

World Cultural Heritage

*Fujisan*

Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan

(Attached Document 1)

In this document, read “nominated property” as “property”.

**The Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties**  
**The Natural Parks Law**  
**The Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests**  
**Related Plans (Summaries)**



# Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan (Attached Document 1)

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## Chapter 1. Summaries of the Plans Based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

### 1. Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan (Yamanashi Prefecture)

Component parts / constituent elements	Part of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Mountaintop worship sites, Yoshida Ascending Route, and Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine)		
Name of Cultural Property	Fujisan	Type of Cultural Property	Special Place of Scenic Beauty
1. Significance in Relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of “Fujisan”	<p>The Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan, constitutes the core part of “Fujisan Mountain Area”, which is one of the component parts of “Fujisan”, nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List.</p> <p>In terms of the aspect of Outstanding Universal Value as an “object of worship”, the Fujisan Mountain Area includes several elements that represent Fujisan worship such as the the ascending route that connects the two compounds of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrines at the mountaintop and at the mountain foot and the Ohachimeguri<sup>1</sup> at the mountaintop. In addition, in terms of the aspect of Outstanding Universal Value as a “source of artistic inspiration”, this area constitutes the major landscapes of the Fujisan Mountain Area that are from two locations, the Nakanokura Pass at the northwestern shore of the Lake Motosuko, one of the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes), also the place of scenic beauty, and the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, which is also the place of scenic beauty. Fujisan is an essential component from the perspectives of both an “object of worship” and a “source of artistic inspiration”.</p>		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	<p>1924: Provisionally designated by the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture as a place of scenic beauty under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments</p> <p>1952: The area provisionally designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments was cancelled and newly designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.</p> <p>1952: The area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was redesignated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty.</p>		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management	<p>(1) Many mountain huts and forest management zones are located in areas designated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty<sup>2</sup>, and local residents and other members are living or working there. Therefore, preservation and management of Special Place of Scenic Beauty shall be implemented while being considerate towards these aspects and respect opinions and wills of local residents.</p> <p>(2) More than 200,000 people visit Fujisan in a short summer period to hike up the mountain. Therefore, maximum safety measures shall be provided to these visitors.</p> <p>(3) Present proper preservation and management methods for individual aspects identified as components of the fundamental values of Fujisan.</p> <p>(4) Since areas designated as Special Place of Scenic Beauty extend from the foot of the mountain adjacent to urban areas to the mountain top, operating standards such as revisions to correspond to area<sup>3</sup>-specific characteristics shall be established.</p> <p>(5) Areas designated as Special Place of Scenic Beauty are closely interrelated with the surrounding environment. Therefore, the surrounding areas shall be taken into account for the implementation of proper preservation and management of the designated areas, and proper ways to preserve these areas shall be presented as a whole.</p> <p>(6) Concepts of proper preservation and uses shall be presented to enjoy diversified values of Fujisan as cultural heritage.</p> <p>(7) Necessary organizations and concepts and ways to operate systems shall be presented to promote preservation and management of Special Place of Scenic Beauty.</p>		

<sup>1</sup> Ohachimeguri usually means a practice of circuit of the peaks at the mountaintop, but in this specific plan, it refers to a route used for Ohachimeguri at the mountaintop.

<sup>2</sup> Areas designated as Special Place of Scenic Beauty: Within the designated area of Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan a part of Funatsu Ascending route and Nashigahara region (National Road 138 and Village road Yamanaka 34) are not included in the component area of the Fujisan nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List. See Figure 1 in p.10 of this document.

<sup>3</sup> Area: Categorized into Areas A, B, C, D, and Area E. See Table 1 in p.7 and Figure 1 in p.10 for zoning of these areas. Area E, which is not included in the component parts, is not mentioned in this document.

4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>1</sup>	<p>(1) Natural elements</p> <p>1) Geological features and landforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Fujisan mountain body <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) height</li> <li>b) size</li> <li>c) geographical position</li> <li>d) geological shape (plan, crosssection, and elevation)</li> <li>e) characteristics of formation</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) River environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) new valley landforms</li> <li>b) old valley landforms</li> <li>c) waterfalls</li> <li>d) springs</li> <li>e) trenches created by melted snow</li> <li>f) snow valleys</li> <li>g) groundwater</li> </ul> </li> <li>iii) Geographical and geological environment</li> </ul> <p>2) Vegetation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Vertical distribution (entire Fuji-san)</li> <li>ii) Mountain zone (up to 1,600 m)</li> <li>iii) Subalpine zone (up to 2,500 m)</li> <li>iv) Alpine zone (above 2,500 m)</li> </ul> <p>3) Animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Birds</li> <li>ii) Mammals</li> <li>iii) Amphibian</li> <li>iv) Insects</li> </ul> <p>(2) Historical elements</p> <p>1) Yoshida Ascending Route<sup>2</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The ascending routes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a) ascending route</b></li> <li>b) stone pavement</li> <li>c) stonework</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Worship-related facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine<sup>3</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Shrine compound</b></li> <li>➤ <b>main shrine, main shrine of the east shrine, and main shrine of the west shrine</b></li> <li>➤ <b>prayer-giving hall</b></li> <li>➤ Kakugyo's standing asceticism stone</li> <li>➤ <b>base stones of the Niomon gate</b></li> <li>➤ Jimmusha Shrine, Hinomiko-jinja Shrine, Amatsu-jinja Shrine, <b>Shmosuwa Koyasu-jinja Shrine</b>, and Fukuji Hachiman-jinja Shrine</li> <li>➤ small shrines such as Inari-jinja Shrine</li> <li>➤ <b>approach</b></li> <li>➤ lanterns</li> <li>➤ <b>large torii gate</b></li> <li>➤ <b>sacred tree (Fujitaro cedar)</b></li> <li>➤ <b>shrine forest</b></li> <li>➤ garden</li> <li>➤ underground archaeological remains</li> <li>➤ shrine administration office</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>b) Suzuharasha Shrine</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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<sup>1</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan (Yamanashi Prefecture). Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in pp.62-63 of the main document of the "F.C.P.M.P.") are shown in bold letters.

<sup>2</sup> Yoshida Ascending Route: See Figure 2 in p.11 of this document for the location of the Constituent Element 1-5, Yoshida Ascending Route.

<sup>3</sup> Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine: See Figure 3 in p.12 of this document for the location of Constituent Element 1-6, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine.

- shrine
- hut site
- shrine compound
- Japanese larch tree (*Larix kaempferi*)
- stone monuments
- stone steps
- underground archeological remains
- c) Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (2<sup>nd</sup> station)<sup>1</sup>
  - **shrine**
  - **shrine compound**
  - small shrines
  - stone monuments
  - stone Buddhas
  - **Ennogyoja Hall site**
  - underground archaeological remains
- iii) Other facilities
  - a) Fuyo Association
  - b) Otsuka
  - c) Suwanomori
  - d) A group of stone monuments near Nakanocyaya
  - e) **Umagaeshi** torii gate and a group of stone monuments in the surrounding area
  - f) Misogi site
  - g) Ichigo-goshaku torii gates
  - h) Jozennin site
  - i) Sanjigu Shrine
  - j) Gozaishi Sengen-jinja Shrine
  - k) small shrine beside Fudo house
  - l) Fujinomori Inarisha Shrine
  - m) **Kyogatake**
  - n) Ubagadake
  - o) Fuso Kyoten prayer-giving place
  - p) Mukaekusushi-jinja Shrine
  - q) underground archeological remains (Jozennin site and Sanjagu Shrine site)
- iv) Geological features to which religious meaning is attached
  - a) Senzuibori near Nakanochaya
  - b) Okamaishi
  - c) **Gozaishi (seating position stone)**
  - d) caves beside Kamaiwakan
  - e) Eight Grest Dragon Kings
  - f) **Eboshiiwa Rock**
  - g) **Kameiwa Rock**
- 2) Ohachimeguri<sup>2</sup>
  - i) Worship-related facilities
    - a) **Okumiya of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha**
    - b) Sengen Taisha Tohoku Okumiya (**Kusushi-jinja Shrine**)
    - d) **prayer-giving place**
    - e) stone-made stauue of Fudo (the Acalanaatha 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>h) Toraiwa (Tiger Rock)</li> <li>i) great inner sanctum</li> <li>j) small inner sanctum</li> </ul> <p>(3) Social elements</p> <p><b>1) Mountain huts and rest facilities</b></p>
<p>5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)</p>	<p>(1) Area A</p> <p>1) Natural elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</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) Strict restrictions shall be provided to cutting trees and bamboo besides the following cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Activities recognized as necessary for academic researches and public interests</li> <li>b) Activities recognized necessary for maintaining daily lives of local residents</li> <li>c) Activities conducted for pest control, fire prevention, preservation of landscapes, and forest management</li> <li>d) Minimum activities needed to maintain or restore historical and cultural landscapes of Fujisan (when applicable locations are verified as documented landmarks).</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>2) Historical elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</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, curb, and block)

(iii) Guidance signs (e.g. first-aid sign, emergency sign, direction sign, interpretation sign for Cultural Properties etc., and explanation monument for Cultural Properties etc.)

(iv) Outdoor advertisements (e.g. signboard, standing signboard, advertisement tower, and advertisement banner)

(v) Measurement equipment (e.g. soil thermometer, rain gauge, and visitor counting sensor)

(vi) Safety structures (e.g. animal fence, rockfall barrier, and protective wall)

(vii) Structures for sediment and soil control (e.g. sand-trap dam, valley-bed work, training dike, and dam)

(viii) Monument, cenotaph, etc.

(ix) Other structures (e.g. temporary structures such as tent, scaffolding, and bench)

Stone monuments and stone Figures of Buddha shall be preserved and maintained with a basic policy of preserving the current conditions.

3) Social elements

i) In regards to mountain huts and rest areas, minimum expansions, renovations, and reconstructions are allowed such as necessary renovations and reconstructions, new constructions to restore damages caused by disasters, construction of lavatories and other facilities to reduce environmental load, installation of facilities to protect historical landscapes, and installation of facilities to improve safety and convenience of hikers. As a general rule, the original sizes and appearances shall be reserved for other constructions and installations. Even when constructions and installations are conducted for public interests, maximum considerations shall be paid to protect the surrounding environment and landscapes.

ii) Record historical values and architectural outlines of currently closed mountain huts.

(2) Area B

1) Natural elements

i) The same rules as Area A shall be applied to the preservation and maintenance of natural elements besides cutting trees and bamboo.

ii) Strict restrictions in accordance with Area A shall be provided to cutting trees and bamboo.

2) Historical elements

i) The Ochudo shall be preserved and maintained as in Area A.

ii) Komitake Shrine shall be preserved and maintained while retaining the current landscape.

iii) In the Suwanomori forest, strict restrictions are provided to the installation of structures unless they are intended for public interests. At the same time, strict restrictions shall be provided to cutting trees, cutting branches, and other activities to damage trees unless they are conducted for thinning trees and weeding to preserve the forest landscape, removal of old and damaged trees, investigations for forest management, pest control, and preservation of the forest or individual trees.

(3) Area C

1) Natural elements

i) Carefully implement cutting trees and bamboo and collecting plants and soil to protect natural environment and landscapes while consideration is given to life and livelihood of local people.

2) Historical elements

i) Properly preserve and maintain ascending routes. Carefully implement installation of buildings and structures near the ascending routes to protect the landscape of the ascending route while being considerate toward local livelihoods and industries.

ii) Preserve and maintain the compound of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine to protect the historical background under the basic policy of preserving the current conditions while being considerate that it is a place frequently visited by local residents and many followers. Since there is a high possibility that underground relics still remain in the compound, a pre-investigation by the prefecture of Yamanashi or the board of education of the city of Fujiyoshida shall be conducted when excavating the ground, or applicable government officials shall be observing excavation works.

iii) Trees, including ones not recognized as sanctified trees, in the compound are producing the solemn atmosphere of shrine; thus, they shall be protected and maintained to preserve the current landscape. Cutting trees for collecting cypress barks, repairing buildings, and rebuilding buildings such as torii gates as well as cutting trees to prevent accidents shall be conducted while paying attention to preserve the landscape.

iv) Make efforts to preserve the current conditions of geological features to which religious meaning is given.

3) Social elements

i) Be considerate to preserve the landscape when repairing mountain huts and rest areas. Carefully build new mountain huts and rest areas to preserve the landscapes of ascending routes.

(4) Area D

1) Natural elements

i) Natural elements shall be appropriately preserved and managed so as not to affect the landscape and surrounding environment significantly.

	<p>2)Historical elements</p> <p>i) Whereas the area is near to the city area, where the most of the land is privately owned, good sceneries of road is well preserved in this area. Carefully implement installing structures etc. to protect landscape and surrounding environment while consideraiton is given to life and livelihood of local people.</p>
<p>6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.</p>	<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>
<p>7. Policy for promotion and utilization</p>	<p>(1) Continuous efforts shall be made to achieve the goal of preservation and management through joint efforts with the prefecture of Yamanashi, relevant municipalities, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Forestry Agency, and other relevant organizations.</p> <p>In such cases, maintain ascending routes and install no-entry fences based on plans for the mountain that represents Japan and is visited by many hikers and tourists.</p> <p>(2) Since not many people visit the section of Yoshida Ascending Route below the sixth station, explore ways to promote the uses and consider conducting investigations of the ascending routes and othe features back in the Edo era to make aware of the historical value of the route.</p> <p>(3) Implement PR activities and campaigns targeting hikers, tourists, and other people to contribute to the preservation of values of Fujisan as a Cultural Property and environmental conservation in the surrounding areas as well. Possible methods of PR and campaigns include installation of guideboards on valuable nature of Fujisan, ascending routes, origins of the religious terrains and relationship with nearby small shrines, and shrines and temples, as well as production of pamphlets and websites to introduce Historical elements that remain in mountain huts. Also introduce the relationship between Fujisan and culture and arts as joint projects with museums. At the same time, offering various lectures and promoting academic researches on Fujisan are also needed.</p>

Table 1 Zoning of Fujisan, the Special Place of Scenic Beauty (Yamanashi Pref.)

Area	Funatsu Ascending Route	Yoshida Ascending Route	Nashigahara Area (National Road 138 and Yamanaka Village Road 34)	From 500 m below the Ochudo to the mountaintop
Area A	From the intersection of the Funatsu Ascending Route and the Shojin Ascending Route to 500 m below the Ochudo (the fifth station)	From the first station (Suzuharasha Shrine) to 500 m below the Ochudo (the fifth station)	—	Areas not including the facility complex at the end of the Fujisan Toll Road at the fifth station
Area B	—	Inside the national forest, the Suwanomori	30 m from the central line of National Road 138 on both sides over the section from Takizawabori to Nashigahara Nakado (north end) and to Yamanakako Interchange of the Higashi Fujigoko Road in Yamanakako Vilalge (south end).	The area of the facility complex at the end of the Fujisan Toll Road at the fifth station
Area C	From 100 m below the prefectural toll road to the Fujisan old-growth forest, the Natural Monument	From the start of the ascending route to the first station (below Suzuharasha Shrine) (not including the Suwanomori national forest)	—	—
Area D	From Keigo (east end) and from Kami Roppongi (west end) to 100 m below the prefectural toll Road.	—	From Takizawabori to Mitoushimichisita, Yamanakako Village (north end) and to Kitabatake, Yamanakako village (south end), excluding the area overlapping with Area B.	—
Area E	From the starting point of designation to Kozuka (east end) and Shimo-roppon-matsu (west end).	—	An area from the starting point of designation in Fujiyoshida City (north and south) to Takizawabori and an area within Yamanakako Village from Mitoushimichisita (north end) and from Kitabatake (south end) to the edge of Yamanakako Village.	—
<p>Funatsu Ascending Route and Yoshida Ascending Route: 100 m from the shoulders of the road on both sides of the ascending route is included in the area.</p> <p>Area D and Area E of Nashigahara Area: 100 m from the shoulders of National Road 138 and Yamanaka Village Road 34 is included in the area.</p>				

Table 2 Approval standard for altering the current conditions of Fujisan, the Special Place of Scenic Beauty (Yamanashi Pref.) (cutting trees and bamboo, installation of buildings and structures)

Area	Cutting trees and bamboo	Installation of buildings and structures
Area A	<p>Not allowed The restriction shall not be applied in the following cases.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Ones 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. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) “Size” means construction space and height.</li> <li>(ii) “Appearance” means shapes and colors.</li> </ol> </li> <li>➤The height of constructions in the facility complex at the end of the Fujisan Toll Road at the fifth station in Area B shall be not greater than 13 m and the total floor space not greater than 2,400 m<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>➤Constructions in other areas shall not exceed the original sizes and spaces.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(2) New constructions, renovations, and expansions of buildings and structures that are 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. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Area A <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The roof shall be gable or in similar shapes, and the color shall be dark brown.</li> <li>2) The wall color shall be shades of brown.</li> </ol> </li> <li>(ii) Area B <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The roofs shall be sloped such as in gables or hipped shapes, and the color shall be dark gray or dark brown.</li> <li>2) The color of walls shall be shades of brown, beige, cream, or gray.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ul> </li> </ol>
Area B	<p>Single-tree selecting and cutting shall be conducted as a general rule The cutting ratio in each minimum zone of the forest shall be less than 10%. The restriction shall not be applied in the following cases.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Ones 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.)

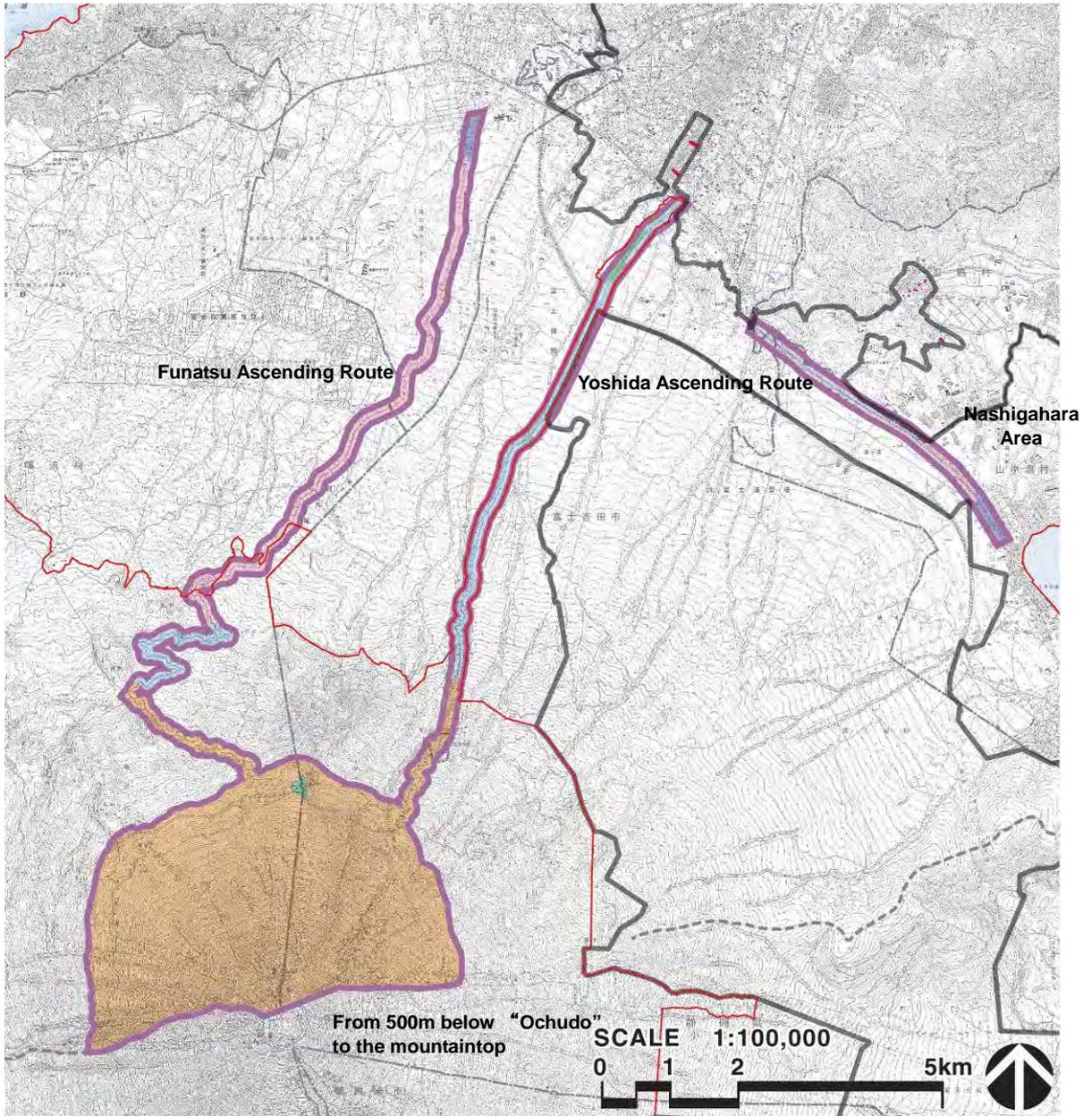
Area	Height of buildings or structures	Setback distance from the face of the wall of buildings or structures	Other (preservation of views and landscapes)
Area C	10 m or less	10 m or more from the shoulders of Funatsu/Yoshida Ascending Routes	(1) Buildings and structures shall not become significant obstacles 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. (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 Ascending 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.
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.)	

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.

The “scale” is separately examined for facilities needed for disaster prevention and public health.

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	Areas A - B ➤ Ones recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests that do not affect vegetation and the surrounding environment  Areas C - D ➤ Ones that do not affect vegetation and the surrounding environment
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

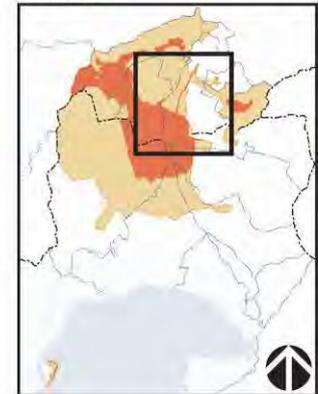


Figure 1 Zoning of the Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)

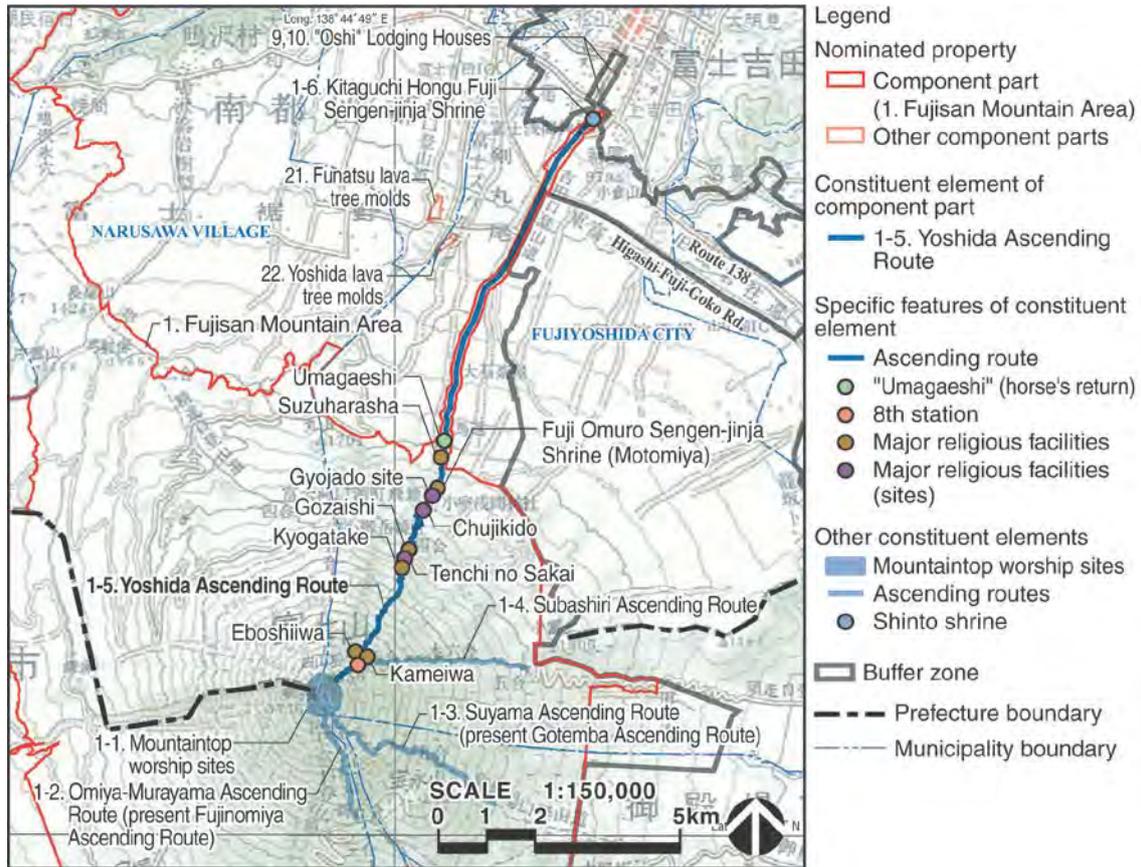


Figure 2 Map of Yoshida Ascending Route

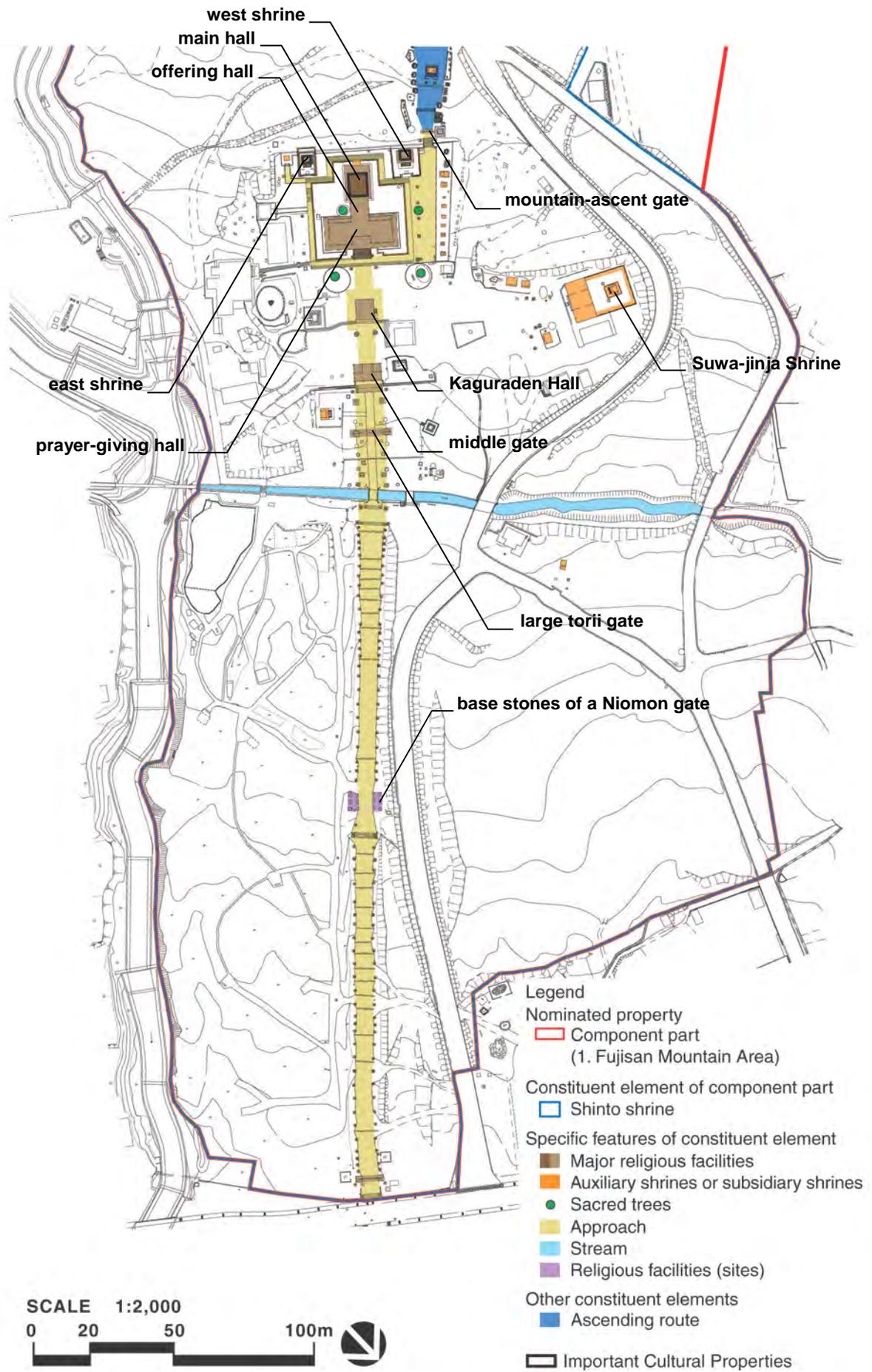


Figure 3 Plan of compound of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine

## 2. Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan (Shizuoka Prefecture)

Component parts/ constituent 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> <li>3) Fauna <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> </li> <li>4) Natural disasters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Volcanic activities</li> <li>ii) Great Hiei eruption</li> <li>iii) Rock falls and mudslides</li> <li>iv) Melted snow</li> </ul> </li> <li>(2) Cultural elements <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> </li> <li>(3) Social elements <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> </li> </ul>
<p>5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Type 1 Protected Area <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> </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.

- 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.
  - iii) Ascending routes, Ohachimeguri, and Ochudo shall be managed to retain the current conditions, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged.
  - 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.
- 3) Social elements
- i) Individual mountain huts shall be preserved and managed based on the following three points.
    - a) Land features, buildings, and structures shall be retained in the current sizes.
    - b) Buildings and structures that are currently obstructing landscapes shall be removed or renovated when renewing them.
    - 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.
- (2) Type 2 Protected Area
- 1) Natural elements
- 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.
  - 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.
- 2) Historical elements
- i) Buildings and structures including the shrine and torii gates of Komitake Shrine shall be maintained in the current conditions.
  - ii) Ascending routes shall be maintained in the current conditions, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged.
  - 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.
- 3) Social elements
- i) Individual mountain huts shall be preserved and maintained based on the same concept as in Type 1 Protected Area.
- (3) Type 3 Protected Area
- 1) Natural elements
- 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.
  - 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.
- 2) Historical elements
- i) Structures such as torii gates, ascending routes, and buried relics shall be

<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Sizes, shapes, colors, materials, and other features of such facilities and structures shall be preserved as it is.</li> <li>➢ 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.</li> <li>➢ Current conditions of commending monuments and similar objects shall be preserved, and new installation of such monuments and objects shall not be permitted.</li> </ul> <p>b) Structures installed for academic purposes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Sizes, shapes, colors, and materials of monitoring and measuring devices and tools shall not disturb landscapes.</li> </ul> <p>c) Structures needed for the maintenance of ascending routes and other features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Shapes and colors of road-related structures installed for safety shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.</li> <li>➢ 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.</li> <li>➢ Shapes and colors of instruction posts shall be blending in with the</li> </ul>

surrounding landscapes.

➤Shapes and colors of outdoor advertisements shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.

d) Other structures

➤Shapes and colors of temporary structures installed for a limited time period shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.

2) Change of the land configuration and collecting soil and rocks

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.

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.

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.

3) Collecting plants, cutting trees and bamboo, and planting trees

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.

ii) Cutting trees and bamboo and planting trees are not permitted. 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) 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.

4) New construction and maintenance of ascending routes and roads

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.

5) Sand arrestation and flood control work

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.

6) Catching animals

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.

(2) Type 2 Protected Area

1) New constructions, expansions, and renovations of buildings and structures

i) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.

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 cutting and collecting plants.

- 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.

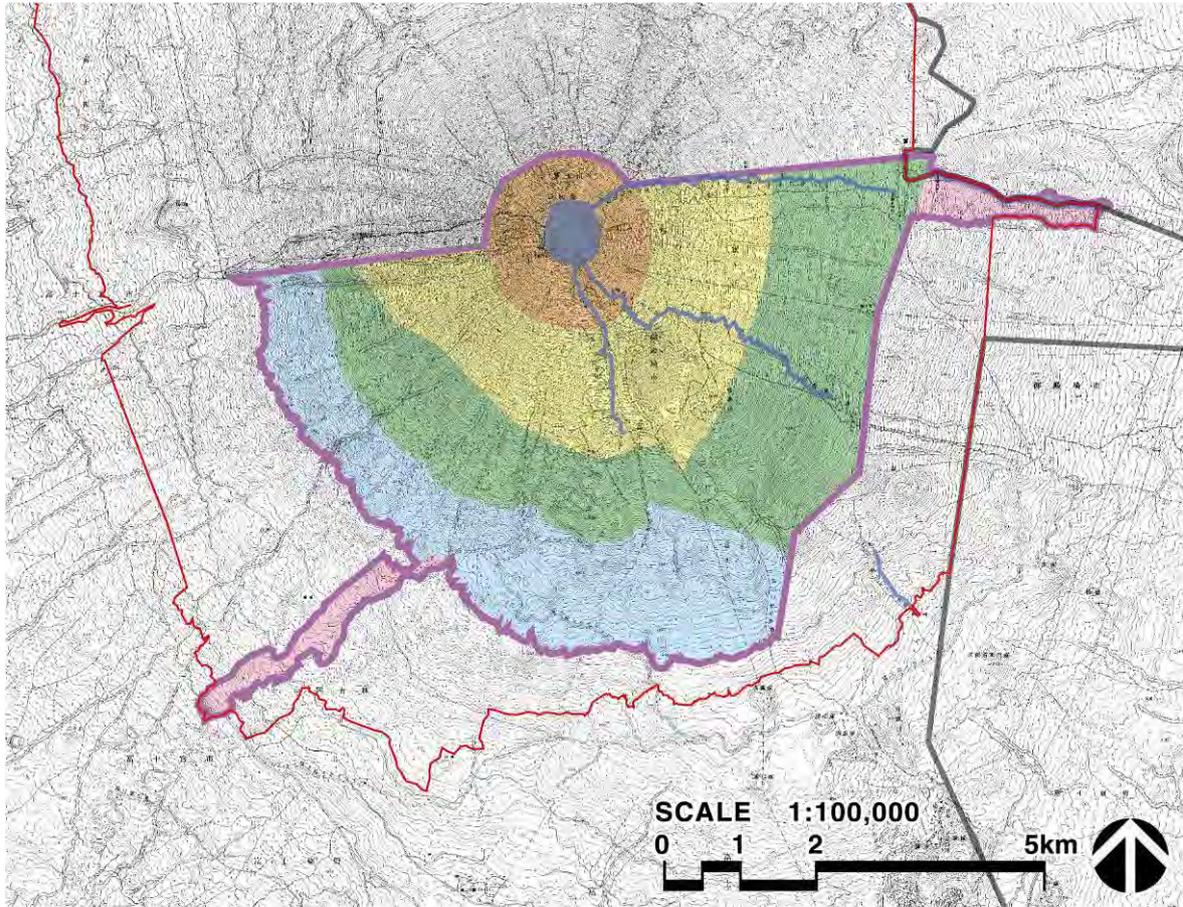
New construction and renovation that are recognized as necessary for academic researches, disaster prevention, or other public interests when they cannot fulfill their purposes outside this area.
    - ii) The same standards as Type 1 Protected Area shall be applied to installation of structures. Structures 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>
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Table 5 Zoning of the Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan (Shizuoka Pref.)

Zone	Area
Type 1 Protected Area	The area from the summit to the altitude of about 2,400 m
Type 2 Protected Area	The area from the altitude of about 2,400 to about 1,900 m
Type 3 Protected Area	The south and west facing slopes from the altitude of about 1,900 m to about 1,600 m
Type 4 Protected Area	Fujinomiya Ascending Route from the altitude of about 1,650 m to about 1,000 m and Subashiri Ascending Route from the altitude of about 1,900 m to about 1,350 m
Type 5 Protected Area	The area which extends in the north side of Type 4 Protected Area along Subashiri Ascending Route



Legend

— Boundary of the Special Place of Scenic Beauty

Zone

- Type 1 Protected Area (higher than the 8<sup>th</sup> Station)
- Type 1 Protected Area (lower than the 8<sup>th</sup> Station)
- Type 2 Protected Area
- Type 3 Protected Area
- Type 4 Protected Area
- Type 5 Protected Area

- Nominated property (component part)
- Nominated property (constituent element)
- Buffer zone

Key plan

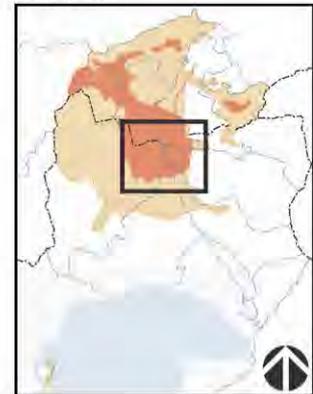


Figure 4 Zoning of the Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan (Shizuoka Pref.)

### 3. Historic Site, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan (Yamanashi Prefecture)

Component parts / constituent elements	Part of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Mountaintop worship sites, Yoshida Ascending Route, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine), Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine, and Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine		
Name of Cultural Property	Fujisan	Type of Cultural Property	Historic Site
1. Significance in Relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of “Fujisan”	The Historic Site, Fujisan, contains all tangible and intangible evidence of Fujisan worship that has been passed on by different sects over different periods. Such evidence includes the relic for worshipping the summit which means areas above the 8 <sup>th</sup> station, ascending routes, caves which used to be places of pilgrimage, and the cluster of shrine compounds of Sengen-jinja Shrines located at the foot of the mountain. They are essential elements that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, “Fujisan”, as an “object of worship”.		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	<p>2011: The mountain area from the eighth station to the summit, excluding the Yoshida Ascending Route, the mountain area of the Yoshida Ascending Route below the eight station, the compound of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen Taisha Shrine, the compound of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine, and the compound of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine were added to the Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.</p> <p>2012: The area above the eighth station of the Yoshida Ascending Route was added to the Historic Site under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. (on 18 November in 2011, the Subdivision on Cultural Properties of the Council for Cultural Affairs reported in favor of the additional designation as a Historic Site to Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Based on that, the official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around February in 2012).</p>		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management	<p>(1) The designated areas<sup>1</sup> are sporadically located in wide range areas from the areas adjacent to urban areas and the forests at the foot of the mountain to the summit. Therefore, specific preservation and management methods and standards for altering current conditions shall be provided to individual areas<sup>2</sup> based on locations and characteristics of the designated areas.</p> <p>(2) Areas designated as Historic Sites include many mountain huts and forest management zones, and local residents are carrying out their works and daily lives. Therefore, sufficient considerations shall be provided when preserving and maintaining Historic Sites while respecting the wishes and wills of the residents.</p> <p>(3) More than 200,000 people visit Fujisan in a short summer period to hike up the mountain. Therefore, maximum safety measures shall be provided to these visitors.</p> <p>(4) Areas designated as Historic Sites overlap with areas designated as Special Place of Scenic Beauty, and they are closely interrelated. Therefore, surrounding areas shall be taken into consideration in order to implement proper preservation and maintenance, and proper ways of preservation shall also be presented as a whole.</p> <p>(5) Concepts of proper maintenance and utilization shall be presented in order to benefit from various values of Fujisan as a cultural heritage.</p> <p>(6) Necessary organizations and concepts and ways to operate systems shall be presented to promote preservation and maintenance of Historic Sites.</p>		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>3</sup>	<p>(1) Relics of summit worship</p> <p>1) Natural elements</p> <p>i) Geological features and landforms</p> <p>a) the crater</p> <p>2) Historical elements</p> <p>i) Worship-related geological features</p> <p>a) <b>Hachiyo</b></p>		

<sup>1</sup> Designated areas: Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (Misaka pass) is not included in the area of the nominated property, Fujisan. See Figure 5-1 in p.31 of this document. Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (Misaka pass), which is not included in the component area, is not mentioned in this document.

<sup>2</sup> Area: Categorized into Type 1 Protected Area and Type 2 Protected Area. See Table 6 in p.28 and Figure 5-1~5-4 in pp.31-34 for zoning of these areas.

<sup>3</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Yamanashi Prefecture). Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in pp.62-63 of the main document of the “F.C.P.M.P.”) are shown in bold letters.

- b) great inner sanctum
  - c) small inner sanctum
  - d) **Higashiyasunokawara**
  - e) Nishiyasunokawara
  - f) tiger rock (lion rock)
  - g) broken rock
  - h) thunder rock
  - i) Konoshirogaike Pond
  - ii) Buildings and structures
    - a) **Okumiya of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine**
    - b) **Kusushi-jinja Shrine**
    - c) torii gates
    - d) **Kimmeisui (golden clear water)**
    - e) **Gimmeisui (silvery clear water)**
    - f) copper horse stable
    - g) stone Buddhas and stone statues
    - h) stone monuments
  - iii) Archaeological remains
    - a) Sites containing Buried Cultural Properties
  - iv) Roads
    - a) **Ohachimeguri route**
- (2) Yoshida Ascending Route<sup>1</sup>
- 1) Natural elements
    - i) Geological features and landforms
      - a) Kofuji Kazan (Old Fuji Volcano)
      - b) Shinfuji volcano (Young Fuji Volcano)
      - c) Eboshiiwa rock
    - ii) Vegetation
  - 2) Historical elements
    - i) **Ascending routes**
      - a) existing ascending routes
      - b) old ascending routes
    - ii) Worship bases
      - a) Nakanochaya
      - b) Oishichaya
      - c) **Umagaeshi**
      - d) **Suzuhara Dainichido (Suzuharasha Shrine)**
      - e) **Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine at the second station**
      - f) Kongozue office
      - g) Third station
      - h) Gozaishi Sengen at the 4.5<sup>th</sup> station point
      - i) Fifth station
      - j) **Kyogatake**
      - k) Sunaburi
      - l) Komagatake
      - m) **Eboshiiwa Rock**
      - n) Daigyogo
    - iii) Buildings
      - i) closed mountain huts
    - iv) Structures (stone monuments)
  - 3) Social elements
    - i) Buildings and structures
      - a) **mountain huts and rest facilities**
      - b) slopes on the shoulders of the ascending routes
- (3) Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (second station)<sup>2</sup>
- 1) Natural elements
    - i) Geological features and landforms

<sup>1</sup> Yoshida Ascending Route: See Figure 2 in p.11 of this document for the location of Constituent Element 1-5, Yoshida Ascending Route of the nominated property, Fujisan.

<sup>2</sup> Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (second station): See Figure 6 in p.35 of this document for the location of Component Part 8, Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

- a) Kofuji Kazan (Old Fuji Volcano)
    - b) springs
    - c) shallow depressions
  - ii) Plants
    - a) shrine forest
- 2) Historical elements
  - i) Buildings etc.
    - a) Prayer-giving hall
    - b) **Gyojado site**
    - c) Teizennin site
    - d) base stones of buildings
  - ii) Structures
    - a) Toriikutsuishi
    - b) stone monuments related to Fuji-ko
    - c) water stations
  - iii) Roads
    - a) existing ascending routes
    - b) old roads
- (4) Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (Satomiya)
  - 1) Natural elements
    - i) Geological features and landforms
      - a) Higashi Tsurugi lava flow
    - ii) Plants
      - a) **shrine forest**
  - 2) Historical elements
    - i) Buildings etc.
      - a) **main shrine**, prayer-giving hall, rain sheds, “**Zuishimmon**” (middle gate), and offering hall
      - b) relocated main shrine at the 2<sup>nd</sup> station
      - c) shrine administration office
    - ii) Structures
      - a) memorial monument for Yabusame mounted archery ceremony
- (5) Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine<sup>1</sup>
  - 1) Natural elements
    - i) Geological features and landforms (Kenmarubi lava, Hinokimarubi lava)
    - ii) Plants
      - a) **Taro sugi (cedar), Meoto hinoki (cypress), and Jiro sugi (cedar)**
      - b) **cedar trees along the approach**
      - c) **shrine forest**
  - 2) Historical elements
    - i) Buildings etc.
      - a) **main shrine, offering hall, prayer-giving hall**, and “Mizugaki” fence of main shrine
      - b) **Kaguraden, main hall of the east shrine, main hall of the west shrine, “Zuishimmon” (middle gate), water pavilion, Suwa-jinja Shrine 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
      - d) stone pavement of the approach
      - e) stone lanterns

<sup>1</sup> Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine: See Figure 26 in p.39 of the main document of F.C.P.M.P. and Figure 3 in p.12 of this document for the location of Constituent Element 1-6, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>f) stone-made objects</li> <li>g) base stones of Suwa-jinja Shrine</li> <li>h) water basin of the pavilion</li> <li>i) stone monuments</li> <li>j) Mikuraishi</li> <li>k) Otsukayama</li> <li>l) Ritsugyoishi (standing ascetism stone)</li> <li>m) Takaamahara</li> </ul> <p>3) Social elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Buildings and structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) automobile exorcising gate</li> <li>b) visitors' registration book</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(6) Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (main shrine and Yamamiya)<sup>1</sup></p> <p>1) Natural elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Plants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>seven cedars</b></li> <li>b) <b>shrine forest</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>2) Historical elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>main shrine</b>, Norito hall, <b>offering hall</b>, <b>“Zuishimmon” (middle gate)</b>, and Oumakamiya)</li> <li>b) Izumosha, Suwa-jinja Shrine, Yamagamisha, Goushisha, and Yamamiyasha</li> <li>c) shrine administration office</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Bireishi</li> <li>b) <b>large 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>
<p>5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)</p>	<p>(1) Type 1 Protected Area</p> <p>1) Natural elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Geological features and landforms shall be preserved in their natural conditions as a basic rule. Vegetations shall also be preserved in their natural conditions. Therefore, strict restrictions shall be provided to installation of buildings and structures<sup>2</sup>, alterations of terrains such as earth cutting and building embankments that may affect landscapes and vegetation unless they are conducted for academic researches or for public interests.</li> <li>ii) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting soil and rocks and other such activities unless they are conducted for academic researches or for public interests and do not affect the vegetation and the surrounding environment.</li> <li>iii) Make efforts to preserve the current conditions of natural features such as sacred tree to which religious meaning is given, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged. Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting plants unless they are conducted for academic researches or for public interests and do not affect the vegetation and the surrounding environment.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine: See Figure 35 in p.48 of the main document of F.C.P.M.P. and Figure 8 in p.37 of this document for the location of Component Part 7, Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

<sup>2</sup> Structures: For the purpose of this specific plan, “structures” represent the following 9 types of structure other than buildings that are artificially constructed on or under the ground.

(i) Structures accompanying small buildings (e.g. fence)

(ii) Structures installed near roads or for roads (e.g. road sign, traffic light, street lamp, guard rail, guard pipe, safety fence, and curb block)

(iii) Guidance signs (e.g. first-aid sign, emergency sign, direction sign, interpretation sign for Cultural Properties etc., and explanation monument for Cultural Properties etc.)

(iv) Outdoor advertisements (e.g. signboard, standing signboard, advertisement tower, and advertisement banner)

(v) Measurement equipment (e.g. soil thermometer, rain gauge, and visitor counting sensor)

(vi) Safety structures (e.g. animal fence, rockfall barrier, and protective wall)

(vii) Structures for sediment and soil control (e.g. sand-trap dam, valley-bed work, training dike, and dam)

(viii) Monument, cenotaph, etc.

(ix) Other structures (e.g. temporary structures such as tent, scaffolding, and bench)

- iv) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting plants within compounds of shrines and shrine forests unless they are conducted as maintenance of landscapes, safety measures, for academic researches, or for public interests and when purposes of such activities cannot be fulfilled outside applicable areas.
- v) Make aware that animals should not be caught or collected without proper reasons within designated areas. Strict restrictions shall be provided to the installation of traps for catching and collecting animals unless they are conducted for academic researches or public interests and the amount and method of catches do not affect the surrounding environment.
- vi) Strict restrictions shall be provided to planting trees unless such activities are conducted as maintenance of landscapes, safety measures, for academic researches, or for public interests.
- vii) Restrictions shall be provided to cutting trees and bamboo unless they are conducted as safety measures or for preserving landscapes or for academic researches or for other public interests, or as a part of forest management. Cutting trees for collecting cypress barks, repairing buildings, and rebuilding buildings such as torii gates as well as cutting trees to prevent accidents shall be conducted while paying attention to preserve landscapes. Strict restrictions shall be applied to cutting and collecting trees and bamboo besides the following cases.

## 2) Historical elements

- i) Yoshida Ascending Route shall be maintained and managed under the basic rule of preserving the current conditions including shapes and landscapes. Strict restrictions shall be applied to altering terrains and land configurations and installation of structures on and along this route unless they are conducted for public interests such as academic researches, prevention of dangers to hikers, or safety measures. Surrounding landscapes shall be protected even when installing structures that are needed to serve public interests. Constructions involving excavation shall be permitted when drilling investigations are conducted and underground remains are protected.
- ii) Strict restrictions shall be applied to altering terrains and land configurations and installation of structures on and along old ascending routes unless they are conducted for public interests such as academic researches, prevention of dangers to hikers, or safety measures. Old ascending routes in designated areas are not used as functioning ascending routes today. Thus, the surfaces of such routes are covered with grasses and humus, and scouring water has stopped. Ordinary hikers are only allowed to observe such routes. When walking into old ascending routes for academic researches or other purposes, activities shall be limited to a level that would not remove grasses and humus and start scouring.
- iii) Current ascending routes shall be preserved and maintained based on the outcomes of excavation investigations so that landscapes drawn in old diagrams can be restored in the future. Many hikers use ascending routes, and maintenance and repairing are essential operations. Yet, excavation of the ground shall be limited to already excavated ranges, and such activities shall be permitted when drilling investigation is conducted beforehand and remains and historic landscapes are protected. Road surfaces and widths shall be preserved in the current conditions, and landscapes shall also be preserved in the current conditions. Slopes at the shoulders of ascending routes are outside the designated areas. Yet, scouring in these parts results in degrading ascending routes and surrounding landscapes. Thus, sufficient maintenance and repairing are also needed for these sections.
- iv) Geological features to which religious meaning is given shall be preserved in current conditions with focus on their shapes.
- v) Compounds of shrines shall be preserved in current conditions to protect their historic landscapes. They shall also be preserved and maintained with consideration that local residents and many followers visit these sites. Worship-related facilities such as shrines and torii gates shall be preserved and maintained to retain the current conditions unless they are altered for academic researches or public interests or when offerings are provided in accordance

	<p>with ancient traditions. However, excavations within compounds of a shrine shall be permitted when drilling investigations are conducted beforehand and underground remains are protected even when such operations are conducted for public interests. Historic buildings such as important cultural properties (Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, main shrines, main shrines of Togu, main shrine of Saigu, and the main shrine of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine) shall be properly preserved and managed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vi) Trees within compounds of shrines shall be protected and preserved to retain the current landscapes.</li> <li>vii) Mountain huts and resting facilities are important part of the cultural value of Fujisan. Thus, minimum expansions, renovations, and reconstructions are allowed such as necessary renovations and reconstructions, new constructions to restore damages caused by disasters, construction of lavatories and other facilities to reduce environmental load, installation of facilities to protect historical landscapes, installation of facilities to improve safety and convenience of hikers, and other operations conducted for public interests. As a general rule, the original sizes and appearances shall be reserved for other constructions and installations. Even when constructions and installations are conducted for public interests, they shall be conducted while paying maximum attention to the surrounding environment and landscapes.</li> </ul> <p>(2) Type 2 Protected Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Natural elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The same rules as Type 1 Protected Area shall be applied.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2) Historical elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Yoshida Ascending Route shall be maintained and managed under the basic rule of preserving the current conditions including shapes and landscapes. Strict restrictions shall be applied to altering terrains and land configurations and installation of structures on and along this route unless they are conducted for public interests such as academic researches, prevention of dangers to hikers, or safety measures. Surrounding landscapes shall be protected even when installing structures that are needed to serve public interests. Constructions involving excavation shall be permitted when drilling investigations are conducted and underground remains are protected.</li> <li>ii) Compounds of shrines shall be preserved in current conditions to protect their historic landscapes. They shall also be preserved and maintained with consideration that local residents and many followers visit these sites. Excavations within compounds of a shrine shall be permitted when drilling investigations are conducted beforehand and underground remains are protected, since there is a high possibility that underground remains exist in compounds.</li> <li>iii) Trees within compounds of shrines shall be protected and preserved to retain the current landscapes.</li> <li>iv) Geological features to which religious meaning is given shall be preserved in current conditions.</li> <li>v) Mountain huts and resting facilities shall be renovated while protecting the landscapes. New construction of mountain huts and resting facilities shall be carefully planned to protect the landscapes of ascending routes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3) Social elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Protective fences to secure the safety of the users of Yoshida Ascending Route shall be properly installed while paying maximum attention to protect the landscapes and the surrounding environment.</li> <li>ii) Structures such as information boards shall be maintained in the current sizes. Structures that are disturbing landscapes shall be removed or renovated to make them blend in with the landscapes.</li> <li>iii) Alteration of terrain conditions for safety and installation of structures to prevent dangers and ensure safety shall be conducted while paying sufficient attention to make them blend in with the landscapes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the	<p>See Table 7 for standards concerning cutting and collecting trees and installing structures in individual areas.</p> <p>See Table 8 for installation standards of structures along Yoshida Ascending Route, specifically between Nakanochaya and Magaeri.</p>

existing state etc.	See Table 9 for standards concerning collecting plants, soil, rocks, and other materials in individual areas.
7. Policy for promotion and utilization	<p>(1) Continuous efforts shall be made to fulfill purposes of preservation and management while cooperating with Yamanashi Prefecture, relevant municipalities, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, and Forestry Agency. In such cases, maintenance of ascending routes and installation of no-entry fences to protect the natural environment shall be implemented based on plans to protect the symbolic mountain of Japan that is visited by many hikers and tourists.</p> <p>(2) Since not many people visit the section of Yoshida Ascending Route below the sixth station and Funatsuguchi Ascending Route, explore ways to promote the uses and consider conducting investigations of the ascending routes and other features back in the Edo era to make aware of the historical value of the route.</p> <p>(3) Implement PR activities and campaigns targeting hikers, tourists, and other people to contribute to the preservation of values of Fujisan as a Cultural Property and environmental conservation in the surrounding areas as well. Possible methods of PR and campaigns include installation of guideboards on valuable nature of Fujisan, ascending routes, origins of the religious terrains and relationship with nearby small shrines, and shrines and temples, as well as production of pamphlets and websites to introduce Historical elements that remain in mountain huts. Also introduce the relationship between Fujisan and culture and arts as joint projects with museums. At the same time, offering various lectures and promoting academic researches on Fujisan are also needed.</p>

Table 6 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)

	Type 1 Protected Area	Type 2 Protected Area
Relics of summit worship	All areas above the eights station	—
Yoshida Ascending Route	<p>Old ascending route: From Umagaeshi Fujisan Misogidokoro to Suzuharasha Shrine, Suzuhara-kami</p> <p>Current ascending routes: Sections at which old route surfaces remain in good conditions</p> <p>Worship bases : Historic mountain huts and religious facilities such as Suzuharasha Shrine</p>	Ascending routes from Nakanochaya to the eights station (not including areas categorized into Type 1 Area)
Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (the second station)	Shrine compound	—
Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (Satomiya)	Shrine compound	—
Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine,	Shrine compound	Prefectural roads, city roads, and ditches
Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (main shrine and Yamamiya)	Shrine compound	Road to the main shrine, forest road below Yamamiya
Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (Misaka pass)	Misaka pass	—

Table 7 Criteria for the permission of alterations to the existing state etc. (cutting and collecting trees and bamboo, planting trees, installation of structures) in the Historic Site, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)

Area	Cutting and collecting trees and bamboo	Installation of structures
Type 1 Protected Area	<p>Not permitted The restriction shall not be applied in the following cases.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Ones recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests</li> <li>(2) Ones recognized as necessary for maintaining daily lives of local residents</li> <li>(3) Ones conducted as forest management including pest control, fire prevention, and maintenance of landscapes</li> <li>(4) Minimum activities needed to maintain or restore historical and cultural landscapes of Fujisan</li> </ol> <p>However, planting trees in the section of Yoshida Ascending Route from Nakanochaya to Suzuharasha Shrine, Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (the compounds and Yamamiya), and Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (Satomiya) is allowed only when it does not greatly affect the vegetation, landscapes, and the surrounding environment. Excavations shall be permitted when drilling investigations are conducted beforehand and remains and historical landscapes are protected.</p>	<p>Not permitted The restriction shall not be applied in the following cases.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) For renovation or rebuilding of currently standing buildings or structures or new construction as a restoration from disasters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Constructions or renovations of mountain huts shall not exceed the original sizes determined in the “present state investigation of mountain huts” conducted in 2005, and the appearances shall also be the same as original conditions. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) “Size” means construction space and height.</li> <li>(ii) “Appearance” means shapes and colors.</li> </ol> </li> </ul> </li> <li>(2) New constructions, renovations, and expansions that are recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests and their purposes cannot be fulfilled outside applicable areas.</li> <li>(3) Ones recognized as necessary for maintaining the daily lives of local residents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Appearances shall be arranged as follows upon new constructions or expansions. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The roof shall be gable or in similar shapes, and the color shall be dark brown as a general rule.</li> <li>(ii) The wall color shall be shades of brown.</li> </ol> </li> <li>➢ The section of Yoshida Ascending Route from Nakanochaya to Umagaeshi in Type 1 Protected Area</li> <li>(i) When reconstructing buildings to reopen resting facilities in the section of Yoshida Ascending Route from Nakanochaya to Umagaeshi, setback distance and other specifications shall be determined based on comprehensive analyses of conveniences for hikers and the history of visitors in the past. Excavations shall be permitted when drilling investigations are conducted beforehand and remains and historical landscapes are protected.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p>➢Type 2 Protected Area</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Currently available infrastructures such as roads and water ways are necessary for securing safety and conveniences of local residents, and renovations, rebuilding, or new constructions as disaster restoration are permitted. In such cases, however, the infrastructures shall be constructed based on the original sizes and appearances and properly maintained and managed while protecting the landscapes.</li> <li>(ii) Areas near the starting point of Yoshida Ascending Route overlap with urban areas</li> </ol>

Type 2 Protected Area	<p>Cutting and collecting trees and bamboo are not permitted.</p> <p>The restriction shall not be applied in the following cases.</p> <p>(1) Ones recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests</p> <p>(2) Ones recognized as necessary for maintaining daily lives of local residents</p> <p>(3) Ones conducted as forest management including pest control, fire prevention, and maintenance of landscapes</p> <p>(4) Minimum activities needed to maintain or restore historical and cultural landscapes of Fujisan</p>	<p>and villages where local residents are carrying out their livelihoods and industries. Thus, constructions shall be well coordinated with the practices of local residents. The landscapes shall be preserved and carefully maintained and managed. Drilling investigation or other necessary investigations shall be required when constructions involve excavations.</p>
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Table 8 Standards for installation of structures in Yoshida Ascending Route (from Nakanochaya to Umagaeshi) in the Historic Site, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)

Zone	Installation standard
Yoshida Ascending Route (From Nakanochaya to Umagaeshi)	<p>Height of a building/structure *10 m or less</p> <p>Setback distance from the wall of a building/structure: 10 m or more from the shoulder of Yoshida Ascending Route</p>
<p>These standards shall not necessarily be applied to renovations or rebuildings of currently available buildings, or new constructions conducted as restoration when buildings were lost or damaged in disasters (limited to cases in which the size of an applicable building does not exceed the size of the original building, or cases in which expansion is conducted at minimum scale as a last resort to maintain functions of original buildings), new constructions needed to maintain livelihood or industries of local residents, new constructions, renovations or expansions of buildings needed for academic researches and public interests, and ones that are recognized that the purpose of the buildings or structures cannot be fulfilled outside the areas involved in this application.</p> <p>The “scale” in this case is separately examined for facilities needed for disaster prevention and public health.</p>	

Table 9 Standards for permitting alteration of current condition in other cases in the Historic Site, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)

Type of action	Other
1 Collecting plants	<p>Ones involved with preservation of landscapes, ones conducted as safety measures, for researches and studies, or for public interests that do not affect vegetation and the surrounding environment</p> <p>However, collecting plants, catching and collecting animals, collecting soil and rocks, and other such activities in the section of Yoshida Ascending Route from Nakanochaya to Suzuharasha Shrine, Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (the compounds and Yamamiya), and Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (Satomiya) are allowed only when they do not greatly affect the vegetation, landscapes, and the surrounding environment and also when the purposes of these activities cannot be fulfilled outside the applicable areas. Drilling investigation or other necessary investigations shall be required when planting trees involve excavation of lands.</p>
2 Collecting soil and rocks	
3 Other	

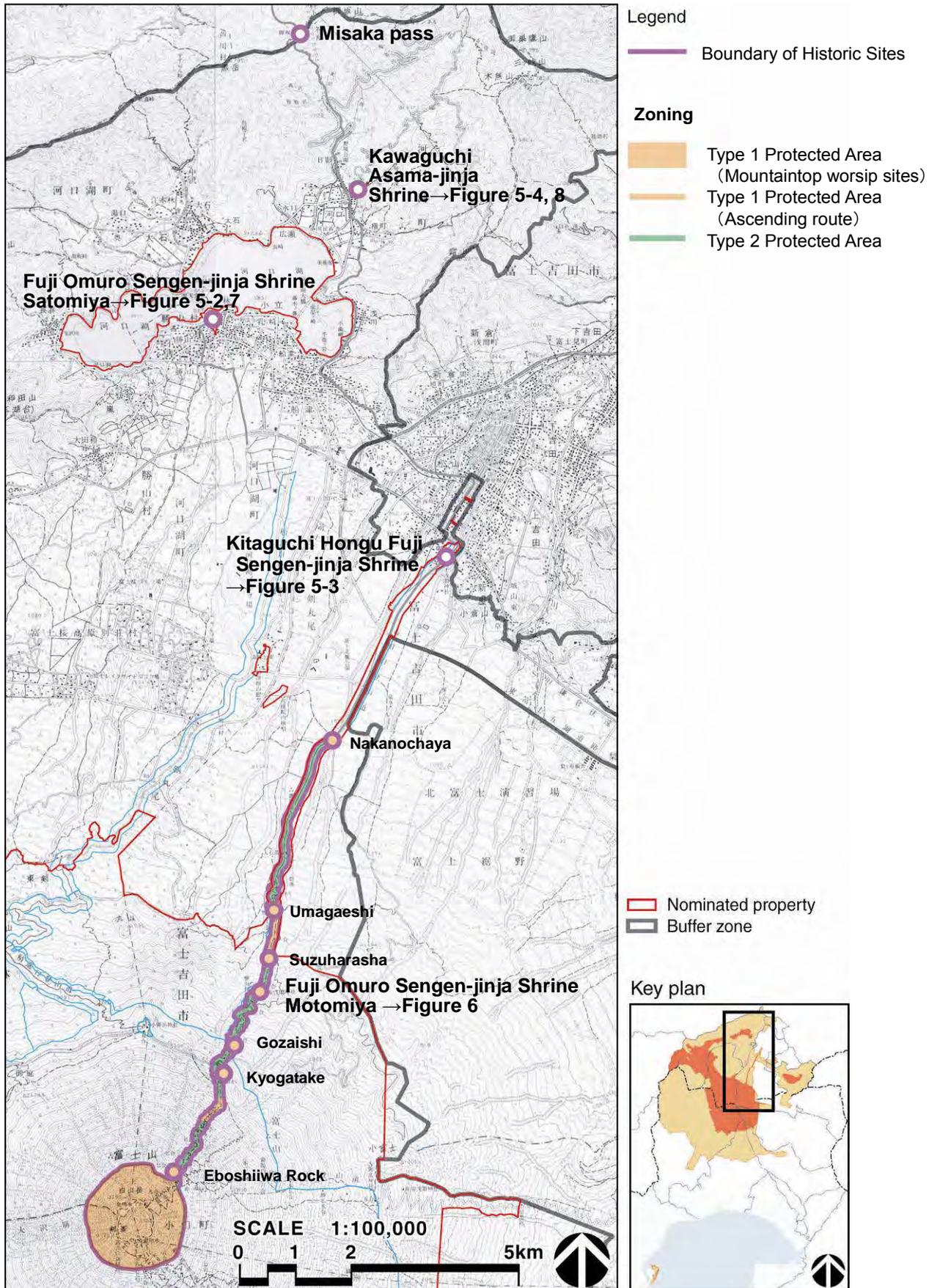


Figure 5-1 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)  
Mountaintop worship sites and Yoshida Ascending Route

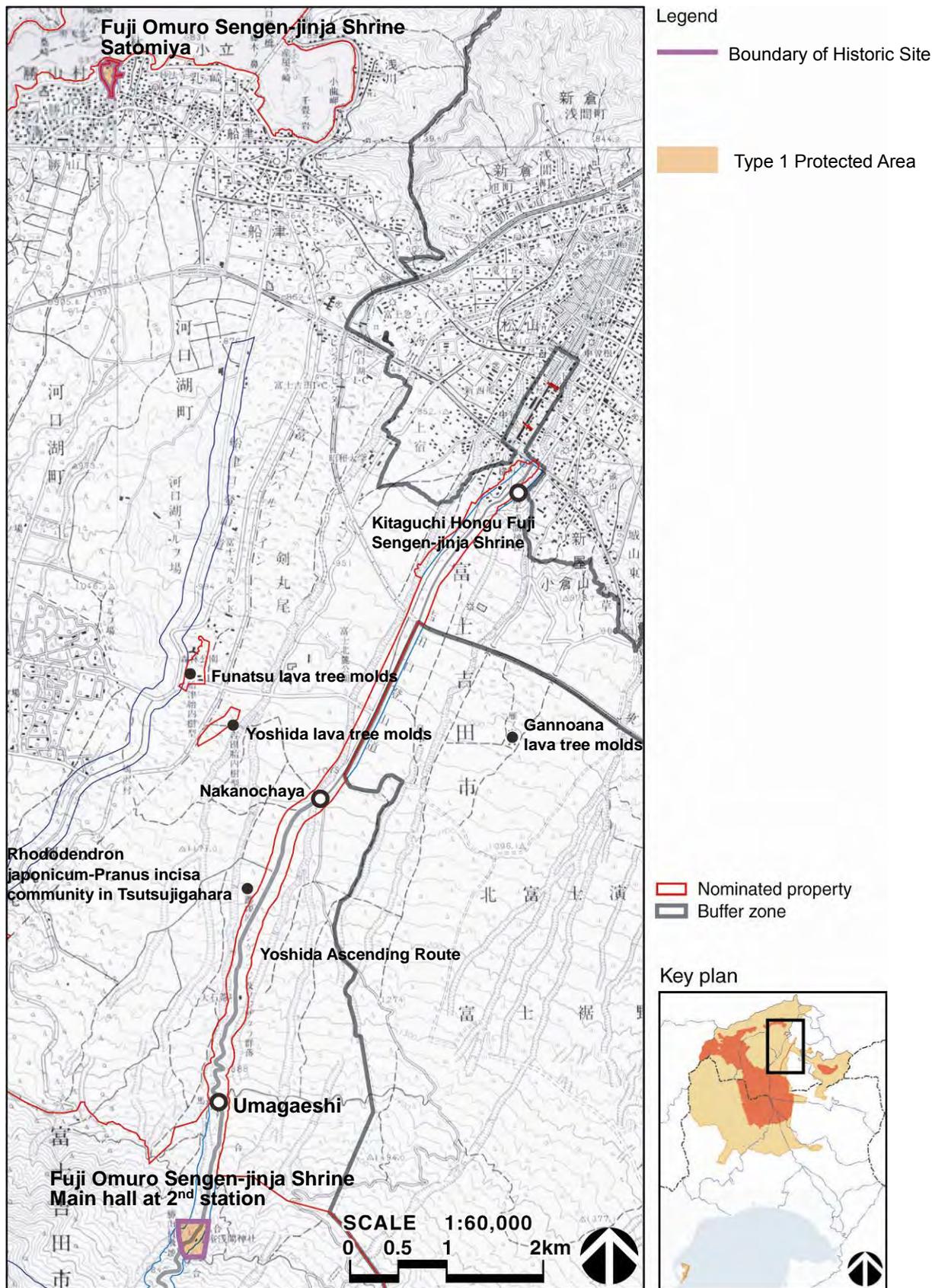


Figure 5-2 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)  
Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine

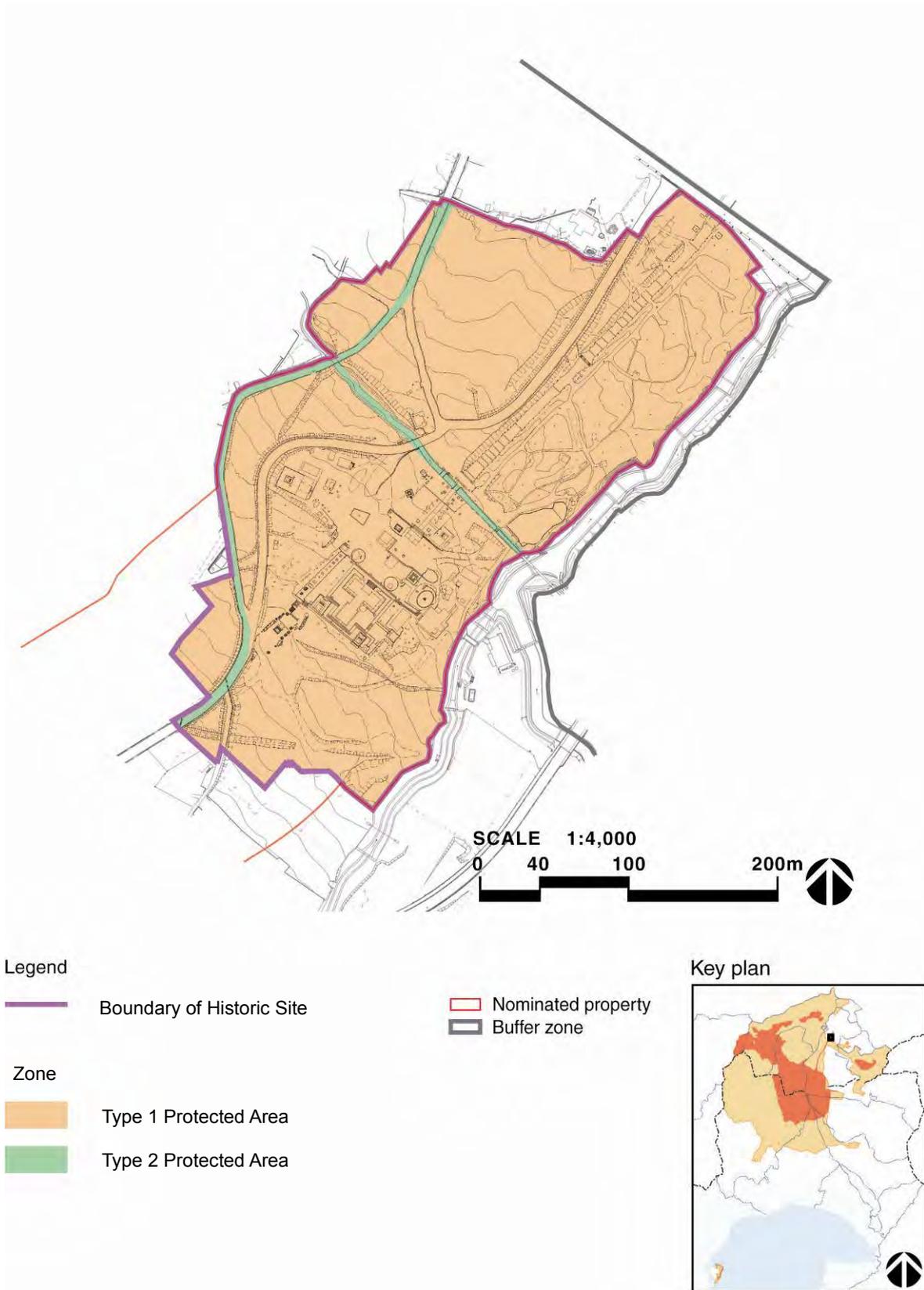
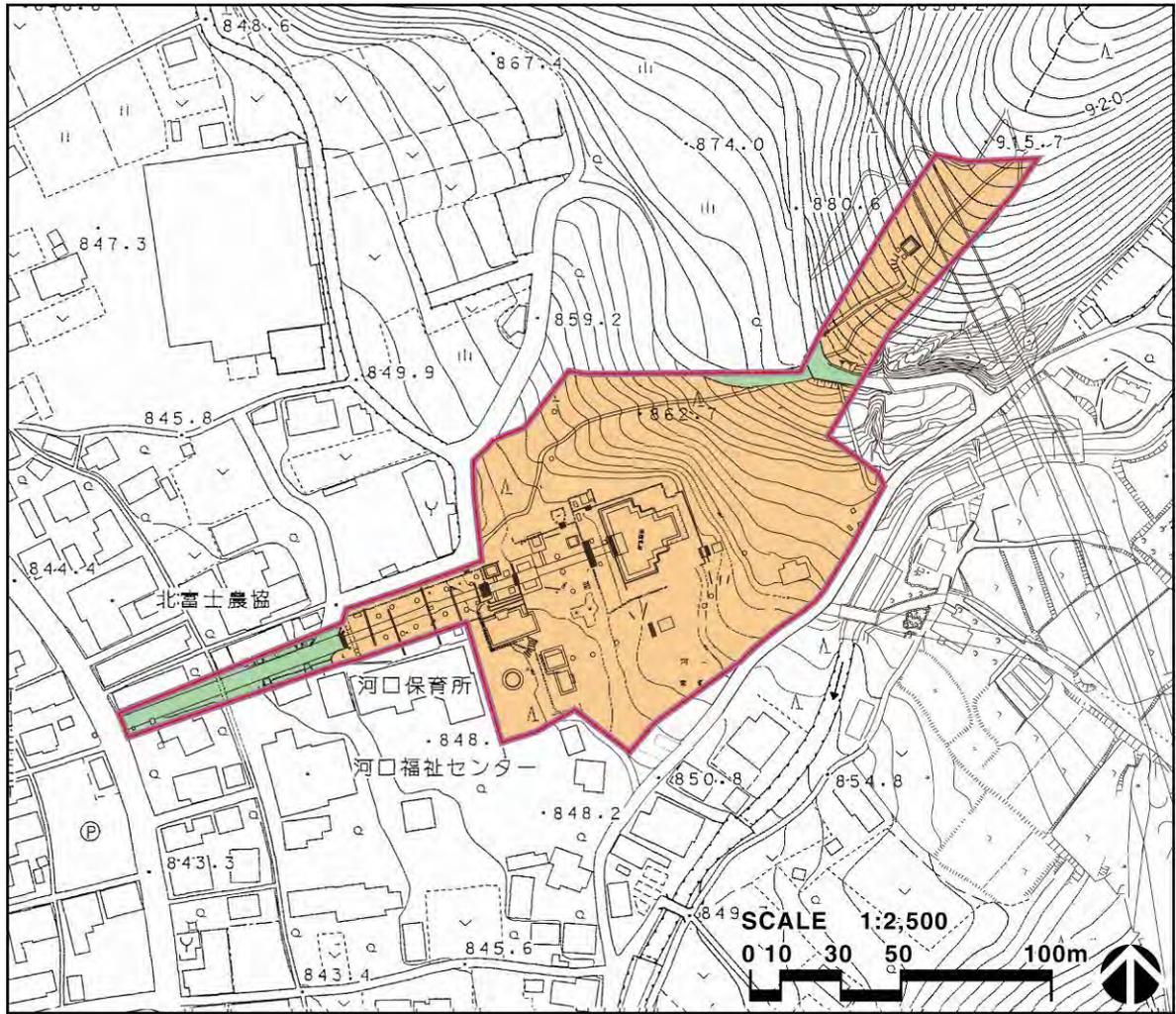


Figure 5-3 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)  
Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine



Legend

 Boundary of Historic Sites

 Nominated property

Zoning of Protected Area

 Type 1 Protected Area

 Type 2 Protected Area

Key plan

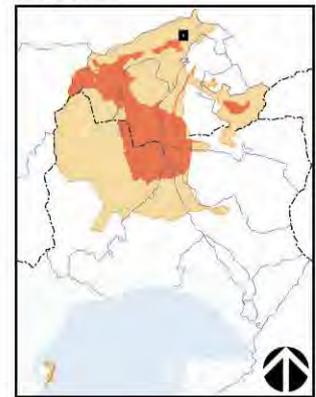


Figure 5-4 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Yamanashi Pref.)  
Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine

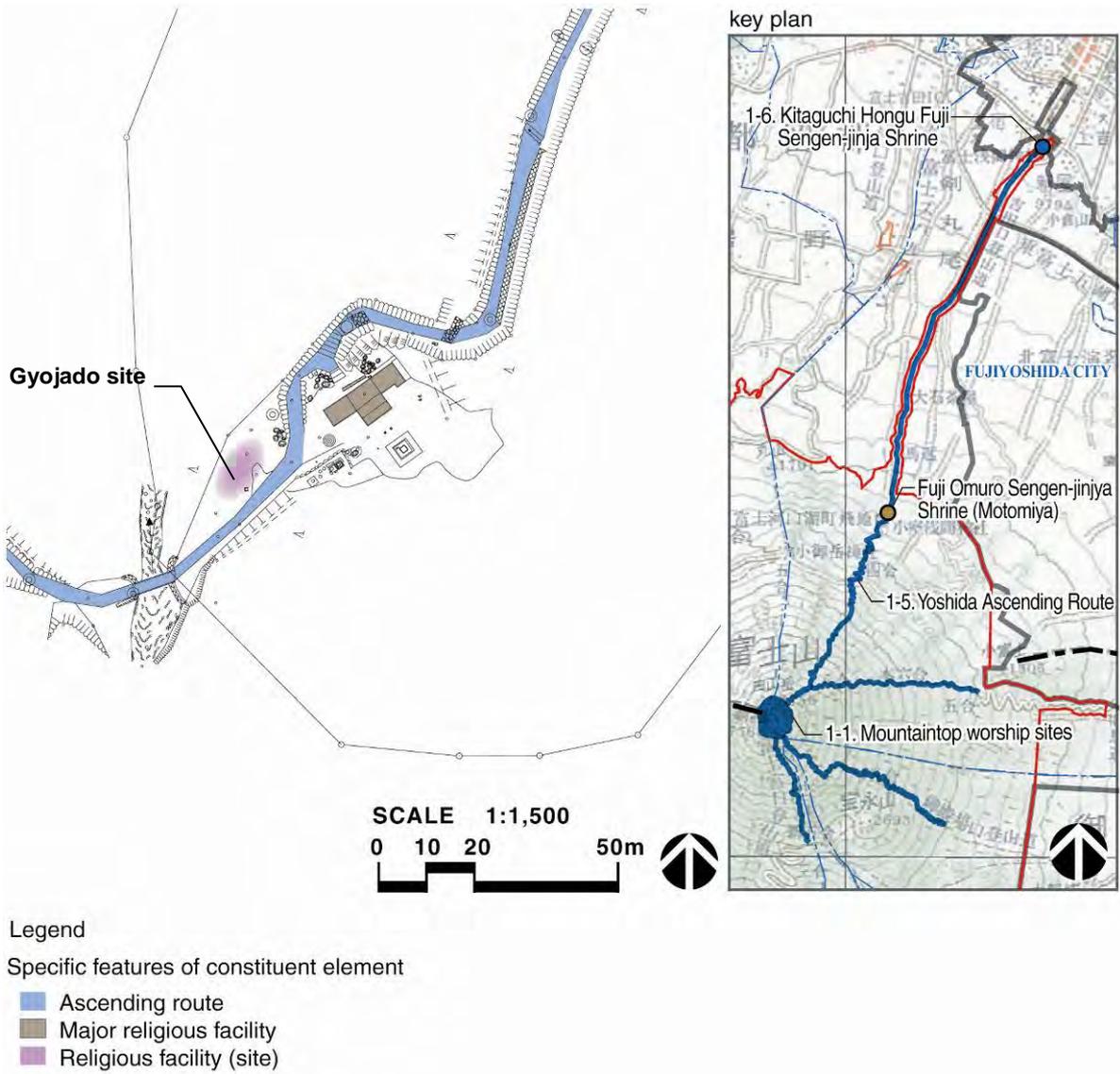


Figure 6 Plan of Motomiya of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine

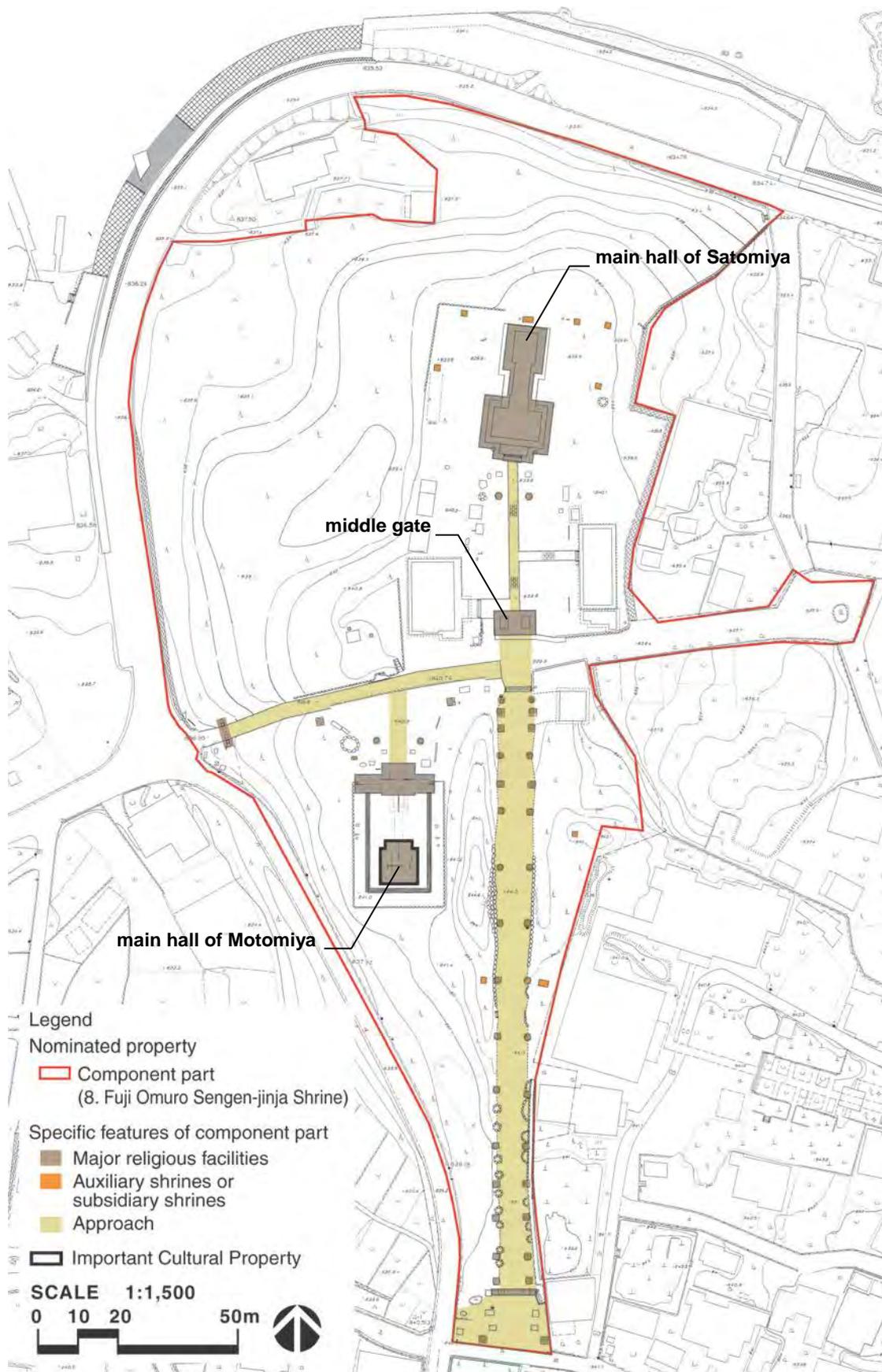


Figure 7 Plan of Satomiya of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine

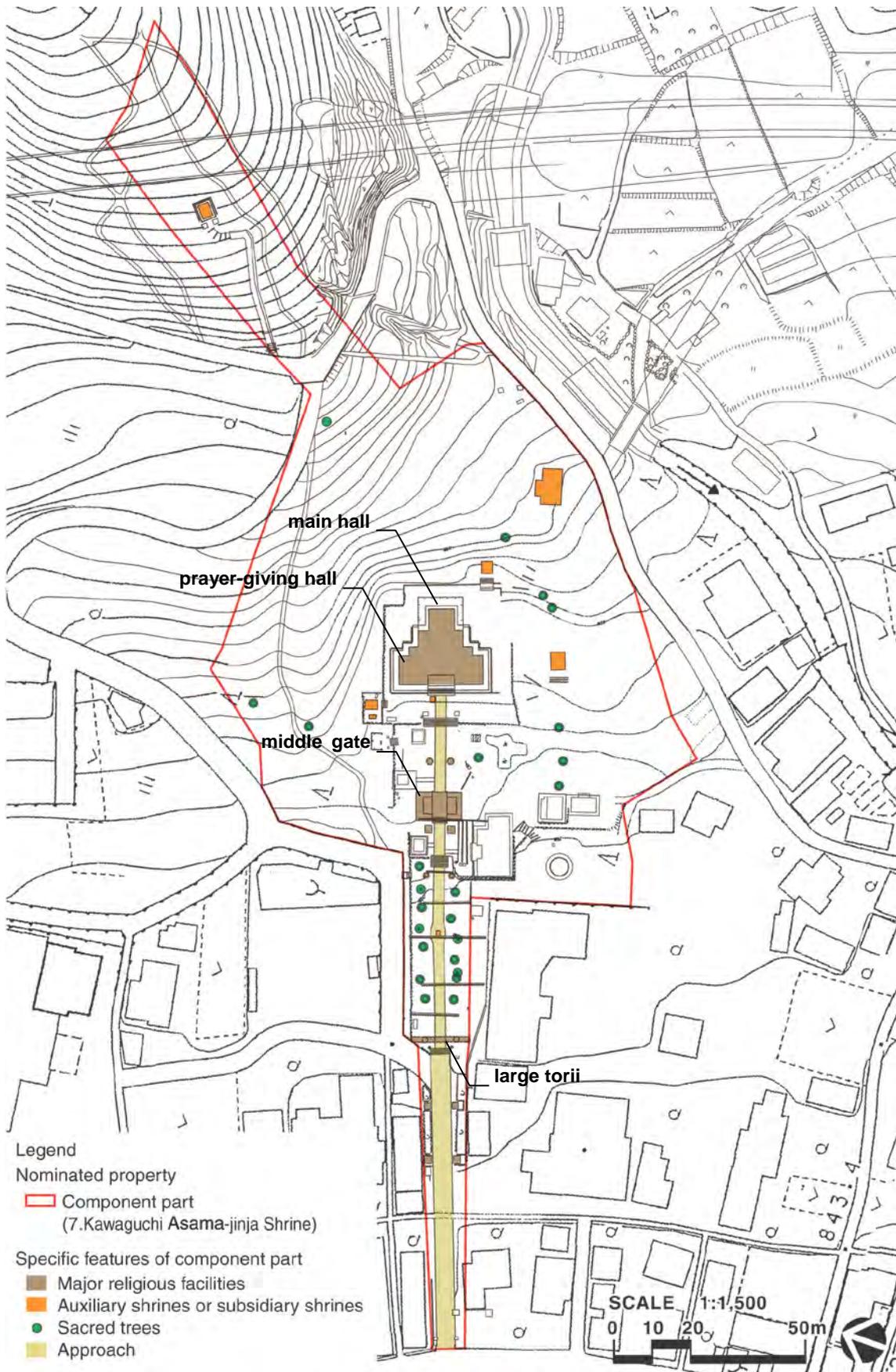


Figure 8 Plan of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine

#### 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	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. 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). 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).		
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.

- 2) Historical elements
  - i) Worship-related geological features
    - a) **Hachiyo**
    - b) great inner sanctum
    - c) small inner sanctum
    - d) **Higashiyasunokahwara**
    - 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) Sngen Taisha Tohoku Okumiya (**Kusushi-jinja Shrine**)
    - c) torii gates
    - d) **Kimmeisui (golden clear water)**
    - e) **Gimmeisui (silvery clear water)**
    - f) copper horse stable
    - g) stone Buddhas and stone statues
    - h) stone monuments
  - iii) Archaeological sites
    - a) sites containing Buried Cultural Properties
  - iv) Roads
    - a) **Ohachimeguri route**
- (2)Omiya-Murayama Ascending Pilgrimage Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)<sup>1</sup>
  - 1) Historical elements
    - i) Archaeological sites
      - a) sites containing Buried Cultural Properties
    - ii) Roads
      - a) **ascending route** (Prefectural Road 180, Fujinomiya-Fuji Koen Line)
- (3)Suyama Ascending Pilgrimage Route<sup>2</sup>
  - 1) Natural elements
    - i) Geological features and landforms
      - a) **Suyama “Otainai” (sacred womb)**
  - 2) Historical elements
    - i) Roads
      - a) **ascending routes**
    - ii) Archaeological sites
      - a) sites containing Buried Cultural Properties)
- (4)Subashiri Ascending Pilgrimage Route<sup>3</sup>
  - 1) Historical elements
    - i) Roads
      - a) **ascending routes**
    - ii) Buildings and structures
      - 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

<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.

- 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>1</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>2</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>3</sup>
- 1) Natural elements
    - i) Geological features and landforms
      - a) lava flows
      - b) **lava caves (Hitoana)**
  - 2) Historical elements
    - i) Buildings and structures
      - a) **a group of monuments and pagodas**

<sup>1</sup> Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine: See Figure 31 in p.44 of the main document of F.C.P.M.P. and Figure 14 in p.61 of this document for the location of Component Part 3, Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

<sup>2</sup> Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine: See Figure 32 in p.45 of the main document of F.C.P.M.P. and Figure 15 in p.62 of this document for the location of Component Part 4, Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

<sup>3</sup> Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki: See Figure 43 in p.58 of the main document of F.C.P.M.P. and Figure 16 in p.63 of this document for the location of Component Part 23, Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Tamagaki fences</li> <li>ii) Archaeological sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) sites containing Buried Cultural Properties)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(9)Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine<sup>1</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Natural elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Vegetation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>shrine forest</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>2) Historical elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Buildings and structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>shrine buildings</b></li> <li>b) portable shrin hall</li> <li>c) lanterns</li> <li>d) approach</li> <li>e) stone monuments</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Buildings in shrine compounds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>Furumiya Shrine</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>iii) Archaeological sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) sites containing Buried Cultural Properties)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(10)Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine<sup>2</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Natural elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Vegetation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>shrine forest</b> (Sengen no Mori)</li> <li>b) trees designated as Natural Monuments)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>2) Historical elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Buildings and structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>shrine buildings</b></li> <li>b) <b>middle gates</b></li> <li>c) <b>large torri gate on the approach</b></li> <li>d) a group of stone monuments erected by Fuji-ko adherents</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Archaeological sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) sites containing Buried Cultural Properties</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)</p>	<p>(1) Type 1 Protected Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The summit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Natural elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Strict restrictions shall be provided to activities that alter terrain shapes and soil conditions and activities that affect vegetation unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</li> <li>b) Make efforts to preserve the current conditions of terrains to which religious meaning is given, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged.</li> <li>c) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting soil and rocks unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</li> <li>d) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting plants, cutting and collecting trees and bamboo, and planting trees unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</li> <li>e) Strict restrictions shall be provided to catching animals unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Historical elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Make efforts to preserve the current conditions of structures<sup>3</sup> of Fujisan worship</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine: See Figure 33 in p.46 of the main document of F.C.P.M.P. and Figure 17 in p.63 of this document for the location of Component Part 5, Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

<sup>2</sup> Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine: See Figure 34 in p.47 of the main document of F.C.P.M.P. and Figure 18 in p.64 of this document for the location of Component Part 6, Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

<sup>3</sup> Structures: For the purpose of this specific plan, “structures” represent the following 10 types of structure other than buildings that are artificially constructed on or under the ground.

(i) Structures related to religious belief (e.g. stone-made monument and fence around the shrine)

(ii) Structures accompanying small buildings (e.g. fence)

(iii) Structures installed near roads or for roads (road safety structures such as gutter and road sign)

	<p>such as religious buildings, torii gates, and stone monuments, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged.</p> <p>b) Make efforts to preserve the current conditions of roads such as Sotohama-do and Uchiyama-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>1) Natural elements</p> <p>a) Strict restrictions shall be provided to activities that alter terrain shapes and soil conditions and activities that affect vegetation unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</p> <p>b) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting soil and rocks unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</p> <p>c) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting plants, cutting and collecting trees and bamboo, and planting trees unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</p> <p>d) Strict restrictions shall be provided to catching animals unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</p> <p>ii) Historical elements</p> <p>a) Current conditions of the ascending routes and descending routes shall be preserved, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged.</p> <p>b) Make efforts to preserve the current conditions of structures and remains of Fujisan worship such as religious buildings, torii gates, and stone monuments, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged.</p> <p>c) When excavating ground upon the implementation of above operations, drilling investigations shall be conducted to properly protect remains and relics.</p> <p>iii) Social elements</p> <p>a) Current conditions of the architectures and attached facilities of mountain huts shall be preserved in the current sizes. Facilities that are currently disturbing landscapes shall be removed or renovated upon renewal.</p> <p>3) Shrines</p> <p>i) Natural elements</p> <p>a) Strict restrictions shall be provided to activities that alter terrain shapes and soil conditions and activities that affect vegetation unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</p> <p>b) Make efforts to preserve the current conditions of terrains, spring water, sacred tree, and other natural features to which religious meaning is given, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged.</p> <p>c) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting soil and rocks unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches</p>
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- (iv) Guidance signs (e.g. first-aid sign, emergency sign, direction sign, and explanation sign for Cultural Properties)
  - (v) Outdoor advertisements (e.g. signboard, standing signboard, and advertisement tower)
  - (vi) Measurement equipment (e.g. rain gauge and visitor counting sensor)
  - (vii) Safety structures (e.g. animal fence, rockfall barrier, and rockfall protective wall)
  - (viii) Structures for sediment and soil control (e.g. sand-trap dam, valley-bed work, training dike, and dam)
  - (ix) Monument, cenotaph, etc.
  - (x) Other structures (convenience structures such as bench and temporary structures such as tent and scaffolding)

- and other public interests.
- d) Strict restrictions shall be provided to cutting and collecting trees and bamboo, collecting plants, and planting trees within compounds of shrines and shrine forests unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests, and the current landscapes shall be protected and preserved.
  - e) Strict restrictions shall be provided to catching animals unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.
- ii) Historical elements
    - a) Make efforts to preserve the current conditions of buildings such as shrines, structures such as torii gates and stone monuments, roads to shrines, and remains, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged. Specifically, buildings designated as important cultural properties shall be properly maintained using appropriate architectural methods and traditional construction methods.
    - b) When excavating ground, drilling investigations shall be conducted within necessary areas to properly protect and organize remains and relics.
  - iii) Social elements
    - a) Make efforts to preserve the current conditions of buildings and structures. They shall be properly maintained and managed while making them blend in with the landscapes of Historic Sites.
- (2) Type 2 Protected Area
- 1) Ascending route
    - i) Natural elements
      - a) Strict restrictions shall be provided to activities that alter terrain shapes and soil conditions and activities that affect vegetation unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.
      - b) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting soil and rocks unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.
      - c) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting plants, cutting and collecting trees and bamboo, and planting trees unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.
      - d) Strict restrictions shall be provided to catching animals unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.
    - ii) Historical elements
      - a) Current conditions of the ascending routes shall be preserved, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged.
      - b) Make efforts to preserve the current conditions of structures of Fujisan worship such as religious buildings, torii gates, and stone monuments, and they shall be properly restored and maintained when damaged.
      - c) When excavating ground upon the implementation of above operations, drilling investigations shall be conducted to properly protect remains and relics.
    - iii) Social elements
      - a) Current conditions of the architectures and attached facilities of mountain huts shall be preserved in the current sizes. Facilities that are currently disturbing landscapes shall be removed or renovated upon renewal.
  - 2) Shrines
    - i) Natural elements
      - a) Strict restrictions shall be provided to activities that alter terrain shapes and soil conditions and activities that affect vegetation unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.
      - b) Strict restrictions shall be provided to collecting soil and rocks unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.
      - c) Trees, including ones not recognized as sanctified trees, in the compound are producing the solemn atmosphere of shrine; thus, they shall be protected and maintained to preserve the current landscape.

	<p>d) Cutting and collecting trees and bamboo and planting trees shall be restricted unless they are recognized as necessary as safety measures, for academic researches, as forest management, or for public interests. Cutting trees for collecting cypress barks, repairing buildings, and rebuilding structures such as torii gates shall be conducted while paying attention to preserve landscapes.</p> <p>e) Strict restrictions shall be provided to catching animals unless they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</p> <p>ii) Historical elements</p> <p>a) Artifacts such as torii gates and stone monuments shall be maintained in current conditions as a basic rule and carefully handled to protect landscapes while ensuring conveniences of visitors and users.</p> <p>b) When excavating ground, drilling investigations shall be conducted within necessary areas to properly protect and organize buried remains and relics.</p> <p>iii) Social elements</p> <p>a) Sizes, shapes, colors, materials, and other features of building and structures shall be properly maintained and managed while making them blend in with the landscapes of Historic Sites.</p>
<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) The summit zone and areas of ascending routes</p> <p>i) New construction, expansion, renovation, and removal of buildings</p> <p>a) New constructions, expansions, and renovations of buildings are not allowed as a general rule. However, this rule is not applied to the following cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Renovations of currently standing buildings and restoration of buildings lost in disasters.</li> <li>➤ New constructions, expansions, and renovations that are recognized as necessary for academic researches, disaster prevention, or other public interests when they cannot fulfill their purposes outside this area.</li> </ul> <p>Minimum expansions and renovations required to ensure safety</p> <p>b) External designs shall follow the conditions below, and details shall be determined based on individual cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Roof: Roofs shall be sloped, and natural materials shall be used for roofs, or the color of the roof shall be dark brown.</li> <li>➤ Wall: Natural materials shall be used for roofs, or the color of the roof shall be dark brown, gray, or black.</li> </ul> <p>c) Renovation or reconstruction of aged buildings that make up of fundamental values of Fujisan and restoration and reconstruction of such buildings when they are lost or damaged in disasters shall be properly conducted based on academic investigations and researches with a basic premise of maintaining the current specifications.</p> <p>d) Renovation or reconstruction of aged buildings such as mountain huts, resting facilities, and lavatories that are necessary for public interests and restoration or reconstruction of such facilities when they are lost or damaged in disasters shall be conducted while maintaining the original sizes and appearances. Yet, minimum changes to improve conveniences of hikers based on current capacities and changes to the conditions of users shall be permitted.</p> <p>ii) Installation, renovation, and removal of structures</p> <p>a) Installation, renovation, and removal of structures shall be allowed when purposes of such activities cannot be fulfilled outside applicable areas. The surrounding landscapes shall be carefully protected in such cases.</p> <p>b) Structures that disturb landscapes shall be removed upon renewal, or shapes, colors, or sizes of such structures shall be renovated to preserve the surrounding landscapes. When excavation is involved such as burying structures underground, drilling investigation or other necessary investigations shall be conducted to protect remains and relics. Structures shall be divided into the following seven categories, and they shall be handled as specified below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Structures that make up of fundamental values <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When renovating aged structures or improving strength or other specifications to ensure safety, current sizes, shapes, colors, materials, and other specifications shall be maintained. Restoration of lost</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

structures or restoration of original conditions of structures that were altered in the past shall be properly conducted based on investigations and researches.

➤ Structures required for religious activities

- Installation of structures required for religious activities shall be kept minimum, and their sizes, shapes, colors, materials, and other specifications shall be carefully selected to make the structures blend in with the landscapes.
- Renovation of aged structures or improvement of strength or other specifications to ensure safety shall be carefully conducted to make the structures blend in with the surrounding landscapes.
- Current conditions of commending monuments and similar objects shall be preserved, and new installation of such monuments and objects shall not be permitted.

➤ Structures that contribute to the use of cultural properties

- Information boards such as guideposts and maps shall be created using proper sizes, shapes, colors, materials, and other specifications to make them blend in with the surrounding landscapes.

➤ Structures needed for the maintenance of ascending routes and other features

- Shapes and colors of structures installed for safety shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.
- Shapes and colors of structures installed to prevent dangers and for safety management shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes with the premise of retaining sufficient safety functions.
- Instruction signs shall be created in accordance with “General Guideline for Signs in Fujisan” established by Fujisan Information Board Council.

➤ Structures installed for academic researches

- Sizes, shapes, colors, and materials of monitoring and measuring devices and tools shall be blending in with landscapes.

➤ Structures that contribute to public uses

- Installation of disaster prevention facilities and electric and communication facilities shall be kept minimum, and they shall be blending in with the landscapes.

➤ Other structures

- Shapes and colors of temporary structures installed for a limited time period shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.

iii) Change of the land configuration and collecting soil and rocks

- a) Activities that alter terrains and soil conditions and collecting soil and rocks shall not be permitted. However, this rule is not applied to activities conducted as safety measures, ones conducted for academic researches, and ones recognized as necessary for public interests.
- b) When conducting restoration, renewal, or maintenance involving excavation of the ground, drilling investigations and other necessary investigations shall be conducted beforehand, and remains and relics shall be preserved and maintained based on the investigation outcomes.

iv) Collecting plants, cutting trees and bamboo, and planting trees

- a) Collecting plants is not permitted as a general rule. However, this rule does not apply to activities conducted as safety measures and ones recognized as necessary for public interests.
- b) Cutting and collecting trees and bamboo and planting trees are not permitted as a general rule. However, this rule does not apply to the following cases.
  - Activities involving forest management and safety management such as cutting trees with diseases or pests and ones that pose dangers.
  - Activities conducted in accordance with National Forest Field Enforcement Plan
  - Planting trees and plants on collapsed areas (given that trees and plants that are in harmony with the original vegetation in the surrounding environment are used in such cases)

v) New installation, expansion, and maintenance of ascending routes and roads

- a) Ascending routes and roads shall be maintained in the current conditions, and

new constructions are not permitted. Restoration and maintenance of ascending routes and shall be conducted to make them blend in with landscapes. However, this rule does not apply to installations and restorations conducted as safety measures, ones conducted based on National Forest Field Enforcement Plan, and ones recognized as necessary for public interests.

vi) Catching animals

- a) Catching animals is not permitted as a general rule. However, this rule is not applied to activities conducted as safety measures, ones conducted for academic researches, and ones recognized as necessary for public interests.

2) Shrine zones

i) New construction, expansion, renovation, and removal of buildings

- a) New constructions, expansions, and renovations of buildings are not allowed as a general rule. However, this rule is not applied to the following cases.
- Renovations of currently standing buildings and restoration of buildings lost in disasters.
  - New constructions, expansions, and renovations that are recognized as necessary for academic researches, disaster prevention, or other public interests when they cannot fulfill their purposes outside this area.
  - Minimum expansions and renovations required to ensure safety
- b) External designs in above cases shall follow the conditions below, and details shall be determined based on individual cases.
- Roof: Roofs shall be sloped, and natural materials shall be used for roofs, or the color of the roof shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.
  - Wall: Natural materials shall be used for walls, or the color of the roof shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.
- c) Decisions in the following cases shall be individually determined based on their characteristics.
- Restoration of lost aspects that constituted fundamental values and restoration of original conditions in ones that were altered.
  - Minimum amount of new construction or expansion needed for religious activities
- d) Renovations or reconstructions of aged buildings that make up of fundamental values of Fujisan and restoration and reconstructions of such buildings when they are lost or damaged in disasters shall be properly conducted based on academic investigations and researches with a basic premise of maintaining the current specifications.
- e) Renovations or reconstructions of aged buildings needed for religious activities or public interests and restoration or reconstructions of such facilities when they are lost or damaged in disasters shall be conducted without significantly altering their purposes, structures, sizes, colors, and other specifications and without disturbing the surrounding landscapes.

ii) Installation, renovation, and removal of structures

- a) Installation, renovation, and removal of structures shall be allowed when purposes of such activities cannot be fulfilled outside applicable areas. The surrounding landscapes shall be carefully protected in such cases.
- b) Structures that disturb landscapes shall be removed upon renewal, or shapes, colors, or sizes of such structures shall be renovated to preserve the surrounding landscapes. When excavation is involved such as burying structures underground, drilling investigation or other necessary investigations shall be conducted to protect remains and relics. Structures shall be divided into the following seven categories, and they shall be handled as specified below.
- Structures that make up of fundamental values
    - When renovating aged structures or improving strength or other specifications to ensure safety, current sizes, shapes, colors, materials, and other specifications shall be maintained. Restoration of lost structures or restoration of original conditions of structures that were altered in the past shall be properly conducted based on investigations and researches.
  - Structures required for religious activities
    - Installation of structures required for religious activities shall be kept

minimum, and their sizes, shapes, colors, materials, and other specifications shall be carefully selected to make the structures blend in with the landscapes.

- Renovation of aged structures or improvement of strength or other specifications to ensure safety shall be carefully conducted to make the structures blend in with the surrounding landscapes.
- Current conditions of commending monuments and similar objects shall be preserved, and new installation of such monuments and objects shall not be permitted.
- Structures that contribute to the use of cultural properties
  - Lighting facilities and information boards such as guideposts and maps of cultural properties shall be created using proper sizes, shapes, colors, materials, and other specifications to make them blend in with the surrounding landscapes.
- Structures needed for the maintenance of roads
  - Shapes and colors of structures installed for safety shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.
  - Shapes and colors of structures installed to prevent dangers and for safety management shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes with the premise of retaining sufficient safety functions.
- Structures installed for academic researches
  - Sizes, shapes, colors, and materials of monitoring and measuring devices and tools shall be blending in with landscapes.
- Structures that contribute to public uses
  - Installation of disaster prevention facilities and electric and communication facilities shall be kept minimum. Electric poles and antennas shall be installed so that they would blend in with landscapes.
- Other structures
  - Shapes and colors of temporary structures installed for a limited time period such as for festivals and religious events shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.

iii) Change of the land configuration and collecting soil and rocks

- a) Activities that alter terrains and soil conditions and collecting soil and rocks shall not be permitted. However, this rule does not apply to activities conducted as safety measures, ones conducted for academic researches, and ones recognized as necessary for public interests.
- b) When conducting restoration, renewal, or maintenance involving excavation of the ground, drilling investigations and other necessary investigations shall be conducted beforehand, and remains and relics shall be preserved and maintained based on the investigation outcomes.

iv) Collecting plants, cutting trees and bamboo, and planting trees

- a) Collecting plants is not permitted as a general rule. However, this rule does not apply to activities conducted as safety measures and ones recognized as necessary for public interests.
- b) Cutting and collecting trees and bamboo and planting trees are not permitted as a general rule. However, this rule does not apply to the following cases.
  - Activities involving forest management and safety management such as cutting trees with diseases or pests and ones that pose dangers.
  - Activities involved in preservation of landscapes
  - Planting trees and plants on collapsed areas, given that trees and plants that are in harmony with the original vegetation in the surrounding environment are used in such cases

v) New installation, expansion, and maintenance of ascending routes and roads

- a) Ascending routes and roads shall be maintained in the current conditions, and new constructions are not permitted. Restoration and maintenance of ascending routes and shall be conducted to make them blend in with landscapes. However, this rule does not apply to installations and restorations conducted as safety measures, ones conducted based on National Forest Field Enforcement Plan, and ones recognized as necessary for public interests.

vi) Catching animals

- a) Catching animals is not permitted as a general rule. However, this rule is not applied to activities conducted as safety measures, ones conducted for academic researches, and ones recognized as necessary for public interests.

(2) Type 2 Protected Area

1) Ascending route

i) New construction, expansion, renovation, and removal of buildings

- a) New constructions and expansions of buildings are not allowed as a general rule. However, this rule is not applied to the following cases.
  - New constructions and expansions to improve conveniences of hikers
  - New constructions, expansions, and renovations that are recognized as necessary for academic researches, disaster prevention, or other public interests when they cannot fulfill their purposes outside this area.
  - Minimum expansions and renovations required to ensure safety
- b) The same standards as Type 1 Protected Area shall be applied to external designs in above cases, and the designs shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.
- c) Renovations or reconstructions of aged buildings that make up of fundamental values and restoration or reconstruction of such facilities when they are lost or damaged in disasters shall be conducted while maintaining the original sizes, shapes, construction methods, colors, and other specifications.
- d) Renovations or reconstructions of aged buildings such as mountain huts, resting facilities, their attached facilities, and lavatories that are necessary for public interests and restoration or reconstructions of such facilities when they are lost or damaged in disasters shall be conducted while maintaining the original sizes and appearances. Also, minimum changes to improve conveniences of hikers based on current capacities and changes to the conditions of users shall be permitted.

ii) Installation, renovation, and removal of structures

(i) Structures that do not match with the surrounding landscapes shall not be permitted for installation. Structures that disturb landscapes shall also be removed upon renewal, or shapes, colors, or sizes of such structures shall be renovated to preserve the surrounding landscapes. Structures shall be divided into the following seven categories, and they shall be handled as specified below.

- Structures that make up of fundamental values
  - The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.
- Religious structures besides Elements that constitute the fundamental value
  - New torii gates, monuments, and other structures shall be installed by carefully selecting sizes, shapes, colors, materials, and other specifications to make the structures blend in with the landscapes.
  - Renovation of aged structures or improvement of strength or other specifications to ensure safety shall be carefully conducted to make the structures blend in with the surrounding landscapes.
- Structures that contribute to the use of cultural properties
  - The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.
- Structures installed for academic researches
  - The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.
- Structures that contribute to public uses
  - Installation and expansion of disaster prevention facilities and electric and communication facilities shall be conducted to make them blend in with the landscapes.
- Outdoor advertisements
  - Shapes and colors of outdoor advertisements shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.
- Other structures
  - Shapes and colors of structures such as playground equipment in parks and temporary structures installed for a limited time period such as events shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.

iii) Activities that alter terrains and soil conditions and collecting soil and rocks

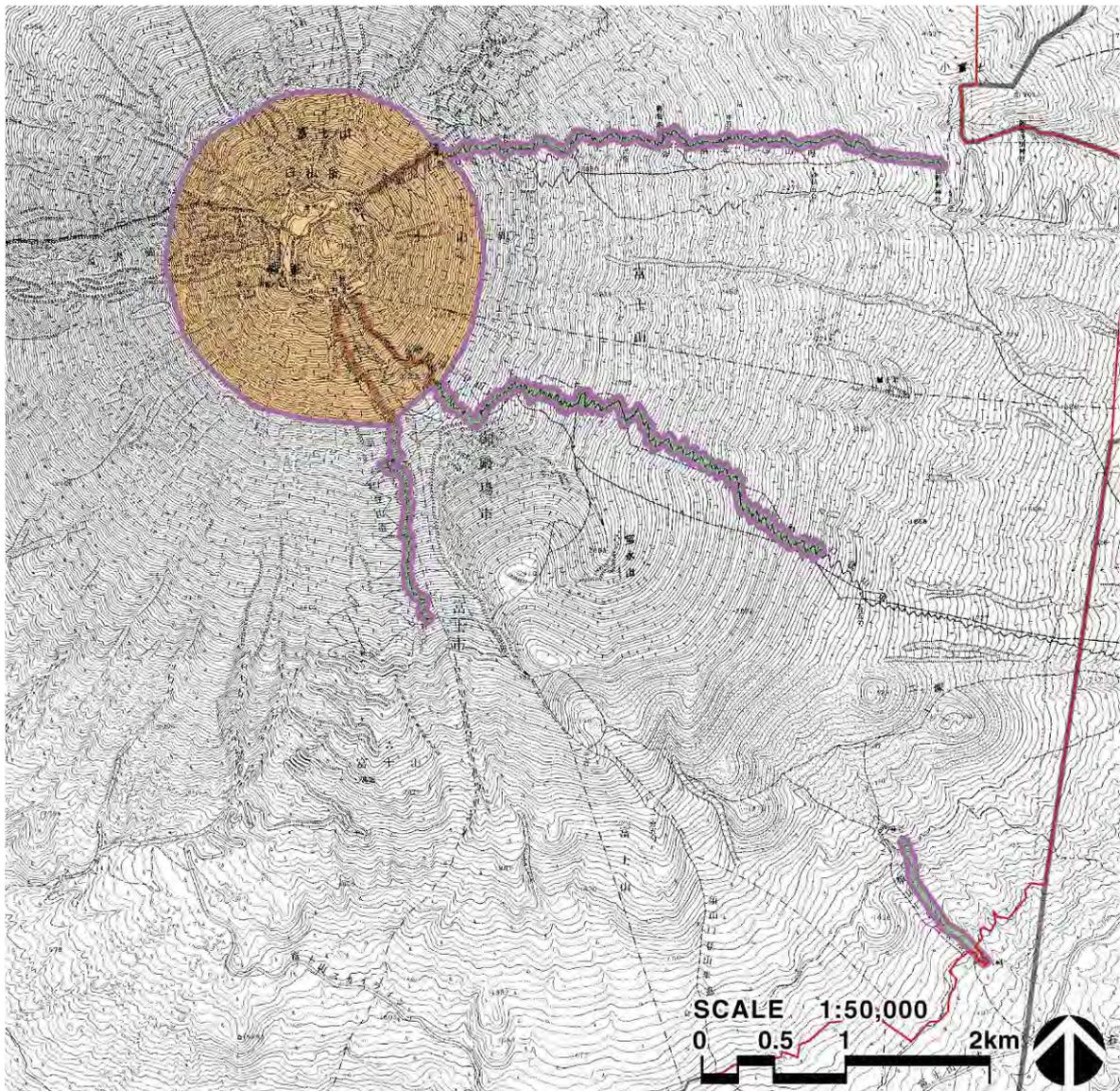
- a) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.

- 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Structures that contribute to public uses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation and expansion of disaster prevention facilities and electric and communication facilities shall be conducted to make them blend in with the landscapes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Outdoor advertisements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shapes and colors of outdoor advertisements shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Other structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shapes and colors of structures such as playground equipment in parks and temporary structures installed for a limited time period such as events shall be blending in with the surrounding landscapes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>iii) Activities that alter terrains and soil conditions and collecting soil and rocks</p> <p>a) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.</p> <p>iv) Catching and collecting animals and plants, cutting and collecting trees and bamboo, planting trees and plants</p> <p>a) Collecting animals and plants is not permitted as a general rule. However, this rule does not apply when they are conducted as safety measures or recognized as necessary for academic researches and other public interests.</p> <p>b) Cutting and collecting trees and bamboo are not permitted. However, this rule does not apply to the following cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Activities involved in preservation of landscapes</li> <li>➤ Activities involving forest management and safety management such as cutting trees with diseases or pests and ones that pose dangers.</li> </ul> <p>c) Trees and plants that are in harmony with the original vegetation in the surrounding environment shall be used for greening.</p> <p>v) New installation, expansion, and maintenance of ascending routes and roads</p> <p>a) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.</p> <p>vi) Catching animals</p> <p>a) The same standards are applied as Type 1 Protected Area.</p>
7. Policy for promotion and utilization	<p>(1) In order to deepen understanding on the fundamental values of the Historic Site Fujisan and its preservations and ensure safety of visitors, owners or management organizations of individual properties that form the fundamental values shall install facilities for convenience of visitors such as information facilities, lavatories, and parking spaces.</p> <p>(2) Disaster prevention and crime prevention facilities shall be maintained based on maintenance plans. When such facilities are to be restored or maintained, designs, structures, and materials of such facilities shall be carefully determined based on academic studies that are grounded on documents.</p> <p>(3) To ensure convenience of visitors who visit Historic Sites, comprehensive information boards that connect individual heritages shall be installed, and route guides and information boards shall also be installed at nearby public facilities and along major national roads and prefectural roads.</p> <p>(4) Further improve understanding and uses of heritages while gathering uncollected documents on Fujisan to complement the already published investigation reports and implementing drilling investigations to identify remains and academic researches on buildings.</p> <p>(5) Create descriptive leaflets and guidebooks, open new websites, enrich websites that introduce cultural heritages in municipalities, offer lectures and project exhibitions, and implement on-site observation sessions while reevaluating these contents so that they would contribute to education on the nature, history, and culture of Fujisan in schools and lifelong learning.</p>

Table 10 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Shizuoka Pref.)

		Type 1 Protected Area	Type 2 Protected Area
Relics of summit worship		All areas above the eighth station	—
Ascending route	Omiya-Murayamaguchi Ascending Route	(Ascending route) Ranges included in relics of summit worship from the eighth station of Fujinomiya-guchi to the summit	The range from the sixth to the eighth station of Fujinomiya-guchi
	Suyama Ascending Route	(Ascending route) Ranges included in relics of summit worship from the eighth 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 eighth station
	Subashiri Ascending Route	(Ascending route) Ranges included in relics of summit worship from the eighth station of Subashiri-guchi to the summit (Shrine) Komitake Shrine, MukaeKusushi-jinja Shrine	The range from the fifth station of Subashiri-guchi to the eighth 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

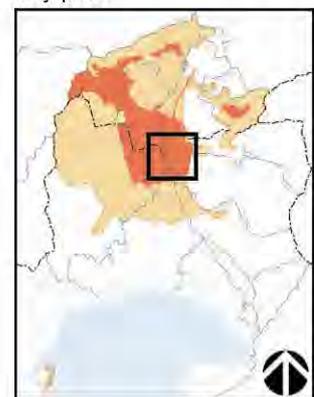
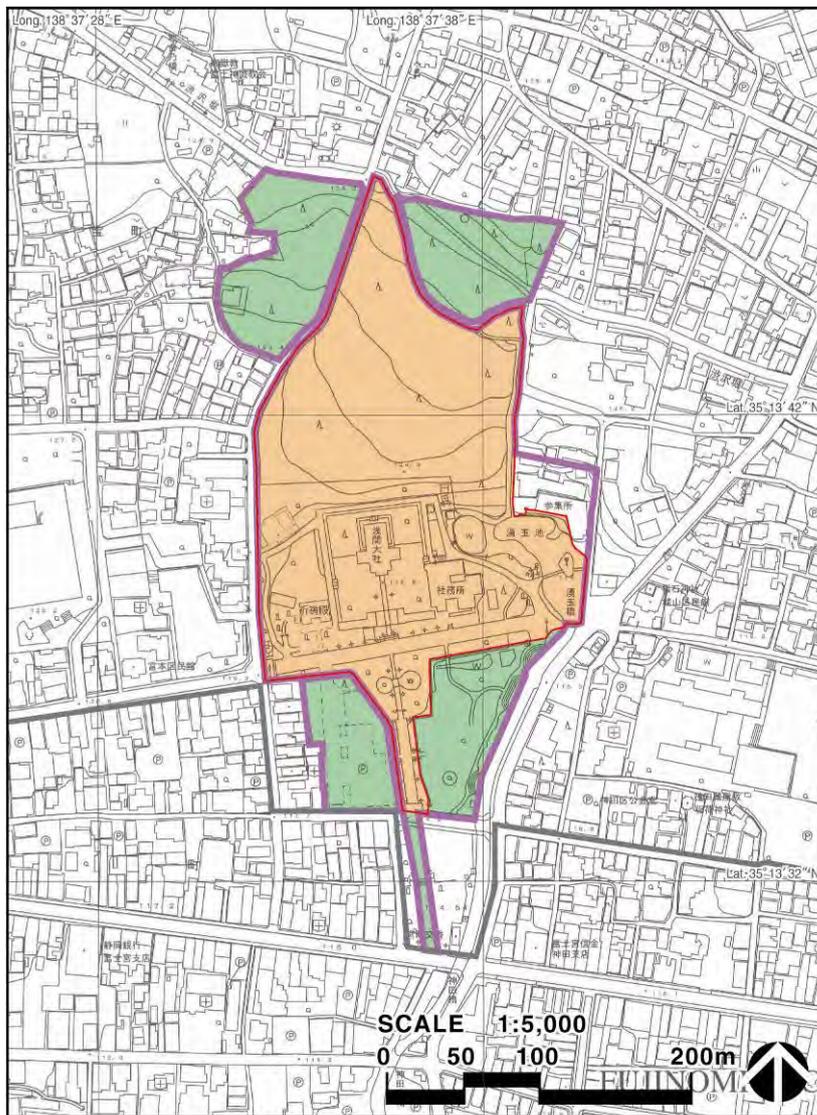


Figure 9-1 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Shizuoka Pref.)  
Mountaintop worship sites and Ascending Routes



Legend

- Boundary of Historic Sites
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

Zone

- Type 1 Protected Area
- Type 2 Protected Area

Key plan

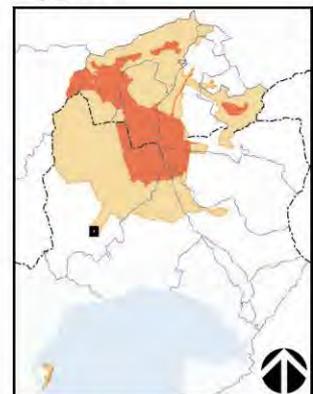
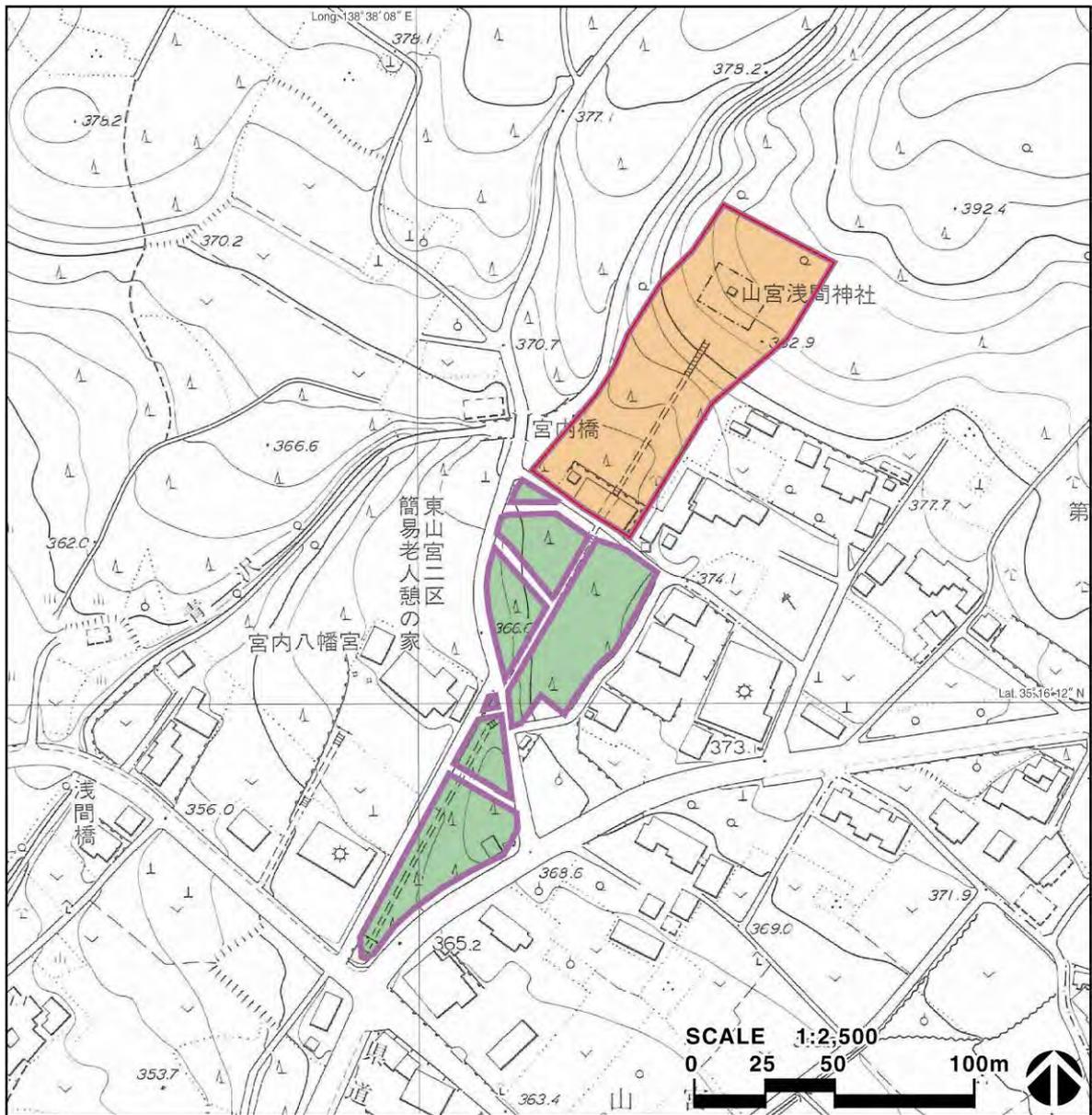


Figure 9-2 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Shizuoka Pref.)  
Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine



Legend

— Boundary of Historic Sites

■ Nominated property  
■ Buffer zone

Zone

■ Type 1 Protected Area

■ Type 2 Protected Area

Key plan

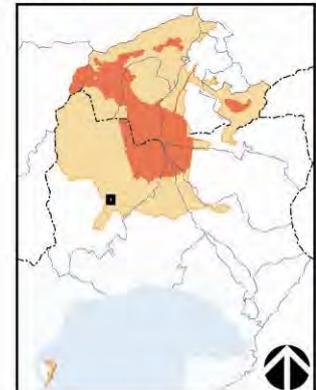
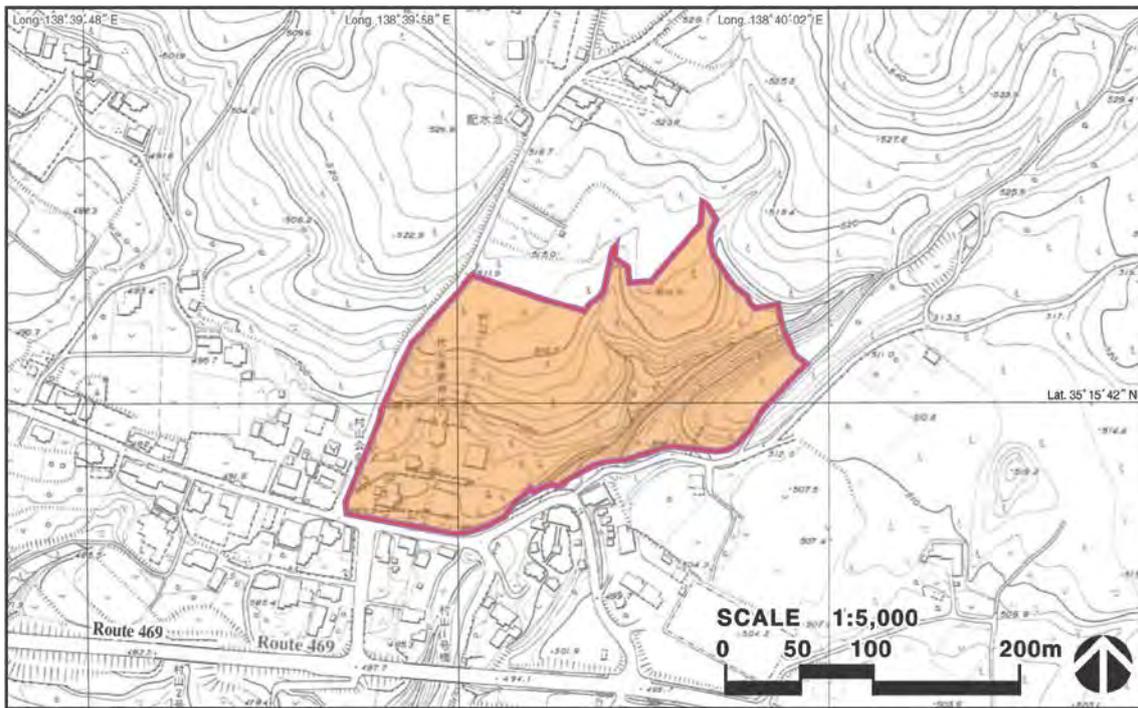


Figure 9-3 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Shizuoka Pref.)  
Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine



Legend

- Boundary of Historic Sites
- Nominated property

Zone

- Type 1 Protected Area

Key plan

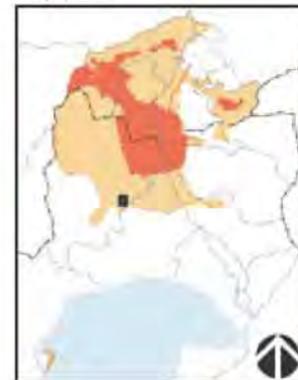
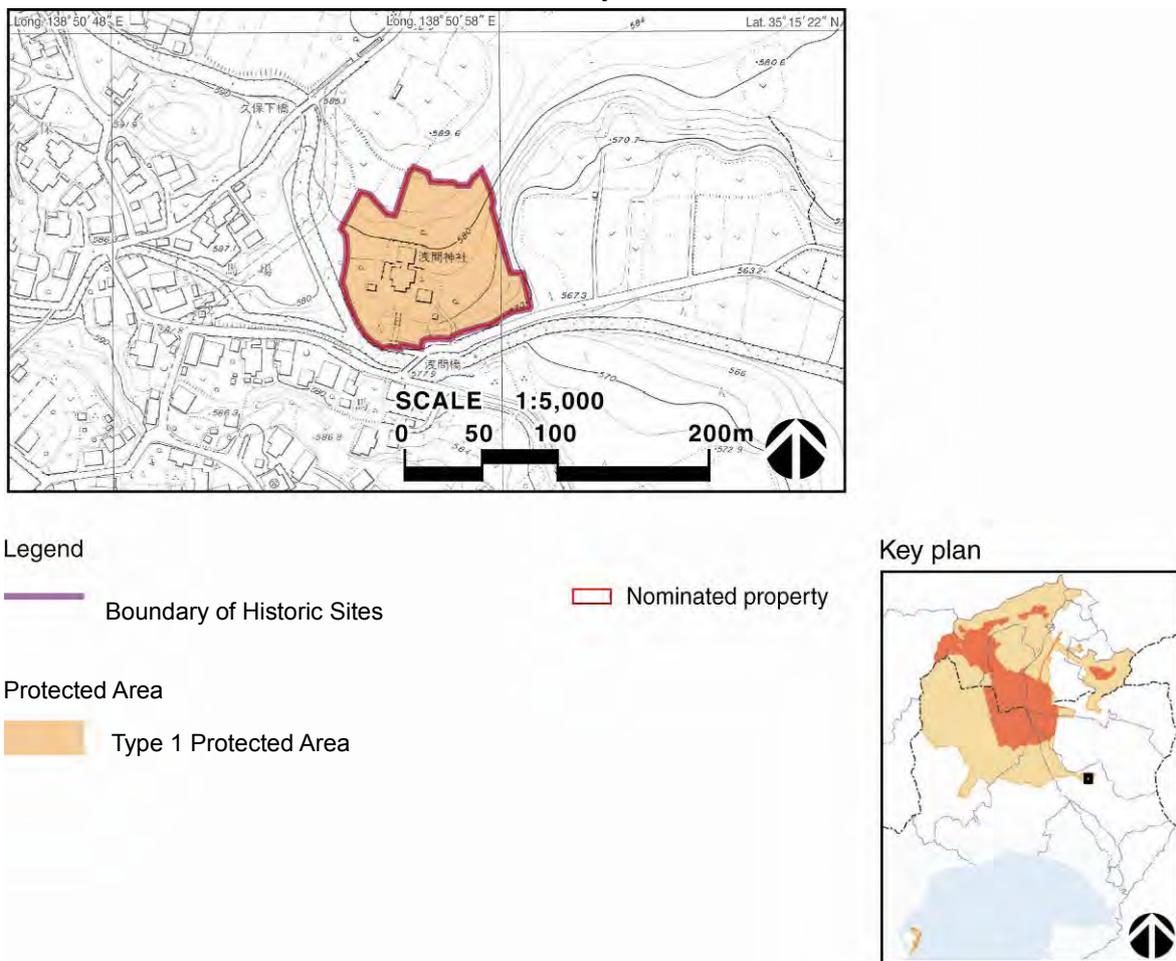
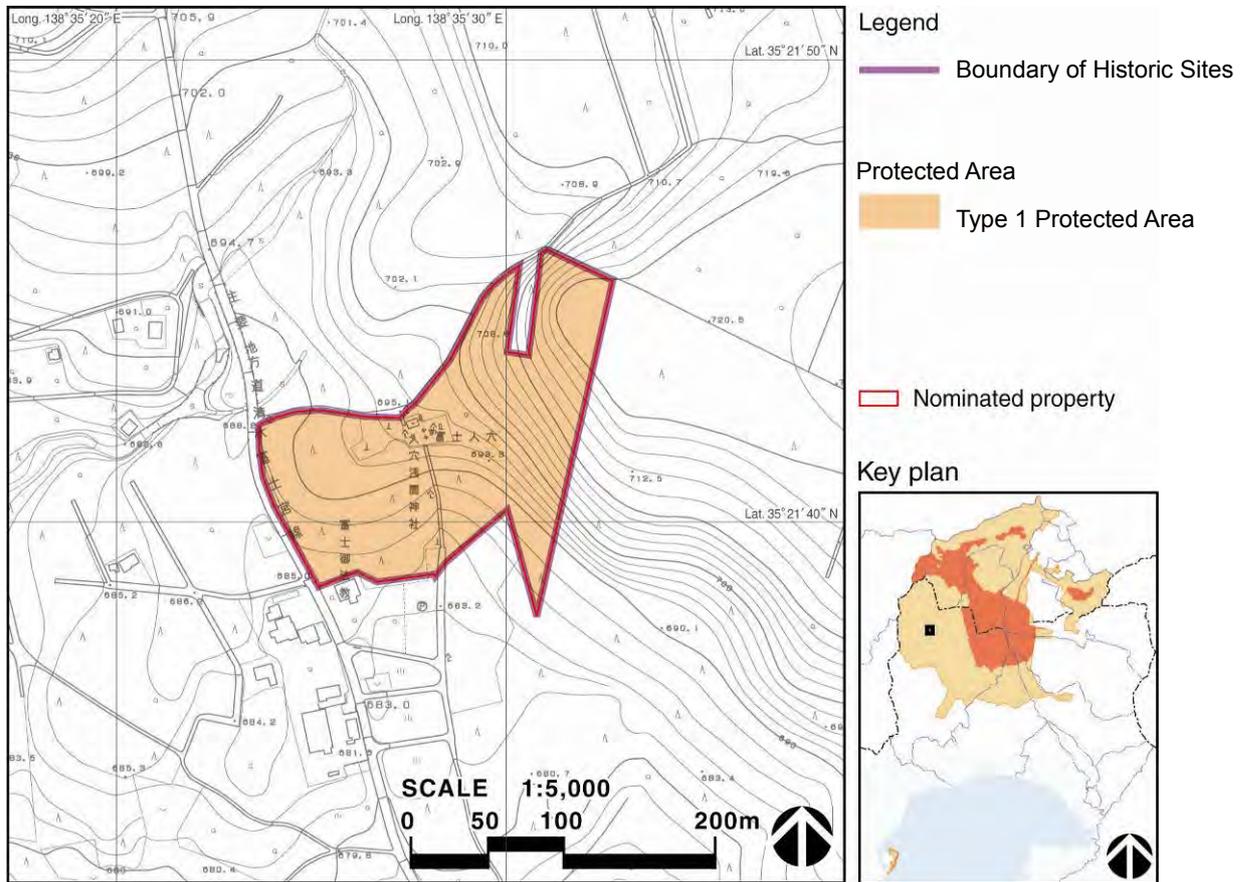


Figure 9-4 Zoning of the Historic Site, Fujisan (Shizuoka Pref.)  
Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine





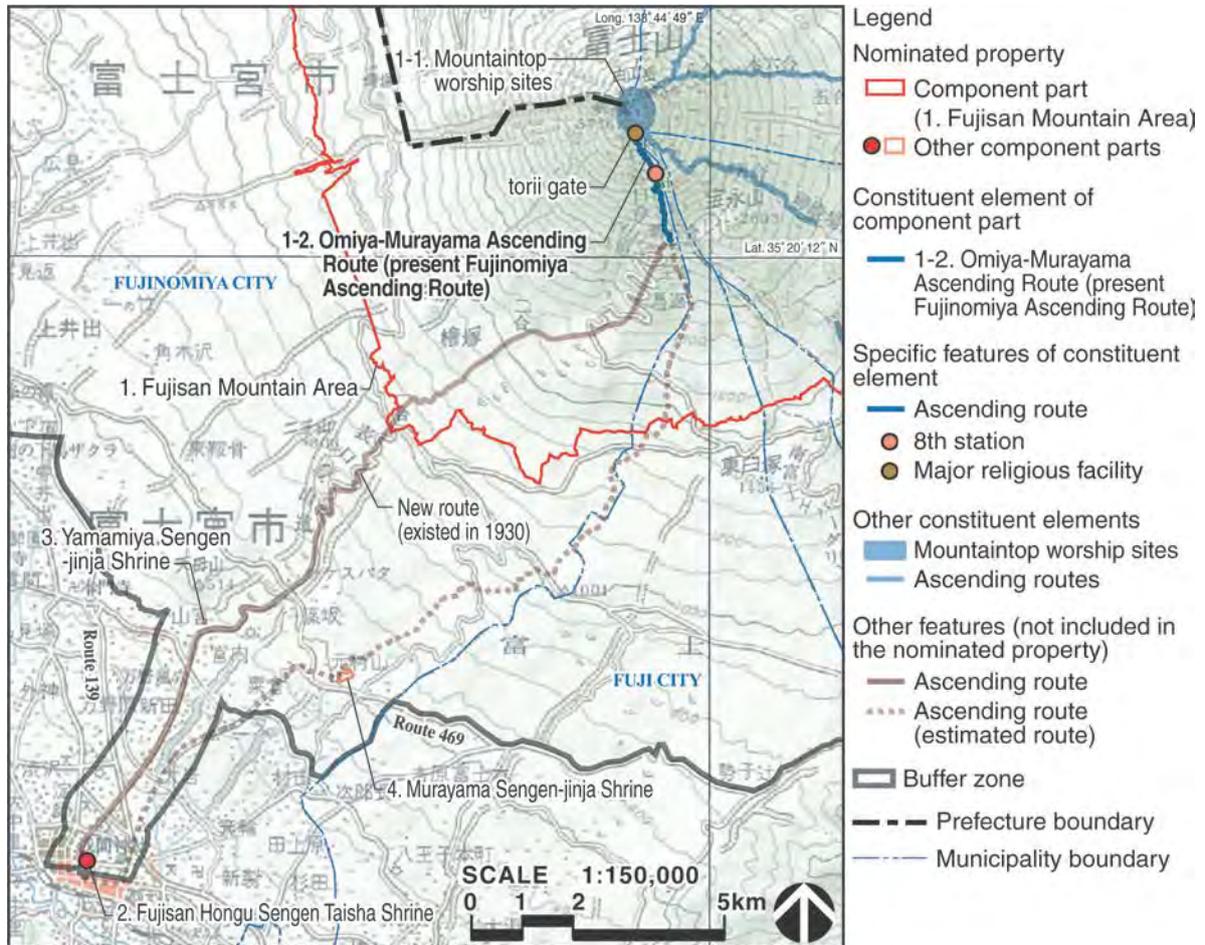


Figure 10 Map of Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route

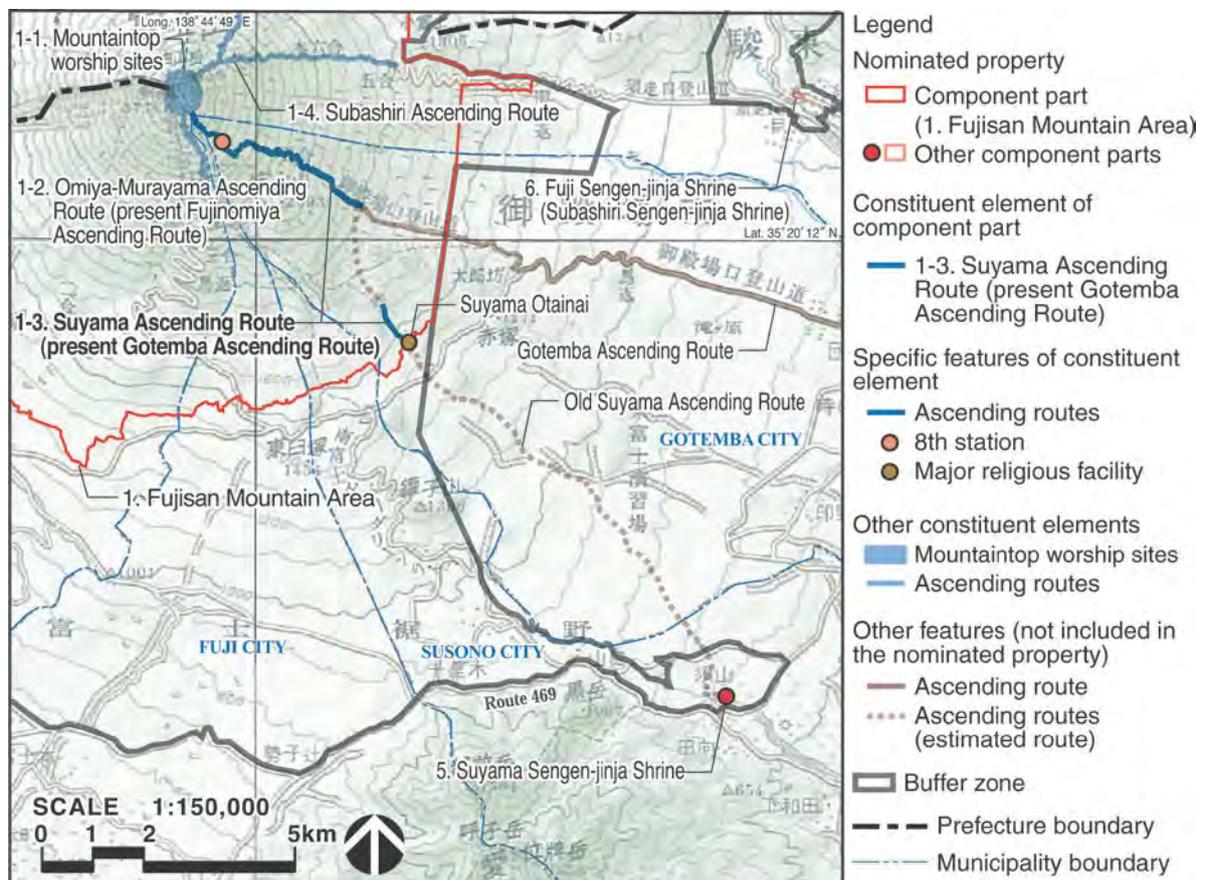


Figure 11 Map of Suyama Ascending Route

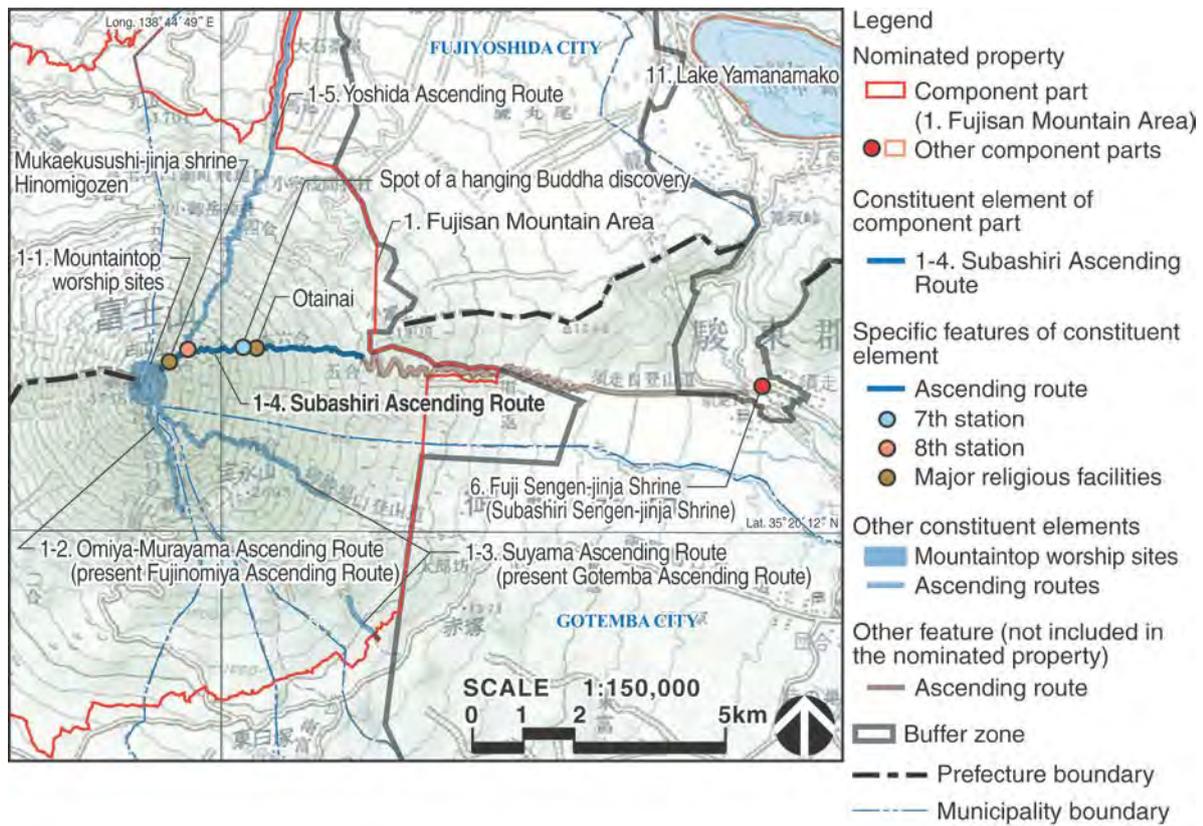


Figure 12 Map of Subashiri Ascending Route

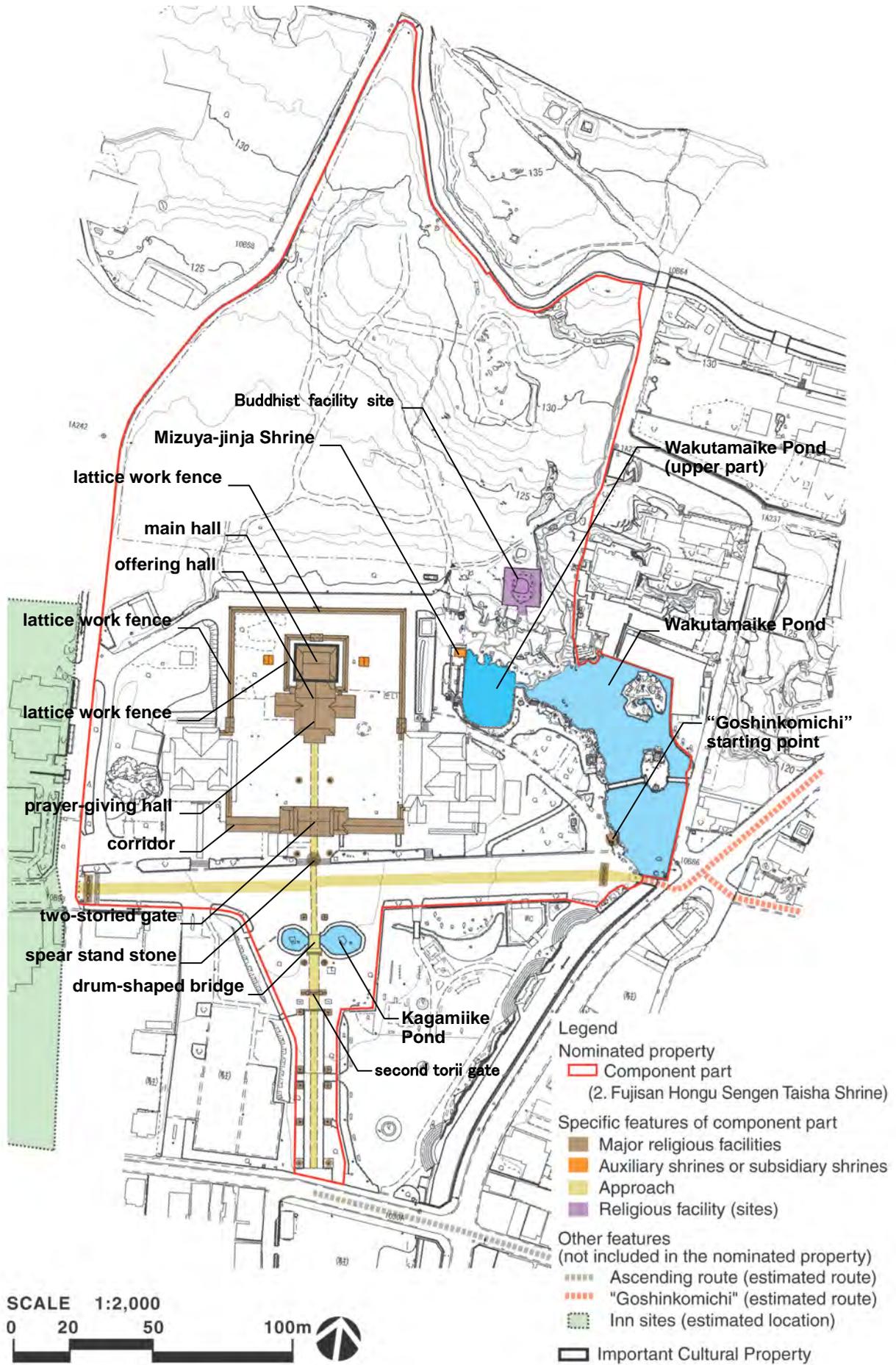


Figure 13 Plan of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine

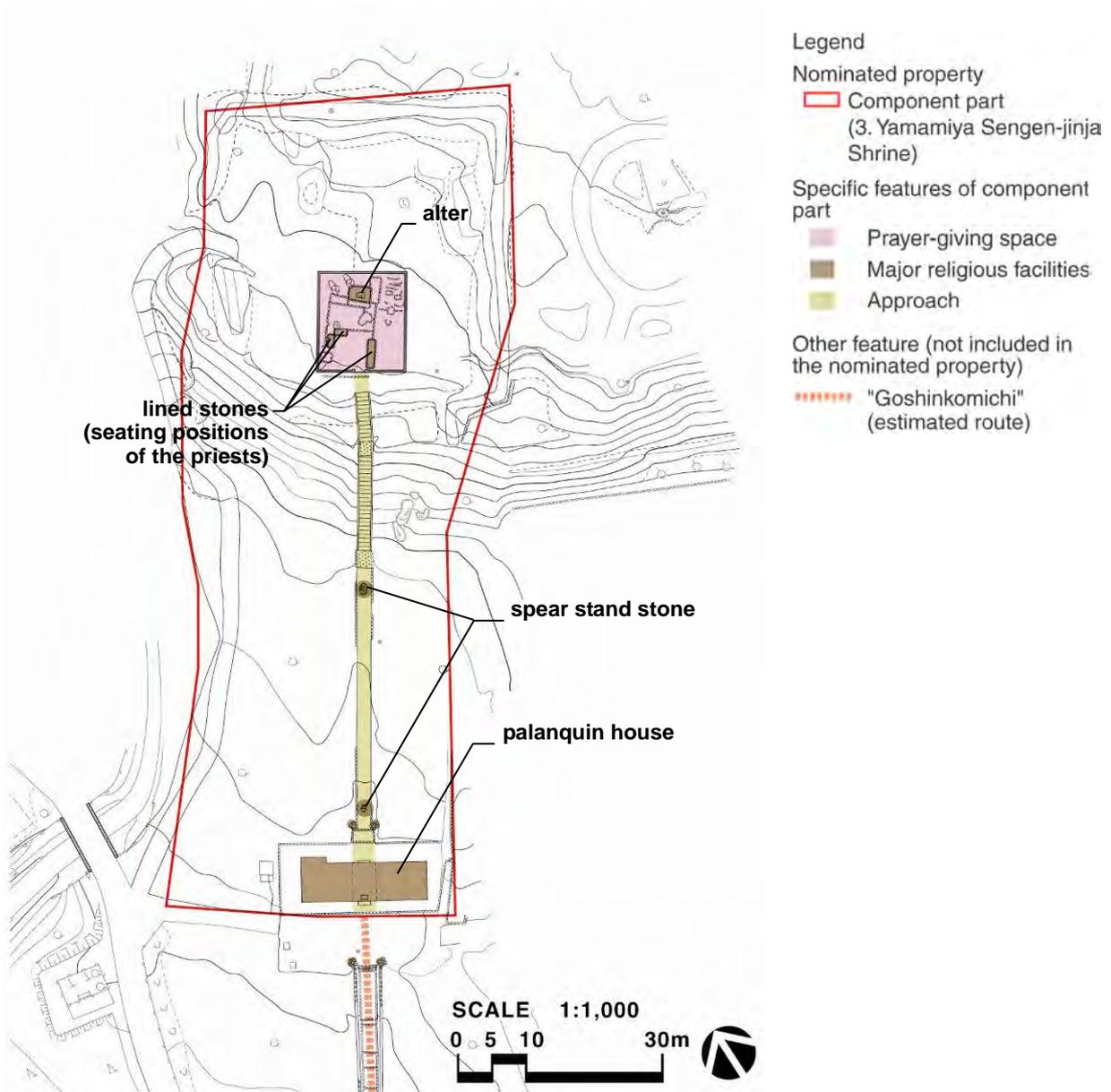
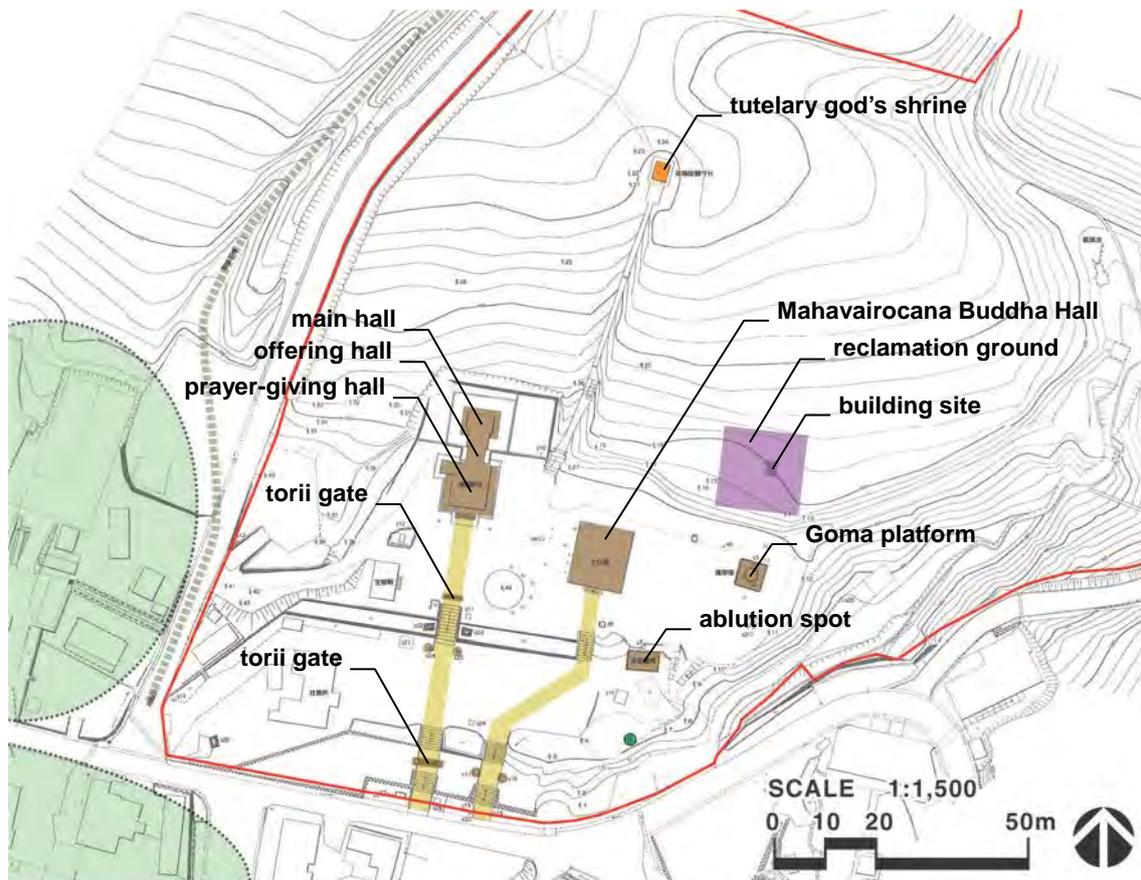


Figure 14 Plan of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine



- Legend**
- Nominated property**
- Component part (4. Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine)
- Specific features of component part**
- Major religious facilities
  - Auxiliary shrine or subsidiary shrine
  - Sacred tree
  - Approach
  - Religious facility (sites)
- Other features (not included in the nominated property)**
- Ascending route (estimated route)
  - "Murayama Sambo" (three lodging houses of Murayama) (estimated location)

Figure 15 Plan of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine

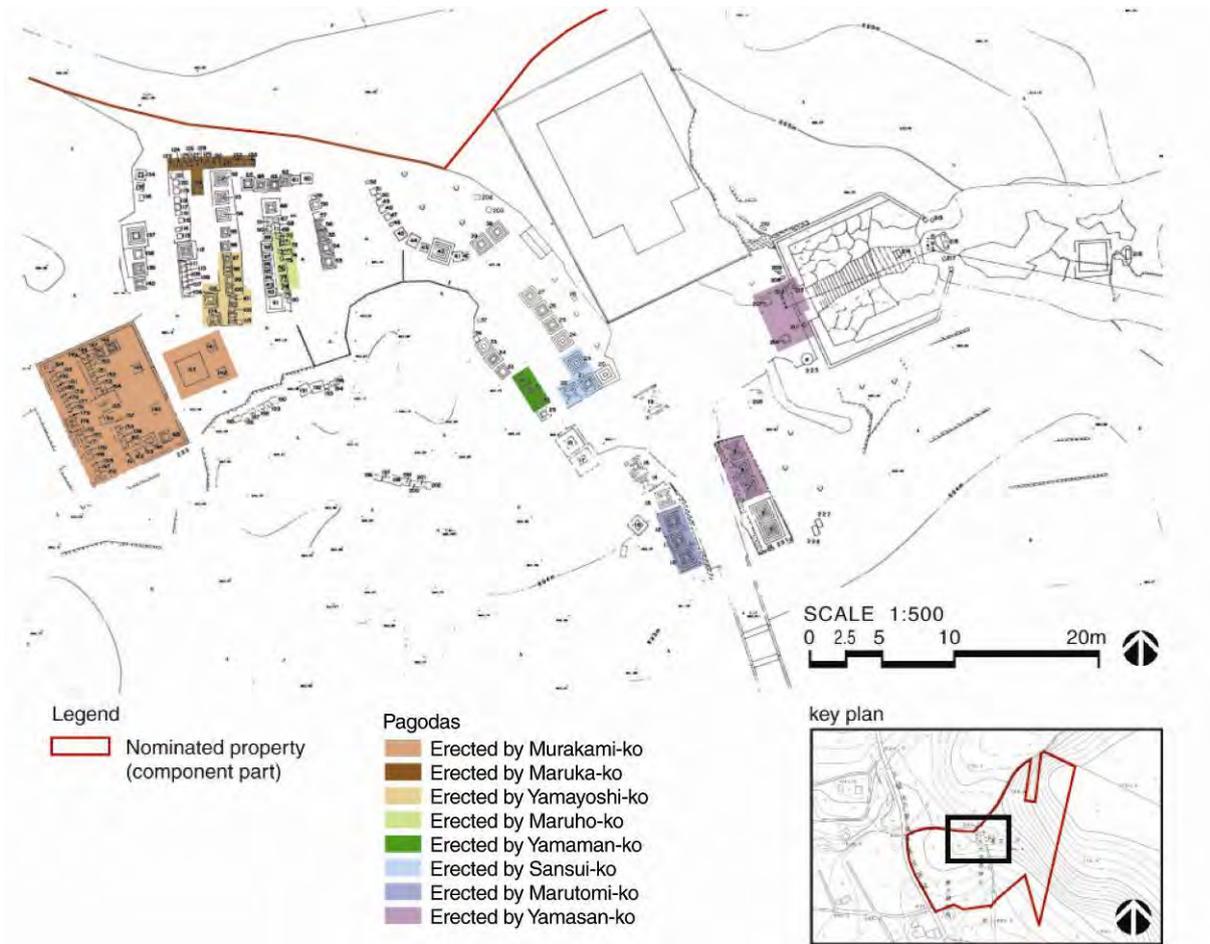


Figure 16 Plan of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki

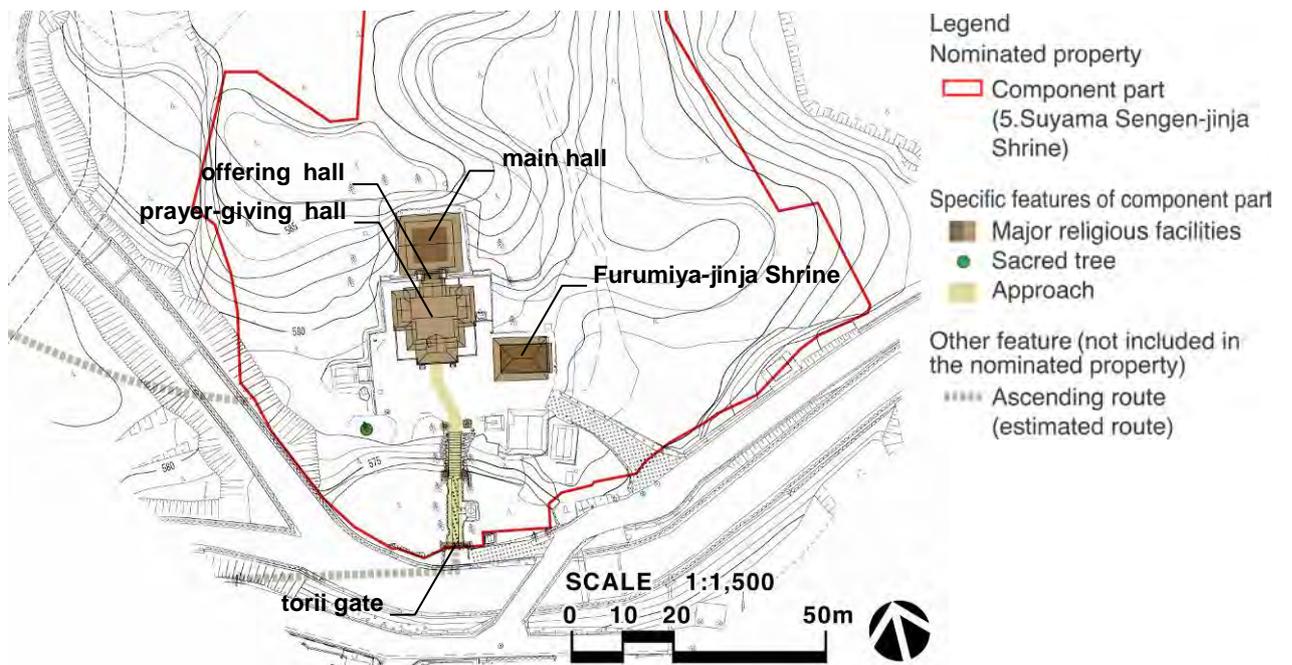


Figure 17 Plan of Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine



Legend

Nominated property

- Component part  
(6.Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine))

Specific features of component part

- Major religious facilities
- Sacred trees
- Stone monuments of worship-ascent
- Approach

Other feature (not included in the nominated property)

- Ascending route (estimated route)

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>1) <b>The main hall of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine</b> (Important Cultural Property)</li> <li>2) <b>The main hall of the east shrine of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine</b> (Important Cultural Property)</li> <li>3) <b>The main hall of the west Shrine of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine</b> (Important Cultural Property)</li> <li>4) <b>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>
<p>5. Preservation and maintenance method (Elements that constitute the fundamental value)</p>	<p>(1) Cultural properties</p> <p>1) Preservation and maintenance method</p> <p>i) The chief priest of the religious corporation, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (hereinafter referred to as “chief priest”) and staff shall cleanup and organize the properties on a daily basis.</p> <p>ii) The chief priest and staff shall open and close windows of all rooms to let sunlight and wind in.</p> <p>iii) The chief priest and staff shall inspect for damages caused by ants and insects and decays and implement anti-decay and pest control measures when needed.</p> <p>iv) The chief priest and staff shall check for damages caused by wind and water.</p> <p>v) Properties shall be locked at night to prevent thefts. The chief priest and staff shall patrol the compounds to prevent crime such as arsons. Automatic fire alram systems, mechanical security to prevent tresspassing, fire extinguishers, and other facilities shall also be installed.</p> <p>vi) Contract with a security company for protection at night to prevent accidents such as damages, thefts, and arsons.</p> <p>2) Maintenance and repair of buildings (management activities such as small-scale repairs that do not require submission of repair notifications)</p> <p>i) Basic aspects</p> <p>a) Clean-up in the compounds</p> <p>b) Maintenance of trees and lichens (trimming trees, weeding, cutting grass, additional planting, disinfection, etc.)</p> <p>ii) Periphery of the veranda and under the floor</p> <p>a) Do not place objects in the space under the floor</p> <p>b) Remove moisture when the veranda is exposed to rain</p> <p>iii) Exterior walls</p> <p>a) Find cracks, damages, and exfoliation on external walls</p> <p>b) Notify when significant damages are found (when the owner cannot handle the damages)</p> <p>iv) Internal walls</p> <p>a) Find cracks</p> <p>v) Floors</p> <p>a) Do not carry in heavy objects</p> <p>b) Do not drag objects or apply impact when moving objects</p> <p>c) Find cracks and damages on wooden floors</p> <p>vi) Roofs and rain gutters</p> <p>a) Check for leaks</p> <p>b) Cleanup and inspect rain gutters and find damages and dislocated gutters</p> <p>vii) Fixtures</p> <p>a) Carefully handle parts when opening and closing</p> <p>b) Maintenance of metal fixutres (hinges, etc.)</p> <p>c) Cleanup sills and lintels</p> <p>viii) Other</p> <p>a) Maintain writings, drawings, and furniture and find damages</p> <p>(2) Compound of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine<sup>1</sup></p> <p>1) Preservation area</p> <p>i) New building shall not be installed as a general rule, and current buildings and eaves gutters shall be preserved. Alteration of land shapes shall be conducted when needed to prevent disasters.</p> <p>2) Conservation area</p> <p>i) Areas around preserved areas shall be maintained and managed so that they</p>

<sup>1</sup> Compound of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine: Categorized into conservation area and preservation area. See Table 11 in p.67 and Figure19 in p.68 in this document for zoning .

	blend in as the landscape of a Historic Site.
6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.	<p>(1) Activities that alter current conditions of important cultural properties (buildings)</p> <p>i) Activities that require acquisition of a permission to alter current conditions are not expected to occur in the near future.</p> <p>(2) Activities that affect the preservation of important cultural properties</p> <p>i) Activities or operations that affect the preservation of buildings, such as weakening structural strength by digging up roots of trees around buildings are conceivable as those requiring acquisition of a permission to alter current conditions.</p>
7. Policy for promotion and utilization	<p>(1) Current conditions shall be maintained and managed to carry out daily religious activities and annual events of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine.</p> <p>(2) Improvement and usage of facilities as religious activities shall be based on preservation and utilization plan for the Important Cultural Property, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine.</p> <p>(3) Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine shall be used upon discussion between the religious corporation Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine and the city of Fuji Yoshida and with the cooperation of the national government and the prefecture of Yamanashi. However, this rule does not apply to daily religious activities.</p> <p>(4) Information of fundamental values of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine shall be properly provided so that citizens, worshippers, and visitors can easily understand them.</p> <p>(5) Create useful displays of explanation boards for facilities to provide proper information.</p> <p>(6) Cooperate with elementary schools, junior high schools, and local communities of the city of Fuji Yoshida and use the property as the site of inheriting the history and culture of Fujisan worship for educational purposes.</p>

Table 11 Zoning of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine

Zone	Applicable areas
Preservation area	Premises of the shrine up to the rain gutters of cultural properties including the main building of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, East Shrine, West Shrine, the offering hall, and the offering hall
Conservation area	Premises where cultural properties are located except for the cultural buildings

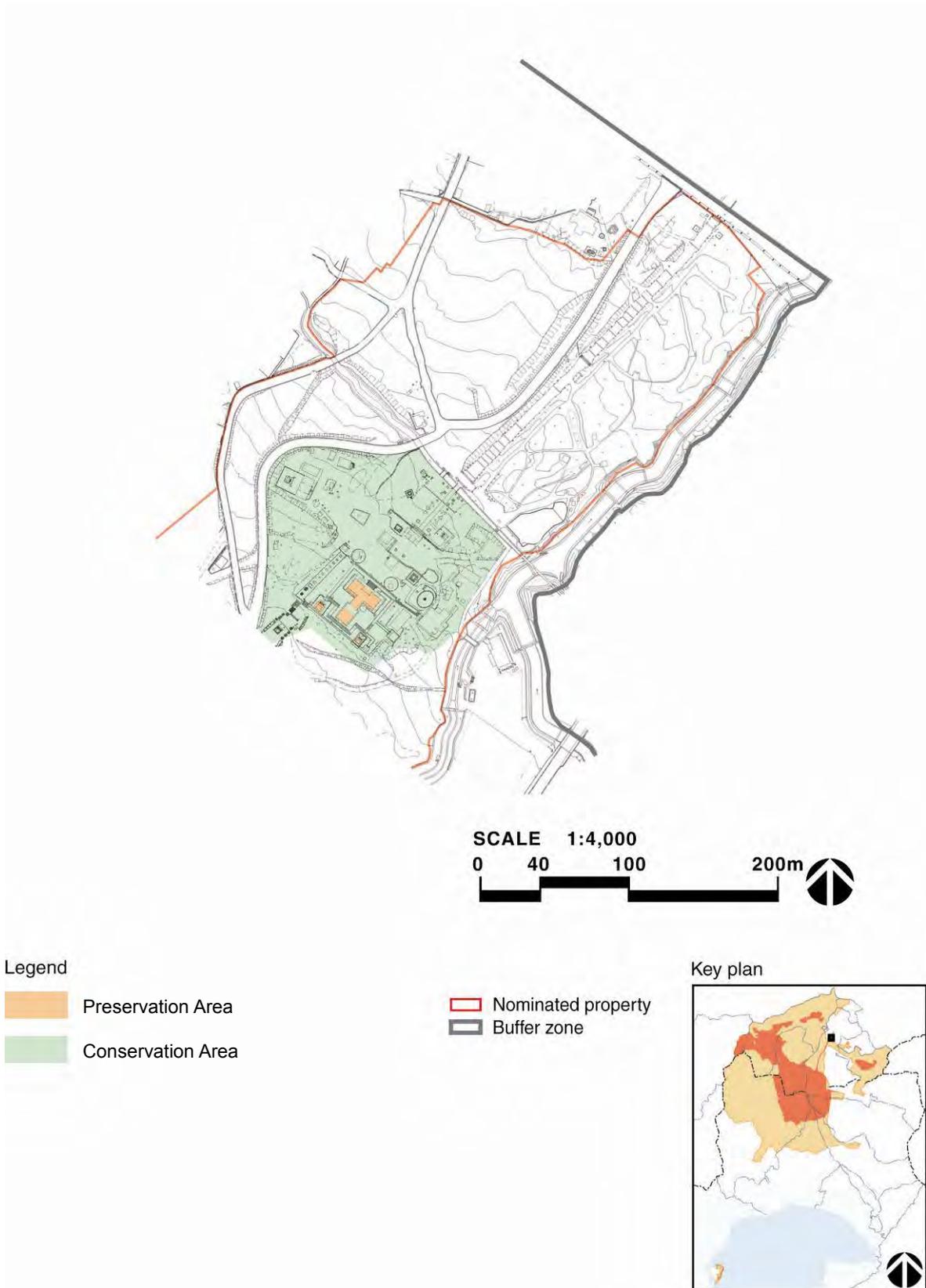


Figure 19 Zoning of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine

## 6. Special Natural Monument, Wakutamaike Pond, Preservation and Management Plan

Component parts / constituent elements	A Part of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine		
Name of Cultural Property	Wakutamaike Pond	Type of Cultural Property	Special Natural Monument
1. Significance in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of “Fujisan”	Special Natural Monument, Wakutamaike Pond is located within the site of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine which is an essential component part that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, “Fujisan” as an “object of worship”. There is a solid tradition to thank for the spring water from Fujisan as seen in the utilization of the spring water from Wakutamaike Pond as sacred water by some people as well as in the rice planting festival to pray for the productiveness of grain.		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	1944: Designated as a Natural Monument under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites. 1952: Designated as a Special Natural Monument under the Law for the protection of Cultural Properties.		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management	<p>(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.</p> <p>(2) Guidelines and standards for handling of changing of current status shall be set depending on characteristics of each area.</p> <p>(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.</p>		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>2</sup>	<p>(1) Natural elements</p> <p>1) Geological elements</p> <p>2) Spring water elements</p> <p>3) Animal and plant elements</p> <p>    i) Fish</p> <p>    ii) Birds</p> <p>    iii) Aquatic plants</p> <p>(2) Historical elements</p> <p>1) Worship-related elements</p> <p>    i) Kamiike</p> <p>    ii) Misogi practice of Fujisan climbers (ablution)</p> <p>    <b>iii) Mizuya-jinja Shrine</b></p> <p>    iv) Miyuki Bridge (Wakutama Bridge)</p> <p>(3) Social elements</p> <p>1) Signboard</p> <p>    i) Designation monuments</p> <p>    ii) Regulatory notices of the Cultural Property Protection Committee</p> <p>    iii) Signboards</p>		
5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)	<p>(1) Natural elements</p> <p>    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.</p> <p>    ii) Picking rocks except when done for safety reasons shall be strictly regulated.</p> <p>    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.</p>		

<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>
<p>6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.</p>	<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.

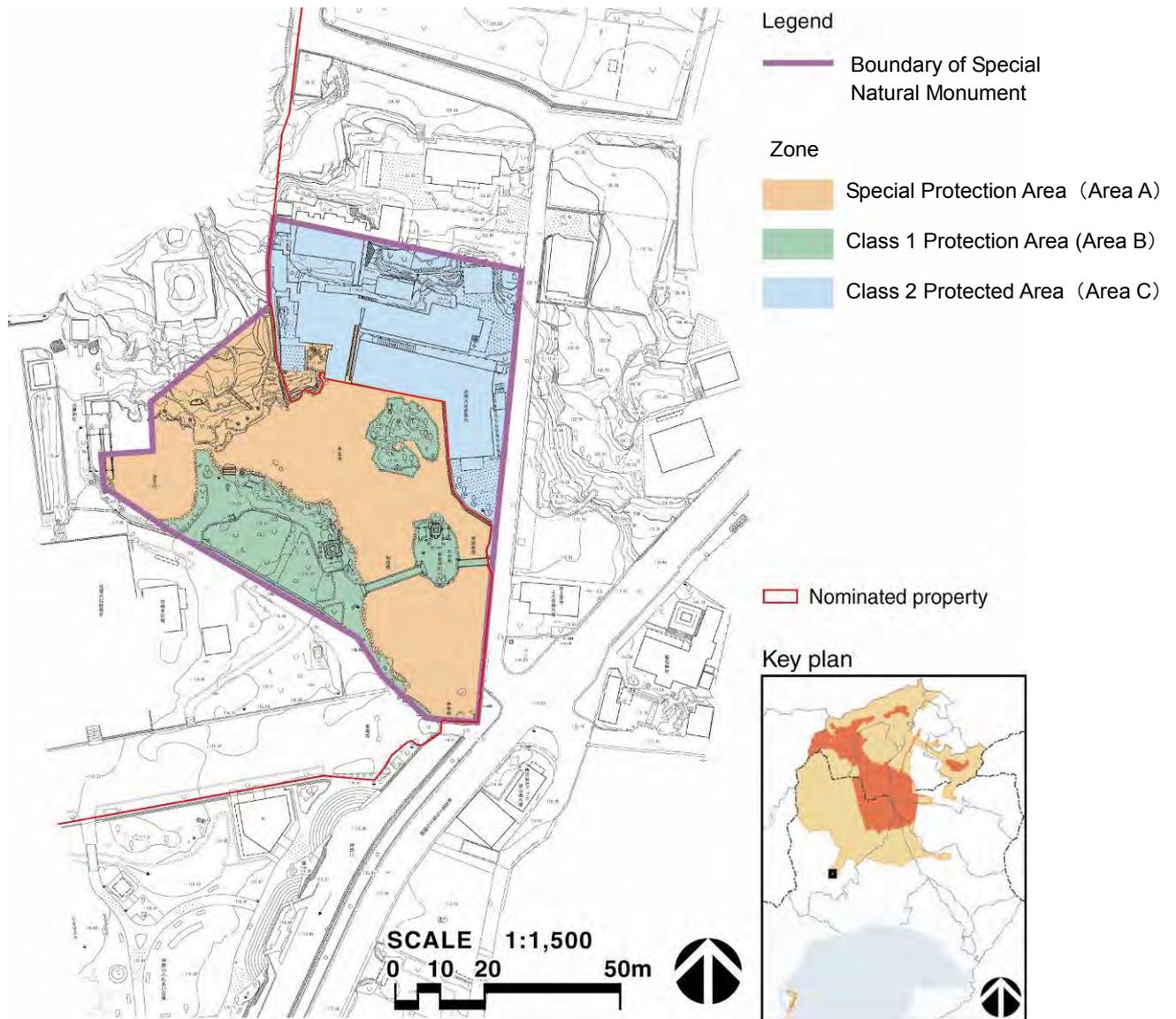


Figure 20 Zoning of Special Natural Monument, Wakutamaike Pond

## 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iv) Condition of damages caused by wind or flood shall be checked by Shinto priests and shrine parishioner representative.</li> <li>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.</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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Efforts shall be made to remove fallen leaves at the time of cleaning to avoid accumulation around the groundwork.</li> <li>b) Maintenance (trimming, extermination, mowing, complementary planting, sterilization, etc.) of trees and ground cover plants shall be carried out to avoid affecting the groundwork.</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Area defined by the inner gate, transept and surrounding wall <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>iii) Around buildings and under floor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Nothing shall be brought in or put down under the roof.</li> <li>b) Remaining water around the roof shall be removed in the case of rain or dew.</li> </ul> </li> <li>iv) Outer wall <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Repairs shall be considered in the case that cracking, breakage and flaking of wood walls are found.</li> <li>b) Communications shall be made without any fail in the case of large incidents (beyond the capacity of the owner).</li> </ul> </li> <li>v) Inner wall <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Repairs shall be considered in the case that cracking is found in inspection.</li> <li>b) Communications shall be made without any fail in the case of large incidents (beyond the capacity of the owner).</li> </ul> </li> <li>vi) Floor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>b) Objects shall not be dragged or impacted when moving them.</li> </ul> </li> <li>vii) Joinery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Caution when opening or closing.</li> <li>b) Maintenance of joinery (beams, doors, etc.)</li> <li>c) Cleaning of exposed parts of overhanging roof and floor underneath, railing, steps, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>viii) Metal parts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Caution against corrosion (no water, removal of taint).</li> </ul> </li> <li>ix) Paint and colors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Restrictions of acts that promote wear and color fading except for religious activities (entrance shall be prohibited except for religious activities).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(2) Compound of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine<sup>1</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Conservation Area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2) Preservation Area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Efforts shall be made to maintain and manage the surrounding areas so the Historic Site matches the landscape.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
6. Standards and criteria for the	<p>(1) Acts that alter the current status of the Important Cultural Property (building)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) No acts that require permission to alter the current status are assumed.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Site of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine: It is divided into 2: Conservation Area and Preservation Area. See Table 13 in p.75 and Figure 21 in p.76 of this document for zoning.

handling of alterations to the existing state etc.	(2) Acts that affect the conservation of the Important Cultural Property i) Acts such as digging up tree roots nearby which may weaken the structural strength and consequently affect the conservation of the building are assumed as those that require permission to alter the current status.
7. Policy for promotion and utilization	(1) The place is still utilized for religious activities. Efforts shall be made to preserve the form of worship (or intangible Cultural Property) as well as the main shrine of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine to the following generations. (2) The rare existence of the style of construction shall be opened to the public so that it can be appreciated at all times. (3) It shall be linked to permanent exhibitions at Katsuyama Historical and Folk Museum and utilized as a base of lifelong learning. Promotional campaigns shall be conducted by the administrator, Fujikawaguchiko Town so that it may be flexibly and proactively utilized by concerned parties or for events on the initiative of citizens.

Table 13 Zoning of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine

Zone	Area
Conservation Area	Area defined by the main shrine of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine, inner gate, transept and surrounding wall
Preservation Area	Site of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine Satomiya (excluding housing area)
Facility Maintenance Area	Site of Katsuyama Historical and Folk Museum and bathroom facilities



Legend

- Preservation Area
- Conservation Area
- Facility Maintenance Area

Nominated property

Key plan

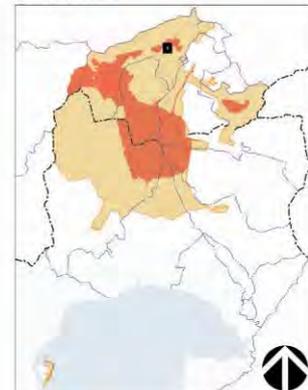


Figure 21 Zoning of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine

8. Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Kawaguchiko, Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko),  
Preservation and Management Plan

Component parts / constituent elements	Parts of Fujisan mountain area (Lake Saiko and Lake Shojiko) and Lake Kawaguchiko		
Name of Cultural Property	“Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes)	Type of Cultural Property	Place of Scenic Beauty
1. Significance in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of “Fujisan”	Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes), including Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko, and Lake Kawaguchiko, are essential constituent elements that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, “Fujisan” as an “object of worship”. These lakes have always been pilgrimage sites in the Fujisan worship.		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	1924:Provisionally designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty by the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments. 1952:The provisional designation as a Place of Scenic Beauty was cancelled. 2011:Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management *The basic guidelines are common to “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) including Lake Yamanakako, Lake Kawaguchiko, Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko, and Lake Motosuko.	<p>(1) There shall be an adequate consideration and respect for the will of local residents in the course of conserving and managing “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) since there are local residents making their living and living their daily life in and around the designated area of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes).</p> <p>(2) There shall be an utmost care about the safety of tourists since Special Place of Scenic Beauty Fujisan, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) and surrounding areas are world famous tourism destinations and are heavily visited by tourists.</p> <p>(3) Regarding each elements that are understood to constitute the essential values of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes), adequate methods of preservation and management shall be indicated.</p> <p>(4) The designated area of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lake) as Cultural Properties is not necessarily compatible with the cultural and natural values, or the way that residents live daily lives and make livings. Therefore, standards for handling alteration of current status shall be adequately set according to the characteristics of the designated area.</p> <p>(5) As the designated area of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) retains close ties with the surrounding environment, methods of conservation shall be indicated for a wider region including surrounding areas in order to adequately conserve and manage the designated area.</p> <p>(6) Adequate concept on proper maintenance and utilization shall be indicated so as to share the values of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) as Cultural Properties for all citizens.</p> <p>(7) Structure and operation of organizations needed for promoting the preservation and management of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) shall be indicated.</p>		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>1</sup>	<p>(1)Lake Saiko</p> <p>1)Natural elements</p> <p>i) Water quality and geological elements</p> <p>a) <b>Lake Saiko (surface area, depth, and water quality)</b></p> <p>b) Geological features, lake bed, and lake shore (Aokigahara lava flow, scoria, sand and gravel, mud, volcanic sand, etc.)</p> <p>c) Lava flows of Fujisan (Aokigahara lava flow)</p> <p>(2)Lake Shojiko</p> <p>1)Natural elements</p> <p>a) <b>Lake Shojiko (surface area, depth, and water quality)</b></p> <p>b) Geological features, lake bed, and lake shore (Aokigahara lava flow, scoria, sand and gravel, mud, volcanic sand, etc.)</p> <p>c) Lava flows of Fujisan (Aokigahara lava flow)</p>		

<sup>1</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Kawaguchiko, Lake Saiko, and Lake Shojiko). Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in pp.62-63 of the main document of the “F.C.P.M.P.”) are shown in bold letters. See Figure 22-24 in p.82 of this document for the location of Constituent Element 1-7, Lake Saiko, Constituent Element 1-8, Lake Shojiko, and Component Part 12, Lake Kawaguchiko, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

	<p>(3)Lake Kawaguchiko</p> <p>1)Natural elements</p> <p>a) <b>Lake Kawaguchiko (surface area, depth, water quality, topographical location, and volcanological process of formation)</b></p> <p>b) Geological features, lake bottom, and lake shore (Aokigahara lava flow, scoria, sand and gravel, mud, volcanic sand, etc.)</p> <p>c) Lava flows of Fujisan (Funatsu lava flow, Higashi Tsurugi lava flow, and Oarashi lava flow)</p>
<p>5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)</p>	<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>
<p>6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.</p>	<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.)

- 1) Piers
  - 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.
    - 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.
  - 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.
- 4) 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

(iv) Underwater or water-surface structure (e.g. pier and fish preserve)

(v) Outdoor advertisements (e.g. signboard, standing signboard, advertisement tower, advertisement banner, advertisement on pier, and advertisement on boat)

(vi) Measurement equipment (e.g. soil thermometer, rain gauge, and visitor counting sensor)

(vii) Safety structures (e.g. animal fence, rockfall barrier, and protective wall)

(viii) Structures for sediment and soil control (e.g. sand-trap dam, valley-bed work, training dike, and dam)

(ix) Monument, cenotaph, etc.

(x) Other structures (e.g. temporary structures such as tent, scaffolding, and bench)

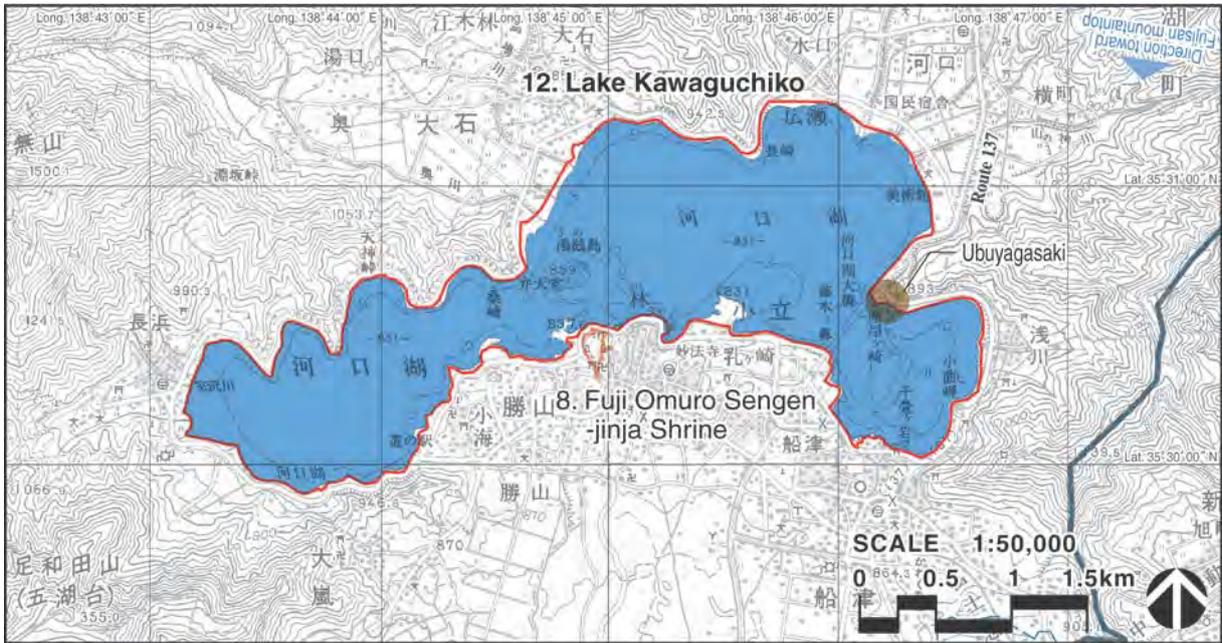
<sup>1</sup> "Roads" include roadway, sidewalk, etc. for general traffic and road facilities (e.g. tunnel and bridge).

exceeded. Regarding the scale of renovation or repair that requires permission and the case where expansion is unavoidable, judgment as to whether it classifies as permitted act or permission of expansion of scale within the requisite minimum shall be made after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.

- a) Water level measuring device, electric and telegraphic facility, temporary structures for events, etc.
  - iii) Due to the distinctive nature of building upon lake surface<sup>1</sup>, handling of buildings that do not currently exist shall be discussed for each case.
  - iv) The color of structures shall match the surrounding landscape.
  - v) Power poles and steel towers shall be in brown.
  - vi) Existing structures with structure or color interfering with the landscape shall either be removed or improved in terms of size, shape, color or material at the time of renewal so as to match the surrounding landscape.
- (3) Land development, excavation, cutting or filling earth and alteration of land features
- 1) Reclamation and excavation of land or alteration of land features shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.
    - i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.
    - ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.
    - iii) Cases where reclamation and excavation of land or alteration of land features are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, etc.
  - 2) Act of dredging shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.
    - i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.
    - ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.
    - iii) Those that are confirmed to be necessary to prevent disasters.
    - iv) Cases where dredging is confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, etc.
  - 3) Processing of soil incurred due to dredging shall be permitted within the limit permitted under other laws.
  - 4) Act of excavation in conjunction with investigations of academic researches concerning lands of Buried Cultural Properties (Unoshiam Iseki and so forth) shall be permitted within the limit permitted under other laws.
  - 5) Lake bottom boring investigations which are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with academic researches (geological analysis and so forth), such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, etc., or river works aimed at flood control shall be permitted within the limit permitted under other laws.
- (4) Cutting trees or bamboo (trimming of branches and cutting of trees)
- 1) Cutting trees and bamboo shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to cases as described in the following articles.
    - i) Cases where cutting trees or bamboo are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as forest management. Such forest management shall be carried out with a consideration of the area's landscape, and utmost efforts shall be made to preserve precious trees.
    - ii) Those concerning the protection of the landscape. Cutting of trees to secure visibility shall be kept to the requisite minimum.
- (5) Picking plants (including picking only branches, leaves and seeds)
- 1) Picking plants shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to

<sup>1</sup> "Lake surface" includes locations on the water surface, in the water, and on the lake bottom.

	<p>cases as described in the following articles. (In which case, there shall be a consideration to protect endangered species as listed in the red data book and so forth.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and academic researches concerning safety.</li> <li>ii) Those concerning the protection of the landscape.</li> <li>iii) Those deemed necessary in order for local residents to maintain daily lives.</li> <li>iv) The Fuji Marimo (round green algae) inhabiting the lake bottom is a Natural Monument designated by Yamanashi Prefecture. Hence, permission from Yamanashi Prefecture Education Board is required for sampling with the purpose of academic researches (only applicable to Lake Saiko and Lake Kawaguchiko).</li> </ul> <p>(6) Picking soil and rocks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Picking soil and rocks shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.</li> <li>ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.</li> <li>iii) Cases where picking soil or rocks is confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, dredging, excavation research, lake bottom boring, etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(7) Water extraction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Extraction of water shall not be permitted in principle; however, it shall be permitted for cases that acquired new permission under other laws and will not spoil the values of Cultural Properties.</li> </ul>
<p>7. Policy for promotion and utilization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Permission procedures shall be carried out according to the Natural Parks Law and River Act as well as the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties regarding alterations of current status. Efforts shall be continuously made in order to achieve the goals of preservation and management plans jointly with national, prefectural and concerned municipal entities.</li> <li>(2) As various leisure activities are carried out, there needs to be an adequate consideration of the harmony between tourists and residents primarily in the tourism business. Efforts shall also be made to educate such parties regarding the essential values of the Cultural Properties so as to promote understanding of proper conservation and utilization of the lakes.</li> <li>(3) Besides making public announcements towards more people, there needs to be further promotion of interdisciplinary studies concerning Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko and Lake Kawaguchiko.</li> <li>(4) Adequate and swift responses shall be made to instructions and advice based on the ideals of World Cultural Heritage.</li> </ul>



Legend

Nominated property

- Component part (12. Lake Kawaguchiko)
- Other component part

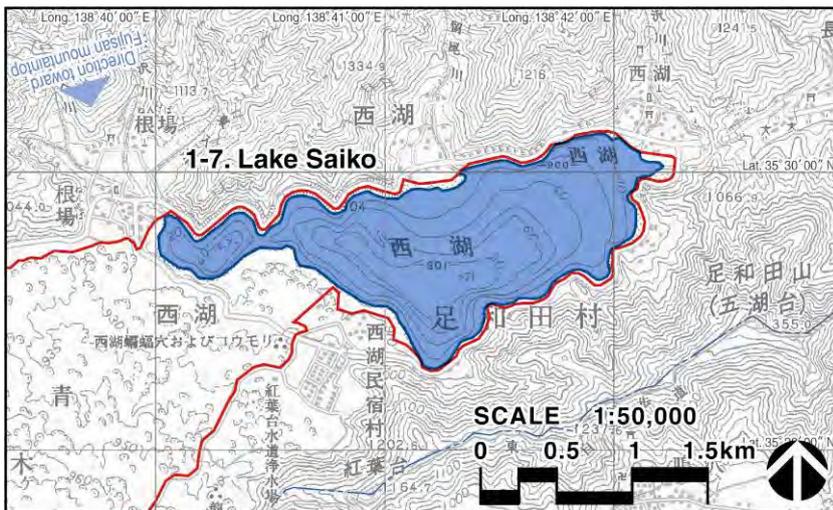
Specific features of component part

- Lake
- Major religious place

Buffer zone

Municipality boundary

Figure 22 Plan of Lake Kawaguchiko



Legend

Nominated property

- Component part (1. Fujisan Mountain Area)

Constituent element of component part

- 1-7. Lake Saiko

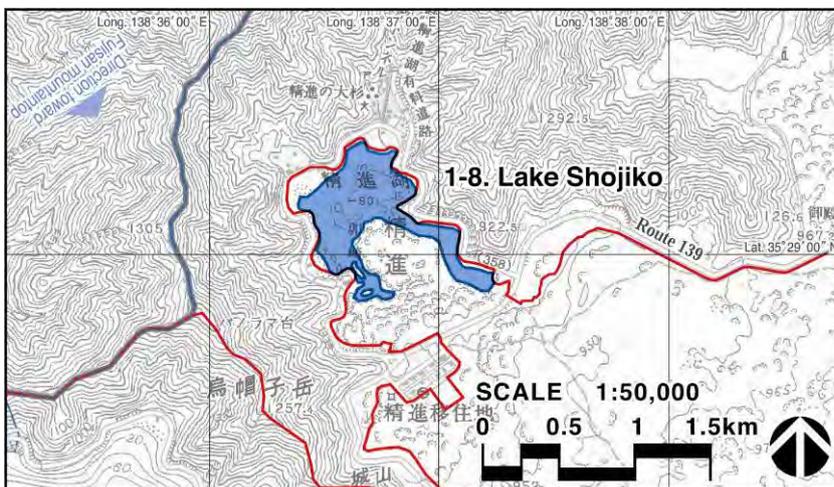
Specific feature of constituent element

- Lake

Buffer zone

Municipality boundary

Figure 23 Plan of Lake Saiko



Legend

Nominated property

- Component part (1. Fujisan Mountain Area)

Constituent element of component part

- 1-8. Lake Shojiko

Specific feature of constituent element

- Lake

Buffer zone

Municipality boundary

Figure 24 Plan of Lake Shojiko

## 9. Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Motosuko) Preservation and Management Plan

Component parts / constituent elements	Part of Fujisan mountain area (Lake Motosuko)		
Name of Cultural Property	“Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes)	Type of Cultural Property	Places of Scenic Beauty
1. Significance in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of “Fujisan”	<p>The Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes), including Lake Motosuko, is an essential component part that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, “Fujisan”, as an “object of worship”. These lakes have always been pilgrimage sites in the Fujisan worship.</p> <p>Moreover, Lake Motosuko is also an essential constituent element that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of “Fujisan”, nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List, as a “source of artistic inspiration”, since Nakanokura Pass included in the Lake Motosuko area on the northwestern shore is deemed as the viewpoint that became the source of producing artistic work.</p>		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	<p>1924: Provisionally designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty by the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments.</p> <p>1952: The provisional designation of the compound of the Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine was cancelled.</p> <p>2011: Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.</p>		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management *The basic guidelines are common between “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) including Lake Yamanakako, Lake Kawaguchiko, Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko and Lake Motosuko.	<p>(1) There shall be an adequate consideration and respect for the will of local residents in the course of conserving and managing “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) since there are local residents making their living and living their daily life in and around the designated area of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes).</p> <p>(2) There shall be an utmost care about the safety of tourists since Special Place of Scenic Beauty Fujisan, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) and surrounding areas are world famous tourism destinations and are heavily visited by tourists.</p> <p>(3) Regarding each elements that are understood to constitute the essential values of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes), adequate methods of preservation and management shall be indicated.</p> <p>(4) The designated area of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) as Cultural Properties is not necessarily compatible with the cultural and natural values, or the way that residents live daily lives and make livings. Therefore, standards for handling alteration of current status shall be adequately set according to the characteristics of the designated area.</p> <p>(5) As the designated area of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) retains close ties with the surrounding environment, methods of conservation shall be indicated for a wider region including surrounding areas in order to adequately conserve and manage the designated area.</p> <p>(6) Adequate concept on proper maintenance and utilization shall be indicated so as to share the values of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) as Cultural Properties for all citizens.</p> <p>(7) Structure and operation of organizations needed for promoting the preservation and management of “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) shall be indicated.</p>		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>1</sup>	<p>(1) Natural elements</p> <p>1) Water quality and geological elements</p> <p>a) <b>Lake Motosuko (surface area, depth, water quality, topographical location, and volcanological process of formation,</b></p> <p>b) <b>view from Nakanokura Pass</b></p> <p>c) Aokigahara lava flow</p> <p>d) Nagasaki Peninsula (topographical location and volcanological process of formation)</p>		
5. Methods of	Natural elements, which constitute the majestic landscape, are the basis of the		

<sup>1</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Motosuko). Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in pp.62-63 of the main document of the “F.C.P.M.P.”) are shown in bold letters. See Figure 25 in p.87 of this document for the location of Constituent Element 1-9, Lake Motosuko, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)	<p>fundamental value of the Place of Scenic Beauty, “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes).</p> <p>Even outside the designated area, adjacent areas where the primeval natural environment remains shall be adequately maintained in the existing condition. In so doing, due consideration should be given to harmony with the life of local people. As for artificial forests, forest landscape shall be well maintained with consideration given to the sustainability of forestry, etc. Research is to be conducted on precious volcanic formations and vegetation and the proper way of their protection will be discussed, including Natural Monument designation by prefectures or relevant municipalities.</p>
6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.	<p>(1) New or additional construction, renovation, relocation, removal and changing colors of buildings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) New construction of buildings shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and that are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.</li> <li>ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.</li> <li>iii) Cases where new construction of buildings are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws (River Act, Natural Parks Law, Forest Act, etc., indicating these same laws in following articles) as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, dredging, excavation research, lake bottom boring, etc.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) Renovation or repair of buildings shall be carried out only within the existing scale. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which expansions shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.</li> <li>ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.</li> <li>iii) Cases where renovation or repair of buildings are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, dredging, excavation research, lake bottom boring, etc.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3) Due to the distinctive nature of building upon lake surface, handling of buildings that do not currently exist shall be discussed for each case.</li> <li>4) The color of the roof of buildings shall be gray to black or dark brown in principle, with the slanted shape of gable, hipped or half-hipped roof in principle.</li> <li>5) The color of the walls of buildings shall be brown, beige, cream or gray.</li> <li>6) Existing buildings with structure or color interfering with the landscape shall either be removed or improved in terms of size, shape, color or material at the time of renewal so as to match the surrounding landscape.</li> </ol> <p>(2) Installation, additional construction, renovation, repair, relocation, removal and changing colors of structures<sup>1</sup></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Piers <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) New installation of piers shall not be permitted. However, this does not apply to the</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

<sup>1</sup> Structures: For the purpose of this specific plan, “structures” represent the following 10 types of structure other than buildings that are artificially constructed on or under the ground.

(i) Structures accompanying small buildings (e.g. fence)

(ii) Structures installed near roads or for roads (e.g. road sign, traffic light, street lamp, guard rail, guard pipe, safety fence, and curb block)

(iii) Guidance signs (e.g. first-aid sign, emergency sign, direction sign, interpretation sign for Cultural Properties etc., and explanation monument for Cultural Properties etc.)

(iv) Underwater or water-surface structure (e.g. pier and fish preserve)

(v) Outdoor advertisements (e.g. signboard, standing signboard, advertisement tower, advertisement banner, advertisement on pier, advertisement on sightseeing boat)

(vi) Measurement equipment (e.g. soil thermometer, rain gauge, and visitor counting sensor)

(vii) Safety structures (e.g. animal fence, rockfall barrier, and protective wall)

(viii) Structures for sediment and soil control (e.g. sand-trap dam, valley-bed work, training dike, and dam)

(ix) Monument, cenotaph, etc.

(x) Other structures (e.g. temporary structures such as tent, scaffolding, and bench)

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>
<p>7. Policy for promotion and utilization</p>	<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>

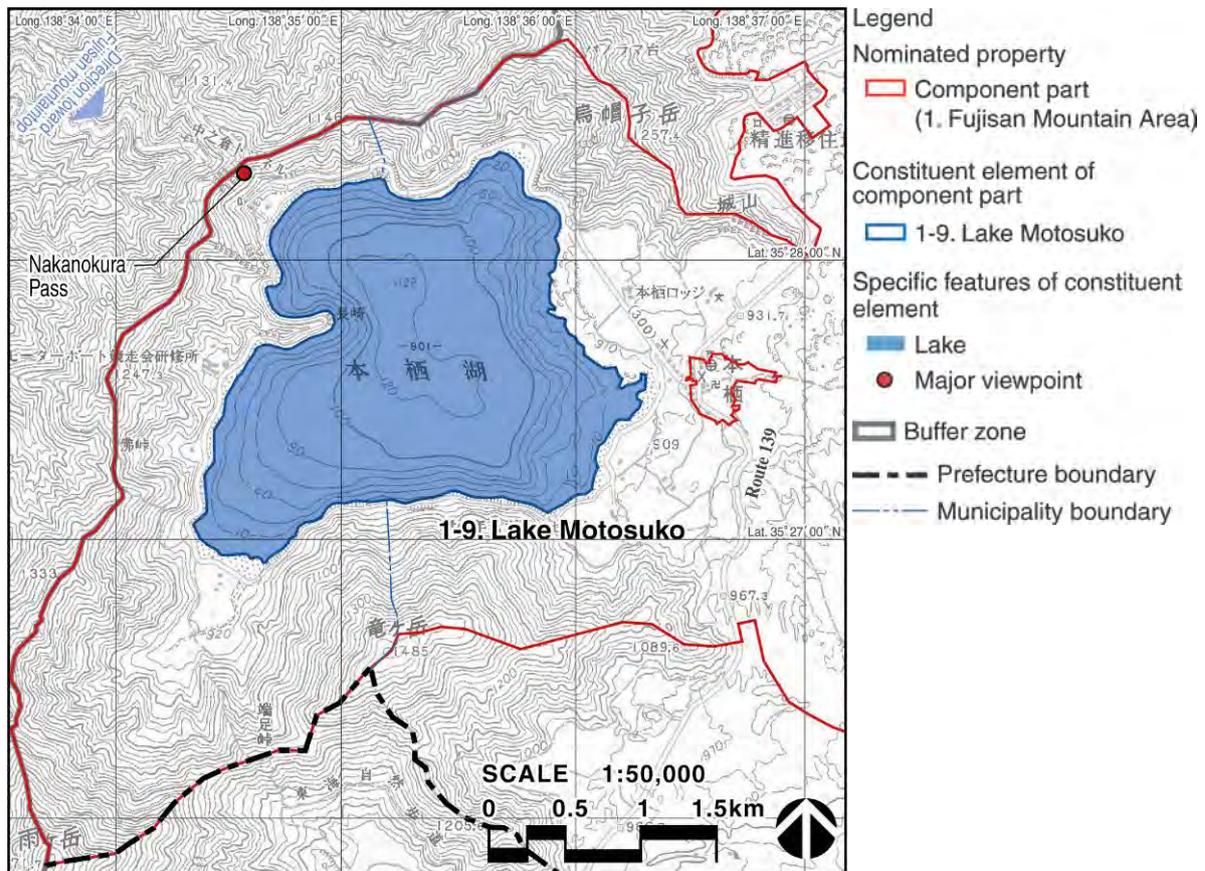


Figure 25 Plan of Lake Motosuko

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.

- and to limit the extent of damages by the contracted administrator. Temporary repairs and small repairs shall be conducted adequately.
- 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.
  - 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.
- 2) Maintenance and repair of buildings (management acts such as small repairs that requires no permission)
- i) Groundwork and rain drainage
    - a) Prompt detection of sag of foundation stones.
    - b) Inspection and cleaning of rain drainage (amaochi), weeding of the surrounding.
  - ii) Outer and inner walls
    - a) Detection of cracking and dropout of board walls.
    - b) Attention shall be paid to gaps between the wall and parts in contact such as wood board, beam or foundation stone.
  - iii) Floor
    - a) Attention shall be paid to the strength of the floor, and no heavy objects shall be put down.
    - b) Attention shall be paid so as not to damage floorboards when moving objects.
  - iv) Roof and gutter
    - a) Inspection of leaking.
    - b) Cleaning and inspection of gutters; detection of breakage or dropout.
  - v) Joinery
    - a) Attention shall be paid to not apply too much force.
  - vi) Others
    - a) Maintenance of calligraphic works, paintings and furniture; detection of damages.
- 3) Preservation of surrounding environment
- i) Gateway
    - a) View of the main house from the gateway shall be preserved.
    - b) The remains and artifacts under the ground of the housing plot shall be considered.
  - ii) Back garden
    - a) Existing trees and plants shall be maintained as much as possible.
    - b) The remains and artifacts under the ground of housing plot shall be considered.
  - iii) Water course
    - 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.
- (2) House of the Osano Family
- 1) Methods of preservation and management
- i) Cleaning shall be carried out by the owner on a regular basis.
  - ii) Windows of each room shall be opened and closed by the owner so as to give it a sunlight and airing.
  - 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.
  - 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.
  - 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

	<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>
<p>6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.</p>	<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>
<p>7. Policy for promotion and utilization</p>	<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.

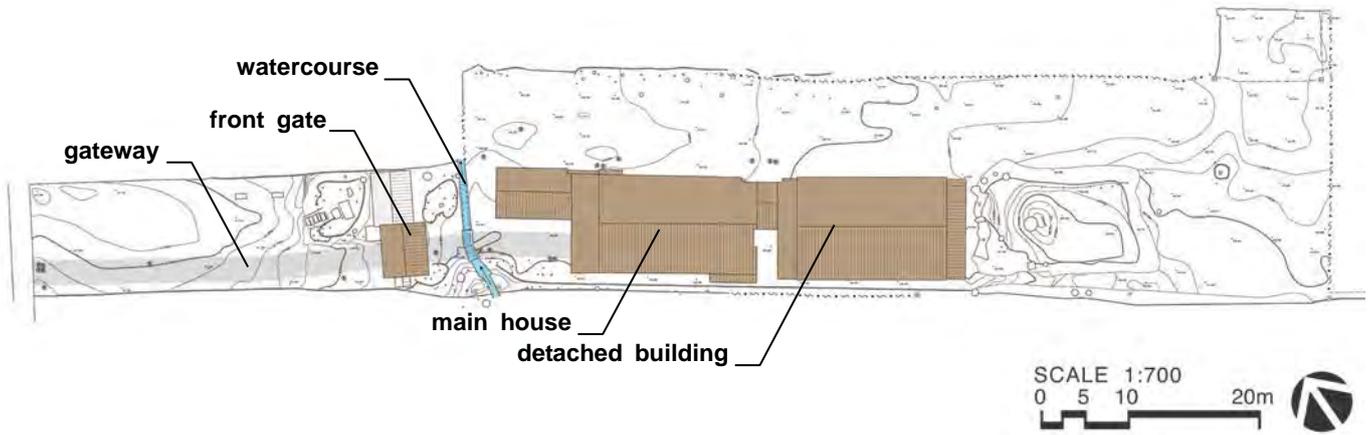


Figure 26 Plan of Former House of the Togawa Family

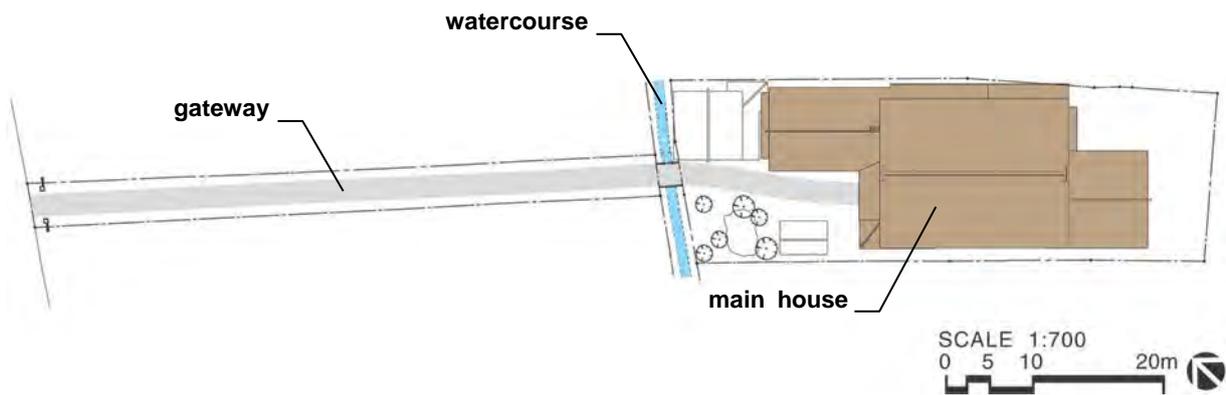


Figure 27 Plan of House of the Osano Family

## 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.	<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>	(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>	<p>1) New construction of buildings shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and that are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.</li> <li>ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.</li> <li>iii) Cases where new construction of buildings are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws (River Act, Natural Parks Law, Forest Act, etc., indicating these same laws in following articles) as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, dredging, excavation research, lake bottom boring, etc.</li> </ul> <p>2) Due to the distinctive nature of building upon lake surface, handling of buildings that do not currently exist shall be discussed for each case.</p> <p>3) The color of the roof of buildings shall be gray to black or dark brown in principle, with the slanted shape of gable, hipped or half-hipped roof in principle.</p> <p>4) The color of the walls of buildings shall be brown, beige, cream or gray.</p> <p>(2) Installation, additional construction, renovation, repair, relocation, removal and changing colors of structures<sup>1</sup></p> <p>1) Piers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) New installation of piers shall not be permitted. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) New installations that are permitted under other laws.</li> <li>b) Those based on instructions under other laws (integrated pier and so forth).</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Renovation or repair of piers shall be carried out only within the existing scale. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which expansions shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.</li> <li>b) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.</li> <li>c) Cases where renovation or repair of piers are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, dredging, excavation research, lake bottom boring, etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>2) Advertisements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) New installation shall not be permitted. Regarding signs leading to public facilities, however, those permitted under other laws shall be permitted.</li> <li>ii) Signs aimed at safety in conjunction with construction work (notice board, construction caution sign, detour sign, etc.) shall be permitted within limited time periods.</li> </ul> <p>3) Preserve and fish bed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) New installation shall not be permitted. However, this does not apply to the case of</li> </ul>
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<sup>1</sup> Structures: For the purpose of this specific plan, “structures” represent the following 10 types of structure other than buildings that are artificially constructed on or under the ground.

(i) Structures accompanying small buildings (e.g. fence)

(ii) Structures installed near roads or for roads (e.g. road sign, traffic light, street lamp, guard rail, guard pipe, safety fence, and curb block)

(iii) Guidance signs (e.g. first-aid sign, emergency sign, direction sign, interpretation sign for Cultural Properties etc., and explanation monument for Cultural Properties etc.)

(iv) Underwater or water-surface structure (e.g. pier and fish preserve)

(v) Outdoor advertisements (e.g. signboard, standing signboard, advertisement tower, and advertisement banner)

(vi) Measurement equipment (soil thermometer, water thermometer, water level measuring device, rain gauge, visitor counting sensor, etc.)

(vii) Safety structures (e.g. animal fence, rockfall barrier, and protective wall)

(viii) Structures for sediment and soil control (e.g. sand-trap dam, valley-bed work, training dike, and dam)

(ix) Monument, cenotaph, etc.

(x) Other structures (e.g. temporary structures such as tent, scaffolding, and bench)

permission of new installation under other laws, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.

ii) Renovation or repair of preserve and fish bed shall be carried out only within the existing scale. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which expansions shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.

a) Cases where renovation or repair of preserve or fish bed is confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with acts permitted under other laws.

4) Others

i) Among structures, new installation of the following items shall be permitted only if it is permitted under other laws, in which case there shall be an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.

a) Water level measuring device, electric and telegraphic facility, temporary structures for events, etc.

ii) Among structures, renovation or repair of the following items shall be permitted only if it is permitted under other laws, in which case the original scale shall not be exceeded. Regarding the scale of renovation or repair that requires permission and the case where expansion is unavoidable, judgment as to whether it classifies as permitted act or permission of expansion of scale within the requisite minimum shall be made after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.

a) Water level measuring device, electric and telegraphic facility, temporary structures for events, etc.

iii) Due to the distinctive nature of building upon lake surface<sup>1</sup>, handling of buildings that do not currently exist shall be discussed for each case.

iv) The color of structures shall match the surrounding landscape.

v) Power poles and steel towers shall be in brown.

vi) Existing structures with structure or color interfering with the landscape shall either be removed or improved in terms of size, shape, color or material at the time of renewal so as to match the surrounding landscape.

(3) Land development, excavation, cutting or filling earth and alteration of land features

1) Reclamation and excavation of land or alteration of land features shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.

i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.

ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.

iii) Cases where reclamation and excavation of land or alteration of land features are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, etc.

iv) Those that are not aimed at disposal of waste soil.

2) Act of dredging shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.

i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.

ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.

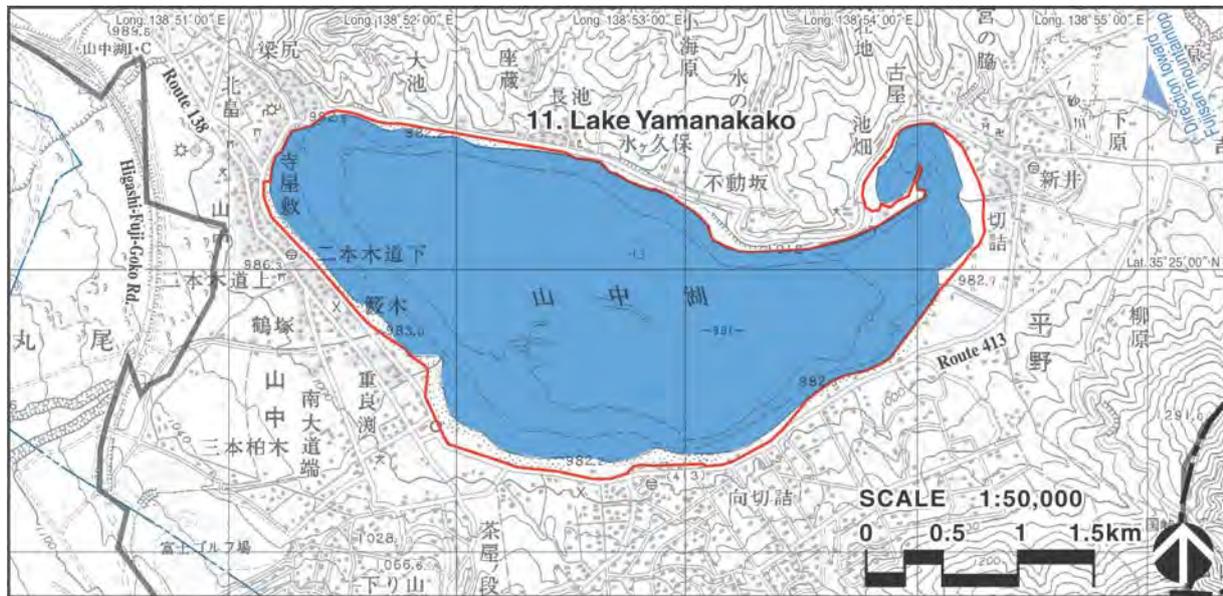
iii) Those that are confirmed to be necessary to prevent disasters.

iv) Cases where dredging is confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, etc.

3) Processing of soil incurred due to dredging shall be permitted within the limit permitted under other laws.

<sup>1</sup> "Lake surface" includes locations on the water surface, in the water and on the lake bottom.

	<p>4) Lake bottom boring investigations which are confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with academic researches (geological analysis and so forth), such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, etc., or river works aimed at flood control shall be permitted within the limit permitted under other laws.</p> <p>(4) Cutting trees or bamboo (trimming of branches and cutting of trees)  * There are no such acts within the designated area of Cultural Property Lake Yamanakako.</p> <p>(5) Picking plants (including picking only branches, leaves and seeds)  1) Picking plants shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to cases as described in the following articles. (In which case, there shall be a consideration to protect endangered species as listed in the red data book and so forth.)  i) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and academic researches concerning safety.  ii) Those concerning the protection of the landscape.  iii) Those deemed necessary in order for local residents to maintain daily lives.</p> <p>(6) Picking soil and rocks  1) Picking soil and rocks shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to the following cases, in which it shall be permitted within the requisite minimum after a council is held and it is confirmed that there is an adequate consideration to protect the landscape.  i) Those whose objectives cannot be achieved elsewhere, and which are confirmed to be of public benefit such as academic researches and so forth.  ii) Those that are aimed at maintaining the quantity or quality of water and assuring safety.  iii) Cases where picking soil or rocks is confirmed to be necessary in conjunction with such acts permitted under other laws as power generation, irrigation, water intake for the purpose of water project, dredging, excavation research, lake bottom boring, etc.</p> <p>(7) Water extraction  1) Extraction of water shall not be permitted in principle; however, it shall be permitted for cases that acquired new permission under other laws and will not spoil the values of Cultural Properties.</p>
7. Policy for promotion and utilization	<p>(1) Permission procedures shall be carried out according to the Natural Parks Law and River Act as well as the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties regarding alterations of current status. Efforts shall be continuously made in order to achieve the goals of preservation and management plans jointly with national, prefectural and concerned municipal entities.</p> <p>(2) As various leisure activities are carried out, there needs to be an adequate consideration of the harmony between tourists and residents primarily in the tourism business. Efforts shall also be made to educate such parties regarding the essential values of the Cultural Properties so as to promote understanding of proper conservation and utilization of the lakes.</p> <p>(3) Besides making public announcements towards more people, there needs to be further promotion of interdisciplinary studies concerning Lake Yamanakako.</p> <p>(4) Adequate and swift responses shall be made to instructions and advice based on the ideals of World Cultural Heritage.</p>



Legend

Nominated property

- Component part (11. Lake Yamanakako)

Specific feature of component part

- Lake

Buffer zone

Municipality boundary

Figure 28 Plan of Lake Yamanakako

## 12. Natural Monument, Oshino Hakkai Springs, Preservation and Management Plan

Component parts / constituent elements	Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond) , Oshino Hakkai springs (Okamaike Pond) , Oshino Hakkai springs (Sokonashiike Pond) , Oshino Hakkai springs (Choshiike Pond) , Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond) , Oshino Hakkai springs (Nigoriike Pond) , Oshino Hakkai springs (Kagamiike Pond) , and Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond)		
Name of Cultural Property	Oshino Hakkai springs	Type of Cultural Property	Natural Monument
1. Significance in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of “Fujisan”	Natural Monument Oshino Hakkai springs are essential component parts that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, “Fujisan”, as an “object of worship.” It consists of eight springs, which have always been pilgrimage sites in the Fujisan worship.		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	<p>1924: Provisionally designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty by the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments.</p> <p>1934: Designated as a Natural Monument under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments.</p> <p>1952: The provisional designation as Place of Scenic Beauty, Oshino Hakkai springs, was cancelled.</p> <p>2012: One part of Oshino Hakkai was additionally designated as a Natural Monument and another part was cancelled under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (official notice of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology will be issued around September in 2012).</p>		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management	<p>(1) Regarding each element such as quality and quantity of water that are understood to constitute the essential values of Oshino Hakkai springs, their inherent way of being shall be discussed and the adequate methods of preservation and management shall be indicated.</p> <p>(2) The adequate methods of preservation and management utilizing the historical and cultural characteristics of Oshino Hakkai springs as places for worship and life shall be indicated</p> <p>(3) In the course of preservation and management, will of land owners shall be valued, as the designated area of the Natural Monument such as water springs and revetment that form the ponds spreads across lands owned by the national and private entities. Standards for handling alteration of current status shall also be set depending on the different types of land ownership.</p> <p>(4) There shall be consideration to maintain friendly relationships between local residents and tourists in the course of preservation and management since Oshino Hakkai springs have become popular tourism destinations visited by many people every year.</p> <p>(5) As the designated area of the Natural Monument retains close ties with the surrounding environment, methods of conservation shall be indicated including the surrounding areas while also clarifying the differences between Oshino Hakkai springs and other manmade ponds in the surrounding areas in order to adequately conserve and manage the designated area.</p>		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>1</sup>	<p>(1) Natural elements</p> <p>1) Geological features and landforms</p> <p>i) area</p> <p>ii) topographical location</p> <p>iii) geological configuration (plan, cross-section, and elevation)</p> <p>iv) characteristics of formation</p> <p>2) Water quantity and quality</p> <p><b>i) water quantity and quality</b></p> <p>(2) Historical elements</p> <p>1) Fuji worship</p> <p>i) Fuji-ko (Taiga-ko<sup>2</sup>)</p>		

<sup>1</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Natural Monument, Oshino Hakkai Springs. Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in p.62-63 of the main document of the “F.C.P.M.P.”) are shown in bold letters. See Figure 40 in p.55 of the main document of F.C.P.M.P. for the location of Component Part 13-20, Oshino Hakkai Springs and Figure 29 in p.99 of this document for the section of springs.

<sup>2</sup> Taiga-ko: Established by Oyose Tomoemon in 1843 as means of improving the disastrous condition of Shibokusa-mura (now Oshino-mura) as a result of the Great Tempo famine started in 1833 and lasted 10 years. Oshino Hakkai water springs were

	<p>2) Man-made objects related to Fuji worship</p> <p>i) Stone monuments</p> <p>(3) Social elements</p> <p>1) Relation to life</p> <p>i) Use of water in daily life and development of waterfront landscapes</p>
5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)	<p>(1) Natural elements</p> <p>1) Acts that affect revetment of ponds, shape of the bottom, or the vegetation, except for those aimed at maintaining water volume and safety, shall be strictly regulated.</p> <p>2) Water quality investigation shall be carried out periodically in order to secure the water quality of the springs. Depending on the conditions of the ponds, cleaning of the surface or bottom of ponds (rubbish removal, mud scooping and so forth) shall be carried out. Upon cleaning, efforts shall be made so that it does not affect local water plants.</p> <p>(2) Historical elements</p> <p>1) Regarding the monument stone with the name of the pond, the procedure of Misogi (purification), the name of a Dragon King, “waka” poem, and so forth located outside the designated area, periodical mowing around it shall be carried out so that visitors can safely have a look.</p> <p>(3) Social elements</p> <p>1) Efforts shall be made to conserve the spring water as it has served as drinking and agricultural water in the area.</p>
6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.	<p>(1) Alteration of current condition of ponds</p> <p>1) Altering the shape of ponds shall not be permitted in principle.</p> <p>(2) Picking rocks and abstracting spring water</p> <p>1) Picking rocks and abstracting spring water shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to measures required for maintenance of water quantity or quality and acts of investigative researches intended for safety.</p> <p>(3) Installation, repair and removal of structures</p> <p>1) Installation of new structures<sup>1</sup> shall not be permitted in principle.</p> <p>2) If existing structures are broken, objects for maintaining natural elements shall be permitted to be repaired, and objects not related to maintaining natural elements shall be removed.</p> <p>(4) Cutting or planting trees and bamboo</p> <p>1) Currently there are grass fields and trees grown natively at Shobuike Pond. These shall be kept in the current condition in principle and shall not require permission for alteration of current condition for acts of maintenance and management including pruning of trees, removal of natively grown trees, mowing of grass and extermination of harmful insects.</p> <p>2) Planting shall not be permitted in principle.</p> <p>(5) Capturing, picking and growing of animals and plants</p> <p>1) Acts that may affect the essential values such as water quality and shape of the Natural Monument by capturing animals, cutting plants or releasing fish shall not be permitted in principle. However, 1: extermination of diseased fish, 2: extermination of animals or removal of plants that cause bad influences to the ecosystem, and 3: management of planting related to conserving the landscape of Shobuike Pond or adjustment of fish population related to improvement of water quality shall not require permission for alteration of current condition.</p> <p>(6) Entering ponds for cleaning and water quality investigation</p> <p>1) Acts of entering the ponds that affect the essential values such as water quality and shape of the Natural Monument shall not be permitted in principle. However, entering ponds for 1: cleaning, 2: academic investigation aimed at maintaining water quantity and quality as well as safety, 3: events such as festivals shall be excluded.</p>
7. Policy for	(1) Maintenance shall be systematically carried out in order to improve road transportation

considered sacred ponds in Taiga-ko as well.

<sup>1</sup> Structures: For the purpose of this specific plan, “structures” represent the following 4 types of structure other than buildings that are artificially constructed on or under the ground.

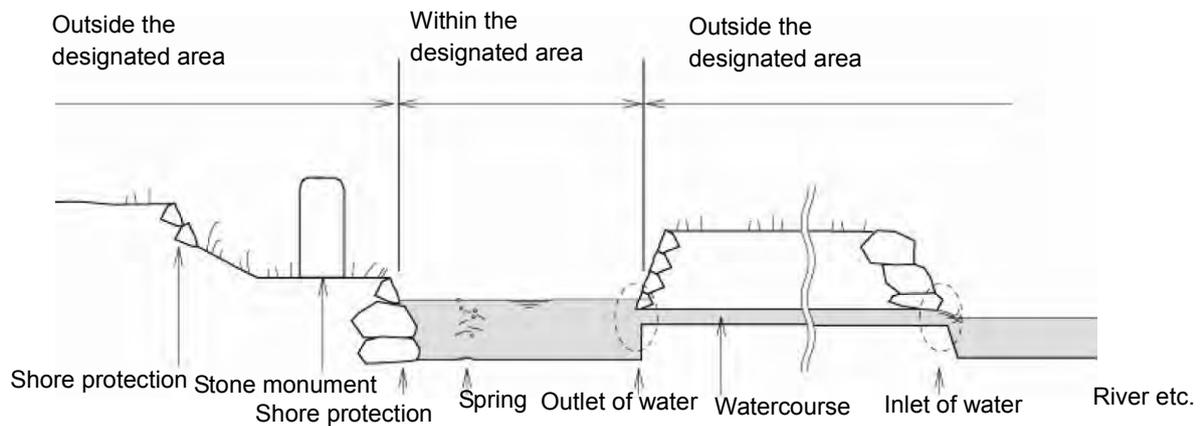
(i) Guidance signs (e.g. explanatory board for Cultural Properties etc.)

(ii) Fence (e.g. hedge)

(iii) Structures installed near roads or for roads (e.g. gutter and road safety structures such as road sign, traffic light, street lamp, and guard rail)

(iv) Watercourse (e.g. watercourse in which spring water overflowing from ponds runs, gutter, culvert)

promotion and utilization	<p>and landscape of the nation's representative Natural Monument visited by many tourists.</p> <p>(2) Regarding the way of improving the natural landscape of Oshino Hakkai springs, investigations shall be carried out on the shape, water quality and quantity of the ponds at the time of designation and discussions shall be made about concrete methods of maintenance toward the ideal way of maintaining Oshino Hakkai springs. Discussions shall also be made about the way of designation that has allowed alteration of shapes so as to reassign the designated area to be true to the inherent way of being.</p> <p>(3) Conservation shall also be carried out outside the designated area based on the conservation plan in cooperation with local residents, land owners and administrators since the landscape and natural environment of Oshino Hakkai springs are influenced by the environments surrounding each pond.</p> <p>(4) Public announcements shall be widely made to inform parties including tourists in order to maintain the values of Oshino Hakkai springs as Cultural Properties and also to conserve the environment in the surrounding areas as well. Methods of announcements may include setting up key tourism information center, setting up signboards, creating and improving printed materials and online information. Moreover, multilingualization of texts to include English and Chinese shall be discussed in order to handle the increasing number of foreign travelers in recent years.</p>
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※Some stone monuments are located within the designated area, in which case they are regarded as part of the designated property.

Figure 29 Section of Oshino Hakkai springs

### 13. Plan for the Preservation, Management, and Promotion for Natural Monument, Lava Tree Molds in Fujikawaguchiko Town

Component parts / constituent elements	Funatsu Lava Tree Molds		
Name of Cultural Property	Funatsu Lava Tree Molds	Type of Cultural Property	Natural Monument
1. Significance in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of “Fujisan”	Natural Monument, Funatsu Lava Tree Molds are essential component parts that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, “Fujisan”, as an “object of worship”. They consist of a group of lava tree molds, which have always been pilgrimage sites in the Fujisan worship.		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	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. 1952: The provisional designation of, Funatsu Lava Tree Molds as a Place of Scenic Beauty was cancelled.		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management	(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. (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. (3) Regarding each element that are understood to constitute the essential values, adequate methods of preservation and management shall be indicated. (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. (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. (6) Adequate concept on proper maintenance and utilization shall be indicated so as to appreciate the diverse values of Funatsu Lava Tree Molds. (7) Structure and operation of organizations needed for promoting the preservation and management of Funatsu Lava Tree Molds shall be indicated.		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>2</sup>	(1) Natural elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Geological and volcanological elements               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>i) Lava tree molds and caves</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) scale (total length, cave cross-section, and cave bed form)</li> <li>b) lava flow (geological composition of lava tree molds and caves)</li> <li>c) eruption date</li> <li>d) eruption location (flank volcanoes)</li> <li>e) mineralogical composition</li> <li>f) topographical location</li> <li>g) geological configuration (plan, cross-section, and elevation)</li> <li>h) characteristics of minerals in the cave</li> <li>i) characteristics of volcanological formation)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>2) Botanical elements               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Classification of types of lava tree mold (vegetation before the lava emission and the distribution of standing trees and fallen trees)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

<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>
<p>5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)</p>	<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>
<p>6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.</p>	<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>
<p>7. Policy for promotion and utilization</p>	<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

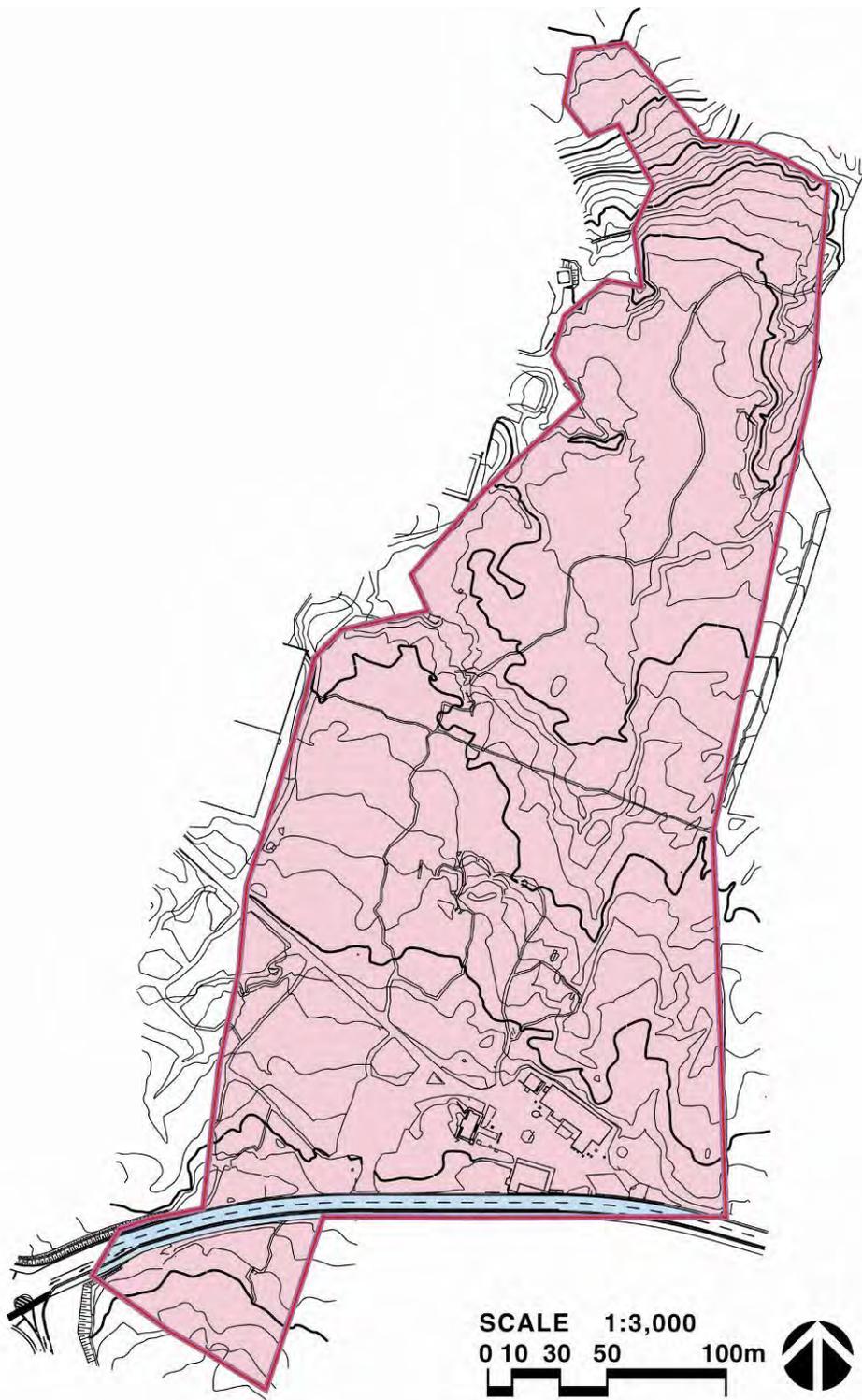
Zoning	Areas
Area A	Inside and entrance of the cave ➤Geographical and space features that retain the essential values of the Natural Monument.
Area C	Ground surface of the area designated for the Natural Monument ➤Ground surface area required in order to preserve Area A entailing geographical and space 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	



Legend

- Boundary of Natural Monument
- Nominated property

Zoning

- Area C
- Area D

- The boundary of Natural Monument on the ground is Area C but its opening is Area A. The road plane of the town road is Area D.
- The interior space of the tree molds is Area A.
- The location of the opening is shown in Figure 26

Key plan

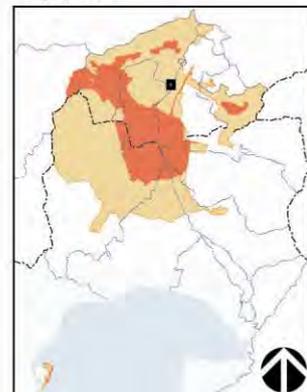


Figure 30-1 Zoning of the Natural Monument, Funatsu Lava Tree Molds 1

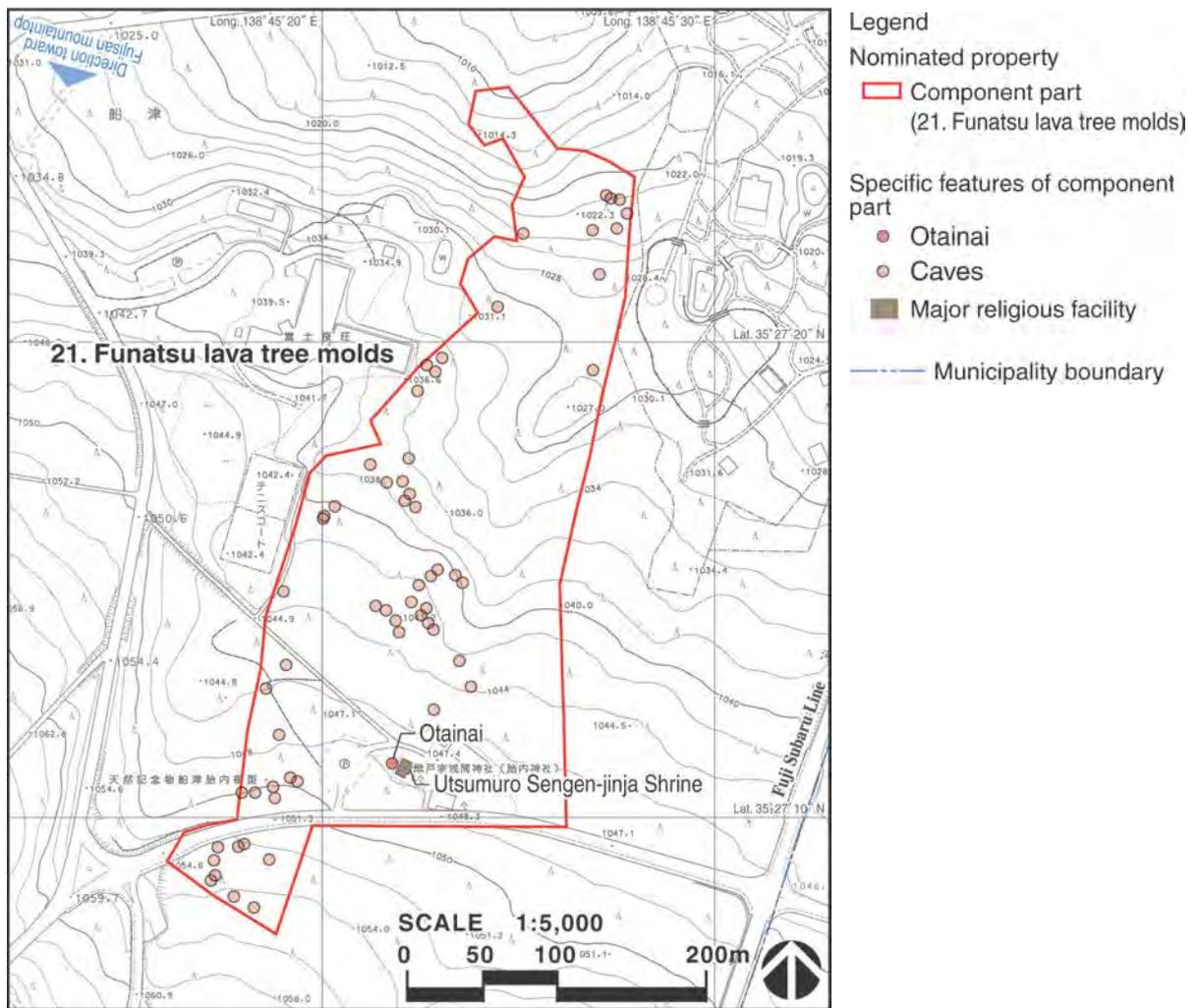


Figure 30-2 Zoning of the Natural Monument, Funatsu Lava Tree Molds 2

#### 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 style="padding-left: 20px;">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 style="padding-left: 20px;">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 style="padding-left: 20px;">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

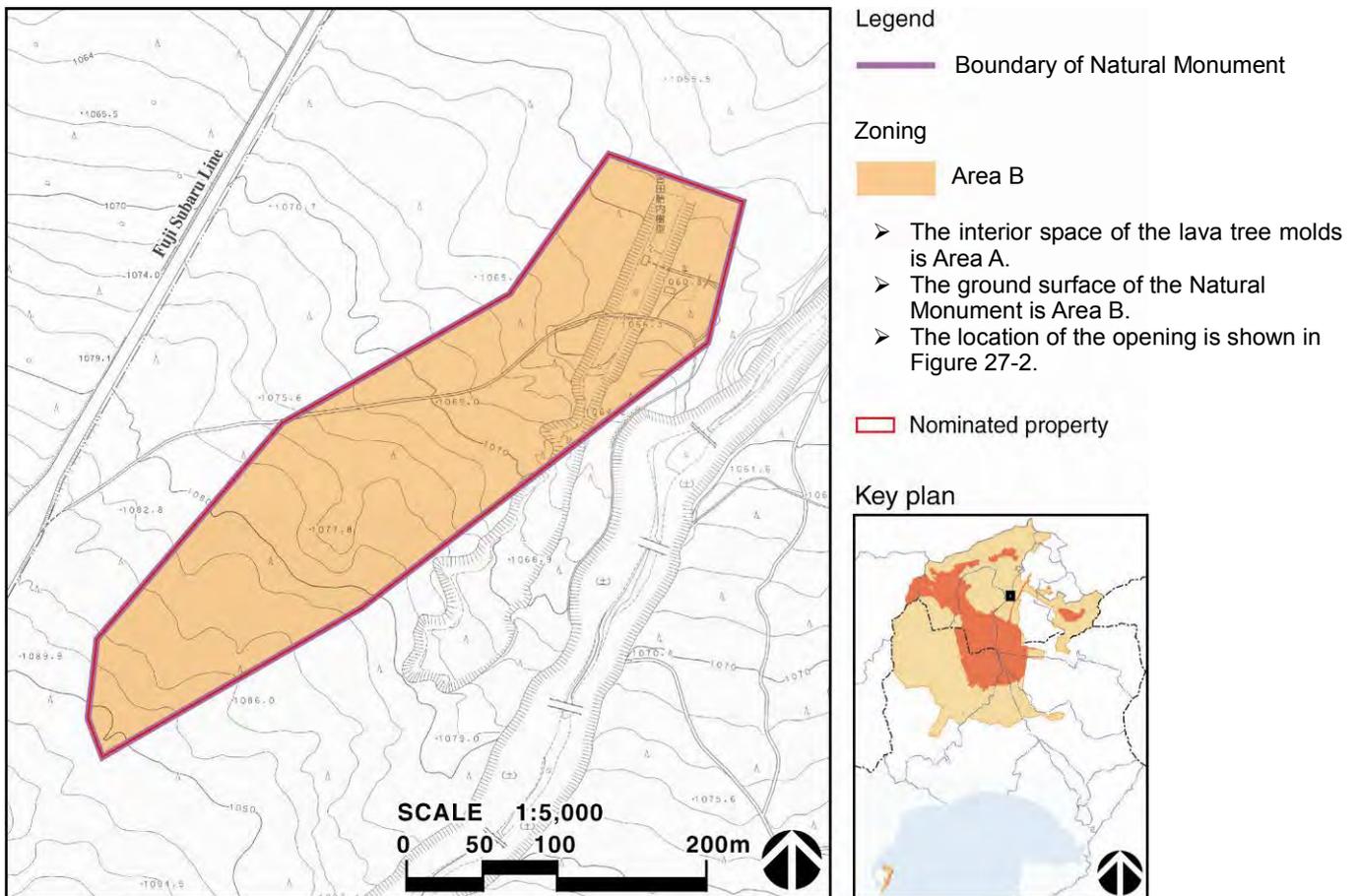


Figure 31-1 Zoning of the Natural Monument, Yoshida Lava Tree Molds 1

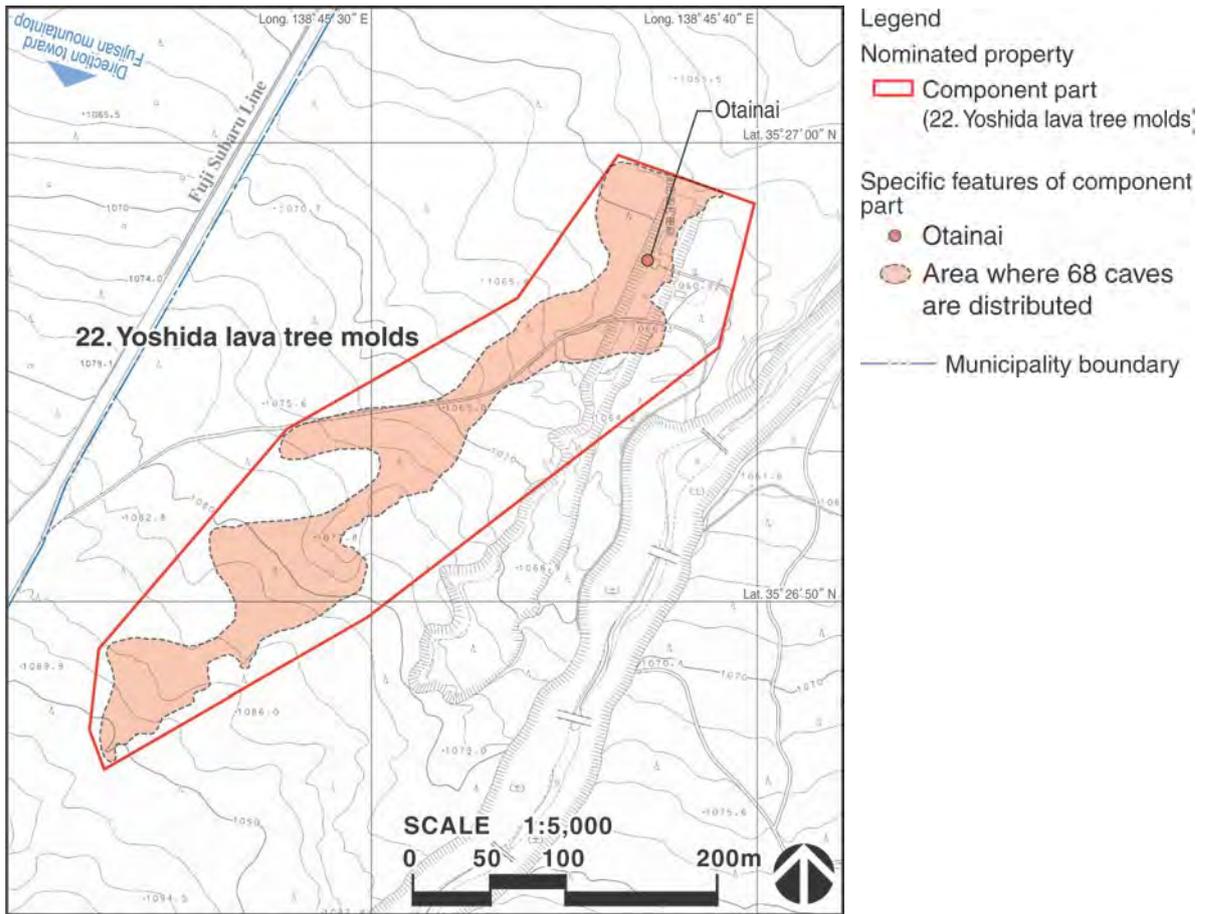


Figure 31-2 Zoning of the Natural Monument, Yoshida Lava Tree Molds 2

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><b>i) Shiraito no Taki waterfalls</b></p> <p>ii) “Binnademizu” spring</p> <p>3) Elements related to plants</p> <p>(2) Cultural elements</p> <p>1) Worship-related elements</p> <p>➢ Fuji-ko</p> <p>2) Elements related to views and landscapes</p> <p>➢ Splendid view of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls</p> <p>➢ View of Fujisan</p> <p>3) Other elements</p> <p>➢ Fujisan hunting lore</p> <p>➢ Song monument</p> <p>(3) Social elements</p> <p>1) Signboards etc.</p>		

<sup>1</sup> Areas are classified into 3: Class 1 protection area; Class 2 protection area; Class 3 protection area. See Table 18 and Figure 32 for zoning. Class 2 protection area and Class 3 protection area are not mentioned in this document.

<sup>2</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument, Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls. Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in p.62-63 of the main document of the “F.C.P.M.P.”) are shown in bold letters. See Figure 44 in p.59 of the main document of the “F.C.P.M.P.” for the location of Component Part 24, Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls, of the nominated property, Fujisan.

5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)	<p>Elements included in each of the 3 areas shall be adequately conserved and managed according to zoning.</p> <p><b>(1) Class 1 protection area</b></p> <p>This area shall be protected and managed under specifically strict rules as the core area of Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument “Shiraito no Taki waterfalls”. Efforts shall be made to protect, realize and restore the landscape and also to remove structures in the future.</p>
6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.	<p><b>(1) Class 1 protection area</b></p> <p>1) In principle, altering current condition shall not be permitted except for acts that fall under those described below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Those that aim at preservation and management or maintenance and utilization including maintenance and restoration of the landscape</li> <li>ii) Installation of facilities or structures<sup>1</sup> necessary for protection and management of the Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument</li> <li>iii) Measures required for safety reasons</li> </ul> <p>2) Concrete standards for the handling of each element are shown below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Alteration of geological features or soil quality and picking of soil or rocks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Acts that alter geological features and soil quality or acts of picking soil and rocks shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to measures required for safety reasons or acts of investigative researches.</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Capturing and releasing animals or birds, picking or planting plants, cutting or planting trees and bamboo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Catching or releasing of animals and birds shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to those that aim at conserving the landscape.</li> <li>b) Picking and planting of plants shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to cases as described in the following articles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Those aimed at conserving the landscape. However, planting shall be limited to plants existing in the surrounding area in principle.</li> <li>➤ Those aimed at investigation and research.</li> <li>➤ Planting on deteriorated lands. However, it shall be limited to plants existing in the surrounding area in principle.</li> </ul> </li> <li>c) Cutting or planting trees and bamboo shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to cases as described in the following articles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Those aimed at conserving the landscape. However, planting shall be limited to plants existing in the surrounding area in principle.</li> <li>➤ Measures required for safety reasons such as cutting dangerous trees. However, there shall be consideration of the scenery so as to conserve the landscape.</li> <li>➤ Planting on deteriorated lands. However, it shall be limited to plants existing in the surrounding area in principle.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>iii) New or additional construction, renovation and removal of buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) New or additional construction and renovation of buildings shall not be permitted in principle. Efforts shall be made to remove existing buildings, or to improve them so they match the landscape in terms of the size, shape, color and material if removal is difficult.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>4) Installation, renovation, restoration and removal of structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) New installation of structures shall not be permitted in principle. Regarding those concerning conservation of the landscape, required for the preservation and management of the Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument, required for safety reasons or necessary for the public, however, there shall be a requisite minimum of such objects with consideration so that they match the landscape in terms of the size, shape, color, material and position.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Structures: For the purpose of this specific plan, “structures” represent the following 5 types of structure other than buildings that are artificially constructed on or under the ground.

- (i) Guidance signs (e.g. roadside regulatory sign and explanation monument for Cultural Properties, etc.)
- (ii) Safety structures (e.g. guard fence and handrail)
- (iii) Stone monument etc.
- (iv) Bridge
- (v) Other structures (e.g. bench, outdoor light, electric pole, and electric wire)

	<p>b) Efforts shall be made to remove existing structures. Regarding those concerning conservation of the landscape, required for the preservation and management of the Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument, required for safety reasons or necessary for the public, however, efforts shall be made to improve them at the time of renovation or restoration so that they match the landscape in terms of the size, shape, color and material.</p> <p>c) Notwithstanding previous articles, efforts shall be made to adequately restore structures constituting cultural elements and maintain the historical values in the case that they are damaged.</p> <p>v) Entering or abstracting water</p> <p>a) Entering or abstracting the water shall not be permitted in principle. However, this does not apply to measures required for safety reasons and those aimed at investigation and research.</p>
7. Policy for promotion and utilization	<p>(1) There is a need to provide information widely to local residents and visitors about the essential values of “Shiraito no Taki waterfalls”. Re-acknowledgment of the values of “Shiraito no Taki waterfalls” by local residents and visitors is supposed to nurture the interest and affection for “Shiraito no Taki waterfalls” which in the end should support the conservation.</p> <p>(2) “Shiraito no Taki waterfalls” and surrounding areas are the stage of Fuji no Makigari hunting lore and other historical tales involving Fuji-ko, and the splendid landscape has inspired art pieces. Thus, this shall be utilized as the place to learn the culture of Fujisan as well as to nurture rich cultures.</p> <p>(3) “Shiraito no Taki waterfalls” are such rare examples across the country of waterfalls deriving from spring water, where the structure of water springs at the foot of Fujisan can be observed along with the distinct geological features of the designated area. With these features, the area shall be utilized as the place of natural science education to learn the history of Fujisan as well as its natural features including geological characteristics and water springs.</p> <p>(4) There is a need for efforts so that more visitors can appreciate the splendid landscape of “Shiraito no Taki waterfalls”. As there is a demand for qualitative tourism experiences than quantitative, sightseeing with focus on learning, through “Shiraito no Taki waterfalls” where the natural environment and culture of Fujisan can be experienced, is considered.</p>

Table 18 Zoning of the Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument, Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls

Zone	Area
Class 1 protection area	Areas centered on Shiraito no Taki waterfalls, including the basin, cliffs on both sides connected to the waterfalls, river gushing out of the waterfalls and its riverbed
Class 2 protection area	Areas centered on Otodome no Taki waterfalls, including the basin, cliffs on both sides connected to the waterfalls, riverbed above and below the waterfalls
Class 3 protection area	Areas not included in Class 1 and Class 2 protection areas

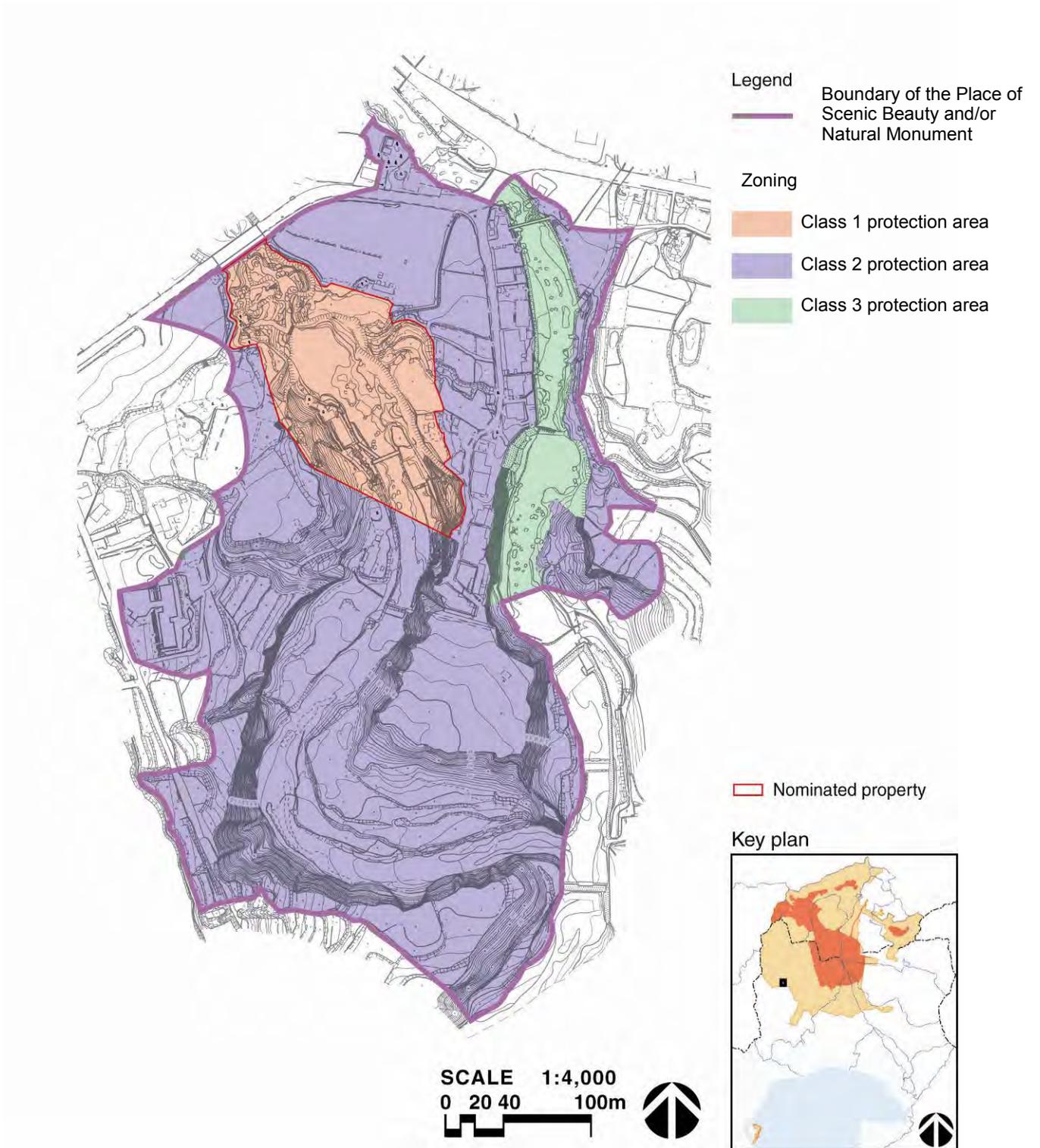


Figure 32 Zoning of the Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument, Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls

## 16. Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove, Preservation and Management Plan

Component parts / constituent elements	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove		
Name of Cultural Property	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove	Type of Cultural Property	Place of Scenic Beauty
1. Significance in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of "Fujisan"	Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove, is an essential component part that represents the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, "Fujisan", as a "source of artistic inspiration". Known as the scenic landscape typically included in drawings of Fujisan, this site has been the stage or viewpoint of internationally famous artwork including those by Utagawa Hiroshige.		
2. Status of legal protection and current status of preservation and management	<p>1922: Designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments.</p> <p>1977: Part of the area designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty was cancelled.</p> <p>1990: The adjacent area to the site was additionally designated as a Place of Scenic Beauty and part of the designated area was cancelled.</p>		
3. Basic policy of preservation and management	<p><b>(1) Preservation, management and nurturing of pine tree grove</b></p> <p>1) Removal of underbrush, weeding, removal of pine leaves, improvement cutting, thinning, and removal of trees of different species shall be carried out in order to preserve and nurture pine trees and manage the forest environment.</p> <p>2) Diseased or infested trees shall be found and treated at an early stage by patrols of staff in order to prevent transmission.</p> <p>3) Beautiful pine tree grove shall be maintained by taking measures such as injecting pest control chemicals, injecting aging trees with activator, and planting trees where necessary.</p> <p>4) As the pine tree grove is designated as conservation forest and tide barrier forest, the owner shall take responsibilities for the preservation of pine trees.</p> <p><b>(2) Preservation, management and nurturing of seashore</b></p> <p>1) The administrator of the seashore shall make efforts to preserve the seashore by installing wave-dissipating blocks, taking sand recycle method measures, etc.</p> <p>2) As coastal levees and wave-dissipating blocks greatly affect the landscape, structures shall be devised in consideration of the landscape.</p> <p>3) Protection and nurturing of coastal plants (grand crinum lily, beach morning glory and beach vitex) shall be conducted.</p> <p><b>(3) Scenic overlooks of Fujisan shall be preserved and utilized to suit the following characteristics.</b></p> <p>1) The seashore near the Feather Robe Pine is the most popular lookout for the sight of white sand and green pine trees of Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove and Fujisan at the same time.</p> <p>2) Fujisan viewed from Kamagasaki, a few hundred meters north of the Feather Robe Pine, over the pine grove has often been the choice of landscape for painters.</p> <p>3) View of Fujisan from around Shimizu Lighthouse is majestic and full of power to encourage viewers.</p> <p>4) View of Fujisan along with Shimizu Port from Masaki appears lively due to the harmony between colors of natural and structures.</p> <p><b>(4) Maintenance of suitable environment as Place of Scenic Beauty</b></p> <p>1) The environment shall be maintained through maintenance and management of scenic lookouts, parks, footpaths, bike paths and parking lots so as to provide heartfelt moments to visitors at the Place of Scenic Beauty.</p> <p>2) Appeals and patrols shall be conducted to stop illegal dumping of wastes in order to maintain the environment in the pine forest.</p> <p>3) Attractions as a tourism destination shall be boosted by enhancing accommodation and souvenir facilities through efforts from private sectors.</p>		
4. Elements that constitute the fundamental value <sup>1</sup>	<p><b>(1) Natural elements</b></p> <p>1) Plants</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>a) a colony of the Japanese black pine (<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>)</b></p> <p>2) Landform, geology, and sand beach</p>		

<sup>1</sup> Elements that constitute the fundamental value: They represent the elements that constitute the fundamental value of the Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove. Among them, the elements which are included in component parts or constituent elements of the nominated property, Fujisan, (see Table 5 in pp.62-63 of the main document of the "F.C.P.M.P.") are shown in bold

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Sand bar</li> <li>3) Scenic landscape</li> <li>(2) Historical and social elements (tangible) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) “Feather Robe” pine tree (“Hagoromo no Matsu”)</li> <li>2) Miho-jinja Shrine and Haguruma Shrine</li> </ul> </li> <li>(3) Historical and social elements (intangible) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Legend of Feather Robe</li> <li>2) Literature (“waka” poem)</li> <li>3) Fine art</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
5. Methods of preservation and management (for elements that constitute the fundamental value)	<p><b>(1) Natural elements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>3) Termites shall be exterminated or controlled using chemicals.</li> <li>4) Pine grove shall be preserved through removal of underbrush, cleaning of pine leaves and injecting pine wilt protection material into tree trunks.</li> </ul> <p><b>(2) Historical and social elements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
6. Standards and criteria for the handling of alterations to the existing state etc.	<p>Areas are classified into 5<sup>1</sup>, and criteria concerning alternations to the existing state etc. are set as follows.</p> <p><b>(1) Special Restriction Area A</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Those intended for security of human lives</li> <li>b) Those required for the preservation of the coast, and that do not greatly affect the landscape</li> <li>c) Maintenance of existing airstrips</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>(2) Special Restriction Area B</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Those intended for security of human lives</li> <li>b) Public facilities that are indispensable in terms of welfare and that shall lose the meaning of foundation if founded elsewhere</li> <li>c) Renovation of existing buildings and structures<sup>2</sup> that do not exceed the building area or height and suite the landscape</li> <li>d) Installation of facilities that retain functions of city parks (bathroom, water fountain, bench, footpath, etc.)</li> <li>e) Public works such as recovery from disasters</li> <li>f) Maintenance of control facilities and hangars that are indispensable in the operation of existing airports</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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.

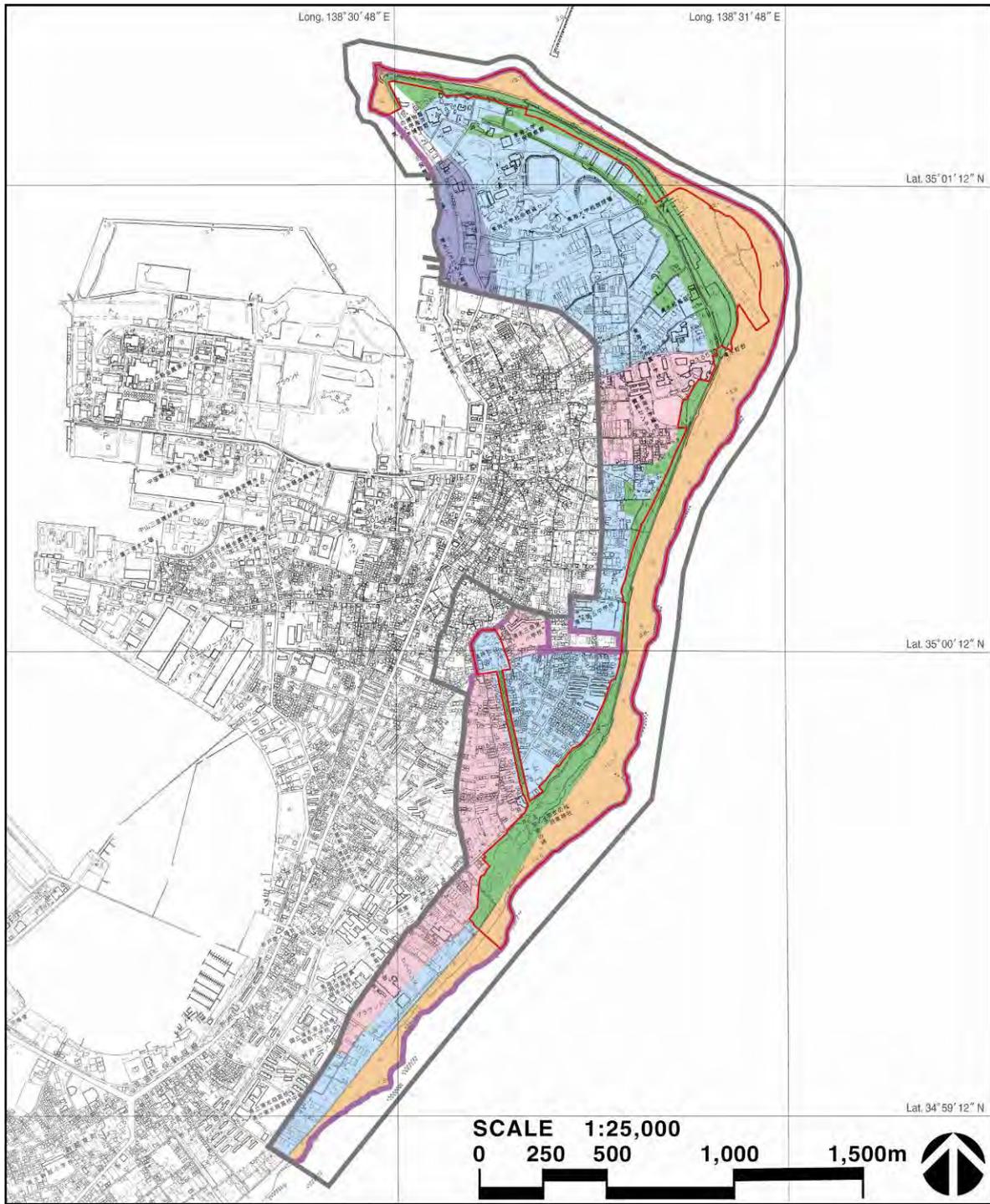
(iv) Bridge

(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

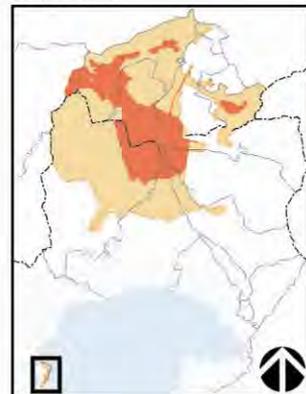


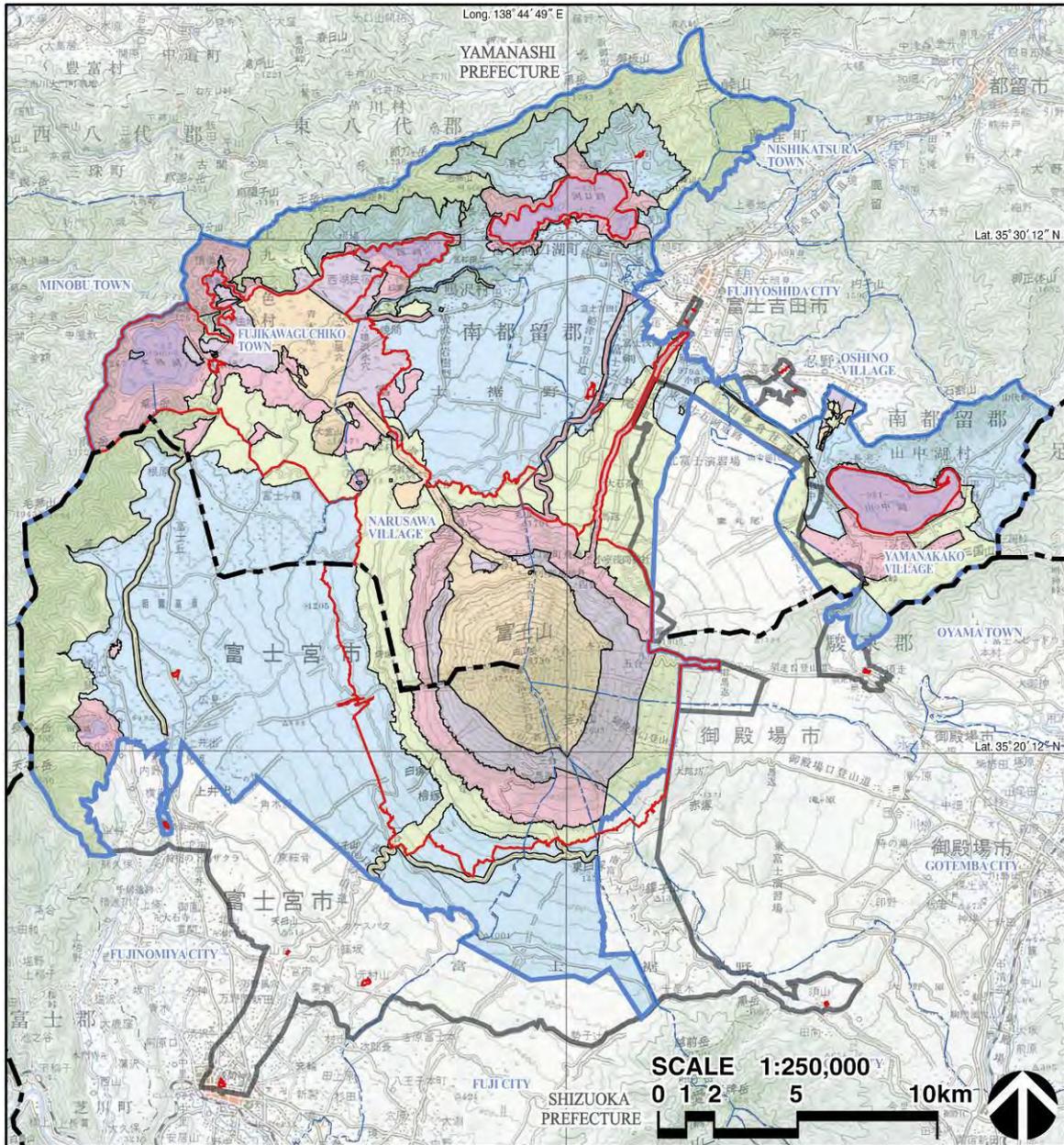
Figure 33 Zoning of the Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove

## 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>At the mountain foot of Fujisan, roads that connect individual use centers are planned. In the surrounding areas of "Fujigoko" (Fuji Five Lakes), lodges, camping sites, etc. for nature trekking are planned.</p>

<sup>1</sup> See Figure 34 in p.119 of this document for the zoning of Natural Park.



Legend

- Boundary of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan District)
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone
- Special Protection Zone
- Class 1 Special Zone
- Class 2 Special Zone
- Class 3 Special Zone
- Ordinary Zone

Figure 34 Zoning of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan District)

## 2. Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park Fujisan District Management Plan

Component Parts / constituent elements	Fujisan Mountain Area, Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine, Lake Yamanakako, Lake Kawaguchiko, Yoshida Lava Tree Molds, and Shiraito no Taki waterfalls					
1. Management zone (Overview of the management area)	<p>The Fujisan District covers an area that extends across the border that lies between the two prefectures Yamanashi and Shizuoka. This area will be categorized into the following three management zones<sup>1</sup> with a consideration for its unity between topography and basin, scenic beauty, utility forms and jurisdictions, etc.</p> <p><b>(1) Mt. Fuji Management Planning Zone</b> This zone is of Mt. Fuji itself, which partially covers Yamanashi and Shizuoka Prefectures. It is mostly volcanic plateau starting from the 5<sup>th</sup> stations to the top of Mt. Fuji 3,776 m above sea level.</p> <p><b>(2) Mt. Fuji North Management Planning Zone</b> This zone consists of the northern foothills of Mt. Fuji starting from the halfway point on the Yamanashi Prefecture side (5<sup>th</sup> station approximately 2,200 m) to the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes).</p> <p><b>(3) Mt. Fuji South Management Planning Zone</b> This zone stretches to the west and the south foothills of Mt. Fuji starting from the halfway point on the Shizuoka Prefecture side (5<sup>th</sup> station approximately 2,200 m).</p>					
2. Mt. Fuji Management Planning Zone	<p><b>(1) Basic policy of management</b></p> <p><b>1) Protective policy</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="408 835 1439 1070"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="408 835 719 869">Subjects</th> <th data-bbox="719 835 1439 869">Policy</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="408 869 719 1070"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The graceful shape of the mountain</li> <li>-Transition process of plants</li> <li>-Alpine flora around the 5th station of Mt. Fuji</li> </ul> </td> <td data-bbox="719 869 1439 1070">The shape of beautiful Mt. Fuji, which is a typical volcano of Japan, and the alpine flora group, which is academically valuable and unique to Mt. Fuji, shall be strictly protected.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>2) Utilization policy</b></p> <p>➤ <b>Characteristics of usage and utilization policy</b></p> <p>(i) There are two types of usage of Mt. Fuji. One is climbing higher starting at the 5th stations, and the other is driving up to the 5th stations. Most of the climbers rush in to challenge Mt. Fuji for the two months of July and August, when the mountain opens. Many people drive up to the 5th stations by car.</p> <p>(ii) Controlling of excess use at the 5th stations with cooperation from related organizations to deal with problems of roadways up to the 5th stations of Mt. Fuji shall be conducted. At the same time, a new countermeasure shall be considered to coax more visitors to park at the foothills of Mt. Fuji, etc.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">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></p> <p>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></p> <p>Wide dissemination and education, of the sense of protecting nature and appropriate behaviors at parks, shall be conducted.</p>		Subjects	Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The graceful shape of the mountain</li> <li>-Transition process of plants</li> <li>-Alpine flora around the 5th station of Mt. Fuji</li> </ul>	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					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The graceful shape of the mountain</li> <li>-Transition process of plants</li> <li>-Alpine flora around the 5th station of Mt. Fuji</li> </ul>	The shape of beautiful Mt. Fuji, which is a typical volcano of Japan, and the alpine flora group, which is academically valuable and unique to Mt. Fuji, shall be strictly protected.					
3. Mt Fuji North	<b>(1) Basic plans of management</b>					

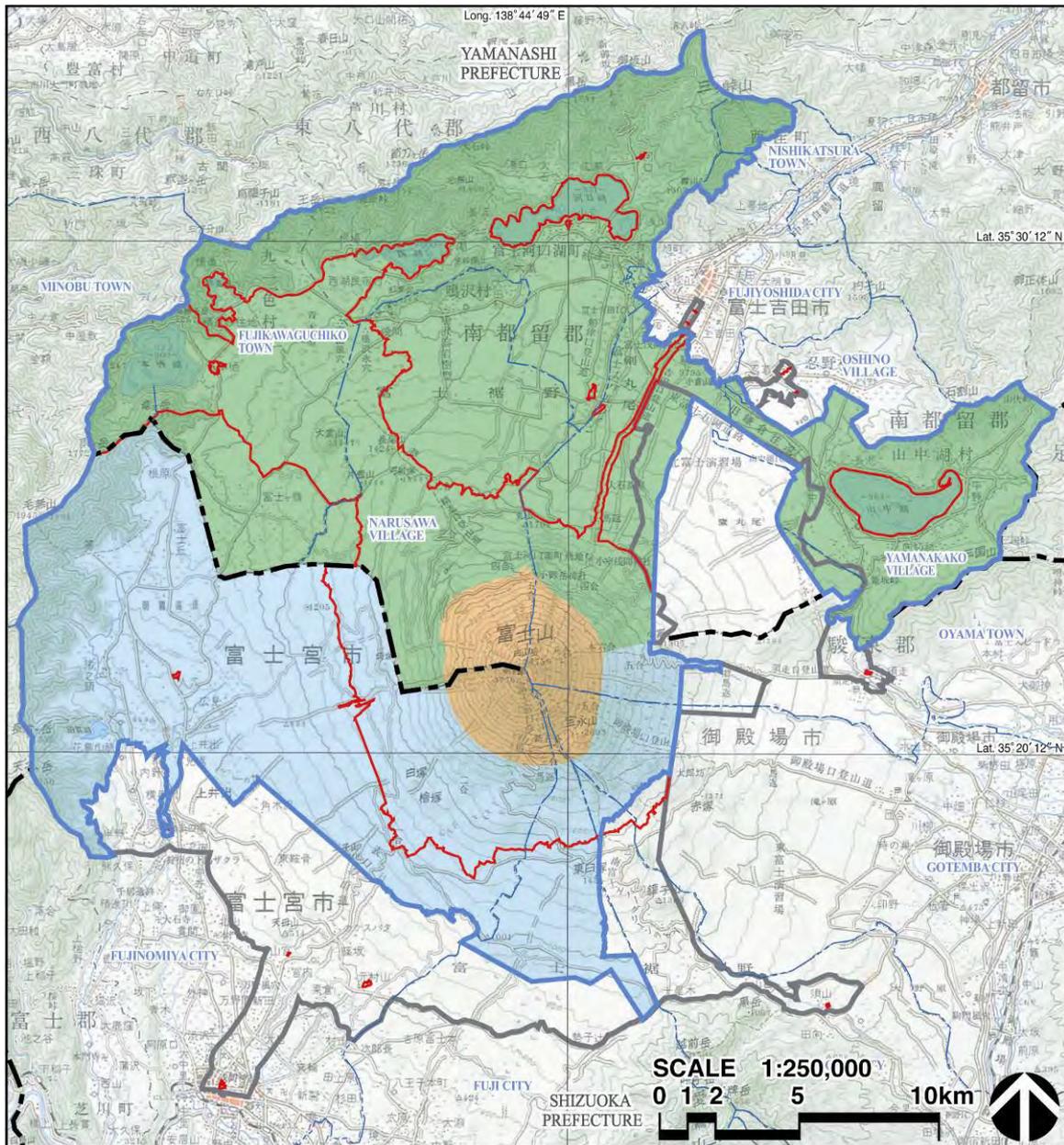
<sup>1</sup> Each area of management zones is shown in Figure 35 in p.125 of this document.

Management Planning Zone	<b>1) Basic plans of management</b> <b>【Mt. Fuji North Management Planning Zone】</b>	
	Conservation target	Conservation policy
	Aokigaharajukai (Special Protection Zone)	It is located on top of the lava flows of the west foothills of Mt. Fuji with widespread natural vegetation that consists mainly of evergreen needle-leaved trees, including Japanese cypress, etc. This area shall be protected strictly, as is an outstanding natural landscape, including lava wind holes and lava tree molds, which are unique volcanic landforms dotting the area.
	Yamanaka pure forest of <i>Picea polita</i> (Special Protection Zone)	It is well known as the <i>Picea polita</i> forest of Yamanaka, and is a rare natural landscape in Japan. This pure forest has high academic value, and its current landscape shall be strictly maintained. And its protection and multiplication shall be encouraged.
	Natural forest at the summit of Mt. Katabuta (Special Protection Zone)	This is an area of prominent natural vegetation such as <i>Japanese beech</i> , etc. at the summit of Mt. Katabuta, which is a lateral volcano to the NW of Mt. Fuji. The current landscape shall be strictly maintained.
	Vertical distribution of vegetation along Shoji-guchi (Special Protection Zone) (Class Special Zone)	It is located at the Shoji-guchi climbing line (trail) where there is a vertical distribution from mountain vegetation, such as Japanese cypress and the <i>Arachniodes mutica</i> community, to vegetation in the subalpine region, etc., such as <i>Abies veitchii</i> and <i>Abies mariesii</i> community. The current landscape shall be strictly maintained.
	Japanese red pine forest and Japanese larch forest along roadway in Nashigahara (Class 1 Special Zone) (Class 3 Special Zone)	This is an area of good Japanese red pine forest and Japanese larch forest, etc. along the Subashiri-Yoshida line (roadway), which is a historic scenic spot with a superb natural landscape. Maintenance of this scenic beauty shall be encouraged.
	Mt. Mitsutoge (Class 1 Special Zone)	With a rocky stretch at Mt. Mitsutoge, this is an area of superb natural landscape formed by natural vegetation, etc. such as <i>Castanea crenata</i> , Japanese oak and <i>Picea polita</i> . The current landscape shall be maintained.
	Japanese red pine forest at Nagasaki peninsula (Class 1 Special Zone)	Nagasaki peninsula protrudes to the West of Lake Motosu and has a superb natural landscape formed by natural vegetation, etc., such as Japanese red pine forest. The current landscape shall be maintained.
	“Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) (Class 2 Special Zone)	With due consideration of water quality of the Five Lakes of Mt. Fuji created by lava flow from Mt. Fuji, protection of <i>Marimo</i> (round green alga) at the Five Lakes of Mt. Fuji shall be encouraged as well as maintenance of the superb scenic beauty of lakes and reservoir in the area.
	<i>Japanese red pine</i> forest along Fuji Subaru Line (Class 2 Special Zone)	Good <i>Japanese red pine</i> forest is distributed on top of the lava flow of Kenmarubi, providing a superb natural landscape along the Fuji Subaru Line, which is one of the main roadways to Mt. Fuji. The scenic beauty shall be maintained.
	Forest of Mao shrine and temple (Class 2 Special Zone)	This area, which has good temple and shrine groves, etc. of <i>Japanese zelkova</i> and <i>Celtis</i> , etc. is a superb natural landscape. The scenic beauty shall be maintained.
	Suwanomori and Fujiyoshida-guchi climbing line (Class 2 Special Zone)	This is an area of forest landscape of Japanese red pine forest, and superb natural landscape along a mountain climbing trail with <i>Rhododendron japonicum</i> and Fuji cherry gregarious, etc. around 1,200 m above sea level. The scenic beauty shall be maintained while appropriate management is conducted.
<b>2) Utilization Policy</b> ➤ <b>Characteristics of usage and utilization policy</b>		

	<p><b>(i) Characteristics of usage</b> The styles of use in this area includes recreation, drives, excursions to special natural landforms such as lava tree molds and wind caves, photographing at good viewpoints of Fujisan, etc.</p> <p><b>(ii) Utilization policy</b> For those park visitors, various types of infrastructure facility and software measures such as nature interpretation system will be promoted. At the same time, guidance will be provided to ensure that consideration is given to the natural environment conservation.</p> <p>➤ <b>Restructuring of utilization facilities and management policy (Restructuring policies)</b></p> <p>(i) Mainly the facilities to promote nature-oriented activities at the foothills of Mt. Fuji shall be improved.</p> <p>(ii) A comfortable environment for using the park shall be ensured. However, too large a facility has to be avoided.</p> <p>(iii) Visitor facilities are uniformly designed with due consideration to the natural environment in the area.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b>(Management policy)</b></p> <p>(i) Under authority of a project manager, a comfortable environment for using the park shall be maintained.</p> <p>(ii) Facilities shall be managed with due consideration to the safety of users.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>➤ <b>Usage guidance and regulation policy (Usage guidance policy)</b></p> <p>(i) Improvement of manners using the park shall be encouraged.</p> <p>(ii) Increase of opportunities to have more nature-oriented activities shall be encouraged.</p> <p>(iii) The above matters shall be promoted by providing various information about nature, nature-oriented programs etc.</p> <p><b>(Regulation policy)</b></p> <p>(i) Nature conservation ideas, as well as guidance on appropriate behaviors while using the park, shall be widely disseminated</p> <p>(ii) Restrictions on use of cars shall be improved in order to have a rational traffic situation with the cooperation of concerned parties.</p> <p>(iii) Off-road vehicles, etc. shall be regulated to protect our superb natural environment.</p>				
4.Mt. Fuji South Management Planning Zone	<p><b>(1) Basic policy of management</b></p> <p><b>1) Protective policy</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="405 1742 1442 2101"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="405 1742 721 1778">Conservation target</th> <th data-bbox="727 1742 1442 1778">Conservation policy</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="405 1778 721 2101">Lake Tanuki and Odanuki Marsh (Class II Special Zone)</td> <td data-bbox="727 1778 1442 2101">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
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	<p>at campsites, etc., in order to prevent contamination of the lakes.</p> <p>Currently, Odanuki Marsh has been a developing dry area, and conservation and recovery of vegetation in the marsh shall be conducted.</p>
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.
	<p><b>2)Utilization policy</b></p> <p>➤<b>Characteristics of usage and utilization policy</b></p> <p>(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.</p> <p>➤<b>Construction of facilities and management policy</b></p> <p>(i)<b>Construction policies</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Mainly the facilities to promote nature-oriented activities at the foothills of Mt. Fuji shall be improved.</li> <li>b. A comfortable environment for using the park shall be ensured. However, too large a facility has to be avoided.</li> <li>c. Visitor facilities are uniformly designed with due consideration to the natural environment in the area</li> <li>d. Improvements to facilities shall pay particular attention to conservation of the natural environment.</li> <li>e. Improvement of waste disposal, etc. shall minimize the impact on the environment as much as possible by actively adopting the technology recognized as the best functioning technology for environmental conservation, etc.</li> </ol> <p>(ii)<b>Management policy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Under authority of a project manager, a comfortable environment for using the park shall be maintained.</li> <li>b. Facilities shall be managed with due consideration to the safety of users.</li> <li>c. Garbage, waste, etc. shall be treated appropriately, as a business responsibility, entailing no adverse consequences for the surrounding natural environment after well-argued treatment of such waste.</li> </ol> <p>➤<b>Usage guidance and regulations</b></p> <p>(i)<b>Utility guiding policy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Improvement of manners using the park shall be encouraged.</li> <li>b. Increase of opportunities to have more nature-oriented activities shall be encouraged.</li> <li>c. The above matters shall be promoted by providing various information about nature, nature-oriented programs, etc.</li> </ol> <p>(ii)<b>Regulation of use</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Nature conservation ideas, as well as guidance on appropriate behaviors while using the park, shall be widely disseminated.</li> <li>b. Restrictions on use of cars shall be improved in order to have a rational traffic situation.</li> <li>c. 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	<p><b>(1)Nature interpretation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Improvement of instructions to users including nature interpretation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤Nature oriented exercise program and guidance to park users shall be provided.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

<p>Management Planning Zones)</p>	<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>
<p>6. Matters regarding beautification landscaping in the region (in all Management Planning Zones)</p>	<p><b>(1)Beautification and cleanup plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤Effective cleaning activities shall be promoted in cooperation with concerned organizations, groups, private businesses, volunteers, etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>(2)Landscape greening plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤Existing vegetation shall be left as it is as much as possible when construction is conducted. Topsoil or plants, which interfere with construction in any way, shall be temporarily placed or planted elsewhere.</li> <li>➤Basically, landscape greening shall be conducted in such manner as to not plant plants that are different from the kinds of plants that grow in the region. However, measures to support growth of plants that will recover naturally may be taken, or vegetation that is suitable to this region, etc., may be planted.</li> </ul>



Legend

- Boundary of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan region)
- Buffer zone
- Mt Fuji Management Planning Zone
- Mt Fuji North Management Planning Zone
- Mt Fuji South Management Planning Zone
- Nominated property

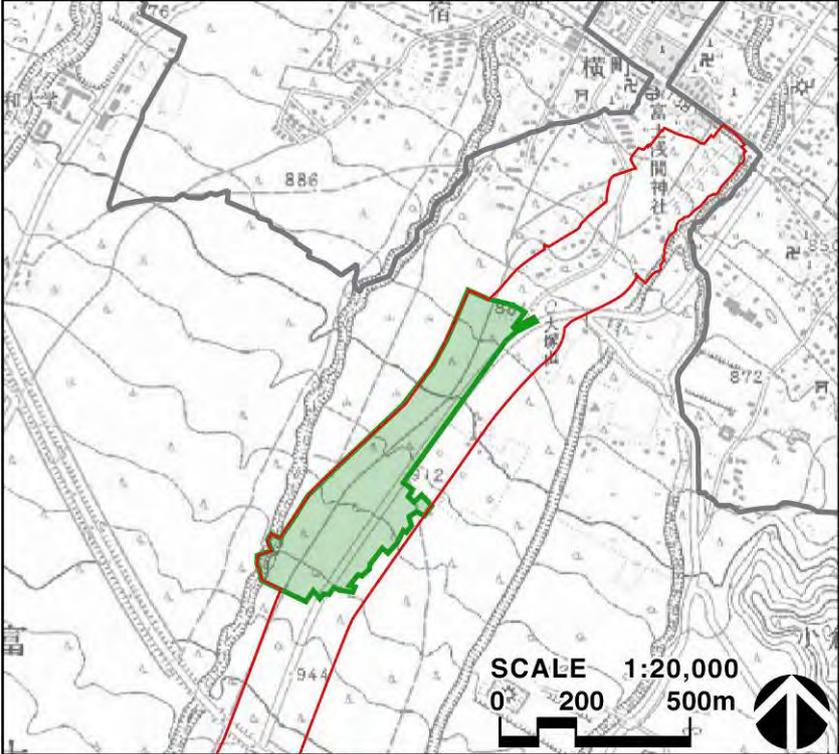
Figure 35 Zoning of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park Management Plan (Fujisan District)

## 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>(1) <b>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>(2) <b>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>(3) <b>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>(1) <b>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><b>(2)Matters Related to the Clearing of Forest Pests and Prevention of their Spread</b></p> <p>Concerning damage caused by forest pests such as weevils and so on, effort will be made to discover outbreaks quickly and to conduct appropriate controls to prevent spread while collaborating with private forest operators.</p>
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Legend

- Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

Key plan

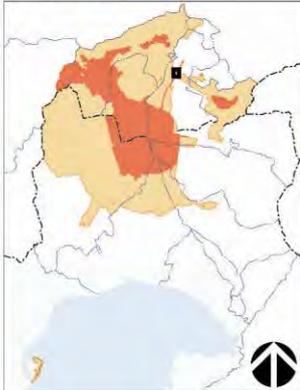


Figure 36 Map of Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area

## 2. Fuji Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan

Component Parts / constituent elements	Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route, Suyama Ascending Route, and Subashiri Ascending Route
1. Basic matters related to the administration and management of National Forests	<p><b>(1) Basic Policy on Administration and Management of National Forests</b></p> <p>This plan was developed for 17,000 hectares of national forests which constitute 22% of the whole Fuji forest planning area in the northeast of Shizuoka Prefecture.</p> <p>The northern part of this area contains famous mountains such as Mt. Fuji and Mt. Ashitaka.</p> <p>As for the major rivers in the area, Ayusawa River flows eastwards to Kanagawa Prefecture, where it converges with Sakawa River and flows into Sagami Bay. Hirose River, Takahashi River and Uruoi River converge with Karino River, Numakawa River and Fuji River respectively before draining into Tsuruga Bay. In addition to these rivers, the national forests contain Kakita River, Shiraito Falls, Wakutamaike Pond on the grounds of Asama Shrine, and other springs, making this an important belt of water resources. In the Fujisan District of the planning area, there is a vertical distribution of trees, ranging from deciduous broad-leaved varieties such as beech and <i>Quercus crispula</i>, etc. and conifers such as Nikko fir, etc. in the mountain belt to <i>Betula ermanii</i>, Japanese hemlock and larch, etc. in the subalpine belt. The Fujisan District is designated as Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park.</p> <p>Furthermore, as conservation forest for headwater conservation accounts for 71% of the national forest area, the forest plays an important role as a headwaters forest supplying daily life water, industrial water and agricultural water and so on to surrounding towns and villages and many people go hiking and mountaineering on Mt. Fuji etc. and enjoy the forests for health and recreation purposes throughout the four seasons.</p> <p>The area around Mt. Fuji has collapsed ravines and valleys of advancing erosion and collapse and it has been designated as conservation forest for landslide prevention. In downstream areas, forest conservation projects are being conducted on a continuing basis in order to prevent mudflows.</p> <p><b>(2) Matters Related to Administration and Management According to Functional Types</b></p> <p><b>1) Direction of Administration and Management in Each Functional Type</b></p> <p>In view of the fact that people's demands on the forest in this area diversely include national land conservation, headwater conservation, global warming prevention, biodiversity conservation, promotion of forest environmental education, human contact with forests and public participation in forest development and so on, realization of open "forests for the people" will be sought while also taking supply of forest products and contribution to local development into account. To this end, while paying attention to consistency with area-separate plans for national forests, the following kind of administration and management will be carried out upon dividing the national forest into the following three types, i.e. water and land conservation forests emphasizing conservation of national land and water resources, forest for human and nature coexistence emphasizing the maintenance and conservation of rich ecosystems and utilization for health, cultural and educational purposes, and forest for recycling resources emphasizing the stable and efficient supply of timber.</p> <p><b>2) Direction of Functional Types by Area</b></p> <p>➤ <b>Fujisan District (forest compartments 1-300, 459-501)</b></p> <p>This district is located around Mt. Fuji to the north of the planning area, and it neighbors the border with Yamanashi Prefecture to the north. Spring waters and streams of various sizes originating in Mt. Fuji flow into Hirose River, Uruoi River and Shiba River, etc. before emptying out into Tsuruga Bay.</p> <p><b>(i) Area around the west face of Mt. Fuji</b></p> <p>The national forest in this area is an artificial forest belt mainly comprising cypress and Nikko Fir, and since almost the entire area is designated as a water resource conservation forest, it will primarily be classified as a water and land conservation forest (water resource conservation type) and will be administered and managed with the emphasis placed on realizing water resource conservation functions while advancing sound administration of the</p>

artificial forest.

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.

**(ii) Hillside area around the south side of Mt. Fuji**

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.

**(iii) High altitude area (altitude approximately 1,500m-3,200m)**

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, *Picea alcokiana* 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.

**(3) Matters Necessary for Promotion of Watershed Management Systems**

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.

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.

2. Matters related to

**(1) Matters Related to Patrol**

the maintenance and preservation of National Forests

**1)Forest Conservation Patrol for Forest Fire Prevention, etc.**

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.

**2)Public Enlightenment on Manners when Entering Forests**

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.

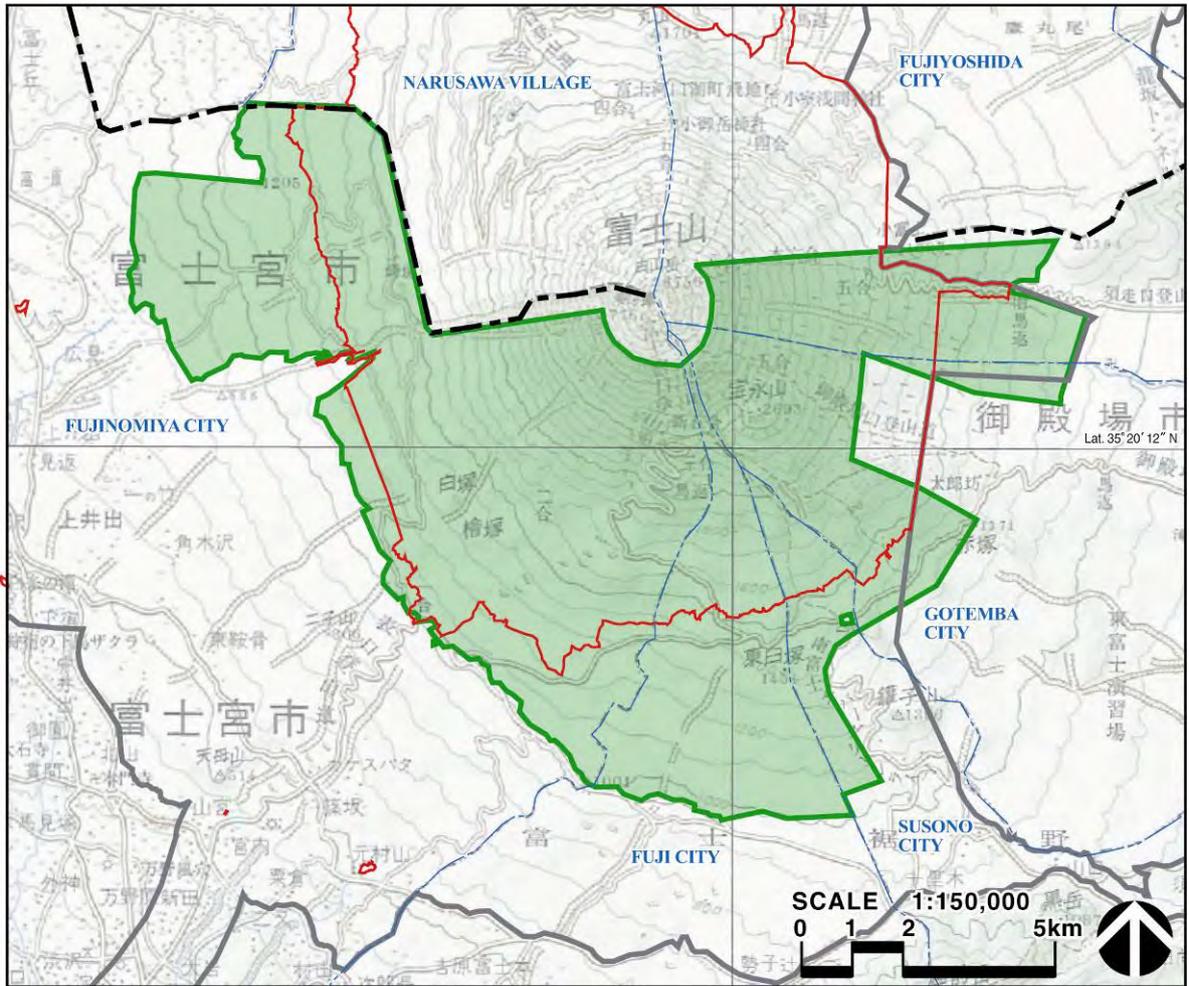
**(2)Matters Related to the Clearing of Forest Pests and Prevention of their Spread**

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.

**(3)Other Necessary Matters**

**1)Matters Related to Feeding Damage and Stripping (Tree Bark Stripping) by Japanese Deer and Black Bears**

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.



Legend

 Fuji Forest Planning Area

 Nominated property  
 Buffer zone

Key plan

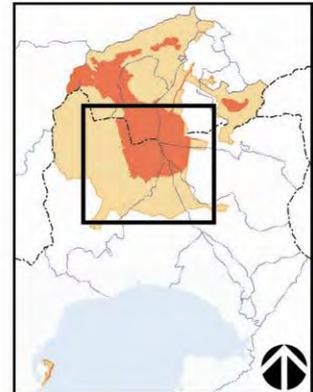


Figure 37 Map of Fuji Forest Planning Area