subsidy to cover part of the expenses required for the purchase.

2. To cases under the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 35 paragraphs 2 and 3 and Article 42 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Investigation for the Purpose of Preservation)

**Article 130**

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, when he/she deems it necessary, ask the custodial body, the owner or the custodian to file reports on the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, regarding its existing state, custody, restoration, or preservation of the integrity of its surroundings.

**Article 131**

In any of the following cases, when the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs is unable to confirm the condition of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument in spite of all the information given in the report filed under the preceding Article, and when there appears to be no alternative way for the confirmation thereof, he/she may appoint a person or persons to conduct an investigation, and have them enter the land where the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument to be investigated is located, or the adjoining area, and carry out an on-site investigation as to its existing state, custody, restoration or preservation of the integrity of its surroundings, as well as excavation, removal of obstacles or any other measures necessary for the purpose of such investigation; however, he/she shall not have the said person or persons to take such steps as may result in considerable damage to the owner or the possessor/occupant of such land or to any other interested parties:

- (1) Where application has been filed for approval of alteration of the existing state, or approval of actions affecting the preservation of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument;
  - (2) Where a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument is damaged or deteriorating;
  - (3) Where a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument is in danger of destruction, damage, deterioration or theft;
  - (4) Where special circumstances necessitate the re-investigation of the value of a property considered as a Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument or of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument.
2. The State shall indemnify the person or persons who have suffered a loss owing to the investigation or measures carried out in accordance with the provisions of the preceding, paragraph, for ordinary damage incidental thereto.
3. The provisions of Article 55 paragraph 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases where investigation is conducted by entering the land in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1; and the

provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases under the preceding paragraph.

(Registered Monuments)

### **Article 132**

The Minister of Education, Culture Science, Sports, and Technology may register on the Original Registry of Cultural Properties those monuments (excepting items designated by local public bodies according to the provisions of Article 182, paragraph 2) other than Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments (including items provisionally designated by prefectural Boards of Education according to the provisions of Article 110, paragraph 1) for which, considering their value, measures for preservation and utilization are particularly necessary.

2. To registration made according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 57, paragraph 2 and paragraph 3, Article 109 paragraph 3 to paragraph 5, and Article 111, paragraph 1, shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

### **Article 133**

To monuments registered according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph (hereinafter “Registered Monuments”), the provisions of Article 59, paragraph 1 to paragraph 5, Article 64, Article 68, Article 111 paragraph 2 and paragraph 3, and Article 113 to Article 120 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*. In these cases, the wording “when...designated as Important Cultural Properties according to the provisions of Article 27, paragraph 1” in Article 59, paragraph 1 shall read “when designated as Historical Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, or Natural Monuments, according to the provisions of Article 109, paragraph 1 (including provisional designations by prefectural Boards of Education according to the provisions of Article 110, paragraph 1)”; in paragraph 4 of the same article, “notification shall be issued to the owner” shall read “notification shall be issued to the owner, or the possessor or occupant by title. However, in cases where there are numerous persons to be notified, and where circumstances are such that individual notification would be difficult, the Minister of Education, Culture, Science, Sports and Technology, may post the information contained in the notification in the offices of the city, town, or village in which the relevant Registered Monument is located, or on a notice board in a corresponding facility. In this case, the notification shall be considered to have reached the persons to be notified when two weeks have passed since the first day of posting.”; in paragraph 5 of the same article, “to annulment of registration ...The provisions of paragraph 2 of the previous article shall apply *mutatis mutandis*” shall read “Annulments shall take effect from the day of announcement in the Official Gazette as in the provisions of the previous paragraph. However, for the owner, or the possessor or occupant by title, it shall be valid as of the time when notification has been made according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, or is considered to have been made according to the provisions of that paragraph”; in Article 113, paragraph 1, “cases...clearly recognized to be inappropriate” shall read “cases reported by regional public bodies to be inappropriate, the opinions of the regional public bodies involved shall be heard”; in Article 118 and Article 120, “Article 30, and Article 31, paragraph 1” shall read “Article 31, paragraph 1”; “shall apply *mutatis mutandis*” shall read “shall apply *mutatis mutandis*. In this case, in Article 31, paragraph 1, ‘in accordance with this Law as well as MEXT ordinances and instructions of the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs issued thereunder’ shall read ‘in accordance with this Law as well as MEXT ordinances issued thereunder’”; in Article 118, “the provisions of Article 35 and Article 47, and to cases where a custodial body has been appointed, or where such an appointment has been annulled, ...Article 56 paragraph 3” shall read “Article 47, paragraph 4”; in Article 120, “the provisions of



Article 35 and Article 47, to the succession to rights and obligations upon change of owner...Article 56, paragraph 1” shall read “Article 47, paragraph 4”.

## Chapter VIII Important Cultural Landscapes

(Selection of Important Cultural Landscapes)

### **Article 134**

Based on a request from a prefecture or municipality the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology may select as Important Cultural Landscapes especially important items from among cultural landscapes located within Landscape Planning Areas stipulated under Article 8, paragraph 2, item 1, of the Landscape Law (Law No. 110, 2004), or within Landscape Districts stipulated under Article 61, paragraph 1, of the same law, established by the relevant prefecture or municipality, for the preservation of which necessary measures are taken by the relevant prefecture or municipality, according to standards set by MEXT ordinance.

2. To selections made under the provisions of the previous paragraph, the provisions of Article 109, paragraph 3 to paragraph 5 apply *mutatis mutandis*. In this case, in paragraph 3 of the same article, “the possessor or occupant by title” shall read “the possessor or occupant by title, or the prefecture or municipality who made the request according to the provisions of Article 134, paragraph 1.”

(Annulment of Selection of Important Cultural Landscapes)

### **Article 135**

Where an Important Cultural Landscape has lost its value, or where there are other special circumstances, the Minister of Education, Culture, Science, Sports and Technology may annul the selection.

2. To cases under the preceding paragraphs, the provisions of paragraph 2 of the preceding article apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Destruction or Damage)

### **Article 136**

When an Important Cultural Landscape has been partially or completely destroyed or damaged, the owner, or occupant or possessor by title (hereinafter in this chapter “owner, etc.”) must report in writing all the details stipulated by MEXT ordinance no later than 10 days after becoming aware of the fact. However, this shall not apply to cases stipulated by MEXT ordinance as clearly posing no obstacle to the preservation of the Important Cultural Landscape.

(Recommendations or Orders regarding Custody)

### **Article 137**

In cases where an Important Cultural Landscape is deemed to be at risk of destruction or damage due to inappropriate custody, the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs may recommend that the owner, etc. make improvements in custody, or take other measures necessary for custody.

2. In the case that an owner, etc. who received advice under the provisions of the previous paragraph, neglected, without justification, to take the recommended measures, the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs may, where it is deemed especially necessary, order the owner etc. in question, to take the recommended measures.

3. When the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs makes a recommendation according to the provisions of paragraph 1, or issues an order according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, he or she must first hear the opinion of the prefecture or municipality that made the request under the provisions of Article 134, paragraph 1, concerning the Important Cultural Landscape in question.
4. To paragraph 1 and paragraph 2, the provisions of Article 36, paragraph 2 and paragraph 3 apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Reimbursement in the case of Assignment of Important Cultural Landscapes for which costs have been incurred)

#### **Article 138**

To those Important Cultural Landscapes for which the country has incurred costs related to measures to prevent destruction or damage under the provisions of the preceding Article, paragraph 4, to which the provisions of Article 36, paragraph 2, apply *mutatis mutandis*, the provisions of Article 42 apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Notification, etc., of Alteration to Existing State, etc.)

#### **Article 139**

Any person who intends to take action such as to alter the existing state, or affect the preservation of an Important Cultural Landscape must notify the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs, in accordance with the stipulations of MEXT ordinance, no later than 30 days prior to taking the action altering the existing state or affecting the preservation. However, this does not apply to cases where the alteration is merely a maintenance measure, or emergency measure taken in the event of disaster, or in the case of measures taken based on orders under the provisions of other legal ordinances specifying an alteration of state, or where the effect of the action on preservation is negligible.

2. The extent of measures for maintaining the existing state mentioned in the proviso to the preceding paragraph shall be stipulated by MEXT ordinance.
3. When recognized as necessary for the protection of Important Cultural Landscapes, the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs may give direction, advice, or recommendations as necessary concerning actions altering the state of or affecting the preservation of Important Cultural Landscapes as reported under paragraph 1.

(Report on Existing State, etc.)

#### **Article 140**

When deemed necessary, the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs may demand from the owner, etc., a report on the existing state, custody, or state of restoration of an Important Cultural Landscape.

(Balance with Other Public Interests)

#### **Article 141**

When making selections according to the provisions of Article 134, paragraph 1, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology shall respect in particular the ownership rights, mining rights, and other property rights of those involved; in addition, the balance with other public interests, including land development, along with regional industries such as agriculture, forestry, and fishing, must be taken into account.

2. When making recommendations according to the provisions of Article 137, paragraph 1, orders under the provisions of paragraph 2 of the same article, or recommendations according to the provisions of Article 139, paragraph 3, the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs shall first, taking

into account the special features of the Important Cultural Landscape, and aiming at a balance with other public interests including land development as well as local industries, such as agriculture, forestry, and fishing, hold discussions with the heads of relevant ministries and agencies as stipulated by government ordinance.

3. The government may provide subsidies to cover part of the cost of measures taken by prefectures or municipalities for the custody, repair, landscaping or restoration of items deemed particularly necessary for the preservation of Important Cultural Landscapes.

## **Chapter IX    Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings**

(Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings)

### **Article 142**

The term "Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings" in this Chapter shall mean the districts determined by cities, towns or villages in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 or 2 of the following Article, for the purpose of preserving groups of historic buildings and the surroundings which, in combination with such buildings, form part of their value.

(Determination and Protection of Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings)

### **Article 143**

Municipalities may establish Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings in their city plans within the city planning areas or quasi-city planning areas designated under the provisions of Article 5 or Article 5-2 of the City Planning Law (Law No. 100 of 1968). In such cases the municipalities may, for the purpose of ensuring the preservation of the said districts, determine by their own regulations necessary restrictions on the alteration of the existing State in view of the standards prescribed by cabinet order, and determine any other necessary measures for the said preservation.

2. The municipalities may in the districts other than the city planning areas or quasi-city planning areas under the preceding paragraph, establish Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings in accordance with their own regulations. In this case, the provisions of the latter part of the preceding paragraph shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
3. In cases where the governor of a municipality assents to, or offers his/her opinion regarding, the city plan in regard to Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings under paragraph 1 in accordance with Article 19 paragraph 3 or paragraph 5 of the City Planning Law, he/she shall in advance hear the opinions of the Board of Education of the Prefecture concerned.
4. In cases where the municipalities have established or revoked the establishment of Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings, or have enacted, revised or abolished their own regulations, they shall report the fact to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.
5. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs or the Board of Education of the Prefecture may give municipalities guidance or advice necessary for the preservation of Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings.

(Classification of Important Preservation Districts for Group of Historic Buildings)



#### **Article 144**

The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may, according to the application filed by municipalities, classify whole or part of the Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings which possess an especially high value for Japan as Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings.

2. Classification under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette, and by the issuance of a notice thereof to the municipalities which have filed the application.

(Annulment of Selection)

#### **Article 145**

When any Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings has lost its value as such, or when there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul the classification thereof

2. To the cases under the preceding paragraph the provisions of paragraph 2 of the preceding Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Subsidy for Custody)

#### **Article 146**

The State may, for the preservation of Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings, grant a subsidy to cover part of the expenses required for such measures as may be taken by municipalities for the custody, repair, landscape enhancement, or restoration of the buildings and objects which form part of the surroundings of the site and as such are deemed particularly necessary for the preservation of the group of historic buildings within the said district.

## **Chapter X Protection of Conservation Techniques for Cultural Properties**

(Selection of Selected Conservation Techniques)

#### **Article 147**

The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may select as Selected Conservation Techniques traditional techniques or skills which are indispensable for the conservation of cultural properties and which require positive measures for their preservation.

2. In making selections under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall recognize the holder or holders of the Selected Conservation Techniques concerned, or their preservation bodies (bodies, including juridical persons, whose primary aim is the preservation of such techniques, and which have their representatives or directors established by their own statutes; hereinafter the same).
3. Recognition relative to particular Selected Conservation Techniques under the provisions of the preceding paragraph may apply jointly to holders and preservation bodies.
4. To selection under the provisions of paragraph I, and recognition under the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, the provisions of Article 71 paragraphs 3 to 5 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Annulment of Selections)

**Article 148**

The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may, when it is no longer necessary to take positive measures for the preservation of a Selected Conservation Technique or when there is any other special reason, annul the selection concerned.

2. In case a holder is deemed to have become inadequate to maintain such title for mental or physical reasons, or in case a preservation body is deemed to have become inadequate to maintain such title or when there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul his/her or its recognition as holder or preservation body.
3. The provisions of Article 72 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases under the preceding two paragraphs.
4. In cases where recognition under paragraph 2 of the preceding Article has been made only of holders and all of them have died, or in case the recognition under the same paragraph has been made only of holding bodies, and all of them have been dissolved (including cases where they have ceased to exist; hereinafter the same in this paragraph), or in cases where the said recognition covered both the holders and the preservation bodies and all of the holders have died and all of the preservation bodies have also been dissolved, the selection as a Selected Conservation Technique shall be deemed to have been annulled. In such cases, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall announce the fact in the Official Gazette.

(Change of Name of Holder)

**Article 149**

The provisions of Article 73 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the holder and the preservation body. In this case, "the representative" in the latter part of the same Article shall read "the representative or the custodian."

(Preservation of Selected Conservation Techniques)

**Article 150**

When it is deemed necessary to do so for the preservation of Selected Conservation Techniques, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may have documentation produced of techniques, or take any appropriate measures for what is deemed necessary for the preservation thereof, including training of successors in the art.

(Public Display of or Access to Records of Selected Conservation Techniques)

**Article 151**

The provisions of Article 88 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to owners of records of Selected Conservation Techniques.

(Assistance for Preservation of Selected Conservation Techniques)

**Article 152**

The State may give guidance, advice or other assistance which is deemed necessary to the holder or preservation body of a designated traditional conservation technique, or to those who are considered appropriate for undertaking its preservation, such as local public bodies.

## **Chapter XI Consultation with the Council for Cultural**

## Affairs

(Consultation with the Council for Cultural Affairs)

### **Article 153**

The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall in advance consult the Council for Cultural Affairs with reference to the following matters:

- (1) Designation of National Treasures or Important Cultural Properties, and annulment of such designation;
  - (2) Registration of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties, and annulment of such registrations (excluding annulment of registrations under the provisions of Article 59 paragraph 1 and paragraph 2);
  - (3) Designation of Important Intangible Cultural Properties, and annulment of such designations;
  - (4) Recognition of holders or holding bodies of Important Intangible Cultural Properties, and annulment of such recognition;
  - (5) Designation of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties or Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties and annulment of such designation;
  - (6) Registration or annulment of registration of registered Tangible Folk-Cultural Properties (excluding annulment of registration according to the provisions of Article 59 paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 applied *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3.)
  - (7) Designation of Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments, or of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments, and annulment of such designation;
  - (8) Annulment of the provisional designation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments;
  - (9) Registration or annulment of registration of Registered Monuments (excluding annulment of registration according to the provisions of Article 59 paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 as applied to Article 133.)
  - (10) Selection or annulment of selection of Important Cultural Landscapes.
  - (11) Classification of Important Preservation districts for groups of historic buildings, and annulment of such classification;
  - (12) Selection of Selected Conservation Techniques, and annulment of such selection;
  - (13) Recognition of holders or preservation bodies of Selected Conservation Techniques, and annulment of such recognition.
- 2 The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall in advance consult the Council for Cultural Affairs with reference to the following matters:
- (1) Orders concerning the custody of Important Cultural Properties or the repair of National Treasures;
  - (2) Execution by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs of the repair of National Treasures or of preventive measures against their destruction, damage or theft;
  - (3) Permission for alteration of the existing state or acts affecting the preservation of Important Cultural Properties;
  - (4) Restriction or prohibition of acts, or orders for the provision of necessary facilities, as may be required for the maintenance of the integrity of surroundings of Important Cultural Properties.
  - (5) Purchase of Important Cultural Properties by the State;
  - (6) Selection of intangible cultural properties other than Important Intangible Cultural Properties, of



- which the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs should prepare documentation, or for the documentation of which subsidies should be granted;
- (7) Orders concerning the custody of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties;
  - (8) Purchase of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties;
  - (9) Selection of intangible folk-cultural properties other than Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties, of which the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs should prepare documentation or for the documentation of which subsidies should be granted;
  - (10) Extension of the term of orders for suspension or for prohibition of acts altering the existing state of remains;
  - (11) Excavation conducted by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs for the purpose of investigating Buried Cultural Properties;
  - (12) Orders concerning the custody of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments, or concerning the restoration of Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments;
  - (13) Execution by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs of restoration or of preventive measures against destruction, damage, deterioration or theft of Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments
  - (14) Permission for alteration of the existing state of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments or for acts affecting the preservation thereof;
  - (15) Restriction or prohibition of acts, or orders for provision of necessary facilities, as may be required for the maintenance of the integrity of surroundings of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments;
  - (16) Orders to return to their original state Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments, to be issued in the cases where any acts for alteration of the existing state or acts affecting the preservation thereof have been carried out without permission, or not in compliance with the conditions of such permission, or where the restriction or prohibition of acts for maintenance of the integrity of their surroundings has been disobeyed;
  - (17) Orders concerning the custody of Important Cultural Landscapes
  - (18) Proposal for the establishment, or revision or rescission of cabinet orders mentioned in Article 184 paragraph 1 (limited to matters related to the administrative tasks mentioned in item 2 of the same paragraph).

## **Chapter XII Additional Provisions**

### **Section 1. Public Hearings and Statements of Disagreement**

(Special Cases of Public Hearings)

#### **Article 154**

When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs (when, in accordance with Article 184 paragraph 1, the Board of Education of a Prefecture or city will perform administrative tasks that fall under the purview of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Board of Education of the said Prefecture or city) (the same applies to the following paragraph and the following Article) intends to make dispositions or take measures mentioned in the following items, he/she shall hold a public hearing, regardless of the classification of the procedures for the voicing of opinions stipulated in Article 13, paragraph 1 of the Administrative Procedures Law (Law No. 88 of 1993).

- (1) Restrictions, prohibitions or orders to be issued to particular persons under the provisions of Article 45 paragraph 1 or Article 128 paragraph 1;
  - (2) Orders for discontinuance of public viewing under the provisions of Article 51 paragraph 5 (including cases where Article 51-2 (including cases where Article 85 applies *mutatis mutandis*), Article 84 paragraph 2 and Article 85 apply *mutatis mutandis*);
  - (3) Prohibition of or order for discontinuance of excavation under the provisions of Article 92 paragraph 2;
  - (4) Orders for suspension or for prohibition under Article 96 paragraph 2 for the conduct of investigation mentioned in the same paragraph or extension of the term of such order under the provisions of paragraph 5 of the same Article;
  - (5) Orders for restoration to the original state according to the provisions of Article 125 paragraph 7 (including cases where Article 128 paragraph 3 applies *mutatis mutandis*).
2. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs intends to hold a public hearing under the preceding paragraph or a public hearing related to the cancellation of permission under the provisions of Article 43 paragraph 4 (including cases where Article 125 paragraph 3 applies *mutatis mutandis*) or those of Article 53 paragraph 4, he/she shall give notice in accordance with the provisions of Article 15 paragraph 1 of the Administrative Procedures Law, and at the same time shall make a public announcement concerning the substance of the disposition and the date and place of the public hearing, at least ten (10) days in advance.
  3. Deliberations on the date for the public hearing under the preceding paragraph shall be held publicly.

(Hearing of Opinions)

#### **Article 155**

When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs intends to make dispositions or take measures mentioned in the following items, he/she shall hold a public hearing by requesting the attendance of the parties concerned or their proxies:

- (1) Execution of repairs, restoration or measures under the provisions of Article 38 paragraph 1 or Article 123 paragraph 1;
  - (2) Execution of an on-site inspection or measures necessary for inspection under the provisions of Article 55 paragraph 1 or Article 131 paragraph 1;
  - (3) Execution of excavation under the provisions of Article 98 paragraph 1.
2. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs intends to hold a public hearing under the preceding paragraph, he/she shall notify the parties concerned of the reasons for the disposition or measure to be made or taken under the relevant items of the same paragraph, the substance of each disposition or measure, and the date and place of the public hearing, at least ten (10) days in advance, and at the same time shall make a public announcement of the substance of said disposition or measure and of the date and place of the said public hearing.
  3. At the public hearing under paragraph 1, the parties concerned or their proxies may express opinions or give explanations, and produce evidence, on behalf of themselves or of the principals.
  4. If the parties concerned or their proxies fail to attend the public hearing under paragraph 1 without a justifiable reason, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may effect the disposition or measure mentioned in each of the items of paragraph 1 without holding any public hearing.

(Public Hearing in Case of Procedures for Statements of Disagreement)

#### **Article 156**

Adjudication or decisions (excepting adjudication or decisions that are rejections) on requests for investigations, or protest, regarding the dispositions mentioned below, must follow a public hearing, requesting the attendance of the person(s) requesting the investigation, the protestant(s) and any participants, or any proxies thereof, held within thirty (30) days of receiving a request for investigation or a written disagreement.

- (1) Permission or rejection of demand for permission for the alteration of existing state or for an act affecting the preservation thereof under the provisions of Article 43 paragraph 1 or Article 125 paragraph 1.
  - (2) Appointment of a custodial body under the provisions of Article 113 paragraph 1 (including cases where applied to Article 133).
2. The person holding a public hearing shall notify the person(s) requesting the investigation, the protestant(s) and any participants, of the date and place of the public hearing at least ten (10) days in advance, while making at the same time a public announcement of the substance of the case and of the date and place of the said public hearing.

(Participation)

#### **Article 157**

In addition to the person(s) requesting the investigation or protestant(s), participant(s) and any proxies thereof, any interested party to the disposition in question who desires to participate and to express his/her opinion on the occasion of the public hearing under paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall make written application for permission to the person holding the said public hearing, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

(Presentation of Evidence, etc.)

#### **Article 158**

On the occasion of the public hearing held under the provisions of Article 156 paragraph 1, the person(s) requesting the investigation, the protestant(s), the participant(s) and the person(s) participating in the said public hearing in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, or the proxies of thereof, must be given the opportunity to present evidence and to express opinions in regard to the case concerned.

(Consultation Prior to Final Decision)

#### **Article 159**

Adjudication or decisions (excepting adjudication or decisions that are rejections) on requests for investigation, or on protests, involving coordination with the mining or stone-quarrying industry, shall be handed down after consulting with the Environmental Disputes Coordination Commission.

2. Heads of respective administrative organs concerned may give their opinions in regard to the request for investigation, or the protest.

(Procedures)

#### **Article 160**

Other than those provided for in Article 156 to the preceding article and in the Administrative Appeal Law (Law No. 160 of 1962), procedures with respect to a request for investigation, or a protest, shall be prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

(Relation between Statement of Disagreement and Lawsuit)



### **Article 161**

A lawsuit for cancellation of dispositions mentioned in each of the items of Article 156 paragraph 1 shall not be instituted unless an adjudication or decision is reached as to the request for investigation, or the protest, against the disposition in question.

## **Section 2. Special Provisions regarding the State**

(Special Provisions regarding the State)

### **Article 162**

In applying the provisions of the present Law to the State or State organs, special provisions contained in this Section shall have priority.

(Special Provisions regarding the State in Connection with Important Cultural Properties, etc.)

### **Article 163**

When an Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or Important Cultural Landscape is State property according to the State Property Law (Law No. 73 of 1948), it shall be subjected to the custody of the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; however, when any such property is administrative property as prescribed in Article 3 paragraph 2 of the same Law under the custody of a person other than the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, or when there is any special reason to place such a property under the custody of a person other than the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the question of whether the said property should be placed under the custody of the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned or under the custody of the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall be determined in consultation with the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the head of the Minister or Agency concerned and the Minister of Finance.

### **Article 164**

When the transfer of jurisdiction or administrative control is to be made between accounting units belonging to different jurisdictions respecting an Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or Important Cultural Landscape, for the purpose of placing the said property under the custody of the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, it shall be so arranged without compensation notwithstanding the provisions of Article 15 of the State Property Law.

### **Article 165**

When any tangible cultural property or tangible folk-cultural property belonging to the State has been designated as a National Treasure, Important Cultural Property or Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, the notice or the certificate of designation to be issued to its owner under the provisions of Article 28 paragraph 1 or paragraph 3 (including cases where the same provisions apply mutatis mutandis to Article 78 paragraph 2) shall be issued to the head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of the tangible cultural property or the tangible folk-cultural property concerned. In this case, the head of the Ministry or Agency who has received the certificate of designation of National Treasure shall send back to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology without delay the certificate of designation of Important Cultural Property previously issued for the

same property that has now been designated as a National Treasure.

2. When the designation of a National Treasure, Important Cultural Property or Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property belonging to the State has been annulled, the notice or the certificate of designation to be issued to its owner under the provisions of Article 29 paragraph 2 (including cases where the same applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 79 paragraph 2) or paragraph 5 shall be issued to the head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of such National Treasure, Important Cultural Property or Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property. In this case, the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned shall send back the certificate of designation to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology without delay.
3. When the property owned or possessed by the State has been designated or provisionally designated as a Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument or as a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or when such designation or provisional designation has been annulled, the notice to be issued to the owner or the possessor under the provisions of Article 109 paragraph 3 (including cases where the same applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 110 paragraph 3 and Article 112 paragraph 4) shall be issued to the head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of such property.
4. When a property owned or possessed by the State is selected as an Important Cultural Landscape, or where such selection is annulled, the notice to be issued to the owner or the possessor under the provisions of Article 134, paragraph 2, to which the provisions of Article 109 paragraph 3 apply *mutatis mutandis* (including cases where the same applies *mutatis mutandis* to Article 135 paragraph 2) shall be made to the head of the Ministry or Agency having custody of the relevant Important Cultural Landscape.

#### **Article 166**

The head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of an Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or Important Cultural Landscape, shall manage such property in accordance with this Law, and with MEXT Ordinance and the advice of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, issued or given thereunder.

#### **Article 167**

The head of the Ministry or Agency concerned shall give notice to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in any of the following cases:

- (1) Where any Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument has been newly acquired;
- (2) Where there has been the transfer of jurisdiction or of administrative control respecting any Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument;
- (3) Where any Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or Important Cultural Landscape under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency concerned has been entirely or partially destroyed, damaged, has deteriorated in condition, or has been lost or stolen;
- (4) Where the location of any Important Cultural Property or Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency concerned, is to be changed;
- (5) Where any Important Cultural Property or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural

Monument, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency concerned, is to be repaired or restored (excluding the case where consent of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs must be applied for in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 item (1) of the following Article, or any other cases provided for by MEXT ordinance);

- (6) Where the existing state of any Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or any Important Cultural Landscape under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency concerned is to be changed or an act affecting the preservation thereof is to be taken, or where such property is to be exported;
  - (7) Where in regard to the land within the designated area of any Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency concerned, there has been a change in the name of town, lot number, category or acreage.
2. In cases where notices are to be filed under the respective items of the preceding paragraph, the following provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis*: the provisions of Article 32 paragraph 1 (including cases where Article 80 and Article 120 apply *mutatis mutandis*) when notices are to be filed under items (1) and (2) of the preceding paragraph; the provisions of Article 33 (including cases where Article 80 and Article 120 apply *mutatis mutandis*) when notices are to be filed under item (3) of the preceding paragraph; the provisions of Article 34 (including cases where Article 80 applies *mutatis mutandis*) when notices are to be filed under item (4) of the preceding paragraph; the provisions of Article 43-2 paragraph 1 and Article 127 paragraph 1 when notices are to be filed under item (5) of the preceding paragraph; the provisions of Article 81 paragraph 1 and Article 139 paragraph 1, when notices are to be filed under item (6) of the preceding paragraph; and the provisions of Article 115 paragraph 2, when notices are to be filed under item (7) of the preceding paragraph.
  3. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give necessary advice on matters regarding which notification has been made under paragraph 1 item (5) or (6).

### **Article 168**

The head of the Ministry or Agency concerned shall obtain in advance the consent of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, in any of the following cases:

- (1) Where he/she intends to alter the existing state of the Important Cultural Property or of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or to do any act affecting the preservation thereof;
  - (2) Where he/she intends to export any Important Cultural Property, or any Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property under his/her jurisdiction;
  - (3) Where he/she intends to loan, exchange, sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of an Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument under his/her jurisdiction.
2. When any of the State organs other than the head of the Ministry or Agency intend to alter the existing state of the Important Cultural Property or of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or to do any act affecting the preservation thereof it shall obtain in advance the consent of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.
  3. In cases coming under paragraph 1 item (1) and the preceding paragraph, the proviso to Article 43 paragraph 1 and the provisions of paragraph 2 of the same Article, as well as the proviso to Article 125 paragraph 1 and the provisions of paragraph 2 of the same Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.



4. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall, in giving consent regarding the steps provided for in paragraph 1 item (1) or paragraph 2, give necessary advice thereon as a condition to such consent.
5. The head of the Ministry or Agency concerned or any other State organ shall duly respect the advice of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs given under the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

#### **Article 169**

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, when he/she deems it necessary, give appropriate advice to the head of the Ministry or Agency through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, respecting the following matters:

- (1) Method of custody of the Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, under his/her jurisdiction;
  - (2) Repair, restoration or preventive measures against destruction, damage, deterioration or theft of the Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or Important Cultural Landscape under his/her jurisdiction;
  - (3) Provision of facilities necessary for the preservation of the integrity of surroundings of the Important Cultural Property or of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument;
  - (4) Display or opening to the public of the Important Cultural Property or the Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property under his/her jurisdiction.
2. With respect to the advice under the preceding paragraph, the provisions of paragraph 5 of the preceding Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
  3. The share of expenses required for the repairs, restoration or measures mentioned in paragraph 1 item (2), or for the provision of facilities mentioned in item (3) of the same paragraph to be undertaken or made on the advice of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs given under the same paragraph, shall be decided by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in consultation with the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned.

#### **Article 170**

In any of the cases given in the following items, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may conduct repairs or restoration, or take preventive measures against destruction, damage, deterioration or theft, respecting National Treasures or the Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments belonging to the State. If, in this case, however, the cultural property in question is under the jurisdiction of the head of the Ministry or Agency, other than the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall consult in advance, through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the head of the Ministry or Agency responsible for the said property respecting the substance of the repairs, restoration or measures, the date of commencement of the work, and other necessary matters; and if the said property is under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall secure his/her approval, unless otherwise regulated by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

- (1) Where the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned fails to comply with the advice of the

Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, given in regard to the repairs, restoration or measures as provided for in paragraph 1 item (2) of the preceding Article;

- (2) Where it is not deemed appropriate to have the said repairs or restoration or measures undertaken by the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned, in cases where the National Treasure, or the Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument is damaged or has deteriorated, or where there is a fear that such property may be destroyed or damaged, deteriorate, or be stolen.

#### **Article 171**

Where the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology deems it necessary for the purpose of designating a State property as National Treasure, Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or selecting a property as Important Cultural Landscape, or for the purpose of determining the condition of the State property designated as such, he/she may demand of the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned a report necessary for the investigation, or may, except for cases regarding Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties, or Important Cultural Landscapes, appoint a person or persons and have them carry out an on-site investigation.

#### **Article 172**

Where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it particularly necessary for the purpose of preservation of State property designated as an Important Cultural Property, as an Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or as a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, he/she may appoint an appropriate local public body or any other appropriate juridical person and charge it with the custody necessary for the preservation of such cultural property (including the maintenance of such facilities, equipment or any other objects in the ownership or custody of the State as are needed for the preservation of the said cultural property).

2. In making appointments under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall obtain in advance the consent of the head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of the cultural property concerned, through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, as well as that of the local public body or any other juridical person to be appointed as such.
3. To appointments under the provisions of paragraph 1 the provisions of Article 32-2 paragraphs 3 and 4 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
4. Any profit raised from the exercise of custody under the provisions of paragraph 1 shall revert to the local public body or any other juridical person concerned.
5. In regard to custody undertaken by a local public body or any other juridical person in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1, the following provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* as follows: the provisions of Article 30, Article 31 paragraph 1, Article 32-4 paragraph 1, Articles 33, 34, 35 and 36, Article 47-2 paragraph 3 and Article 54 to the custody of the Important Cultural Properties or of the Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties; and those of Article 30, Article 31 paragraph 1, Articles 33 and 35, Article 115 paragraphs 1 and 2, Article 116 paragraphs 1 and 3, Article 121 and Article 130 to the custody of the Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments.

#### **Article 173**

To the annulment of appointments under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article the provisions of Article 32-3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

#### **Article 174**

Where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it particularly necessary for the purpose of protection of Important Cultural Properties, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties, or Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments, he/she may have the local public body or any other juridical person appointed to be responsible for custody under the provisions of Article 172 paragraph 1 undertake the repair or restoration of the cultural property concerned.

2. In cases where the local public body or any other juridical person is charged with undertaking the repair or restoration under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 172 paragraph 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
3. In regard to the execution of repair or restoration by the local public body or any other juridical person under the provisions of paragraph 1, the following provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* as specified below: the provisions of Article 32-4 paragraph 1 and Article 35 to the repair or restoration of Important Cultural Property or of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, and those of Article 35, Article 116 paragraph 1 and Article 117 to repair or restoration of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument.

#### **Article 175**

The local public body appointed under the provisions of Article 172 paragraph 1 may use without compensation the land or the building which is covered by the designation of the Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, belonging to the State ownership, within the limits of administrative necessity.

2. The provisions of Article 22 paragraphs 2 and 3 of the State property Law shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case where the land or building may be used under the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

#### **Article 176**

When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs intends to carry out an excavation under the provisions of Article 98 paragraph 1, if the land where the said excavation is to take place is owned by the State or occupied by any organ of the State, he/she shall consult in advance, through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned with respect to the purpose, method and date of commencement of the excavation, and any other matters deemed necessary; however, if the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned is the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, his/her approval shall be secured.

#### **Article 177**

The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall be responsible for custody of any cultural property which has reverted to the National Treasury under the provisions of Article 104 paragraph 1; however, any object which would be better placed under the custody of any other organ for the purpose of preservation or in view of utility shall be transferred to the custody of such more appropriate organ.

(Special Provisions Regarding the State in Connection with Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

#### **Article 178**



When tangible cultural properties or tangible folk-cultural properties belonging to the State have been registered in accordance with the provisions of Article 57 paragraph 1 or Article 90 paragraph 1, the notice or the certificate of registration to be issued to the owner under the provisions of Article 58 paragraph 1 or 3 (including cases where these provisions apply *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3) shall be issued to the head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property concerned

2. When the registration of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property or Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property belonging to the State has been annulled under the provisions of Article 59 paragraph 1 to 3 (including cases where these provisions apply *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3), the notification to be given to its owner under Article 59 paragraph 4 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3) shall be made to the head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property or Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property concerned. In this case, the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned shall send back the certificate of designation to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology without delay.
3. When a monument owned or possessed by the State is registered according to the provisions of Article 132 paragraph 1, or when such a registration is annulled according to the provisions of Article 59 paragraph 1 to paragraph 3 applied *mutatis mutandis* to Article 133, the notification to be issued to the owner or possessor according to the provisions of Article 109 paragraph 3 applied *mutatis mutandis* to Article 132 paragraph 2, or Article 59 paragraph 4 applied *mutatis mutandis*, with changes in wording, to Article 133, shall be issued to the head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of the relevant Registered Monument.

#### **Article 179**

The head of the Ministry or Agency concerned shall give notice to the Commissioner of the Agency of Cultural Affairs through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in the following cases:

- (1) When a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Registered Monument has been acquired;
  - (2) Where there has been a transfer of jurisdiction or of administrative control with respect to any Registered Tangible Cultural Property, Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Registered Monument;
  - (3) Where a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Registered Monument under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency has been entirely or partially destroyed or damaged, has deteriorated in condition, or been lost or stolen
  - (4) When a Registered Tangible Cultural Property or Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency is to be relocated;
  - (5) Where the existing state of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property is to be altered;
  - (6) When a Registered Tangible Cultural Property or Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency is to be exported;
  - (7) For Registered Monuments under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency, when there is to be any change in position of the land on which they are located, address, category of land or land acreage.
2. When any State organ other than the head of a Ministry or Agency intends to alter the existing state of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, it must notify the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

3. The provisions of Article 32 paragraph 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to notifications under paragraph 1 items (1) and (2), and likewise the provisions of Article 33 and Article 61 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3) to notifications under paragraph 1 item (3), and the provisions of Article 62 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3) to notifications under paragraph 1 item (4), the provisions of Article 64 paragraph 1 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3 and Article 133) to notifications under paragraph 1 item 5 and the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 65 (including applications *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3) to notifications under paragraph 1 item 6, and the provisions of Article 115 paragraph 2 to notifications under paragraph 1 item 7.
4. The proviso of Article 64 paragraph 1 paragraph 1 and the provisions of paragraph 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to alterations to the existing state under paragraph 1 item (5) and paragraph 2.
5. When deemed necessary for the protection of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Registered Monument, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs can, through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, state his opinion to the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned, or to State organs other than the heads of the Ministries and Agencies, concerning alterations to the existing state under paragraph 1 item (5) and paragraph 2.

#### **Article 180**

When it is deemed necessary to confirm the condition of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, registered Folk-Cultural Property, or Registered Monument belonging to the State, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology can demand of the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned a report necessary for that investigation.

#### **Article 181**

To Registered Tangible Cultural Properties or registered folk-cultural properties belonging to the State, the provisions of Article 60 paragraphs 3 to 5 inclusive, of Article 63 paragraph 2, and of Article 67 paragraph 3 shall not apply.

2. The provisions of Article 113 through Article 118 applied *mutatis mutandis* to Article 133, do not apply to Registered Monuments belonging to the State.

### **Section 3. Local Public Bodies and Boards of Education**

(Functions of Local Public Bodies)

#### **Article 182**

Local public bodies may grant subsidies for expenses required for preservation and utilization of cultural properties, including their custody, repair, restoration and public viewing.

2. Any local public body may, in accordance with its own regulations, designate important items of cultural properties which are located within its own administrative limits and which are not designated by the State as Important Cultural Properties, Important Intangible Cultural Properties, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties, Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties or Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments, and take necessary measures for their preservation and utilization.
3. In case a local public body has enacted, revised or abolished its own regulations mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or in case it has designated cultural properties or annulled such designation, its Board of Education shall report the fact to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs

in accordance with MEXT ordinance.

(Consideration with Respect to Local Bonds)

**Article 183**

With respect to local bonds to be issued by local public bodies as a means of raising necessary funds for carrying out projects aimed at the preservation and utilization of cultural properties, appropriate consideration shall be given, within the limits of laws and regulations, and as far as the financial situation and the financial conditions of the said local public bodies permit.

(Functions Performed by Prefectural or Municipal Boards of Education)

**Article 184**

The following functions belonging to the competencies of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, with the stipulation of a Cabinet Order, be exercised either in whole or in part by a Board of Education of a prefecture or city.

- (1) Direction and supervision under the provisions of Article 35 paragraph 3 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 36 paragraph 3 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83, Article 121 paragraph 2 (including cases where the latter paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 172 paragraph 5) and Article 172 paragraph 5), Article 37 paragraph 4 (including the case where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83 and Article 122 paragraph 3). Article 46-2 paragraph 2, Article 74 paragraph 2, Article 77 Paragraph 2 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 91), Article 83, Article 87 paragraph 2, Article 118, Article 120, Article 129 paragraph 2, Article 172 paragraph 5 and Article 174 paragraph 3);
- (2) Permission for alteration of the existing state or for acts affecting preservation, cancellation of such permission, and orders for suspension of such alteration or acts, under the provisions of Article 43 or Article 125 (excluding permission for major alteration of the existing state, or for acts seriously affecting preservation, and cancellation of such permission);
- (3) Orders for suspension of public viewing under the provisions of Article 51 paragraph 5 (Article 51-2 (including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 85), Article 84 paragraph 2 and Article 85;
- (4) Permission for public viewing, or cancellation, or orders for suspension thereof, under the provisions of Article 53 paragraphs 1, 3, and 4;
- (5) Investigation or execution of measures necessary therefor under the provisions of Article 54 (including cases where the same Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 86 and Article 172 paragraph 5), Article 55, Article 130 (including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 172 paragraph 5), or Article 131;
- (6) Acceptance of reports submitted in accordance with Article 92 paragraph 1 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 93 paragraph 1); instructions and orders in accordance with Article 92, paragraph 2; instructions in accordance with Article 93 paragraph 2; acceptance of notifications stipulated in Article 94 paragraph 1; notifications stipulated in paragraph 2 of the same article; discussions stipulated in paragraph 3 of the same Article; advice stipulated in paragraph 4 of the same Article; acceptance of reports stipulated in Article 96 paragraph 1; orders stipulated in paragraphs 2 and 7 of the same Article; hearing of opinions stipulated in paragraph 3 of the same Article; extensions of term stipulated in paragraphs 5 and 7 of the same Article; instructions stipulated in paragraph 8 of the same Article; acceptance of notifications stipulated in Article 97 paragraph 1; notifications stipulated in paragraph 2 of the



same Article; discussions stipulated in paragraph 3 of the same Article; and advice stipulated in paragraph 4 of the same Article.

2. An appeal under the Administrative Appeal Law shall not be possible in response to investigations, or measures necessary for investigations, as stipulated in Article 55 or Article 131, and mentioned in paragraph 1 item 5, and performed by a prefectural or municipal Board of Education by virtue of the competence delegated to them under the preceding paragraph.
3. When a prefectural or municipal Board of Education or city acts by virtue of the competence delegated under paragraph 1 to carry out, among the function given in item 6 of the same paragraph, any of the activities stipulated in Article 94 paragraph 1 to paragraph 4 inclusive, or in Article 97 paragraph 1 to paragraph 4 inclusive, neither the provisions of Article 94 paragraph 5, nor Article 97 paragraph 5, shall apply.
4. When a municipal or prefectural Board of Education, performing the functions named in the following list, under the competencies delegated under paragraph 1 (the said functions being limited to self-governance functions stipulated in Article 2 paragraph 8 of the Local Autonomy Law) causes damages, the prefecture or municipality shall indemnify the party suffering the damages, regardless of the stipulations of the said items, for ordinary damage incidental thereto.
  - (1) Granting of permission to alter an existing state or carry out an act affecting preservation, as stipulated in Article 43 or in Article 125, and mentioned in paragraph 1 item 2 of this Article; Article 43 paragraph 5, or Article 125 paragraph 5.
  - (2) Performance of an investigation or measures necessary for an investigation, as stipulated in Article 55 or in Article 131, and mentioned in paragraph 1 item 5 of this Article; Article 55 paragraph 3 or Article 131 paragraph 2.
  - (3) Orders as stipulated in Article 96 paragraph 2, and mentioned in paragraph 1 item 6 of this Article, Article 96 paragraph 9.
5. The indemnity amount mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the municipal or prefectural Board of Education 6. Regarding the indemnity amount stipulated in the previous paragraph, the provisions of Article 41 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
7. A municipality or prefecture shall be the defendant in a complaint based on the provisions of Article 41 paragraph 3, which applies *mutatis mutandis* in the preceding paragraph.
8. Requests for investigations regarding dispositions made by a municipal or prefectural Board of Education, by virtue of the competencies delegated under paragraph 1, or other exercises of public competencies related to item 1 statutorily delegated competencies stipulated under Article 2 paragraph 9 item 1 of the Local Autonomy Law shall be directed to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

(Custody of Important Cultural Properties on Display)

#### **Article 185**

When stipulated by a Cabinet Order, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may decide to have the Board of Education of a prefecture or designated municipality perform all or a portion of the duties relating to the custody of the Important Cultural Properties or Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties displayed under the provisions of Article 48 (including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* to Article 85)

2. A Board of Education of a prefecture or designated city performing the duties referred to in the preceding paragraph by virtue of the preceding paragraph shall appoint from among their personnel persons who are to undertake the custody of the Important Cultural Properties or Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties in question.

(Trust of Execution of Repairs, etc.)

**Article 186**

With respect to repairs of National Treasures or preventive measures against destruction, damage or theft provided for in Article 38 paragraph 1 or in Article 170, excavation of Buried Cultural Property provided for in Article 98 paragraph 1, restoration of Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments or preventive measures against destruction, damage, deterioration or theft provided for in Article 123 paragraph 1 or in Article 170, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, when he/she deems it necessary, entrust the municipal or prefectural Boards of Education with the execution of the whole or a part of such matters.

2. In cases where the municipal or prefectural Boards of Education act by virtue of the trust provided for in the preceding paragraph, the following provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* respectively: the provisions of Article 39, when all or part of the repairs or measures mentioned in Article 38 paragraph 1 are to be executed; the provisions of Article 39 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 98 paragraph 1, when all or part of the excavation mentioned in Article 98 paragraph 1 is to be executed; the provisions of Article 39 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 128 paragraph 1, when all or part of the restoration or measures mentioned in Article 78 paragraph 1 are to be executed.

(Acceptance of Trust of Custody of Important Cultural Property or Technical Guidance Thereon)

**Article 187**

Upon request of the owner (the managing body, if such has been appointed) or of the custodian, the prefectural or municipal Board of Education may accept the trust of custody (excluding cases where a custodial body has been appointed), repair or restoration of the Important Cultural Property, of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or of Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or give technical guidance thereon.

2. The provisions of Article 39 paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, when the municipal or prefectural Board of Education accepts the trust of custody, repair or restoration under the preceding paragraph 1.

(Channel for Presentation of Papers, etc.)

**Article 188**

Reports and other papers, as well as objects, to be submitted to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology or to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs under the provisions of this Law with regard to the cultural property, shall go through the municipal or prefectural Board of Education concerned.

2. The municipal or prefectural Board of Education, upon receiving the papers and objects mentioned in the preceding paragraph, shall forward them to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology or to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs together with the statement of its own opinions thereon.
3. Notification of orders, advice, instructions and any other kinds of disposition to be issued by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology or the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs under the provisions of this Law with regard to cultural property, shall go through the municipal or prefectural Board of Education; this shall not apply, however, in cases of extreme urgency.

(Presentation of Opinions to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology or the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs)

#### **Article 189**

The Boards of Education of Prefectures, or of municipalities, may present their opinions to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology or to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs concerning the preservation and utilization of the cultural properties which are located within their administrative districts.

(Regional Cultural Properties Protection Council)

#### **Article 190**

Any municipal or prefectural Board of Education may, in accordance with its own regulations, have a Regional Cultural Properties Protection Council.

2. The Regional Cultural Properties Council shall, upon inquiry of the prefectural or municipal Board of Education concerned, investigate and deliberate important matters concerning the preservation and utilization of cultural properties as well as make proposals to the said Board of Education with respect to such matters.
3. Particulars concerning the organization and custody of the Regional Cultural Properties Protection Council shall be determined by the regulations of the prefecture or municipality concerned.

(Specialist-Members for Cultural Property Protection)

#### **Article 191**

The municipal or prefectural Board of Education may have specialist-members for cultural property protection.

2. The specialist-members for cultural property protection shall from time to time make inspection tours of cultural properties, give guidance and advice to their owners and other related persons in regard to the protection of cultural properties and also undertake educational activities for community people on the spirit of the protection of cultural properties.
3. The specialist-members for cultural property protection shall serve on a part-time basis.

(Classification of Duties)

#### **Article 192**

The functions that are to be performed by municipalities or prefectures, by virtue of Article 109 paragraph 3 and 4, which apply *mutatis mutandis* in Article 110 paragraph 1 and 2, Article 112 paragraph 1, Article 110 paragraph 3, and Article 112 paragraph 4, shall be item 1 statutorily delegated functions stipulated under Article 2 paragraph 9 item 1 of the Local Autonomy Law.

## **Chapter XIII Penal Provisions**

(Criminal Penalties)

#### **Article 193**

Any person who has, in contravention of the provisions of Article 44, exported any Important Cultural Property without obtaining the permission of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding five (5) years or to a fine not exceeding one million (1,000,000) yen.

#### **Article 194**



Any person who has, in contravention of the provisions of Article 82 exported any Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property without obtaining the permission of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three (3) years or to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand (500,000) yen.

#### **Article 195**

Any person who has damaged, discarded or concealed any Important Cultural Property shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding five (5) years or to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) yen.

2. If the person mentioned in the preceding paragraph happens to be the owner of the Important Cultural Property in question, he/she shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two (2) years or to a fine or minor fine not exceeding two hundred thousand (200,000) yen.

#### **Article 196**

Any person who has altered the existing state of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or by committing any act affecting its preservation destroyed it, damaged it or caused it to deteriorate, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding five (5) years or to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) yen.

2. If the person mentioned in the preceding paragraph happens to be the owner of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument in question, he/she shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two (2) years or to a fine or minor fine not exceeding two hundred thousand (200,000) yen.

#### **Article 197**

The person who comes under any of the following items shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand (200,000) yen.

- (1) Any person who has, in violation of the provisions of Article 43 or Article 125, altered the existing state of or committed an act affecting the preservation of any Important Cultural Property or any Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument without obtaining permission, or without complying with the conditions of such permission, or failed to obey an order issued to the violator to suspend an act of altering the existing state or affecting preservation;
- (2) Any person who has, in contravention of the provisions of Article 96 paragraph 2, failed to obey the order of suspension or prohibition of an act which may lead to alteration of the existing state.

#### **Article 198**

Persons coming under any of the following items shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand (10,000) yen;

- (1) Any person who has refused or interfered with the execution of repair or of any measure for the prevention of destruction, damage or theft of a National Treasure, in contravention of the provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 5 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 39 paragraph 3 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 186 paragraph 2);
- (2) Any person who has refused or interfered with the execution of excavation, in contravention of the provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 5 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 39 paragraph 3 which applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 98 paragraph 3 (including cases where this

paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 186 paragraph 2);

- (3) Any person who has refused or interfered with the execution of restoration or of any measure for the prevention of destruction, damage, deterioration, or theft of a Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, in contravention of the provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 5 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 39 paragraph 3 which applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 123 paragraph 2 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 186 paragraph 2).

#### **Article 199**

In case the representative of a juridical person, or the proxy, servant or any other employee of a juridical person or of a natural person has committed any of the offenses mentioned in Articles 193 through the preceding article, in regard to the performance of duties or custody of property, the person who committed the action will be punished, in addition to which, the juridical or natural person will be fined.

#### **Article 200**

If a person appointed as responsible for the execution of custody, repairs or restoration of any Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, in accordance with the provisions of Article 39 paragraph 1 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 47 paragraph 3 (including cases where the latter applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83, Article 123 paragraph 2, Article 186 paragraph 2 or Article 187 paragraph 2), Article 49 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 85), or Article 185 paragraph 2, has destroyed, damaged or led to the deterioration of the same property or allows it to be stolen, through negligence or serious fault in duty, he/she shall be liable to a non-criminal fine not exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) yen.

#### **Article 201**

Any person to whom any of the following items applies shall be liable to a non-criminal fine not exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) yen:

- (1) Any person who has failed to obey without justifiable reasons such orders of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs as may be issued under Article 36 paragraph 1 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83 and Article 192 paragraph 5) or Article 37 paragraph 1 pertaining to the custody of an Important Cultural Property or an Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or to the repair of a National Treasure;
- (2) Any person who has failed to obey without justifiable reasons such orders of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs as may be issued under the provisions of Article 121 paragraph 1 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 172 paragraph 5) or Article 122 paragraph 1 pertaining to the custody of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or to the restoration of a Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument.

#### **Article 202**

Any person to whom any of the following items applies shall be liable to a non-criminal fine not exceeding one hundred thousand (100,000) yen:

- (1) Any person who has, without justifiable reasons, disobeyed the restrictions, prohibitions or orders for provision of facilities issued under Article 45 paragraph 1;

- (2) Any person who, in contravention of the provisions of Article 46 (including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83), has failed to make the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs an offer of sale to the State or after making the said offer to him/her has transferred the Important Cultural Property or Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property in question to any other party than the State within the period prescribed in paragraph 3 of Article 46 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83), or has given false statements in making an offer of sale under paragraph 1 of Article 46 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83) or in making an application for approval referred to in the proviso to the same paragraph (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83);
- (3) Any person who has failed to display or open the property concerned to the public, in contravention of the provisions of Article 48 paragraph 4 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 51 paragraph 3 (including cases where the latter paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 85)), and Article 85, or who has, in violation of the provisions of Article 51 paragraph 5 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 51-2 (including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 85), Article 84 paragraph 2 and Article 85), failed to obey the order for suspension or discontinuance of such public viewing;
- (4) Any person who has in violation of the provisions of Article 53 paragraphs 1, 3, or 4, opened any Important Cultural Property to the public without obtaining permission, or without complying with the conditions of such permission, or failed to obey an order for the suspension of such public viewing;
- (5) Any person who has, in violation of the provisions of Article 54 (including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 86 and Article 172 paragraph 5), Article 55, Article 68, (including cases where the latter Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 90 paragraph 3 and Article 133), or Article 130 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 172 paragraph 5), Article 131 and Article 140, failed to submit a report or submitted a false report, or has refused, interfered with or evaded the responsible officials' on-site investigation or the execution of measures necessary for such investigation;
- (6) Any person who has, in violation of the provisions of Article 92 paragraph 2, failed to obey the prohibition or the order for suspension or discontinuance of an act of excavation;
- (7) Any person who has, without justifiable reasons, disobeyed restrictions, prohibitions or orders for provision of facilities issued under the provisions of Article 128 paragraph 1.

### **Article 203**

Any person to whom any of the following items applies shall be liable to a non-criminal fine not exceeding fifty thousand (50,000) yen:

- (1) Any person who has failed to return to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology the certificate of designation of an Important Cultural Property or of an Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or to hand it over to the new owner of the property concerned in violation of the provisions of Article 28 paragraph 5, Article 29 paragraph 4 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 79 paragraph 2), Article 56 paragraph 2 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 86), Article 59 paragraph 6 or Article 69 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3);
- (2) Any person who has failed to report or who has submitted a false report in violation of the



provisions of Article 31 paragraph 3 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 60 paragraph 4, (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3), Article 80, Article 119 paragraph 2 ((including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 133), Article 32 (including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 60 paragraph 4 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3), Article 80, Article 120 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 133)), Article 33 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 80 and Article 118, and Article 120 (including cases where these provisions apply *mutatis mutandis* to Article 133) Article 172 paragraph 5) Article 34, (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 80, Article 172 paragraph 5), Article 43-2 paragraph 1, Article 61 and Article 62 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3), Article 64 paragraph 1 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90, paragraph 3 and Article 133), Article 65 paragraph 1, (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3), Article 73, Article 81 paragraph 1, the main text of Article 84 paragraph 1, Article 92 paragraph 1, Article 96 paragraph 1, Article 115 paragraph 2, (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 120, Article 133, and Article 172 paragraph 5), Article 127 paragraph 1, Article 136, Article 139 paragraph 1).

- (3) Any person who has refused, interfered with or evaded the execution of custody, repair or restoration, or measures necessary for such action, in violation of the provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 5, (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 34-3 paragraph 2 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 83), Article 60 paragraph 4, Article 63 paragraph 2, (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3), and Article 115 paragraph 4 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 133).

## Supplementary Provisions

(Date of Enforcement)

### **Article 1**

The date of the enforcement of this Law shall be provided for by Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding three (3) months from the day of its promulgation.

(Abolition of Relevant Laws and Orders)

### **Article 2**

The following Laws, Imperial Ordinances and Cabinet Orders are hereby abolished:

National Treasures Preservation Law (Law No. 17 of 1929);

Law concerning the Preservation of Important Objects of Art, etc. (Law No. 43 of 1933);

Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments (Law No. 44 of 1919) ;

Ordinance for the Enforcement of the National Treasures Preservation Law (Imperial Ordinance No. 210 of 1929);

Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments (Imperial Ordinance No. 499 of 1919);

Regulations governing the Organization of the National Treasures Preservation Society (Imperial Ordinance No. 211 of 1929);

Order for the Important Art Objects, etc. Research Council (Cabinet Order No. 251 of 1949);

Order for the Research Council on Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments (Cabinet Order No. 252 of 1949).

(Transitional Provisions consequential upon Abolition of Laws and Orders)

### **Article 3**

The designation of National Treasures made prior to the enforcement of this Law under the provisions of Article 1 of the National Treasures Preservation Law (excluding the cases where the annulment thereof has been made pursuant to Article 11 paragraph 1 of the same Law) shall be deemed as the designation of Important Cultural Properties under Article 27 paragraph 1 of this Law, and the permission given pursuant to Article 3 or 4 of that Law shall be deemed as permission under Article 43 or 44 of this Law.

2. With respect to the destruction or damage of National Treasures which may have occurred prior to the enforcement of this Law, orders which were given in accordance with Article 7 paragraph 1 of the National Treasures Preservation Law prior to the enforcement of this Law, and subsidies which were granted in accordance with the first part of Article 15 of the same Law prior to the enforcement of this Law, the provisions of Articles 7 to 10 inclusive, the latter part of Article 15, and Article 24 of that Law shall continue to be in force. In this case, "the competent Ministers" in Article 9 paragraph 2 of that same Law shall read "the National Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties."
3. With regard to the punishment of acts committed prior to the enforcement of this Law, the provisions of the National Treasures Preservation Law, excepting Articles 6 and 23 shall continue to be in force.
4. Any person who owns, at the time of the enforcement of this Law, any National Treasure designated under Article 1 of the National Treasures Preservation Law, shall report to the Commission stating particulars prescribed by the Regulations of the Commission, within three (3) months from the time of the enforcement of this Law.
5. When the report mentioned in the preceding paragraph has been filed, the Commission shall issue to the owner concerned a certificate of designation of Important Cultural Property as prescribed in Article 28 of this Law.
6. Any person who, in contravention of the provision of paragraph 4, has failed to report or has filed a false report shall be liable to a non-criminal fine not exceeding five thousand (5,000) yen.
7. The head of the Ministry or Agency having control, at the time of the enforcement of this Law, over any National Treasure designated under Article 1 of the National Treasures Preservation Law shall, within three (3) months from the time of the enforcement of this Law, notify the Commission in writing, stating particulars prescribed by the Regulations of the Commission; however, this shall not apply if otherwise provided for by the Regulations of the Commission.
8. When the notification has been made according to the preceding paragraph, the Commission shall issue to the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned a certificate of designation of Important Cultural Property as prescribed in Article 28 of this Law.

### **Article 4**

With respect to the objects classified under the provisions of Article 2 paragraph 1 of the Law concerning the Preservation of Important Objects of Art, etc. up to the time of the enforcement of this Law, the old Law shall continue to be in force for the time being. In this case, the affairs concerning the operation of that Law shall be conducted by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs and "the National Treasures" occurring therein shall read "the Important Cultural Properties under the

provisions of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties " "the competent Minister" reading "the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs" and "designate the same objects as National Treasures in accordance with Article 1 of the National Treasures Preservation Law" reading "the preceding Article."

2. The Council for Cultural Affairs shall, in response to the consultation instituted by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, undertake for the time being investigations and deliberations respecting matters concerning the annulment of recognition under Article 2 paragraph 1 of the Law concerning the Preservation of Important Objects of Art, etc., and shall submit to the said Commissioner such proposals as may be deemed necessary with reference to these matters.
3. With respect to the operation of the Law concerning the Preservation of Important Objects of Art, etc., the provisions of Article 188 of the present Law shall for the time being apply *mutatis mutandis*

## **Article 5**

The designation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments made prior to the enforcement of this Law, in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 paragraph 1 of the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments (excepting cases where the designation has been annulled) shall be regarded as designation made in accordance with the provisions of Article 90 paragraph 1 of this Law; provisional designation made in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 paragraph 2 of the said old Law (excepting cases where the designation has been annulled) shall be regarded as provisional designation made in accordance with the provisions of Article 110 paragraph 1 of this Law; and permission given in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the said old Law shall be regarded as permission given in accordance with the provisions of Article 125 paragraph 1 of this Law.

2. With respect to orders issued or dispositions made prior to the enforcement of this Law, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 paragraph 1 of the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments, the provisions of Article 4 of the said Law and of Article 4 of the Ordinance for the Enforcement of the said Law shall continue to be in force. In this case, "the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, and Science" occurring in Article 4 of the said Ordinance shall read "the National Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties."
3. For punishment of acts committed prior to the enforcement of this Law, the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments shall continue to be in force.

(Former National Museums)

## **Article 6**

Unless otherwise provided for by Laws (including orders thereunder) the former National Museums and the personnel thereof (excepting the Research Institutes of Art and personnel thereof) shall be the National Museums and the personnel thereof under this Law and the Research Institutes of Art attached to the former National Museums and the personnel thereof shall be the Research Institutes and the personnel thereof under this Law, and shall retain their respective identities.

2. The Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties under this Law shall be able to use the name of "Research Institute of Art," with respect to the researches and studies equivalent to those managed by the Research Institutes of Art attached to the former National Museums.

(Interest-free National Subsidies)



## **Article 7**

For those owners or custodial bodies of Important Cultural Properties eligible for subsidies under the provisions of Article 35, paragraph 1, the government shall loan at no interest part of the funds required for costs related to eligible items under Article 2, paragraph 1, item 2 of the Special Measures Law concerning the Promotion of Social Capital Adjustment Utilizing Revenues from Sales of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation Shares, within the limitations of the budget.

- 2) The term for repayment of government loans mentioned in the previous paragraph shall be no longer than five years, as established by cabinet order.
- 3) Matters other than those established under the preceding paragraph, the method of repayment for loans under the provisions of paragraph 1, extension of the term of repayment, or other matters related to repayment, shall be established by cabinet order.
- 4) When the government extends a loan to the owners or custodial bodies of Important Cultural Properties according to the provisions of paragraph 1, an amount equivalent to the amount of the loan shall be granted as a subsidy for the custody of the Important Cultural Property which is the object of the loan in question; that subsidy shall be granted, in an amount equivalent to the amount loaned, when the loan is repaid.
- 5) In cases where the repayment date established based on the provisions of paragraph 1 and paragraph 3 for interest-free loans received by owners or custodial bodies of Important Cultural Properties under the provisions of paragraph 1 has been extended (excluding cases established by cabinet order), regarding application of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, that repayment shall be considered to have been done when the relevant repayment date arrives.
- 6) In cases where the government extends a no-interest loan based on the provisions of paragraph 1, the following provisions shall apply with the following changes in wording: in Article 35 paragraph 2, the word “grant” shall read “lend”, “subsidy” shall read “loan”, “custody or repair” shall read “custody”, and in paragraph 3 of the same article, “grant” shall read “lend”, “custody or repair” shall read “custody”.

## **b. Natural Parks Act**

(Act No. 161 of 1957)

Last revision: Act No. 47 of June 3, of 2009

### **Contents**

**Chapter I** General Provisions (Articles 1~4)

**Chapter II** National Parks and Quasi-national Parks

Section 1 Designation (Article 5 ~ Article 6)

Section 2 Park Plan (Article 7 ~Article 8)

Section 3 Park Work (Article 9 ~ Article 19)

Section 4 Protection and Utilization (Article 20 ~ Article 37)

Section 5 Ecosystem Maintenance and Recovery Work (Article 38 ~  
Article 42)

Section 6 Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement (Article 43 ~  
Article 48)

Section 7 Park Management Organization (Article 49 ~ Article 54)

Section 8 Expenses (Article 55 ~ Article 61)

Section 9 Miscellaneous Provisions (Article 62 ~ Article 71)

**Chapter III** Prefectural Natural Parks (Article 72 ~ Article 81)

**Chapter IV** Penal Provisions (Article 82 ~ Article 90)

### **Supplementary Provisions**

## **Chapter I General Provisions**

(Purpose)

### **Article 1**

This Act shall aim at the protection of the places of natural scenic beauty and also, through the promoted utilization thereof, at the contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity as well as to the health, recreation and culture of the people.

(Definitions)

### **Article 2**

In this Act, the terms mentioned in the following items shall be understood respectively as laid down in the items concerned:

- (1) Natural Parks shall mean National Parks, Quasi-national Parks and Prefectural Natural Parks.
- (2) National Parks shall mean the places of greatest natural scenic beauty [including natural scenic beauty of sea areas (hereinafter the same except Chapter 2, Section 6 and Article 74)], representing the model scenic beauties of our country, designated by the Minister of the Environment in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 5.
- (3) Quasi-national Parks shall mean the places of great natural scenic beauty next to the National Parks, designated by the Minister of the Environment in accordance with the provision of paragraph 2 of Article 5.
- (4) Prefectural Natural Parks shall mean the places of great natural scenic beauty designated by the prefectures in accordance with the provision of Article 72.
- (5) Park Plans shall mean the planning concerning the regulation or works for the protection or utilization of the National Parks or Quasi-national Parks.
- (6) Park Work shall mean the works executed on the basis of the Park Plan pertaining to the facilities, prescribed by the Cabinet Order, for the protection or utilization of National Parks or Quasi-national Parks.
- (7) Ecosystem Maintenance and Recovery Work shall mean the Works implemented on the basis of the Park Plan for the maintenance or recovery of ecosystem in National Parks or Quasi-national Parks.

(Responsibility of the State, etc.)

### **Article 3**

In accordance with the basic intent of environmental conservation prescribed in Articles 3 to 5 of the Basic Environmental Act (Act No. 91 of 1993), the State, local public entities, business operators and visitors of the natural parks shall make effort respectively to protect the natural scenic beauty and promote appropriate utilization.

2. In light of the fact that the protection of fauna and flora in the natural parks is significant for conserving the scenic beauty of the natural parks, the State and local public entities shall take measures for conserving the scenic beauty of the natural parks with the aim to ensure the diversity in the ecosystem and creature in the natural parks.

(Respect for Property Rights and Adjustment with Other Public Interests)

### **Article 4**

Upon the application of this Act, in addition to the provision of Article 3 of the Nature Conservation Act (Act No. 85 of 1972), the proprietary rights, mining rights and other property rights of the parties concerned shall be respected and also the adjustment between the land development and other public interests shall



be taken into consideration.

## **Chapter II National Parks and Quasi-National Parks**

### **Section 1 Designation**

(Designation)

#### **Article 5**

The National Parks shall be designated, with specification of their boundaries, by the Minister of the Environment after hearing the views from the prefectures concerned and the Central Environmental Council (hereinafter referred to as "Council").

2. The Quasi-national Parks shall be designated, with specification of their boundaries, by the Minister of the Environment, upon request of the prefecture concerned, after hearing the views from the Council.
3. In the case of the designation of the National Park or Quasi-national Park by the Minister of the Environment, the fact and the area thereof shall be announced in the official gazette.
4. The designation of the National Park or Quasi-national Park shall take effect on the public announcement under the preceding paragraph.

(Cancellation of Designation and Alteration of Area)

#### **Article 6**

The Minister of the Environment, when he/she intends to cancel the designation of the National Park or alter the area thereof, shall hear the views from the prefecture(s) concerned and the Council.

2. The Minister of the Environment, when he/she intends to cancel the designation of the Quasi-national Park or alter the area thereof, shall hear the views from the prefecture(s) concerned and the Council; provided, however, that the expansion of its area shall be based upon request of the prefecture(s) concerned.
3. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of the preceding article shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the cancellation of the designation of the National Park or Quasi-national Park and the alternation of the area thereof.

### **Section 2 Park Plan**

(Decision upon Park Plan)

#### **Article 7**

The Park Plan concerning the National Park shall be decided upon by the Minister of the Environment after hearing the views from the prefecture(s) concerned and the Council.

2. The Park Plan concerning the Quasi-national Park shall be decided upon by the Minister of the Environment upon request of the prefecture(s) concerned after hearing the views from the Council.
3. The Minister of the Environment, when he/she has decided upon the Park Plan, shall announce the outline of the fact in the official gazette and the Park Plan shall be laid open for public inspection.

(Discontinuance and Alteration of Park Plan)

#### **Article 8**

The Minister of the Environment, when he/she intends to discontinue or alter the Park Plan concerning the National Park, shall hear the views from the prefecture(s) concerned and the Council.

2. The Minister of the Environment, when he/she intends to discontinue or alter the Park Plan concerning the Quasi-national Park, shall hear the views from the prefecture(s) concerned and the Council; provided, however, that the addition of the Park Plan shall be based upon request of the prefecture(s) concerned.
3. The provision of paragraph 3 of the preceding article shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the discontinuance or alteration of the Park Plan by the Minister of the Environment.

### **Section 3 Park Work**

(Decision upon Park Work)

#### **Article 9**

The Park Work concerning the National Park (hereinafter referred to as “National Park Work”) shall be decided upon by the Minister of the Environment after hearing the views from the Council.

2. The Park Work concerning the Quasi-national Park (hereinafter referred to as “Quasi-national Park Work”) shall be decided upon by the prefectural governor.
3. The Minister of the Environment, when he/she has decided upon the National Park Work, shall announce the outline in the public notice.
4. The prefectural governor, when he/she has decided upon the Quasi-national Park Work, shall announce the outline in the public notice.
5. The provision of paragraphs 1 and 3 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the discontinuance or alteration of the National Park Work by the Minister of the Environment, and the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the discontinuance or alteration of the Quasi-national Park Work by the prefectural governor concerned.

(Execution of National Park Work)

**Article 10**

The National Park Work shall be executed by the State.

2. Local public entities and other entities (hereinafter referred to as 'the public body') prescribed by the Cabinet Order may execute a part of the National Park Work in accordance with the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment, after consulting with the Minister of the Environment and obtaining his/her consent.
3. Those other than the State and public bodies may execute a part of the National Park Work in accordance with the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment, after obtaining authorization from the Minister of the Environment.
4. Those who seek the consent of paragraph 2 or seek the authorization of the preceding paragraph shall submit the written application with the description of the following items to the Minister of the Environment in accordance with the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.
  - (1) Name and address, including the name of the representative of corporation
  - (2) Type of facilities prescribed by the Cabinet Order under paragraph 6 of Article 2 hereof (hereinafter referred to as "Park Facilities" in this article)
  - (3) Location of the Park Facilities
  - (4) Scale of the Park Facilities
  - (5) Administration or Management method for the Park Facilities
  - (6) Matters listed in the preceding items and other matters prescribed in the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment
5. The written application prescribed in paragraph 4 shall be submitted together with the drawing which shows the location of the Park Facilities and other documents required by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.
6. When those who have obtained the consent of paragraph 2 or the authorization of paragraph 3 (hereinafter referred to as "the business operator of the National Park") intend to alter the matters listed in the items of paragraph 4, the public bodies shall consult with the Minister of the Environment to obtain his/her consent and those other than the State and the public bodies shall obtain authorization from the Minister of the Environment, however, this shall not apply to the minor changes prescribed in the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.
7. Those who seek the consent or the authorization of the preceding paragraph shall submit the written application with the description of the matters pertaining to the changes to the Minister of the Environment in accordance with the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.
8. The provision of paragraph 5 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the written application of the preceding paragraph.



9. The business operator of the National Park, when it has made a minor change(s) prescribed in the Ordinance of the Minister of the Environment in the proviso of paragraph 6, shall notify the Minister of the Environment of the fact without delay.
10. The authorization in paragraph 3 or in paragraph 6 may attach conditions to the extent required for the protection or utilization of the National Park.

(Order for Improvement)

**Article 11**

The Minister of the Environment may issue an order to those who obtained the authorization of paragraph 3 of the preceding Article that they should implement necessary measures for improving the facilities or the execution of the National Park Work concerned, when he/she deems it necessary to ensure appropriate execution of the National Park Work.

(Succession)

**Article 12**

If the juridical persons who operate the National Park have carried out a merger (except when the juridical persons who operate the National Park merge with a company which is not a business operator of the National Park and the former is the surviving company) or a split (limited to the case where the entire National Park Works of the company are to be inherited) and if the surviving company after the merger, the company established in the merger, or the company to inherit the whole National Park Work after the split (hereinafter referred to as “merging company, etc. in this paragraph) is a public body, the public body shall consult with the Minister of the Environment and obtain his/her consent to inherit the position of the business operator of the National Park concerned. If the merging company, etc. is a company other than the State and public bodies, it shall obtain the approval from the Minister of the Environment to inherit the position of the business operator of the National Park concerned.

2. In the event of the death of the business operator of the National Park, when the heir (if there are two heirs or more and if the heirs have selected the heir to inherit the National Park Work by the unanimous approval from the heirs, he/she shall mean the heir, and hereinafter the same shall apply in this article.) intends to continue the National Park Work concerned, the heir shall submit application to the Minister of the Environment within 60 days from the death of the decedent to obtain approval thereof.
3. When the heir has applied for the approval of the preceding paragraph, the authorization of paragraph 3 of Article 10 herein provided to the decedent shall be deemed as provided for the heir until he/she receives the notice of approval or disapproval after the date of death of the decedent.

4. The heir who has received the approval of paragraph 2 inherits the position of the business operator of the National Park pertaining to the decedent.

(Discontinuing/Abolishing of National Park Work)

**Article 13**

When a business operator of the National Park intends to discontinue or abolish the National Park Work in whole or in part, the business operator shall notify the Minister of the Environment of the fact in advance pursuant to the provision of the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.

(Expiration/Rescission of Approval)

**Article 14**

When the work to be implemented as the National Park Work require the permission, approval, or other measures taken by the administrative agency pursuant to the provision of other laws and regulations and the measure is rescinded or it ceases to be effective, the consent of paragraph 2 of Article 10 or the approval of paragraph 3 of Article 10 hereof pertaining to said work shall cease to be effective.

2. When the consent of paragraph 2 of Article 10 or the approval of paragraph 3 of Article 10 lapses pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, the business operator with the lapsed consent or approval shall notify the Minister of the Environment of the fact within 30 days from the date of lapse.
3. When a business operator who has obtained the approval of paragraph 3 of Article 10 hereof falls under any of the following items, the Minister of the Environment may rescind the approval of the same paragraph.
  - (1) When the business operator has violated the provision of paragraph 6 or 9 of Article 10 or the provision of the preceding Article
  - (2) When the business operator has violated the condition attached to the approval of paragraph 3 or 6 of Article 10 pursuant to the provision of paragraph 10 of the same Article
  - (3) When the business operator has violated the order pursuant to the provision of the Article 11
  - (4) When the business operator has obtained the approval of paragraph 3 or 6 of Article 10 by deception or other wrongful means

(Recovery Order, etc.)

**Article 15**

In the case when the business operator who has obtained the approval of paragraph 3 of Article 10 has abolished the National Park Work, the approval of the same paragraph ceases to be effective, or when the approval of the same paragraph has been rescinded, when the Minister of the Environment deems it

necessary for the protection of the National Park, he/she may order the business operator who has abolished the said work, or who has lapsed or rescinded approval, to restore to the original state to the extent required for the protection in the reasonable period of time. If such restoration is remarkably difficult, the Minister of the Environment may give an order to the said business operator to implement necessary measures in lieu of the restoration.

2. Upon attempting to give an order the recovery or necessary measures in lieu of the recovery pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph (hereinafter referred to as “restoration to the original state, etc.” in this article), if it is impossible due to the absence of negligence to clarify the one to which an order of the restoration to the original state, etc., the Minister of the Environment may implement the said restoration to the original state, etc. at his/her own expense or may order the person appointed or delegated by him/her to implement the said restoration to the original state, etc.

In this case, the Minister of the Environment shall make public notice in advance that the said business operator shall implement the said restoration to the original state, etc. by specifying the reasonable period of time and that the person appointed or delegated by the Minister of the Environment shall implement shall implement the said restoration to the original state, etc. unless the recovery, etc. is implemented within the specified period of time.

3. The person(s) who intend(s) to implement the recovery, etc., pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, shall carry the identification card and show it to the persons concerned.

(Execution of Quasi-national Park Work)

#### **Article 16**

The Park Work concerning the Quasi-national Park shall be executed by the prefecture; provided, however, that the State shall not be precluded from executing the works concerning roads or any other works as provided for by the Road Act, (Act No. 180 of 1952) or any other Acts.

2. The public bodies other than the prefectures may execute a part of the Park Work concerning the Quasi-national Park after consulting with the prefectural governor concerned and obtaining consent therefrom.
3. Those other than the State and public bodies may execute a part of the Park Work concerning the Quasi-national Park upon obtaining authorization from the prefectural governor
4. Provision of paragraph 4 and 5 of Article 10 and paragraph 1 and 2 of Article 14 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the consent of paragraph 2 and authorization of the preceding paragraph. Provision of paragraph 6 to 9 of Article 10, paragraph 1 of Article 12 and Article 13 shall apply mutatis mutandis to those who have obtained the consent of paragraph 2. Provision of paragraph 6 to 10



of Article 10, Articles 11, 12, and 13, paragraph 3 of the Article 14, and of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to those who have obtained the approval of the preceding paragraph. In this case, the term “the Ministry of the Environment” in the provision shall be deemed to be replaced with “the prefectural governor”, “National Park” in paragraph 10 of Article 10 to be replaced with “Quasi-national Park”, “National Park Work” in the Article 11, paragraph 1 of Article 14, and paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, “the National Park Work” in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 12 to be replaced with “the Quasi-national Park Work”, “the National Park Work concerned” in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 12 to be replaced with “the Quasi-national Park Work concerned”, “public body” in paragraph 1 of the same Article to be replaced with “public bodies other than the prefectures”, “of the National Park Work” in the Article 13 to be replaced with “of the Quasi-national Park Work”, and “of the National Park” in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article to be replaced with “of the Quasi-national Park”.

(Collection of Reports and Spot Inspection)

**Article 17**

The Minister of the Environment may ask the authorized person in paragraph 3 of Article 10, and the prefectural governor concerned may ask the authorized person in paragraph 3 of the preceding Article, to the extent required for enforcement of the provisions of this section, to report on the situation of the execution of the National Park Work or Quasi-national Park Work concerned and on other necessary matters, or cause their officials to enter the facilities related to the National Park Work of the Quasi-national Park Work to inspect relevant articles such as equipment, accounting books and documents or have the interested party ask relevant questions.

2. The personnel in charge of the spot inspection provided for in the preceding paragraph shall carry the identification papers and present them to the persons concerned upon request.
3. The powers under paragraph 1 shall not be understood as those approved of for criminal investigations.

(Delegation to the Cabinet Order)

**Article 18**

In addition to what is provided for in this section, necessary matters related to the execution of the Park Work shall be prescribed by the Cabinet Order.

(Maintenance of Cleanliness)

## **Article 19**

The State and local public entities shall, when deemed necessary, cooperate with the personnel responsible for the administration of the roads, picnic grounds, camping grounds, ski slopes, swimming areas, and other public use sites located in National and Quasi-national Parks in the maintenance of the cleanliness of such facilities.

## **Section 4 Protection and Utilization**

(Special Zone)

### **Article 20**

The Minister of the Environment, in regard to the National Park and the prefectural governor concerned, in regard to the Quasi-national Park, may, for the purpose of preserving scenic beauty of the Park concerned, designate the Special Zone within its boundary (excluding sea areas) in accordance with the Park Plan.

2. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 5 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the designation of the Special Zone and cancellation of its designation, and to the alteration of its boundary. In this case, the "Minister of the Environment" mentioned in paragraph 3 of the same article shall be replaced with the "Minister of the Environment and the prefectural governor concerned," and "official gazette" in the same paragraph shall be replaced with "official gazette or prefectural bulletin", respectively.
3. Within the Special Zone (with the exception of the Special Protection Zone; hereinafter the same in this article), the activities coming under any of the following items shall not be carried out without the permission of the Minister of the Environment in case of the National Park and that of the prefectural governor in case of the Quasi-national Park; provided, however, that the activity to be carried out as the emergency measure in case of disaster or the activity listed in the item 3 to be implemented for the maintenance and conservation of forests shall be excepted from this provision.
  - (1) Constructing, reconstructing or extending structures.
  - (2) Felling trees and bamboos.
  - (3) Damaging trees and bamboos within the zone designated by the Minister of the Environment.
  - (4) Mining minerals or extracting soil and stones.
  - (5) Causing increase or decrease of the water-level or quantity of water of rivers, lakes, marshes, swamps and wetlands etc.
  - (6) Discharging polluted or waste water through the sewage disposal facilities into the lakes, marshes or swamps and wetlands designated by the Minister of the Environment or within a distance of one kilometer from there discharging the same through the sewage disposal facilities into the water or

the channel running into the designated lakes marshes or swamps and wetlands etc.

- (7) Putting up or setting up advertisements or those similar to them, or showing of advertisements or those similar to them on the structures and the like.
  - (8) Accumulating or storing soil and stones or other materials designated by the Minister of the Environment in the open air.
  - (9) Reclaiming the surface of water or reclaiming by drainage.
  - (10) Clearing land or changing the feature of land.
  - (11) Collecting or damaging alpine plants or other plants designated by the Minister of the Environment.
  - (12) Planting or sowing the seeds of the plants that are not indigenous to the zones designated by the Minister of the Environment and the plants designated by the Minister of the Environment as those with a potential risk to the conservation of the scenic beauty of the said zone within the said zones.
  - (13) Capturing or killing or wounding animals in mountains, or animals designated by the Minister of the Environment or collecting or damaging eggs of such animals.
  - (14) Releasing of the animals that are not indigenous to the zones designated by the Minister of the Environment and the animals designated by the Minister of the Environment as those with a potential risk to the conservation of the scenic beauty of the said zone within the said zones (including the grazing of livestock animals that fall under the provision of this item).
  - (15) Altering the colors of roofs, surface of walls, fences and walls, bridges, steel towers, water-pipes or those similar to them.
  - (16) Entering into wetlands or similar areas designated by the Minister of the Environment during the period designated according to such areas.
  - (17) Using horses, vehicles or power-driven vessels, or landing of airplanes in areas designated by the Minister of the Environment other than roads, plazas, paddies, fields, pastures or housing lots.
  - (18) Any activity other than those mentioned in the preceding items which may affect the scenic beauty of the Special Zone and is prescribed by the Cabinet Order.
4. Neither the Minister of the Environment nor the prefectural governor concerned shall grant the permission prescribed in the preceding paragraph if any activity mentioned in the items of the preceding paragraph fails to comply with the standards prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.
5. When the prefectural governor concerned intends to grant the permission prescribed in paragraph 3 of this article for the Quasi-national Park, if the activity concerning the permission falls under an activity prescribed in



Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment in view of its impact on the scenic beauty of the Quasi-national Park concerned and other circumstances, he/she shall consult with the Minister of the Environment and obtain consent therefrom.

6. One, who has already started the activity mentioned in any of the items of paragraph 3 at the time of the start of restriction prescribed by the same paragraph, may continue the said activity, notwithstanding the provision of the same paragraph.

In this case, the person shall notify the Minister of the Environment in the case of the National Park or the prefectural governor concerned in the case of the Quasi-national Park to that effect within three months counting from the day of the start of such restriction.

7. One, who has already started the activity mentioned in any of the items of paragraph 3 within the Special Zone as the necessary emergency measure for the exceptional disaster, shall notify the Minister of the Environment in the case of the National Park or the prefectural governor concerned in the case of the Quasi-national Park to that effect within 14 days counting from the day of the activity carried out.
8. One, who intends to plant trees and bamboos or pasture livestock (except the activities that fall under the item 12 or item 14 of paragraph 13) within the Special Zone, shall previously notify the Minister of the Environment in the case of the National Park or the prefectural governor concerned in the case of the Quasi-national Park to that effect.
9. To the activities mentioned in any of the following items, the provisions of paragraph 3 and the preceding 3 paragraphs shall not be applied:
  - (1) Activity carried out as the execution of the Park Works.
  - (2) Activity carried out as the Ecosystem Maintenance and Recovery Work etc. for the Designated Ecosystem (The Work means the Ecosystem Maintenance and Recovery Work to be carried out pursuant to the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 39 or paragraph 1 of Article 41, and the Ecosystem Maintenance and Recovery Work that has received the confirmation prescribed in paragraph 2 of Article 39 or paragraph 2 of Article 41 or that has received the approval prescribed in paragraph 3 of Article 39 or paragraph 3 of Article 41. The same shall apply hereinafter.).
  - (3) Activity carried out within the Scenic Landscape Preservation Area, which is to be prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 43 based on the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement executed under item 1 of the same paragraph, in accordance with the matters mentioned in item 2 or 3 of the same paragraph.
  - (4) Ordinary administrative activity, simple activity or other activities prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.

(Special Protection Zone)

**Article 21**

The Minister of the Environment, in regard to the National Park and the prefectural governor concerned, in regard to the Quasi-national Park, when particularly necessary for the preservation of the landscapes of the Park, may designate the Special Protection Zone within the Special Zone in accordance with the Park Plan.

2. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 5 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the designation of the Special Protection Zone and cancellation of the designation thereof, and to the alteration of the boundary thereof. In this case, the "Minister of the Environment" mentioned in paragraph 3 of the same article shall be replaced with the "Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned", and "official gazette" in the same paragraph shall be replaced with "official gazette or prefectural buetin", respectively.
3. Within the Special Protection Zone the activities listed in following items shall not be carried out without the permission of the Minister of the Environment in the case of the National Park and without that of the prefectural governor concerned in the case of the Quasi-national Park; provided, however, that the activity to be carried out as the emergency measure in case of disaster shall be excepted from this provision.
  - (1) Any Activity mentioned in the items 1 and 2, 4 to 7, 9, 10, 15 and 16 of paragraph 3 of the preceding article.
  - (2) Damaging trees and bamboos.
  - (3) Planting trees and bamboos.
  - (4) Releasing animals (including livestock pasturing).
  - (5) Accumulating or storing things in the open air.
  - (6) Setting fire or making fire.
  - (7) Collecting or damaging plants other than trees and bamboos, or collecting fallen leaves or fallen branches.
  - (8) Planting plants other than trees and bamboos or sowing seeds of plants.
  - (9) Capturing, killing or wounding animals, or collecting or damaging their eggs.
  - (10) Using horses, vehicles or power-driven vessels, or landing airplanes in areas other than roads or plazas.
  - (11) Any activity other than those mentioned in the preceding items which may affect the landscapes of the Special Protection Zone and is prescribed by the Cabinet Order.
4. Neither the Minister of the Environment nor the prefectural governor concerned shall grant the permission prescribed in the preceding paragraph if any activity mentioned in the items of the preceding paragraph fails to comply with the standards prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.

5. When the prefectural governor concerned intends to grant the permission prescribed in paragraph 3 of this article for the Quasi-national Park, if the activity concerning the permission falls under an activity prescribed in the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment in view of its impact on the landscape of the Quasi-national Park concerned and other circumstances, he/she shall consult with the Minister of the Environment and obtain consent therefrom.
6. One, who has already started the activity mentioned in any of the items of paragraph 3 at the time of the start of the restriction on the activity, may continue the said activity, notwithstanding the provision of the same paragraph. In this case, the person shall notify the Minister of the Environment in the case of the National Park, or the prefectural governor concerned in the case of the Quasi-national Park to that effect within three months counting from the day of the start of such restriction.
7. One, who has carried out the activity mentioned in any of the items of paragraph 3 within the Special Protection Zone as the necessary emergency measure for the exceptional disaster, shall notify the Minister of the Environment in the case of the National Park or the prefectural governor concerned in the case of the Quasi-national Park to that effect within 14 days counting from the day of the same work carried out.
8. To the activities mentioned in the following items, the provisions of paragraph 3 and the preceding two paragraphs shall not be applied:
  - (1) Activity carried out as the execution of the Park Works.
  - (2) Activity carried out as the Ecosystem Maintenance and Recovery Work etc. for the Designated Ecosystem
  - (3) Activity carried out within the Scenic Landscape Preservation Area, which is to be prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 43 based on the Landscape Preservation Agreement executed under paragraph 1 of the same article, in accordance with the matters mentioned in item 2 or 3 of the same paragraph.
  - (4) Ordinary administrative activity, simple activity or other activities prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.

(Marine Park Areas)

## **Article 22**

The Minister of the Environment, in regard to the National Park, and the prefectural governor concerned, in regard to the Quasi-national Park, may, for the purpose of preserving the marine landscape of the Park concerned, designate Marine Park Areas within its boundary in accordance with the Park Plan.

2. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 5 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the designation of such Marine Park Areas, the cancellation of such designation, and any changes in the boundaries of such areas. In this case, the

"Minister of the Environment" stated in paragraph 3 of the same article shall be replaced with "the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned", and "official gazette" in the same paragraph shall be replaced with "official gazette or prefectural bulletin", respectively.

3. Within the Marine Park Areas, the activities coming under any of the following items shall not be carried out without the permission of the Minister of the Environment in the case of National Parks and the permission of the Minister of the Environment in case of the National Park and that of the prefectural governor in case of the Quasi-national Parks; provided, however, that the activity carried out as the emergency measure in case of disaster, or the activities that are mentioned in item 1, 4, 5 and 7 and that are necessary for fishery operations such as setting up of fishing gear shall be excepted from this provision.
  - (1) Activities mentioned in the items 1, 4 and 7 of paragraph 3 of Article 20.
  - (2) Capturing, killing or wounding, gathering, or damaging tropical fish, coral, seaweed, or plants and animal life similar to them that has been designated by the Minister of the Environment with the consent of the Minister of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, within the areas designated by the Minister of the Environment.
  - (3) Reclaiming the surface of the sea or reclaiming by drainage.
  - (4) Changing the feature of the seabed.
  - (5) Mooring.
  - (6) Discharging polluted or waste water through the sewage disposal facilities.
  - (7) Using power-driven vessels within the areas designated by the Minister of the Environment during the period designated for each area.
  - (8) Any activity other than those mentioned in the preceding items which may affect the scenic beauty of the Marine Park Areas and is prescribed by the Cabinet Order.
4. Neither the Minister of the Environment nor the prefectural governor concerned shall grant the permission prescribed in the preceding paragraph if any activity mentioned in items of the preceding paragraph fails to comply with the standards prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.
5. When the prefectural governor concerned intends to grant the permission prescribed in paragraph 3 of this article for the Quasi-national Park, if the activity concerning the permission falls under an activity prescribed in the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment in view of its impact on marine landscape of the Quasi-national Park concerned and other circumstances, he/she shall consult with the Minister of the Environment and obtain consent therefrom.
6. One, who has already started the activity mentioned in any of the items of



paragraph 3 within the Marine Park Areas at the time of the start of the restriction on the activity, may continue the said activity, notwithstanding the provision of the same paragraph. In this case, the person shall notify the Minister of the Environment in the case of the National Park or the prefectural governor concerned in the case of the Quasi-national Park to that effect within three months counting from the day of the start of such restriction.

7. One, who has undertaken any of the activities mentioned in any of the items of paragraph 3 as the necessary emergency measures for exceptional disaster within the Marine Park Area shall notify the Minister of the Environment in the case of the National Park or the prefectural governor concerned in the case of the Quasi-national Park to that effect within 14 days counting from the day of the activity carried out.
8. To the activities mentioned in any of the following items, the provisions of paragraph 3 and the preceding two paragraphs shall not apply be applied.
  - (1) Activity carried out as the execution of Park Works.
  - (2) Activity carried out as the Ecosystem Maintenance and Recovery Work etc. for the Designated Ecosystem.
  - (3) Ordinary administrative activity and simple activity or others, they are prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.

(Regulated Utilization Area)

### **Article 23**

The Minister of the Environment, in regard to the National Park, and the prefectural governor concerned, in regard to the Quasi-national Park, when particularly necessary for the preservation of the scenic beauty or landscape of the Park concerned and proper use thereof, may designate the Regulated Utilization Area within the Special Zone or the Marine Park Areas in accordance with the Park Plan.

2. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 5 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the designation of the Regulated Utilization Area and dissolution of the cancellation thereof, and to the alteration of the boundary thereof. In this case, the "Minister of the Environment" mentioned in paragraph 3 of the same article shall be replaced with the "Minister of the Environment and the prefectural governor concerned", and "official gazette" in the same paragraph shall be replaced with "official gazette or prefectural bulletin", respectively.
3. No one shall enter the Regulated Utilization Area within a period designated by the Minister of the Environment without the approval prescribed in paragraph 1 or paragraph 7 of the following article; provided, however, that the entries mentioned in the following items shall be excepted from this provision:
  - (1) Entry in order to carry out the activity with the permission of paragraph 3 of Article 20, paragraph 3 of Article 21, or paragraph 3 of the preceding article

(including the activity concerning the consultation prescribed in the latter part of paragraph 1 of Article 68), or the activity notified as prescribed in the latter part of paragraph 6 or paragraph 8 of Article 20, paragraph 6 of the Article 21, or in the latter part of paragraph 6 of the preceding article (including the activity concerning the notice prescribed in paragraph 3 of Article 68).

- (2) Entry in order to carry out the necessary emergency measure in case of disaster.
- (3) Entry in order to execute the Park Work.
- (4) Entry in order to carry out the Work, etc. for the Maintenance and Restoration of Designated Ecosystem
- (5) Entry in order to carry out the activity within the Scenic Landscape Preservation Area, which is prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 43 based on the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement executed under paragraph 1 of the same article, in accordance with the matters mentioned in item 2 or 3 of the same paragraph.
- (6) Entry in order to carry out ordinary administrative work, simple activity or other activities that are prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.
- (7) Any other entry than those mentioned in each item above that is acknowledged as inevitable and approved by the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned.

(Approval of Entry)

#### **Article 24**

The user of the National Park or Quasi-national Park, when attempting to enter the Regulated Utilization Area within the period prescribed in paragraph 3 of the preceding article, shall obtain the approval from the Minister of the Environment in the case of the National Park or the prefectural governor concerned in the case of the Quasi-national Park with respect to the compliance with the requirements of the following items; provided, however, that the user enters the area after obtaining the approval prescribed in paragraph 7 shall be excepted from this provision:

- (1) Entry in order to use the National Park or Quasi-national Park.
  - (2) Compliance with the standards prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment that requires the entry not to affect the preservation of the scenic beauty or landscape and proper use of the Park concerned.
2. The user who intends to obtain the approval of the preceding paragraph shall, as prescribed in the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment, apply for the approval to the Minister of the Environment in the case of the National Park or the prefectural governor concerned in the case of the Quasi-national

Park.

3. The Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned shall grant the approval of paragraph 1 when he/she acknowledges that the entry for which the approval is applied as prescribed in paragraph 1 complies with the requirements of each item of the same paragraph.
4. The Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned shall issue an entry approval certificate as prescribed in the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment upon granting the authorization under paragraph 1.
5. If one who has been granted the authorization of paragraph 1 has lost or destructed the entry approval certificate under the preceding paragraph, the one may, as prescribed in the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment, apply for reissuance of the certificate concerned to the Minister of the Environment in the case of the National Park or the prefectural governor concerned in the case of the Quasi-national Park.
6. When entering the Regulated Utilization Area concerned, one who has been granted the approval of paragraph 1 shall carry the entry approval certificate prescribed in paragraph 4.
7. The user of the National Park of the Quasi-national park who complies with the standards prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment, when attempting to have other uses enter the Regulated Utilization Areas with his/her presence or under the his/her supervision within the period prescribed in paragraph 3 of the preceding article, may obtain the approval from the Minister of the Environment in the case of the National Park or the prefectural governor concerned in the case of the Quasi-national Park with respect to the other users' compliance of with the requirements of the items of paragraph 1.
8. The provisions prescribed from paragraph 2 to paragraph 6 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the approval prescribed in the preceding paragraph. In this case, "has lost" in paragraph 5 shall be replaced with "the user or other users who enter under the supervision of the said user has lost", and "one who has been granted the approval" in paragraph 6 shall be replaced with "one who has been granted the approval or other uses who enter under the supervision of the approved one".

(Designated Approval Institution)

#### **Article 25**

The Minister of the Environment and the prefectural governor concerned may cause their nominee (hereinafter referred to as the "Designated Approval Institution") to perform all or part of their affairs prescribed in the preceding article (hereinafter referred to as the "Affairs Related to Accreditation") with

respect to National Park in the case of the Minister of the Environment or Quasi-national Park in the case of the prefectural governor concerned.

2. Designation of the Approval Institution (hereinafter referred to as "Designation" up to Article 29) shall be made upon application by one who intends to perform the Affairs Related to Accreditation.
3. No one who falls under any of the following items shall be given the Designation:
  - (1) Minor, guardian of minor, or person under curatorship
  - (2) One who is bankrupt and unable to recover legal status
  - (3) One who has been sentenced to a punishment not lighter than imprisonment, or has undergone the execution of the punishment sentenced under this Act or the Nature Conservation Act or ceased to undergo such execution during the latest two years.
  - (4) One whose Designation has been cancelled under paragraph 2 or 3 of Article 29 during the latest two years.
  - (5) Legal entity any director of which falls under any of the preceding items
4. In the event of the Designation, the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned shall not perform the designated Affairs Related to Accreditation concerning the Regulated Utilization Area.
5. In the event of the Designation, the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned shall announce the Designation in the official gazette or prefectural bulletin, respectively.
6. With respect to application of the preceding article in the event when the Affairs Related to Accreditation are performed by the Designated Approval Institution, "from the Minister of the Environment in the case of the National Park or the prefectural governor concerned in the case of the Quasi-national Park" in paragraphs 1 and 7 of the same article, "to the Minister of the Environment in the case of the National Park or the prefectural governor concerned in the case of the Quasi-national Park" in paragraphs 2 and 5 of the same article (including the case of corresponding application under paragraph 8 of the same article), and "the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned" in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the same article (including the case of corresponding application under paragraph 8 of the same article) shall be replaced with the "Designated Approval Institution."

(Standards for Designation)

#### **Article 26**

The Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned shall not make the Designation unless there are no other Designated Approval Institutions for the Regulated Utilization Area concerning the application in paragraph 2 of the preceding article and the application concerned complies with the following



standards:

- (1) The plan for implementing the Affairs Related to Accreditation shall be appropriate for accurate implementation thereof with respect to the matters concerning personnel, method of implementing the affairs concerned, etc.
- (2) The applicant shall be provided with the accounting and technical bases that are enough to accurately practice the plan for implementing the Affairs Related to Accreditation under the preceding item.
- (3) When the applicant is engaged in business other than the Affairs Related to Accreditation, there shall not be any possibility that the engagement in such business affects the fair implementation of the Affairs Related to Accreditation.
- (4) The applicant shall be provided with the standards for fair and accurate implementation of the Affairs Related to Accreditation other than those prescribed in the foregoing three items.

(Matters to be Observed by Designated Authorization Institution)

**Article 27**

The Designated Approval Institution shall prescribe the rules for implementing the Affairs Related to Accreditation before starting the affairs in accordance with the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment concerned and obtain approval for such rules including amendments thereto from the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned.

2. The Designated Approval Institution shall formulate a business plan and an income and expenditure budget for each fiscal year before the beginning of the fiscal year concerned (immediately after the Designation, for the fiscal year to which the date of Designation belongs), and obtain approval for such plan and budget including amendments thereto from the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned.
3. The Designated Approval Institution shall formulate an annual report and statements of account of the fiscal year concerned within three months after the end of each fiscal year, and submit them to the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned.
4. The Designated Approval Institution shall not suspend or discontinue all or part of the Affairs Related to Accreditation concerned without the permission of the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned.
5. When the Designated Approval Institution suspends all or part of the Affairs Related to Accreditation with the permission of the preceding paragraph, or is unable to implement all or part of the Affairs concerned due to a natural disaster or any other event, the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned, when deemed necessary, shall implement all or part of the Affairs Related to Accreditation concerned.

6. When the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned implements all or part of the Affairs Related to Accreditation under the preceding paragraph, or when the Designated Approval Institution discontinues all or part of the Affairs Related to Accreditation concerned with the permission of paragraph 4, or when the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned cancels the Designation under paragraph 2 or 3 of Article 29, necessary matters including transfer of the Affairs Related to Accreditation shall be prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.

(Duty of Confidentiality, etc.)

#### **Article 28**

The Designated Approval Institution (directors when the Institution is a legal entity. The same shall apply to the next paragraph.), its personnel and the former Designated Approval Institution shall not leak out the confidential information that has come to their knowledge in the course of implementing the Affairs Related to Accreditation, or shall not use such information for their personal benefits.

2. The Designated Approval Institution and its personnel who engage in the Affairs Related to Accreditation shall be deemed as the personnel who engage in official duties under Act with respect to application of the Criminal Act (Act No. 45 of 1907) and other penal regulations.

(Order of Supervision Concerning Designated Approval Institution)

#### **Article 29**

The Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned may issue orders necessary for supervision to the Designated Approval Institution concerning the Affairs Related to Accreditation to the extent required for enforcement of the provisions from Articles 24 to 31.

2. The Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned shall cancel the Designation if the Designated Approval Institution falls under any of the items (except item 4) of paragraph 3 of Article 25.
3. The Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned may cancel the Designation if the Designated Approval Institution infringes upon the provision of Article 27, implements the Affairs Related to Accreditation not under paragraph 1 of the same article, violates the order issued under paragraph 1, or is otherwise considered unable to implement the Affairs Related to Accreditation properly and accurately.
4. The provision of paragraph 5 of Article 25 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the cancellation of the Designation under the preceding two paragraphs.

(Collection of Reports and Spot Inspection)

**Article 30**

The Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned may, to the extent required for enforcement of the provisions from Articles 24 to 25, ask the Designated Approval Institution to report on the Affairs Related to Accreditation concerned, or cause their officials to enter the offices of the Designated Approval Institution to inspect relevant articles such as accounting books and documents or have the interested party ask relevant questions.

2. The personnel in charge of the spot inspection provided for in the preceding paragraph shall carry the identification papers and present them upon request.
3. The powers under paragraph 1 shall not be understood as those approved of for criminal investigations.

(Charges)

**Article 31**

One who intends to obtain the approval under paragraph 1 or 7 of Article 24 or receive reissuance of the entry approval certificate to National Parks under paragraph 5 of the same article (including the case of corresponding application under paragraph 8 of the same article) shall pay to the State (the Designated Approval Institution when it performs the Affairs Related to Accreditation) the charge prescribed in the Cabinet Order in consideration of actual expenses.

2. When the prefecture concerned collects the charge for the approval based on the provision of Article 227 of the Local Autonomy Act (Act No. 67 of 1947) under paragraph 1 or 7 of Article 24 or reissuance of the entry approval certificate under paragraph 5 of the same article (including the case of corresponding application under paragraph 8 of the same article), it may cause one who intends to receive the approval or reissuance of the entry approval certificate by the Designated Approval Institution under Article 25 to pay the charge concerned to the Designated Approval Institution concerned in accordance with the municipal bylaw.
3. Charges paid to the Designated Approval Institution under the preceding two paragraphs shall belong to the income of the Institution concerned.

(Conditions)

**Article 32**

To the permissions under paragraph 3 of Article 20, paragraph 3 of Article 21, paragraph 3 of Article 22, and item 7, paragraph 3 of Article 23, conditions may be attached to the extent necessary for the protection of the scenic beauty or spectacular sight of the National Park or Quasi-national Park.

(Ordinary Zone)

**Article 33**

One who intends to undertake the activities coming under any of the following items within National or Quasi-national Parks other than Special Zones or Marine Park Areas (hereinafter referred to as "Ordinary Zone") shall notify the Minister of the Environment in the case of National Parks or the prefectural governor concerned in the case of Quasi-national Parks of the matters prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment such as activity type, place, implementation method and scheduled date of commencement; provided, however, that the activities mentioned in items 1, 3, 5 and 7 which are necessary for fishery operations such as setting up fishing gear shall be excepted from this provision.

- (1) Constructing, reconstructing or extending structures, whose scales are beyond the standards prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment (including reconstructing or extending in the case that the scale thereof is to be beyond the standards prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment after the completion of the reconstruction or extension concerned).
  - (2) Causing increase or decrease of the water-levels or quantities of the rivers, lakes, marshes, swamps and wetlands within the Special Zone.
  - (3) Putting up or setting up advertisements or those similar to them, or showing advertisements or those similar to them on the structures and the like.
  - (4) Reclaiming the surface of the sea or reclaiming by drainage.
  - (5) Mining minerals or extracting soil and stones (In the sea areas, this is limited to the areas connected to the Marine Park Area within one kilometer of the Marine Park Area.).
  - (6) Changing the feature of the land.
  - (7) Changing the feature of the seabed (In the sea areas, this is limited to the areas connected to the Marine Park Area within one kilometer of the Marine Park Area.).
2. The Minister of the Environment, in regard to the National Park and the prefectural governor, in regard to the Quasi-national Parks, for the purpose of preserving landscape of the Park concerned, may give orders, to the one who intends to undertake or has undertaken the activity which requires notification and is mentioned in any of the items of the preceding paragraph in the Ordinary Zone, to prohibit or restrict such activity or to take necessary measure, within the limits necessary for the protection of the landscapes thereof.
  3. To the one who has made the notification under paragraph 1, the measure under the preceding paragraph may be taken exclusively within 30 days counting from the day of the notification made.
  4. The Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned, when,



with the notification made under paragraph 1, the on-the-spot survey is required or when there is any other rational reason against the measure under paragraph 2 to be made within the period of time under the preceding paragraph, may prolong the period of time under the preceding paragraph during the period of existence of such reason. In this case, one who has made the notification under paragraph 1 shall be notified of the fact and reason why the period of time is prolonged.

5. One who has made the notification under paragraph 1 shall not start activity notified of unless a period of 30 days passes after the date of such notification.
6. The Minister of the Environment, in regard to the National Parks and the prefectural governor concerned, in regard to the Quasi-national Parks, may reduce the period of the preceding paragraph if such reduction is deemed to cause no hindrance to the protection of landscape of such Parks.
7. To the activities mentioned in any of the following items, the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not be applied.
  - (1) Activity carried out for the execution of the Park Works.
  - (2) Activity carried out as the Ecosystem Maintenance and Recovery Work etc. for the Designated Ecosystem.
  - (3) Activity carried out within the Scenic Landscape Preservation Area, which is prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 43 based on the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement executed under paragraph 1 of the same article, in accordance with the matters mentioned in item 2 or 3 of the same paragraph.
  - (4) Ordinary administrative activity, simple activity or other activities prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.
  - (5) Works which have already started at the time of the designation of National Parks, Quasi-national Parks or Marine Park Areas or the expansion of the boundaries thereof.
  - (6) Works carried out as the emergency measures necessary for exceptional disasters.

(Order of Suspension, etc.)

#### **Article 34**

The Minister of the Environment, in regard to the National Parks and the prefectural governor concerned, in regard to the Quasi-national Parks, when deemed necessary for the protection of the respective parks concerned, may give an order to suspend the work concerned to one who has violated the provisions to the permissions under paragraph 3 of Article 20, paragraph 3 of Article 21, paragraph 3 of Article 22, or paragraph 3 of Article 23, the conditions attached to the permission under Article 32, or the measure under paragraph 2 of the preceding article, or may give an order to restore to the original state within a reasonable period or, if such restoration is remarkably difficult, to take necessary

measures as the substitute therefor, to the one or another who has succeeded to the rights of the land, buildings, other structures, from the one, both to the extent necessary for the protection concerned.

2. Upon attempting to issue an order to restore to the original state or take necessary measure as the substitute therefor (hereinafter referred to as "restoration to the original state, etc."), if it is impossible due to the absence of negligence to clarify the one to which an order of the restoration to the original state, etc. the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned may carry out or cause another who is ordered or entrusted thereby to carry out the restoration to the original state, etc. at the expense of the one concerned. In this case, the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned shall in advance announce publicly to the effect that the restoration to the original state, etc. shall be carried out within a reasonable period and that if such restoration to the original state etc. is not carried out within such a period, the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned or the one who is ordered or entrusted thereby shall carry out the restoration to the original state, etc.
3. The personnel attempting to carry out the restoration to the original state, etc. under the preceding paragraph shall carry the identification papers and present them upon request.

(Collection of Reports and Spot Inspection)

**Article 35**

The Minister of the Environment, in regard to the National Park, or the prefectural governor concerned, in regard to the Quasi-national Park, when deemed necessary for the protection of the Park concerned, may ask the report on the actual conditions of the work under way and other necessary matters from one who has been given the permission under the provision of paragraph 3 of Article 20, paragraph 3 of Article 21, paragraph 3 of Article 22, or item 7, paragraph 3 of Article 23, or one whose work has been restricted or ordered to take necessary measures under paragraph 2 of Article 33.

2. The Minister of the Environment, in regard to the National Park or the prefectural governor concerned, in regard to the Quasi-national Park, when deemed necessary for the measure taken in accordance with the provision of paragraph 3 of Article 20, paragraph 3 of Article 21, paragraph 3 of Article 22, item 7, paragraph 3 of Article 23, paragraph 2 of Article 33, or the preceding article, may have their officials, within the limits necessary therefor, enter the lands or buildings within the boundary of the Park concerned, or inspect the practical state of the activity which is mentioned in any of the items of paragraph 3 of Article 20, items of paragraph 3 of Article 21, items of paragraph 3 of Article 22, item 7, paragraph 3 of Article 23, or items of

paragraph 1 of Article 33, or investigate the effects of these activities upon the landscapes.

3. The personnel provided for in the preceding paragraph shall carry the identification papers and present them upon request.
4. The powers under paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not be understood as those approved of for criminal investigations.

(Facility Complex Zone)

**Article 36**

Minister of the Environment, in regard to the National Park and the prefectural governor concerned, in regard to Quasi-national Park, shall, for the purpose of consolidating the facilities in groups for the utilization of the Park, designate the Facility Complex Zone within its boundary in accordance with the Park Plan.

2. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 5 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the designation and cancellation of the Facility Complex Zone and to the alteration of its boundary. In this case, the "Minister of the Environment" mentioned in paragraph 3 of the same article shall be replaced with the "Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned", and "official gazette" in the same paragraph shall be replaced with "official gazette or prefectural bulletin", respectively

(Regulation for Utilization)

**Article 37**

Within the Special Zone, Marine Park Areas or Facility Complex Zone of the National and Quasi-national Parks, no one shall perform the activities mentioned in the following items without due cause:

- (1) Dumping refuse and other filth or waste or leaving them as they are in such manners as give remarkably unpleasant feelings to those utilizing the National Park or Quasi-national Park concerned.
  - (2) Letting remarkably offensive odors exhale, rendering out disturbing noises with loud speakers, radios, etc., occupying waywardly observation points, pavilions, etc., touting in such manners as cause one to feel sickening, or else causing annoyance remarkably to those utilizing the National Park or Quasi-national Park concerned.
2. The competent personnel of the State or of the prefecture, when anyone is found performing the activity mentioned in item 2 of the preceding article within the Special Zone, Marine Parks Areas, or Facility Complex Zone, may give instructions to stop the act.
  3. The personnel provided for in the preceding paragraph shall carry identification papers and present them upon request.

## **Section 5 Ecosystem Maintenance and Recovery Work**

(Plan for the Ecosystem Maintenance and Recovery Work)

### **Article 38**

The Minister of the Environment and the Director of the state agency to implement the Ecosystem Maintenance and Recovery Work (hereinafter referred to as “the Minister of the Environment, etc.”) shall, at the contribution to the appropriate and effective implementation of the Ecosystem Maintenance and Recovery Work in the National Parks, formulate the plan for the Work for the Maintenance and Recovery of Ecosystem (hereinafter referred to as “Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work) based on the Park Plan after seeking opinions from the Council.

2. The prefectural governor concerned may, at the contribution to the appropriate and effective implementation of the Ecosystem Maintenance and Recovery Work in the Quasi-national Park, formulate the plan for the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work based on the Park Plan.
3. The Plan for the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work shall specify the following matters:
  - (1) Purpose of the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work
  - (2) Areas to implement the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work
  - (3) Contents of the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work
  - (4) In addition to the preceding three items, matters necessary for the appropriate and effective implementation of the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work
4. After formulating the Plan for the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work, the Minister of the Environment, etc. and the prefectural governor concerned shall announce the outline in the public notice.
5. When attempting to abolish or alter the Plan for the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work, the Minister of the Environment, etc. shall seek opinions from the Council.
6. The provision of paragraph 4 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the abolishment or the alteration of the Plan for the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work made by the Minister of the Environment, etc. and the prefectural governor concerned.

(Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work in National Parks)

### **Article 39**

The State, when deemed necessary for the protection of the places of natural scenic landscape within the National Park concerned, shall execute the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work according to the Plan for the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work in the National Park.



2. Local public entities may execute the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work in accordance with the Plan for the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work concerned, after receiving confirmation from the Minister of the Environment for the compliance with the Plan for the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work in the National Park concerned.
3. Those other than the State and public bodies may execute the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work in the National Park concerned in accordance with the Plan for the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work concerned, after receiving authorization from the Minister of the Environment for its ability for appropriate and effective implementation of the Work and for the compliance with the Plan for the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work in the National Park concerned.
4. Those who seek the consent of paragraph 2 or seek the authorization of the preceding paragraph shall submit the written application with the description of the following matters to the Minister of the Environment in accordance with the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.
  - (1) Name and address, including the name of the representative of corporation
  - (2) Areas to execute the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work
  - (3) Contents of the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work
  - (4) Matters listed in the preceding items and other matters prescribed in the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment
5. The written application prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be submitted together with the drawing which shows the areas to be covered by the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work and other documents required by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.
6. As for those who have obtained the confirmation of paragraph 2 or the authorization of paragraph 3, when attempting to alter the matters listed in the items of paragraph 4, the public bodies shall receive confirmation from the Minister of the Environment and those other than the State and the public bodies shall obtain authorization from the Minister of the Environment, however, this shall not apply to the minor changes prescribed in the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.
7. Those who seek the confirmation or the authorization of the preceding paragraph shall submit the written application with the description of the matters pertaining to the changes to the Minister of the Environment in accordance with the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.
8. The provision of paragraph 5 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the written application of the preceding paragraph.
9. One who has obtained the confirmation of paragraph 2 or the authorization of paragraph 3, when the one has made a minor change(s) in the proviso of paragraph 6 prescribed in the Ordinance of the Minister of the Environment,

shall notify the Minister of the Environment of the fact without delay.

(Rescission of Authorization)

**Article 40**

When one who has obtained the authorization of paragraph 3 of the preceding paragraph falls under any of the following items, the Minister of the Environment may rescind the authorization of the same paragraph.

- (1) When it is deemed that the authorized person does not execute the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work in accordance with the Plan for the Work.
- (2) When it is deemed that the authorized person is no longer able to execute the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work in appropriate and effective manners.
- (3) When the authorized person has violated the provision of paragraph 6 or 9 of the preceding article.
- (4) When the authorized person fails to make reports pursuant to the provision of Article 42 or has made false reports.
- (5) When the authorized person has obtained the authorization of paragraph 3 or 6 of the preceding article by deception or other wrongful means.

(Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work in Quasi-national Parks)

**Article 41**

The prefectures, when deemed necessary for the protection of natural landscape within the Quasi-national Park concerned, shall execute the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work according to the Plan for the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work in the Quasi-national Park.

2. Local public entities other than the State and prefectures may execute the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work in accordance with the Plan for the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work concerned, after receiving confirmation from the prefectural governor concerned for the compliance with the Plan for the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work in the Quasi-national Park concerned.
3. Those other than the State and local public entities may execute the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work in the National Park concerned in accordance with the Plan for the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work concerned, after receiving authorization from the prefectural governor concerned for its ability for appropriate and effective implementation of the Work and for the compliance with the Plan for the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work in the Quasi-national Park concerned.
4. Provision of paragraph 4 and 5 of Article 39 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the confirmation of paragraph 2 and authorization of the preceding paragraph.

Provisions prescribed from paragraphs 6 to 9 of the same article shall apply mutatis mutandis to those who have obtained the confirmation of paragraph 2. Provisions prescribed from paragraphs 6 to 9 of the same article and of the preceding article shall apply mutatis mutandis to those who have obtained the authorization of the preceding paragraph. In this case, the term “the Ministry of the Environment” in these provisions shall be deemed to be replaced with “the prefectural governor concerned”, and “National Park” in paragraph 1 of the preceding article shall be replaced with “Quasi-national Park”.

(Collection of Reports)

**Article 42**

The Minister of the Environment may ask the authorized person in paragraph 3 of Article 39, and the prefectural governor concerned may ask the authorized person in paragraph 3 of the preceding article, to report on the situation of the execution of the Ecosystem Maintenance and Restoration Work concerned and on other necessary matters.

**Section 6 Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement**

(Conclusion of the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement, etc.)

**Article 43**

The Minister of the Environment or local public bodies or the Park Management Organization that is designated under paragraph 1 of Article 49 and performs the activity concerning management of the place of natural scenic beauty under the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement out of the activities mentioned in item 1 of Article 38 may, when deemed necessary to protect the place of natural scenic landscape within the National or Quasi-national Park, manage the place of natural scenic landscape within the boundary of the land concerned by concluding an agreement providing for the following matters (hereinafter referred to as the "Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement") with the owner of land or trees and bamboos (hereinafter referred to as the "owner of land, etc." together with the following one) within the boundary (excluding sea areas) of the Park concerned or the one who owns the right to use and earn profits from such land or trees and bamboos (except when such right is clearly established for temporary facilities or other temporary use).

- (1) Area to be covered by the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the "Scenic Landscape Preservation Area").
- (2) Matters concerning methods for managing the place of natural scenic landscape within the Scenic Landscape Preservation Area.
- (3) Matters concerning development of the facilities concerned when improvement is necessary for the facilities required with respect to the protection of the place of natural scenic landscape within the Scenic

Landscape Preservation Area.

- (4) Effective period of the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement.
  - (5) Measures to be taken in the event of breach of the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement.
2. The Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement requires consent of all the owners of land, etc. within the Scenic Landscape Preservation Area.
  3. Contents of the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement shall comply with the following standards:
    - (1) The Agreement shall be effective and appropriate for protection of the place of natural scenic landscape.
    - (2) The Agreement shall not unreasonably restrict the use of the land and trees and bamboos concerned.
    - (3) Matters mentioned in each item of paragraph 1 shall comply with the standards prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.
  4. When a local public entity intends to conclude the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement, it shall previously consult with the Minister of the Environment in the case of the National Park or the prefectural governor concerned in the case of the Quasi-national Park, and obtain consent therefrom; provided, however, this shall not be applied to the case when the prefecture intends to execute the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement on the land within its boundary with respect to the Quasi-national Park.
  5. When the Park Management Organization mentioned in paragraph 1 intends to conclude the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement, it shall previously obtain approval from the Minister of the Environment in the case of the National Park or the prefectural governor concerned in the case of the Quasi-national Park.

(Public Inspection of Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement, etc.)

#### **Article 44**

Upon attempting to conclude the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement, or upon approving the application of Landscape Preservation Agreement under paragraph 5 of the preceding article, the Minister of the Environment, the local public body, or the prefectural governor concerned, shall publicly announce to that effect as prescribed in the Ordinance of the Ministry of the environment and make the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement concerned available for public inspection of the interest party for two weeks counting from the date of the announcement concerned.

2. In the event of public announcement under the preceding paragraph, those concerned may submit written opinions about the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement to the Minister of the Environment, the local public entity, or the prefectural governor concerned by the date of expiration of the



inspection period under the same paragraph.

(Approval of Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement)

**Article 45**

The Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned shall grant the approval of the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement when the application made for the Agreement concerned under paragraph 5 of Article 43 falls under all the following items:

- (1) Application procedures are not in breach of relevant laws.
- (2) Contents of the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement comply with the standards mentioned in each item of paragraph 3 of Article 43.

(Public Notice for the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement, etc.)

**Article 46**

In the event of conclusion of the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement or approval under the preceding article, the Minister of the Environment, the local public entity, or the prefectural governor concerned, as prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the environment, shall publicly announce such event, make a copy of the Scenic

Landscape Preservation Agreement concerned available for public inspection, and explicitly indicate the Scenic Landscape Preservation Area within its boundary.

(Alteration to Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement)

**Article 47**

The provisions of paragraphs 2 to 5 of Article 43 and preceding three articles shall be applied mutatis mutandis to alterations to the matters prescribed in the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement.

(Effect of Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement)

**Article 48**

The Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement that has been publicly announced under

Article 46 (including case of corresponding application under the preceding article) shall remain in force for the one who becomes the owner of land etc. within the boundary of the Scenic Landscape Preservation Area concerned after such public announcement.

**Section 7 Park Management Organization**

(Designation)

**Article 49**

The Minister of the Environment, in regard to the National Park and the prefectural governor concerned, in regard to the Quasi-national Park, respectively, may designate, as the Park Management Organization, a general incorporated association or a general incorporated foundation established for protection and proper use of the place of natural scenic landscape within the National or Quasi-national Park, or a nonprofit organization under paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Act to Promote Specified Nonprofit Activities (Act No. 7 of 1998), or other legal entity prescribed in the Ordinance of the Ministry of the environment, each of which is acknowledged as capable of performing properly and certainly the operations mentioned in the items of the following article.

2. In the event of designation under the preceding paragraph, the Minister of the Environment and the prefectural governor concerned shall announce the name and address of the Park Management Organization concerned and location of its offices in the official gazette or prefectural bulletin, respectively.
3. Upon attempting to change the name, address or location of the office, the Park Management Organization shall previously notify, to that effect, the Minister of the Environment in the case of the National Park or the prefectural governor concerned in the case of Quasi-national Park.
4. In the event of notification under the preceding paragraph, the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned shall announce the matters concerning the notification in the official gazette or prefectural bulletin, respectively.

(Operations)

**Article 50**

The Park Management Organization shall perform the following operations:

- (1) Management of the places of natural scenic beauty and other activities that contribute to preservation of natural scenic beauty under the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement.
- (2) Maintenance and management of the facilities within the National or Quasi-national Park including repairs.
- (3) Collection and presentation of information or materials concerning the protection of the National or Quasi-national Park and promotion of their proper use.
- (4) Offer of appropriate advice and guidance concerning the protection of the National or Quasi-national Park and promotion of their proper use.
- (5) Study and research concerning the protection of the National or Quasi-national Park and promotion of their proper use.

(6) Operations incidental to the operations listed in the preceding items.

(Cooperation)

**Article 51**

The Park Management Organization shall perform the operations mentioned in item 1 of the preceding article in close cooperation with the Minister of the Environment and local public entity concerned.

(Order for Improvement)

**Article 52**

When improvement in the management of the operation by the Park Management Organization is considered necessary, the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned may order the Organization concerned to take measures necessary for such improvement.

(Cancellation of Designation, etc.)

**Article 53**

If the Park Management Organization violates the order under the preceding article, the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned may cancel the designation of the Organization.

2. In the event of cancellation of the designation under the preceding paragraph, the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned shall announce the event in the official gazette or prefectural bulletin, respectively.

(Presentation of Information, etc.)

**Article 54**

The State and local public entities shall provide the Park Management Organizations with information, guidance and advice necessary for them to perform their operations.

**Section 8 Expenses**

(Expenses Necessary for Execution of Park Work)

**Article 55**

The expenses necessary for the execution of the Park Work shall be borne by the one who executes the Park Work concerned.

(Subsidy from State)

**Article 56**

The State may subsidize, within the limits of budgetary appropriation, part of the expenses necessary for the execution of the Park Work for the prefecture that executes the Park Work concerned, in accordance with that which is prescribed by the Cabinet Order.

(Charge to Local Public Body)

**Article 57**

In case that the State executes the Park Work concerning the National Park, when the execution of the Park Work concerned gives any special benefit to any local public entity, the State may charge a part of the expenses necessary for the same execution to the same local public body within the limits of the benefits it receives.

2. In case that the State intends to charge a part of the expenses necessary for the execution of the Park Work to the local public entity in accordance with the provision of the preceding article, the State shall seek the opinion of the local public entity concerned.

(Charge to Beneficiary)

**Article 58**

The State or the local public body, in case that there is anyone who receives significant benefit through the execution of the Park Work, may charge a part of the expenses necessary for the execution of the Park Work concerned to the same one within the limits of the benefits he/she receives.

(Charge to Causes)

**Article 59**

The State or the local public body, in case that the execution of the Park Work is made necessary by any other construction or another's activity, may charge all or a part of the expenses concerned, within the limits of the necessity for the execution of the Park Work, to one who bears the expenses of the construction or the activity which has made such a cause.

(Method of Collection of Shares, etc.)

**Article 6**

The method of the collection of the shares in accordance with the provisions of the preceding three articles and other necessary matters concerning the shares shall be prescribed by the Cabinet Order.

(Exception from Application)

**Article 61**

The provisions of this section shall not be applied to the works concerning the roads under the Road Act and other works that are provided for otherwise in other Acts, concerning the expenses necessary for the execution thereof.

Section 9 Miscellaneous Provisions



(On-the-spot Survey)

**Article 62**

If a spot survey is necessary, the Minister of the Environment, with respect to the designation of National or Quasi-national Park, decision on the Park Plan, execution of the Park Work, or decision on the Park Work on the National Park, and the prefectural governor concerned, with respect to designation of the Quasi-national Park or application for expansion of its area, decision on the Park Plan, application for additional Work, decision on the Park Work or execution of the Park Work, and the State organizations other than the Minister of the Environment, with respect to execution of the Park Work, may respectively have their competent personnel enter the lands of others, set up land marks, survey the lands, fall or remove the trees and bamboos, or hedges or fences, etc. which pose an impediment; provided however, that, in case that any provision concerning the on-the-spot survey is found in the Road Act or other Acts, its provision shall be preferentially obeyed.

2. The State organizations or the prefectural governor concerned, when they intend to have their competent personnel perform the activities in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, shall previously notify the fact to the owner (when the address of the owner is unknown, the occupant thereof; hereinafter the same shall be applied in this article) and occupant of the same land and the owner of the trees and bamboos or the hedges, fences, etc., and thus give them the opportunity for presenting their written opinions.
3. The personnel under paragraph 1 shall not enter the housing lot or the land enclosed with hedges, fences, etc., before sunrise and after sunset.
4. The personnel under paragraph 1 shall carry the identification papers and present them upon request to the parties concerned.
5. The owner or occupant of the land or the owner of trees and bamboos or hedges or fences shall not deny or interfere with the entry or setting up of the land marks or other activities under paragraph 1, without due cause.

(Arbitration of Environmental Dispute Coordination Committee)

**Article 63**

One who has been dealt with the measure by the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor under the provision of paragraph 3 of Article 20, paragraph 3 of Article 21, paragraph 3 of Article 22, or paragraph 2 of Article 33 has any complaint against it, may apply for the arbitration to the Environmental Dispute Coordination Committee, when the reason of his complaint is upon the coordination with mining, quarrying or gravel industries. In this case, the person may not make complaint in accordance with the Administration Complaint Examination Act (Act No. 160 of 1962).

2. Article 18 of the Administration Complaint Examination Act shall apply

mutatis mutandis to the case when the disposition authority instructs erroneously that the person can claim re-examination or complaint concerning the disposition of the preceding article.

(Loss Compensation)

**Article 64**

The State, in regard to the National Park and the prefectural governor, in regard to the Quasi-national Park, shall compensate for the loss that may occur under ordinary circumstances to one who suffers the loss due to inability to obtain the permission under paragraph 3 of Article 20, paragraph 3 of Article 21, or paragraph 3 of Article 22, or due to the conditions attached to the permission under Article 32, or due to the disposition under paragraph 2 of Article 33.

2. One who intends to claim the compensation in accordance with the preceding article shall claim it to the Minister of the Environment, in regard to the State and the prefectural governor concerned, in regard to the prefecture.
3. The Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor concerned, when he/she has received the claim in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, shall decide upon the sum of the compensation and notify it to the claimant concerned.
4. The State or the prefecture concerned shall compensate for the loss that may occur under ordinary circumstances to one who suffers the loss due to an activity of the competent personnel under paragraph 1 of Article 62.
5. The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the compensation of the loss under the provision of the preceding paragraph. In this case, the "Minister of the Environment" in paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be replaced with the "competent minister who administers the affairs concerning the spot survey prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 62".

(Filing an Action)

**Article 65**

One who is dissatisfied with the decision under the provision of paragraph 3 of the preceding article (including the case of the corresponding application under paragraph 5 of the same article) may claim the increase of the sum of the compensation by the action within six months counting from the day of the notification received concerned.

2. In the complaint of the preceding paragraph, the State or the Prefectural Government shall be the defendant.

(Compulsory Collection of Shares)

**Article 66**

In case that anyone who does not pay the share to be paid to the State in

accordance with the provisions of this Act is found, the Minister of the Environment shall demand him/her to make the payment with the time-limit of its payment by the demand note.

2. In the preceding case, the Minister of the Environment may impose the delinquent charge as provided for by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment; provided, however, that the delinquent charge shall be decided upon within the limits of the amount calculated at the annual rate of 14.5%.
3. In case that the one who has received the demand, does not pay the sum to be paid by the appointed time-limit, the Minister of the Environment may impose the share and the delinquent charge provided for by the preceding two paragraphs according to the example of the disposition of delinquent national taxes. In this case, the order of the share and the delinquent charge in the right of statutory lien shall be next to those of the national tax and the local taxes.
4. The delinquent charge shall be prior to the share.

(Consultation)

#### **Article 67**

The Minister of the Environment shall consult with the heads of the interested administrative organizations, when attempting to carry out the designation of the National Park or Quasi-national Park, expansion of the boundary thereof, decision upon or alteration of the Park Plan, or designation of the Special Zone, Special Protection Zone, Marine Park Area or Regulated Utilization Area, or expansion of the boundary thereof.

2. The prefectural governor concerned shall consult with the heads of the interested administrative organizations, when attempting to carry out the designation of the Special Zone, Special Protection Zone, Marine Park Areas or Regulated Utilization Zone within the Quasi-national Park or expansion of the boundary thereof.
3. The State organizations other than the Minister of the Environment, when they intend to execute the National Park Work in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 10, shall consult with the Minister of the Environment.
4. The State organizations, when they intend to execute the Quasi-national Park Work in accordance with the provision of the proviso to paragraph 1 of Article 16, shall consult with the Minister of the Environment.

(Special Cases with State)

#### **Article 68**

As to the activity carried out by the State organizations, the permission in accordance with the provision of paragraph 3 of Article 20, or paragraph 3 of Article 21, paragraph 3 of Article 22, or item 7, paragraph 3 of Article 23 shall not

need to be obtained. In this case, the State organization concerned, when it intends to carry out the same activity, shall previously consult with the Minister of the Environment in the case of the National Park, or with the prefectural governor in the case of the Quasi-national Park.

2. In the event of the consultation concerning the Quasi-national Park under the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor concerned, if the activity concerning the consultation falls under any of the activities prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment in view of its impact on the spectacular sights of the Quasi-national Park concerned and other circumstances, the governor shall consult with the Minister of the Environment and obtain consent therefrom.
3. The State organization, when it has carried out or intends to carry out the activity requiring to be notified in accordance with the provisions of the latter part of paragraph 6 of Article 20, paragraph 7 Or 8 of the same article, latter part of paragraph 6 of Article 21, or paragraph 7 of the same article, latter part of paragraph 6 of Article 22, or paragraph 7 of the same article, or paragraph 1 of Article 33, shall notify the Minister of the Environment in the case of the National Park or the prefectural governor concerned in the case of the Quasi-national Park to that effect following the examples of notification in accordance with these provisions.
4. The Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor, when deemed necessary for the protection of the landscapes of the park concerned on the receipt of the notification following the examples of reporting in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 33, may seek consultation with the State organization concerned on the measure to be taken for the protection of the landscapes.

(Delegation of Authority)

**Article 69**

The authority of the Minister of the Environment under this Act may be delegated to the Head of the Local Office of Environmental Government pursuant to the Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.

(Classification of Affairs)

**Article 70**

Affairs to be dealt with by the prefecture concerned under paragraph 3 of Article 5, which is being mutatis mutandis applied in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 20, paragraph 3 of Article 5, which is being mutatis mutandis applied in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 21, paragraph 3 of Article 5, which is being mutatis mutandis applied in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 22, and paragraph 2 of Article 67 (excluding the provision concerning the Regulated Utilization Area) shall be



deemed as the Item 1 Legally Entrusted Affairs prescribed in item 1, paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Local Autonomy Act.

(Relationship with Wilderness Area)

**Article 71**

The Wilderness Area designated under paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Nature Conservation Act shall be excluded from the area of the National or Quasi-national Park.

## **Chapter III Prefectural Natural Parks**

(Designation)

**Article 72**

The Prefectural Natural Parks shall be designated, with specification of their boundaries, by the prefectures pursuant to the Prefectural Ordinance.

(Protection and Utilization)

**Article 73**

Prefectures may designate the Special Zone within the boundary of Prefectural Natural Park concerned for the purpose of preserving the scenic beauty of the Park, designate the Regulated Utilization Area within the Special Zone for the purpose of promoting the preservation of the scenic beauty or landscape of the Park concerned and proper use thereof, and establish the necessary regulations by the Prefectural Ordinance on the activities in the Special Zone, Regulated Utilization Area, and the areas in the Prefectural Natural Park concerned other than the Special Zone, within the scope of regulations prescribed in the provision of Section 4 of the preceding chapter concerning the activities in the Special Zone, Regulated Utilization Area and Ordinary Area in the National Parks.

2. Prefectures may, when deemed necessary for the implementation of the Affairs Related to Accreditation for the Prefectural Natural Park concerned, stipulate in the Prefectural Ordinance that the prefectural governor may designate the Designated Approval Institution by following the examples of the provisions from Articles 25 to 31 and cause them to perform the Affairs Related to Accreditation concerned.
3. Prefectures may, for the purpose of developing the facilities in groups for the utilization of the Prefectural Natural Park concerned, designate the Facility Complex Zone within its boundary and issue the Prefectural Ordinance to prohibit the activities in the Special Zone and Facility Complex Zone as provided for the items of paragraph 1 of Article 37 by following the examples of the provision of the same article.

(Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement)

**Article 74**

Prefectures may, when deemed necessary for preserving the places of natural scenic beauty in the Prefectural Natural Park concerned, stipulate in the Prefectural Ordinance that local public bodies or the Park Management Organization that is designated under the Prefectural Ordinance based on the provision of the following article may conclude the Scenic Landscape Preservation Agreement with the owner of land by following the examples of the provision of Section 6 of the preceding chapter.

(Park Management Organization)

**Article 75**

Prefectures may, when deemed necessary for preserving the places of natural scenic beauty in the Prefectural Natural Park concerned and proper use thereof, stipulate in the Prefectural Ordinance that the prefectural governor may designate the Park Management Organization by following the examples of the provision of Section 7 of the preceding chapter.

(On-the-spot Inspection)

**Article 76**

Prefectures may, when the on-the-spot-survey is deemed necessary for the Prefectural Natural Park concerned, stipulate in the Prefectural Ordinance that the prefectural governor concerned may have their competent personnel enter the lands of others by following the examples of the provision of Article 62, set up land marks or perform other activities prescribed in the provision of paragraph 1 of the same article.

(Loss Compensation)

**Article 77**

Prefectures shall compensate for the loss that may occur under ordinary circumstances to one who suffers the loss due to the disposition under the Prefectural Ordinance based on the paragraph 1 of Article 73 or due to the activities of the competent personnel pursuant to the provision of the Prefectural Ordinance based on the preceding article.

(Arbitration of Environmental Dispute Coordination Committee)

**Article 78**

One who has been dealt with the measure by the prefectural governor under the provision of the Prefectural Ordinance based on the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 73 has any complaint against it, may apply for the arbitration to the Environmental Dispute Coordination Committee, when the reason of his complaint is upon the coordination with mining, quarrying or gravel industries.

The latter part of paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of Article 63 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to this case.

(Consultation, etc.)

#### **Article 79**

Prefectures shall consult with the heads of the interested state administrative organizations in the region, when attempting to carry out the designation of the Special Zone or Regulated Utilization Area within the Prefectural Natural Park concerned, or expansion of the boundary thereof.

2. The special cases concerning the activities carried out by the State organizations, in the case when the prefecture concerned has established the regulations on the activities within the area of the Prefectural Natural Park concerned under the Prefectural Ordinance based on the paragraph 1 of Article 73, shall follow the examples of the provision of Article 68.

(Report, Advice or Recommendation)

#### **Article 80**

The Minister of the Environment may demand necessary reports on the Prefectural Natural Park from the prefectures.

2. The Minister of the Environment may provide the prefectures with necessary advice or recommendation on administration or technology for the Prefectural Natural Park.

(Relationship with National Parks, etc.)

#### **Article 81**

Areas in the National Parks or the Quasi-national Parks, or the Wilderness Area designated under paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Nature Conservation Act shall be excluded from the area of the Prefectural Natural Parks.

## **Chapter IV Penal Provisions**

#### **Article 82**

Anyone, who has violated the order under the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 15 (including the case of corresponding application under paragraph 4 of Article 16) or paragraph 1 of Article 34, shall be punished with a penal servitude of not more than one year or a fine of not more than 1,000,000 yen.

#### **Article 83**

Anyone, who comes under any of the following items, shall be punished with a penal servitude of not more than six months or a fine of not more than 500,000 yen:

- (1) One who has violated the provision of paragraph 6 of Article 10 (including the case of corresponding application under paragraph 4 of Article 16) and altered the matters listed in the items of paragraph 4 of Article 10 (including the case of corresponding application under paragraph 4 of Article 16) (limited to the one who has obtained the authorization of paragraph 3 of Article 10 or paragraph 3 of Article 16)
- (2) One who has violated the conditions attached to the authorization in accordance with the provision paragraph 10 of Article 10 (including the case of corresponding application under paragraph 4 of Article 16)
- (3) One who has violated the provision of paragraph 3 of Article 20, paragraph 3 of Article 21, paragraph 3 of Article 22, or paragraph 3 of Article 23
- (4) One who has been authorized under paragraph 1 or 7 of Article 24 by falsification or other illegal means
- (5) One who has violated the conditions attached to the permission in accordance with the provision of Article 32

#### **Article 84**

Anyone, who has violated the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 28, shall be punished with a penal servitude of not more than six months or a fine of not more than 500,000 yen.

#### **Article 85**

Anyone, who has violated the order under the provision of Article 11 (including the case of corresponding application under paragraph 4 of Article 16), paragraph 2 of Article 33, or Article 52, shall be punished with a fine of not more than 500,000 yen.

#### **Article 86**

Any one, who comes under any of the following items, shall be punished with a fine of not more than 300,000 yen:

- (1) One who has failed to report as prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 17, or reported falsely, or refused, obstructed or evaded the spot inspection under the same paragraph, or made no statement or false statement in response to questions
- (2) One who has been given reissuance of the entry approval certificate under paragraph 5 of Article 24 (including the case of corresponding application under paragraph 8 of the same article) by falsification or other illegal means
- (3) One who has discontinued all the Affairs Related to Accreditation without the permission under paragraph 4 of Article 27
- (4) One who has failed to report as prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 30, or reported falsely, or refused, obstructed or evaded the spot inspection under



the same paragraph, or made no statement or false statement in response to questions

- (5) One who has failed to make the notification under the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 33 or has made false notification
- (6) One who has violated the provision of paragraph 5 of Article 33
- (7) One who has failed to make the reporting under paragraph 1 of Article 35 or has made false reporting.
- (8) One who has denied, prevented or evaded the spot inspection or on-the-spot survey under the provision of paragraph 2 of Article 35
- (9) One who has performed, without permission, the activities mentioned in item 1, paragraph 1 of Article 37 within the Special Zone, Marine Park Area or Facility Complex Zone of the National Park or Quasi-national Park, without due cause
- (10) One who has performed the activities mentioned in item 2, paragraph 1 of Article 37 without obedience to the direction of the competent personnel under the provision of paragraph 2 of the same article within the Special Zone, Marine Park Area or Facility Complex Zone of the National Park or Quasi-national Park, without due cause
- (11) One who has denied or prevented the entry or setting up of land marks or other activities under the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 62, violating the provision of paragraph 5 of the same article, without due cause

#### **Article 87**

When the representative of the juridical person or the juridical person, or the proxy of the individual, employee or other service worker has committed the offences under Article 82, Article 83, Article 85 or the preceding article in connection with the business of the same juridical person or individual, the same juridical person or individual, too, shall be punished respectively with the fines under the same articles, besides the punishment on the actual offender.

#### **Article 88**

Anyone (limited to the person who obtained the authorization of paragraph 3 of Article 10 or paragraph 3 of Article 16), who has failed to report or reported falsely in violation of paragraph 9 of Article 10, Article 13, or paragraph 2 of Article 14 (including the case of corresponding application under paragraph 4 of Article 16), shall be punished with a fine of not more than 200,000 yen.

#### **Article 89**

Anyone, who has entered without carrying the entry approval certificate, which violated the provision of paragraph 6 of Article 24 (including the case of corresponding application under paragraph 8 of the same article), shall be

punished with a fine of not more than 100,000 yen.

### **Article 90**

Prefectural ordinance based upon the provision of Article 73, Article 75 or Article 76 may include the provision laid down for the punishments or non-penal fines inflicted on the actual offender, respectively within the limits of not exceeding the extents of the punishments prescribed in Articles 82 to 87 and the preceding article, according to the modes of the same offences.

## **Extract from the Supplementary Provisions**

(Date of Enforcement)

1. This Act shall come into force on October 1, 1957.

(Abolition of the National Parks Act)

2. The National Parks Act (Act No. 36 of 1931) shall be abolished.

(Transitional Provisions)

3. Upon the enforcement of this Act, the National Parks that have been already designated under Article 1 of National Parks Act or the areas of Quasi-national Parks that have been already designated under paragraph 1 of Article 11 of the same Act shall be deemed as the National Parks and Quasi-national Parks respectively in this Act and the areas thereof shall be also deemed as those of the National Parks and Quasi-national Parks of this Act.
4. Upon the enforcement of this Act, the National Park Plans, the Park Plans concerning the areas of Quasi-national Parks, or the National Park Plans that have been already decided under the National Parks Act shall be deemed as the National or Quasi-national Park Plan or the National Park Work that is decided based on this Act.
5. Upon the enforcement of this Act, the Special Zones that have been already designated under paragraph 1 of Article 8 of the National Parks Act or the Special Protection Zones that have been already designated under paragraph 1 of Article 8-2 of the same Act shall be deemed respectively as the Special Zone or the Special Protection Zone within the National Park designated based on this Act.
6. Permission, authorization, application and other activities under the provision of the National Parks Act or order thereof that have been made before the enforcement of this Act, when there are provisions in this Act or the order hereof equivalent to those, shall be deemed as being made in accordance with the equivalent provisions in this Act or order hereof.
7. The activities that required no permission, disposition, or notification under the

provision of the National Parks Act or order thereof and that require permission, disposition, or notification under this Act or order hereof, or the activities that required notification only under the provision of the National Parks Act or order thereof and that require permission or other measures under this Act or order hereof, when such activities have been already commenced upon the enforcement of this Act, shall not require any disposition or procedure under the provision of this Act or order hereof or it would be sufficient to make a notification under the provisions then in force.

8. With regard to the application of penal provisions to acts committed prior to the enforcement of this Act, the provisions then in force shall remain applicable.

(Affairs Dealt with by Prefectures)

9. Part of the affairs that belong to the authority of the Minister of the Environment as prescribed in this Law may be performed by the governors of the prefectures prescribed by the Cabinet Order for the time being as prescribed in the Cabinet Order.
10. When attempting to draft the Cabinet Order to prescribe the prefectures under the preceding paragraph, the Minister of the Environment shall draft it upon application by the governor of the prefecture concerned.

(Interest-free Loan by the State, etc.)

11. For the Park Work for which the State may subsidize the expense under Article 56, the State, for the time being, may provide interest-free loans to the prefecture concerned in the amount for which the State may provide within the budgetary limit as subsidy under Article 56 with respect to the funds to be used as expense for the matters mentioned in item 2, paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Act concerning Special Measures for Promoting Improvement of Social Infrastructure Using Proceeds from Sales of the Stock of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (Act No. 86 of 1987).
12. The repayment period of the loans provided by the State under the preceding paragraph shall be prescribed by the Cabinet Order not exceeding five years (including a grace period not exceeding two years).
13. In addition to the preceding paragraph, matters necessary for reimbursement such as the reimbursement method and acceleration of the due date under paragraph 11 of the Supplementary Provisions shall be prescribed by the Cabinet Order.
14. When the loan is extended to a prefecture under paragraph 11 of the Supplementary Provisions, the State shall subsidize the Park Work concerning the loan extended in the amount equivalent to the amount of said loan in accordance with Article 56. This subsidy shall be implemented by delivering the amount equivalent to the total redemption of the loan concerned at the time of redemption thereof.
15. When redemption of the interest-free loan extended to a prefecture under

paragraph 11 of the Supplementary Provisions is accelerated to a date prior to the due date prescribed in paragraphs 12 and 13 of the Supplementary Provisions (except when such redemption is prescribed by the Cabinet Order), with respect to application of the provision of the preceding paragraph, the redemption concerned shall be deemed to have been made at the due date for the redemption.

## **Extract of the Supplementary Provisions**

(Act No. 47 dated June 3, 2009)

(Date of Enforcement)

### **Article 1**

This Act shall come into force on the date prescribed by the Cabinet Order not exceeding one year from the date of promulgation; provided, however, that the provisions prescribed in the following items shall come into force on the date prescribed by each item concerned.

(1) Provision of Article 8 of Supplementary Provisions: The day of promulgation

(Transitional Measures for the Partial Revision in the Natural Park Act)

### **Article 2**

As for the Natural Park Act after revision under the provision of Article 1 (hereinafter referred to as the “New Natural Park Act”), the provision of Article 15 (including the case of corresponding application under paragraph 4 of Article 16 of the New Natural Park Act) shall be applied to any person who discontinued the National Park Work or the Quasi-national Park Work pertaining to the authorization of paragraph 3 of Article 10 or paragraph 3 of Article 16 of the New Natural Park Act, the person whose authorization concerned has been lapsed, and the person whose authorization has been cancelled, after the day of enforcement of this Act.

### **Article 3**

The Marine Park Areas that have been already designated under paragraph 1 of Article 24 of the Natural Park Act before the revision (referred to as the “Former Natural Park Act” in the following article) prescribed in the provision of Article 1 upon the enforcement of this Act shall be deemed as the Marine Park Areas designated under paragraph 1 of Article 22 of the New Natural Park Act.

### **Article 4**

The provisions then in force shall remain applicable to the notification to the effect that anyone who has already come under the provision of paragraph 6 or 7 of



Article 24 of the Former Natural Park Act upon the enforcement of this Act and who has not submitted the application under paragraph 6 or 7 of the same article, commenced the activities or performed the activities.

(Transitional Measures for the Penal Provisions)

**Article 7**

The provisions then in force shall remain applicable to the application of penal provisions for the activities that have been already carried out before the enforcement of this Act.

(Delegation to the Cabinet Order)

**Article 8**

In addition to the matters prescribed in the provisions of Articles 2 to the preceding article in the Supplementary Provisions, the transitional measures necessary for the enforcement of this Act shall be stipulated by the Cabinet Order

(Examination)

**Article 9 46**

The Government, when five years have passed since the enforcement of this Act, shall consider the state of enforcement of the New Natural Park Act and the New Nature Conservation Act, and when considered necessary, shall examine the provisions of the New Natural Park Act and the New Nature Conservation Act, and take necessary measures based on results of such examination

# **c-1. Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests (Extract)**

(Law No. 246 of June 23, 1951)

Last amended by Law No. 160 of December 22, 1999

## **Contents of the Law**

<b>Chapter I</b>	General Provisions (Articles 1 to 3)
<b>Chapter I-2</b>	Administration and Management Plan (Articles 4 to 6-4)
<b>Chapter I-3</b>	Consignment of Research (Articles 6-5 to 6-16)
<b>Chapter II</b>	Lending, Using and Selling (Articles 7 to 8-4)
<b>Chapter III</b>	Long-Term Profit-Sharing Afforestation (Articles 9 to 17)
<b>Chapter IV</b>	Middle-Term Profit-Sharing Silviculture (Articles 17-2 to 17-6)
<b>Chapter V</b>	National Forests Permitted to be (Jointly) Used by Local Dwellers (Articles 18 to 24)
<b>Chapter VI</b>	Miscellaneous Provisions (Article 25)
<b>Chapter VII</b>	Penal Provisions (Articles 26 and 27)

### **Supplementary Provisions**

## **Chapter I General Provisions**

(Purpose of this Law)

### **Article 1**

The purpose of this Law shall be to ensure the appropriate and efficient administration and management of national forests by clarifying administration and management plans and providing matters related to lending, selling, etc. with respect to national forests.

(2) The special rules for the acquisition, maintenance, conservation, utilization and disposal of national forests under the National Property Law (Law No. 73 of 1948) shall be as provided in this Law unless otherwise provided by other Law.

(Definition)

**Article 2**

“National forests” in this Law means that listed in the following:

state-owned forests and range land which the state provides or has decided to provide for forest management and which are thus properties for company use as in Article 3(2)(iv) of the National Property Law; and

- (i) state-owned forests and range land which are not provided for forest management any more on the basis of consideration for national welfare and thus are ordinary properties as in Article 3(3) of the National Property Law (excluding those of which jurisdiction was transferred to another ministry, agency, etc. as provided in Article 4(2) of the said Law and those of which affiliation was transferred to another department or bureau as provided in Article 4(3) of the said Law).

(Objectives of Administration and Management of National Forests)

**Article 3**

The objectives of administration and management of national forests shall be to maintain and improve land conservation function and other public-interest functions of national forests, and to supply forest products in a sustainable and planned way, as well as to use national forests to contribute to the development of industry and the improvement of the welfare of residents in the relevant region.

## **Chapter I-2 Administration and Management Plan**

(Basic Plan for Administration and Management)

**Article 4**

The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries must establish a basic plan for administration and management of national forests every five years as prescribed by Cabinet Order, while considering 10 years as one term (hereinafter referred to as the “Basic Plan for Administration and Management”).

- (2) The following matters shall be provided in the Basic Plan for Administration and Management:

- (i) basic policy for the administration and management of national forests;
- (ii) basic matters related to the maintenance and conservation of national forests;
- (iii) basic matters related to the supply of forest products from national forests;
- (iv) basic matters related to the utilization of national forests;
- (v) matters related to the system to implement operations for the administration and management of national forests or the prospects of long-term income and expenditure, and other matters related to the management of operations; and

- (vi) other matters necessary for the administration and management of national forests.
- (3) The Basic Plan for Administration and Management must be consistent with the National Forests Plan, which was established in accordance with the provisions of Article 4(1) of the Forest Law (Law No. 249 of 1951), and other plans for forest maintenance in accordance with the provisions of other laws.

(Public Inspection of Draft Basic Plan for Administration and Management, etc.)

#### **Article 5**

The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, when intending to establish or alter the Basic Plan for Administration and Management, must publicly announce such as prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ordinance in advance and provide a draft of the relevant Basic Plan for Administration and Management for public inspection for 30 days from the date of the relevant announcement.

- (2) When the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has made an announcement in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, those who have comments on the draft Basic Plan for Administration and Management provided for public inspection may give the comments to the Minister by reasoned documents before the date of the expiration of the public inspection period as in the preceding paragraph.
- (3) After the expiration of the public inspection period as in Paragraph (1), the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries must ask for the opinions of the Forestry Policy Council by attaching the summary of comments about the relevant draft Basic Plan for Administration and Management which were made in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.
- (4) If the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has established or altered the Basic Plan for Administration and Management, he/she must announce such without delay. In doing so, the Minister must also announce the summary of comments made in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (2) and the results of considerations of the relevant comments.

(Regional Administration and Management Plan)

#### **Article 6**

The Director of the Regional Forest Office must establish a plan for the administration and management of national forests (hereinafter referred to as the “Regional Administration and Management Plan”) every five years in line with the Basic Plan for Administration and Management, for each forest planning area as in Article 7-2(1) of the Forest Law with respect to national forests under his/her administration and management that is related to the relevant forest planning area, while setting the start of the period of the forest plan for the relevant forest planning area as the start of the period of the relevant plan and considering five



years as one term.

(2) The following matters shall be provided in the Regional Administration and Management Plan:

- (i) basic matters related to the administration and management of national forests covered by the plan;
- (ii) matters related to patrol, the extermination of forest diseases and pests or the prevention of their infestation, and other matters related to the maintenance and conservation of national forests;
- (iii) matters related to the establishment of stable business relations for timber, and other matters related to the supply of forest products;
- (iv) matters related to the development of industry or the improvement of the welfare of residents in the region, and other matters related to the utilization of national forests;
- (v) basic policy for the maintenance of areas provided for public health use and forests within the relevant areas as well as facilities provided for public health use; and
- (vi) other matters necessary for the administration and management of national forests.

(3) The Regional Administration and Management Plan must be consistent with the forest plan established in accordance with the provisions of Article 7-2(1) of the Forest Law.

(4) The provisions of the preceding article shall apply mutatis mutandis to the establishment and alteration of the Regional Administration and Management Plan. In such case, “Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries” in the said article shall read “Director of the Regional Forest Office,” and “Forestry Policy Council” in Paragraph (3) of the said article shall read “related prefectural governor, related municipal governor, and those who have academic backgrounds for matters mentioned in the items of Paragraph (2) of the following article.”

## **c-2. National Forests Administration and Management Bylaw (Extract)**

### **Chapter I General Provisions**

(Principle)

#### **Article 1**

With respect to the administration and management of national forests, these rules shall apply in addition to the provisions of laws and orders and other governmental instructions.

(Division of National Forests into Blocks)

#### **Article 2**

1. The division of National Forests shall be classified in compartments and subcompartments.
2. A block shall be established, in principle, by dividing forests in need of preservation (which means national forests as set forth in Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Law on Administration and management of National Forests (Law No. 246, 1951: hereafter called the "LAW": the same shall apply hereafter)) for each forest planning area (which means the forest planning area as set forth in Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Forest Law (Law No. 249, 1951: the same shall apply hereafter)) for purposes of making clear the location of national forests and of contributing to the convenience of the execution of business, and subcompartments shall be established by dividing the block in question if parts exist in a block for which the state of the forest is different from the rest, or for which the handling relating to the administration and management is different or otherwise.

(Functional Categories of National Forests)

#### **Article 3**

1. Within national forests, the forests needing preservation shall be classified into such categories as listed in any one of the following subparagraphs in terms of a function that is primarily to be demonstrated among various functions held by it:
  - (1) Forests for water land conservation
  - (2) Forests for symbiosis between forests and people
  - (3) Forests for cyclic use of resources.
2. "Forests for water and land conservation " are national forests for which the function of mountain disaster prevention or of water conservation is primarily

to be demonstrated from the viewpoint of generating a national land infrastructure that can resist disaster and of ensuring the stable supply of excellent quality water.

3. " Forests for human and native" are national forests for which the function of the living environment conservation or of health and culture is primarily to be demonstrated from the viewpoint of conserving the diversity of living creatures, based on the importance of forests as an ecosystem, or of exploring the co-existence of forest and mankind through communication with the forest.
4. "Forests for cyclic use of resources" are national forests, other than the forest for water and land conservation and the forest for human and native, in which industrial activity such as lumber production shall be carried out from the viewpoint of supplying in a stable and efficient manner forestry products such as lumber that are a material necessary for the national living and having a small impact on environment, while paying due consideration to the demonstration of the function of public benefit.

## **Chapter II Regional Administration and Management plan**

(Detailed Items of Planned Matters)

### **Article 4**

Details of items to be set forth in the Regional administration and management plan under Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Law shall be as follows:

- (1) Basic matters concerning the administration and management of national forests
  - a. Basic policy for the administration of national forests
  - b. Matters concerning the administration corresponding to functional categories
    - (i) Guideline for administration and management of forests for water and land conservation, or other matters concerning conservation forest for water and soil
    - (ii) Guideline for administration and management of forests for symbiosis between forests and people, or other matters concerning co-existence forest for forest and mankind
    - (iii) Guideline for administration and management of forests for cyclic use of resources, or other matters concerning resource recycling utilization forest
  - c. Matters that are necessary for promoting watershed control system
  - d. Matters concerning the execution of major management
    - (i) Total cutting volume
    - (ii) Total regeneration volume
    - (iii) Total tending volume

- (iv) Total volume of opening and improvement of forest road
  - e. Other necessary matters
- (2) Matters concerning maintenance and preservation of national forests
  - a. Matters concerning patrol
  - b. Matters concerning expelling or preventing infestation of harmful insects in forest
  - c. Matters concerning forests for which special protection is necessary
  - d. Other necessary matters
- (3) Matters concerning supply of forestry products
  - a. Matters concerning the establishment of a stable transaction relationship for lumber
  - b. Other necessary matters
- (4) Matters concerning utilization of national forests
  - a. Policy of promoting utilization of national forests
  - b. Detailed method of utilization of national forests
  - c. Other necessary matters
- (5) Basic policy concerning areas that are offered for the purpose of public health and concerning the maintenance of forest and of facilities that are offered for the purpose of public health in the area in question
  - a. Area that is offered for the purpose of public health
  - b. Basic policy concerning the maintenance of facilities in the area that is offered for the purpose of public health
  - c. Basic policy concerning the maintenance of forests in the area
- (6) Matters concerning the maintenance of forests by national participation
  - a. Matters concerning national participation forests
  - b. Matters concerning profit sharing forests
  - c. Other necessary matters
- (7) Other matters that are necessary for the administration and management of national forests
  - a. Matters concerning the development, guidance and dissemination of technology for the forestry industry
  - b. Matters concerning regional development
  - c. Other necessary matters

(Details of Plan)

### **Article 5**

1. Matters concerning the administration and management corresponding to the functional category under "b," subparagraph 1, of the preceding Article shall be specified based on the following concept:
  - (1) Forests for water and land conservation shall be specified by dividing them into 2 categories: the "Land Conservation Type," for which the mountain disaster prevention function, including principally the prevention of erosion



or landslide, is primarily to be demonstrated, and the "Water Conservation Type" for which the function of conserving water, including principally the alleviation of drought and flood, is primarily to be demonstrated.

- (2) Forests for symbiosis between forests and people shall be specified by dividing them into 2 categories: the "Nature Conservation Type" for which the function of preserving the natural environment, including principally the maintenance of the old growth forestry ecosystem, is to be demonstrated, and the "Forest Space Utilization Type," for which the function of preserving the living environment, such as exploring the possibility of the co-existence of forest and mankind by way of communication with forests, and the health and culture function are primarily to be demonstrated.
2. The total cutting volume set forth in (i), d, subparagraph 1, of the preceding Article shall be specified for cases of final cutting and of thinning by giving due consideration to the following concept that is consistent with the cutting of standing tree volume set forth in the forest planning area of national forests by areas under paragraph 1, Article 7-2, of the Forest Law (hereafter called the "Forest Planning"):
- (1) With respect to the Nature Conservation Type of forest for symbiosis between forests and people, cutting shall not be carried out except for cutting that is necessary according to the characteristic feature of a subject for which protection is to be considered.
  - (2) With respect to the Land conservation Type of forests for water and land conservation and the Forest Space Utilization Type of forests for symbiosis between forests and people, cutting shall be carried out to the extent necessary to maintain the respective functions that are primarily to be demonstrated.
  - (3) With respect to the Water Conservation Type of forests for water and land conservation, the maximum cutting area for the final cutting shall be specified, making it a rule to maintain and enhance the function of conserving water for respective management groups, and the cutting area shall not exceed the maximum cutting area. On such occasions, management groups shall be established by totaling the areas of forest to be treated, relating similarly to management.
  - (4) With respect to the forests for cyclic use of resources, the standard cutting volume shall be determined for respective production groups and for final cutting or thinning by setting an upper limit at the lumber growth volume in the resource recycling utilization forest during the planning period in the regional management plan and by giving due consideration to the trend of the supply and demand of lumber in the region, making it a principle not to cause trouble to the continuation of crops and to ensure the stable supply of various species of woods, and the total cutting volume shall be approximately equal to such standard cutting volume. On such occasion,

the working class shall be established by totalling the forests for which the production target of lumber is equal and in which businesses shall be treated in a similar manner.

3. The purpose of matters concerning the utilization of national forests under subparagraph 4 of the preceding Article shall be described, making it a rule to ensure the development of industry and the enhancement of welfare of residents and so on in the region based on the principle under Article 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Law for Utilization of National Forests (Law No. 108, 1971).
4. The basic policy under subparagraph 5 of the preceding Article concerning areas that are offered for the purpose of public health and concerning the maintenance of forests and of facilities that are offered for the purpose of public health in the area in question shall be determined in the following manner:
  - (1) Areas under "a" that are offered for the purpose of public health shall be the national forests that are included in the forests for symbiosis between forests and people and are classified into the Forest Space Utilization Type and shall specify the scope of area that has a predetermined level of unity that is capable of demonstrating highly the function of health and culture held by the forest from the viewpoint of natural and social conditions and for which the utilization for public health is to be promoted by carrying out the maintenance of facilities and forest that are of substantial size and offered for the purpose of the public health.
  - (2) The basic policy under "b" concerning the maintenance of facilities in the area that is offered for the purpose of public health shall describe the major pattern of use for public health that is to be promoted in the area in question and the maintenance of major facilities that are necessary for such pattern of use and are offered for the purpose of public health, based on natural and social conditions of the national forests in the area in question.

In addition, such basic policy shall describe the harmonization with public benefit functions other than the function of public health held by national forests and other matters for which due consideration is to be given with regard to the maintenance of facilities that are offered for the purpose of public health, based on the natural and social conditions of the national forests in the area in question.
  - (3) The basic policy under "c" concerning the maintenance of forests in the area shall describe the basic policy concerning the maintenance of forests that is necessary to ensure the promotion of the function of public health held by the national forests in the area in question and the harmonization with public benefit functions other than the function of public health held by national forests in accordance with the guidelines of administration and management and according to the maintenance of facilities in the area that

is offered for the purpose of public health.

5. The forest of national participation under "a," subparagraph 6, of the preceding Article shall be selected from among the national forests that are classified as the Forest Space Utilization Type included in the co-existence forests for forests and mankind, and for which it is considered appropriate to promote the use for voluntary forest maintenance by people.

(Procedure for Approval and Change of Plan)

**Article 6**

1. When a Director of a regional forest office intends to specify a regional administration and management plan, the Director shall hear the opinion of the manager of the district forest office that is stationed in the forest area in question.
2. The preparation of the regional administration and management plan shall be made by preparing a written plan.
3. The public notice pursuant to Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Law that is amended to read and applies mutatis mutandis in Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Law shall be given at the regional forest office or at the district forest office having the forest planning area covered by the forest planning area in question, in whole or in part, as its area of jurisdiction, and the public inspection under said paragraph of said Article shall be made at the regional forest office or district forest office having the forest planning area covered by the forest plan in question, in whole or in part, as its area of jurisdiction by making available a draft of such plan to the public inspection.
4. An opinion submitted pursuant to Article 5, paragraph 3, of the Law that is amended to read and applies mutatis mutandis in Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Law shall be properly handled by establishing an opinion settlement commission, etc., in the regional forest office.
5. A hearing of opinions from governors of concerned prefectures and heads of concerned cities, towns and villages pursuant to Article 5, paragraph 3, of the Law that is amended to read and applies mutatis mutandis in Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Law shall be conducted by using a written instrument by showing them the draft plan, summary of opinion and draft processing plan of such opinion.
6. When an opinion is heard from persons having an academic career in such matters as are listed in Article 6, paragraph 2, pursuant to Article 5, paragraph 3, of the Law that is amended to read and applies mutatis mutandis in Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Law, such opinion shall be heard from more than one person.
7. The public announcement of the regional administration and management plan, summary of opinion from the general public and the result of processing of such opinion shall be made at the regional forest office or at the district forest

office having the forest planning area covered by the forest planning area in question, in whole or in part, as its area of jurisdiction by making available the written plan and document that indicates the summary of opinion and the result of processing of such opinion to the public inspection. On such occasion, the period of public announcement shall be the planning period of the plan in question.

8. A Director of a regional forest office may change the regional management plan if the Director deems it necessary to do so by reason of change in the present situation of the national forests or the economic situation and so on.
9. Provisions of paragraphs 1 through 6 inclusive shall apply mutatis mutandis to the procedure in case of change set forth in the preceding paragraph. On such occasion, "written plan" under paragraph 5 shall be amended to read as "a section relating to the change of the written plan."

(Report of Plan, etc.)

#### **Article 7**

When a Director of a regional forest office specifies or changes a regional administration and management plan, the Director shall report to the Director General of the Forestry Agency without delay and shall give notice to concerned managers of the district forest office.

### **Chapter III Plan to Offer for the Purpose of Public Health**

(snip)

### **Chapter IV National Forests Operation Plan**

(Details of Plan, etc.)

#### **Article 12**

1. A Director of a regional forest office shall, in line with a forest planning and a regional administration and management plan, specify an national forests operation plan (hereafter called the "Implementation Plan") that has the same planning period as the regional management plan relating to a forest planning area in respect of preservation of the needed forest relating to the area in question for respective forest planning areas.
2. The Implementation Plan shall specify the following matters:
  - (1) Name and area of a compartment of national forests
  - (2) Functional category set forth in Article 3 and district by type set forth in Article 5, paragraph 1
  - (3) Name and area of the management group or working class, cutting age or circulation period, maximum cutting area or standard cutting volume,



- cutting method and cutting volume for each cutting place, as well as regeneration method and regeneration volume for each regeneration place
- (4) Matters concerning maintenance of forest roads
  - (5) Matters concerning soil saving
  - (6) Name and area of protected forest and green corridor
  - (7) Name and area of recreation forest
  - (8) Other necessary matters

(Details of Plan)

**Article 13**

1. The name and area of a compartment of national forests under paragraph 2, subparagraph 1, of the preceding Article, as well as the functional category set forth in subparagraph 2 of said paragraph and specified in Article 3 and areas by type set forth in Article 5, paragraph 1, shall be indicated in the drawings of the National Forests Operation Plan.
2. The cutting method and cutting volume for each cutting place, as well as the regeneration method and regeneration volume for each regeneration place under paragraph 2, subparagraph 3, of the preceding Article shall be specified in accordance with the respective items under Article 5, paragraph 2, and taking into account selected functions other than that to be demonstrated primarily, efficient utilization of forest roads or other network of roads, wind hazard, forest fire, prevention of damage by insects and local situations and with the predetermined cutting order being imagined and indicated in the cutting and planting plan.
3. The forest reserve under paragraph 2, subparagraph 6, of the preceding Article shall select such national forests as is included in the Nature Conservation Type of the forests for symbiosis between forests and people set forth in Article 5, paragraph 1, subparagraph 2, and for which it is considered appropriate to carry out control, taking into account the inhabitation of animals and plants and the situation of their growth and requests of the region, for the purpose of contributing specifically to the maintenance of the natural environment consisting of the ecosystem of virgin forest, protection of animals and plants, conservation of genetic resources, and development of operation and management technology and so on.
4. Green corridors under paragraph 2, subparagraph 6, of the preceding Article shall select such national forests for which it is considered appropriate to carry out control, taking into account the distribution of wild animals and plants, the establishment situation of forest reserve and requests of the region, for the purpose of securing a migration pathway for wild animals and plants and of contributing to the expansion and mutual exchange of place of inhabitation and habitat.
5. Recreation forests under paragraph 2, subparagraph 7, of the preceding Article

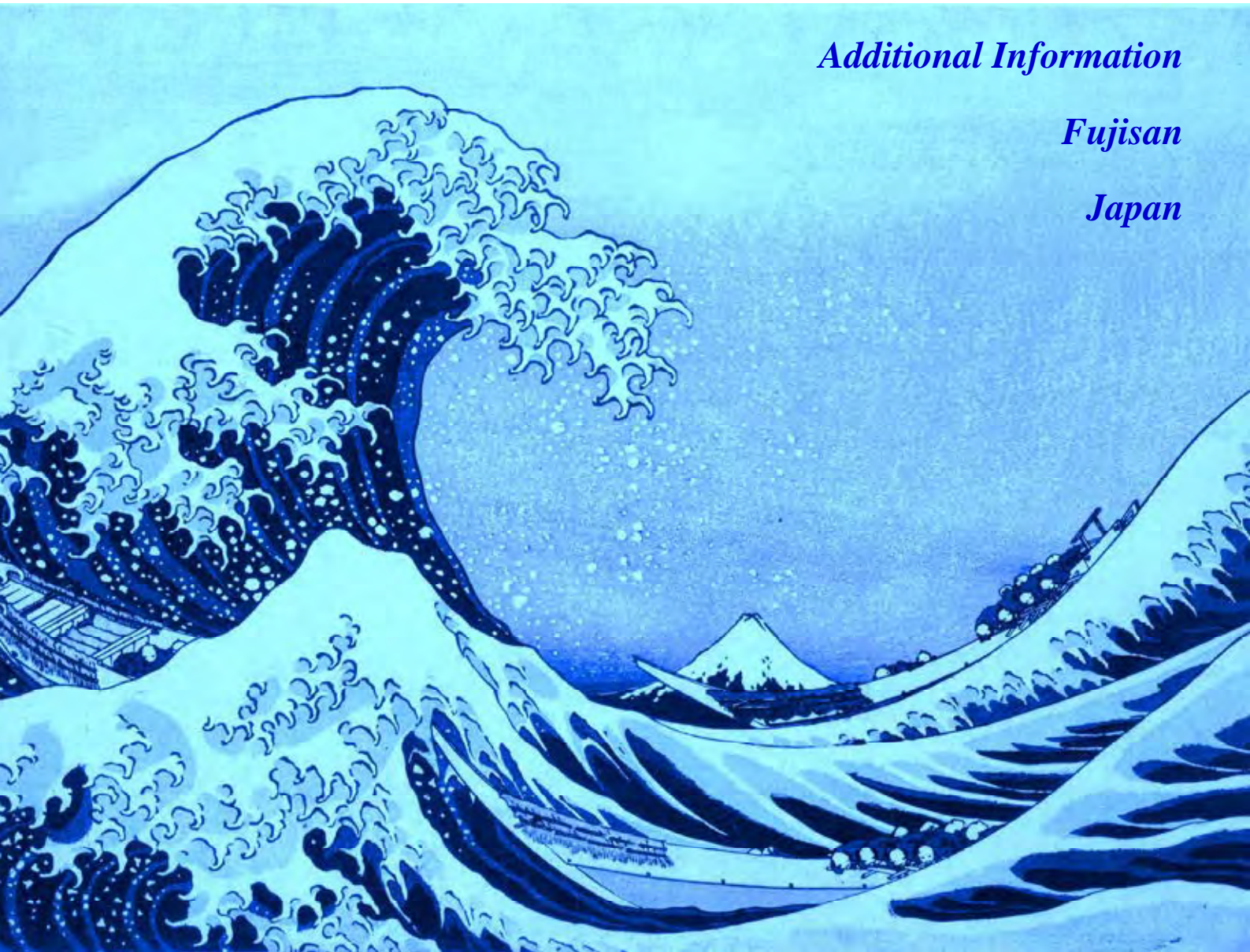
shall select such national forests as are included in the Forest Space Utilization Type of the forests for symbiosis between forests and people set forth in Article 5, paragraph 1, subparagraph 2, and for which it is considered appropriate to maintain the facility and forest offered for health, cultural and educational utilization by people in a specifically active manner, taking into account the natural landscape, present situation and future prospect of utilization of the forest on health, cultural and educational grounds and requests of the region.

(Omitted below)

*Additional Information*

*Fujisan*

*Japan*



*4 September 2012*

“The Great Wave off Kanagawa” of “Thirty-Six Views of Mt Fuji” by Katsushika Hokusai (collection of Yamanashi Prefectural Museum, Yamanashi)



## Additional Information

### Contents

I. Criteria for the Selection of Sengen-jinja Shrines	1
II. Rational for the Definition of the Boundaries of Funatsu Lava Tree Molds and Yoshida Lava Tree Molds	3
III. Promotion and Utilization Plan for the Component Parts Needing Improvement	5
III. a. Oshino Hakkai Springs	5
III. b. Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls	36
IV. Information Facility (Fujisan World Heritage Centers). Plan and Progress.	47
V. Errata (for the nomination dossier)	50



## I. Criteria for the Selection of Sengen-jinja Shrines

Sengen-jinja shrines have been built in many places throughout Japan. Particularly in the area covered by the lava flow at the foot of Fujisan, there are 90 Sengen-jinja shrines as is shown in Figure 1-1.

Sengen-jinja shrines are built to worship Fujisan itself, Asama no Okami (a god residing on Fujisan), its avatar, or Konohana Sakuyahime (goddess of the flowering tree associated with Fujisan). However, there are many Sengen-jinja that originate from the worship of local tutelary gods; therefore, from the viewpoint of selecting component parts and their constituent elements that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, it is necessary to identify the Sengen-jinja shrines that have strong ties particularly with Fujisan worship.

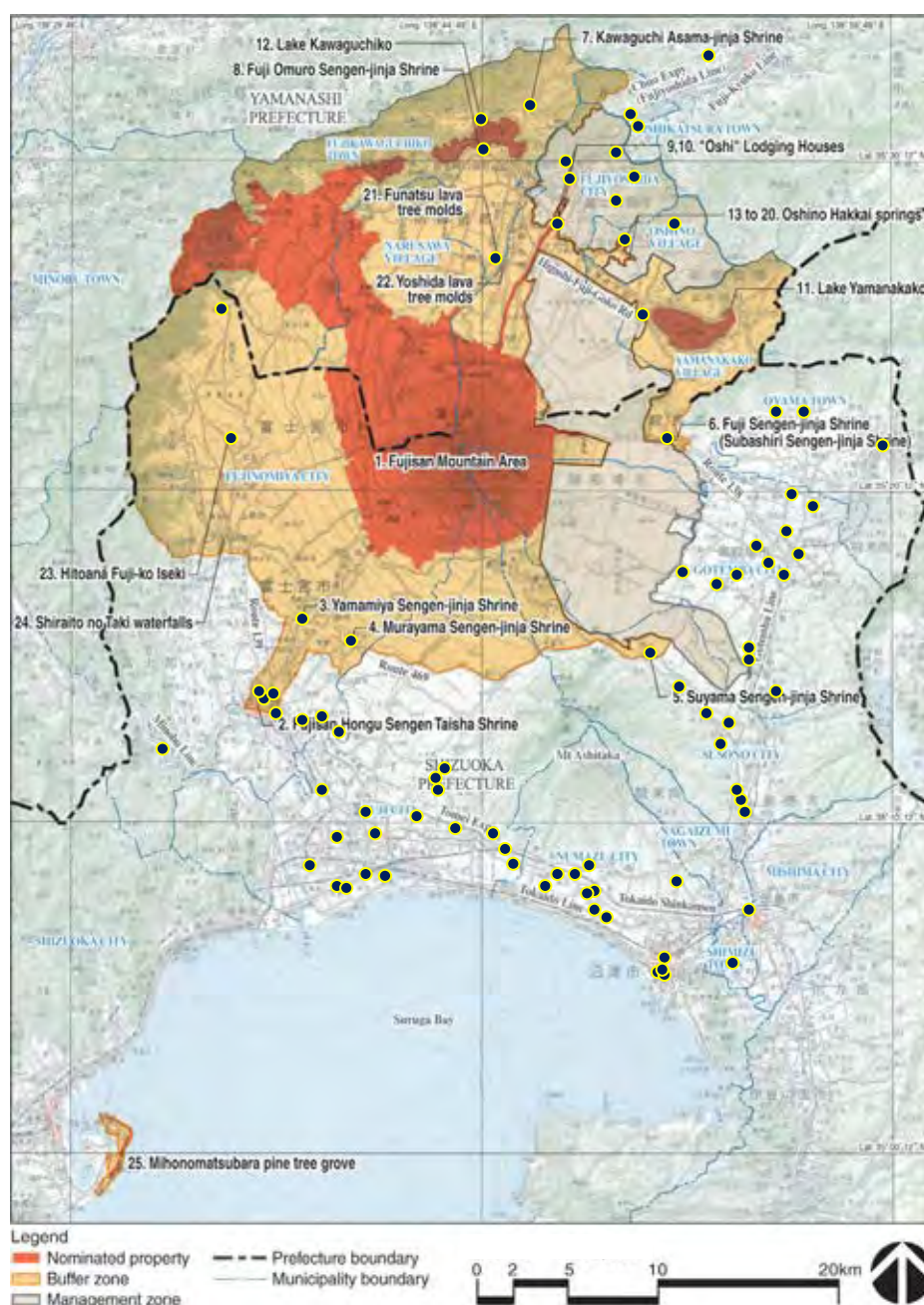


Figure 1-1 Distribution of Sengen-jinja shrines

### ***Selection Criteria***

The following criteria have been applied to select the Sengen-jinja shrines that have strong ties particularly with Fujisan worship as the component parts and their constituent elements for the World Heritage nomination:

- (1) Sengen-jinja shrines that gives testimony to the transition of Fujisan worship from its origin to the present;
- (2) Sengen-jinja shrines that are still in operation as religious centers today;
- (3) Sengen-jinja shrines in locations directly connected with Fujisan itself; or
- (4) Sengen-jinja shrines that retains the historical and natural environments very well.

### ***Elements and Processes that Represents the Significance of Fujisan as an “Object of Worship”***

The eight Sengen-jinja shrines that have been selected based on the above-mentioned criteria constitute the following elements and processes, completely representing the significance of Fujisan as an “object of worship” as one whole.

#### **Constituent Element 1-6. Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine**

The starting point of the Yoshida Ascending Route. A religious center for Fuji-ko adherents.

#### **Component Part 2. Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine**

The headquarters of the Sengen-jinja shrines that are distributed throughout Japan. Built to pacify eruptions of Fujisan. One of the starting points of the Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route.

#### **Component Part 3. Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine**

Characterized by the unique compound layout without a main hall; the prayer-giving place to worship Fujisan from afar. Considered to be the predecessor of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine.

#### **Component Part 4. Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine**

A religious center of the Shugen sect of ascetic Buddhism. One of the starting points of the Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route.

#### **Component Part 5. Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine**

The starting point of the Suyama Ascending Route.

#### **Component Part 6. Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)**

The starting point of the Subashiri Ascending Route.

#### **Component Part 7. Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine**

Built to pacify eruptions of Fujisan. Located at a strategic point along the government road (a religious center for those undergoing religious training in the central Japan mountainous region).

#### **Component Part 8. Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine**

A religious center of the Shugen sect of ascetic Buddhism. Consists of the shrine compounds at the second station of the Yoshida Ascending Route and on the shore of Lake Kawaguchiko.

### ***Conclusion***

As is explained above, the eight Sengen-jinja shrines that are contained in the property area as component parts or their constituent elements are necessary and essential as the compounds and shrine buildings of the Sengen-jinja shrines that represent the evidence of Fujisan worship. They maintain a high degree of integrity.

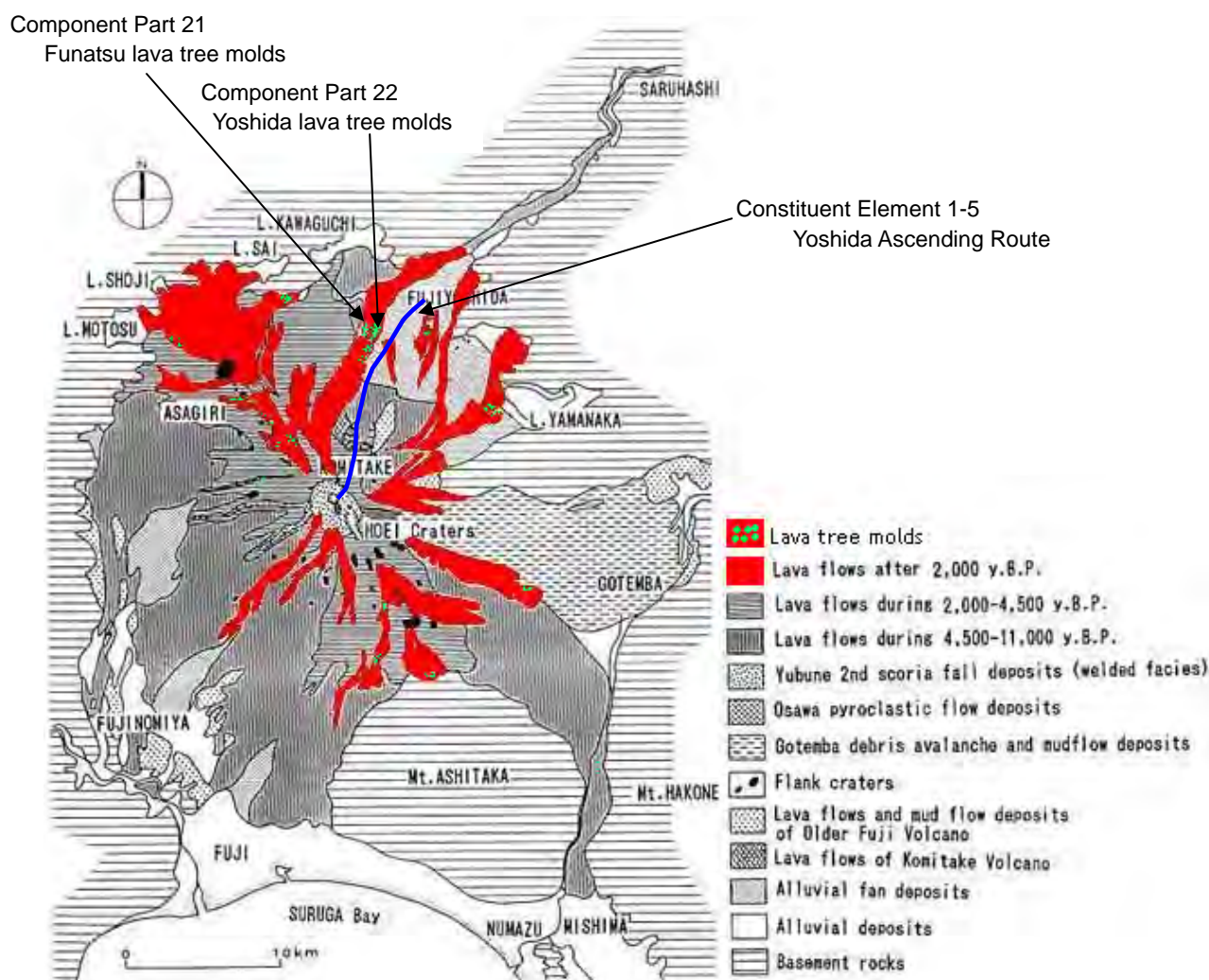


## II. Rational for the Definition of the Boundaries of Funatsu Lava Tree Molds and Yoshida Lava Tree Molds

There are many lava tree molds at the base of Fujisan. The special type of lava tree mold called “Otainai” that was regarded as important sacred space by Fuji-ko adherents is contained in the nominated property as Component Parts 21 and 22, Funatsu lava tree molds and Yoshida lava tree molds, but only one example in each component part. Nevertheless, the area of the component part was set out to cover the 57 lava tree molds including “Otainai” in the case of Funatsu lava tree molds and 67 in the case of Yoshida lava tree molds. The rational for the definition of the boundaries is given below.

### *Distribution of the lava tree molds.*

The red area in Figure 2-1 indicates the area of the lava flows from volcanic eruptions that occurred in the past 2,000 years; the locations of lava tree molds are shown as green dots. The formation of lava tree molds takes place on the moderately-sloped forested area and at a certain distance from the craters where the solidification of lava is made easier because a certain period of time has passed since eruption.



### ***Formation of “Otainai”***

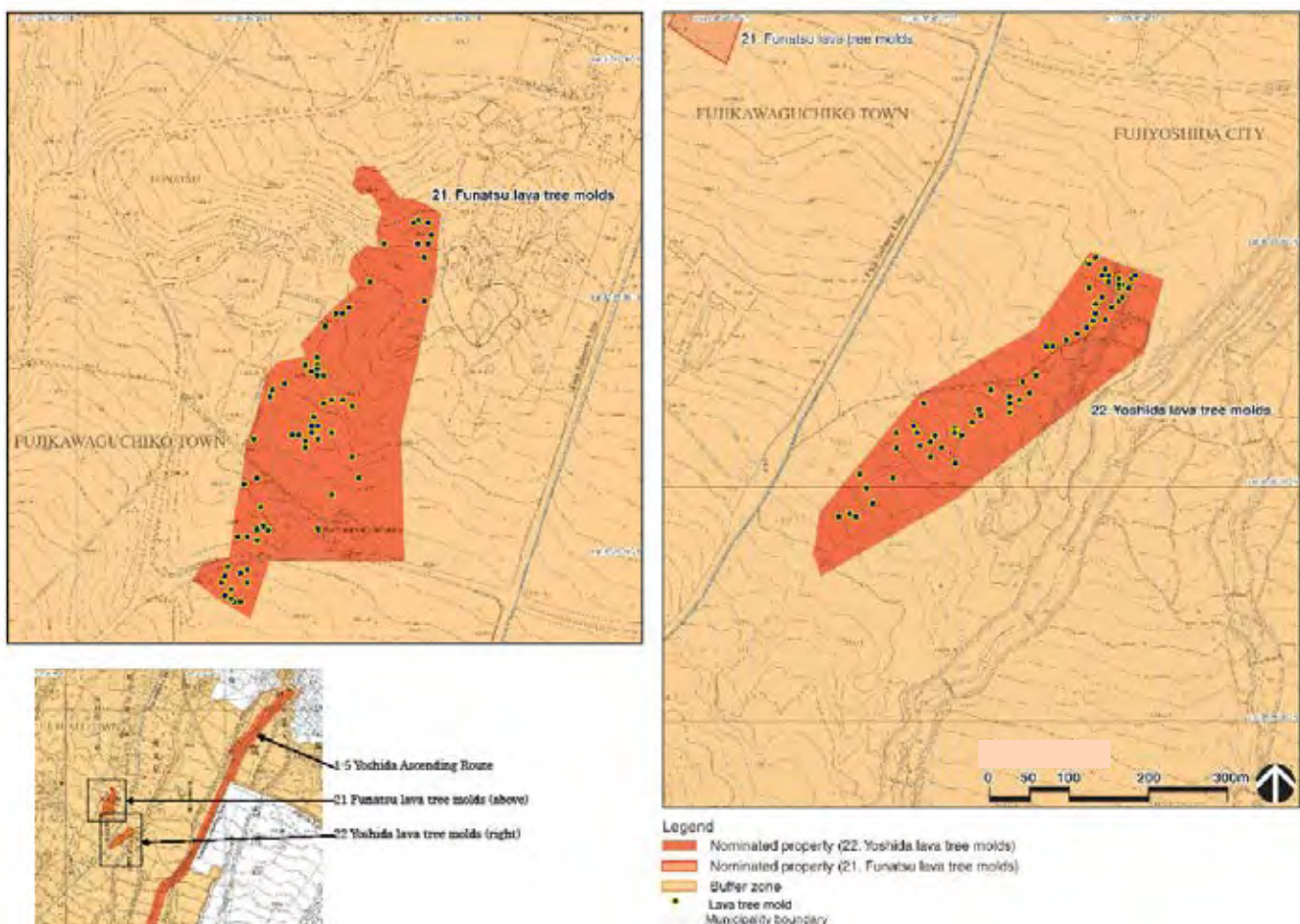
The formation of lava tree molds is limited to a certain area that meets specific conditions including geological features and the distance from the craters of flank volcanoes. Particularly large lava tree molds among them have become spiritual spots where religious practitioners underwent a religious training of making a circuit inside the caves; this was called “Tainaimeguri” (literally, touring inside the body).

According to the tradition, Hasegawa Kakugyo, who is considered to be the founder of Fuji-ko, underwent religious training at the base of Fujisan from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century to the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century and worshipped Asama no Okami in lava tree molds. In relation to this tradition, Fuji-ko adherents in the later periods found large lava tree molds from the areas of Component Parts 21 and 22, Funatsu lava tree molds and Yoshida lava tree molds, respectively, and revered them as a pair of the sacred “Otainai”.

Yoshida lava tree molds and Funatsu lava tree molds were regarded as important spots by many Fuji-ko adherents, located close to the Yoshida Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-5), which was used most by Fuji-ko adherents and other religious practitioners.

### ***Lava tree molds as the matrix of the sacred “Otainai”***

The nominated property contains the areas where large-scale, well-preserved lava tree molds are concentrated; the boundaries have been delineated to include the minimum area encompassing the lava tree molds that form the matrix of the sacred “Otainai,” revered by Fuji-ko adherents (refer to Figure 2-2).



**Figure 2-2 Distribution of lava tree molds within the component parts of the property**



### III. Promotion and Utilization Plan for the Component Parts Needing Improvement

#### III. a. Oshino Hakkai Springs

##### 1. Significance as a Component Part of Fujisan

The significance of the Natural Monument, Oshino Hakkai springs, as one of the component parts of Fujisan, nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List, consists in the following three points.

##### (1) Scenic waterscape consisting of multiple springs and streams with the Fujisan Mountain Ares (Component Part 1) in the background

As is seen in the works of photography by Okada Koyo (1895-1972), the views of Fujisan beyond each of the individual ponds of the Oshino Hakkai springs or the Shinnashogawa River are excellently scenic waterscapes. They can be attributed to the existence of many parcels of farmland spreading around the ponds and the river, the straight vista extending through to Fujisan, and the historic atmosphere coming from the buildings with the thatched roof in the surrounding area.

Since the 1980s, the density of buildings and structures in the surrounding area of the Oshino Hakkai springs increased, with more buildings and structures with modern shapes and designs; as a result, there is a tendency that the value of the excellent waterscape is undermined by them. Nevertheless, there has been no change to the structural composition of the view of Fujisan beyond springs and streams.

**Photo of Shobuike Pond by Okada Koyo (1956)**



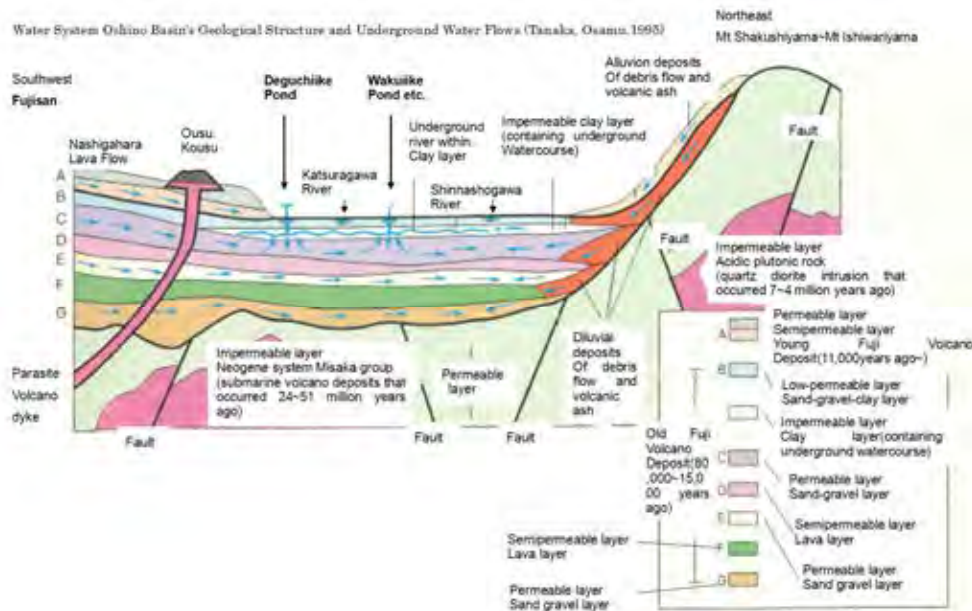
**Present Shobuike Pond**



## (2) Abundant underground and aboveground water systems originating from Fujisan, centering on springs and streams

Representing the value of an abundant water system, the Oshino Hakkai springs are collectively designated as a national Natural Monument based on designation category (3) (x) geological minerals by fumarole and volcanic activities. The designation document says that the Oshino Hakkai springs are the “outlets of groundwater that used to inundate Lake Oshinoko, indicating that the Fuji Five Lakes are inundated by groundwater flowing out of the ground beneath lava flows” and therefore are “geologically precious natural evidence”.

Research in the recent years has revealed that the water source of the Oshino Hakkai springs are the undercurrent flowing from Fujisan and also from the base of Mt Shakushiyama and Mt Ishiwareyama. The groundwater of the permeable Young Fuji Volcano layer, younger than some 10,000 years ago, and the highly-pressured groundwater of the permeable layers deeper than the impermeable Old Fuji Volcano layer flow out to form the Oshino Hakkai springs.



**Oshino Basin's Geological Structure and Underground Water Flows**  
(adopted with modification from Tanaka, 1995)



**Schematic Diagram (Cross Section) of Fujisan** (adopted with modification from Nakata, Yoshimoto, and Fujii, 2007)



### (3) Organically evolved springs and streams in unity with the surrounding land uses and in association with Fujisan worship and rural life and livelihood

The adherents of Fuji-ko are said to have undergone ablution in eight lakes or ponds prior to the worship-ascent of Fujisan. There are records of such practices under the names of “Fuji-soto-hakkai”, “Uchi-hakkai”, or “Moto-hakko” (“Hakkai” means eight seas and “Hakko” eight lakes). Among them, the Oshino Hakkai springs correspond to “Motohakko”. After the Oshino Hakkai springs were chosen as the ablution spot of a Fuji-ko group known as Daiga-ko in 1843, they became widely known across the Kanto Region of Japan.

Under the influence of the policy adopted by the Meiji Government of Japan, which was established in 1868, to abolish Buddhism, Fujisan worship also declined and the practice of ablution at the Oshino Hakkai springs gradually became obsolete, until almost nobody conducted ablution after World War II. Around 1965, the Oshino Hakkai springs began to attract public attention as a sight-seeing destination; after selected as one of the 100 best waters of Japan in 1985, they have become renowned further, attracting the tourism development up to the present.

The Oshino Hakkai springs and other springs in the surrounding area were used for rice paddies in old days. However, because the temperature of springwater was too low to be suitable for rice production and also because the national government took the policy to control and reduce the national rice production since the 1970s, rice paddies were changed to drier farmland. As a result, their role as agricultural water became small. At the Shobuike Pond, from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the 1930s, carp were cultivated as an offering to the Sengen-jinja Shrine. In addition, the cultivation of trout was also started, as the development as a tourist destination progressed. At present, trout that are seen in many ponds are kept for appreciation purposes.



Guide Map for Pilgrimage, “Motohakko Saiko” [Revival of Motohakko Circuit] (1843)

## 2. Three Directions for Preservation and Utilization

The significance of the Oshino Hakkai springs as a component part of Fujisan is three-pronged: (i) scenic waterscape consisting of multiple springs and streams with the Fujisan Mountain Ares (Component Part 1) in the background, (ii) abundant underground and aboveground water systems originating from Fujisan, centering on springs and streams, and (iii) organically evolved springs and streams in unity with the surrounding land uses and in association with Fujisan worship and rural life and livelihood. In this regard, the following three directions are set out to protect the value of the Oshino Hakkai springs and pass it on to future generations.

- (1) To maintain and restore the waterscapes consisting of Fujisan, springs, and streams;
- (2) To develop the landscapes to allow visitors close experience of the history of Fujisan worship and people's life related to it; and
- (3) To maintain the abundant water systems, such as springs and streams, as the foundation of the above.

### (1) Maintenance and Restoration of Waterscapes Consisting of Fujisan, Springs, and Streams

The photos taken by Okada Koyo in the 1930s are characterized by the vista toward Fujisan and the widely-spreading village landscape, which are considered to be the distinctive characters of the landscapes of the Oshino Hakkai springs. Therefore, in maintaining and restoring the waterscapes of the Oshino Hakkai springs, it is essential that the space in which Fujisan is visible widely beyond springs and streams (empty space) be restored, in light of the characters of landscapes captured in the photos by Okada Koyo. As a short-term action for this purpose, the restoration of the views from representative viewpoints known by many people as the places to command the views of Fujisan beyond springs and streams are to be carried out; on the long term, the improvement on the present closed spatial structure seen at individual ponds is to be made to restore the overall open spatial structure of the Oshino Hakkai springs.

### (2) Development of Landscapes to Allow Visitors Close Experience of the History of Fujisan Worship and People's Life Related to It

When Fujisan worship was active (from 1843 to around the 1930s), the local society used to benefit from the religious activities and there used to be many opportunities for exchanges between local people and visiting people. In order for the Oshino Hakkai springs to continue the desirable, sustainable development into the future, it is important to re-create such environment that allows people to be able to have closer experience of people's life and livelihood that have been evolved in association to Fujian worship, reminiscent of the time when Fujisan worship was active. As a short-term action for this purpose, efforts to re-produce the tangible traces of Fujisan worship, now lost or fragmented, such as stone monuments are to be made; on the long term, the landscapes that enable people to understand the historical relation between Fujisan worship and springs are to be developed.

### (3) Maintenance of Abundant Water Systems, such as Springs and Streams

At the base of the above-mentioned two directions lie the abundant water systems such as the Oshino Hakkai springs and the streams in the surrounding

area. The conservation of these water systems is essential for the protection of the value of the Oshino Hakkai springs. Currently, research and monitoring are conducted on the water systems; however, further efforts are needed to collect data and research and monitoring need to be conducted more frequently. As a short-term action to address this, the methods employed in the past and on-going survey on water quality and quantity are to be reviewed and improved based on the opinions of a specialized committee; on the long term, research on the hydrological mechanism of the Oshino Hakkai springs is to be conducted and measures for the conservation of the water systems are to be implemented in coordination with other municipalities in the same watershed, including water source conservation, limitation to the water intake amount, regulation and control of the migration of water-contaminating substances and loads into the underground, and purification of springwater and groundwater through soil remediation.

Through the implementation of the actions along the line of the above-mentioned three directions, it will become feasible to restore the overall open spatial structure of the Oshino Hakkai springs, including the views of Fujisan, from the present state in which landscaping efforts are made independently for individual ponds. This means that the whole of the central parts of the Oshino Hakkai springs, i.e. Okamaike Pond, Choshiike Pond, Sokonashiike Pond, Nigoriike Pond, and Wakuike Pond, recovers a spatial unity. In addition, based on the results of studies of Fujisan worship, it becomes feasible to follow the route of the original paths associated with Fujisan worship, which will contribute to the deeper understanding of local citizens and visitors about the history of Fujisan worship at the Oshino Hakkai springs.

### **3. Issued to be Addressed**

While the overall picture of the issues is dealt with in the existing preservation and management plan and the landscape plan, this document focuses on the three points given under “1. Significance as a Component Part of Fujisan” ((1)~(3)) and another point, “Promotion of the Communication of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan”.

#### **(1) Scenic waterscape consisting of multiple springs and streams with the Fujisan Mountain Ares (Component Part 1) in the background (1-(1))**

General issue: The density of buildings and structures in the area surrounding the Oshino Hakkai springs has become higher, intruding on the vista toward Fujisan beyond springs and streams. There are visually disturbing elements and/or water-quality affecting elements in the area surrounding individual ponds.

Specific issue (i): Deguchiike Pond / It is to be desired that the scenic beauty of the surrounding residential area and other land use be improved.

Specific issue (ii): Okamaike Pond / The access to the pond is not easy to find. Commercial facilities in the surrounding area have visually disturbing elements and/or water-quality affecting elements.

Specific issue (iii): Sokonashiike Pond / Buildings of modern design are visible behind the trees in the background of the pond. Although the surrounding area is a public park, the space is closed within itself and separated from the other ponds.

- Specific issue (iv): Choshiike Pond / Sheet slabs and stonewalls are mixedly used for the pond shore protection.
- Specific issue (v): Wakuike Pond / Due to a large number of visitors, the possibility of pond shore collapse is a matter of a certain degree of concern. The safety of the wooden deck that is used as a viewpoint is also a matter of a certain degree of concern. There are visually disturbing elements and/or water-quality affecting elements in the surrounding commercial area.
- Specific issue (vi): Nigoriike Pond / The pond shore in the downstream area is damaged. There are disturbing elements (advertisements and banners) in the direction toward Fujisan beyond the pond. The water inlet is visually disturbing.
- Specific issue (vii): Kagamiike Pond / The electric poles, wires, and residential buildings in the surrounding area are disturbing views toward Fujisan. Concrete materials are heaped on the stonework shore protection of the pond. The commercial facilities etc. have elements that affect the water quality and/or disturb the landscape.
- Specific issue (viii): Shobuike Pond / Although this place is one of the representative viewpoints, advertisement signs along the road and those of the surrounding commercial facilities are visually disturbing.
- Specific issue (ix): Shinnashogawa River / The electric poles and wires in the surrounding area are disturbing the view from a representative viewpoint.
- Specific issue (x): Approach / The path that has a function as the approach to the Shibokusa Sengen-jinja Shrine is not accompanied by appropriate road-side landscapes suitable for religious atmosphere. Commercial facilities in the surrounding area have elements that affect the water quality and/or disturb the landscape.

**(2) Abundant underground and aboveground water systems originating from Fujisan, centering on springs and streams (1-(2))**

- General issue: The research and monitoring of water systems is not sufficient.
- Specific issue (i): Although the water quantity and quality are monitored, there is lack of sufficient coordination and/or coherence in terms of location (ponds), frequency, and content in terms of the location (pond), frequency, and content.
- Specific issue (ii): Further study is needed to clarify the hydrological mechanism of the Oshino Hakkai springs.
- Specific issue (iii): Although the Oshino Village has an ordinance for the protection of water resources, further policy coordination is needed among the relevant municipalities in the same watershed for the water source conservation for the whole Oshino Hakkai springs.

**(3) Organically evolved springs and streams in unity with the surrounding land uses and in association with Fujisan worship and rural life and livelihood (1-(3))**



General issue: Not many tangible traces from the days when Fujisan worship was active remain and the collection of historical materials related to Fujisan worship is not sufficient. Although the tourist activities using water or relying on waterscapes are active, there is a lack of consensus about the vision of the desirable life and livelihood for sustainable coexistence with the water systems.

Specific issue (i): Many of the tangible traces of Fujisan worship and religious paths have not been clarified.

Specific issue (ii): The knowledge about how much water is used for people's life and livelihood and how it is taken (naturally flowing or pumped up) is not sufficient.

Specific issue (iii): Rules according to which to control and/or guide the activities for people's daily life and livelihood for the purposes of the conservation of and coexistence with the water systems are not yet established.

#### **(4) Enhancement of the communication of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan**

General issue: Further efforts are needed for the interpretation and communication of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan.

Specific issue (i): Sufficient interpretation/explanation about the significance of the Oshino Hakkai springs in the context of the OUV of Fujisan is not provided from the perspective of Fujisan worship.

Specific issue (ii): It is not easy for visitors to obtain information, before actual visits, about the OUV of Fujisan and the significance of the Oshino Hakkai springs.

Specific issue (iii): It is not easy for visitors to find information about the OUV of Fujisan and the significance of the Oshino Hakkai springs on the site.

## **4. Basic Principles**

In light of the issues to be addressed, the following four basic principles are set out:

### **(1) Maintenance of aesthetic beauty**

Relation between views toward Fujisan and springs is to be clarified, with a view to enhancing the scenic beauty on the approach to the area around the springs.

### **(2) Maintenance of underground and above-ground water systems and landforms**

The underground and aboveground water systems consisting of multiple springs and streams flowing from Fujisan are to be maintained in terms of water quantity and quality together with the landforms closely related to them.

### **(3) Harmonious and sustainable development of life and livelihood**

The harmonious and sustainable development is to be ensured for people's life and livelihood that are organically related to the springs and streams.

### **(4) Enhancement of the communication of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan**

The Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and the significance of the Oshino Hakkai springs (1-(1), (2), and (3)) are to be accurately communicated to local people and visitors.

## 5. Actions to Address General Issues

The general issues listed in Section 3 are to be addressed through the following actions.

General issues	Actions
3-(1) As buildings etc. increased, they are intruding on the vista toward Fujisan beyond the spring .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•To restore the wide views of Fujisan with springs and streams in the foreground.</li> <li>•To remove visually disturbing elements and clear or mitigate the closed space at each spring / pond, with a view to securing the wide and spacious view of Fujisan, as is captured in photos by Okada Koyo.</li> </ul>
3-(2) Further research and monitoring of water systems are needed.	To establish the correct understanding of the hydrological mechanism and the existing state of the water systems and use it for the activities for conservation covering the water source.
3-(3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The tangible traces of Fujisan worship are fragmented and the collection of historical materials is not sufficient.</li> <li>•The ways of life and livelihood for sustainable coexistence with the water systems need to be worked out.</li> </ul>	<p>To enable visitors to experience the tangible traces of Fujisan worship and pass them on to future generations.</p> <p>To establish the correct understanding of the existing state of people's life and livelihood and realize the desirable ways for coexistence.</p>
3-(4) Further efforts are needed for the interpretation and communication of the OUV of Fujisan.	To reinforce the interpretation and explanation about the OUV of Fujisan and the significance of the Oshino Hakkai springs in it and enhance the information provision to visitors both in the visit preparation stage and on the site.

## 6. Actions to Address Specific Issues

The specific issues listed in Section 3 are to be addressed through the following actions (from technical “hardware approach and “software” approach) on the short-term, mid-term, and long-term basis.

3-1)	Issue	Technical "hardware" approach	"Software" approach	Short-term	Mid-term	Long-term
(i) Dequchike Pond: The scenic beauty of the surrounding residential area needs to be improved.	To improve on advertisement signs	To request owners to keep the surroundings clean and orderly	To subsidize the landscape development for the surrounding residential buildings.	To implement a townscape environment improvement project (completed)	To subsidize activities for landscape development. <sup>*)</sup>	To continue the subsidy program and feed the results back to the system.
(ii) Okamaizke Pond: The access passage is not easy to find.	To construct the east entrance and passage (passage, steps, signs, benches, etc.)	To subsidize the landscape development for the surrounding residential buildings.	To request owners to take actions		To subsidize activities for townscape environment improvement. <sup>*)</sup>	To continue the subsidy program and feed the results back to the system.
(iii) Sokosashike Pond: Western-style architecture exists beyond a fence. Individual ponds are disconnected from each other.	To plant trees for landscaping purposes. To remove existing hedgerows etc.				To subsidize activities for landscape development.	To have consultation with owners to explore the public procurement of the land ownership and other possibilities.
(iv) Choshike Pond: Sheet slabs are used in some parts for pond shore protection.	To build stone-work pond shore protection.				To subsidize activities for preservation and utilization of National Treasures, Important Cultural Properties, etc.	
(v) Wakuike Pond: Pond shore protection might collapse due to heavy visitors' use.	To take measures to protect the shore protection (restrict entry by planting shrub trees).			To implement a project for townscape environment development (planned for 2012)		
Wooden deck viewpoint: needs to be improved.	To make barrier-free viewpoints (refurbishment of the wooden deck).			To implement a project for townscape environment development (planned for 2012)		
Surrounding commercial facilities have disturbing elements	To remove disturbing elements (remodeling of fire protection facilities and painting of hedgerows as visual barrier)	To subsidize activities for landscape development for the surrounding residential buildings.		To implement a project for townscape environment development (planned for 2012)		To continue the subsidy and feed the results back to the system.
(vi) Nagorike Pond: water is discharged from Nakake Pond (man-made pond).	To construct the pond shore protection and the water discharge outlet.				To implement projects for the preservation and utilization of National Treasures, Important Cultural Properties, etc.	
Pond shore protection is damaged in the downstream section.	To remove the disturbing elements (advertisement signs and banners) intruding in the view of Fujisan.	To request the responsible person or organization to remove the disturbing elements.		To implement a project for townscape environment improvement (planned for 2012)		To continue the implementation and feed the result back to the system.
Water fall is disturbing the landscape.	To hide the exposed water inlet with vegetation.					
(vii) Kawamike Pond: Electric poles, wires, antennas, etc. are disturbing the view of Fujisan.	To improve the view of Fujisan by relocating the electric wires and relocation of electric poles and re-locating of wires.			To implement a townscape environment improvement project (completed)	To implement projects for the preservation and utilization of National Treasures, Important Cultural Properties, etc.	To continue the subsidy and feed the result back to the system.
Concrete materials are used on the pond shore protection network.	To refurbish the shore protection (removal of concrete materials and raising of stone-work).	To subsidize activities for landscape development for the surrounding residential houses.			To subsidize activities for landscape development.	To have consultation with owners to explore the public procurement of the land ownership and other possibilities.
Surrounding commercial facilities have disturbing elements						
Open spaces in the surrounding area need conservation.						
(viii) Shobuke Pond: Sheet slabs are used in some parts of the pond shore.	To build stone-work pond shore protection					
Surrounding commercial facilities have disturbing elements.	To plant trees for landscaping purposes	To remove the disturbing elements (advertisement signs and commercial facilities signs)		To implement a project for the preservation and utilization of National Treasures, Important Cultural Properties, etc. (completed)	To subsidize activities for townscape environment improvement.	To continue subsidy and feed the result back to the system.
Open spaces in the surrounding area need conservation.	To remove the disturbing elements (advertisement signs and commercial facilities signs)			To subsidize activities for landscape development.		To have consultation with owners to explore the public procurement of the land ownership and other possibilities.
(ix) Shiranishigawa River Electric poles are disturbing the view of Fujisan.	To improve the view of Fujisan by relocating the electric wires and signs.					
(x) Appropriate landscape style is not appropriate for a religious route.	To build outside landscape appropriate for a religious route (removal of electric poles and wires, removal of road pavement, and visually-conscious lighting)			To implement a townscape environment improvement project (partly completed)	To implement a townscape environment improvement project (completed).	To continue subsidy and feed the result back to the system.
Surrounding residential area etc. have disturbing elements.		To subsidize activities for landscape development for the surrounding residential buildings.			To subsidize activities for townscape environment improvement.	To continue subsidy and feed the result back to the system.

\*) 1 and 2): Refer to the footnote on the subsequent page



Issues	Technical/hardware approach	Software approach	Short-term	Medium	Long-term
3-(2)					
(i) The monitoring of water quality and quantity is conducted for individual ponds based on different methods		To review monitoring methods. To set up and operate a specialized committee to supervise the survey.	To review the methods and frequency and install equipment, etc. To set up and operate a specialized committee to supervise the survey and analyze the survey results.	To develop the rules for groundwater use in consideration of the analysis results	To have feedback to relevant policies and measures.
(ii) Further study is needed to clarify the hydrological mechanism of springs.		To study the hydrological mechanism of springs.	To discuss the necessary measures (by the municipal government) and explore coordination with other municipal governments (construction of a new water purification plant, protection of connection to the public sewage system, and soil remediation in agricultural fields).	To conduct the survey under the supervision of a specialized committee To make a joint implementation of conservation measures with other municipal governments (planting of water conservation forests)	To have feedback to relevant policies and measures.
3-(3)					
(i) Traces of religious routes etc. are fragmented.	To re-erect and/or improve stone monuments. To improve religious routes.		To re-erect and/or improve the stone monuments of the Eight Great Dragon Kings (completed) To implement a townscape environment improvement project (partly completed).	To implement a townscape environment improvement project (completed)	
(ii) Knowledge on the water use (quantity and modes of water intake) for daily life and livelihood is not fully understood.		To conduct survey on the water quantity and the existing water intake situation and analyze the balance between the springwater quantity and the water intake for daily life and livelihood.	To reviews and analyze the survey results at a specialized survey-supervising committee.	To develop the rules for groundwater use in consideration of the analysis results	
(iii) Rules to control and guide the water use for daily life and livelihood are not clear.		To introduce an ordinance for the protection of underground water resources (completed) To set out rules for groundwater uses.	To introduce an ordinance for the protection of underground water resources (completed)	To develop the rules for groundwater use.	To evaluate the effectiveness of the rules and reduce the overuse.
3-(4)					
(i) Collection and interpretation of the materials related to the OUV of Fujisan are not sufficient.		To collect the materials related to the OUV of Fujisan (intensive collection and presentation of materials and knowledge related to the OUV of Fujisan and construction and public presentation of digital archives) To improve the quality and quantity of the information provided on the web site (e.g. opening of a web site and construction and public presentation of digital archives)	To collect the information related to the OUV of Fujisan (e.g. review of the past studies, planning of future studies, interview with local people, request of photo provision and consultation with the specialized supervising committee).	To publish information materials and continue the study and information collection (e.g. the preparation of information materials related to the OUV of Fujisan and the design and construction of digital archives).	To maintain the archives.
(ii) It is not easy for visitors to find the information on the OUV of Fujisan prior to actual visits.		To improve the quality and quantity of the information provided on the web site (e.g. opening of a web site and construction and public presentation of digital archives)	To open a web site for the Oshino Hakkai springs and to digitize documents, photos, etc. (e.g. the addition of the explanation about the Oshino Hakkai springs to the existing web site of Oshino Village and the digitization of documents, photos, etc.) To discuss the appropriate form and design. To publish pamphlets.	To consider how to link the web site and the digital archives (information relating between the web site and the digital archives)	To update the web site and open the digital archives to the public.
(iii) It is not easy for visitors to find the information on the OUV of Fujisan on the site	To build on-site information center(s). To install signboards and explanatory boards	To publish pamphlets.	To discuss the appropriate form and design. To publish pamphlets.	To discuss the locations etc. of on-site information center(s). To install signboards and explanatory boards (based on and in consistency with information materials)	To build on-site information center(s). To revise and publish pamphlets, reflecting the latest information.

\*1. With regard to the subsidy to the activities for townscape environment improvement (as part of the subsidy for landscape development for the surrounding residential buildings), the following activities in private land are eligible for financial support:

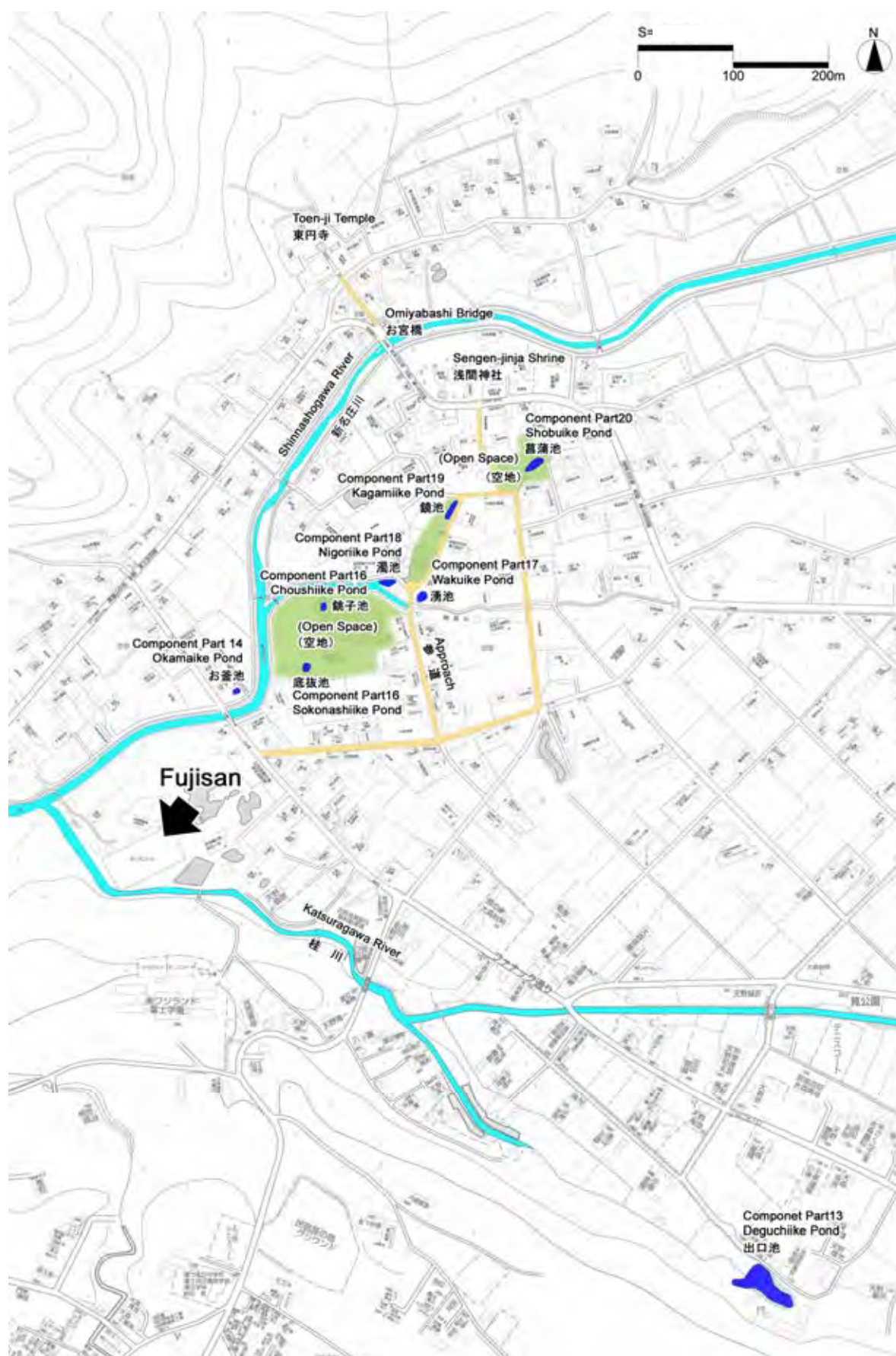
- Re-thatching on buildings with thatched roof.
- Painting of the roof, painting of the exterior wall surface, relocation and landscaping of outdoor facilities, painting and replacement of gutters and pipes, replacement of shades, and painting and replacement of openings.
- New installation of hedgerows, new installation or refurbishment of fences and hedgerows, new installation or refurbishment of gates, refurbishment of approach roads, and greening of the roadsides.
- Renewal and refurbishment of outdoor advertisement signs and painting and landscaping of vending machines.

\*2. With regard to the subsidy to activities for landscape development (as part of the subsidy for landscape development for the surrounding residential buildings), the following activities in private land are eligible for financial support:

- Re-thatching on buildings with thatched roof.
- Painting of the roof of buildings.
- New installation of hedgerows.

Notwithstanding the provisions provided in \*1 and \*2 above, any other activities are eligible for financial support if they are implemented within the landscape development model project areas approved by Yamaguchi Prefecture and they are included in a landscaping plan prepared by the council consisting of Yamaguchi Prefecture, Oshino Village, local people, etc.





Promotion and Utilization Plan. Overview.



Issue 3-(1) (i) Deguchiike Pond. Promotion and Utilization Plan.

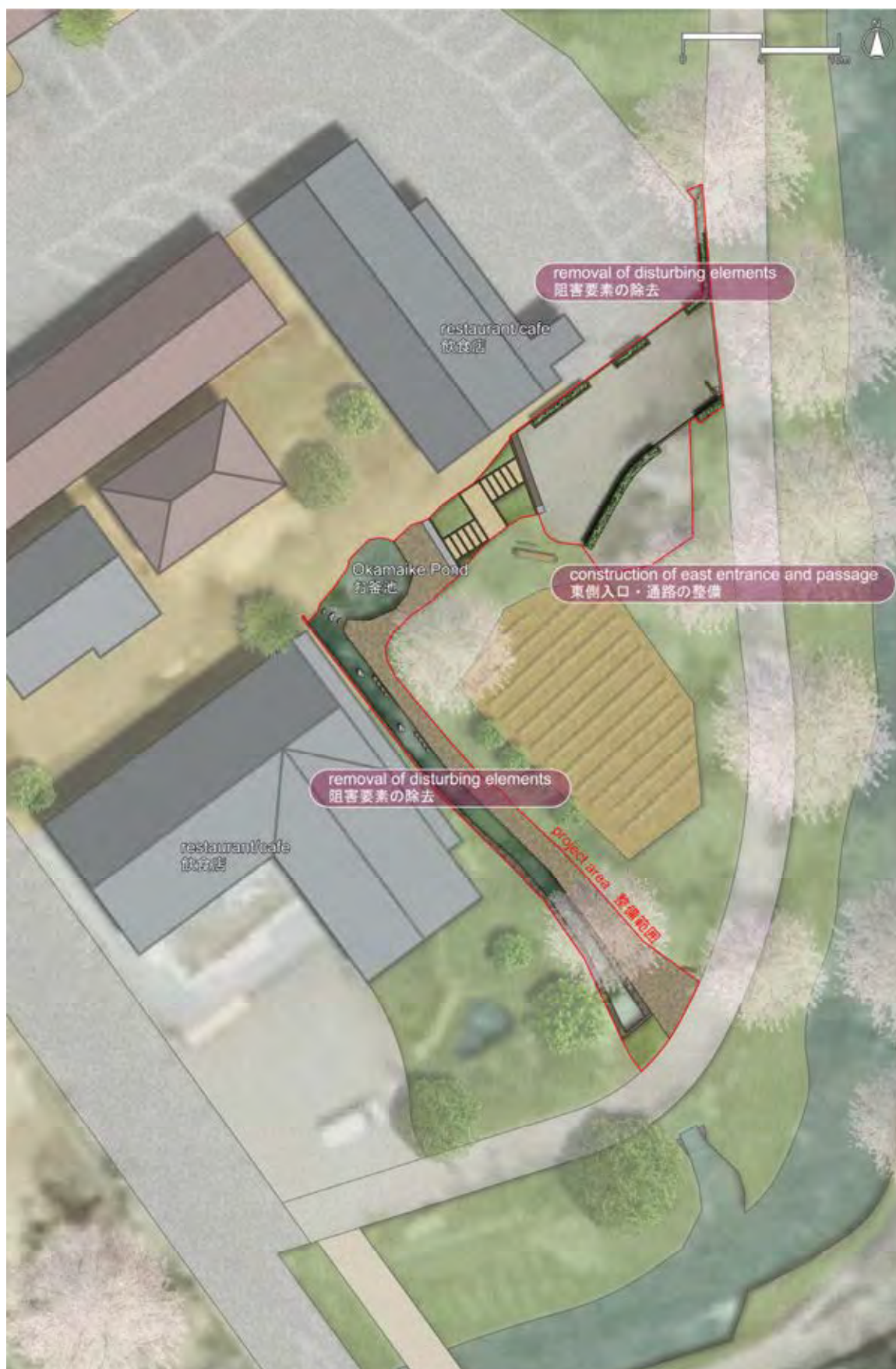




Issue 3-(1) (i) Deguchiike Pond (Existing State).



Issue 3-(1) (i) Deguchiike Pond after Improvement Work (Future Image).



Issue 3-(1) (ii) Okamaike Pond. Promotion and Utilization Plan.





**Issue 3-(1) (ii) Okamaike Pond before Improvement Work.**



**Issue 3-(1) (ii) Okamaike Pond after Improvement Work.**





Issue 3-(1) (iii) Sokonashike Pond. Promotion and Utilization Plan.





**Issue 3-(1) (iii) Sokonashiike Pond (Existing State).**



**Issue 3-(1) (iii) Sokonashiike Pond after Improvement Work (Future Image).**



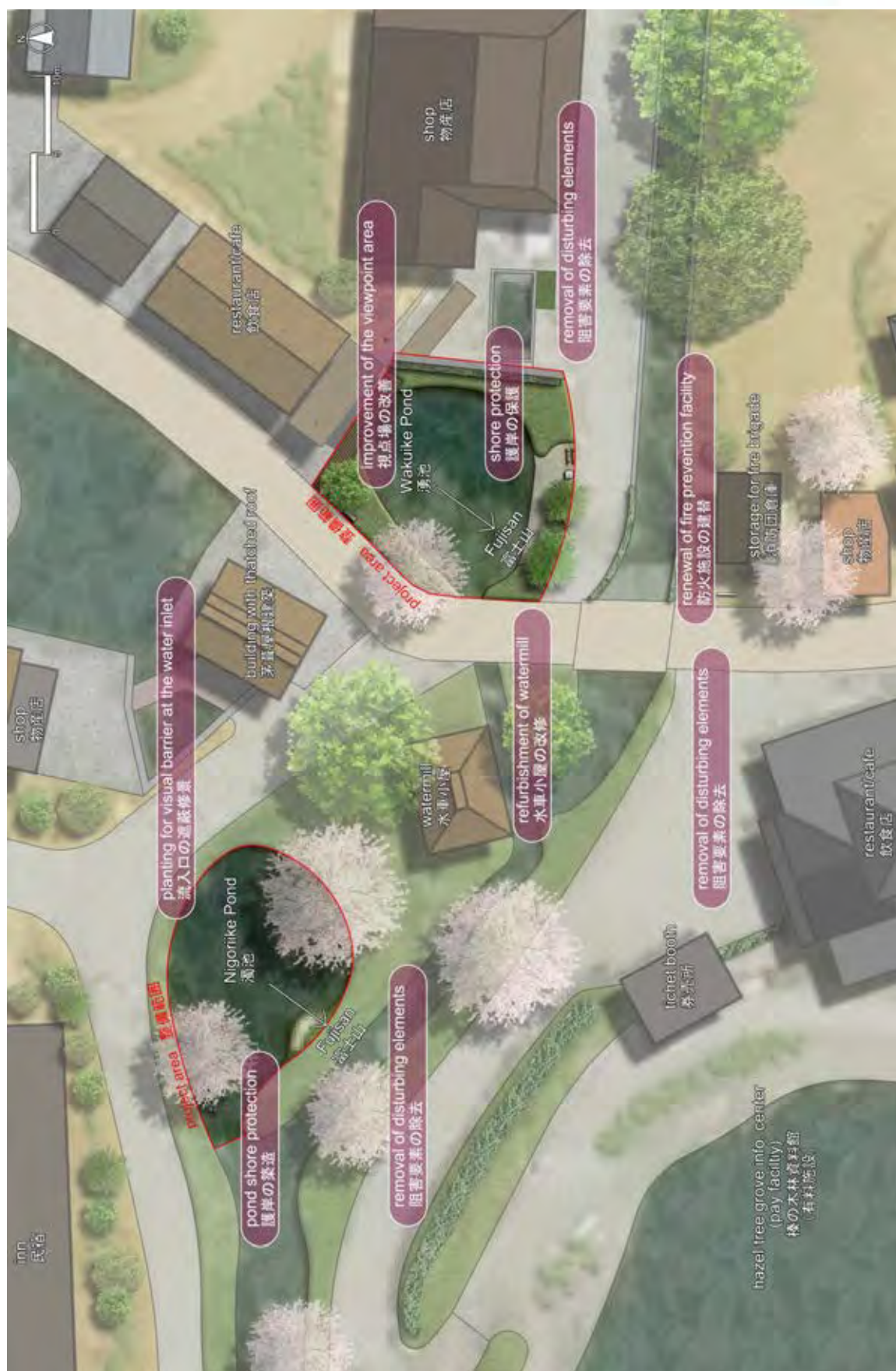


**Issue 3-(1) (iv) Choshiike Pond (Existing State).**



**Issue 3-(1) (iv) Choshiike Pond after Improvement Work (Future Image).**





Issue 3-(1) (v) Wakuike Pond. Promotion and Utilization Plan.





**Issue 3-(1) (v) Wakuike Pond (Existing State).**



**Issue 3-(1) (v) Wakuike Pond after Improvement Work (Future Image).**





**Issue 3-(1) (vi) Nigoriike Pond (Existing State).**



**Issue 3-(1) (vi) Nigoriike Pond (Existing State).**



Issue 3-(1) (vii) Kagamiike Pond. Promotion and Utilization Plan.





**Issue 3-(1) (vii) Kagamiike Pond before Improvement Work.**



**Issue 3-(1) (vii) Kagamiike Pond after Improvement Work.**



Issue 3-(1) (viii) Shobuiku Pond. Promotion and Utilization Plan.





**Issue 3-(1) (viii) Shobuike Pond before Improvement Work.**



**Issue 3-(1) (viii) Shobuike Pond after Improvement Work.**





Issue 3-(1) (viii) Shobuike Pond (Existing State).



Issue 3-(1) (viii) Shobuike Pond after Improvement Work (Future Image).





**Issue 3-(1) (ix) Shinnashogawa River before Improvement Work.**



**Issue 3-(1) (ix) Shinnashogawa River after Improvement Work.**



Issue 3-(1) (x) Approach before Improvement Work.



Issue 3—(1) (x) Approach after Improvement Work.





Issue 3-(1) (x) Approach (Existing State).

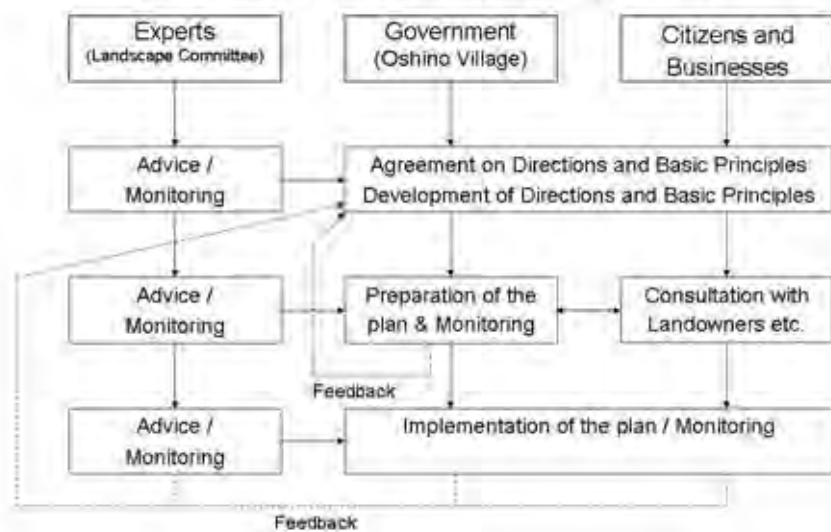


Issue 3-(1) (x) Approach after Improvement Work (Future Image).

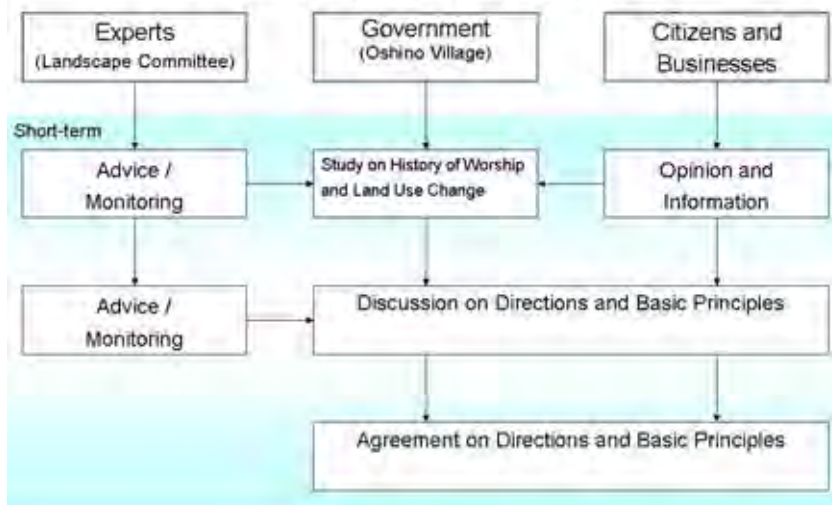
## 7. Procedure / Process for the Implementation (Organization and Schedule)

The procedure / process for the implementation and monitoring is shown below, including the division of work among different players (businesses, citizens, and government), the consensus-building process, and the process for the input of experts' opinions.

### Planning and Implementation Procedure / Process for the Presentation and Utilization Plan



### Consensus-Building Procedure / Process Concerning the Directions and Basic Policies





## Data for Information Purposes: Current Status of Water Quantity and Quality of Oshino Hakkai Springs

The current status of the water quantity and quality of the Oshino Hakkai springs, based on the “Oshino Hakkai Springs Water Quality Survey”, is shown below:

### (1) Frequency of measurement

(i) Water quantity: Measurement has been conducted for Wakuike Pond every year since 1995. With regard to Okamaike Pond, Sokonashiike Pond, Shobuike Pond, and Deguchiike Pond, the latest measurement was conducted in 1998; for Nigoriike Pond and Kagamiike Pond, the latest measurement was done in 1997 and 1982, respectively.

(ii) Water quality: Measurement is conducted every year for all the ponds.

### (2) Results

The water quantity of Wakuike Pond is generally constant and stable with a small degree of fluctuation from year to year; the water quality is categorized as AA almost every year for each pond, or good enough to be used as drinking water.

### Water quantity

m3/day	Okamaike Pond	Choshiike Pond	Sokonashiike Pond	Wakuike Pond	Nigoriike Pond	Kagagamiike Pond	Shobuike Pond	Deguchiike Pond
1973/3/31	15,550	1,730	12,960	190,080	35,420			22,900
1982/11/1	14,700	1,730	69,120	40,610		69,120	33,700	2,590
1995/10/20	3,000			3,900				
1996/10/23		2,700		9,200				
1997/9/22	4,700	2,100	3,500	7,400	21,000			
1998/5/21				8,500				8,500
1998/7/27				12,000				
1998/9/30	1,900		15,000	26,000			5,700	44,000
1998/11/15				17,000				
1999/1/12				13,000				
1999/3/1				12,000				
1999/9/29				16,000				
2000/10/3				8,300				
2001/9/19				3,300				
2002/11/29				9,300				
2003/9/3				13,600				
2004/9/15				11,100				
2005/8/18				12,000				
2006/8/30				6,500				
2007/9/4				9,900				
2008/9/25				7,600				
2009/10/19				8,900				
2010/9/22				6,500				
2011/9/14				9,500				

### Water quality

mg/L	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Okamaike Pond	0.7	<0.5	<0.5	0.6	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Choshiike Pond	1	0.5	0.6	<0.5	<0.5	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Sokonashiike Pond	0.7	0.6	0.7	<0.5	<0.5	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	0.6
Wakuike Pond	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Nigoriike Pond	1	<0.5	0.7	<0.5	0.6	0.6	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Kagagamiike Pond	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.6	1	0.7	<0.5	<0.5	0.6
Shobuike Pond	1.1	0.8	1	<0.5	0.6	1	<0.5	0.5	0.7
Deguchiike Pond	0.8	<0.5	<0.5	0.8	1.2	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	0.6

BOD: Biochemical oxygen demand

Category AA: BOD ≤ 1. Can be used as drinking water after simple water purification based on filtration.

Category A: BOD ≤ 2. Can be used as drinking water after normal water purification based on sedimentation and filtration.

### III. b. Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls

#### 1. Significance as a Component Part of Fujisan

- (1) With the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) in the background, abundant springwater flows down as if hundreds of white threads were hanging down, producing excellent scenic waterfall landscape.

Shiraito no Taki waterfalls are the springwater flowing out between the lava layer and the lower Old Fuji mud flow layer at the end of the Young Fuji Shiraito basaltic lava flow that occurred approx. 10,000 years ago on the western side of Fujisan. Shiraito no Taki waterfalls consist of the waterfall basin in the shape of a horseshoe and the valley extending from it and measure 20 to 25 meters in height and 120 meters in width. The water flows down as if hundreds of white threads (“Shiraito” in Japanese) were hanging down. Particularly from the left shore, the waterfalls present an elegant landscape characterized by multitudes of hanging “white threads” with the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) in the background.

Today, in the area around Shiraito no Taki waterfalls, several facilities that were built, when this place used to attract a greater number of tourists, are found impairing the landscape value. Nevertheless, there has been no change in the elegant landscape characterized by water flowing out of the cliff wall of a U-shaped valley in the shape of hanging white threads as well as the structural composition of the view of Fujisan with Shiraito no Taki waterfalls in the foreground.



Shiraito no Taki waterfalls and Fujisan

- (2) According to the tradition, Hasegawa Kakugyo, considered to be the founder of Fuji-ko, underwent in-water religious training at this place along with his religious training in the Hitoana caves; it was a place of pilgrimage and religious training by Fuji-ko adherents and others.

From the late 16<sup>th</sup> century to the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, Hasegawa Kakugyo, who is

considered to be 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. 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 at the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls (Component Part 24).

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. Shiraito no Taki waterfalls are among those places.



**Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls and Fuji-ko Adherents (Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century)**

## **2. Two Directions for Preservation and Utilization**

The significance of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls as a component part of Fujisan is:

- (i) With the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) in the background, abundant springwater flows down as if hundreds of white threads were hanging down, producing excellent scenic waterfall landscape; and
- (ii) According to the tradition, Hasegawa Kakugyo, considered to be the founder of Fuji-ko, underwent in-water religious training at this place along with his religious training in the Hitoana caves; it was a place of pilgrimage and religious training by Fuji-ko adherents and others.

In this regard, the following two directions are set out to protect the value of the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls and pass it to future generations.

- (1) To maintain and restore the scenic landscapes consisting of Fujisan and springs (waterfalls); and
- (2) To develop the landscapes to allow visitors experience the history as a place of pilgrimage and religious training associated with Fujisan worship.



### **(1) Maintenance and Restoration of the Scenic Landscapes Consisting of Fujisan and Springs (Waterfalls)**

Shiraito no Taki waterfalls are distinctive not only because they are “famous waterfalls” but also because Fujisan is their source and the view of Fujisan is an integral part of the value. Therefore, in maintaining and restoring the scenic landscapes of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls, full consideration needs to be given to the conservation of landforms and geology of the waterfalls, the landscape relations, and the views of Fujisan. As a short-term action, the view from the viewpoint on the right shore of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls is to be restored; on the long term, where the value of the original waterfall landscapes is impaired due to the (over-)growth of plants over time, maintenance and management work is to be done, including pruning, thinning, and removal of trees and other plants, in an effort to re-produce the spatial composition in which seasonally different characters of the place are enjoyable.

### **(2) Development of Landscapes to Allow Visitors the Experience of the History as a Place of Pilgrimage and Religious Training Associated with Fujisan Worship**

Shiraito no Taki waterfalls are recognized by Fuji-ko adherents as the place of religious training where Jikigyo Miroku underwent in-water religious training. There exist a monument of Jikigyo Miroku dating back to the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century and other monuments erected by Fuji-ko adherents at and around Shiraito no Taki waterfalls. Therefore, as a short-term action, an appropriate presentation is to be made of the pieces of tangible evidence associated with Fujisan worship, such as the monument of Jikigyo Miroku, which is tentatively relocated from the original site for preservation purposes due to a natural disaster in 2011; on the long term, landscape development work is to be implemented to take care of the existing parking lot, walking trail, souvenir shops, etc. so that the historical relation between Fujisan worship and springs (waterfalls) can be understood by visitors.



**Shiraito no Taki waterfalls (circa 1854). “Eigyo Shinsan Jiden”  
[Autobiography of Eigyo Shinsan]**

### **3. Issues to be Addressed**

While the overall picture of the relevant issues and the measures to address them is given in the basic plan that was adopted on 26 March 2012, this document focuses on the two points highlighted in “(1) Significance as a Component Part of Fujisan” and



another point, “Enhancement of information and communication of the OUV of Fujisan”.

**(1) With the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) in the background, abundant springwater flows down as if hundreds of white threads were hanging down, producing excellent scenic waterfall landscape.**

General issue: Man-made objects, plants, and accumulated goods, etc. which are disturbing the excellent scenic landscape need to be inventoried and taken care of in a planned manner, including their removal; the potential/inherent value needs to be given an overt expression, recovered, and managed appropriately.

Specific issue (i): Man-made objects

- (a) The buildings and rockfall fences existing around the waterfall basin disturb the waterfall landscape.
- (b) The waterfall-seeing bridge, due to ageing and damage from natural disasters such as earthquakes and typhoons, disturb the landscape around the waterfall basin.
- (c) The buildings, advertisement towers, etc. disturb the landscape around the waterfalls.
- (d) Safety fence etc. at the outlook platform on the upper right shore obstruct the view toward Fujisan and the waterfalls.

Specific issue (ii): Plants

- (a) Non-native plant species disturb the landscape of the waterfalls and the area around the waterfall basin.
- (b) Some non-native plant species that have been planted for the purposes of maintaining landscapes disturb the landscape around the waterfalls.

Specific issue (iii): Accumulated materials etc.

- (a) As a result of land collapses on the waterfalls caused by natural disasters such as earthquakes and typhoons, there are heaps of soil and sand around the waterfall basin.

**(2) According to the tradition, Hasegawa Kakugyo, considered to be the founder of Fuji-ko, underwent in-water religious training at this place along with his religious training in the Hitoana caves; it was a place of pilgrimage and religious training by Fuji-ko adherents and others (1-(1))**

General issue: Lack of places that impress visitors with the history as a place of pilgrimage and religious training by Fuji-ko adherents and others.

Specific issue (i): The outlook platform closest to the waterfall basin is not usable for safety reasons after it was damaged by a cliff wall collapse.

Specific issue (ii): A monument of “Jikigyo Miroku”, which tells of the history as a place of pilgrimage and religious training for Fuji-ko adherents, is tentatively placed away from the site.



**A monument of Jikigyo Miroku (before Damage)**

**(3) Enhancement of the communication of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan**

General issue: Lack of the infrastructure for the study of and the information provision about the value of the place.

Specific issue (i): The study for the communication of the value needs to be conducted on a continuous basis.

Specific issue (ii): The infrastructure for the appropriate provision of information obtained from study needs to be in place.

**4. Basic Principles**

In light of the issues to be addressed, the following three basic principles are set out:

**(1) Protection of beauty**

To emphasize the visual relation between the view of Fujisan and the waterfalls and improve the scenic views from the approach to the waterfalls and the surrounding area.

**(2) Maintenance of underground and aboveground water systems and landforms**

To maintain the quantity and quality of water for the underground and aboveground water systems including the waterfalls, originating from Fujisan's springwater, and the Shibakawa River and also maintain the geological features formed through the natural weathering and erosion processes that are closely related to these water systems.

**(3) Enhancement of the communication of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan**

To provide accurate information concerning the value of the component part (1-(1) and (2)).

## 5. Actions to Address General Issues

The general issues listed in Section 3 are to be addressed through the following actions.

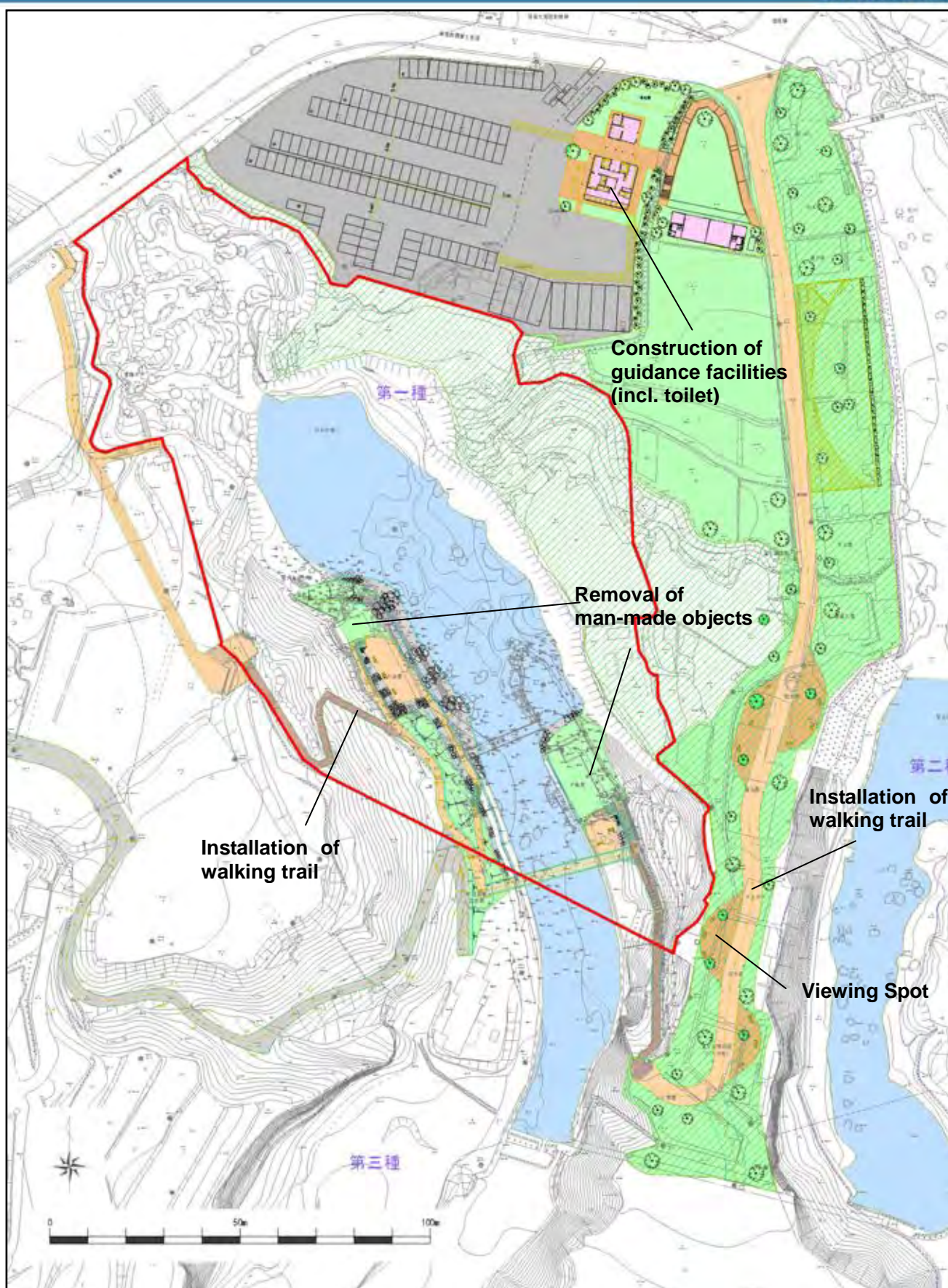
General issues	Actions
3-(1) Man-made objects and growing plants are intruding on the vista toward Fujisan with the waterfalls in the foreground.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To restore the wide views of Fujisan with the waterfalls in the foreground and at the same time enhance the scenic landscape including the waterfall basin.</li> <li>• To remove man-made objects, heaped materials, etc. in a planned manner and to give an overt expression to the potential/inherent value, recover it, and/or manage it appropriately.</li> </ul>
3-(2) There is lack of places that impress visitors with the history as a place of pilgrimage and religious training by Fuji-ko adherents and others.	To enable visitors to experience the tangible traces of Fujisan worship and passé them on to future generations.
3-(3) Further efforts are needed for the interpretation and communication of the OUV of Fujisan.	To reinforce the interpretation and explanation about the OUV of Fujisan and enhance the information provision to visitors.

## 6. Actions to Address Specific Issues

The specific issues listed in Section 3 will be addressed through actions shown below, according to the basic policies in Section 3 as is shown below.

Issue	Technical "hardware" approach	"Software" approach	Short-term	Mid-term	Long-term
3-1 (i) Manmade objects	<p>To remove and/or reconstruct buildings in the surrounding area of the waterfalls.</p> <p>To place a new outlook platform on a location slightly farther away from the cliff to ensure safety and secure the view (as an improvement over the existing outlook platform on the upper right shore, a location obstructing the view of the waterfalls below the collapsed spot of the cliff).</p> <p>To prune and/or cut non-native plant species (with priority given to the cutting of the bamboo near the steep on the left shore, the trees near the new bridge on the right shore, and the plants obstructing the view of Fujisan and waterfalls from the outlook platform on the upper right shore).</p> <p>To remove the heaped materials etc.</p>	<p>To promote and support conscious-building for the concentration of buildings in the surrounding area of the waterfalls.</p> <p>To stabilize and secure the view through the removal of trash, the pruning of trees etc.</p>	<p>To remove rockfall barriers and the existing bridge (Tahimashiki Bridge).</p> <p>To remove a shop on the left shore of the waterfall basin.</p>	<p>To concentrate shops on the left shore of the waterfall.</p> <p>To set up the walking trail and the viewpoints integrally.</p>	
(ii) Plants	<p>To prune and/or cut non-native plant species (with priority given to the cutting of the bamboo near the steep on the left shore, the trees near the new bridge on the right shore, and the plants obstructing the view of Fujisan and waterfalls from the outlook platform on the upper right shore).</p> <p>To remove the heaped materials etc.</p>	<p>To conduct survey to determine the distribution of non-native species, to plan the continuation of tree cutting etc.</p>	<p>To prune, thin, and/or remove trees etc.</p>	<p>To conserve and restore ecosystems.</p>	<p>To conserve and restore ecosystems.</p>
(iii) Accumulated materials etc.	<p>To remove the heaped materials etc.</p>	<p>To make efficient use of stone and other usable on-site resources for improvement work.</p>	<p>To remove soil, sand, heap materials, etc.</p>		
3-2 (i) Safety at the viewpoint area.	<p>To select the location of viewpoints in light of the visibility of Fujisan and the waterfalls and enhance the scenic beauty in consideration of safety and comfort.</p> <p>To install explanatory signboards etc.</p>		<p>To select the location of the viewpoints and set them up appropriately.</p>		
(ii) A monument of Jikkyo Miroku is temporarily placed away from the site.			<p>To conserve the monument of Jikkyo Miroku and relocate it to the original location.</p>	<p>To install signboards.</p>	
3-3 (i) Collection and interpretation of the materials related to the OUV of Fujisan is not sufficient.		<p>To search for and collect the materials about Fujisan culture and continue the study.</p>		<p>To collect the materials related to the OUV of Fujisan.</p>	
(ii) It is not easy for visitors to find the information on the OUV of Fujisan.	<p>To make facilities etc. available to make appropriate dissemination of the information obtained from study research etc.</p>	<p>To make an active provision of the information that is not yet known widely guidance facilities, the city's web site, etc.</p>		<p>To install guidance facilities.</p>	





**Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls. Promotion and Utilization Plan.**

- Nominated area
- Area in which the vegetation is to be maintained in its current state
- Area in which native plant species are to be planted





**Issue 3-(1) (i) Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls. Man-made Objects (Bridge and Shop) near the Waterfall Basin (Existing State).**

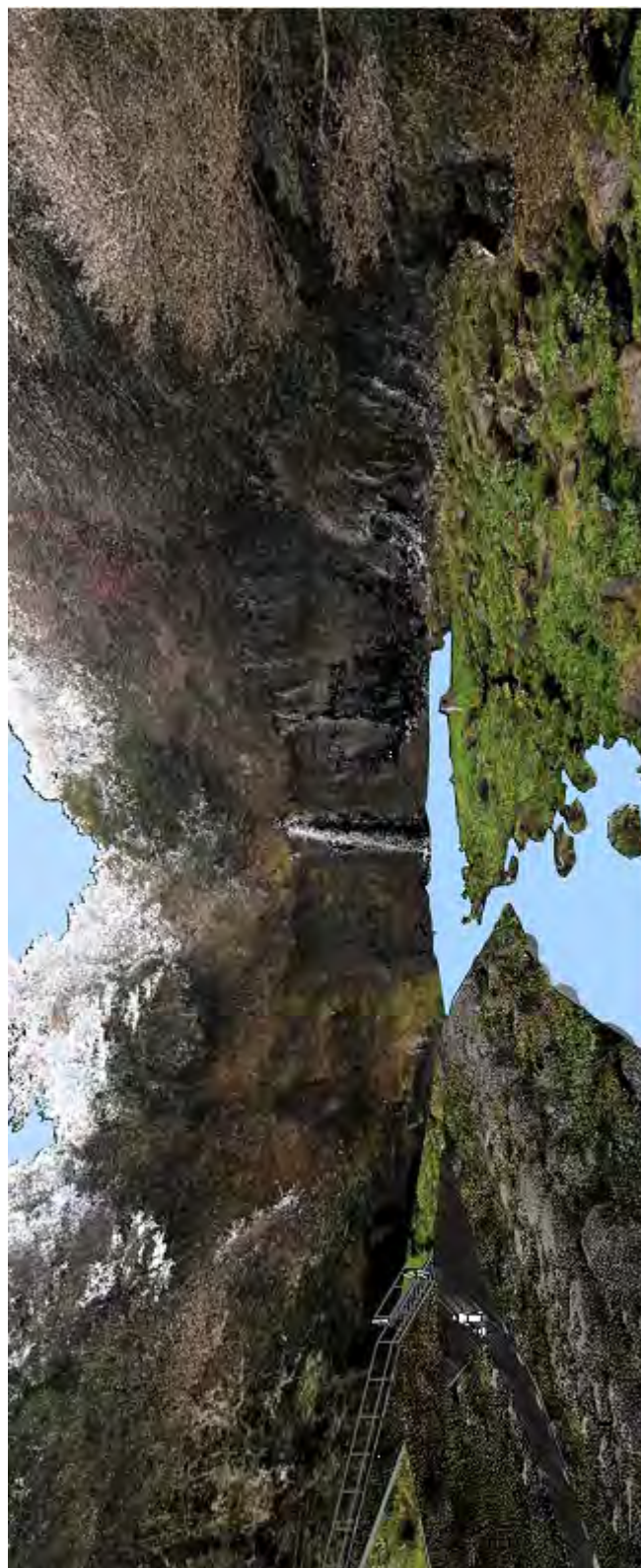


**Issue 3-(1) (i) Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls after Removal of Man-made Structures and Relocation of a Bridge (Future Image).**





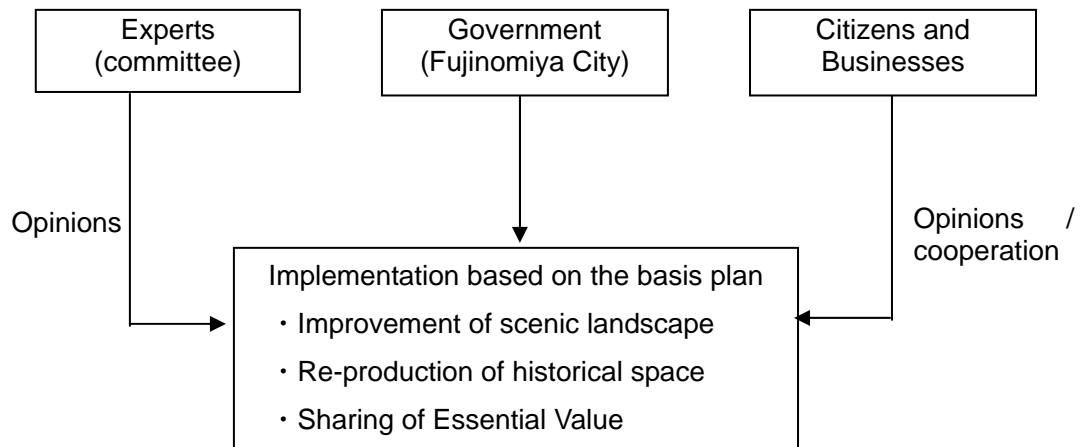
View in the Upstream Direction from the Bridge before Improvement Work (Existing State)



The View in the Upstream Direction from the Bridge after Improvement Work (Future Image).

## 7. Procedure/Process of Implementation (Organization and Schedule)

The procedure / process for the implementation of the plan based on the basic promotion and utilization plan that was adopted in March 2012 is shown below.



### (1) Organization

The implementation of individual projects will be made in accordance with the principles set out in the basic plan that was adopted on 26 March 2012.

A committee was established in 2012 to review the individual projects from the perspectives of “hardware” approach, “software” approach, methodology, etc. The projects for which the committee’s consent has been obtained are to be implemented accordingly.

The progress of individual projects will be reported to the committee (including on-site visits). The system will be put in place in which consultation with the committee can be made up to the completion.

### (2) Schedule

Planned actions will be implemented according to the schedule (short-term, midterm, and long-term) given in Section 6.

Short term: A few years from now

Midterm: Two to Five years from now

Long term: More than five years

### (3) Consultation with Local People

In an effort toward the concentration of buildings in the surrounding area of the waterfalls into a limited area, public meetings with local people will be organized appropriately with a view to facilitating the exchange of opinions with local residents and building the consensus.



## **IV . Information Facility (Fujisan World Heritage Centers). Plan and Progress**

### **1. Status of the Fujisan World Heritage Centers**

#### **(1) Status under the World Heritage Convention**

The World Heritage Convention states in Article 5 (5) that each State Party shall endeavor “to foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field”. The Fujisan World Heritage Centers are to be established in line with this provision to play the central role for the protection and preservation of Fujisan as the World Heritage property and at the same time to serve scientific research purposes.

#### **(2) Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan**

“Fujisan”, nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List, consists of the Fujisan Mountain Area, which has been worshipped as an object of worship, Sengen-jinja shrines and “Oshi” lodging houses at the foot of the mountain, spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as a wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls, and the viewpoints and views from them, which inspired artistic works of outstanding universal significance.

The “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan” recognizes the necessity for the appropriate promotion and utilization of Fujisan in order to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan be passed on to future generations and plans, as one of the concrete measures to realize that, to promote the establishment of Fujisan World Heritage Centers as the central facility to transmit information, including the results of research on the nature, history, culture, etc. of Fujisan.

### **2. Progress of work related to “Shizuoka Fujisan World Heritage Center”**

#### **(1) History**

Shizuoka Prefecture established the “Committee for the Development of the Basic Concept for the Fujisan World Heritage Center (provisional name)”, consisting of academic experts etc., for the purpose of establishing a central facility that serves the comprehensive preservation and management of Fujisan and provides information on the nature, history, culture, and tourism. The committee met four times from October 2011 to discuss the basic concept and functions of the center and reported on the basic concept to the Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture.

In this process, in order to have discussion from various perspectives such as World Heritage, the natural environment, landscapes, and tourism, the “Prefectural Government’s Internal Coordination Committee for the Fujisan World Heritage Center (provisional name)” was established with the participation of directors of the relevant sections of the prefectural government and also the “Prefectural Government’s Internal Working Group for the Fujisan World Heritage Center (provisional name)” was set up, consisting of officers in charge, to come up with the Secretariat’s proposals.

## **(2) Basic concept – the future vision of the center**

The “Basic Concept of the Fujisan World Heritage Center (provisional name)”, which was completed in 2011, describes the basic concept of the center as follows.

The center is to be established as a central facility to pass on the Outstanding Universal Value of “Fujisan” as the World Heritage property to future generations and to provide a long-lasting “protection”.

In order to provide Fujisan a long-lasting “protection”, the appropriate promotion and utilization of the property is necessary. Therefore, the center carries out activities for the “communication” of the value and charms of Fujisan in an enjoyable manner and creates opportunities for “exchange” between local people and other people from within and outside Japan through the medium of Fujisan.

In addition, in order to deepen the content of these activities for “protection”, “communication”, and “exchange”, the center will carry out activities for “sublimation” to look deeper into the nature, history, culture, etc., reflecting on the historical value, internationality, and spirituality of Fujisan. The center will deliver activities for “protection”, “communication”, “exchange”, and “sublimation” in a balanced manner and meet the diverse needs of visitors by channeling all of the results of the center’s activities into “Fujisanology”.

## **(3) Future plan**

In accordance with the basic concept of 2011, a basic plan is to be developed in 2012 with the guidance and advice from academic experts etc., covering, *inter alia*, the center’s project activity plan, exhibit plan, facility plan, image sketches of the interior space, management and administration plan, and operational scheme.

# **3 Progress of work related to “Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan World Heritage Center”**

## **(1) History**

Yamanashi Prefecture is examining the possibility of establishing the Yamanashi Prefecture Fujian World Heritage Center as a central facility to serve the comprehensive preservation and management of Fujisan and scientific research purposes and to provide appropriate responses to visitors.

For this purpose, in May 2012, the “Committee for the Examination of the Establishment of the Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan World Heritage Center (provisional name)” was established, consisting of academic experts etc. and is planning to complete a basic plan for the establishment of the center by March 2013.

## **(2) Future vision of the center**

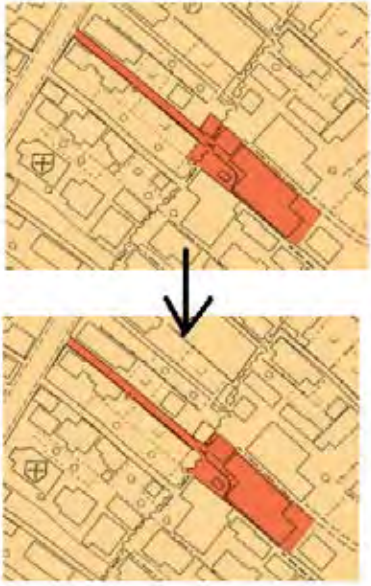
In June 2012, the committee met for the first time and discussed the basic matters about the roles and functions to be provided by the center. The general consensus was to make the center a central facility for the preservation, management, promotion, utilization, and research in Yamanashi Prefecture while ensuring its coordination with the existing facilities for promotion and utilization.

It is planned to have further discussion at this committee, with a view to clarifying the center’s basic concept, future vision, functions, and other matters and compiling them in a basic plan.

**(3) Future plan**

- September 2012. The second meeting of the committee
- December 2012. The third meeting of the committee
- March 2013. The fourth meeting of the committee / development of the Basic Plan for Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan World Heritage Center (provisional name)

## V. Errata (for the nomination dossier)

	Errors	Corrections
Executive Summary, p. 5 Line 5 from the bottom	Shizuoka Prefecture World Heritage Division, Community Affairs Department	Shizuoka Prefecture World Heritage Division, Culture and Tourism Department
Executive Summary, p.21 (and other applicable pages)		<p>The nominated area for Component Part 10. “Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family) should be corrected as is shown in the figure below:</p> 
Main text, p.147 Legend	Component part (11.Lake Yamanakako)	Component part (12.Lake Kawaguchiko)
Main text p. 155 Line 3	Murakami Kosei (1682-1759)	a leader of Fuji-ko adherents
Main text p. 161 Copyright note	Fujikawaguchiko Town Board of Education	Fujiyoshida City Board of Education
Main text, p. 281 Owners column of 1-6. Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine		Add Fujiyoshida City.
Ibid. Owners column of 1-7. Lake Saiko.		Add Yamanashi Prefecture.
Main text, p. 282 Owners column of 11. Lake Yamanakako		Add Yamanashi Prefecture
Ibid. Owners column of 12. Lake Kawaguchiko		Add Yamanashi Prefecture
Main text, p. 292 The last paragraph.	“2012. The area of ... issued in September 2012”	Delete.
Appendix 8, p. 53 Legend of Figure 39	Component part (11.Lake Yamanakako)	Component part (12.Lake Kawaguchiko)





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

28 February 2013

73/13

Dear Mr Rao,

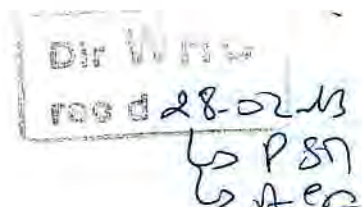
With reference to Ms Durighello's letter Ref. GB/MA 1418 dated 19 December 2012, I have the honour to forward to you the attached document regarding the additional information requested by your services on the nomination of "Fujisan".

Yours sincerely,

Isao Kiso  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
Permanent Delegate of Japan to UNESCO

Mr Kishore Rao  
Director  
World Heritage Centre  
UNESCO

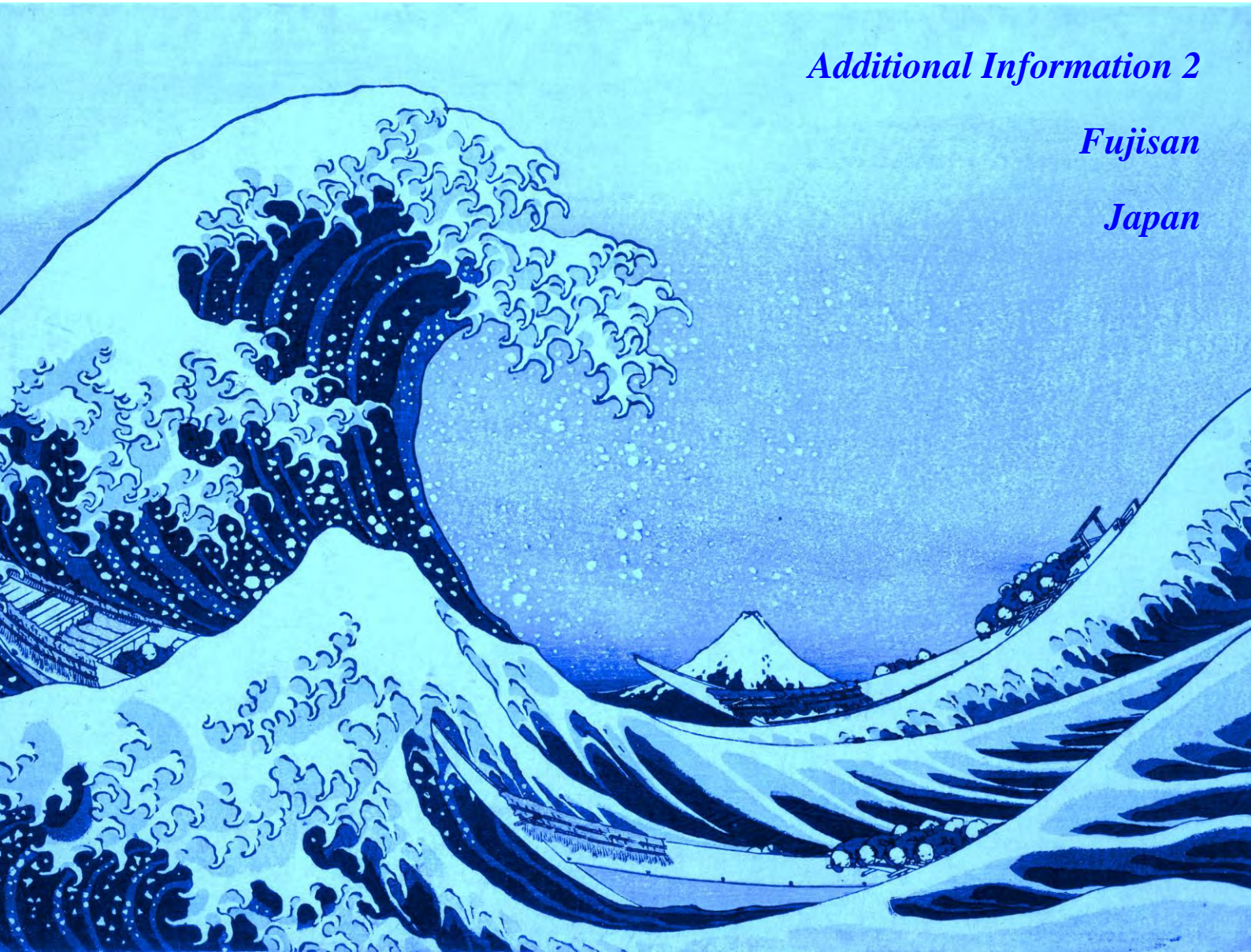
Cc: Ms Regina Durighello  
Director  
World Heritage Programme  
ICOMOS



*Additional Information 2*

*Fujisan*

*Japan*



*February 2013*

## Contents

a) Management System .....	1
b) Vision for the property .....	1
c) Pilgrim Routes.....	5
d) Visitor Management Strategy .....	10
e) Conservation of upper access routes.....	13
f) Development control .....	15
g) Interpretation Strategy.....	17
h) Strengthen monitoring indicators .....	19
i) Exclusion of Mihonomatsubara site .....	24
j) Name of Property.....	27
 Corrigendum.....	 28
Attached Documents 1 to 5 .....	30



## **a) Management System**

Fujisan possesses Outstanding Universal Value from the viewpoint of the landscape as a celebrated mountain and each of its component parts and constituent elements has the characteristics as a landscape element. Therefore, we confirm our intention to continue to manage the nominated property from the viewpoint of cultural landscape in light of the integrity of the nominated property and the surrounding environment.

## **b) “Vision” for the property**

We understood this comment as the expression of concern by ICOMOS about the possibility that such activities that would improve access and recreation for the utilization of the property might negatively affect the OUV in terms of maintaining spiritual and aesthetic qualities.

In order to address this concern, the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan” (Refer to Appendix 8 of the Nomination Document) is to be revised with a view to clarifying the measures to solve the conflicting needs and to implement management from the perspective of cultural landscape as mentioned above.

In addition, in revising the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”, the relevant strategies mentioned by ICOMOS, including the “Visitor Management Strategy”, “(overall) Conservation Approach”, and “Interpretation Strategy” (to be explained below) are to be developed and accommodated in it.

The “Vision” will be set out based on the attached draft “Vision”, which set the basic direction for the revision of the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan” in light of the above.

The “Vision” will be developed by the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council (refer to p. 339 of the Nomination Document), which consists of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and other government organizations that engage in the on-site management based on relevant laws (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 Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment, and the Forestry Agency, which are the national government organizations responsible for this nomination, will participate in the meetings of the Council as observers and provide necessary advice together with other relevant national government organizations.

The Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council strives to work in order to establish and adopt the “Vision” by the end of 2014.

The Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment, the Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments, which have prepared the existing “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”, will strive to revise the Plan in accordance with the basic direction set out in the “Vision” in around the end of 2016.



The table below shows the process mentioned above.

		Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council	“Vision”	“Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”
Years of implementation	2013	Meetings to be held as appropriate	Consultation for the adoption of the “Vision”	
	2014	Meetings to be held as appropriate	to be reflected in	The “Vision” planned to be adopted
	2015	Meetings to be held as appropriate		to be reflected in
	2016	Meetings to be held as appropriate		Revision work
				Revision work
				Revision planed to be completed and adopted

## “Vision for the Revision of the Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan” (Basic Content)

Text	Reference to the items in the letter of request of further information
<p><b>Purpose</b></p> <p>The Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council adopts the “Vision” containing the following as its basic content, with a view to proposing matters to be taken into consideration in the process toward the revision of the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”.</p>	
<p><b>Basic policies</b></p> <p>The following shall be taken into consideration when the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan” is revised.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The series of the component parts shall be managed from the perspectives of cultural landscape, fully respecting the relations between individual component parts / constituent elements and the mountain as well as the inter-relationship between component parts / constituent elements.</li> <li>➤ In light of The Kyoto Vision (2012), which says that the concerns and aspirations of communities must be centrally involved in conservation and management efforts, efforts shall be made to pursue sustainable development and to ensure harmonious relation between society and surrounding environment.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Matters to be taken into consideration for the revision of the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”</b></p>	
<p>For the implementation of the preservation and management in compliance with the above-mentioned basic policies, the following matters shall be reflected in the revised “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”.</p>	
<p><b>1. Preservation and Management of Outstanding Universal Value</b></p> <p>In order to pass on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of Fujian to future generations, the preservation and management shall be conducted with a view to <b>maintaining spiritual and aesthetic qualities</b> that represent the aspect of Fujisan’s OUV as the “object of worship” and the “source of artistic inspiration”.</p>	b) “Vision” for the property
<p><b>2. Integrated Conservation of the Surrounding Environment</b></p> <p>The surrounding environment shall be conserved in an integrated manner in order to ensure the protection of the property area that represents the OUV of Fujisan and to <b>maintain the spiritual and aesthetic qualities</b> of the property.</p>	b) “Vision” for the property
<p><b>3. Monitoring</b></p> <p>Appropriate indicators to monitor <b>the maintenance of the spiritual and aesthetic qualities of the property</b> shall be set out and the continual monitoring shall be conducted accordingly in order to have a clear understanding of the state of conservation of the property and the surrounding environment.</p>	h) Strengthen monitoring indicators

#### 4. Promotion, Utilization, and Presentation

Measures for the promotion, utilization, and presentation shall be taken in light of the following in order to ensure that **the spiritual and aesthetic qualities of the property be maintained** and conveyed to visitors:

- Repair work etc. shall be done in accordance with the specific **value** and condition of the component parts / constituent elements;
- **Sustainability** shall be respected for the purpose of **maintaining the scenic landscape in good condition**;
- A “**Visitor Management Strategy**” shall be developed to set out the system to receive visitors, including both hardware and software approaches;
- An overall “**Conservation Approach**” shall be put in place to set out the desirable provisions for the access routes and convenience facilities for climbers;
- An “**Interpretation Strategy**” shall be developed to promote the overall and comprehensive understanding of OUV; and
- Research shall be conducted to contribute to **facilitating the overall and comprehensive understanding** of the component parts that constitute the OUV of the property.

b) “Vision” for the property

d) “Visitor Management Strategy”

e) Conservation of upper access routes

c) Pilgrim routes and g) “Interpretation Strategy”

g) “Interpretation Strategy”

#### 5. Solution to the Conflicting Needs

**Conflicting needs between access and recreation on the one hand and maintaining spiritual and aesthetic qualities on the other hand** shall be addressed by the following procedure.

- (i) To enforce the compliance with relevant laws and implement the relevant plans.
- (ii) In case that the **conflict** cannot be resolved through the provisions of the relevant laws, to provide opportunities in which consultation is made toward the solution of the conflict, respecting the needs of both sides, and then to take the following steps:
  - To hear the needs of both sides of the conflict and specify the issues to be addressed;
  - To hear and analyze the opinions of the communities in the surrounding area; and
  - To seek scientific and expert advice.
- (iii) When the **conflict** pertains to an issue common to the Fujisan area, to organize a meeting of the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council to discuss how to solve the problem.

b) “Vision” for the property

b) “Vision” for the property

### c) Pilgrim Routes

The component parts and the constituent elements that represent the aspect of Fujisan's OUV as the "object of worship" are: (i) the Fujisan mountain area above Umagaeshi, (ii) mountaintop worship sites and ascending routes from the mountain foot to the mountain top, and (iii) the compounds and buildings of Sengen-jinja shrines, "Oshi" lodging houses, and spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as a wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls, and a coastal beach (with pine tree grove).

Adherents of Fuji-ko and other pilgrims made the ascent, using the ascending routes leading to the mountaintop from an "Oshi" lodging house or a Sengen-jinja shrine. They visited the different spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations that exist in different places along different pilgrim routes that run around the mountain foot of Fujisan like a girdle. However, as is shown by matching check of old documents and old maps, the locations and courses of the pilgrim routes vary, depending on the religious group who made the pilgrimage and they also did change over time.

Among these ascending routes and pilgrim routes, those for the type (iii) -- the compounds and buildings of Sengen-jinja shrines, "Oshi" lodging houses, and spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as a wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls, and a coastal beach (with pine tree grove) -- have been lost or covered by the automobile road to the extent that the original form, materials, location, setting, etc. hardly remain in good condition.

For these reasons, these pilgrim routes were not included in the nominated property; however, since all the spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations are included as the component parts and the constituent elements, the nominated property preserves a high level of Integrity.

That being said, it is nevertheless extremely useful to provide visitor with information about the past locations and courses of these pilgrim routes for the purposes of facilitating the perception and the understanding of visitors about the inter-relationship amongst the individual component parts / constituent elements.

Therefore, (1) further measures to delineate the locations and courses of pilgrim routes at the mountain foot will be explored and (2) measures will be developed to facilitate visitors' perception and understanding of the inter-relationship amongst the individual component parts / constituent elements, as is further elaborated below.

#### 1. Measures to delineate the locations and courses of pilgrim routes at the mountain foot

With regard to the locations and courses of the pilgrim routes used by the adherents of Fuji-ko and other pilgrims to visit Sengen-jinja shrines, "Oshi" lodging houses, and spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as a wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls, and a coastal beach (with pine tree grove), the following sections can be identified for this purpose at this point of time.



**(i) Oshino Hakkai springs**

The pilgrim routes that tour around the eight ponds of Oshino Hakkai springs and go on from there to the Fujisan mountain area are provided at the end of this section on page 9 of this document.

**(ii) “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes), Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki, and Shiraito no Taki waterfalls**

With regard to the pilgrim routes for the circuit of eight lakes (“Hakkaimeguri”), records remain, showing that the adherents of Fuji-ko made a circuit of the pilgrimage destinations in the following order.

➤ **“Yamayoshi-ko” in 1841**

“Oshi” lodging house > Lake Yamanakako > Lake Kawaguchiko > Lake Saiko > Lake Shojiko > Lake Motosuko > Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki > Shiraito no Taki waterfalls

➤ **“Azuma-ko” in 1858**

“Oshi” lodging house > Lake Kawaguchiko > Lake Saiko > Lake Shojiko > Lake Motosuko > Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki > Shiraito no Taki waterfalls > Lake Yamanakako

In an effort to facilitate visitors’ perception and understanding of the inter-relationship between individual component parts / constituent elements, further research and study will be made into the future in order to identify the locations and courses of the pilgrim routes accurately, as is shown below.

- Currently, necessary research and study are conducted with the advice from the “Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan Comprehensive Academic Research Committee” (p. 348 of the Nomination Document), which consists of experts in various fields ranging from archaeology, ethnology, natural science, art, etc. Also in Shizuoka Prefecture, municipal governments continue to carry out document studies and archaeological excavations with advice from experts.
- Research and study will be promoted through the research function of the Fujisan World Heritage Centers (p. 349 of the Nomination Document and p. 47 of the Additional Information Documents submitted on 4 September 2012), which will be set up by Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture.
- The Boards of Education of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, or municipal governments will continue to carry out archaeological excavations in the “Sites Known to Contain Buried Cultural Properties” defined under Article 93 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties and areas of new road construction and analyze the results for the purposes of identifying and determining the old routes in the future.

**2. Measures to facilitate visitors’ perception and understanding**

As measures to facilitate visitors’ perception and understanding of the inter-relationship amongst the individual component parts / constituent elements at the mountain foot and the relationship between spiritual spots / pilgrimage destinations and ascending routes, the following two measures will be taken:

- To provide interpretation and information from the viewpoint of the interpretation of the OUV of Fujisan, based on the “Interpretation Strategy” (refer to section g)); and
- To install facilities, equipment, and other infrastructure both at the property and in the surrounding area to facilitate visitors’ perception and understanding on the site.

**(i) Enhanced provision of interpretation and information**

Visitors will be provided with comprehensive information based on the results of research and study and a consistent system of signs etc. including multi-language guidance will be put in place.

To be specific, the following interpretation measures are to be implemented at the Oshino Hakkai springs for example.

**(a) On-site information center**

An information center will be set up on the site as a central facility to enable visitors to make informed visits with the understanding of the entire picture of the Oshino Hakkai springs and the relationship between the Fujisan Mountain Area and the Oshino Hakkai springs.

**(b) Guidance signs and explanatory boards**

Guidance signs and explanatory boards will be designed with informative and attractive contents, including the use of old drawings, and appropriately installed in order to facilitate visitors' perception and understanding of the Oshino Hakkai springs representing the aspect of Fujisan's OUV as the "object of worship".

**(c) On-site Guides**

On-site guides will provide interpretation from the viewpoint of the OUV of Fujisan with a view to facilitating visitors' comprehensive perception and understanding of the Oshino Hakkai springs.

**(d) Publication of pamphlets**

Pamphlets will be published with visual information about the locations and courses of the pilgrim routes used by the adherents of Fuji-ko in old times and easily understandable explanation texts in combination with the use of old drawings with a view to facilitating visitors' understanding of the relationship between the aspect of Fujisan's OUV as the "object of worship" and the Oshino Hakkai springs.

**(e) Web page**

A web page will be opened to disseminate detailed information through the Internet throughout Japan and also to the world about the relationship between the aspect of Fujisan's OUV as the "object of worship" and the Oshino Hakkai springs.

**(f) Digital archive**

Results of the research on the history, environment, etc. of the Oshino Hakkai springs will be compiled into a digital archive that can satisfy the different needs of information for a wide range of users from researchers and local citizens.

**(g) Picture books**

Picture books will be distributed, introducing how the Oshino Hakkai springs became pilgrimage destinations and how the Oshino Hakkai springs have been used in relation to the worship of Fujisan, with a view to facilitating the perception and understanding of children.

**(ii) Installation of facilities, equipment, and other infrastructure in the surrounding area**

Appropriate facilities, equipment, and other infrastructure will be installed at the property and in the surrounding area to facilitate visitors' perception and understanding of the relationship between the Fujisan Mountain Area and the individual component parts / constituent elements as well as the inter-relationship among the individual component parts / constituent elements and to enhance the direct linkage between the on-site experience and the appreciation of the OUV of Fujisan.

As a specific example, the efforts to be made for the Oshino Hakkai springs are introduced here. For the Oshino Hakkai springs, a plan containing the following is to be developed and measures based on it will be implemented on short-term, middle-term, and long-term timeframes.

(a) Enhancement of visibility between individual component parts

Concrete measures (such as the removal of obstructive objects) will be explored to increase the visibility between the individual component parts, so that visitors can see the spatial relationship between them more easily, and those measures for which consent from the stakeholders have been obtained through consultation will be implemented.

(b) Interpretative reproduction of pilgrim routes

Appropriate measures for the interpretive reproduction of the pilgrim routes as they were used by pilgrims in old times will be explored; the installation of facilities and other infrastructure at the property and in the surrounding area will be implemented through consultation and coordination among the stakeholders with interests in the existing land use, with a view to facilitating visitors' perception and understanding of pilgrim routes.

### 3. Timeframe

The timeframe for the implementation of the above-mentioned measures is given in the table below. Since this matter is closely related also to g) "Interpretation Strategy", the relation with the timeframe pertaining to the "Interpretation Strategy" is also indicated in the same table.

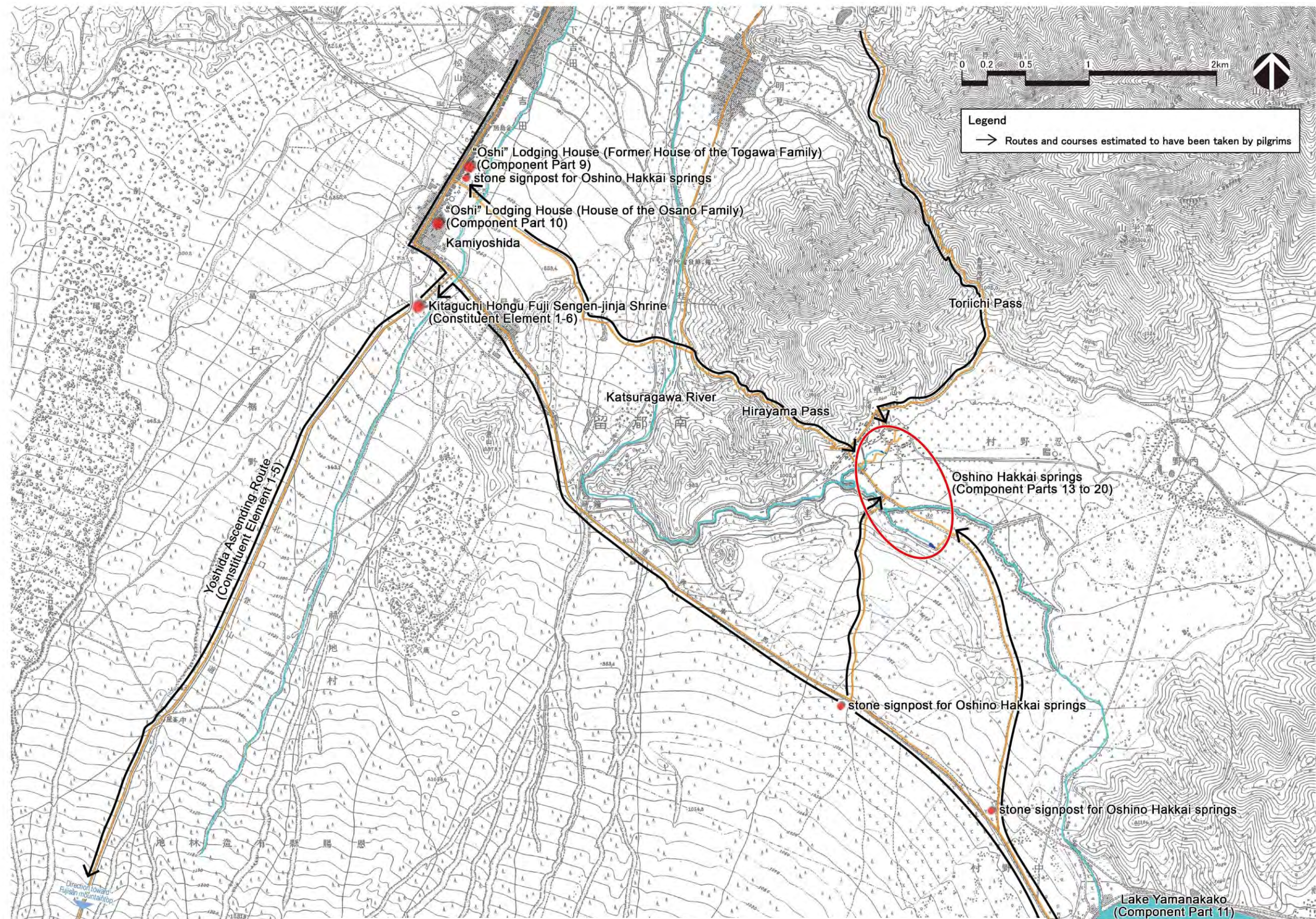
Year	Research and Delineating of Location	Facilitation of Perception and Understanding	"Interpretation Strategy"
2013	<b>First research</b> (delineation of location and course)	Interpretation and information are provided.	Development
2014		Improvement of interpretation and information methods based on the "Interpretation Strategy". Interpretation and information are provided.	Planned to be completed and adopted
2015		Interpretation and information are provided.	
2016	<b>Second research</b> (delineation of location and route)	Interpretation and information are provided.	
2017		Interpretation and information are provided.	
2018		Interpretation and information are provided.	

※ The installation of facilities, equipment, and other infrastructure at the property and in the surrounding area to contribute to facilitating visitors' perception and understanding will be implemented on a step-by-step basis from where the conditions have become ready for the implementation.

※ The interpretation and information to facilitate visitors' perception and understanding will be provided by Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, and property owners / managers.

※ Refer to section g) for "Interpretation Strategy".







#### **d) “Visitor Management Strategy”**

With regard to visitor management, appropriate measures will be examined in light of the results of the continuous monitoring of the up-to-date situation and the progress of relevant actions. While it should be noted that value consists in the fact that there are many people even today who make the ascent to the peak without undermining the traditional spirit of worship-ascent, we will work to reduce and level out the peak numbers of climbers, who are now concentrated on holidays and so forth. For instance, concrete measures from the three viewpoints of mode of transport, information, and new regulatory measures will be compiled into the “Visitor Management Strategy”.

The “Visitor Management Strategy” will be structured based on the two items shown below: 1. upper ascending routes and 2. lower pilgrim routes and visitor facilities.

##### **1. Upper ascending routes**

For the upper ascending routes, the actual number of climbers is to be continually monitored and measures are to be taken based on it to level out the number of climbers who tend to be concentrated in the weekends of the summer season, etc.

##### **(i) Monitoring for a clear understanding of the current situation**

The number of climbers is counted on the hourly basis at the eighth station and the sixth station of each ascending route. The data show that climbers are concentrated in the weekends from mid-July to late August.

##### **(ii) Mode of transport**

The mode of transport to reach the fifth station of each ascending route is to be regulated as a measure to level out the number of climbers.

##### **(a) Current actions**

In 2012, the passage of private vehicles was restricted mainly in the weekends in July and August for a period of 34 days at the longest; the shuttle bus service is also provided between the parking lots in the mountain foot and the fifth station of the ascending route.

Bus service is available between the railway stations and the starting points of the ascending routes for visitors using the Shinkansen bullet trains and conventional trains

##### **(b) Future actions**

In 2013, the restriction on the passage of private vehicles in July and August is planned to be extended to a maximum of 52 days. This measure is expected to be effective in mitigating tourism pressure by motivating visitors to use the public transportation or to shift their visit schedule to the low season without private vehicle restriction.

##### **(iii) Information**

Information about the congestion of the ascending routes and the occupancy of the mountain huts is to be disseminated as a measure to level out the number of climbers.

##### **(a) Current actions**

Local governments, mountain huts, etc. are individually providing information such as the safety measures for climbers and the reservation status of the mountain huts.

Information offices at the fifth station of each ascending route are also providing information mainly for safety.

**(b) Future actions**

All the information that is currently provided by different organizations will be gathered and the information, including the number of climbers and the reservation status of mountain huts, will be systematically provided on the web pages operated by local governments.

At the information offices at the fifth station of each ascending route, information not only about safety measures for climbers, but also about the congestion of the ascending route will be provided.

Through these two actions, it is expected that more visitors will be able to make informed decisions to avoid the busy weekends and holidays.

**(iv) New regulatory measures**

New “regulatory measures” effective in the mitigation of tourism pressures, including the leveling of the number of climbers, are to be explored.

**(a) Future actions**

In 2013, the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council starts the discussion, including the possibilities of user charge.

**2. Lower pilgrim routes and visitor facilities**

The following landscape control measures are to be taken for lower pilgrim routes and visitor facilities.

- For the visitors of lower pilgrim routes, the locations and courses of pilgrim routes will be delineated, together with measures to facilitate visitors’ perception and understanding (refer to section c)).
- With regard to visitor facilities, their impacts on landscape will be controlled and the impacts of their construction will be mitigated (refer to section f)), while at the same time consensus is built among the stakeholders in the process of the preparation of Landscape Plans, which will be developed in areas that have not yet completed the plan. In case that the conflict cannot be resolved through the provisions of the relevant laws, opportunities for consultation among the stakeholders will be provided to work toward the solution of the conflict (refer to section b)).
- Measures will be taken to increase the visitors who respect the sacred nature of the mountain, for example by recommending the ascent starting from the lower routes by way of the Uмагаeshi at the first station on the Yoshida Ascending Route (refer to section h)).

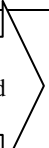
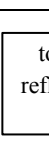
**3. Timeframe**

The “Visitor Management Plan” will be developed by the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council (p.339 of the Nomination Document), which consists of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and other government organizations responsible under relevant laws for on-site management (local offices of the Ministry of the Environment, the Forestry Agency, and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and municipal governments). In this council, the supervising ministries and agencies, i.e. the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment, and the Forestry Agency, and other national government organizations will participate as observers and provide necessary advice.

The Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council is planned to complete the development of the “Visitor Management Strategy” and adopt it by the end of 2014.

The Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment, the Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments will then work in line with the basic directions set out in the “Visitor Management Strategy” to revise the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”, which has been submitted as Appendix 8 to the Nomination Document, in around 2016. To be specific, directions and methods in Chapter 8 “Promotion and Utilization of the Property” of the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan” will be revised accordingly and concrete projects will be presented in Chapter 10 “Preparation and Implementation of the Action Plan”.

The timeframe of the implementation of the above-mentioned work is shown in the table below.

		Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council	“Visitor Management Strategy”	“Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”
Years of implementation	2013	Meetings to be held as appropriate	Consultation for the adoption of the “Visitor Management Strategy”	
	2014	Meetings to be held as appropriate	to be reflected in  The “Visitor Management Strategy” planned to be adopted	to be reflected in  Revision work
	2015	Meetings to be held as appropriate		Revision work
	2016	Meetings to be held as appropriate		Revision plan to be completed and adopted

## **e) Conservation of upper access routes**

For the purposes of the conservation of the upper access routes, the number of climbers will be controlled based on the “Visitor Management Strategy” and at the same time the overall “Conservation Approach” will be developed from the viewpoints both of ascending routes and facilities such as mountain huts.

### **1. State of conservation of upper access routes**

With regard to the conservation of ascending routes and convenience facilities such as mountain huts, the following conservation measures are currently in place with a view to maintaining the historical significance of ascending routes, securing the climbers’ safety, and reducing the environmental impact.

- Patrol and repair of ascending routes;
- Consideration to scenic landscape when mountain huts are repaired;
- Installation of first-aid stations and information stations;
- Consideration to the negative environmental impact such as the minimization of the uses of bulldozers and crawlers;
- Maintenance of toilets; and
- Consideration to the negative environmental impact from the energy use at convenience facilities.

### **2. Establishment of overall “Conservation Approach”**

At the safety guidance center situated at the sixth station of the Yoshida Ascending Route, the existing light-oil-based generator is planned to be replaced in 2013 with a type of low-noise and low-pollution machine.

In the preparation of the “Conservation Approach”, meetings will be organized with the participation of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, mountain hut managers, etc. for discussion about measures to conserve the atmosphere of ascending routes in which visitors can savor the sacred nature and historical significance of the mountain. The results of the discussion at this meeting will be reflected in the agenda of the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council, also in consideration of the opinions of the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Academic Committee.

### **3. Timeframe**

The “Conservation Approach” will be developed by the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council (p.339 of the Nomination Document), which consists of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and other government organizations responsible under relevant laws for on-site management (local offices of the Ministry of the Environment, the Forestry Agency, and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and municipal governments). In this council, the supervising ministries and agencies, i.e. the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment, the Forestry Agency, and other national government organizations will participate as observers and provide necessary advice.



The Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council is planned to complete the development of the “Conservation Approach” and adopt it around the end of 2014.

The Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment, the Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments will then work in line with the basic directions set out in the “Conservation Approach” to revise the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”, which has been submitted as Appendix 8 to the Nomination Document, in around 2016. To be specific, directions and methods in Chapter 8 “Promotion and Utilization of the Property” of the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan” will be revised accordingly and concrete projects will be presented in Chapter 10 “Preparation and Implementation of the Action Plan”.

The timeframe of the implementation of the above-mentioned work is shown in the table below.

		Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council	“Conservation Approach”	“Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”
Years of implementation	2013	Meetings to be held as appropriate	Consultation for the adoption of the “Conservation Approach”	
	2014	Meetings to be held as appropriate	The “Conservation Approach” planned to be adopted	Revision work
	2015	Meetings to be held as appropriate		Revision work
	2016	Meetings to be held as appropriate		Revision planned to be completed and adopted

**f) Development control**

**1. Coverage of Landscape Plans**

The coverage of the component parts of the property and the buffer zone under Landscape Plans is shown in the table below. All the component parts and the buffer zones are planned to be covered completely by Landscape Plans around 2016.

N.B. crossed box (X) indicates that the relevant Landscape Plan is already in effect and slashed box (/) indicates that the relevant Landscape Plan is not yet in effect as of the end of February 2013 but is planned to be in effect in the future.

Name of the Landscape Plan under the Landscape Act			Status (or the planned date when plans will take effect for the plans that are not yet in effect as of February 2013)			Component Parts																									Buffer Zone									
						1	Constituent Elements									2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
						Fujisan Mountain Area	1-1	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-5	1-6	1-7	1-8	1-9	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	“Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)	“Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)	Lake Yamanakako	Lake Kawaguchiko	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)	Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond)	Funatsu lava tree molds	Yoshida lava tree molds	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove
							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																									
Yamanashi Prefecture	Fujiyoshida City Landscape Plan	Planned to be in effect around 2016																																						
	Minobu Town Landscape Plan	Planned to be in effect in June 2013																																						
	Nishikatsura Town Landscape Plan	Planned to be in effect in April 2014																																						
	Oshino Village Landscape Plan	In effect																																						
	Yamanakako Village Landscape Plan	In effect																																						
	Narusawa Village Landscape Plan	Planned to be in effect in Sept. 2013																																						
	Fujikawaguchiko Town Landscape Plan	Planned to be in effect in April 2013																																						
Shizuoka Prefecture	Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Plan	In effect																																						
	Fuji City Landscape Plan	In effect																																						
	Shizuoka City Landscape Plan	In effect																																						
	Gotemba City Landscape Plan	Planned to be in effect in April 2014																																						
	Susono City Landscape Plan	Planned to be in effect in Oct. 2013																																						
	Oyama Town Landscape Plan	Planned to be in effect around 2016																																						

## **2. Development control along the lower mountain slopes (especially in Yamanashi Prefecture) and along the shorelines of the Fuji Five Lakes**

Along the lower mountain slopes (on the side of Yamanashi Prefecture) and along the shorelines of the Fuji Five Lakes, development control based on the landscape development standards under the Landscape Plans of the relevant municipal governments on the side of Yamanashi Prefecture is already in place or planned to be in place. The landscape development standards of the already existing Oshino Village Landscape Plan and the Yamanakako Village Landscape Plan have already been presented in the Nomination Document (Refer to pages 1 to 4 of the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan” (Attached Document 2) of Appendix 8 of the Nomination Document.).

In addition to these Landscape Plans, potential developments that might affect the maintenance of scenic landscape are controlled under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties through designations and / or under the Natural Parks Law as the Special Zone or the Ordinary Zone of a National Park. For the overview of the control measures under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties refer to pages 303, 305, 309, and 312 of the Nomination Document, pages 85, 87, 94, 97, 102, and 103 of the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan” (Main Document) of Appendix 8 of the Nomination Document, and pages 1 ~ 12, 22 ~ 37, 65 ~ 68, and 73 to 105 of the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan” (Attached Document 1) of Appendix 8 of the Nomination Document and for the overview of the control measures under the Natural Parks Law refer to pages 303, 305, 306, 309, 312, and 313 of the Nomination Document, pages 86 ~ 88, 94, 97, 98, 102, and 103 of the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan” (Main Document) of Appendix 8 of the Nomination Document, and pages 118 ~ 125 of the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan” (Attached Document 1) of Appendix 8 of the Nomination Document.

Furthermore, some of the surrounding forests are designated as conservation forests under the Forest Law, where control measures are in place, depending on the specified requirements for the forest management, such as restrictions on the logging area and requirements of plantation after the logging, and the restrictions on the alteration to the landform beyond a certain scale.

### **g) “Interpretation Strategy”**

Based on the context of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, the “Interpretation Strategy” will be developed with a view to facilitating visitors’ understanding of the mutual relations amongst the individual component parts / constituent elements as well as the contribution of each of these component parts / constituent elements to the Outstanding Universal Value.

On the other hand, the “Interpretation Strategy” will deal not only with the objects of worship in association with Fujisan – i.e. the Fujisan mountain area, 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, waterfalls, and a coastal beach (with pine tree grove) – but also the viewpoints and views from there, which inspired the artistic works of outstanding universal significance.

#### **1. Interpretation Strategy**

The “Interpretation Strategy” will include the following.

Also, based on the “Interpretation Strategy”, the two “World Heritage Centers”, planned to be set up or constructed in Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, are to play the central role in implementing various projects to facilitate visitors’ understanding, establish an interpretation system, and to collect information through research and study.

##### **(i) Facilitation of visitors’ understanding**

In order to facilitate visitors’ understanding of the inter-relationship amongst the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) and the individual component parts / constituent elements at the mountain foot as well as the inter-relationship among the individual component parts / constituent elements, measures for comprehensive interpretation and consistent promotion are to be implemented, including but not limited to the following examples:

- To develop interpretation tools, including the revision of the content of the existing pamphlets, web pages, etc.; and
- To install consistently designed guidance signs and explanatory boards.

##### **(ii) Establishment of an interpretation system**

Policies and measures for the establishment of a system and the capacity-building for human resources to facilitate visitors’ understanding are to be presented, including but not limited to the following examples:

- To promote the mutual coordination between the two “World Heritage Centers”, which are planned to be constructed or installed in each prefecture;
- To promote the mutual coordination among the facilities for the communication of the OUV of Fujisan (refer to Table 5-8 on page 351 of the Nomination Document), centering on the two “World Heritage Centers”; and
- To train and mobilize World Heritage guides.



### (iii) Collection of information through research and study

Measures to promote research and study and transmit the results are to be implemented, including but not limited to the following example:

- To publicize the results of research and study and reflect them in the projects for comprehensive promotion and utilization of the property as a whole.

## 2. Timeframe

The “Interpretation Strategy” will be developed by the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council (p.339 of the Nomination Document), which consists of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and other government organizations responsible under relevant laws for on-site management (local offices of the Ministry of the Environment, the Forestry Agency, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and municipal governments). In this council, the supervising ministries and agencies, i.e. the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment, the Forestry Agency, and other national government organizations will participate as observers and provide necessary advice.

The Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council is planned to complete the development of the “Interpretation Strategy” and adopt it in around the end of 2014.

The Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment, the Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments will then work in line with the basic directions set out in the “Interpretation Strategy” to revise the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”, which has been submitted as Appendix 8 to the Nomination Document, in around 2016. To be specific, directions and methods in Chapter 8 “Promotion and Utilization of the Property” of the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan” will be revised accordingly and concrete projects will be presented in Chapter 10 “Preparation and Implementation of the Action Plan”.

The timeframe of the implementation of the above-mentioned work is shown in the table below.

		Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council	“Vision”	“Interpretation Strategy”	“Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”
Year of implementation	2013	Meetings to be held as appropriate	Consultation for the adoption	Consultation for the adoption	
	2014	Meetings to be held as appropriate	to be reflected in Planned to be adopted	to be reflected in Planned to be adopted	to be reflected in Revision work
	2015	Meetings to be held as appropriate			Revision work
	2016	Meetings to be held as appropriate			Revision planned to be completed and adopted

## **h) Strengthen monitoring indicators**

The indicators that reflect the spiritual and aesthetic aspects of the landscape are shown here in three categories: (1) those already presented in the Nomination Document, (2) extension of the indicators already presented in the Nomination Document, and (3) new indicators to be added.

The details about the methods, frequency, and responsible organizations for each indicator are given in the tables below.

### **1. Indicators already presented in the Nomination Document**

From the monitoring indicators already presented in pp. 367 – 369 of the Nomination Document, the following two monitoring indicators are re-presented here as applicable for the purposes of monitoring the spiritual and aesthetic qualities of landscape.

#### **(a) Length of underground electricity lines**

From the monitoring indicators concerning the “protection of the property and the surrounding environment” already presented in the Nomination Document (Table 6-1), “1. Impacts of urban infrastructure - (a) length of underground electricity lines” is re-presented as an applicable indicator pertaining to the aesthetic qualities of landscape.

#### **(b) State of deterioration of historic buildings etc. that are included as component parts / constituent elements**

From the monitoring indicators concerning the “protection of the property and the surrounding environment” already presented in the Nomination Document (Table 6-2), “2. Deterioration of historic buildings etc. that are included as component parts or constituent elements” is re-presented as an applicable indicator pertaining to the spiritual and aesthetic qualities of landscape.

### **2. Extension of the indicators already presented in the Nomination Document**

From the monitoring indicators already presented in pp. 367 – 369 of the Nomination Document, the following indicator is presented here with an extended content as an applicable indicator pertaining to the spiritual and aesthetic qualities of landscape.

#### **(a) Observation of landscape from fixed viewpoints**

From the monitoring indicators concerning the “protection of the property and the surrounding environment” already presented in the Nomination Document (Table 6-2), “4. Survey on visually obstructive elements - (d) number of visually obstructive elements at viewpoints” will be extended to conduct fixed-point observation not only at the major viewpoints (Lake Motosuko north-west shore and Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove), but also at additional observation points in the property area and the buffer zone to be selected, for the purposes of monitoring the spiritual and aesthetic qualities.

It is useful, as an indicator pertaining to spiritual and aesthetic qualities of landscape, to select several viewpoints in the property area and the buffer zone in addition to the two viewpoints

that are directly associated with the images of outstanding universal significance and monitor the change in landscape through observation at fixed points.

### 3. New indicators

The following two indicators will be added as new indicators for the purposes of monitoring the spiritual and aesthetic qualities of landscape.

#### (a) Status of religious events associated with the worship of Fujisan

As the intangible elements of OUV, the status of religious events that are conducted in association with the worship of Fujisan is to be added as a monitoring indicator.

#### (b) Results of questionnaire survey for visitors

The results of questionnaire survey for visitors are added as a monitoring indicator.

#### (c) Number of climbers who make ascents from the mountain foot

In order to monitor the balance between the enjoyment of visitors and the respect to the sacred nature of the mountain, the number of climbers who pass the “Umagaeshi” on the Yoshida Ascending Route, which marks one of the boundaries of the sacred area, is to be added as a monitoring indicator.

List of monitoring indicators concerning the “spiritual and aesthetic qualities” (additional)

Monitoring indicators		Content and method of measurement	Frequency	Records kept by:
1. Already presented monitoring indicators	a) Length of underground electricity lines	To measure the length of underground electricity lines (i.e. removal of above-ground electricity wires).	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.
	b) State of deterioration of historic 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 and check the deterioration such as damage and discoloration.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.
2. Extension of already presented monitoring indicator	a) Observation of landscape from fixed viewpoints	To select the appropriate observation points for the purposes of monitoring the spiritual and aesthetic qualities and to make the fixed-point monitoring of the property area and the buffer zone with the naked eye and photography.	Every six years	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.
3. New monitoring indicators	a) Status of religious events associated with the worship of Fujisan	To record the statistics (number of events, number of attendees, etc.) on the religious events associated with the worship of Fujisan.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. Municipal governments
	b) Results of questionnaire survey for visitors	To conduct questionnaire survey at facilities around the property area and analyze the purposes of visit etc.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. Municipal governments
	c) Number of climbers who make ascents from the mountain foot	To count the number of climbers who pass the “Umagaeshi” on the Yoshida Ascending Route.	Every year	Fuji Yoshida City

## (Reference)

The monitoring indicators already presented in the Nomination Document are quoted below (pp. 367 – 369 of the Nomination Document)

Table 6-1-1 List of monitoring indicators concerning the "protection of the property and the surrounding environment" (1/2)

Factors affecting the property and the surrounding environment		Monitoring indicators	Content and method of measurement	Frequency	Records kept by:
Development pressures	1. Impacts 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> )	To continuously monitor the air quality and measure the concentration of SO <sub>2</sub>	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.
	3. Climate change	c) Vegetation survey	To inventory all the plant species in 10 cm square plots and monitor the variation over years	Every five years	Ministry of the Environment
		d) Speed of rise of forest limit	To monitor temporal changes in the location of the forest limit and monitor the temporal changes by using aerial photos	Every year	Ministry of the Environment and Research institutes
		e) Temperature changes over time	To continuously monitor the air quality and measure air temperatures	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 volcanic activities by using a 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 landform collapses	To perform an aerial survey of the topography of Osawakuzure and the surroundings and examine erosion-caused disasters and landform collapses	As necessary	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
	7. Earthquake	i) Observation of premonitory signs	To observe premonitory signs by seismometer, volumetric strain-meter, clinometer, etc.	As necessary	Meteorological Agency Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. Research institutes



Table 6-1-2 List of monitoring indicators concerning the "protection of the property and the surrounding environment" (2/2)

Factors affecting the property and the surrounding environment		Monitoring indicators	Content and method of measurement	Frequency	Records kept by:
Natural disasters	8. Impact of natural disasters on buildings, landscapes, etc.	j) Number of cultural property damage reports	To count the reports of damage to cultural properties.	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 storms, floods, 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 area of forests damaged by fires.	Every year	Forestry Agency Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.
Visitation	10. Impact of increased visitors on historic 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.
		n) Number of visitors (above fifth station)	To count the number of visitors who enter the area above fifth station on each ascending route.	Every year	Municipal governments
		o) Number of climbers (above eighth station)	To count the number of climbers who enter the area above the eighth station on 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.

Table 6-2 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 historic buildings	a) Number of inspections of fire prevention facilities	To check fire prevention facilities.	Every year	Owner Custodial Body designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
	2. Deterioration of historic buildings etc. that are included as component parts or constituent elements	b) State of deterioration of historic buildings etc. that are included as component parts or constituent elements	To patrol the historic 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
Views and landscapes	4. Survey on visually obstructive elements	d) Number of visually obstructive elements at viewpoints	To count the number of obstructive elements within the view at viewpoints (Lake Motosuko north-west shore and Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove).	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.

Table 6-3 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.
b) Number of participants in environmental conservation activities	To count the number of participants in environmental conservation activities concerning Fujisan.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.
c) Number of information provision sources by pamphlets / web pages	To count the number of and check the status of published pamphlets etc. and information provision through the web pages of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.

## **i) Exclusion of Mihonomatsubara site**

Because ICOMOS has not specifically mentioned the reason why it considers that the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove cannot be seen as being part of Fujisan and therefore considers that this should be removed from the nominated property, it is difficult for us to provide a full answer to this question. We hereby provide further information with regard to the necessity of the component part in question.

### **1. Significance of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove as the “source of artistic inspiration”**

The Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is founded mainly on the two aspects not only as the “object of worship”, but also as the “source of artistic inspiration”. Accordingly, two representative viewpoints that are essential part of the “source of artistic inspiration” for images of outstanding universal significance have been included as the constituent element or the component part: i.e. the Nakanokura Pass on the north-western shore of Lake Motosuko (Constituent Element 1-9) and the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (Component Part 25).

There is no doubt on the significance of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove as the “source of artistic inspiration” is, as is evident in the example of the “Suruga Mihonomatsubara” of “Thirty-Six Views of Fuji” (1858) by Utagawa Hiroshige. Refer to p. 171 (Photo 2-122) and p. 208 (Photo 3-8) of the Nomination Document for the image.

Therefore, the exclusion of one of the two representative viewpoints will result in weakening the representation of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan.

### **2. Significance of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove as the “object of worship”**

The Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove is an important place as the “object of worship”. This is evident in the fact that the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove was depicted in the “Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk”. It is for this very reason that the “Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk” drawn in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century to depict the system of the worship of Fujisan in the form of a landscape painting, was included on p. 39 (Photo 2-3) and p.207 (Photo 3-7) of the Nomination Document that has already been submitted. From the perspective of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as the “object of worship”, the relationship between the structure of the landscape depicted in the “Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk” and the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove can be analyzed as follows:

- The “Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk” illustrates the recognition of the landscape of Fujisan worship in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, when religiously-motivated ascents to the summit spread among ordinary people.
- In the lower part of the “Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk”, the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove was depicted, which shows that Japanese people at that time recognized the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove as an important place signifying the worship-ascent of Fujisan (refer to the image on page 26 of this document).
- Such recognition of the landscape was passed down to the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, when worship-ascents became explosively popular among ordinary people. Many maps and guidebooks that were made at that time for pilgrims and climbers also depicted the

Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove in the western end of the sacred area associated with Fujisan worship, as an important place signifying the worship-ascent of Fujisan from the base to the summit.

- As one of the cultural backgrounds behind this, it is possible to point out the influence of ancient China's belief in Taoist immortals, which exerted great influence on Japanese culture. Based on this, the landscape of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove was considered to be the "bridge" between the secular world and Fujisan, likened to Mt Penglai in the belief in Taoist immortals.
- The legend of Feather Robe, which is associated with the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (refer to p.168 of the Nomination Document), says that a celestial nymph after regaining its feather robe flew to the summit of Fujisan. According to the "Fujisan Daiengi", of which a copy has been handed down since the 9th century to this day around the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, Princess Kaguya-hime of "Takatori Monogatari" (The Tale of the Bamboo Cutter), Japan's oldest written legend (refer to page 177 of the Nomination Document), soared in a heavenly feather robe to the summit of Fujisan. Therefore it is assumed that there has been a strong link between Fujisan, a celestial nymph, and the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove. Thus, the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove is a special place that gives eloquent testimony to the belief in immortals, in which the summit of Fujisan has been considered to be the dwelling of Taoist immortals (celestial nymphs) since old times.
- As is stated above, the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove is a component part of the property that constitutes a representative viewpoint of exceptional significance as the "source of artistic inspiration" and at the same time a part of the sacred area of Fujisan worship that represents the aspect of Fujisan's OUV as the "object of worship".
- In order to give further clarity about these points, we have revised some texts in the already submitted Nomination Document that describe the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (refer to pages 28-39 of this document), so that they can replace the existing texts as correction, if necessary and appropriate.

### **3. Physical link between the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove and "Fujisan"**

As is stated above, the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove depicted in the "Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk" is clearly linked intricately with "Fujisan" in terms of Outstanding Universal Value, despite the physical distance; therefore, it should be considered to be an essential component part of the serial property in relation to the aspect of the "object of worship".

It is the firm intention of the Government of Japan, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and the relevant municipal governments to ensure the preservation and management of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove as an integral part of Fujisan in accordance with the "Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan" as will be revised in 2016..

This is our view; however, we are happy to respond, if ICOMOS can elaborate on the reasons and rational why it considered that the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove should be excluded.





Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove  
(Component Part 25)

Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk (Collection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, Shizuoka)

## j) Name of Property

Fujisan has become recognized by many people for more than a thousand years as an outstanding example of a type of sacred and majestic mountain landscape of Japan through both religious activities motivated by the worship of the mountain and artistic activities inspired by the views of the mountain so much so that it has been established as a globally renowned “celebrated mountain”.

This shows that the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan builds upon the two aspects, one as the “object of worship” which is presented in the component parts / constituent elements associated with religious activities such as worship ascent and pilgrimage and two, the “source of artistic inspiration” which is presented in the two viewpoints and the Fujisan Mountain Area as exemplified in the world famous Ukiyo-e prints of Katsushika Hokusai and Utagawa Hiroshige.

The name of the property proposed by ICOMOS, “Fujisan and its related pilgrimage sites”, would fail to represent the aspect of the OUV of Fujisan as the “source of artistic inspiration” and therefore we have logical reservations with it from the viewpoint of capturing both of the above-mentioned aspects.

After carefully considering the name proposed by ICOMOS, **we hereby make a new proposal, "Fujisan and its related sites of faith and art"** as our counterproposal that capture both aspects of the nominated property as the “object of worship” and the “source of artistic inspiration”. Also, **“Fujisan and its related sites -- sacred places and source of artistic inspiration” could be another candidate.**

## Corrigendum

As needed for the purposes of further clarifying the significance of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove as the “object of worship”, the revisions are hereby proposed to the following pages of the already submitted Nomination Document pertaining to the description of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove.

The revised pages are separately submitted to replace the corresponding pages of the already submitted Nomination Document, as appropriate.

The page number of the former version	Pages to be replaced	Old Text	New Text or Explanation
Executive Summary, p. 2 Line 9	Executive Summary, pp. 1 and 2	[c] the wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls that became sacred sites and pilgrimage destination	[c] the wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls, and the coastal beach that became sacred sites and pilgrimage destination
Executive Summary, p. 2 Line 18	Same as above	as well as the wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls that became sacred sites and destinations for pilgrimages.	as well as the wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls, and the coastal beach that became sacred sites and destinations for pilgrimages.
Main text, p. 36 Line 40	Main text, pp. 35 and 36	a wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls	a wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls, and a coastal beach
Main text, p. 45 Table 2-2	Main text, pp. 45 and 46	25 Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove Object of worship <i>blank</i>	25 Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove Object of worship <i>marked</i>
Main text, p. 49 Fourth line from the bottom	Main text, pp. 49 and 50	(c) the wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls that became spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations.	(c) the wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls, and the coastal beach that became spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations.
Main text, p. 56	Main text, pp. 55-58		<i>Additional text is inserted as is shown in Attached Document 1.</i>
Main text, p. 57 Figure 2-11	Same as above		<i>The area of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove is added on the map as a component part highlighted in orange.</i>
Main text, p. 58 Bottom line	Same as above		25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove <i>is inserted.</i>

The page number of the former version	Pages to be replaced	Old Text	New Text or Explanation
Main text, p.72 Third line from the bottom	Main text, pp. 71 and 72	“Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk” [refer to Photo 2-3. p.39]	“Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk” [refer to Photo 2-3. p.39 / pp. 206 and 207]
Main text, p. 168	Main text, pp. 167-172		<i>Additional text is inserted as is shown in Attached Document 2.</i>
Main text, p. 206	Main text, pp. 205-208		<i>Additional text is inserted as is shown in Attached Document 3.</i>
Main text, p.207 Photo 3-7	Same as above		<i>Caption for “Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove” is added to the “Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk”.</i>
Main text, p. 214	Main text, pp. 213 and 214		<i>Additional text is inserted as is shown in Attached Document 4.</i>
Main text, p. 214 Photo 3-13	Same as above	Fujisan climbers' guide map (1918) (collection of Oyama Town Library, Shizuoka)	Fujisan Mountain Trails Map (18th century) (collection of Fuji City Museum)
Main text, p. 220 Fifth paragraph	Main text, pp. 219 and 220	Moreover, the “location and setting” and “feeling” of these lakes, springs, and waterfalls that nurtured the piety of the Japanese people have been preserved unaltered down to the present.	Moreover, the “location and setting” and “spirit and feeling” of these lakes, springs, waterfalls, and coastal beach that nurtured the piety of the Japanese people have been preserved unaltered down to the present.
Main text, p. 272	Main text, pp. 271-274		<i>Additional text is inserted as is shown in Attached Document 5.</i>



<sup>16</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>17</sup> Asama no Okami:

*In order to pacify repeated eruptions, people started to worship Fujisan itself or the god residing in Fujisan as Asama no Okami in the late 8th century. Particularly from the 18th century to the early 19th century when Fuji-ko became popular, many adherents of Fuji-ko believed Kohohana Sakuya Hime (goddess of flowering tree) as the incarnation of Asama no Okami or the goddess of Fujisan.*

<sup>17 bis</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>17 ter</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.*

(c) Wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls, and coastal beach that became spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations

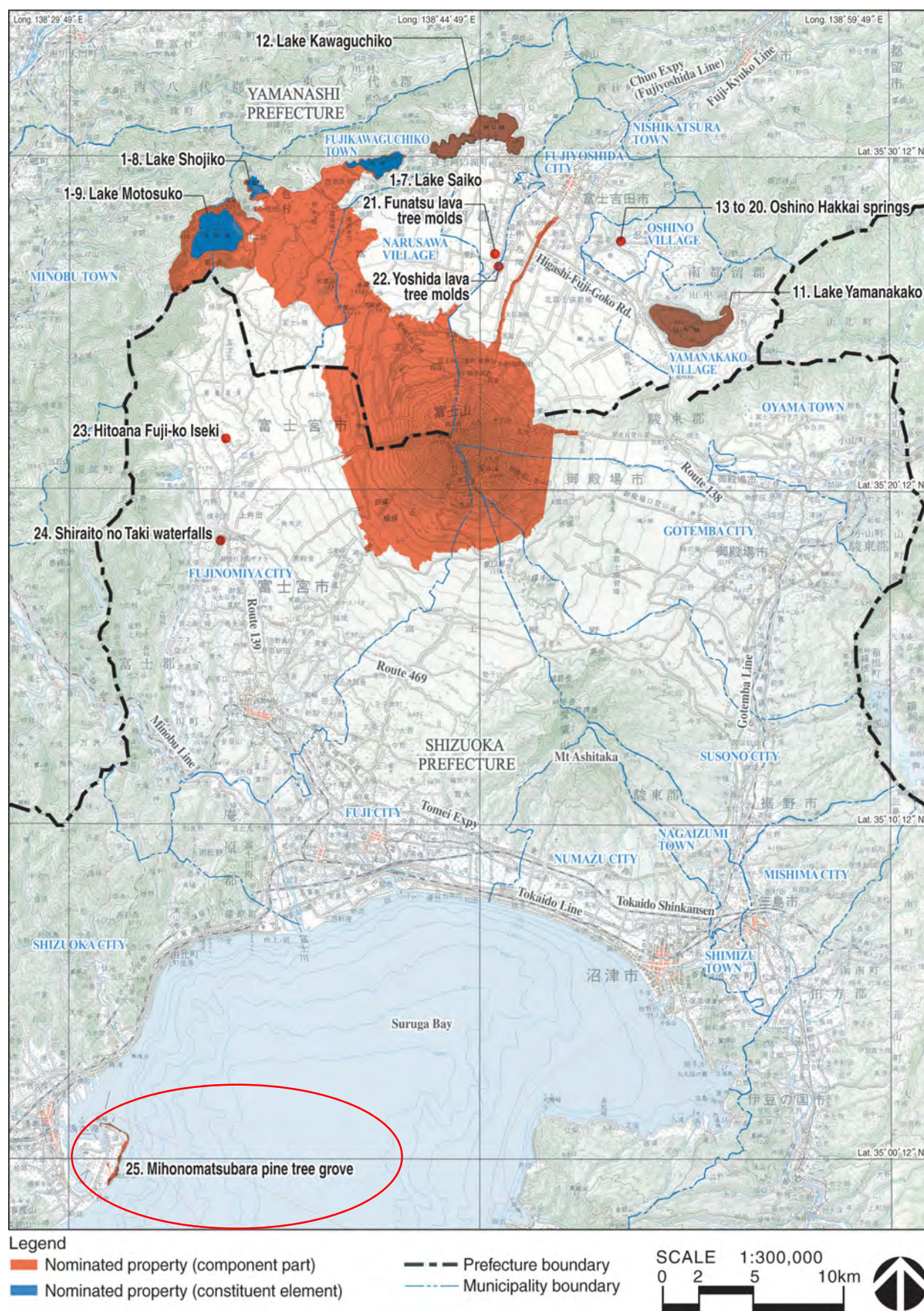
From the latter half of the 18th century on, the Fuji-ko groups became tremendously popular and not only did the adherents seek to make worship-ascents of Fujisan, but they also made pilgrimages to and conducted ascetic practices at a wind cave (Component Part 23), lava tree molds (Component Parts 21 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>16</sup> in the Fuji-ko would unfailingly 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<sup>17</sup>; 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>17bis</sup> (sacred mountain) based on Shenxian thought<sup>17ter</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 the coastal beach that became spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations fully indicates the importance of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.







- 1-7. Lake Saiko
- 1-8. Lake Shojiko
- 1-9. Lake Motosuko
- 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

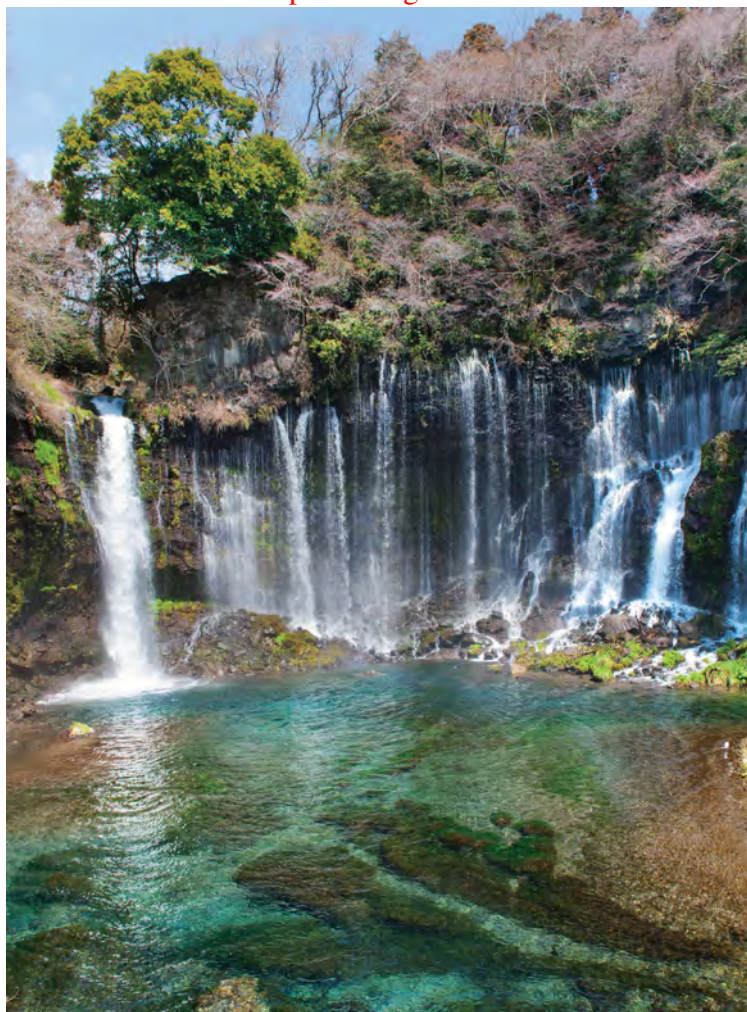


Photo 2-13 Shiraito no Taki waterfalls [24]  
© Imaki Hidekazu

<sup>49</sup> Legend of Feather Robe:

*The legend of Feather Robe is a swan maiden story. The legend has a variety of local versions that are traditionally told throughout Japan. Among them, the legend of feather robe set at the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove has the following plot: a celestial nymph descends to 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 heaven without the feather robe, asks him to return it. The nymph performs a celestial dance to convince the fisherman and finally flies back to the heaven in the direction of Fujisan. The “Feather Robe” pine tree (“Hagoromo no Matsu”) is said to be the pine tree on which the nymph put her robe. However, the existing pine tree is not as old as the story. In addition, a piece of cloth is enshrined in Miho-jinja Shrine, representing a piece from the feather robe.*

## Component Part 25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

### Description

The Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove is an essential component part that represents **both aspects of** the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as **the “object of worship” and** the “source of artistic inspiration”.

The Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (Component Part 25) is located approximately 45 km southwest of the Fujisan mountaintop and consists of a sand bar covered with a grove of pine trees facing Suruga Bay. The sand bar extends for approximately 7 km, on which some 50,000 black pine trees (*Pinus thunbergii*) stand in a group over a length of approximately 4.5 km. Among them, the area around the “Feather Robe” pine tree (“Hagoromo no Matsu”), which was likely the stage of the “Legend of Feather Robe”<sup>49</sup> (a story about an encounter of a local fisherman with a celestial nymph associated with Fujisan) is known as a scenic spot with a particularly beautiful view of Fujisan, with the pine tree grove in the foreground. “God’s road”, lined with pine trees, extends from the “Feather Robe” pine tree to the Miho-jinja Shrine compound, of which the foundation is said to date back to the 9th century. During the divine events at Miho-jinja Shrine, the “Feather Robe” pine tree serves as the landmark for the god to arrive from the sea. The god then takes “god’s road” to the shrine compound.



Photo 2-117 “Feather Robe” pine tree © Imaki Hidekazu



Photo 2-118 Miho-jinja Shrine © Shizuoka Prefecture



Photo 2-119 “God’s road” © Shizuoka Prefecture

Since the “Man-yoshu” (Collection of a Myriad Leaves), Japan's oldest anthology of poems, was compiled in the 8th century, the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove became the subject of “waka” poems.

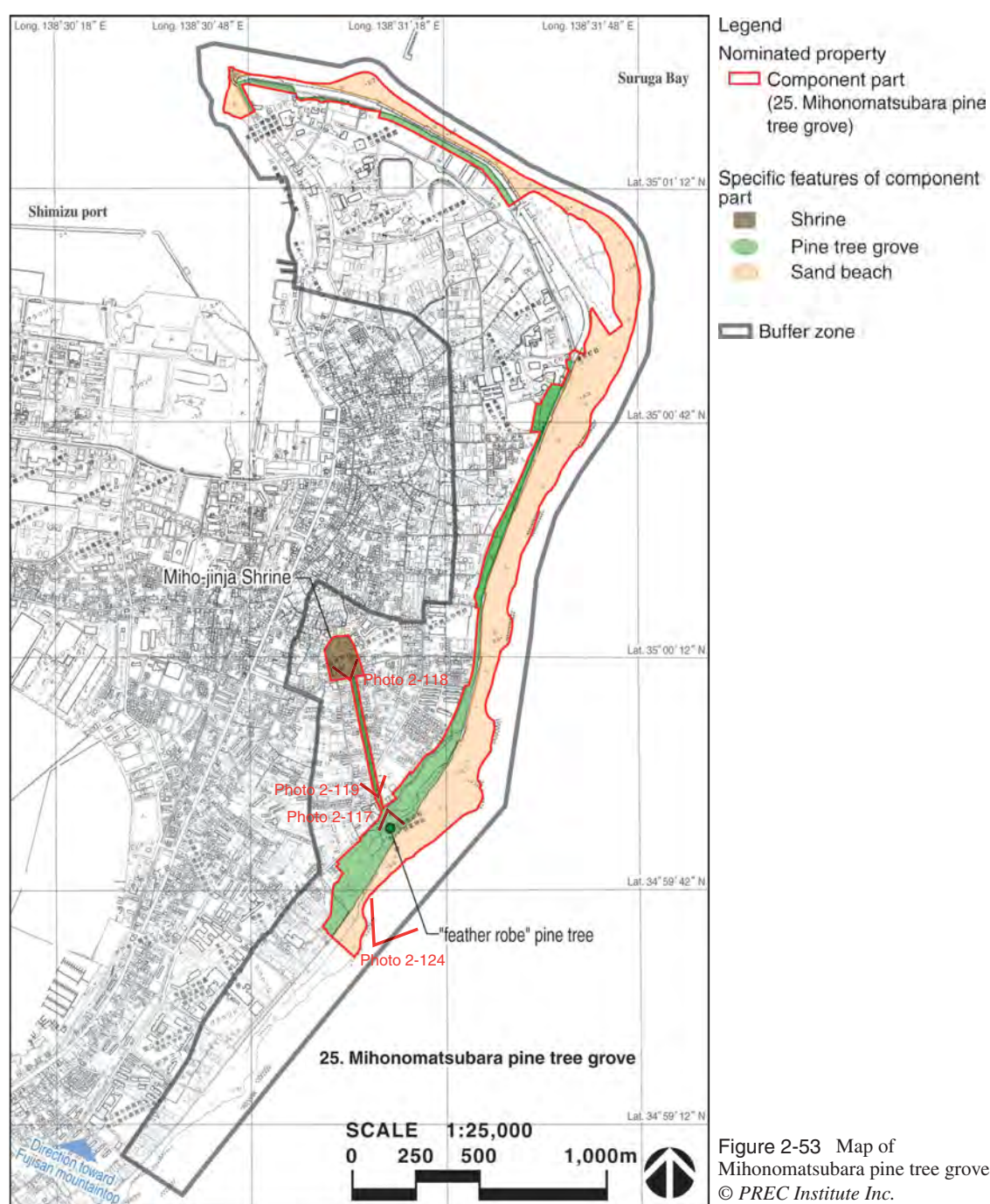
**Also, based on the belief of ancient China in Taoist immortals, which exerted great influence upon Japanese culture, the coastal landscape of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove characterized by the linear strip of the white sand beach and the green pine trees in the orientation toward Fujisan has 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 16th 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 15th 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 the

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).



#### History of Legal Protection, Repair and Promotion

- 1922. Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments.
- 1977. A section designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was removed from the designated area.
- 1990. A neighboring area was additionally designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty and a part of the designated area was removed.

Photo 2-122 “Suruga Mihonomatsubara” of “Thirty-Six Views of Fuji” (1858) by Utagawa Hiroshige (collection of Tokaido Hiroshige Art Museum, Shizuoka)



Photo 2-123 “Surugawan Fuji Embo Zu” [Distant view from Suruga Bay] (1799) by Shiba Kokan (collection of Shizuoka Prefectural Museum of Art, Shizuoka)

Fujisan worship that comprised the network of ascending routes linking the shrines at the foot of the mountain with the summit of the mountain, as well as various sacred sites along those routes and around the base of the mountain.

Through the pilgrimage process, human beings came to perceive their comparative insignificance in the midst of this vast landscape: they purified themselves on the compounds of the shrines and in the springs and lakes amid the moors and grasslands at the foot of the mountain, called “Kusayama” (literally, grass mountain) or “Kayahara” (literally, thatch field); climbed to the forested region on the middle slopes of the mountain, called “Kiyama” (literally, tree mountain), where they paid homage at a succession of small shrines and other religious facilities set among the trees; and then finally emerged onto the bare, gravelly volcanic landscape of the upper slopes and summit, the zone that was perceived as the world of the gods and buddhas, or the “other world”, called “Yakeyama” (literally, burned mountain). [refer to Figure 3-3].

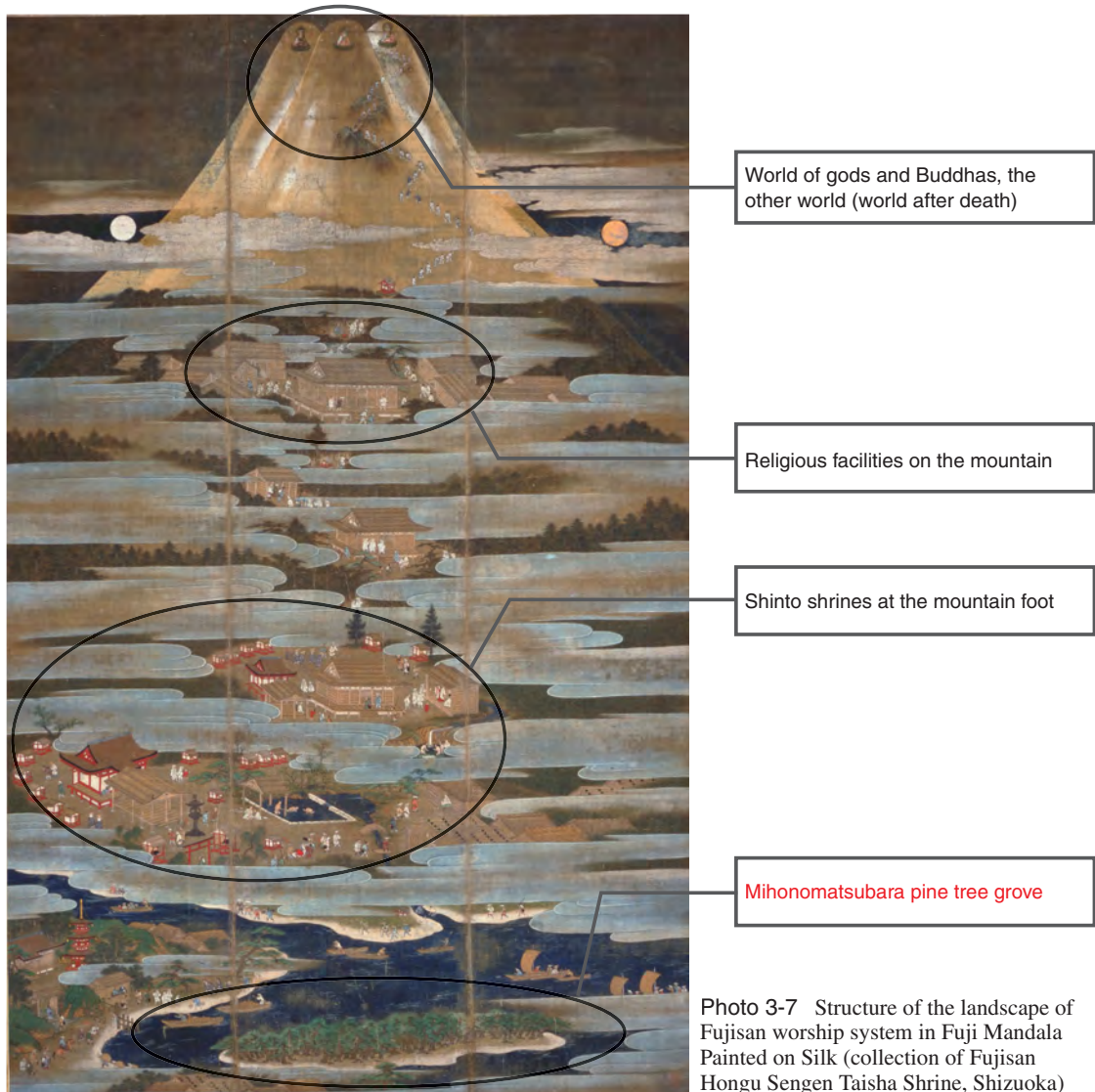
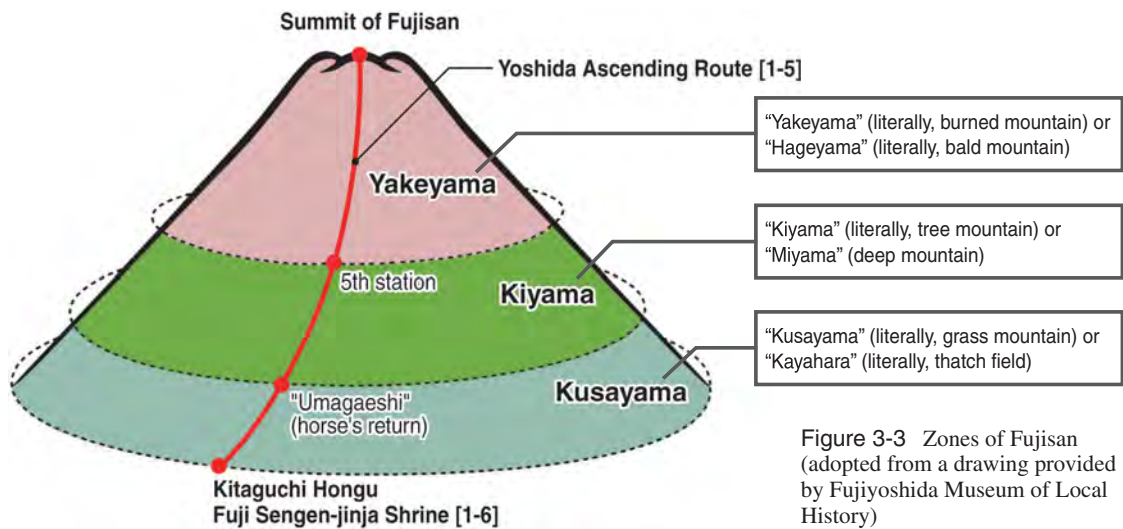
These activities were called “Etoki” (literally, “explaining of a picture”): the instructors, mountaineering ascetics, and “Oshi” guides manipulated story-telling techniques and visual images, instead of written texts, to explain to ordinary people about the routes for the worship-ascent of and pilgrimage to Fujisan.

This conception of the landscape structure of Fujisan was clearly depicted in a large number of pictorial pilgrimage and climbing guides created to popularize the worship of Fujisan among the common people mainly from the 17th through the first half of the 19th century, including Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk, thought to date from the 16th century. [refer to Figure 3-7]. Using pictorial guides of this sort, the mountaineering ascetics and “Oshi” guides who served as instructors in the worship of Fujisan led an enormous number of ordinary people on worship-ascents and pilgrimages to the sacred mountain.

As the number of people making such ascents and pilgrimages increased during the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the awareness of the landscape structure associated with the worship of Fujisan, as described above, became common among almost all Japanese, and Fujisan became firmly established in their minds as a sacred celebrated mountain.

In this way, the landscape associated with the worship of Fujisan is an outstanding example of a type of landscape that established Fujisan’s position as a sacred and celebrated mountain.







different lot types, layouts of buildings, and so on, are included as component parts within the nominated property as well.

The scope of the nominated property also includes all component parts and constituent elements that are expressive of the sacred sites and pilgrimage destinations around the base of the mountain—the wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls, and other physical features—that served as specific sites where the Fuji-ko adherents carried out pilgrimages or ascetic practices. In particular, two examples of the lava tree molds (Component Parts 21 and 22), **because there are two examples** found along one of the ascending routes, it is thus thought that Fuji-ko adherents **viewed** them as a series of sacred wombs (“Otainai”) and made these molds a destination of their pilgrimages. **Of the lava molds formed by the lava flow at the northern foot of the mountain 2,000 years ago, those that are large in scale and well preserved, including the two examples noted above, are included within the scope of the nominated property as minimally sized zones (Component Parts 21 and 22) in which those molds are densely distributed.**

**The nominated property** also encompasses the entire water surface areas of the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) -- Lake Saiko (Constituent Element 1-7), Lake Shojiko (Constituent Element 1-8), Lake Motosuko (Constituent Element 1-9), Lake Yamanakako (Component Part 11), and Lake Kawaguchiko (Component Part 12) -- and the river area that includes waterfalls themselves and their basin of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls (Component Part 24), which were central sites for water purification rituals conducted by Fuji-ko adherents, as well as those of the eight spring-fed ponds known as the Oshino Hakkai (Component Parts 13 to 20).

**Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (Component Part 25) 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” (sacred mountain) based on Shenxian thought—and the human world. It was depicted as an important location expressing the worship-ascent process in many of the climbing guides created from the 16th century on. The nominated property includes the grounds of the Miho-jinja Shrine, which was the origin of the “Legend of Feather Robe”, as well as the shrine road that stretches from the front of the grounds to the sea, and the strip of dense pine trees along the coastal beach from the end of the shrine road toward the direction of Fujisan.**

For the reasons cited above, in terms of Fujisan’s aspect as an “object of

worship”, not only does the nominated property include all component parts and constituent elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value, but it is also of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the various attributes and processes that convey the property’s significance, and it possesses a high degree of integrity.

**Photo 3-13** Fujisan Mountain Trails Map (18th century) (collection of Fuji City Museum)



### Component Part 22. Yoshida lava tree molds

Daily maintenance works are 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. Therefore, it remains in good condition at present.

A strict management is applied by setting a door at the entrance to the lave tree molds, which plays the central role as a spiritual spot, which is locked except for special occasions such as festivals.

### Component Part 23. Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki

Although there are some impaired monuments within the archaeological site, 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.

### 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. With regard to shops and storehouses in the immediate proximity to the waterfalls, Fujinomiya City is to take comprehensive measures, including the possibilities of their removal and/or relocation, in agreement with their owners.

### Component Part 25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

In order to conserve the landscape of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove characterized by white sand beach and green pine trees, Shizuoka Prefecture are taking measures such as the artificial replenishment of sands and the prevention of sand run-off for the purposes of maintaining and recovering the sand beach. As a result, the condition of the sand beach is gradually recovering.

In addition, in order to protect the pine trees from the pine wilt disease, Shizuoka City and an NPO are taking measures such as the injection of chemicals into the pine tree trunks, the timely removal of infested pine trees, and the planting of new trees in collaboration with local private companies.

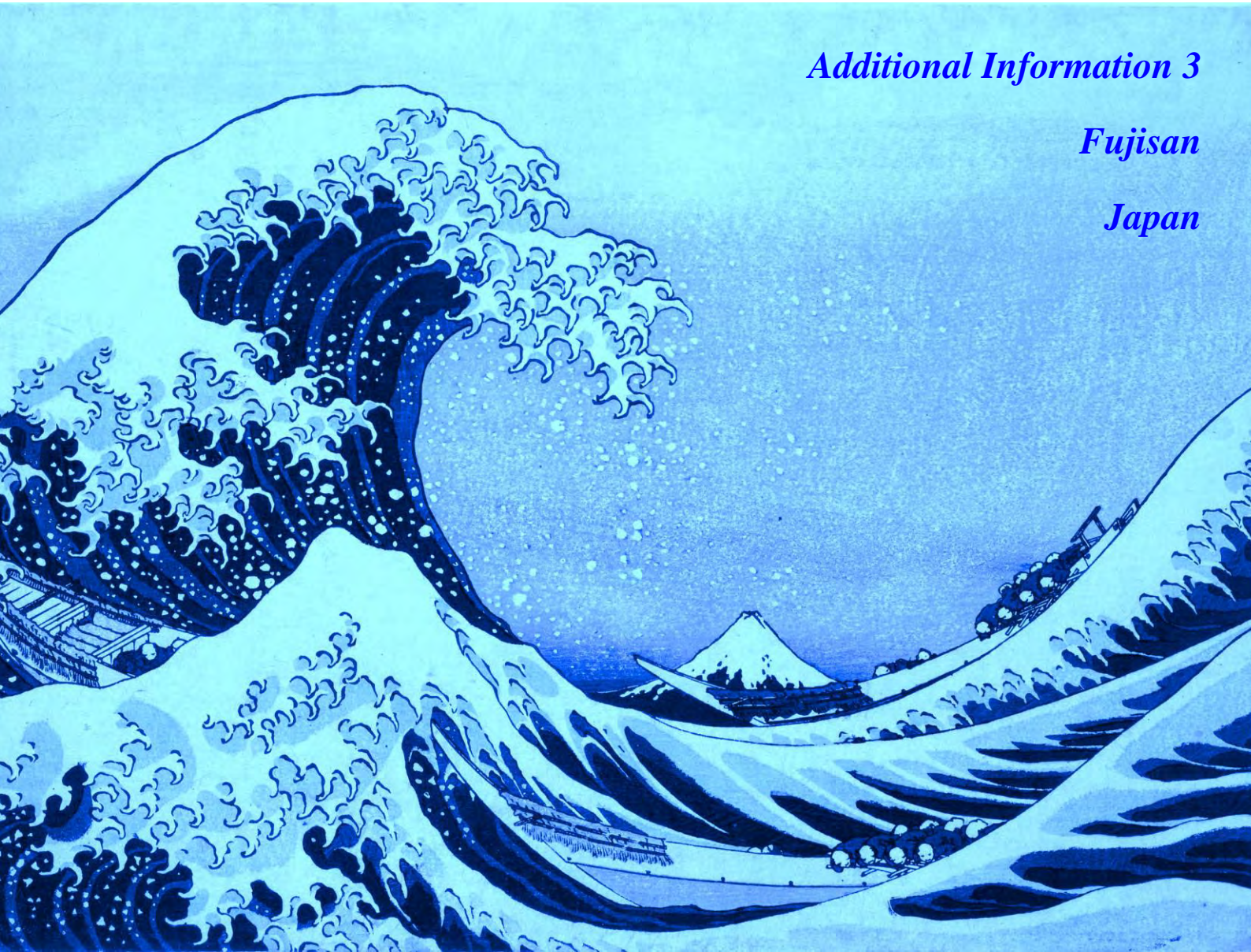
The Miho-jinja Shrine is also in a good condition of preservation. Within its compound, shrine buildings and protected trees of camphor trees, cherry trees, etc. exist and the property owners are conducting their maintenance work such as repairing and pruning on a regular basis. Also, by the side of the approach path of around 500 m, connecting the coastal beach and the Miho-jinja Shrine, a line of pine trees called “god’s path” exists and is managed properly together with the surrounding shrine forest.



*Additional Information 3*

*Fujisan*

*Japan*



*February 2013*

## Update on the Legal Designations for Fujisan (Japan) as of February 2013

The legal designations of the component parts and constituent elements of “Fujisan” are updated as follows, to reflect the additional designation of the Historic Site, “Fujisan”, the additional designation of and partial change to the designation of the Natural Monument, “Oshino Hakkai springs”.

### Chapter 2 Description

#### 4) Description of Component Parts

	Old	New
Component Part 1. Fujisan Mountain Area P. 65. Line 17.	2012. The entire sections of Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route, the Suyama Ascending Route, and the Subashiri Ascending Route and the section of the Yoshida Ascending Route above the eighth station were added to the Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 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 Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around February 2012).	2012. The entire sections of Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route, the Suyama Ascending Route, and the Subashiri Ascending Route and the section of the Yoshida Ascending Route above the eighth station were added to the Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
Constituent Element 1-2. Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route) P.75. Line 16.	2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 2011, the Subdivision on Cultural Properties of the Council for Cultural Affairs reported in favor of additional designation as a Historic Site to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around February 2012).	2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.



	Old	New
Constituent Element 1-3. Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route) P. 78. Line 15.	2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 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 Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is planned to be issued around February 2012).	2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.
Constituent Element 1-4. Subashiri Ascending Route P. 82. Line 15.	2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 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 Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is planned to be issued around February 2012).	2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
Constituent Element 1-5. Yoshida Ascending Route. P. 87. Line 12.	2012. The section of the Yoshida Ascending Route from the eighth station to the summit was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 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 Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is planned to be issued around February 2012).	2012. The section of the Yoshida Ascending Route from the eighth station to the summit was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

	Old	New
Component Part 2. Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine. P. 111. Line 21.	2012. Part of the compound of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine was additionally designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 2011, the Subdivision on Cultural Properties of the Council for Cultural Affairs recommended the additional designation as a Historic Site to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is planned to be issued around February 2012.)	2012. Part of the compound of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine was additionally designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.
Component Part 4. Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine P. 122. Line 14.	2012. The area of the compound of the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine designated as a Historic Site was extended under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport, Science and Technology is to be issued in September 2012).	2012. The area of the compound of the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine designated as a Historic Site was extended under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

	Old	New
<p>Component Part 13. Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond),</p> <p>Component Part 14. Oshino Hakkai springs (Okamaike Pond),</p> <p>Component Part 15. Oshino Hakkai springs (Sokonashiike Pond),</p> <p>Component Part 16. Oshino Hakkai springs (Choshiike Pond),</p> <p>Component Part 17. Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond),</p> <p>Component Part 18. Oshino Hakkai springs (Nigoriike Pond),</p> <p>Component Part 19. Oshino Hakkai springs (Kagamiike Pond), and</p> <p>Component Part 20. Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond).</p> <p>P. 152. Line 18.</p>	<p>2012. The area designated as a National Monument was extended and at the same time a part of the designation was cancelled under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport, Science and Technology is to be issued in September 2012).</p>	<p>2012. The area designated as a National Monument was extended and at the same time a part of the designation was cancelled under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.</p>
<p>Component Part 23. Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki</p> <p>P. 164. Line 7.</p>	<p>2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 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 Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is planned to be issued around February 2012.)</p>	<p>2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.</p>

## Chapter 5. Protection and Management of the Property

### 5.b. Protective Designation

	Old	New
Component Part 1. Fujisan Mountain Area. P. 285. Line 22.	2012. The Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route, the Suyama Ascending Route, and the Subashiri Ascending Route, and the area above the eighth station of the Yoshida Ascending Route were added to the Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 2011, the Subdivision on Cultural Properties of the Council for Cultural Affairs recommended the additional designation as a Historic Site to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around February 2012).	24 January 2012. The Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route, the Suyama Ascending Route, and the Subashiri Ascending Route, and the area above the eighth station of the Yoshida Ascending Route were added to the Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 11 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).
Constituent Element 1-2. Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route) P.286. Line 24.	2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 2011, the Subdivision on Cultural Properties of the Council for Cultural Affairs recommended the additional designation as a Historic Site to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around February 2012).	24 January 2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 11 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).
Constituent Element 1-3. Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route) P. 287. Line 12.	2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 2011, the Subdivision on Cultural Properties of the Council for Cultural Affairs recommended the additional designation as a Historic Site to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around February 2012).	24 January 2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 11 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).



	Old	New
Constituent Element 1-4. Subashiri Ascending Route P. 287. Line 42.	2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 2011, the Subdivision on Cultural Properties of the Council for Cultural Affairs recommended the additional designation as a Historic Site to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around February 2012).	24 January 2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 11 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).
Constituent Element 1-5. Yoshida Ascending Route. P. 288. Line 41.	2012. The section of the Yoshida Ascending Route from the eighth station to the summit was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 2011, the Subdivision on Cultural Properties of the Council for Cultural Affairs recommended the additional designation as a Historic Site to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around February 2012).	19 September 2012. The section of the Yoshida Ascending Route from the eighth station to the summit was designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 151 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).
Component Part 2. Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine. P. 291. Line 36.	2012. A part of the compound of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine was additionally designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 2011, the Subdivision on Cultural Properties of the Council for Cultural Affairs recommended the additional designation as a Historic Site to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around February 2012).	24 January 2012. A part of the compound of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine was additionally designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 11 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

	Old	New
Component Part 4. Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine P. 292. Line 15.	2012. Additional designation of part of the compound of the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine as a Historic Site were made under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is planned to be issued around September 2012).	19 September 2012. Additional designation of part of the compound of the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine as a Historic Site were made under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties ( official notice No. 151 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) .
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). P. 296. Line 4.	2012. Additional to and partial cancellation of the area designated as a Natural Monument were made (the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is planned to be issued around September 2012).	19 September 2012. Additional designation of and partial cancellation of the area designated as a Natural Monument were made (official notice No. 153 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology)

	Old	New
Component Part 23. Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki P. 297. Line 4.	2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (on 18 November 2011, the Subdivision on Cultural Properties of the Council for Cultural Affairs recommended the additional designation as a Historic Site to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on this, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around February 2012).	24 January 2012. Designated as a Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice No. 11 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

## Appendix 1. Inventory of the Component Parts of the Property

### b. Copies of Official Designation Notices

The following columns should be added to the end of Table A1-2-3 List of the official designation notices (3/3) together with the copies of the official notices in the following pages.

No.	Date of Issue	Content	Component parts and constituent elements
24	2012.1.24	Additional designation of the Historic Site, "Fujisan"	1-2. Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route) 1-3. Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route) 1-4. Subashiri Ascending Route 2. Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine (part) 23. Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki
25	2012.9.19	Additional designation of the Historic Site, "Fujisan"	1-5. Yoshida Ascending Route (part) 4. Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine (part)
26	2012.9.19	Additional designation of the Natural Monument, "Oshino Hakkai springs" and partial cancellation of the designation	13-20. Oshino Hakkai springs



文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百十四号）第百九条第一項の規定により、次の表の上欄に掲げる史跡に同表下欄の地域を追加して指定したので、同条第三項の規定により告示する。

平成二十四年一月二十四日

文部科学大臣 平野 博文

					富士山
					平成二十三年文部科学省告示第十一号
				八合目以上	
			五合目から八合目まで	静岡県富士宮市	
			静岡県御殿場市	静岡県富士宮市宮町	
			同 人六字坂上	静岡県富士宮市宮町	
二〇六番一、二〇六番二、二一九番一四	一四〇二番二、一四〇五番六	同四八四林班のうち須山口登山道	国有林野富士森林計画区四六二林班、同四六八林班、同四七四林班、同四八四林班のうち須山口登山道	国有林野富士森林計画区七四林班、同一二二林班、同一七二林班、同二〇一林班、同四八三林班、同四八四林班、同四九三林班、同四〇八林班、同梨東部森林計画区四一八林班及び静岡県道足柄停車場富太郎坊線、静岡県道足柄停車場富太郎坊線及ひ山梨県道富士上吉田線	国有林野富士森林計画区五〇〇林班のうち静岡県道足柄停車場富士公園線

## ○文部科学省告示第十一号

文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百十四号）第百九条第一項の規定により、次の表の上欄に掲げる史跡に同表下欄の地域を追加して指定したので、同条第三項の規定により告示する。

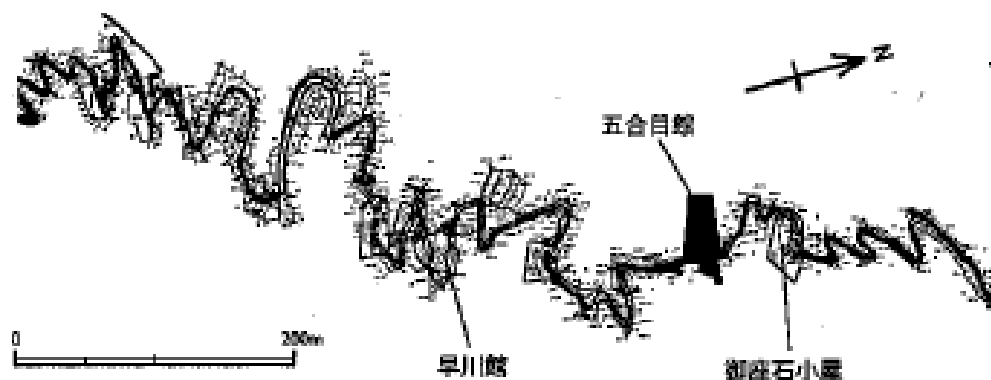
平成二十四年一月二十四日

文部科学大臣 平野 博文

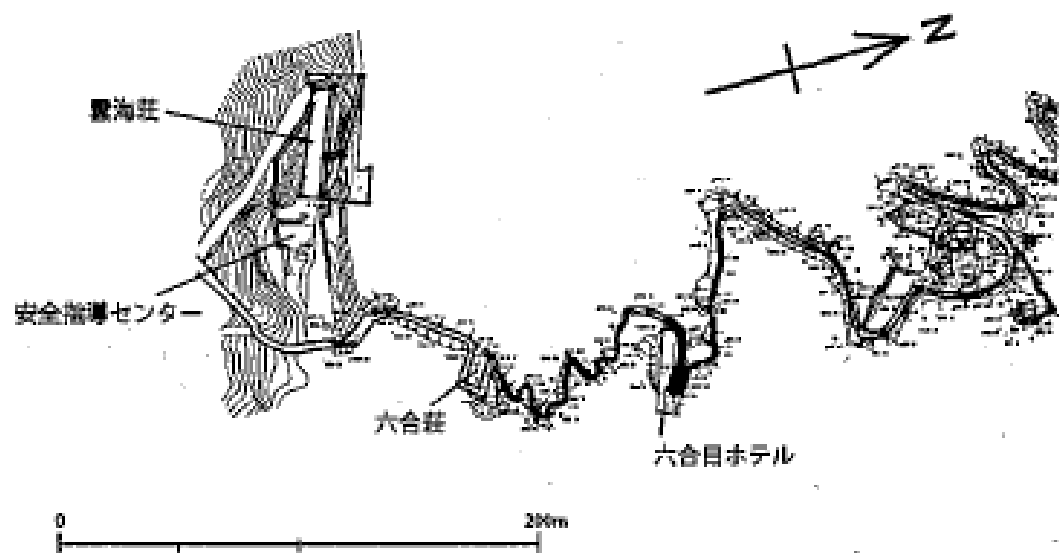
富士山	平成二十三年文部科学省告示第十一号、平成二十四年文部科学省告示第十一号	山梨県富士吉田市上吉田字細尾野五六一六	別図のとおり
同 字富士山北向五六一八			備考 別図は省略し山梨県教育委員会及び富士吉田市教育委員会に備え置いて縦覧に供する。（参考図1参照）
静岡県富士宮市村山字山神戸			備考 別図は省略し山梨県教育委員会及び富士吉田市教育委員会に備え置いて縦覧に供する。（参考図2及び3参照）
静岡県富士宮市村山字山神戸一四四番一と同字中島一四九番二に挟まれる水路敷を含む			一一四四番六

# 史跡富士山追加指定範囲参考図

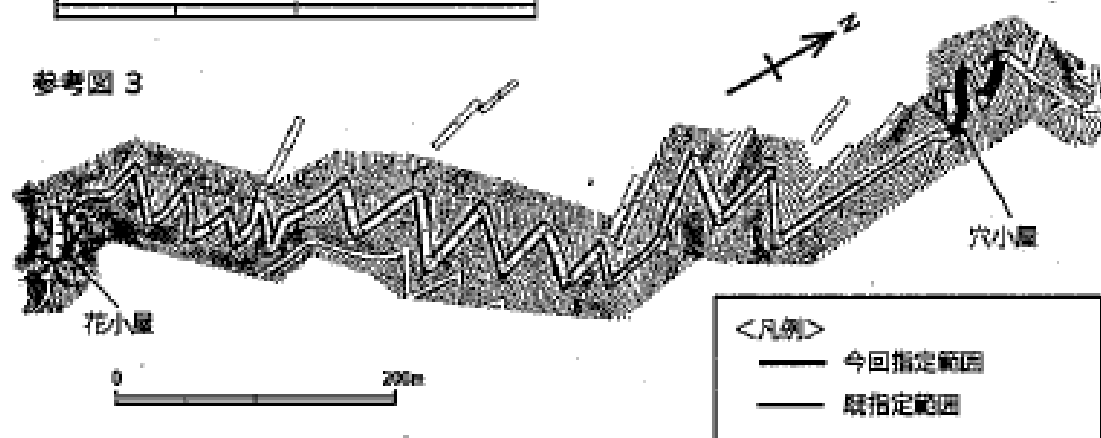
参考図 1



参考図 2



参考図 3



[illegible]

○文部科学省告示第百五十三号  
文化財保護法（昭和二十五年法律第二百十四号）第百九条第一項及び第百十二条第一項の規定により、次の表の上欄に掲げる天然記念物に同表中欄の地域を追加して指定するとともに、同表下欄の地域を削除したので、同法第百九条第三項及び第百十二条第四項の規定により告示する。

平成二十四年九月十九日

文部科学大臣 平野 博文