

World Cultural Heritage

Fujisan

Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan (Main Document)

January 2016

**Agency for Cultural Affairs,
Ministry of the Environment, and Forestry Agency**

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

Fujiyoshida City, Minobu Town, Nishikatsura Town,
Oshino Village, Yamanakako Village, Narusawa Village, Fujikawaguchiko Town,
Fujiyoshida City and Two Other Villages Organization for the Protection of the
Prefectural Estates Given by the Imperial Family,
Narusawa-Fujikawaguchiko Organization for the Protection of Prefectural
Estates Given by the Imperial Family,
Shizuoka City, Numazu City,
Mishima City, Fujinomiya City, Fuji City, Gotemba City,
Susono City, Shimizu Town, Nagaizumi Town, and Oyama Town

Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan (Main Document)

Contents

Chapter 1. Purpose, Background of Preparation and Revision, Composition, and Structure of the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan -----	1
1. Purpose of the Plan	1
2. Background of the Preparation and Revision of the Plan.....	1
3. Composition and Structure of the Plan	2
4. Coordination with Individual Administrative Plans etc.	3
5. Implementation of the Plan	5
Chapter 2. Outstanding Universal Value and Component Parts -----	6
1. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	6
2. Component Parts	11
(1) List of Component Parts	11
(2) Categorization of the Component Parts and Constituent Elements Based on the Two Aspects of Fujisan: “Object of Worship” and “Source of Artistic Inspiration”	18
(3) Delineation of the Boundaries of the Component Parts	27
(4) Setup of the Range of Sengen-jinja Shrines and Lava Tree Molds.....	32
(5) Overview of Individual Component Parts	35
(6) Overview of Component Parts and Constituent Elements and Specific Features Included Therein	68
(7) Relationships between Component Parts and Constituent Elements	69
Chapter 3. Current Situation and Issues Concerning the Property and the Surrounding Environment -----	71
1. The Current Situation and Issues Found Common to the Property and the Surrounding Environment.....	71
(1) Development and Urban Infrastructure	71
(2) Changes in the Natural Environment	71
(3) Natural Disasters	72
(4) Visitor/Tourism Pressures.....	74
(5) Others	78
2. Current Situation and Issues concerning “Places of Worship-ascent and Pilgrimage” from the Perspective of an “Object of Worship”	79
3. Current Situation and Issues Concerning the “Viewpoints and Views” from the Perspective of a “Source of Artistic Inspiration”	87
Chapter 4. Basic Policy -----	90
1. Preservation and Management of Outstanding Universal Value.....	90
2. Integral Conservation of the Surrounding Environment.....	90
3. Promotion and Utilization of the Property	90
4. Establishment and Operation of the System for the Implementation of the Plan.....	91
5. Preparation and Implementation of the Action Plan.....	91
6. Factors Affecting the Property and Evaluation of Policies and Measures: Monitoring	91

Chapter 5. Preservation and Management of Outstanding Universal Value-----	92
1. Direction	92
(1) Preservation and Management of Outstanding Universal Value based on Two Aspects	92
(2) Clarification of the Methods of Preservation and Management.....	92
(3) Compliance with Laws and Regulations Concerning the Implementation of the Methods of Preservation and Management	92
2. Methods	93
(1) The Property as a Whole	93
(2) Places of Worship-ascent and Pilgrimage	95
(3) Viewpoints and Views	99
3. Conservation Based on Laws, Regulations, etc.....	100
(1) Laws and Plans for the Implementation of the Preservation and Management of "Places of Worship-ascent and Pilgrimage"	100
(2) Laws and Plans for the Implementation of the Preservation and Management of "Viewpoints and Views".....	100
 Chapter 6. Integral Conservation of the Surrounding Environment-----	 106
1. Direction	106
(1) Conservation of the Surrounding Environment Based on Zoning	106
(2) Buffer Zone	106
(3) Management Zone.....	106
2. Methods	107
(1) Buffer Zone	107
(2) Management Zone.....	178
 Chapter 7. Promotion and Utilization of the Property -----	 184
1. Direction	184
(1) Comprehensive Transmission of Information Concerning Outstanding Universal Value in Consideration of the Relations among Individual Component Parts.....	184
(2) Establishment of the System to Receive Tourists from within Japan and Other Countries	184
2. Methods	184
(1) Promotion of Comprehensive Academic Research on Fujisan	184
(2) Construction of "Fujisan World Heritage Center"	185
(3) Installation of Appropriate Facilities for Presentation and Utilization	188
(4) Dissemination of Information to Local People etc.	188
(5) Response to Domestic and International Tourists	188
 Chapter 8. Establishment and Operation of the System for the Implementation of the Plan -----	 193
1. Direction	193
2. Methods	193
(1) Functions of the Individual Organizations in the Comprehensive Preservation and Management System	193
(2) Roles of Members.....	196
(3) Coordination with Local People etc. and the Promotion of Participation of Local People.....	197

Chapter 9 Preparation and Implementation of the Action Plan-----199

1. Direction	199
(1) Prevention, Lessening, and Stoppage of Effects on the Property and Surrounding Environment_	199
(2) Restoration and Improvement of Individual Component Parts, Constituent Elements, and the Views.....	199
(3) Promotion and Utilization of the Property.....	199
2. Methods	199
(1) Prevention and Mitigation of Impact of Factors Affecting the Property and Surrounding Environment	199
(2) Restoration and Improvement of Individual Component Parts, Constituent Elements, and Views	235
(3) Opening of the Property to the Public and Utilization.....	252
3. Overview of the Action Plan	262

Chapter 10. Factors Affecting the Property and Evaluation of Policies and Measures - Monitoring - -----271

1. Direction	271
(1) Identification of Impact Factors, Monitoring Indicators, Frequency and the Organizations or Individuals Responsible for Record Keeping	271
(2) Development and Implementation of Measures to Prevent and Remove Negative Impact	271
2. Methods	271
(1) Monitoring Indicators Concerning the “Protection of the Property and the Surrounding Environment”	271
(2) Monitoring Indicators Concerning the “Protection of Individual Component Parts and Constituent Elements”.....	273
(3) Monitoring Indicators Concerning the “Transmission of the Outstanding Universal Value”.....	274

Chapter 1. Purpose, Background of Preparation and Revision, Composition, and Structure of the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan

This chapter in the very beginning of the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan” (hereinafter referred to as “the Plan”) gives the summary of the Plan, including the purpose, background, composition, and structure of the Plan as well as coordination with other individual administrative plans and the implementation period of the Plan.

1. Purpose of the Plan

“Fujisan, sacred place and source of artistic inspiration”, which has been inscribed on the World Heritage List (hereinafter referred to as the “property”), consists of the Fujisan Mountain Area, which is an object of Fujisan worship, the compounds and buildings of Sengen-jinja Shinto shrines and “Oshi” lodging houses at the mountain foot, spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as a wind cave¹, lava tree molds², lakes, springs, waterfalls, and coastal beach that all became the objects of Fujisan religious worship, and viewpoints and the views from there that became the source of inspiration for artistic works of outstanding universal significance. The area extending at the foothill of Fujisan including these areas has long been used for the lives and industries of the local people, as well as one of the most major tourist and recreation sites in Japan.

To pass the Outstanding Universal Value of the characteristics of these component parts on to future generations, the serial property consisting of multiple parts need to be regarded as “an entity” for an integrated management. Also, basic policies and methods for preserving and utilizing these component parts need to be established by reflecting management methods as “a cultural landscape” to maintain and integrate social demands for tourism and recreation with sacredness and beauty which are the aspects of the Outstanding Universal Value. Therefore, this new Plan has been prepared by revising the current Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan, targeting not only the property but also its surrounding environment.

2. Background of the Preparation and Revision of the Plan

(1) Background of the Preparation

For the preparation of the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan in relation to the nomination of Fujisan for inscription on the World Heritage List, local stakeholders’ opinions were collected and compiled by the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment, the Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujiyoshida City, Minobu Town, Nishikatsura Town, Oshino Village, Yamanakako Village, Narusawa Village, Fujikawaguchiko Town, Shizuoka City, Numazu City, Mishima City, Fujinomiya City, Fuji City, Gotemba City, Susono City, Shimizu Town, Nagaizumi Town, and Oyama Town. After discussions at the Yamanashi Prefectural Academic Committee, the Shizuoka Prefectural Academic Committee and the Yamanashi Academic Committee which consist of academic experts as well as the Yamanashi Prefecture Committee of the Cooperators for the Preparation of the Preservation and Management Plan, Shizuoka Prefecture Working Group of the Cooperators for the Preparation of the Preservation and Management Plan, and the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan Preparation Working Group under respective academic committees, the Plan was prepared in January 2012 (the 2012 edition). The established Plan was attached to the nomination dossier of Fujisan that was submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in January 2012.

(2) Background of the Revision

The World Heritage Committee advised the establishment of operationalized management methods and systems to implement an integrated management of the property as “an entity” and also as “a cultural landscape” before the inscription of Fujisan on the World Heritage List in June 2013. Therefore, based on the contents of the 2013 ICOMOS evaluation for Fujisan (Japan) No. 1418 and the decision of the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session (37.COM8B.29)³, the current Plan was revised in January 2016 (the 2016 edition) based on advice of the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Academic Committee and through discussions at the Fujisan World

¹ Wind cave: Generally refers to a cave that has atmospheric circulation. In particular, the wind cave on Fujisan was created by lava. In some cases, the cave was formed after just the surface of the lava had hardened and the molten lava inside continued to flow, while in other cases gas accumulated within the lava flow, creating hollows within the lava. For further information on the wind cave, please see the discussion of Component Part 23.

² Lava tree molds: Hollows that are formed when trees are caught up in lava flows, the lava begins to harden around the tree, and the tree then is incinerated by the heat of the lava, leaving a cylindrical hole where the tree had been. For further information, see the references to Component Parts 21 and 22.

³ Decision of the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session (37.COM8B.29): the full text of the decision is included in section 1 of Chapter 2 of this document and Attached Document 3.

Cultural Heritage Council and its subcommittees in order to further promote the preservation of Fujisan while paying sufficient attention to visions and strategies adopted by the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council in December 2014. The plan established after the revision is called “the Plan” in this document hereinafter unless there is a special reason not to do so.

3. Composition and Structure of the Plan

Figure 1 shows the Plan’s composition and structure. The content of each chapter in the Main Document of the Plan is as follows:

Chapter 1 describes the objectives of the Plan, the history of the preparation and revision of the Plan, the structure of the Plan, etc.

Chapter 2 describes the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and re-categorizes them based on the two aspects of Fujisan as an “object of worship” and a “source of artistic inspiration”. This chapter also summarizes the position and overview of component parts and constituent elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and describes the relationship among the component parts and constituent elements based on the perspective that they form “an entity” based on findings of current researches.

Chapter 3 describes current conditions of the properties and surrounding environment and organizes problems to be solved with the perspective of “an entity” and “a cultural landscape”.

Chapter 4 sets forth the six basic policies of the Plan which were determined in the light of Chapter 2 and Chapter 3.

Chapter 5 gives the direction of integrated preservation and management of the properties as “an entity” and “a cultural landscape” based on two perspectives including the viewpoint of them as “places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage” as the object of worship and “viewpoints and views” as the source of artistic inspiration to ensure the preservation and management of Outstanding Universal Value described in the first basic policy in Chapter 4. In addition, component parts and constituent elements are categorized into two groups based on the two aspects of Fujisan and the methods of preservation and management are clarified for individual component parts. The measures to address the issues identified in Chapter 3 are also explained. At the same time, the chapter summarizes the laws, regulations, and various plans, whose proper enforcement and implementation are necessary in order to ensure the implementation of the methods and measures for the preservation and management of the property.

In **Chapter 6**, based on the 2nd basic policy, “integral conservation of the surrounding environment”, the surrounding environment of the property is divided into the “buffer zone” and the “management zone” and the conservation methods and measures are clarified for each zone. The chapter also describes the management method based on the concept of “a cultural landscape” and the methods of harmonious resolution of contradicting issues by creating a fusion of the maintenance of sacredness and beauty which are the sources of the significant and outstanding values and also responding to satisfy social demand for tourism and recreation at component parts as well as in buffer zones. The chapter also summarizes the laws, regulations, and various plans whose proper enforcement and implementation are necessary in order to ensure the implementation of the conservation methods and measures.

Chapter 7 gives the direction and concrete measures for the 3rd basic policy, “promotion, presentation, and utilization of the property”.

Chapter 8 deals with the 4th basic policy, “establishment and operation of the system for the implementation of the Plan”, from the standpoint of the smooth implementation of this Plan.

Chapter 9 shows the specific “action plan” that needs to be implemented into the future, which is described in the fifth basic policy.

Chapter 10 specifies the indicators for monitoring, its frequency, and organizers, and other aspects of evaluating effects on the properties and implemented measures which are listed in the sixth basic policy.

This Plan consists of the Main Document, which contains the above-mentioned ten chapters; Attached Document 1, summarizing The Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, Natural Parks Law, Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests which provide the legal basis for the property preservation and the overviews of individual plans established in close relation to these laws; Attached Document 2, providing standards of permissions in laws and regulations which serve as the ground of preserving the properties and the surrounding environment; Attached Document 3, containing the ICOMOS evaluation for Fujisan (Japan) No. 1418 and the Decision of the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session (37.COM.8B.29); and Attached Document 4, containing the Vision and Strategies, which have been prepared for the purpose of further advancing the preservation and management of Fujisan.

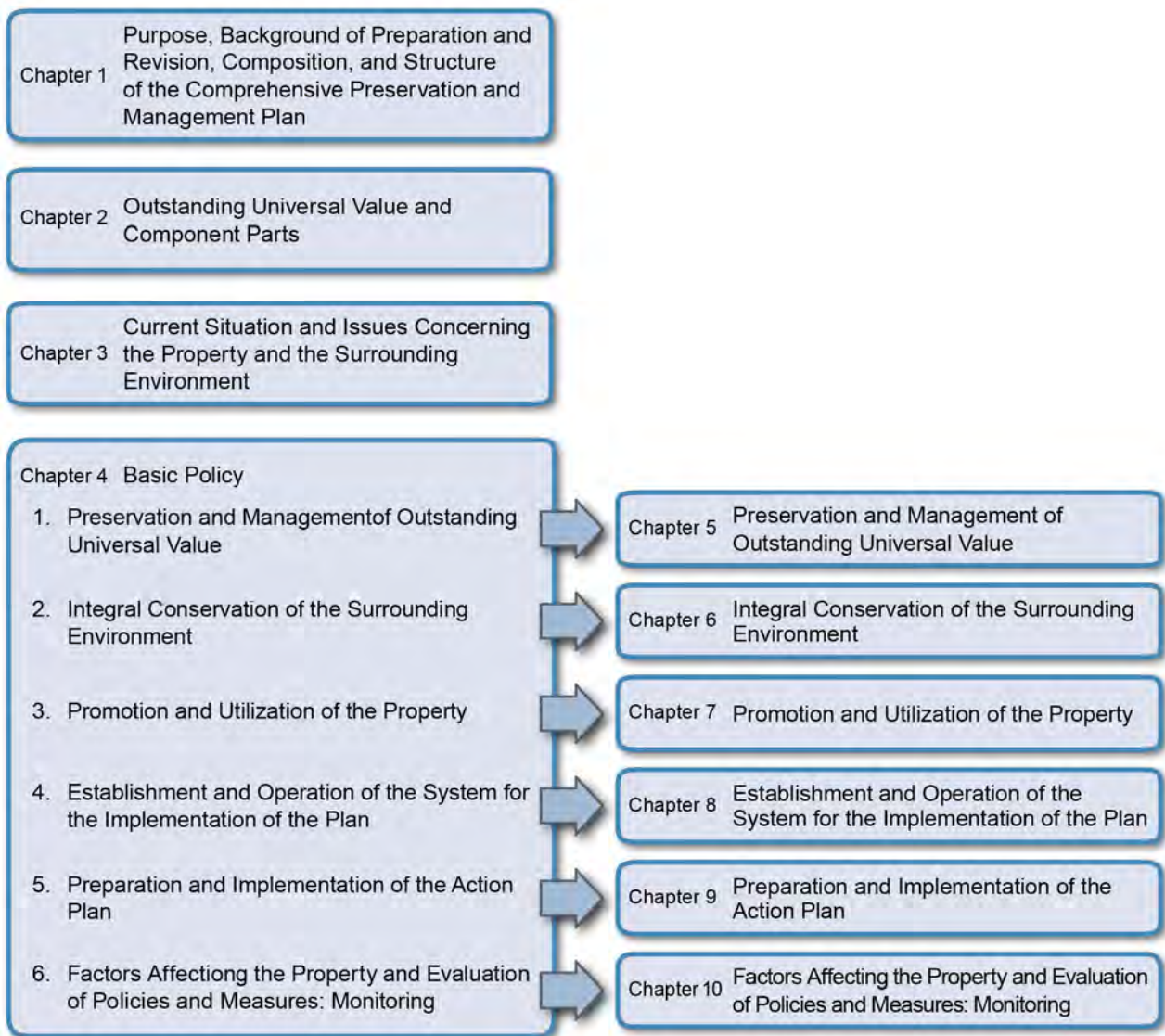


Figure 1 Composition and structure of the comprehensive preservation and management plan (Main document)

4. Coordination with Individual Administrative Plans etc.

In the preparation of this Plan, full consideration was given to coordination with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law, and the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests, which provide the basis for the preservation and management of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, individual plans that were prepared in close relation with these laws, other laws and/or regulations, and various legal and administrative instruments that provide the basis for the conservation of the surrounding environment of the property.

Figure 2 shows the relationship between this Plan and individual laws, regulations, and instruments. Table 1 lists the names of individual plans that have been prepared in close relation with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law, and the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests. The summaries of the individual plans are provided in Attached Document 1 of this document.

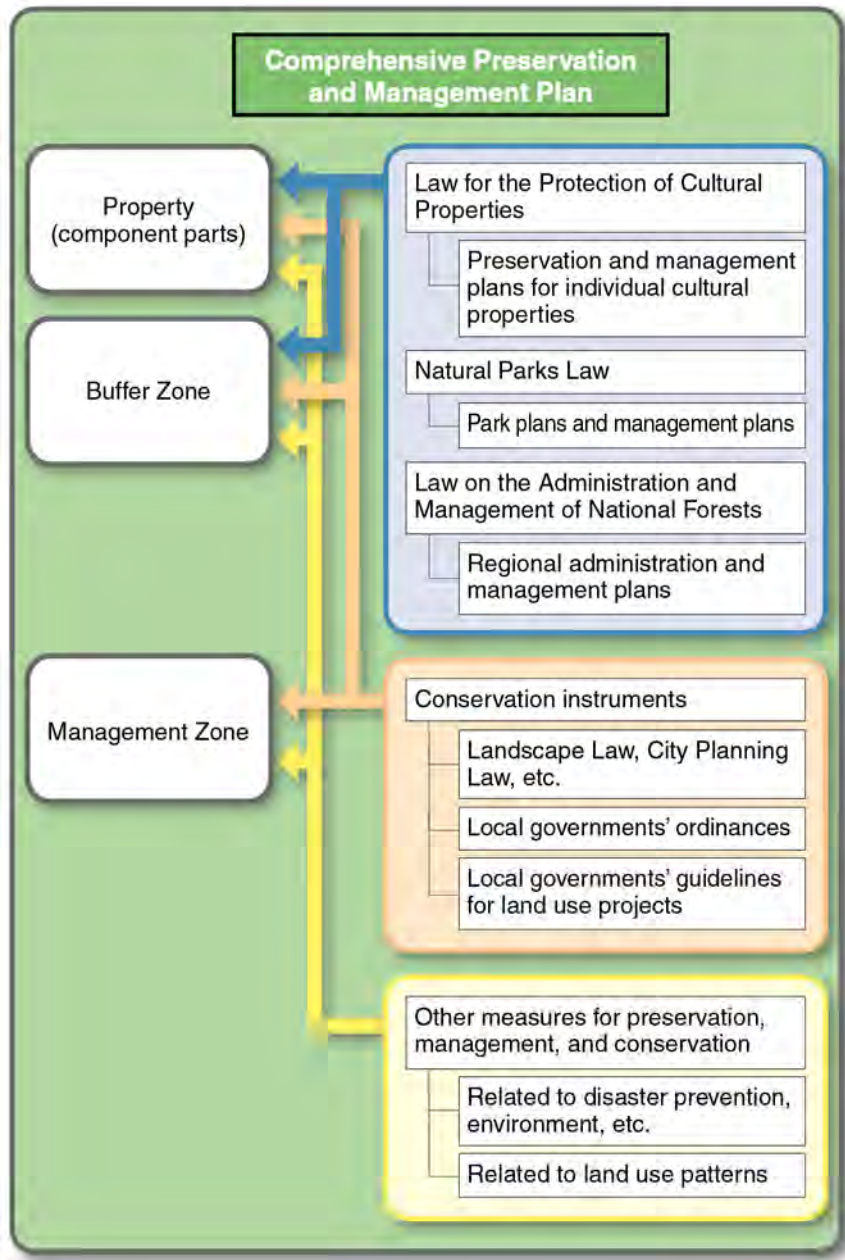


Figure 2 Relation of the applicable laws, regulations, etc. to the Plan

Table 1 Plans Related to the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law, and the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests

Plan	Preparer	Year
1. Plans related to the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties		
Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan	Yamanashi Pref.	Revised in March 2006
Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan	Shizuoka Pref.	October 2006
Historic Site, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan	Yamanashi Pref.	January 2012
Historic Site, Fujisan, Preservation and Management Plan	Shizuoka Pref.	January 2012
Important Cultural Property, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, Preservation and Utilization Plan	Fujiyoshida City	March 2010
Special Natural Monument, Wakutamaike Pond, Preservation and Management Plan	Shizuoka Pref.	March 2009
Important Cultural Property, Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine Main Hall, Preservation and Utilization Plan	Fujikawaguchiko Town	March 2010
Place of Scenic Beauty, "Fujigoko" (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Kawaguchiko, Lake Saiko, and Lake Shojiko), Preservation and Management Plan	Fujikawaguchiko Town	January 2012
Place of Scenic Beauty, "Fujigoko" (Fuji Five Lakes) (Lake Motosuko), Preservation and Management Plan	Yamanashi Pref.	January 2012
Important Cultural Property, House of the Osano Family, Preservation and Utilization Plan / Important Cultural Property, Former House of the Togawa Family, Preservation and Utilization Plan	Fujiyoshida City	Revised in January 2012
Place of Scenic Beauty, Fuji Five Lakes (Lake Yamanakako), Preservation and Management Plan	Yamanakako Village	January 2012
Natural Monument, Oshino Hakkai Springs, Preservation and Management Plan	Oshino Village	March 2011
Plan for the Preservation, Management, and Promotion for Natural Monument Lava Tree Molds in Fujikawaguchiko Town	Fujikawaguchiko Town	March 2010
Natural Monument, Yoshida Lava Tree Molds, Preservation and Management Plan	Fujiyoshida City	March 2010
Conservation, Management, Maintenance and Utilization Plan for National Natural Monuments (Caves and Lava Tree Molds) within Fujikawaguchiko Town	Fujinomiya City	Revised in March 2010
Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove, Preservation and Management Plan	Shizuoka City	Revised in March 2011
2. Plans related to the Natural Parks Law		
Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan District) Park Plan	Ministry of the Environment	Revised in March 2006
Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park Fujisan District Management Plan	Ministry of the Environment	January 2000
3. Plans related to the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests		
Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan	Forestry Agency	April 2014
Fuji Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan	Forestry Agency	April 2011

5. Implementation of the Plan

The current Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan was established in January 2012, which has already been enacted. This Plan becomes effective in January 2016 as the revision of the former plan.

This Plan is going to be regularly reevaluated and revised when necessary to respond to the progress and effects of the preservation, management, and conservation efforts described in Chapter 9 as well as changes in current situations and issues identified through the monitoring described in Chapter 10.

Chapter 2. Outstanding Universal Value and Component Parts

This chapter explains the brief synthesis of Outstanding Universal Value of the property

Section 1 provides the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value adopted in the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee in June 2013. Section 2 (1) shows the list of component parts and constituent elements exhibiting Outstanding Universal Value, followed by (2) consisting of the reorganization of the component parts and constituent elements based on the two aspects of Fujisan as an object of worship and a source of artistic inspiration based on the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, (3) explains about the delineation of the boundaries of component parts and constituent elements that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan. (4) sets the range of Sengen-jinja Shrine and the lava tree mold, (5) describes the position and overview of individual component parts and constituent elements, followed by (6) which summarizes common elements of component parts and constituent elements. In the end, (7) describes the mutual relationships and connections of component parts and constituent elements, as the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee (37.COM8B.29) advised that the management of the World Heritage Fujisan be conducted by integrating the 25 component parts and nine constituent elements as “an entity.”

1. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value stated in the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee in June 2013 is as follows:

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/8B, WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B4;
2. Inscribes Fujisan, sacred place and source of artistic inspiration, Japan, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii) and (vi);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The solitary, often snow-capped Mount Fuji (Fujisan), rising above villages and tree-fringed sea and lakes, has inspired artists and poets and been the object of pilgrimage for centuries. Fujisan is a solitary strato-volcano, around 100 km south-west of Tokyo that rises to 3,776 meters in height. The base of its southern slopes extends to the sea shores of Suruga Bay.

The awe that Fujisan’s majestic form and intermittent volcanic activity has inspired was transformed into religious practices that linked Shintoism and Buddhism, people and nature, and symbolic death and re-birth, with worship ascents and descents to and from the summit, formalised in routes and around shrines and lodging houses at the foot of the mountain. And the almost perfect, snow-capped conical form of Fujisan inspired artists in the early 19th century to produce images that transcended cultures, allowed the mountain to be known around the world, and had a profound influence on the development of Western art.

From ancient times, pilgrims carrying a long staff, set off from the compounds of the Sengenjinja shrines at the foot of the mountain to reach the crater at its summit where it was believed that the Shinto deity, Asama no Okami resided. At the summit, they carried out a practice called ohachimeguri (literally, “going around the bowl”), processing around the crater wall. There were two types of pilgrims, those who were led by mountain ascetics, and from the 17th century onwards, those in greater numbers who belonged to Fuji-ko societies that flourished in the prosperous and stable Edo period.

As pilgrimages became more popular from the 18th century onwards, organizations were established to support the pilgrims’ needs and routes up the mountain were delineated, huts provided, and shrines and Buddhist facilities built. Curious natural volcanic features at the foot of the mountain, created by lava flowing down after volcanic eruptions, came to be revered as sacred sites, while the lakes and springs were used by pilgrims for cold ablutions, Mizugori, to purify their bodies prior to climbing the mountain. The practice of making a circuit of eight lakes, Hakkaimeguri - including the five lakes included in the Fujigoko (Fuji Five Lakes) - became a ritual among many Fuji-ko adherents.

Pilgrims progressed up the mountain through what they recognised as three zones; the grass area around the base, above that the forest area and beyond that the burnt or bald mountain of its summit.

From the 14th century, artists created large numbers of images of Fujisan and between the 17th to the 19th century, its form became a key motif not only in paintings but also in literature, gardens, and other crafts. In particular the wood block prints of Katsushika Hokusai, such as the Thirty-Six Views of Mount Fuji, had a profound impact on Western art in the 19th century and allowed the form of Fujisan to become widely known as the symbol of 'Oriental' Japan.

The serial property consists of the top zone of the mountain, and spread out around its lower slopes shrines, lodging houses and a group of revered natural phenomena consisting of springs, a waterfall lava tree moulds and a pine tree grove on the sand beach, which together form an exceptional testimony to the religious veneration of Fujisan, and encompass enough of its majestic form to reflect the way its beauty as depicted by artists had such a profound influence on the development of Western art.

Criterion (iii): The majestic form of Fujisan as a solitary strato-volcano, coupled with its intermittent volcanic activity, has inspired a tradition of mountain worship from ancient times to the present day. Through worship- ascents of its peaks and pilgrimages to sacred sites around its lower slopes, pilgrims aspired to be imbued with the spiritual powers possessed by the gods and buddhas believed to reside there. These religious associations were linked to a deep adoration of Fujisan that inspired countless works of art depicting what was seen as its perfect form, gratitude for its bounty, and a tradition that emphasised co-existence with the natural environment. The series of sites are an exceptional testimony to a living cultural tradition centred on the veneration of Fujisan and its almost perfect form.

Criterion (vi): Images of Fujisan as a solitary strato-volcano, rising above lakes and sea, have been a font of inspiration for poetry, prose and works of art since ancient times. In particular the images of Fujisan in early 19th-century Ukiyo-e prints by Katsushika Hokusai and Utagawa Hiroshige had an outstanding impact on the development of Western art, and have allowed the majestic form of Fujisan, which can still be appreciated, to be known around the world.

Integrity

The series contains all the necessary components needed to express the majesty of Fujisan and its spiritual and artistic associations. However, because of development in the lower part of the mountain, the relationship between pilgrims' routes and supporting shrines and lodging houses cannot readily be appreciated. The serial property currently does not clearly project itself as a whole, nor does it allow a clear understanding of how each of the component sites contributes to the whole in a substantial way. There is a need to strengthen the inter-connectedness between the component sites and to introduce interpretation that allows a more accessible understanding of the value of the whole ensemble and the functions of the various parts in relation to pilgrimages.

In terms of spiritual integrity, the pressure from very large numbers of pilgrims in two summer months, and the infrastructure that supports them in terms of huts, tractor paths to supply the huts and large barriers to protect the paths from falling stones, works against the spiritual atmosphere of the mountain. The Fuji Five Lakes (Fujigoko), and especially the two larger lakes – Lake Yamanakako and Lake Kawaguchiko, face increasing pressure from tourism and development, and the springs and ponds also face threats from low-rise development.

Authenticity

In terms of the ability of the series as a whole to convey its spiritual and aesthetic value, currently this is limited in relation to the way individual sites project their meaning in relation to each other, and to the whole mountain. The component parts need to be better integrated into the whole, with the relationship between shrines, and lodging houses and the pilgrim routes being clearly set out.

In terms of the authenticity of individual sites, the physical attributes relating to the upper routes, shrines and lodging houses are intact. The renewal of shrines on a periodic basis is a living tradition. The Ise Shrine is renewed on a 20-year cycle while some shrines (or parts of some shrines) associated with Fujisan are renewed on a 60-year cycle. This means their authenticity rest on their siting, design, materials and function as well as on the age of their component parts. However the location and setting of some of the component parts, such as between the five lakes, ponds, waterfall and a pine tree grove, is compromised by development that interferes with their inter-visibility.

Management and protection requirements

Various parts of the property have been officially designated as an Important Cultural Property, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, a Historic Site, a Place of Scenic Beauty, and a Natural Monument, in addition to it being designated as a National Park. The overall landscape of the summit is protected as part of the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park and this includes the lava tree molds and Lakes Yamanakako and Lake Kawaguchiko. Most component sites, including the ascending routes, shrines and lakes within the summit, have been given national protection as important cultural properties, historic sites or places of scenic beauty – within the last two years. The Murayama and Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrines and the Oshino Hakkai springs were protected in September 2012.

For the buffer zone protection is provided by the Landscape Act and Guidelines for Land Use Projects (and related legislation). All component parts and the buffer zones are planned to be covered by Landscape Plans around 2016. These provide the framework within which Municipalities undertake development control.

What needs strengthening is how these various measures in practice control the scale and location of buildings that might impact on the sites. In principle they relate to the need for harmonious development (in colour, design, form, height, materials and sometimes scale). However, the strictest controls seem to relate primarily to colour and height. There is a need to control more tightly the scale of buildings, as well as the location of buildings, especially the siting of buildings, including hotels, on the lower flanks of mountains.

The two prefectures, Yamanashi and Shizuoka with relevant municipal governments have established the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council to create a comprehensive management system for the property. These bodies also work in close cooperation with the main relevant national agencies that are the Agency for Cultural Affairs, which is the competent authority charged with preserving and managing Japan's cultural heritage properties, the Ministry of the Environment and the Forestry Agency. This Council is also receiving input from an academic committee of experts for the surveying, preservation and management of Fujisan.

The Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan was established in January 2012 to coordinate the actions of all parties, including local residents. The plan lays out not only methods for the preservation, management, maintenance, and utilization of the property overall but also for each individual component site and also sets out the respective roles that the national and local public bodies and other relevant organizations should play. In addition, there are park plans under the Natural Parks Law and forest management plans under the Law on the Administration and Management of the National Forests that provide measures for the management of the visual landscape from important viewpoints.

The property is subject to conflicting needs between access and recreation on the one hand and maintaining spiritual and aesthetic qualities on the other hand. A 'vision' for the property will be adopted by the end of 2014 that will set out approaches to address this necessary fusion and to show how the overall series can be managed in a way that draws together the relationships between the components and stresses their links with the mountain. This vision will then over-arch the way the property is managed as a cultural landscape and inform the revision of the Management Plan by around the end of 2016.

An overall conservation approach is needed for the upper routes and for the associated mountain huts in order to stabilize the paths, manage the erosion caused by visitors and water, and manage delivery of supplies and energy.

The Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council is planning to complete the development of a Visitor Management Strategy and adopt it by the end of 2014. This is needed as a basis for decisions on carrying capacities for the heavily used upper routes, parking, service buildings and visual clutter, but also on how visitors may perceive the coherence of the sites and their associations. This is particularly crucial for the sites in the lower parts of the mountain where their relationship with the pilgrim routes is unclear. An Interpretation Strategy will be adopted around the end of 2014.

4. Recommends that the State Party operationalize the management system in order to manage the property as an entity and as a cultural landscape with respect to the following:

- a) Put in place an overall vision for the property related to its conflicting needs to offer access and recreation and to maintain spiritual and aesthetic qualities,
 - b) Delineate the pilgrim routes on the lower slopes of the mountain in relation to the shrines and lodging sites and to their links to the upper ascent routes, and consider how these might be perceived and understood,
 - c) Develop a visitor management strategy based on researched carrying capacities for the upper access routes,
 - d) Develop an overall conservation approach for the upper access routes and their associated huts and tractor routes,
 - e) Develop an interpretation strategy that informs how each of the individual sites can be appreciated and understood as part of the overall property and of the overall pilgrimage routes around both the upper and lower slopes of the mountain, in order to guide the development of visitor centres and interpretation at individual sites,
 - f) Strengthen the monitoring indicators to reflect spiritual and aesthetic aspects of the landscape;
5. Requests the State Party to submit a state of conservation report to the World Heritage Centre by 1 February 2016 in order to provide an update on the progress with the development of an overall vision for the property, a tourism strategy, a conservation approach for the access routes, an Interpretation strategy, a risk management strategy with the overall revision of the management plan to reflect a cultural landscape approach to be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016 and encourages the State Party to ask ICOMOS advice on these approaches.

The 37th session of the World Heritage Committee perceives Outstanding Universal Value from two viewpoints, “object of worship” and “source of artistic inspiration” based on criteria (iii) and (vi). Figure 3 and Figure 4 describe this using models.

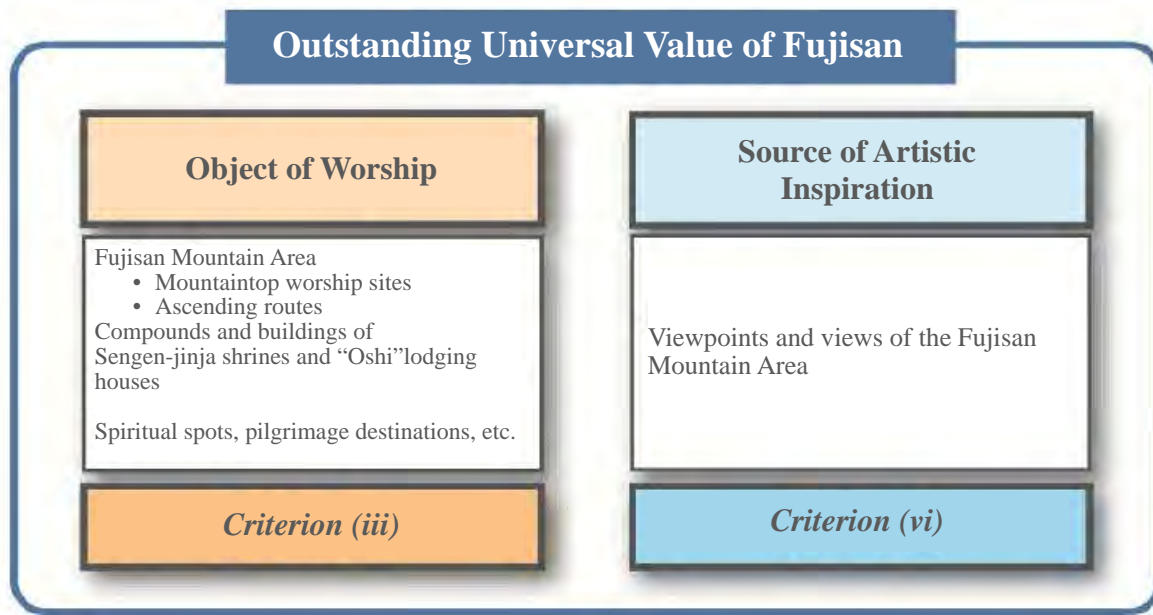


Figure 3 Model of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan

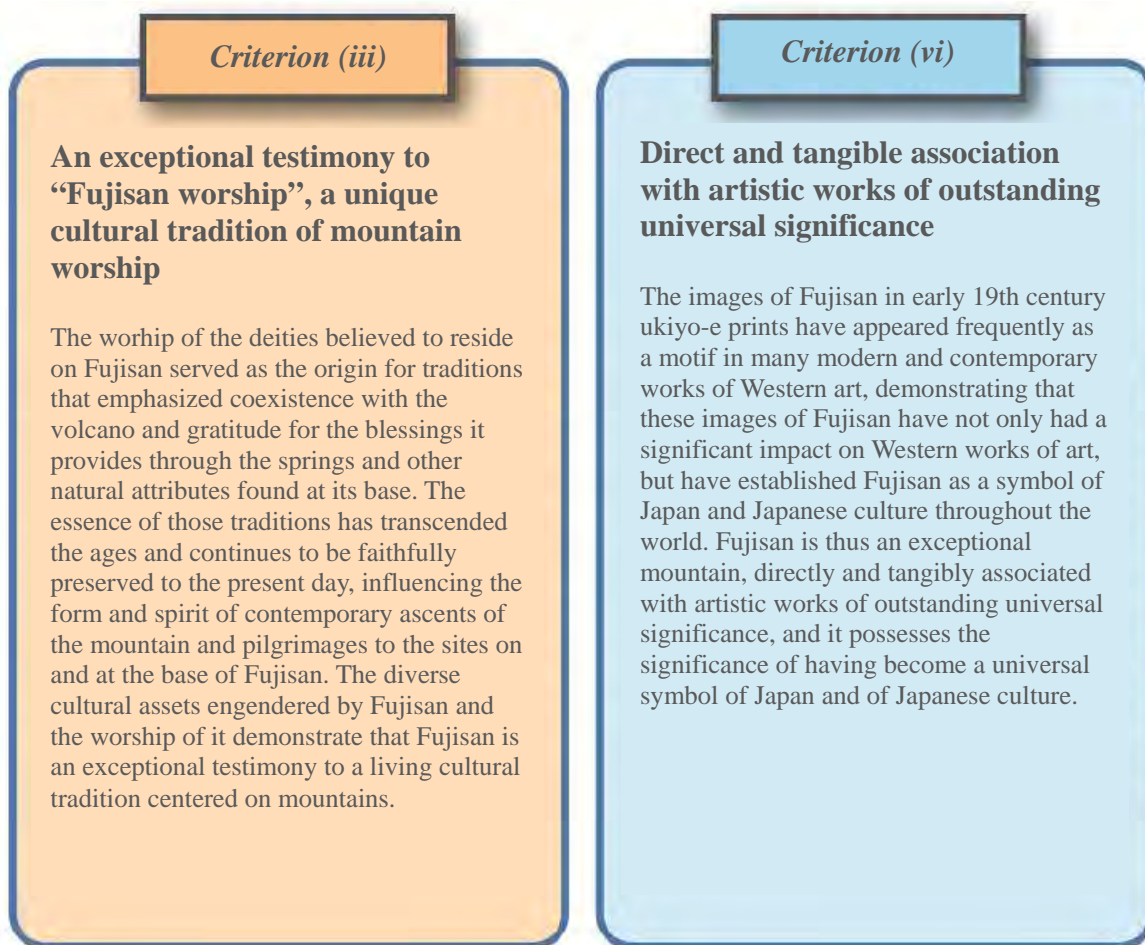


Figure 4 Interrelations among the criteria

2. Component Parts

(1) List of Component Parts

The Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is represented by 25 component parts and Component Part 1 “Fujisan Mountain Area” contains 9 constituent elements (from 1-1 to 1-9). These component parts and constituent elements exhibit either of the aspects of Fujisan as an “object of worship” or as a “source of artistic inspiration”. Table 2 shows the list of component parts and constituent elements with their location, their area, and the area of the buffer zone. Table 3 shows the area of the management area in addition to the areas of the property and the buffer zone. In addition, their distribution is shown in Figures 5 to 9.

In addition, the component parts and constituent elements are divided based on the two aspects of Fujisan as is shown in Table 4.

Fujisan, the property, corresponds to the “sites” defined in Article 1 of the World Heritage Convention, and paragraph 45 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (hereinafter referred to as the “Operational Guidelines” in this chapter).

However, among the component parts of the property, the buildings of the Sengen-jinja shrines can be characterized as “monuments,” and two sets of buildings that comprise the “Oshi” Lodging Houses can be characterized as “a group of buildings” as defined in Article 1 of the Convention and paragraph 45 of the Operational Guidelines.

Table 2 Location and area of component parts and constituent elements

NO	Component Parts (1 -- 25) And Constituent Elements (1-1 --1-9)	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Area of component parts (ha)	Area of buffer zone (ha)	
1	Fujisan Mountain Area	Yamanashi Prefecture (Fujiyoshida City, Minobu Town, Narusawa Village, and Fujikawaguchiko Town) Shizuoka Prefecture (Fujinomiya City, Fuji City, Susono City, Gotemba City, and Oyama Town)	N35°21'39"	E138°43'39"	19,311.9	49,375.7	
	1-1	Mountaintop worship sites					Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture ¹
	1-2	Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)					Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture
	1-3	Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)					Gotemba City, Shizuoka Prefecture
	1-4	Subashiri Ascending Route					Oyama Town, Shizuoka Prefecture
	1-5	Yoshida Ascending Route					Fujiyoshida City and Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Prefecture
	1-6	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine					Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Prefecture
	1-7	Lake Saiko					Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Prefecture
	1-8	Lake Shojiko					Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Prefecture
1-9	Lake Motosuko	Minobu Town and Fujikawaguchiko Town and, Yamanashi Prefecture					
2	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine	Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture	N35°13'39"	E138°36'36"	4.8		
3	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine	Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture	N35°16'16"	E138°38'13"	0.5		
4	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine	Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture	N35°15'41"	E138°39'59"	3.6		

¹ In this area, there is a section without a clearly drawn prefectural boundary.

NO	Component Parts (1 -- 25) And Constituent Elements (1-1 --1-9)	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Area of component parts (ha)	Area of buffer zone (ha)
5	Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine	Susono City, Shizuoka Prefecture	N35°15'16"	E138°50'56"	0.9	
6	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)	Oyama Town, Shizuoka Prefecture	N35°21'45"	E139°51'48"	1.8	
7	Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine	Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°31'57"	E138°46'29"	1.6	
8	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine	Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°30'45"	E138°44'43"	2.6	
9	“Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)	Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°28'48"	E138°47'45"	0.1	
10	“Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)	Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°28'34"	E138°47'38"	0.1	
11	Lake Yamanakako	Yamanakako Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°25'16"	E138°52'32"	698.1	
12	Lake Kawaguchiko	Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°30'47"	E138°44'48"	592.8	
13	Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°27'13"	E138°50'12"	0.048	
14	Oshino Hakkai springs (Okamaike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°27'34"	E138°49'53"	0.002	
15	Oshino Hakkai springs (Sokonashiike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°27'36"	E138°49'54"	0.006	
16	Oshino Hakkai springs (Choshiike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°27'35"	E138°49'56"	0.005	
17	Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°27'36"	E138°49'58"	0.078	
18	Oshino Hakkai springs (Nigoriike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°27'36"	E138°49'56"	0.031	
19	Oshino Hakkai springs (Kagamiike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°27'39"	E138°49'59"	0.014	
20	Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond)	Oshino Village, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°27'41"	E138°50'03"	0.042	
21	Funatsu lava tree molds	Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°27'10"	E138°45'15"	8.2	
22	Yoshida lava tree molds	Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Prefecture	N35°26'54"	E138°45'37"	5.8	
23	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki	Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture	N35°21'42"	E138°35'29"	2.8	
24	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls	Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture	N35°18'47"	E138°35'14"	1.8	
25	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove	Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture	N34°59'37"	E138°31'22"	64.4	252.0
Total	—	—	—	—	20,702.1	49,627.7

Table 3 Area of the property, the buffer zone, and the management zone

Area of the property (ha)	Area of the buffer zone (ha)	Area of the management zone (ha)
20,702.1	49,627.7	20,291.5

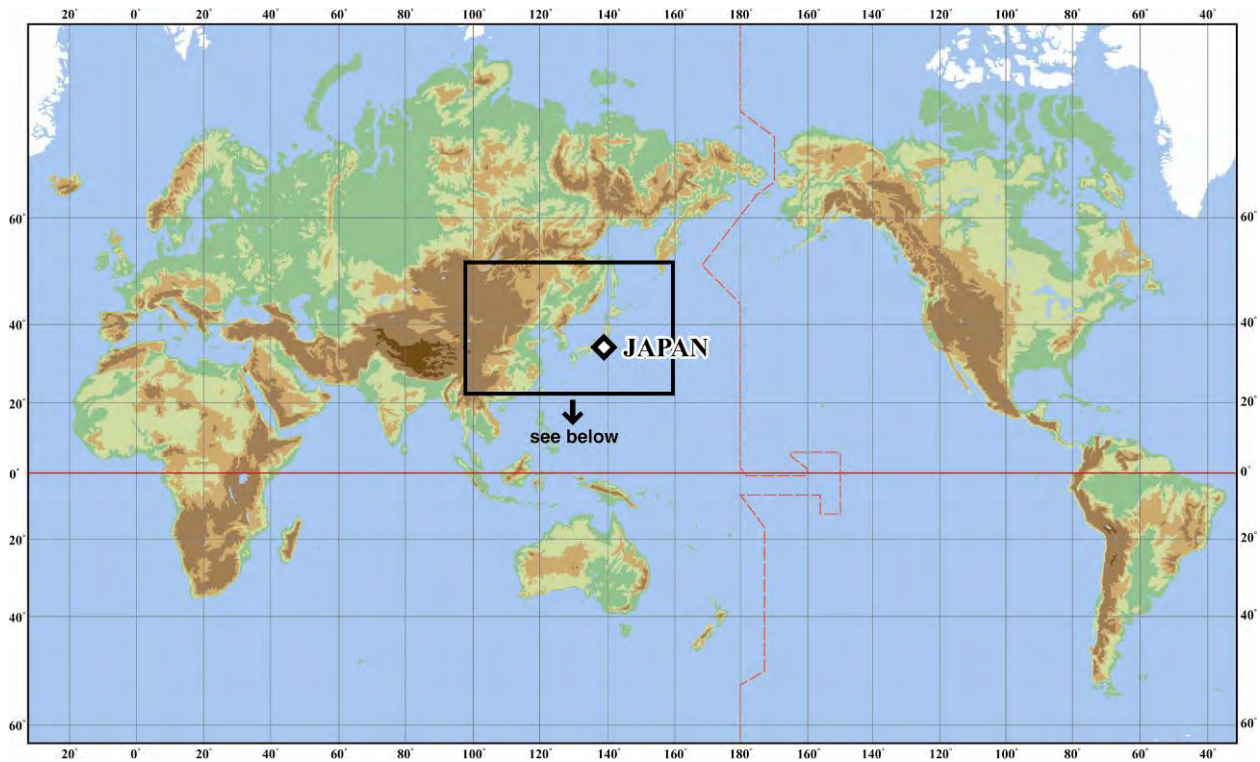


Figure 5 Map indicating the location in the world

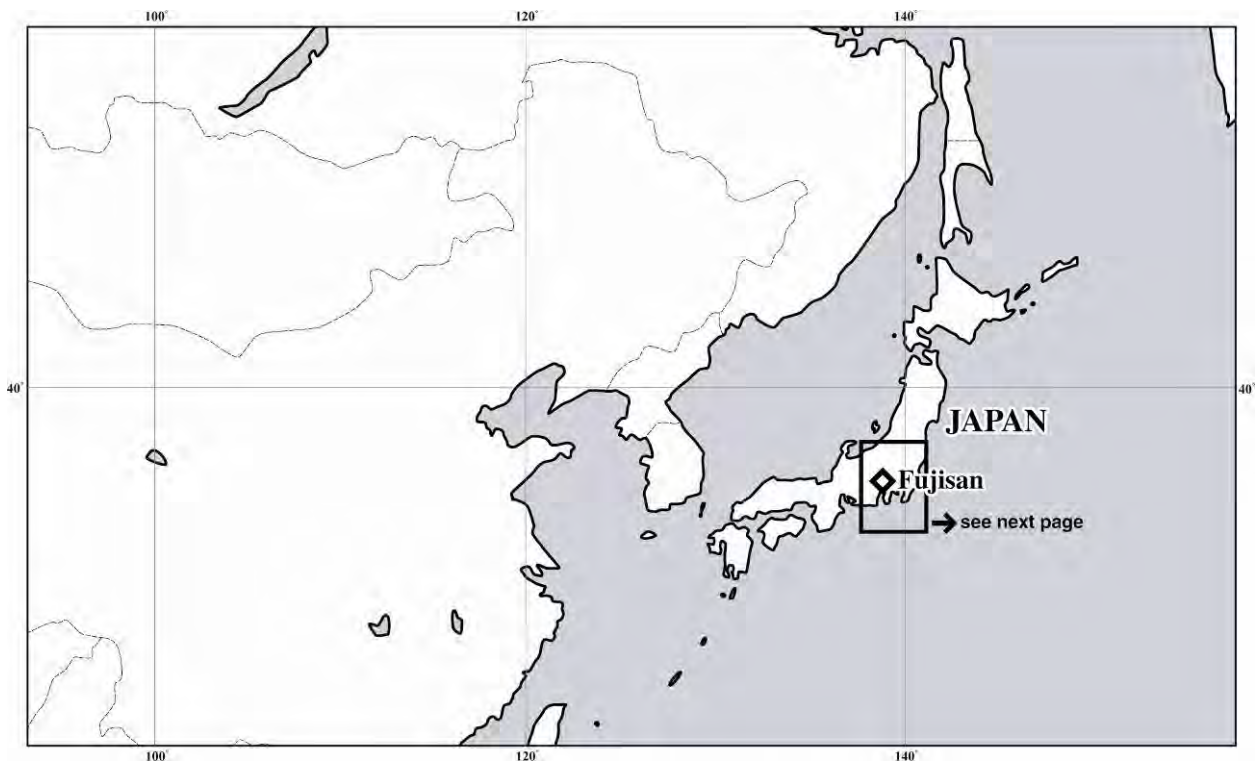
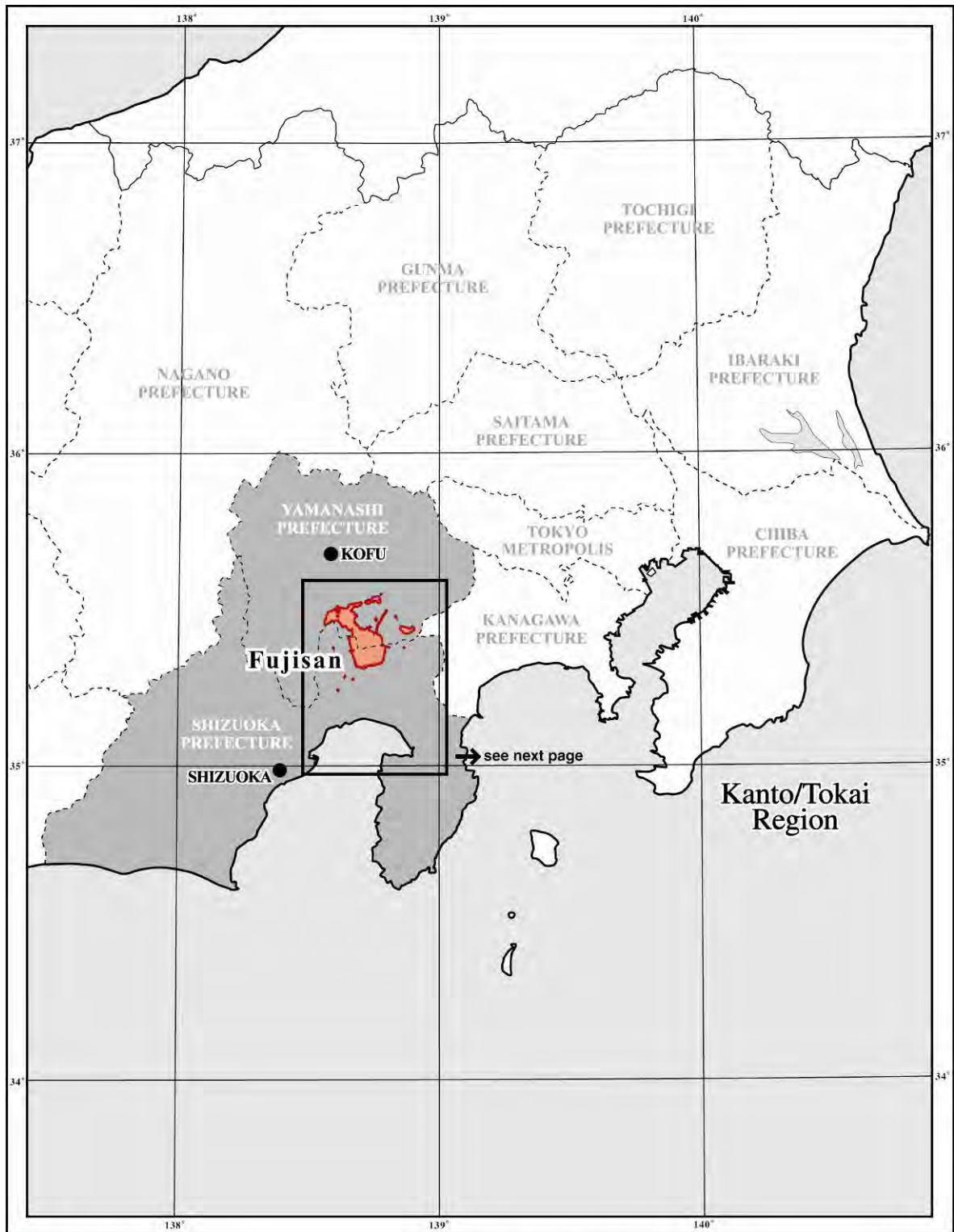



Figure 6 Map indicating the location in East Asia



Legend

 Property

SCALE 1:2,000,000

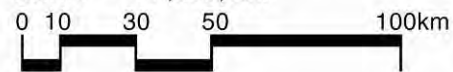


Figure 7 Map indicating the location in Kanto / Tokai Region

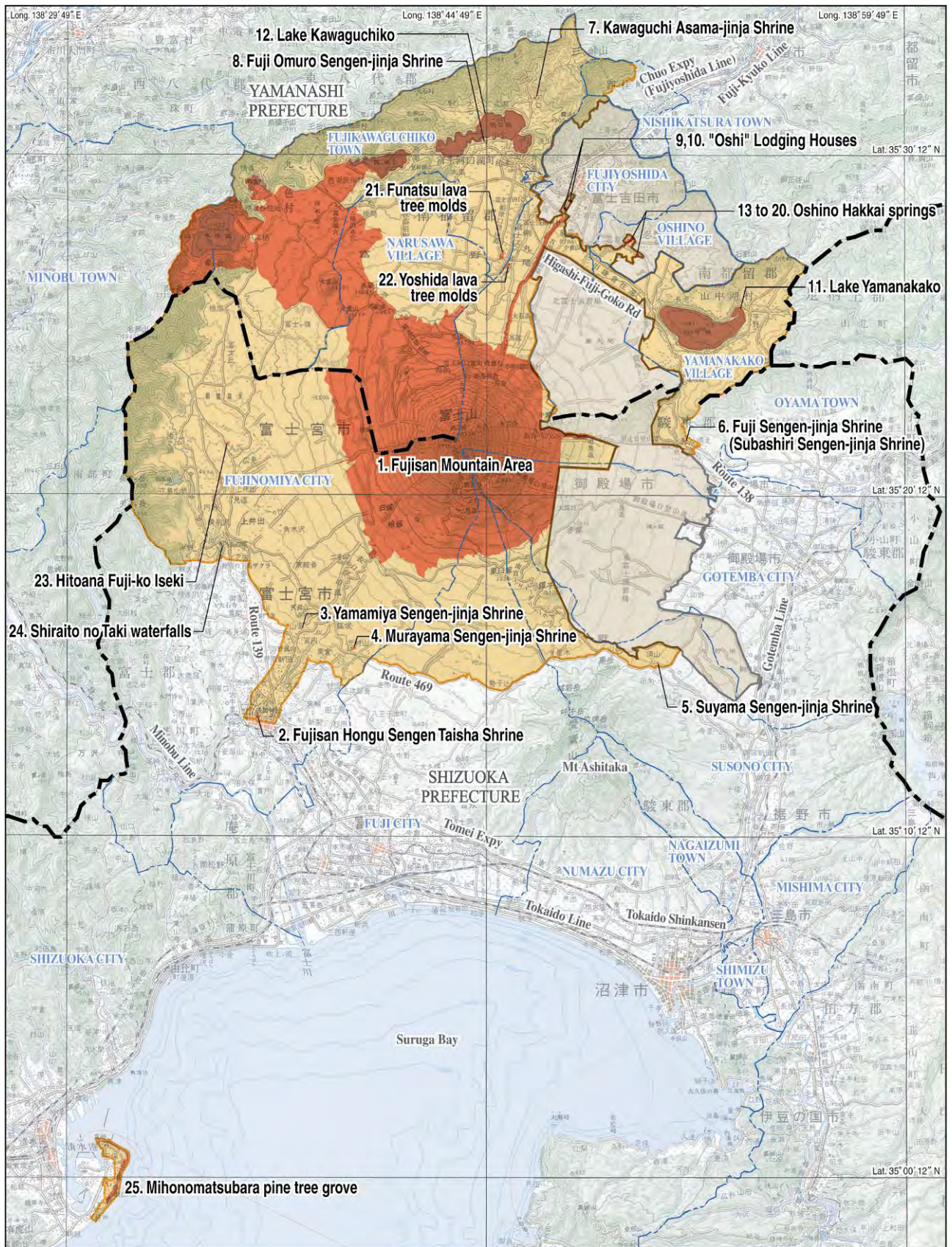
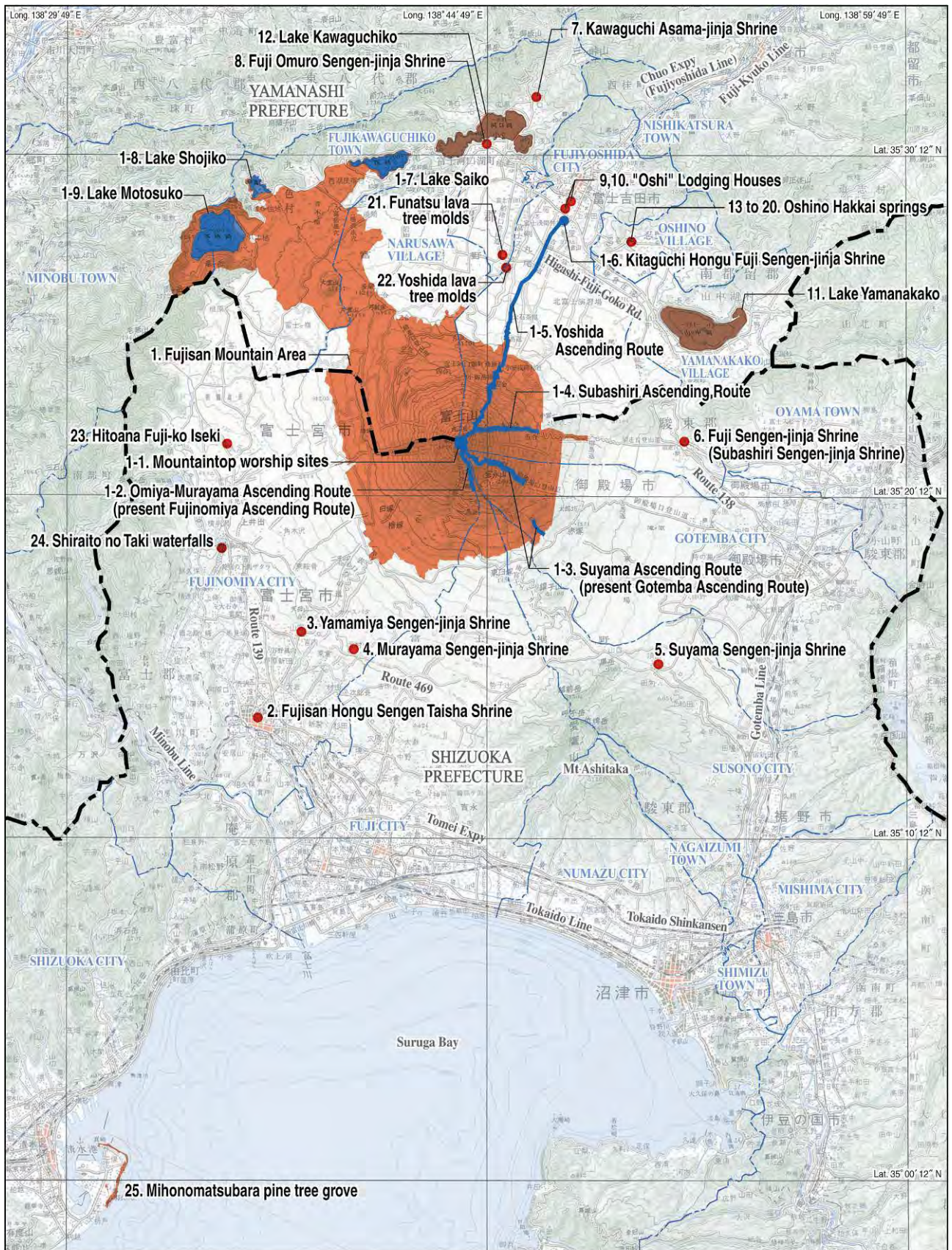


Figure 8 Map indicating the location in relevant municipalities with the indication of the extent of the nominated serial property, buffer zones, and management zones



Legend

- Property (component part)
- Property (constituent element)

- Prefecture boundary
- Municipality boundary

SCALE 1:300,000



Figure 9 Map indicating the location of component parts and constituent elements

Table 4 Categorization of component parts and constituent elements based on the two aspects of Fujisan

No.	Component parts (1 to 25) and constituent elements (1-1 to 1-9)	“Object of worship”	“Source of artistic inspiration”
1	Fujisan Mountain Area	○	○
	1-1 Mountaintop worship sites	○	
	1-2 Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)	○	
	1-3 Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)	○	
	1-4 Subashiri Ascending Route	○	
	1-5 Yoshida Ascending Route	○	
	1-6 Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	○	
	1-7 Lake Saiko	○	
	1-8 Lake Shojiko	○	
	1-9 Lake Motosuko	○	○
2	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine	○	
3	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine	○	
4	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine	○	
5	Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine	○	
6	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)	○	
7	Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine	○	
8	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine	○	
9	“Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)	○	
10	“Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)	○	
11	Lake Yamanakako	○	
12	Lake Kawaguchiko	○	
13	Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond)	○	
14	Oshino Hakkai springs (Okamaike Pond)	○	
15	Oshino Hakkai springs (Sokonashiike Pond)	○	
16	Oshino Hakkai springs (Choshiike Pond)	○	
17	Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond)	○	
18	Oshino Hakkai springs (Nigoriike Pond)	○	
19	Oshino Hakkai springs (Kagamiike Pond)	○	
20	Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond)	○	
21	Funatsu lava tree molds	○	
22	Yoshida lava tree molds	○	
23	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki	○	
24	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls	○	
25	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove	○	○

(2) Categorization of the Component Parts and Constituent Elements Based on the Two Aspects of Fujisan: “Object of Worship” and “Source of Artistic Inspiration”

As noted in (1) above, based on Fujisan’s characteristics of being an “object of worship” and a “source of artistic inspiration”, the property’s 25 component parts and the nine constituent elements included in Component Part 1 can generally be classified into two categories: (1) places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage; and (2) viewpoints and views.

The former can further be broken down into three subcategories based on the nature of each component part and constituent element: (a) the Fujisan Mountain Area from Umagaeshi¹ up, the mountaintop worship sites, and the ascending routes extending from the base to the summit of the mountain; (b) the compounds and buildings of the Sengen-jinja shrines and the “Oshi” Lodging Houses at the foot of the mountain; (c) the wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls and beaches that became spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations.

These categories and subcategories are described in detail below.

i) “Places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage” based on Fujisan’s aspect as an “object of worship”

(a) *The Fujisan Mountain Area from Umagaeshi up, the mountaintop worship sites, and the ascending routes extending from the base to the summit of the mountain*

The scope of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) as an “object of worship” corresponds to the area above Umagaeshi, an approximate elevation of 1,500 meters, which is a borderline that expresses the sacred nature of the area. In particular, the area above the forest limit was considered to be the “other world” for humans, or in other words the world after death, and within that, the area above the eighth station² is part of the compound of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine and is viewed to be extremely sacred.

The Fujisan Mountain Area contains the mountaintop worship sites (Constituent Element 1-1) that dot the crater walls, and several ascending routes (Constituent Elements 1-2 to 1-5) that extend from the compounds of Sengen-jinja shrines at the base of the mountain up to the summit. Also included are facilities such as the mountain huts that are found alongside the ascending routes to offer assistance to pilgrims³ and Fuji-ko adherents⁴ as they made their worship-ascents and carried out their ascetic practices, as well as the stelae and other stone-made structures that they erected as evidence of their worship of Fujisan.

Among the ascending routes are the Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-2) on the southern slope of the mountain, which is thought to have first been cleared in the 12th century by the priest Matsudai⁵ as he carried out his ascetic practices; the Suyama Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-3) on the southeastern slope, which is mentioned in a 1486 entry in the “Kaikokuzakki”⁶ (Record of Travels); and the Subashiri Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-4) on the eastern slope, where archaeological excavations at the seventh station discovered a round plaque bearing the image of a buddha (“Kakebotoke”)⁷ with the inscription of the year 1384. The northern Yoshida Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-5) is considered to have been the main route for Fuji-ko adherents, and from the latter half of the 18th century on, it became the most popular route for both Fuji-ko adherents and other pilgrims as well.

In addition to the small shrines and stelae found along the ascending routes, other key sites including small wooden or stone-made mountain huts were built to shelter the Fuji-ko adherents and other pilgrims or climbers. These elements, including the routes themselves, are specific features that indicate Fujisan’s unique worship-ascent system.

Once Fuji-ko adherents and other pilgrims reached the summit, they carried out a practice called “Ohachimeguri”, (literally, “going around the bowl”) which was a pilgrimage to a number of slightly elevated points around the crater wall at the summit that had been named to reflect the Buddhist world as depicted in the

¹ Umagaeshi: When making worship-ascents, ascents on horseback were permitted only up to a certain point, beyond which, it was believed, lay the sacred area of the mountain. During the 18th to mid-19th centuries, the boom period for worship-ascent activities, Umagaeshi (literally, “the point where horses must turn back”) was consistently located at an elevation of about 1,500 meters.

² Fujisan’s eighth station: The routes from the base of Fujisan to the summit are divided into 10 segments roughly based on elevation, and this represents the eighth station of the 10. While the precise location differs according to the route, it is situated at an elevation of about 3,200–3,375 meters.

³ Pilgrims (*dosha*): A general term referring to those who climbed mountains as part of their faith. There were two types of Fujisan pilgrims: those who belonged to the Fuji-ko societies that became popular in Edo from the 17th century on, and those who were led by mountain ascetics. For the purpose of this nomination, we have differentiated between the two. The former type of pilgrims are referred to here as “Fuji-ko adherents,” while those who were pilgrims before the Fuji-ko became popular, those pilgrims who were guided by the mountain ascetics of the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine at the southern foot of Fujisan, and others who made worship-ascents unrelated to the Fuji-ko are referred to as “pilgrims.”

⁴ Fuji-ko adherents: In this nomination, this term is used to refer to those pilgrims who specifically belonged to Fuji-ko societies.

⁵ Matsudai Shonin: Matsudai Shonin, a priest of the Shugen sect of ascetic Buddhism is mentioned in the “Honchoseiki”, a historical document of Japan compiled in the late 12th century.

⁶ Kaikokuzakki: a journal and a collection of poems written by Shogoin-Monzeki Dokoju of Kyoto when he travelled in Hokuriku, Kanto, and Oshu regions of Japan from 1486 to 1487.

⁷ Hanging Buddha: images of gods and/or Buddhas carved on round-shaped plates of copper or other metals that were hung in the sanctum as the object of worship; the oldest one found on Fujisan has an inscription of the year 1482.

Buddhist mandalas. This practice is still carried out today by many of those who climb Fujisan, making the mountaintop worship sites (Constituent Element 1-1) that provide the setting for that practice, along with the ascending routes themselves, an indispensable feature for indicating Fujisan's unique worship-ascent system.

As described above, the Fujisan Mountain Area from Umagaeshi up, the mountaintop worship sites, and the ascending routes extending from the base to the summit of the mountain fully indicate the importance of Fujisan as an "object of worship".

Component Part 1. Fujisan Mountain Area

- Constituent Element 1-1. Mountaintop worship sites**
- Constituent Element 1-2. Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route
(Present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)**
- Constituent Element 1-3. Suyama Ascending Route
(Present Gotemba Ascending Route)**
- Constituent Element 1-4. Subashiri Ascending Route**
- Constituent Element 1-5. Yoshida Ascending Route**

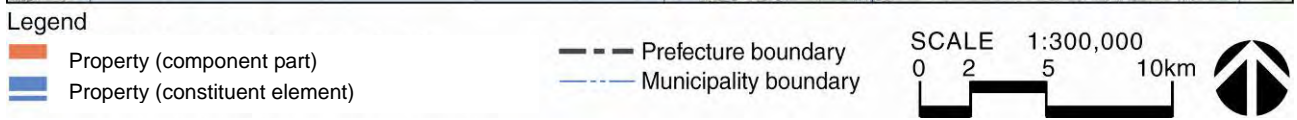
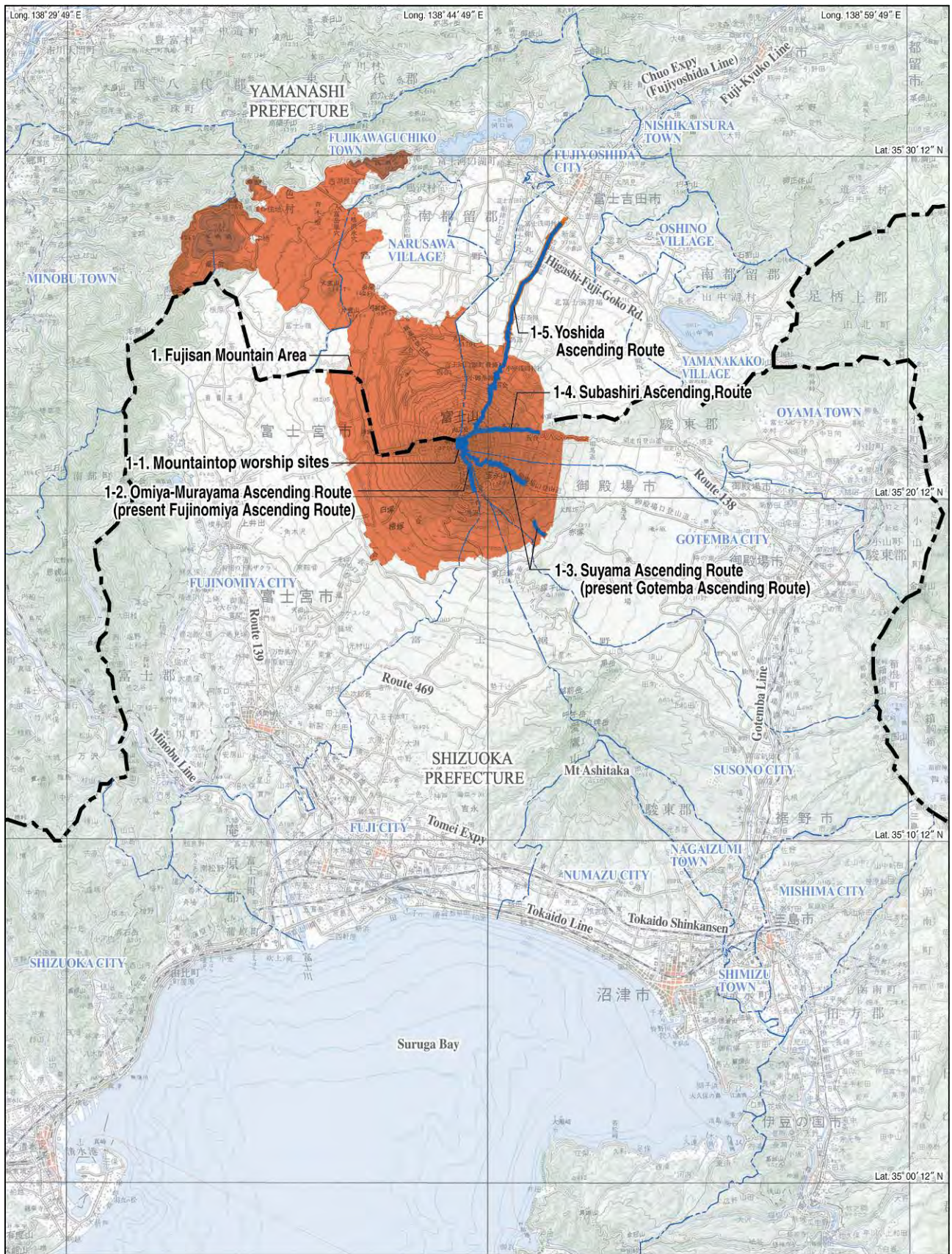


Figure 10 Map indicating the location of component parts and constituent elements (the Fujisan Mountain Area from Umagaeshi up, the mountaintop worship sites, and the ascending routes extending from the base to the summit of the mountain) © PREC Institute Inc.

(b) *The compounds and buildings of the Sengen-jinja shrines and the “Oshi” lodging houses*

From ancient times, Fujisan has repeated a cycle of dormancy and volcanic activity, and it thus became the focus of veneration from afar (“Yohai”) as people at the base of the mountain looked to the summit in worship. It is recorded in historical documents from a number of the Sengen-jinja shrines that exist today that they were supposed to be built on sites from which people had venerated Fujisan in the age of Japanese mythology.¹ In particular, the layout of the compound of the Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 3) has no main building and is built on an axis that stresses the view of Fujisan, which is thought to reflect the method in which the ritual of veneration from afar of Fujisan was carried out in ancient times.

Subsequently, Fujisan began to erupt again in the late 8th century, and in the early 9th century the ritsuryo government (centralized government under the ritsuryo codes) based in Kyoto built a Sengen-jinja shrine at the southern base of the mountain that worships Fujisan as the “Goshintai” (literally, the sacred body of the god). In the latter half of the 9th century, a shrine was built on the northern base of the mountain as well in order to quell the eruptions. These shrines are believed to have been the origins of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine (Component Part 2) and the Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (Component Part 7), respectively.

In the latter half of the 11th century, as the volcanic eruptions subsided and the mountain entered a dormant period, followers of ascetic Buddhism²—a belief system created through a fusion of mountain worship based on the ancient Japanese Shinto religion, and the esoteric Buddhism and Taoism (belief in immortals) that had been introduced from China—began actively carrying out ascetic practices in the Fujisan Mountain Area. Their bases of activity would later develop into the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 4) and the Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 8).

As the worship-ascents became popular among the masses, the Sengen-jinja shrines built at the base of the ascending routes, including the Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 5) and the Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) (Component Part 6) thrived and became more influential.

At the base of the Yoshida Ascending Route, houses (Component Parts 9 and 10) were built for the “Oshi” guides who made arrangements for the worship-ascents and provided lodging for Fuji-ko adherents, and improvements were made to the compound of the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Constituent Element 1-6) as a place for people to worship before making the ascent. These shrines and “Oshi” Lodging Houses clearly convey to the present day the conditions in the latter half of the 18th century and the 19th century, when the Fuji-ko were at the height of popularity among the commoners of the great city of Edo, the seat of the Shogunate.

As described above, the scope of the compounds of the Sengen-jinja shrines and “Oshi” Lodging Houses fully indicates the importance of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

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

Component Part 2.	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine
Component Part 3.	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine
Component Part 4.	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine
Component Part 5.	Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine
Component Part 6.	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)
Component Part 7.	Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine
Component Part 8.	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine
Component Part 9.	“Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)
Component Part 10.	“Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)

¹ Japanese mythology: In Japanese history books compiled in the 8th century, such as *Kojiki* (Records of Ancient Matters) and *Nihon shoki* (Chronicles of Japan), legends related to the creation of the nation up until that point were depicted as myths.

² Shugendo: ascetic Buddhism: A unique Japanese religion that was formed through a syncretic blend of Japan’s ancient worship of mountains based on Shinto beliefs, and the esoteric Buddhism and Taoism (belief in immortals) that had entered the country from China. The practitioners of ascetic Buddhism were known as mountain ascetics. They would sequester themselves in the mountains and carry out extremely austere practices in order to attain “Satori”, or enlightenment.

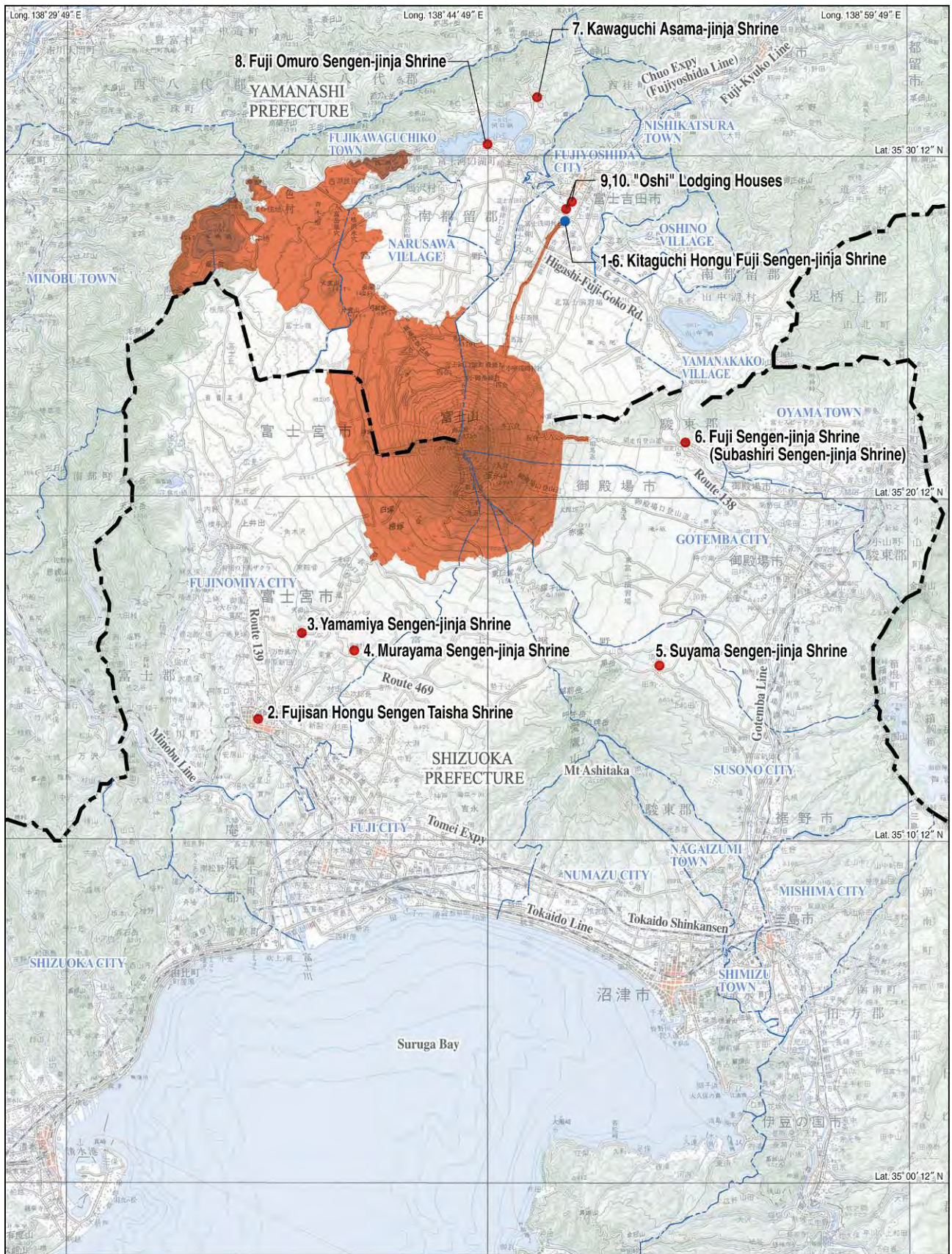


Figure 11 Map indicating the location of component parts and constituent element (the compounds and buildings of the Sengen-jinja shrines and the "Oshi" Lodging Houses)
 © PREC Institute Inc.

(c) Wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls and coastal beach that became sacred sites and destinations for pilgrimages

From the latter half of the 18th century on, the Fuji-ko groups became tremendously popular and not only did the adherents seek to make worship-ascents of Fujisan, but they also made pilgrimages to and conducted ascetic practices at a wind cave (Component Part 23), lava tree molds (Component Parts 21 and 22), lakes (Constituent Elements 1-7 to 1-9 and Component Parts 11 and 12), springs (Component Parts 13 to 20), waterfalls (Component Part 24), and other natural sites around the base of the mountain where the ascetic Hasegawa Kakugyo and his disciples once practiced. In particular, those who became leaders known as “Sendatsu”¹ in the Fuji-ko would unflinchingly visit and carry out ascetic rituals at these sites.

Kakugyo, who is considered the founder of the Fuji-ko, secluded himself in the Hitoana cave (located within Component Part 23, the Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki) and carried out acts of austerity such as standing on tiptoe on a small piece of timber for 1,000 days. He also is said to have carried out cold-water ablutions and other water-related rituals in the eight lakes (including the five lakes included in the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes); Constituent Elements 1-7 to 1-9 and Component Parts 11 and 12) at the foot of the mountain and in the pool below the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls (Component Part 24). Many of the subsequent Fuji-ko adherents made pilgrimages to these sites to worship and emulate the rituals carried out by their founder. Among the places that became the focus of these ascetic practices were certain springs and lava tree molds that were considered sacred locations and pilgrimage sites by some Fuji-ko adherents. These included (a) the Oshino Hakkai springs (Component Parts 13 to 20), sites of pilgrimages that were said to imitate Kakugyo’s “Hakkai” practices, where adherents made a circuit of eight small springs found in the present-day Oshino region known as “Fujisan Nemoto Hakko” and carried out water rituals at each; (b) the Funatsu lava tree molds (Component Part 21) where the legend holds that he worshipped Asama no Okami; and (c) the Yoshida lava tree molds (Component Part 22).

In addition, the beach at the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (Component Part 25), with its white sand and green pines, is considered to be an important site in that it was viewed from ancient times as a “bridge” between Fujisan -- which was also referred to as “Mt Penglai”² (sacred mountain) based on Shenxian thought³ -- and the human world. And from the 16th century on, it was depicted in mandalas and in many of the climbing guides as an expression of the worship-ascent process and as an important holy ground situated on the western edge of the sacred precincts of Fujisan worship.

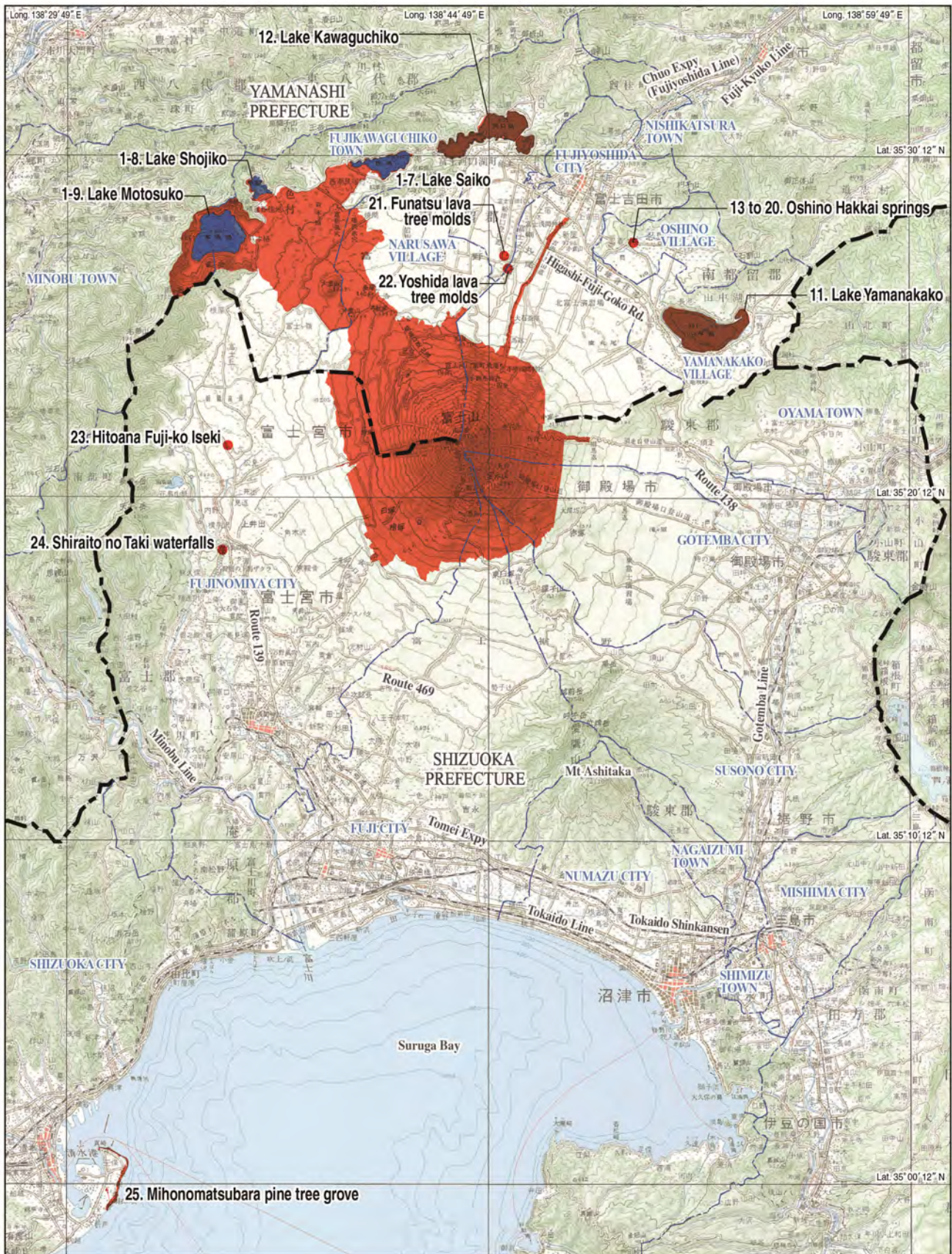
As described above, the scope of the wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls and coastal beach that became spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations fully indicates the importance of Fujisan as an “object of worship”.

Constituent Element 1-7.	Lake Saiko
Constituent Element 1-8.	Lake Shojiko
Constituent Element 1-9.	Lake Motosuko
Component Part 11.	Lake Yamanakako
Component Part 12.	Lake Kawaguchiko
Component Part 13-20.	Oshino Hakkai springs
Component Part 21.	Funatsu lava tree molds
Component Part 22.	Yoshida lava tree molds
Component Part 23.	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki
Component Part 24.	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls
Component Part 25.	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

¹ *Sendatsu*: In the Fuji-ko, “Oshi” guides would bestow the qualification of Sendatsu on leaders of Fuji-ko adherents. “Oshi” guides would be in charge of all the arrangements for the Fuji-ko adherents who made worship-ascents during summer, including providing lodging and meals and usually worked to spread Fujisan worship and to engage in prayer-giving and invocation, while Sendatsu would guide them up the mountain and play a central role in religious ceremonies such as the Otakiage fire ceremony. One could not become a Sendatsu without of course first having completed many worship-ascents, as well as having made the “Hakkaimeguri” pilgrimage to eight lakes or completed other difficult ascetic practices.

² *Mt Penglai*: Mt Penglai is one of the five sacred mountains or islands believed in ancient China to exist in the sea to the east of China. It was believed that immortals lived there. Under the influence of the Taoist belief in immortals free from ageing and death, it was associated with legendary utopia. The highest peak of Japan, Fujisan, was also called “Mt Penglai” as the mountain closest to the celestial world.

³ *Shenxian thought*: Belief in immortals, which was introduced in the mid-7th century to Japan mainly from China and developed under the influence of Taoism to be associated with the eternal utopia and celestial nymphs.



Legend

- Property (component part)
- Property (constituent element)

- Prefecture boundary
- Municipality boundary

SCALE 1:300,000

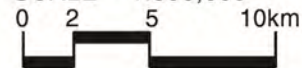


Figure 12 Map indicating the location of component parts and constituent element (wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, waterfalls and coastal beach that have become sacred sites and destinations for pilgrimage) © PREC Institute Inc.

ii) Viewpoints and views based on Fujisan's aspect as a "source of artistic inspiration"

The Nakanokura Pass, which is located on the northwest shore of Lake Motosuko (Constituent Element 1-9), found at the northwest corner of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1), is the spot from which a photograph of Fujisan was taken that has been used several times in the design of Japan's bank notes¹. Also, the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove (Component Part 25), situated on the western shore of Suruga Bay, is a scenic seaside location with a dense grove of pine trees that was invariably included in Ukiyo-e prints and other classical artistic depictions of Fujisan. Accordingly, these two locations are extremely important as representative viewpoints from which to view Fujisan.

The scenic landscape of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) as seen from the Nakanokura Pass, located on the northwestern banks of Lake Motosuko (Constituent Element 1-9), is included in the scope of the property. It includes a view with the lake stretching out broadly in the foreground, thick groves of trees surrounding the base of the mountain in the intermediate range, and the top of the mountain in the distance, thus providing an exquisite vista of the entire Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1).

As described above, the scope of these two representative viewpoints from which to view the Fujisan Mountain Area and the landscape that can be seen from there fully indicates the importance of Fujisan as a "source of artistic inspiration" as people viewed and admired the mountain.

Component Part 1. Fujisan Mountain Area

Constituent Element 1-9. Lake Motosuko

Component Part 25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

¹ A photograph of Lake Motosuko and the Fujisan Mountain Area taken by Koyo Okada (1895–1972) from the Nakanokura Pass has been used many times in the design of Japan's ¥1,000 and ¥5,000 banknotes.

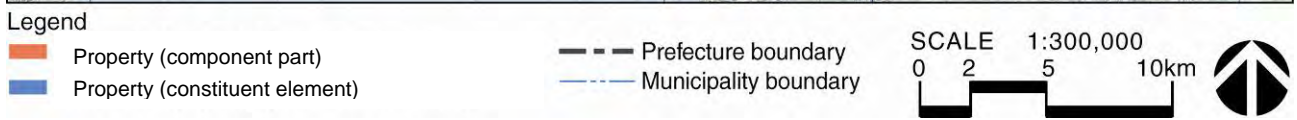
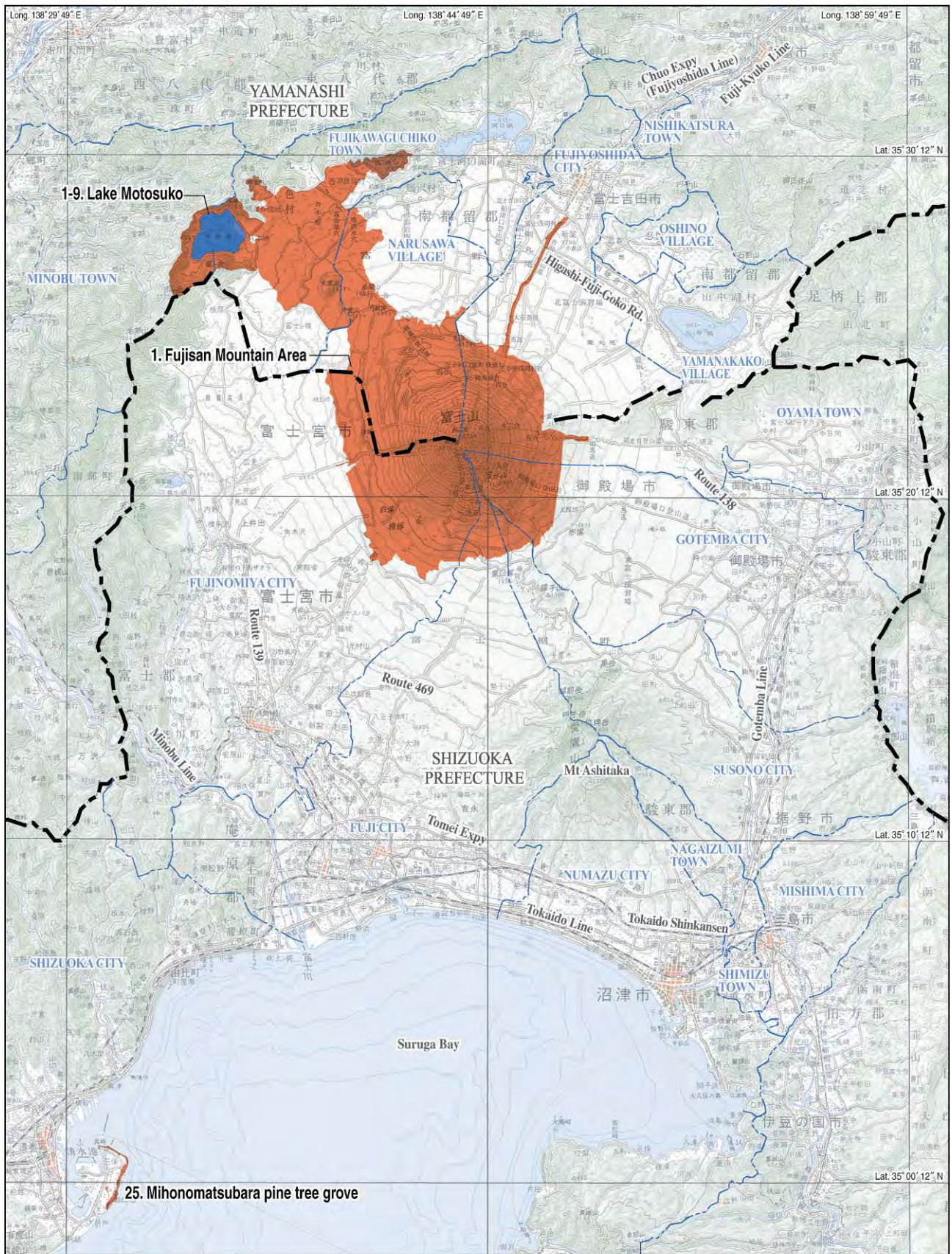


Figure 13 Map indicating the location of component parts and constituent element (viewpoints and views on Fujisan’s aspect as a source of artistic inspiration) © PREC Institute Inc.

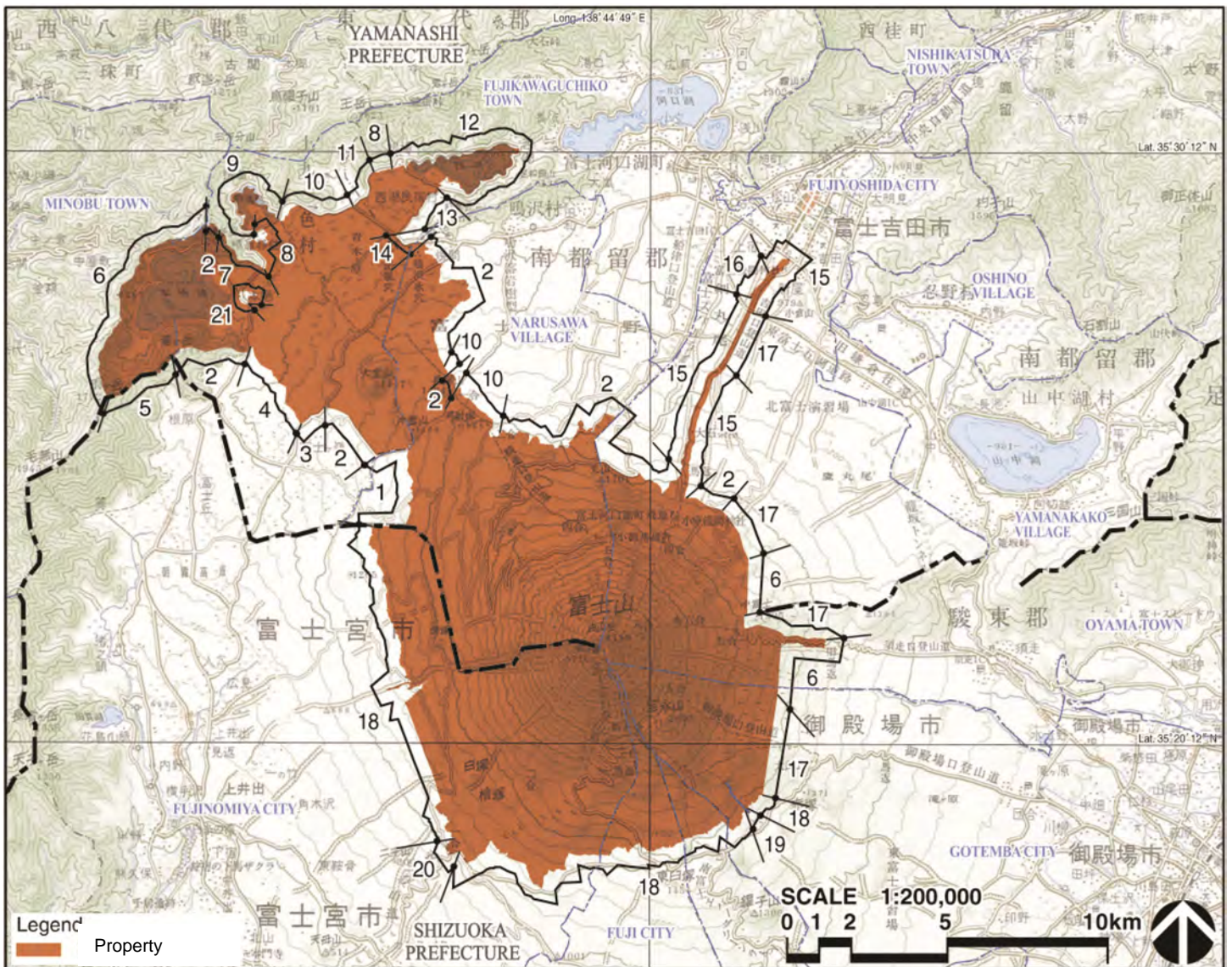
(3) Delineation of the Boundaries of the Component Parts

The boundaries of component parts and constituent elements have been defined from the two perspectives: (1) to include the sufficient and appropriate area to represent the Outstanding Universal Value based on the two aspects stated in the previous section and (2) to ensure that appropriate protection is in place in the relevant area based on the legal control measures.

With respect to the latter, particular consideration was given to whether (1) the area is designated and protected under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties to cover the area of value as cultural heritage, (2) activities are controlled based on the prior permission requirement under the Natural Parks Law in order to protect the area of good natural landscape, or (3) the area is managed by the national government as a National Forest.

On the other hand, (1) roads easily recognizable for local people engaging in the preservation of the property, (2) boundaries between Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, and (3) clear boundaries of land uses such as forest unit boundaries were adopted in defining the boundaries.

The boundaries of the property that have been defined accordingly are shown in Figures 14 to 19.



Types of nominated property boundary delineation	
1	Boundary of National Park (Class III Special Zone)
2	Forest unit of prefectural forest
3	Road (Prefectural Road Fujinomiya-Narusawa line) excluding road plane
4	Road (Forest Road Ousaka line) excluding road plane
5	Prefecture boundary between Yamanashi and Shizuoka
6	Boundary of Natural Park
7	Ridge line
8	Forest sub-unit of prefectural forest
9	Refer to Figure A6-3
10	Boundary of Cultural Property (Natural Monument, Fujisan Primeval Forest and Aokigaharajukai Woodland)
11	Road (Prefectural Road Kawaguchiko-Shoji Line) excluding road plane
12	Refer to Figure A6-2
13	Road (Prefectural Road Aokigahara-Funatsu Line) excluding road plane
14	Road (National road 139) excluding road plane
15	Boundary of Cultural Property (Special Place of Scenic Beauty and Historic Site, Fujisan)
16	Boundary of National Forest
17	Boundary of maneuver field
18	Forest units of National Forest
19	Boundary of Cultural Property (Historic Site, Fujisan)
20	Boundary of Cultural Property (Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan)
21	Boundary of National Park (Special Zone)

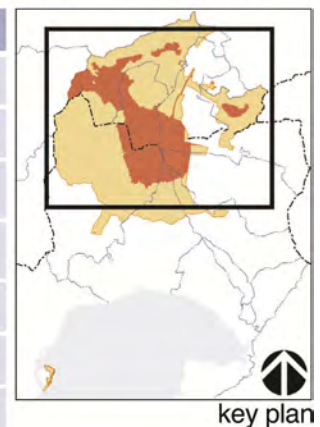


Figure 14 Property boundary delineation 1

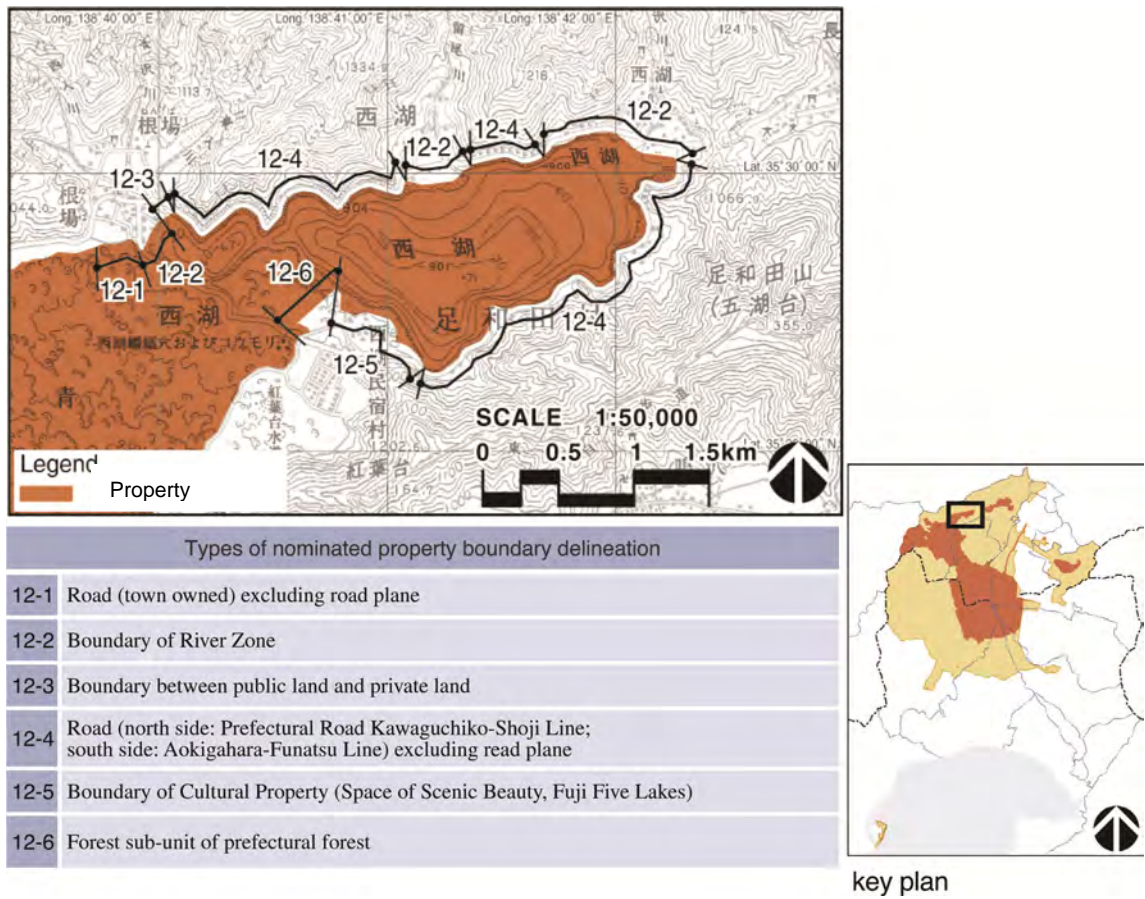


Figure 15 Property boundary delineation 2

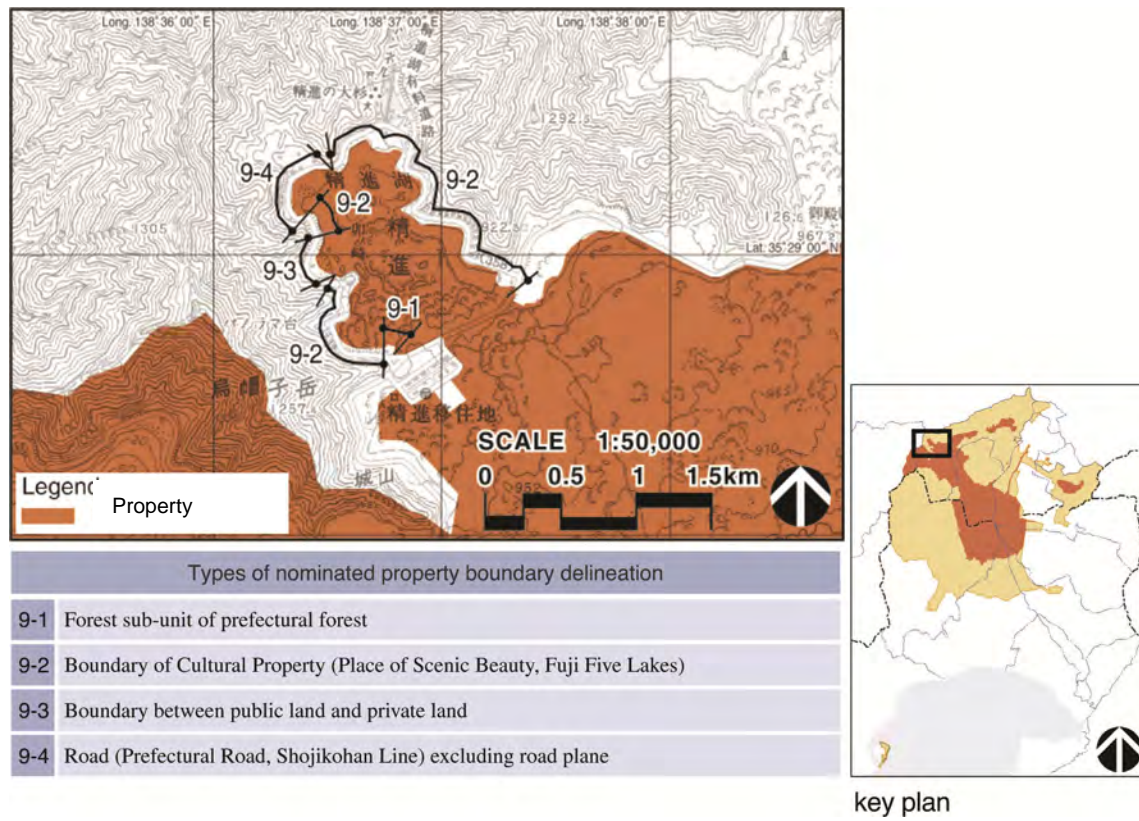
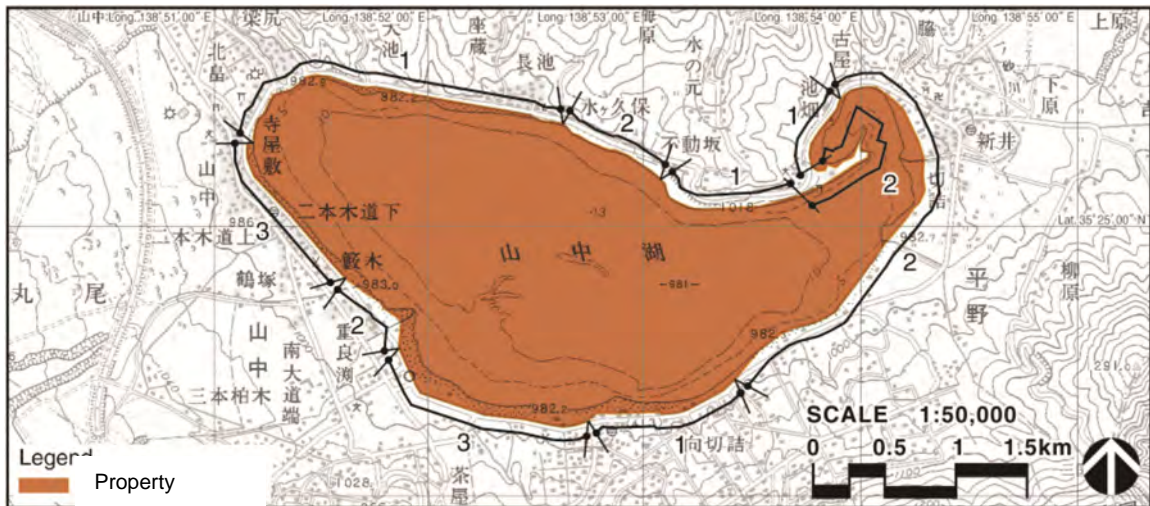


Figure 16 Property boundary delineation 3



Types of nominated property boundary delineation	
1	Cycling road excluding road plane
2	Boundary between public land and private land
3	Road (National Road 138) excluding road plane

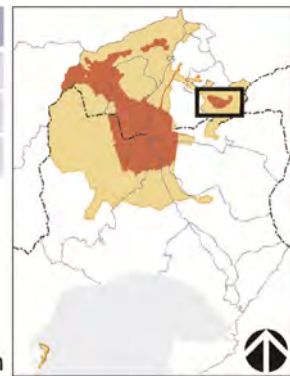
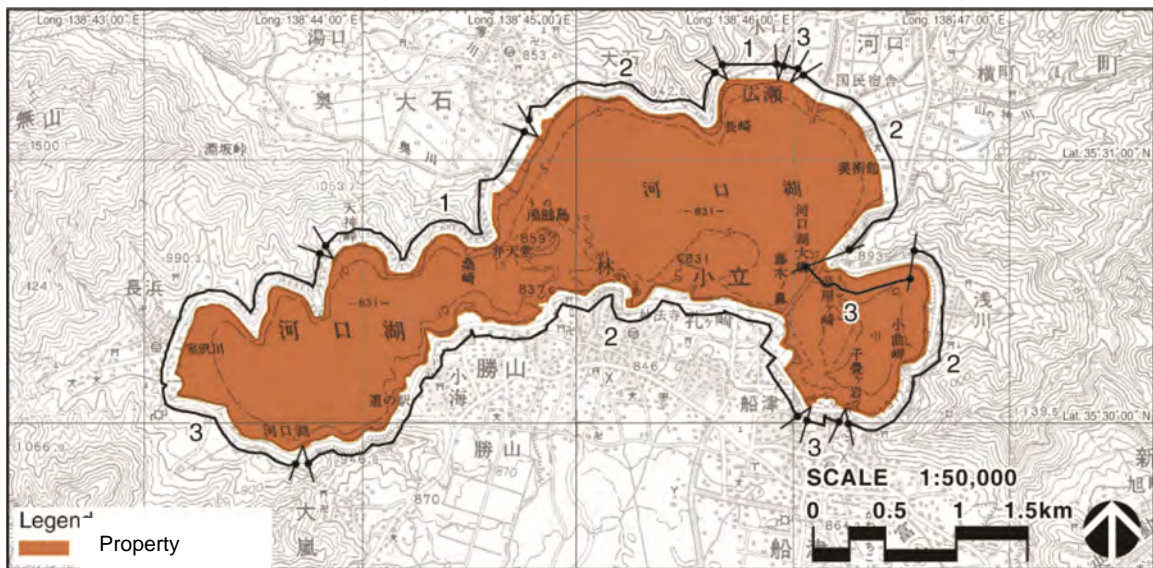


Figure 17 Property boundary delineation 4



Types of nominated property boundary delineation	
1	Boundary of River Zone
2	Walking trail excluding trail plane
3	Boundary of Cultural Property (Place of Scenic Beauty, Fuji Five Lakes)

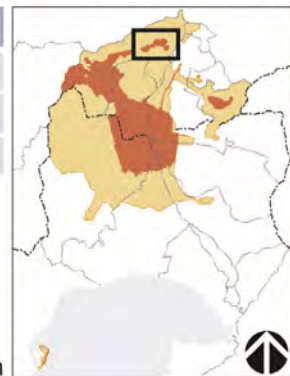
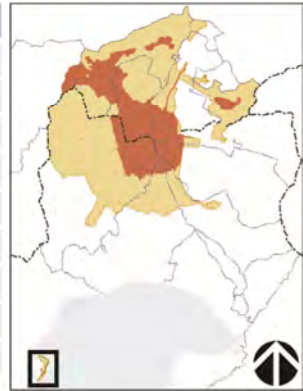


Figure 18 Property boundary delineation 5



Types of nominated property boundary delineation	
1	Boundary of Cultural Property (Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove)
2	Boundary of regulation zoning within Cultural Property designation
3	Road (city owned) including road plane
4	Foot path including path plane
5	Road (Prefectural Road Shizuoka-Shimizu Cycling Road) excluding road plane
6	Airfield boundary
7	25 m line from road (Prefectural Road Shizuoka-Shimizu Cycling Road)
8	Foot path excluding path plane
9	15 m line from the boundary of private property



key plan

Figure 19 Property boundary delineation 6

(4) Setup of the range of Sengen-jinja Shrine and lava tree mold

Many Sengen-jinja Shrines and lava tree molds are located around the foot of Fujisan. Among them, eight Sengen-jinja Shrines and two lava tree molds are selected as component parts and constituent elements. Reasons for the selection are as follows.

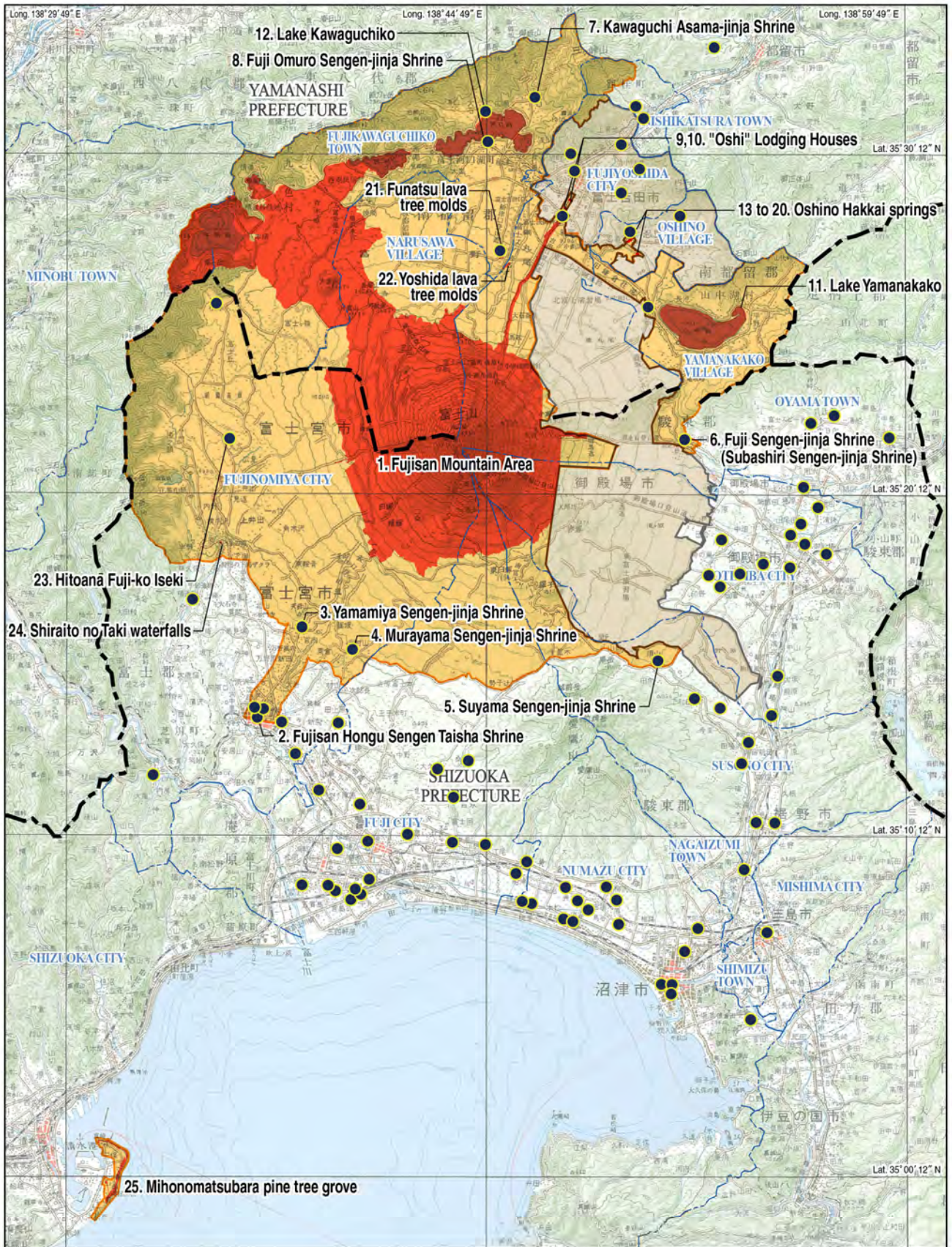
A. Selection criteria for Sengen-jinja Shrines

Many Sengen-jinja Shrines are located around Japan. As shown in Figure 20, 90 Sengen-jinja Shrines are located at the foot of Fujisan in the area to which lava flows from Fujisan reached in the past.

Sengen-jinja Shrines enshrine the Great God of Asama, the god of Fujisan itself or the god residing in Fujisan and Konohana Sakuya Hime (goddess of the flowering tree) deemed as the incarnation of the Great God of Asama or the festive god of Fujisan. Many shrines originate in guardian deities of a specific area, however. Therefore, Sengen-jinja Shrines with strong bonds with Fujisan worship need to be selected as component parts and constituent elements showing Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan.

Thus, eight Sengen-jinja Shrines are selected as component parts and constituent elements based on the following four points: (1) the history from the origin of Fujisan worship to today can be traced at the shrine; (2) the shrine is still functioning today as a station of Fujisan worship; (3) the shrine is located in an area directly connected with the main body Fujisan; (4) the historical environment and the natural environment are well preserved at the shrine.

Constituent elements 1-6	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine
Component parts 2	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine
Component parts 3	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine
Component parts 4	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine
Component parts 5	Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine
Component parts 6	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)
Component parts 7	Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine
Component parts 8	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine



Legend

- Property
- Buffer zone
- Management zone
- Sengen-jinja Shrines

- Prefecture boundary
- Municipality boundary

SCALE 1:300,000

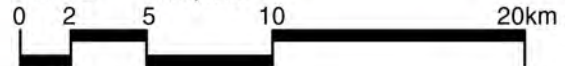


Figure 20 Locations of Sengen-jinja Shrines

B. Grounds for setting the range of lava tree mold

Many lava tree molds are located at the foot of Fujisan. Large lava tree molds among them became sacred sites of Fuji-ko practice where pilgrims practiced “Tainai meguri” or womb visit.

Hasegawa Kakugyo, a person said to be the founder of Fuji-ko, trained at the foot of Fujisan from the late 16th century to the mid-17th century and said to enshrine the Great God of Asama in a lava tree mold. Based on this legend, Fuji-ko adherents discovered large lava tree molds in the areas of Funatsu lava tree molds and Yoshida lava tree molds and positioned them as the two “Otainai” (sacred wombs) in the series of sacred sites. These two lava tree molds are located close to Yoshida Ascending Route that many pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents used, and many Fuji-ko adherents considered them important, which was the reason they were selected as component parts.

Only one lava tree mold called “Otainai,” an important sacred site for Fuji-ko adherents is located each at Funatsu lava tree molds and Yoshida lava tree molds. Yet, the component part Funatsu lava tree molds is set for the area including 57 lava tree molds including “Otainai,” and the component part Yoshida lava tree molds for the area including 67 lava tree molds including “Otainai”. This range includes areas with the largest number of large and well-preserved lava tree molds. The area is the minimum range of the base group of the series of lava tree molds where “Otainai,” the sacred site of Fuji-ko is found (Figure 21).

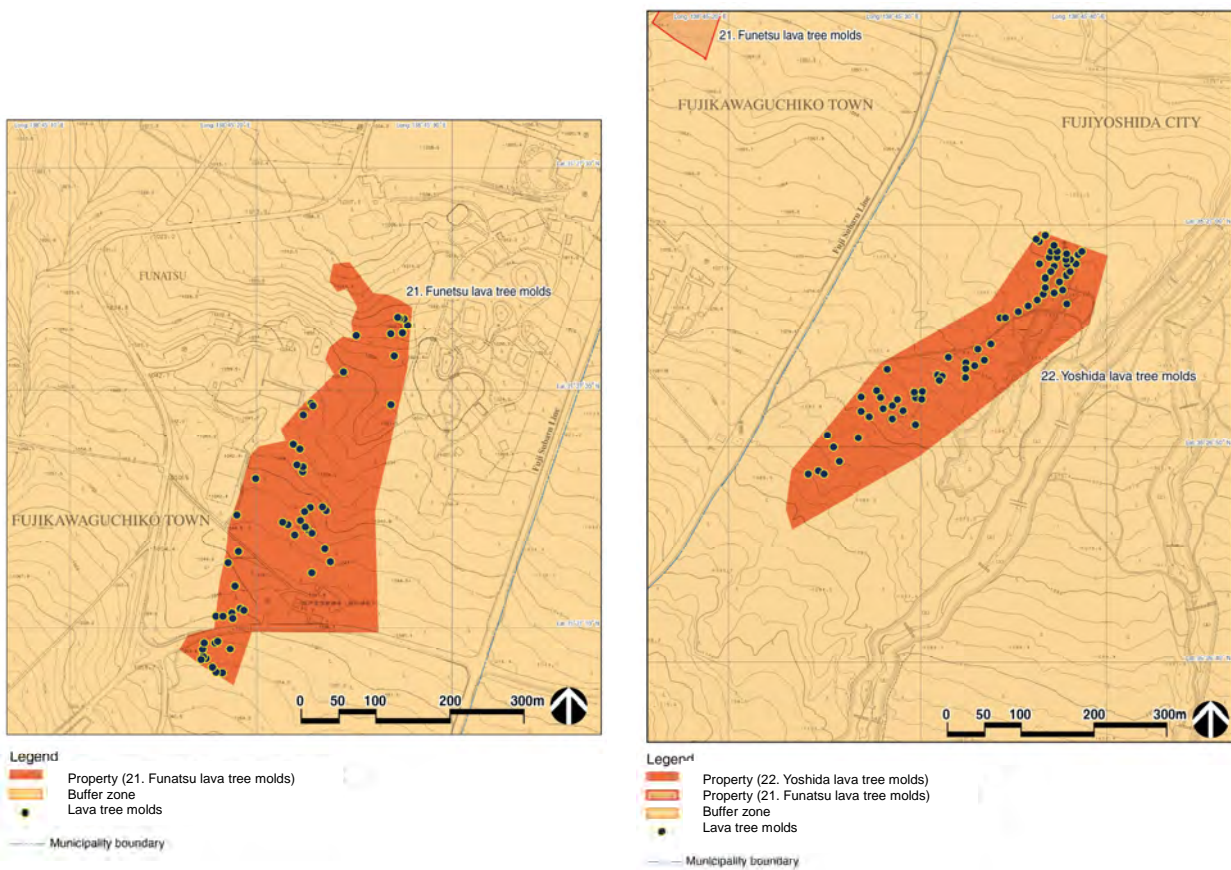


Figure 21 Distribution of lava tree molds

(5) Overview of Individual Component Parts

Component Part 1. Fujisan Mountain Area

The Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) corresponds to the area higher than an altitude of approximately 1,500 m beyond “Umagaeshi” (literally, horse’s return, meaning the limit of ascent on horseback), which is one of the markers of the boundary of the sacred space. It covers a sufficient area of the views of Fujisan seen from the two representative viewpoints that inspired artistic works of outstanding universal significance, including the areas constituting the views particularly of the mountaintop and the ridge lines extending to its right and left.

The area higher than the forest limit at an altitude of approximately 2,500 m around the fifth station¹ was considered to be a sacred area or the other world to humans (the world after death) and was called “Yakeyama” (literally, burned mountain) or “Hageyama” (literally, bald mountain) by pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents.

Out of the Fujisan Mountain Area, the area higher than the eighth station (an altitude of approximately 3,200 to 3,375 m) has been regarded as the compound of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine since 1779. This is based on the belief that Asama no Okami (the god of Sengen) is seated at the bottom of the crater (inner sanctum) on the mountaintop; therefore, the part starting from the eighth station, which is almost at the same altitude as the bottom of the crater up to the mountaintop, has been considered to be the most sacred area.

The Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) contains 9 constituent elements (from 1-1 to 1-9) that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan in both aspects as an “object of worship” and a “source of inspiration”.

¹ Fujisan’s fifth station: The routes from the base of Fujisan to the summit are divided into 10 segments that are roughly based on elevation, and this refers to the fifth station of the 10. Although the precise elevation of the fifth station differs based on the route, it is generally in a spot that is roughly 2,400 - 2,500 meters in elevation. Because this station was considered to be the border between the earth and the heavens, it was called “Tenchi no Sakai” (literally, “the heaven-earth border”).

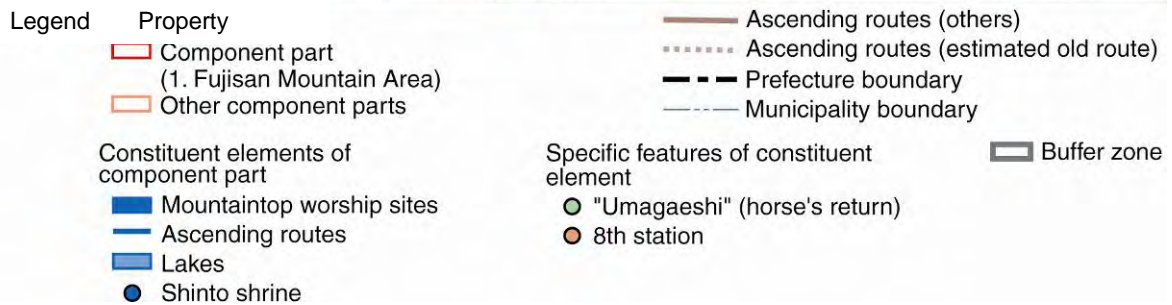
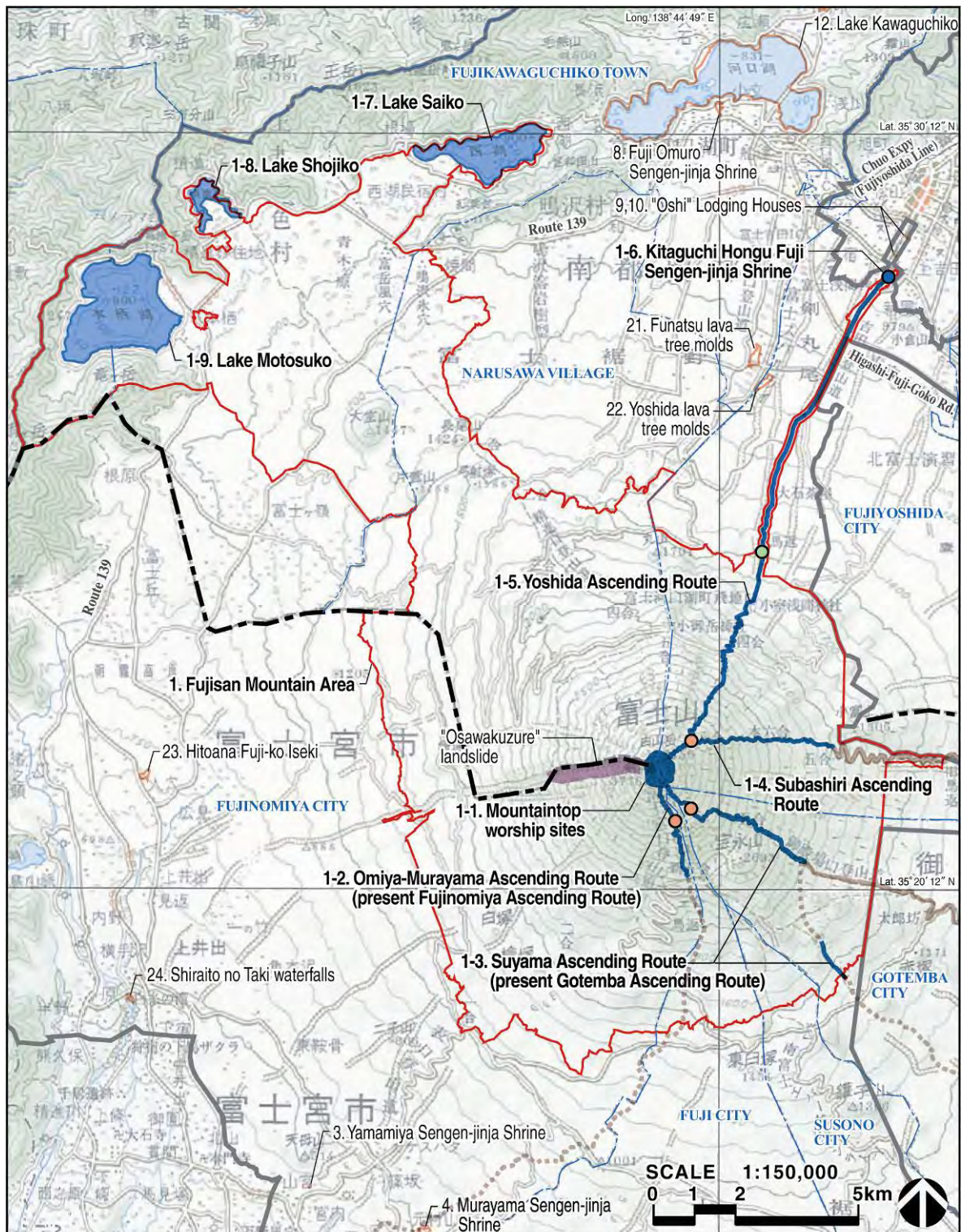


Figure 22 Plan of the Fujisan Mountain Area

Constituent Element 1-1. Mountaintop worship sites

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

As the worship-ascent of Fujisan began, the construction of Buddhist temples and the donation of Buddhist statues etc. began to be conducted at the mountaintop under the influence of the ascetic Buddhism of the preceding periods; then, the religious activities at the mountaintop became more organized. It became a common practice of pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents to await and see “Goraigo” (or Goraiko)¹ near the summit, to worship and offer money to the gods and Buddhas such as Asama no Okami, believed to be seated at the inner sanctum (“Naiin”) at the very bottom of crater and Dainichi Nyorai (Mahavairocana Buddha), believed to be its incarnation², and then to make a circuit pilgrimage called “Ohachimeguri”, visiting the several peaks around the crater wall (Mt Kengamine, Mt Mishimagatake, Mt Komagatake, Mt Sengendake, Mt Jojudake, Mt Izudake, Mt Dainichidake, Mt Kusushidake, and Mt Hakusandake) in a simulation of visiting the worlds of Buddha that are depicted in Buddhist Mandalas. On their way in pilgrimage, Buddhist priests and Fuji-ko adherents collected springwater from the wells at the mountaintop called “Kimmeisui” (literally, golden clear water) and “Gimmeisui” (literally, silvery clear water) and worshipped Buddhist images in small shrines at Higashiyasunokawara and Mt Kengamine.

The group of places and facilities on the mountaintop that are associated with Fujisan worship is said to originate from those built by Matsudai, a Buddhist priest in the 12th century. Subsequently, Buddhist sutras²², “Kakebotoke” (hanging Buddhas), Buddhist statues and other items were carried to the mountaintop or buried there as offerings; a practice of throwing money into the crater that was considered to be the “inner sanctum” was also conducted. In addition, by the 17th century at the latest, the Dainichido (Mahavairocana Buddha Hall) was built at the mountaintop end of the Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (at the location of the present Okumiya of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine) and the Yakushido (Bhaisajyaguru Buddha Hall) was built at the mountaintop end of the Yoshida and Subashiri Ascending Routes (at the location of Kusushi-jinja Shrine at present).

In accordance with the Meiji government’s decree of 1868 to separate Shinto and Buddhism, Buddhist facilities and statues at the mountaintop were removed in 1874; the names of the peaks associated with Buddhas were also changed and Buddhist temples such as the Dainichido (Mahavairocana Buddha Hall) were converted to Shinto shrines. However, people’s worship toward the mountaintop never changed.

Even today, there remain stone monuments and Buddhist statues in many places at the mountaintop; torii gates stand at the peaks regarded as sacred spots and at the places for worshipping the inner sanctum (Murayama-Omiya worshipping place, Suyama worshipping place, and Yoshida-Subashiri worshipping place). In particular, the worshipping of “Goraigo (Goraiko)” (sunrise) at the mountaintop and the practice of “Ohachimeguri”, making a circuit of the peaks of the crater wall at the mountaintop, are still conducted by many climbers today; through such activities, the quintessence of Fujisan worship has been loyally passed on up to the present.

¹ Goraigo (or Goraiko): “Goraigo” (sacred arrival) is a Brocken spectre interpreted as the apparition of the Buddha. Later, the sunrise from the mountaintop came to be called similarly-pronounced “Goraiko” (sacred light).

² Honjibutsu: With the rise of Buddhism in Japan, a belief that the indigenous gods of Japan and Buddhist gods were actually the same became popular. According to this belief, the indigenous Shinto gods were in fact avatars or local Japanese manifestations of the various Buddhas and bodhisattvas described in the Buddhist scriptures.

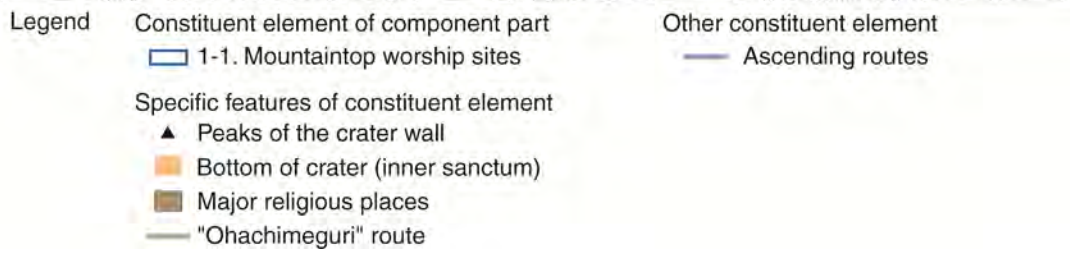
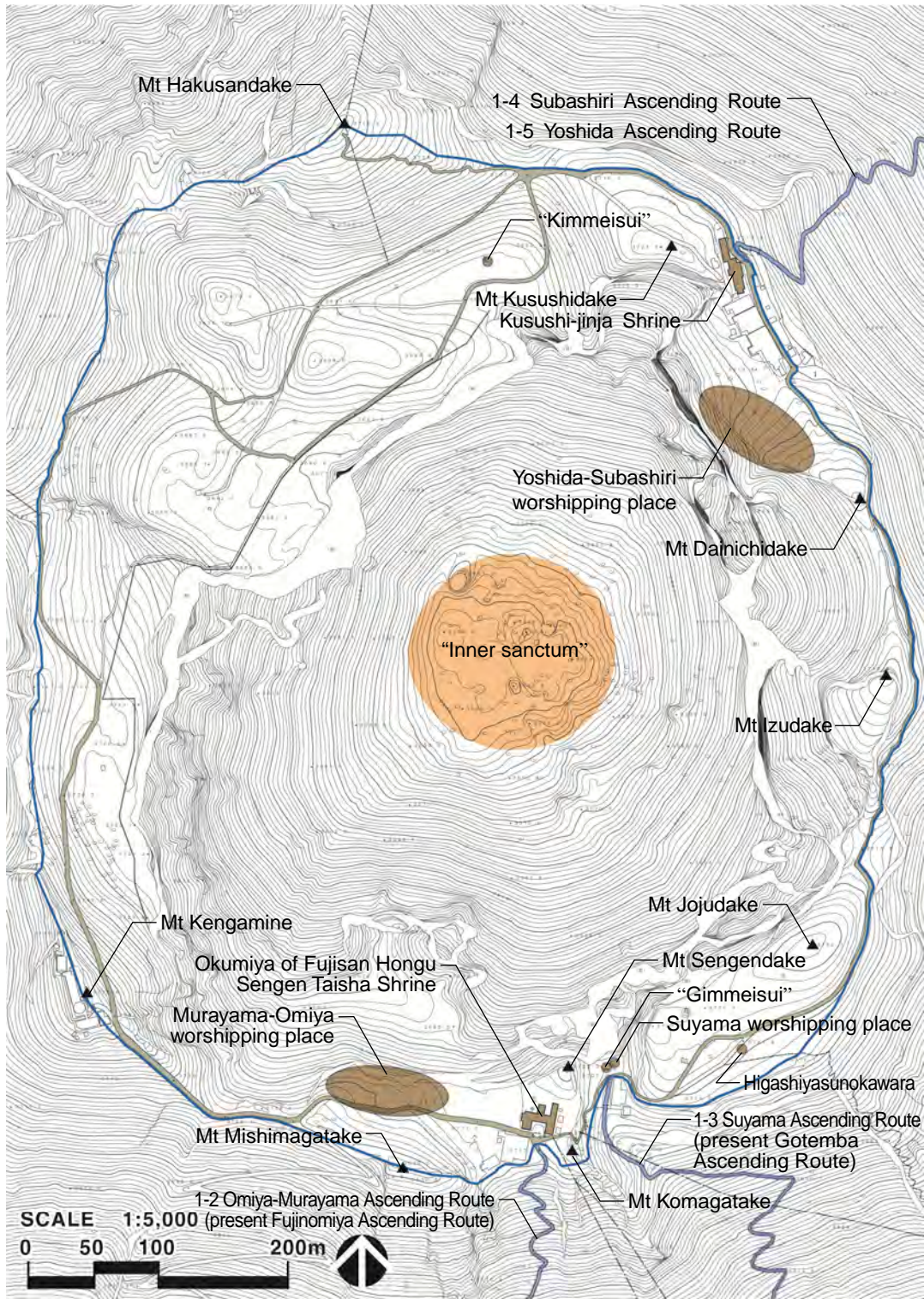


Figure 23 Plan of mountaintop worship sites

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

The Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route) (Constituent Element 1-2) is an ascending route that starts from the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine (Component Part 2) at the southwestern foot of Fujisan and reaches the south side of the mountaintop via the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Kohoji Temple) (Component Part 4). It is said that climbing on the southern side of Fujisan started as a result of the activities of the 12th-century Buddhist priest Matsudai and that organized climbing by the Shugen sect of ascetic Buddhism began in the early 14th century mainly on the southern side. From the 17th century to the late 19th century, three powerful lodging house groups known as “Murayama Sambo” (three lodging houses of Murayama) took care of the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Kohoji Temple) and ascending routes; the Shugen ascetics affiliated with them carried out religious training at the ascending routes etc.

At present, the section from the fifth station to the summit is called “Fujinomiya Ascending Route”; however, the area nominated as the Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route is only the section from the sixth station to the summit. Alongside this section, there still exist several mountain huts that provide accommodation to climbers. Since the 18th century, people of the mountain foot villages have been maintaining the tradition of building a torii gate as an offering on the ascending route near the summit on the Year of Monkey¹, the same Eto (Chinese astrological year) as Legend of the birth of Fujisan², which comes around every 12 years.

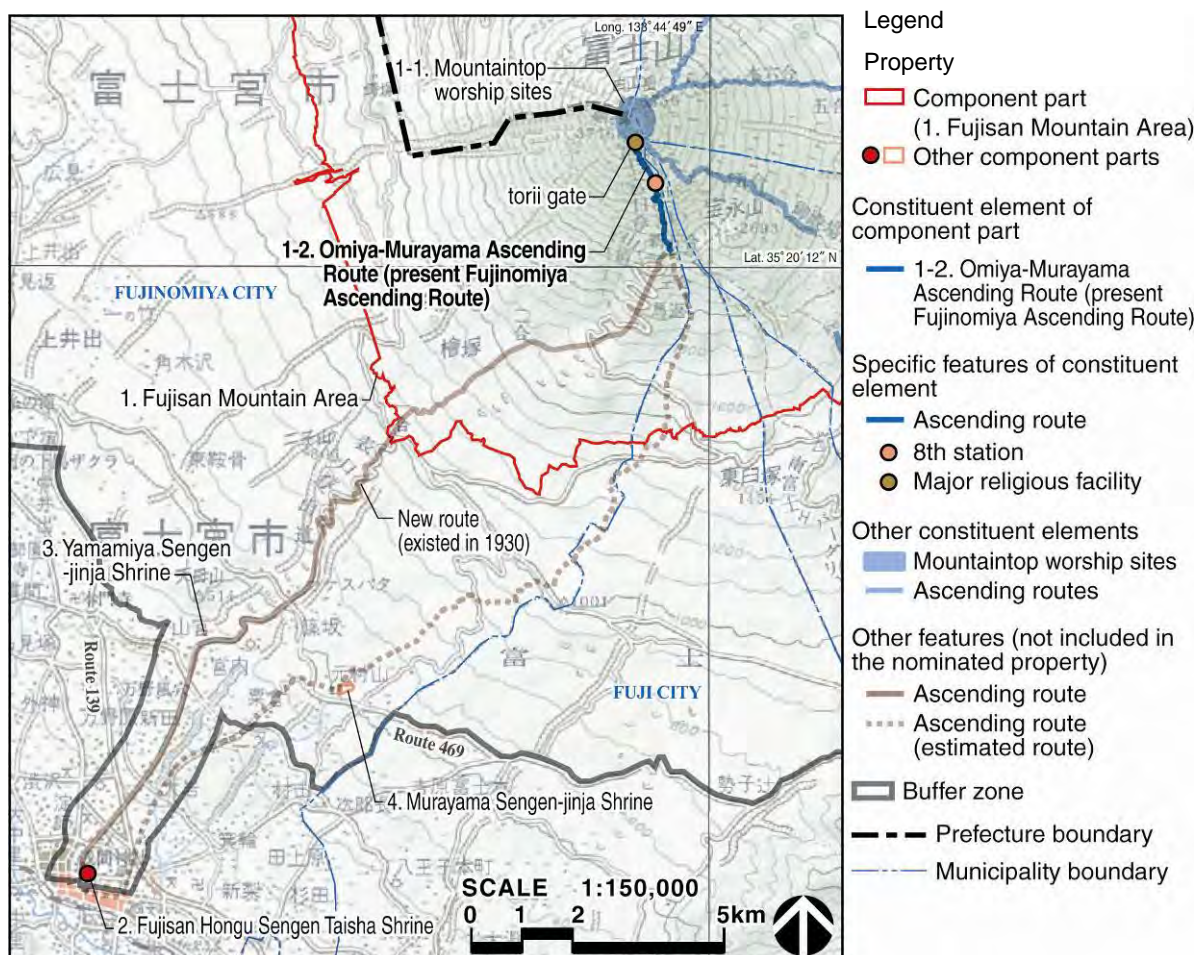


Figure 24 Plan of Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)

¹ The year of Monkey, which comes around every 12 years, was also considered to be an important year, because the birth year of Fujisan was also a year of Monkey.

² Legend of the birth of Fujisan: The legend that says that Fujisan was created overnight in the 92nd year of Emperor Koan (probably circa 300 B.C.). It spread after the 13th century. It is thought that the custom of celebrating the anniversary of Fujisan every 60 years after the birth of Fujisan as the year of “Goennen” started around the 15th century. Particularly in the “Goennen” years of 1800 and 1860, it is recorded that many people climbed Fujisan.

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

The Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route) (Constituent Element 1-3) is an ascending route starting at the Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 5) at the south-eastern foot of Fujisan and reaches the south-eastern part of the mountaintop. Although its origin is not clear, there is a word, “Suhamaguchi”, which is construed as the Suyama Ascending Route, in the “Kaikokuzakki” dating from the late 15th century.

As a result of the Hoei eruption¹ of 1707, which occurred in proximity to the ascending route, it suffered devastating damage. Subsequently, the course of the route was partially changed and it was not until 1780 that the ascending route was fully recovered. In addition, along the ascending route near the first station, there exists a wind cave called Suyama Otainai² (“sacred womb”), which is said to have been visited by pilgrims who made the worship-ascent.

In 1883, the Gotemba Ascending Route, which connects to the point of the 2.8th station of Suyama Ascending Route (at an altitude of 2,050 m), was opened and the Tokaido Honsen Line (railway) was opened in 1889, improving the convenience of the Gotemba Ascending Route as compared to the Suyama Ascending Route. Furthermore, in 1912 a part of the Suyama Ascending Route became a part of the army’s maneuver field and therefore went out of use as the ascending route. Consequently, the worship-ascent on the Suyama Ascending Route declined completely.

Below the 2.8th station point, it is only limitedly possible to identify the course of the Suyama Ascending Route that had existed before the opening of the Gotemba Ascending Route. The area nominated as the Suyama Ascending Route consists of two parts: the part from the 2.8th station point to the summit, which is still in use by the name of “Gotemba Ascending Route” and the part near the first station of the Suyama Ascending Route (at an altitude of 1,435 m to 1,690 m) that is in use as a walking trail. In addition, alongside the route higher than the 2.8th station point, several mountain huts exist, many of which provide accommodation to climbers still today.

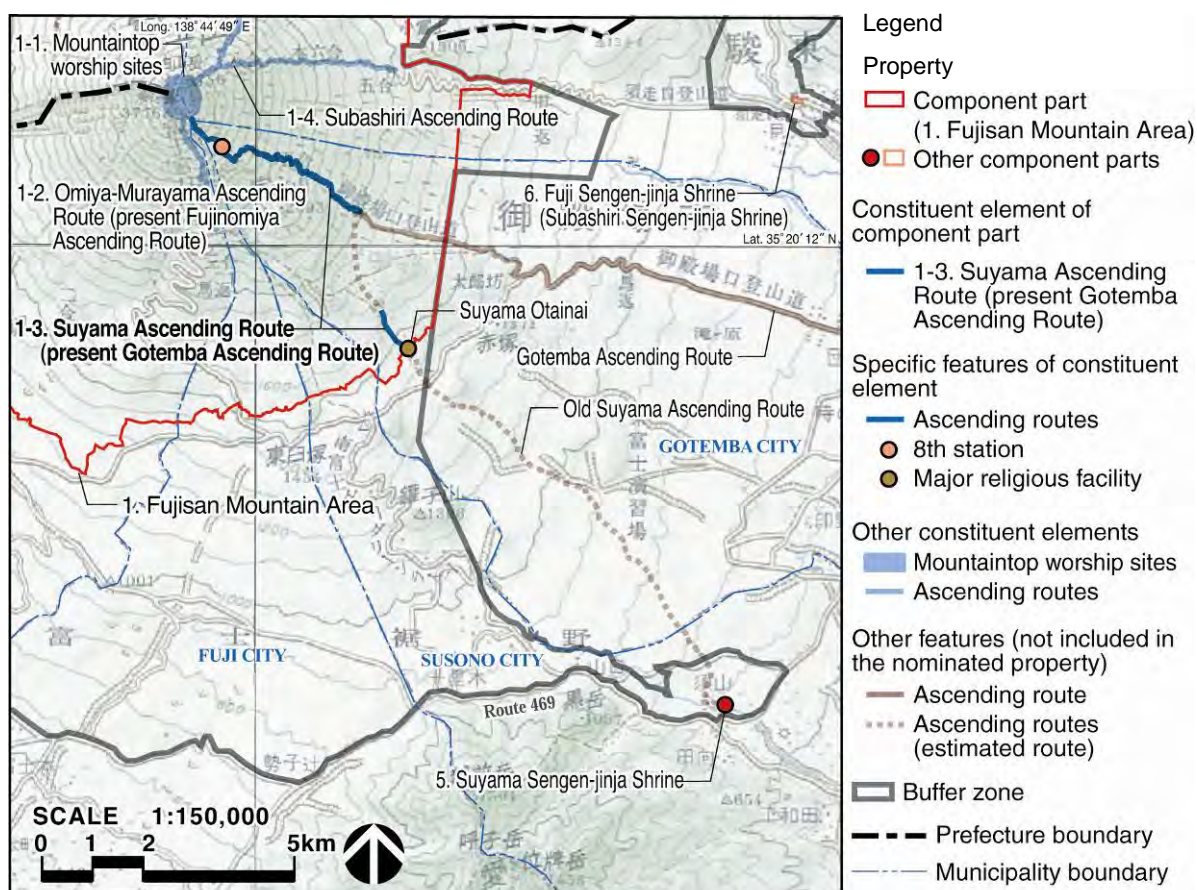


Figure 25 Plan of Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)

¹ Hoei eruption: The eruption that occurred on the south-eastern slope of Fujisan in 1707 (the 4th year of Hoei). Three creators were formed as a result. The volcanic ash reached Edo, some 100 km away. The Hoei eruption is the last eruption of Fujisan in history up to the present.

² Otainai: The details of the religious activities associated with Otainai are described in the explanation for component parts 21 and 22: Funatsu lava tree molds and Yoshida lava tree molds.

Constituent Element 1-4. Subashiri Ascending Route

The Subashiri Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-4) is an ascending route starting at the Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 6) at the eastern foot of Fujisan, merging with the Yoshida Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-5) at the eighth station (at an altitude of approximately 3,350 m), and reaching the eastern side of the mountaintop. Although its origin is not clear, a “Kakebotoke” (hanging Buddha) with an inscription of the year 1384 was excavated on the route at the seventh station (at an altitude of approximately 2,925 m) as the oldest extant example of the an offering to Fujisan; there is a description about the congestion of pilgrims on the Suyama Ascending Route in the section of the year 1500 in the “Katsuyamaki”¹.

The Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine and Subashiri Village (present Subashiri in Oyama Town), where the route was located, had gained the control of the entire ascending route up to the mountaintop.

At the time of the Hoei eruption in 1707, these facilities got heavily damaged, but reconstruction was completed in the following year, so that a large number of pilgrims returned.

In 1959, a road compatible with the passage of buses was completed from the southern mountain foot to the present fifth station (at an altitude of approximately 2,000 m). Consequently, the section of the ascending route below the fifth station was rarely used; therefore, there are some sections where the location of the ascending route cannot be identifiable in parts. The area nominated as the Subashiri Ascending Route is the section from the fifth station to the summit, which is still in use today. Alongside this section, several mountain huts exist, most of which provide accommodation to climbers still today.

In addition, in 1979, the several Shinto shrines that existed alongside the ascending route below the fifth station were relocated and merged into the Komitake-jinja Shrine at the fifth station. Around the old sixth station (at an altitude of approximately 2,700 m), there is an “Otainai” wind cave that attracted worship from pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents. Furthermore, at the ninth station (at an altitude of approximately 3,575 m) exist the Mukaekusushi-jinja Shrine that is thought to have existed in the 18th century as a subsidiary shrine of the Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 6) as well as the flatland called “Hinomigozen”, one of the places to worship the sunrise from afar.

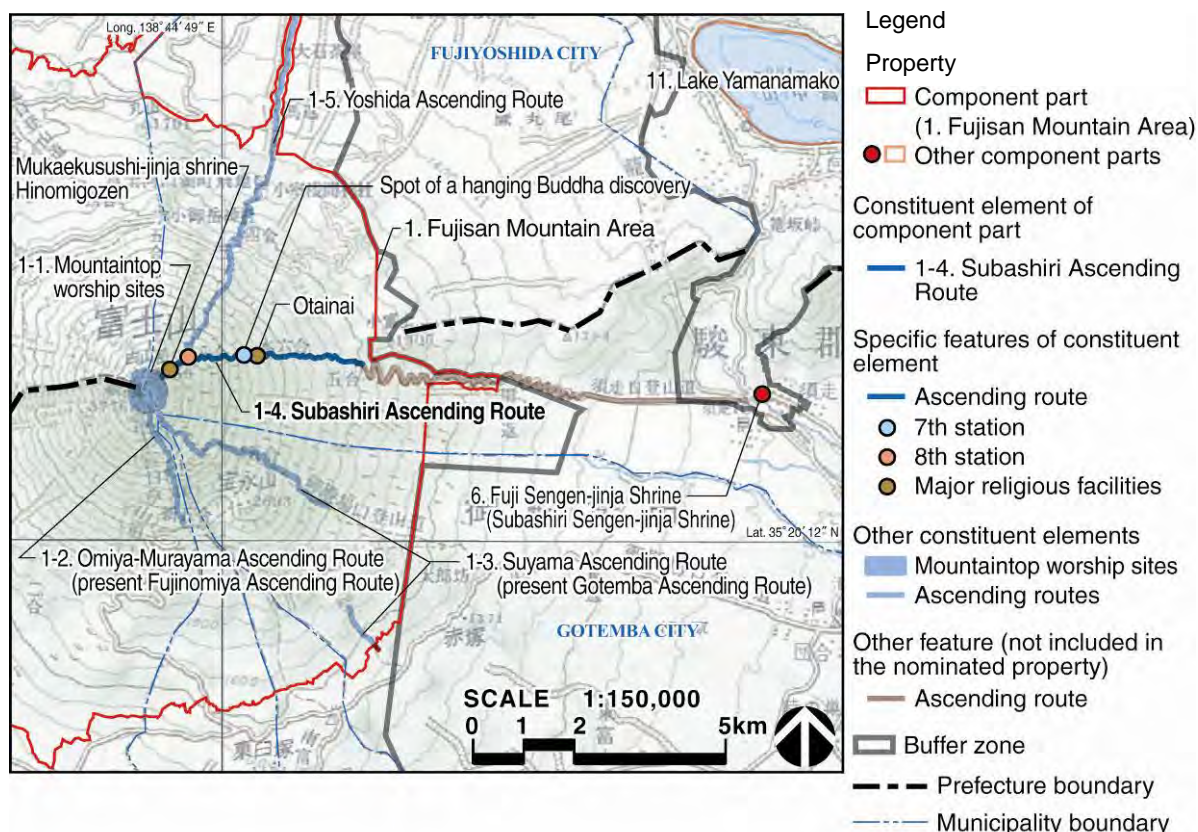


Figure 26 Plan of Subashiri Ascending Route

¹ Katsuyamaki: A record written by several people, which describes events from 564 to 1563 about the records of landlords, people’s life, and disasters in the area on the northern side of Fujisan. When the “Kaikokushi”, a general book about Kai Province (present-day Yamanashi Prefecture), was compiled in 1814, the collection of records thusfar was named “Katsuyamaki”.

Constituent Element 1-5. Yoshida Ascending Route

The Yoshida Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-5) is an ascending route starting at the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Constituent Element 1-6) and reaching the eastern part of the mountaintop. At the second station of the Yoshida Ascending Route (at an altitude of approximately 1,720 m), it is said, there used to be a statue of a god with the inscription of a year in the late 12th century that had been donated as an offering. It is to be thought that in the 13th and 14th centuries at the latest a center of the Shugen ascetics had been formed there.

Because Jikigyo Miroku (1671-1733), who built the foundation of the flourishing of Fuji-ko, designated this Yoshida Ascending Route as the main ascending route for his followers when he passed away in the religious training attempting to enter the supreme plane of meditation¹, from the late 18th century, when the number of Fuji-ko adherents gradually increased, the number of people who used the Yoshida Ascending Route in order to climb to the mountaintop reached almost the same number of climbers to the total of all the other ascending routes. At the important points along the route, there are torii gates, or their remains, to signify the boundaries of the sacred area, the mountain-ascent torii (mountain-ascent gate) in the compound of the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, which marks the starting point of the Yoshida Ascending Route, “Umagaeshi” (the limit of ascent on horseback), the second station where the main shrine of the Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 8) existed, and “Tenchi no Sakai” (literally, border between Heaven and Earth), which marked the boundary between “Yakeyama”(literally, burned mountain) and “Kiyama” (literally, tree mountain). In addition, the Yoshida Ascending Route had several places along its course that would build, in the minds of pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents, the impression of Fujisan as a sacred mountain, such as the Suzuharasha Shrine at the first station, where Dainichi Nyorai (Mahavairocana Buddha) had been worshipped before the national movement to abolish Buddhism was issued, and the remains and sites of the religious facilities at the second station such as the Gyojado (Pilgrims Hall) at the second station. The pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents erected stone monuments and other stone-made structures in many places along the ascending route in order to record the successful achievement of worship-ascent or pilgrimage and also to pay tribute to or pray for peace on the souls of the leading guides called “Sendatsu” of Fuji-ko and other people.

Among the natural features existing along the route, there are examples of historical significance, such as the Eboshiwa Rock, where Jikigyo Miroku entered the supreme plane of meditation, at the 7.5th station point, the Kyogatake, where Nichiren²(1222 – 1282) is said to have enshrined the Lotus Sutra, the Gozaishi Rock, where Hasegawa Kakugyo is said to have undergone religious training, and the Kameiwa Rock, where the Eight Great Dragon Kings are worshipped as the gods of the water. Along the route below the fifth station, there remain the vestiges of rest facilities etc. for pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents, such as the Chujikido (a building for having lunch and rest) at the third station. Along the route above the fifth station, there exist many mountain huts that provide accommodation to climbers still today.

The Yoshida Ascending Route is the only old ascending route that can be climbed on foot from the mountain foot to the summit today and the entire route is included in the property. In addition, it is an ascending route that is used by many climbers still today; the traditional use, initiated by Fuji-ko adherents who used it as the main ascending route, has been maintained loyally.

¹ Supreme place of meditation: The status of becoming a Buddha in this world, transcending the boundary between life and death, for the purposes of the salvation of the general public until the time of the descent of Maitoreya Buddha. A religious ideal of esoteric Buddhism related to the belief that a living body can reach Nirvana. Jikigyo Miroku aimed to enter the supreme plane of meditation at the old 7.5 station point (present 8 station) of the Yoshida Ascending Route and passed away in the training.

² Nichiren: A 13th-century Buddhist priest, who chose the Lotus Sutra as the correct teachings of the Buddha. The teachings of the Nichiren sect, which he started, spread mainly among the samurai, merchants, and workers in the Kanto region.

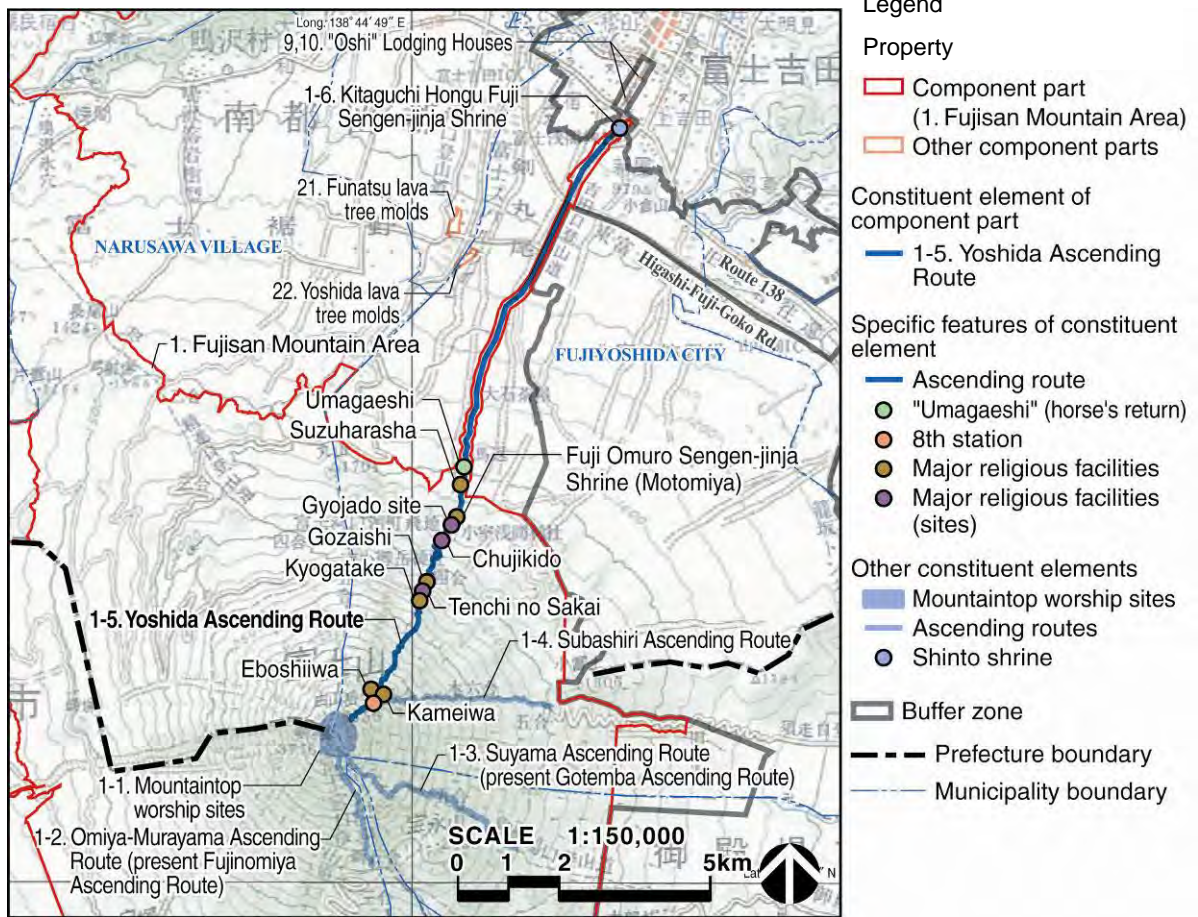


Figure 27 Plan of Yoshida Ascending Route

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

The Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Constituent Element 1-6) has its origin as the place to worship Asama no Okami of Fujisan from afar. According to the historical document of the shrine, it is said to date back to the mythological times of Japan. The entire surrounding area was a forested area called “Suwanomori”, which had at its center the Suwa-jinja Shrine in which local tutelary gods were worshipped originally. According to the “Katsuyamaki”, the torii gate in association with Fujisan itself had been built within the forest by 1480; it is known that in the mid-16th century at the latest the first shrine buildings of the Sengen-jinja Shrine were constructed. Subsequently, the present main hall of the east shrine was built in 1561, the present main hall of the west shrine in 1594, and the central main hall in 1615. In the 1730s, the repair work for the buildings in the compound was conducted with the contribution from Murakami Kosei (1682-1759), a leader of Fuji-ko, which laid the foundation of the landscape of the present shrine compound. The above-mentioned three main halls, the prayer-giving hall, the offering hall, middle gates, subsidiary shrines, etc. were newly built or repaired on this occasion.

The adherents of Fuji-ko who aimed for Fujisan, after departing from an “Oshi” lodging house, visit the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine first. Going through the torii gate to enter the compound, they proceed on the approach road lined with overhanging trees of cypress and cedar toward the main hall. On both sides of the approach road stand stone lanterns and near the middle section of the approach remain base stones of a “Niomon” gate, which are the archaeological remains of a Buddhist facility. In the vicinity of the end of the approach road, a stream runs across the shrine compound; pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents purified themselves, bathing in this stream. Across the stream over a stone bridge, there is a large torii gate, which ranks among the largest wooden torii gates in Japan. This torii gate is considered to be a torii gate of Fujisan, rather than that of the Sengen-jinja shrine. And it has been rebuilt one generation after another since the first one was erected in 1480. After the middle gate, there stands the Kaguraden Hall in the front. Every year on the first of July, the mountain-opening festival is observed in prayer for the safety of climbers; on this occasion, the sacred music and dance called “Daidai Kagura” is performed on the Kaguraden Hall as an offering directed to the main hall.

Up until the late 19th century, the administration of the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine was in the hands of the “Oshi” guides of Yoshida and the priests of the shrine were selected from “Oshi” guides.

Behind the main hall of the west shrine is the mountain-ascent torii (mountain-ascent gate) and the Yoshida Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-5) starts from the compound of this shrine, extending to the mountaintop of Fujisan. Fuji-ko adherents visited the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine while, chanting Buddhist prayer¹ on the way, after departing from an “Oshi” lodging house. After giving prayer at the prayer-giving hall, they set out on the ascent of Fujisan.

Since old times, it has been the rule that the season for the worship-ascent of Fujisan starts on the 1st of July and religious services praying for safety of people on the mountain during the summer have been conducted at the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine for the “Mountain-Opening Day”. Today, a grand parade celebrating the opening of the mountain and a ceremony of cutting off the straw festoon called “Shimenawa” at the starting point of the mountain-ascent torii (ascending gate) are conducted on 30 June, the day before the opening of the mountain; it is virtually the mountain-opening festival. Since the Mountain-Opening Day up to the “Yoshida no Himatsuri” (Yoshida Fire Festival), which is performed as a ceremony to close the mountain on 26 and 27 August, the compound of the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine becomes busy and lively with many Fuji-ko adherents heading to the mountaintop.

The Yoshida Fire Festival, which is performed mainly in the compound of the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, is the ritual of both the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine and the Suwa-jinja Shrine, located within its compound, at the same time; on 26 August, people depart from the compound, carrying portable shrines -- one of the orthodox style of the Suwa-jinja Shrine and the other in the image of Fujisan shining red in the sunlight -- to make a tour of the town toward the “Otabisho” (house of rest of the gods) in the Oshi residential area. On the arrival of the portable shrines at the Otabisho, bonfires are lit in many places around the town and the mountain huts of the Yoshida Ascending Route all at once light a fire to torches. The Fire Festival of Yoshida is important as bearing witness to the tradition of valuing harmony with the natural environment created by the volcano.

¹ Kenen-butsu: Indicating words such as regret, remorse, and purification of six senses. Seeking to remove sins they committed in their lives and purify themselves, Fuji-ko adherents chanted Kenen-butsu prayers during the worship-ascent.

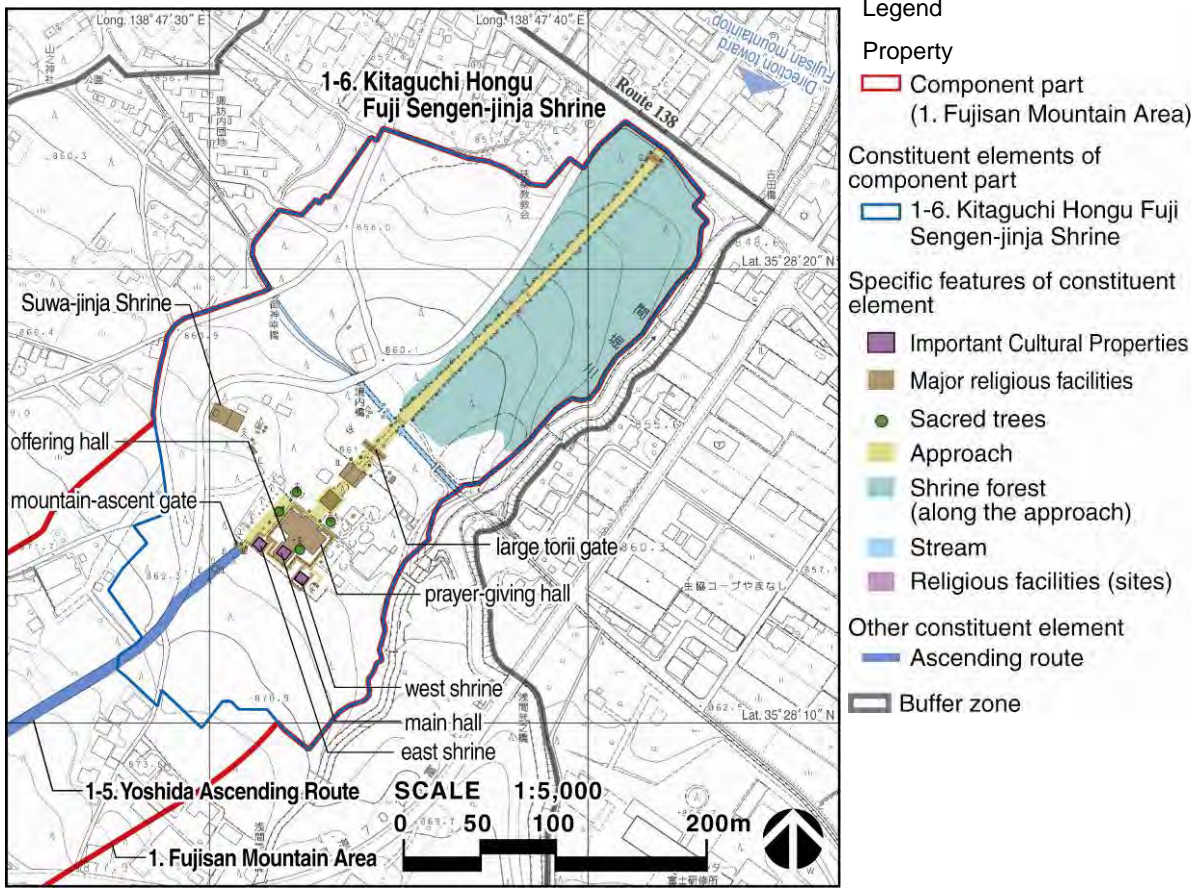


Figure 28 Plan of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine
(Refer to Figure 3 in p.14 of Attached Document 1)

Constituent Element 1-7. Lake Saiko
Constituent Element 1-8. Lake Shojiko
Constituent Element 1-9. Lake Motosuko

Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko and Lake Motosuko are dammed lakes that were created by the volcanic activities of Fujisan. Based on the tradition that Hasegawa Kakugyo is said to have undergone in-water religious training in lakes at the mountain foot of Fujisan in the late 16th century, the religious training called “Uchihakkaimeguri” (circuit of the eight seas), in which lakes existing in the surrounding areas of Fujisan are serially visited, came to be conducted by Fuji-ko adherents. In a document presumed to have been written by Kakugyo himself in the late 16th century, Lake Saiko (Constituent Element 1-7), Lake Shojiko (Constituent Element 1-8), and Lake Motosuko (Constituent Element 1-9) were mentioned as one of the lakes in which Kakugyo himself underwent “Hakkaisuigo”. In the “Sanjuichinichi no Omaki”¹ written in 1733, Jikigyo Miroku mentioned eight lakes as the pilgrimage destinations for “Uchihakkaimeguri”. Among these eight lakes, the Fujigoko (Fuji Five Lakes) including Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko, and Lake Motosuko have invariably been the pilgrimage destinations for in-water religious training through different periods of time.

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

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

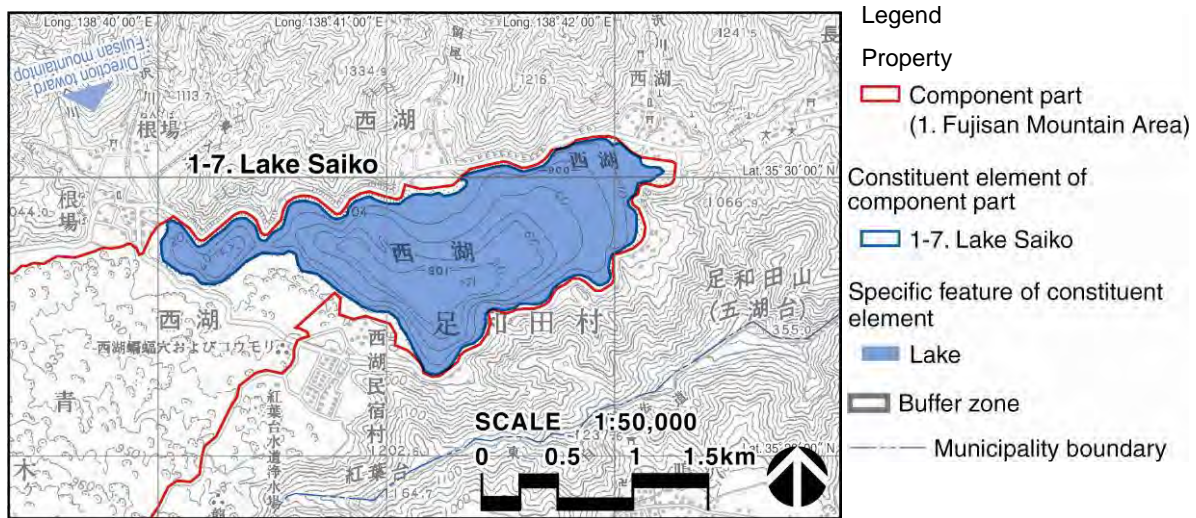


Figure 29 Plan of Lake Saiko

¹ Sanjuichinichi no Omaki: A record made by Tanabe Juroemon of the words of Jikigyo Miroku, when he underwent the fasting on the Eboshiwa Rock at the 7.5th station point of the Yoshida Ascending Route in 1733.

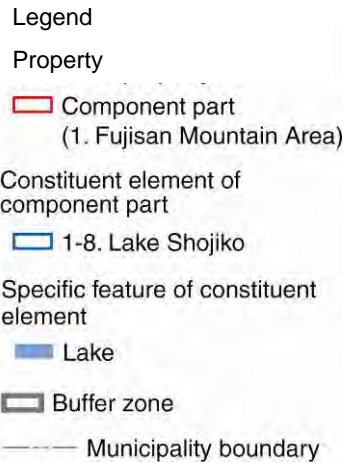
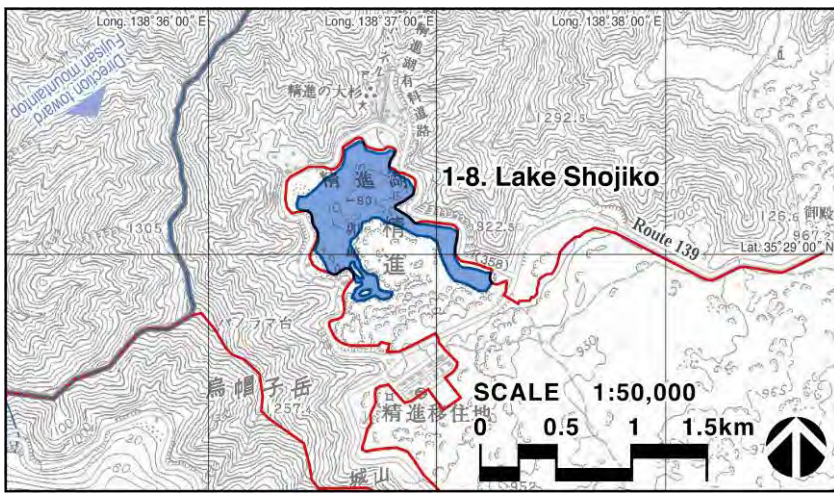


Figure 30 Plan of Lake Shojiko

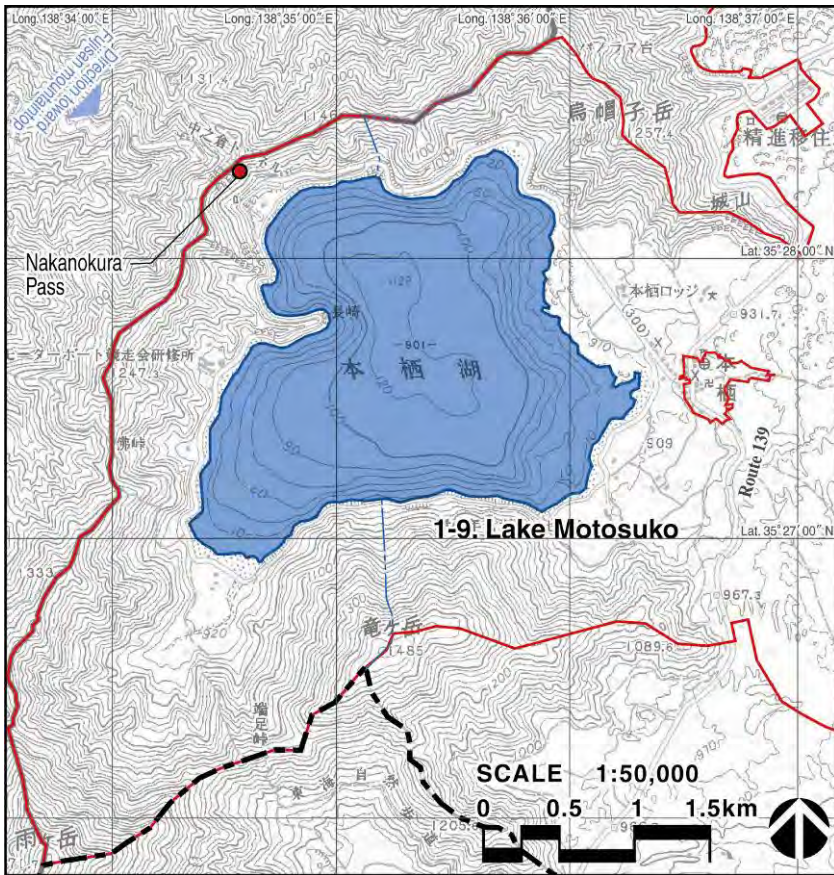


Figure 31 Plan of Lake Motosuko

Component Part 2. Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine

According to the historical document of the shrine, it is said to have been divided from the Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 3), which had existed in the early 9th century in a closer place to Fujisan as a place of worshipping it, and placed at the present location; it is known as the Shinto shrine that has been playing a central role since old times on the south side of Fujisan. It is revered as the headquarters of a great number of the Sengen-jinja shrines that have been built to worship the same god in the eastern part of Japan.

Also, this shrine enjoyed strong connections with the rulers of successive regimes; particularly under the powerful protection of the Edo Shogunate, the development of shrine buildings and compound was promoted. In 1606, the existing main hall etc. were built under the protection of Tokugawa Ieyasu¹ (1542-1616). In 1779, the shrine was officially vested with the authority over the area higher than the eighth station in a trial by the Shogunate. Although the area higher than the eighth station was declared as the national land by the Meiji government in around 1877, it was returned to the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine in 2004.

An old picture² probably depicting the scene of the compound around 1670 shows the torii gate, the approach, Kagamiike Pond and a drum-shaped bridge, the two-storied gate, the prayer-giving hall, the main hall, the subsidiary shrine, etc. in the same layout as they are now. This picture also shows Buddhist facilities that had existed before the government's order to abolish Buddhism; as a result of archaeological excavation within the compound, a part of their archaeological remains have been discovered.

Within the compound of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, there is a pond called Wakutamaike Pond, whose source is the springwater from Fujisan. The forested hill area in the northern half of the compound corresponds to the end of the lava flow from Fujisan; the abundant water flowing from this place nurtures Wakutamaike Pond. The "Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk", dating from the 16th century, etc. depicts the scenes of pilgrims going through ablution in the upper part of Wakutamaike Pond and setting out to Fujisan. Ablution in Wakutamaike Pond had continued until the 1920s and the 1930s. However, it is not performed any longer today. However, many people who value and use the springwater as sacred water are to be seen in the shrine compound even today. In addition, the Mizuya-jinja Shrine, which is depicted as a shrine in charge of the springwater in an old picture probably depicting the scene of the compound around 1670, still exists and in July every year the "Otauesai" festival (rice-planting festival) is observed in prayer for good harvest, representing the loyal transmission of tradition in the expression of gratitude toward Fujisan for the bounty of springwater.

¹ Tokugawa Ieyasu: The founder of the Edo Shogunate who set up a unified government in Edo (present Tokyo) in 1603, after approximately 150 years of the warring period.

² Old picture: The extant picture is a copy dating from 1708. The offering hall is only indicated in letters. In the early 20th century, the corridor and the latticework fence were rebuilt close to the locations indicated in the picture.

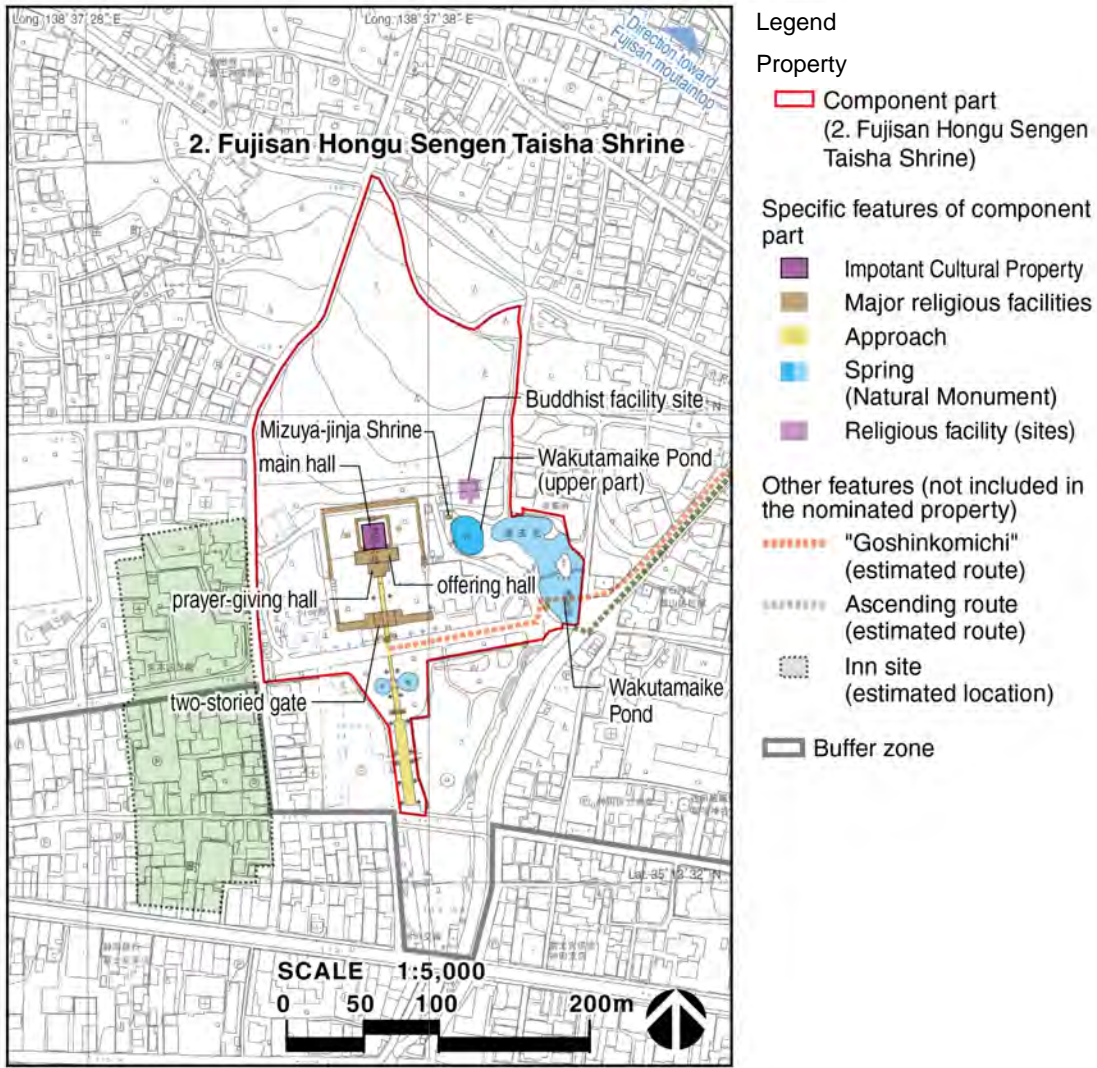


Figure 32 Plan of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine
(Refer to Figure 13 in p.69 of Attached Document 1)

Component Part 3. Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine

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

The Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine is characterized by the unique compound layout, not having a main hall structure at the end of the approach but an altar or a stone-partitioned space for giving prayer to Fujisan from afar. This is presumed to reflect and retain the ancient styles of Fujisan worship. As a result of the archaeological excavations within the compound, several pieces of earthenware dating from the 12th to 15th centuries have been discovered. The location of the prayer-giving space corresponds to the end of the lava flow that occurred some 2,000 years ago, where the exposed lava flow is raised by approximately 10 m higher than the tree-covered approach.

In addition, the “Fuji Omiya Goshinjicho” (the records of religious activities in Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine) dating from 1577 also has a description about the Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine; it is thought that a ritual related to Asama no Okami called “Yamamiya Goshinko” had already been conducted between this shrine and the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine in the late 16th century at the latest. This ritual was an annual event in April and November in which priests of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine carrying a spear believed to be inhabited by Asama no Okami make a return trip between the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine and the Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine. This divine event had been continued up to 1874 but is not observed any longer today.

In the compounds of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine and the Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine, there remain three bed stones called “Hokotateishi” (literally, spear stand stone), which were used to rest the spear on it during the divine event. Lined stones in the prayer-giving space marking the seating positions of the priests and the lodging house, which is the only building within the compound, used to play an important role in the past divine events.

The route used for “Yamamiya Goshinko” is called “Goshinkomichi” (literally, Goshinko Road), along which there remain a series of stone monuments that was built in 1691 to mark the distance. Although the exact routing of the original course of the “Goshinkomichi” is not clear at present, there remain one milestone at the starting point of the Goshinkomichi in the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine and four other stone monuments elsewhere. Because the state of preservation of these four stone monuments is not fragmental, they are included in the buffer zone.

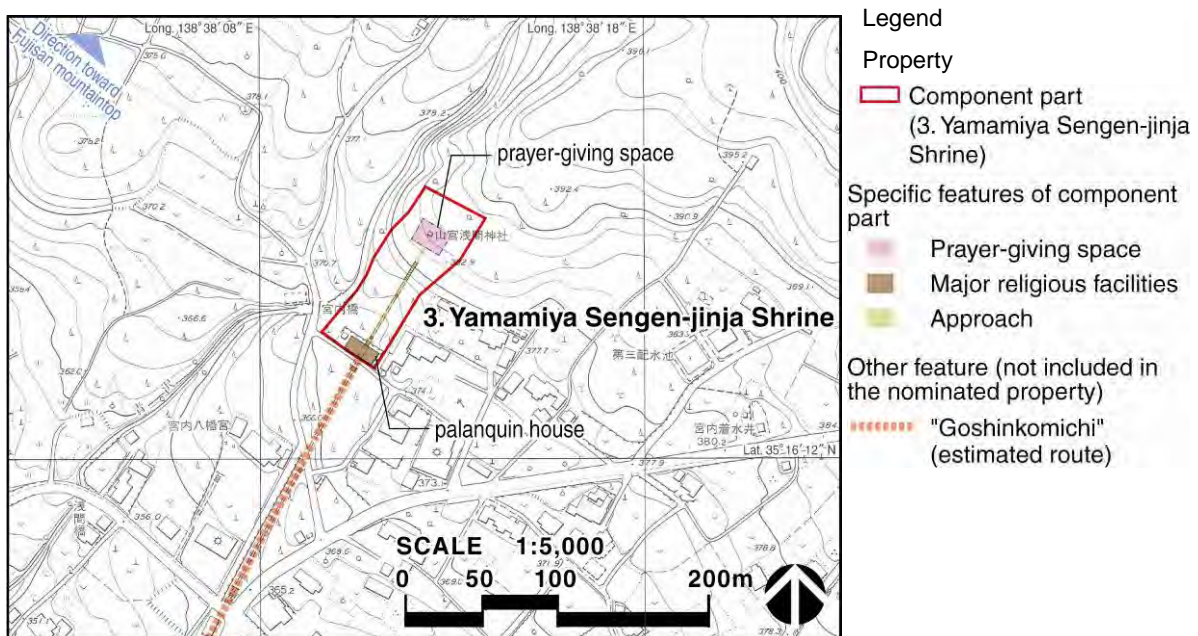


Figure 33 Plan of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine
(Refer to Figure 14 in p.70 of Attached Document 1)

Component Part 4. Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine

This shrine is said to have been built by Matsudai, a Buddhist priest in the 12th century. It was also called Kohoji Temple as a religious facility of Shintoism-Buddhism fusion. In the early 14th century, the priests of the Shugen sect of ascetic Buddhism on Fujisan were organized and the Kohoji Temple became a center of the Shugen sect in Fujisan. The Kohoji Temple was governed from the 17th century to the latter half of the 19th century by three powerful lodging house groups called “Murayama Sambo” (Daikyobo, Tsujinobo, and Ikenishibo).

The Kohoji Temple was abolished by the Meiji government’s decree of 1868 to separate Shintoism and Buddhism, it was divided into the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 4) and the Dainihido (Mahavairocana Buddha Hall). Furthermore, in 1872, the Shugen sect of ascetic Buddhism was also banned; as a result most of the Shugen-sect priests became laymen.¹ Nevertheless, the activities of ascetic Buddhism were continued by some Shugen priests until the 1940s.

The area of the component part that is densely covered with trees, including the large cypress tree that is revered as a sacred tree, contains a torii gate, the shrine building at the end of the approach, the Dainichido (Mahavairocana Buddha Hall) as a facility particularly of Kohoji Temple, the platform for the fire-burning ritual called “Goma” (Skt: Homa) by the Shugen sect of ascetic Buddhism, and the ablution spot used by pilgrims. In addition, the archaeological excavation done within the compound has identified the surface of the land formation for the compound dating back to the 14th century and the remains of buildings that could date back to the 17th century or later. The existing Dainichido (Mahavairocana Buddha Hall) enshrines Buddhist statues associated with the Shugen sect of ascetic Buddhism, including a statue of Dainichi Nyorai (Mahavairocana Buddha) with the inscription of the year 1259.

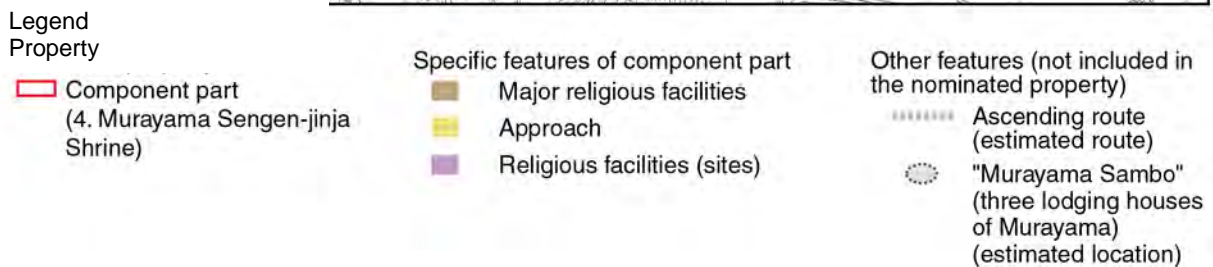
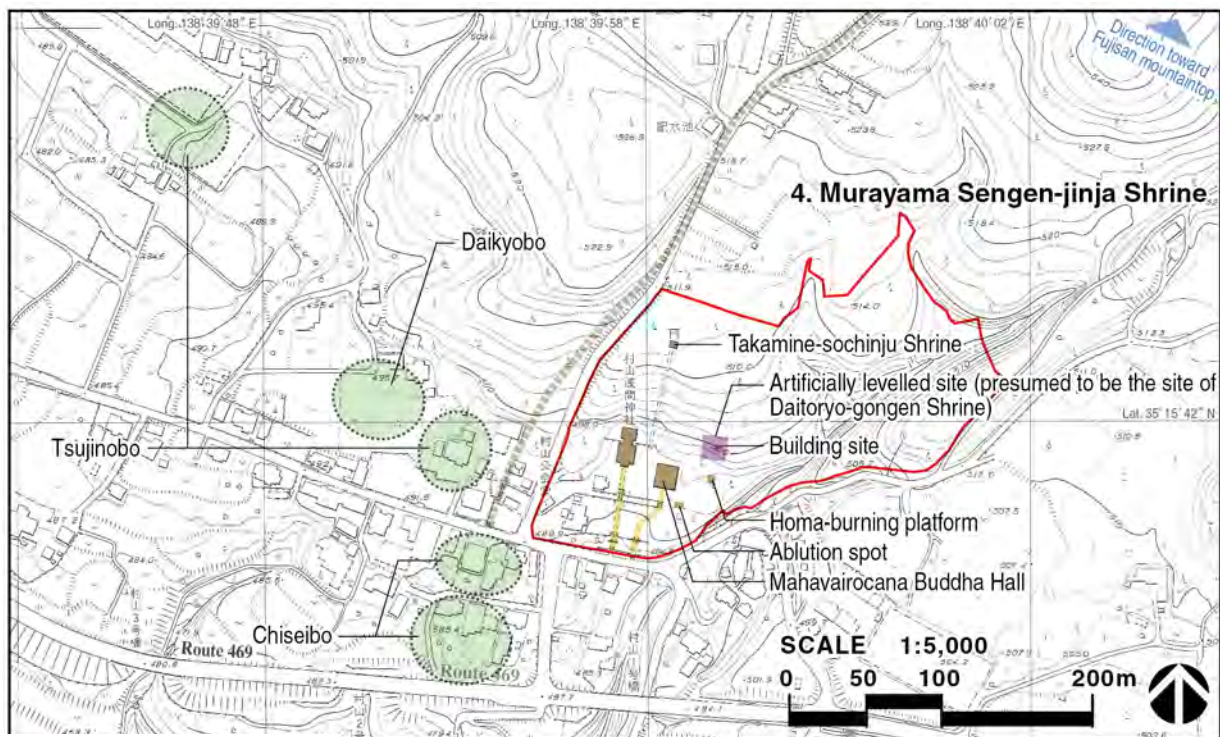


Figure 34 Plan of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Refer to Figure 15 p.71 of Attached Document 1)

¹ Genzoku: A person in a priest position abandons his or her position as a priest who is committed follow religious precepts and becomes a layman.

Component Part 5. Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine

The Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 5) is a Shinto shrine that marks the starting point of the Suyama Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-3). After the Suyama Ascending Route was fully recovered in 1780 from the damage it suffered from the Hoei eruption of 1707, many pilgrims coming mainly from the area to the east of Fujisan started to pay a visit to the Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine.

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

The existing shrine building, which is seated within the shelter structure, is an 1823 reconstruction. According to the historical document of the shrine, the construction of the Shinto shrine is said to date further back to the mythological times of Japan. Based on the record on the ridgepole of the shrine building, it is presumed that it had already existed in 1524 at the latest. In addition, the building of the Furumiya-jinja Shrine seated within the shelter structure at the right side of the main hall is presumed to have been the former main hall of the Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine.

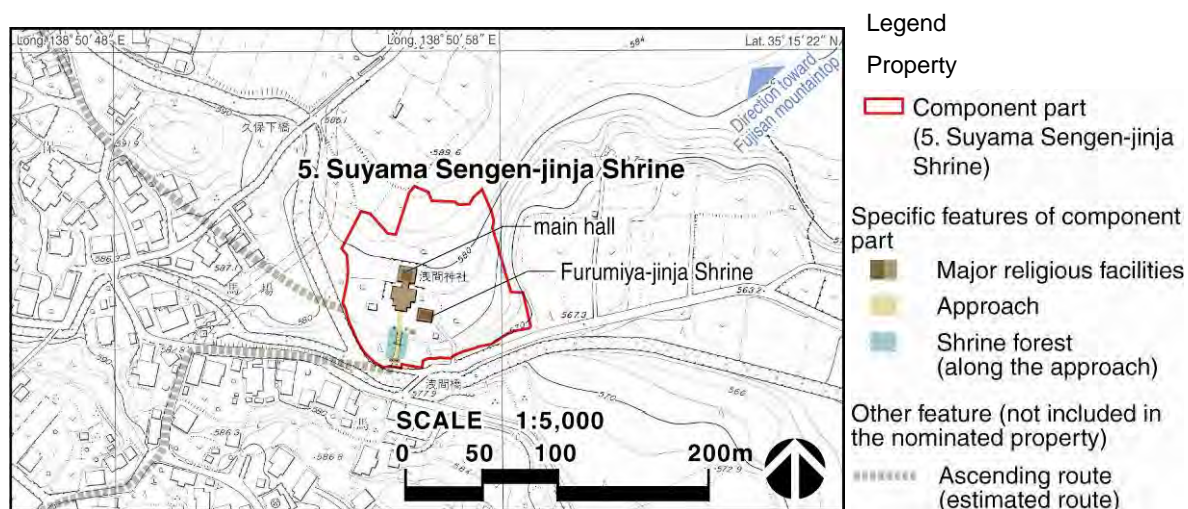


Figure 35 Plan of Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine
(Refer to Figure 17 in p.72 of Attached Document 1)

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

The Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) (Component Part 6), located in the eastern mountain foot of Fujisan, is a Shinto shrine marking the starting point of the Subashiri Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-4). According to the historical document of the shrine, the construction of the shrine buildings is said to date back to the early 9th century. In the 16th century, under the protection by a powerful feudal lord, the Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) obtained the authority to own a part of the offering money left by people at the mountaintop.

Although the shrine buildings of the Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) collapsed in the Hoei eruption of 1707, they were rebuilt in 1718. According to a picture drawn after then, it is known that the torii gate, the approach, and the two-storied gate called “Shimmon” (god’s gate) were aligned in a straight line in the compound that was covered with trees including large cypress trees revered as sacred trees, with the prayer-giving hall, the offering hall, and the main hall at the end -- much in the same layout and structure to the existing one. When the repair work for the main hall was conducted in 2009, the signs of repair work conducted after 1718 were identified in many places; however, it was also found that part of the original structural members dating from the time of reconstruction in 1718 had been used in every repair work.

After the late 18th century, many pilgrims came to visit the Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine quite often. At present, on both sides of the approach, which connects to the ascending route, there remain approximately 70 stone structures.

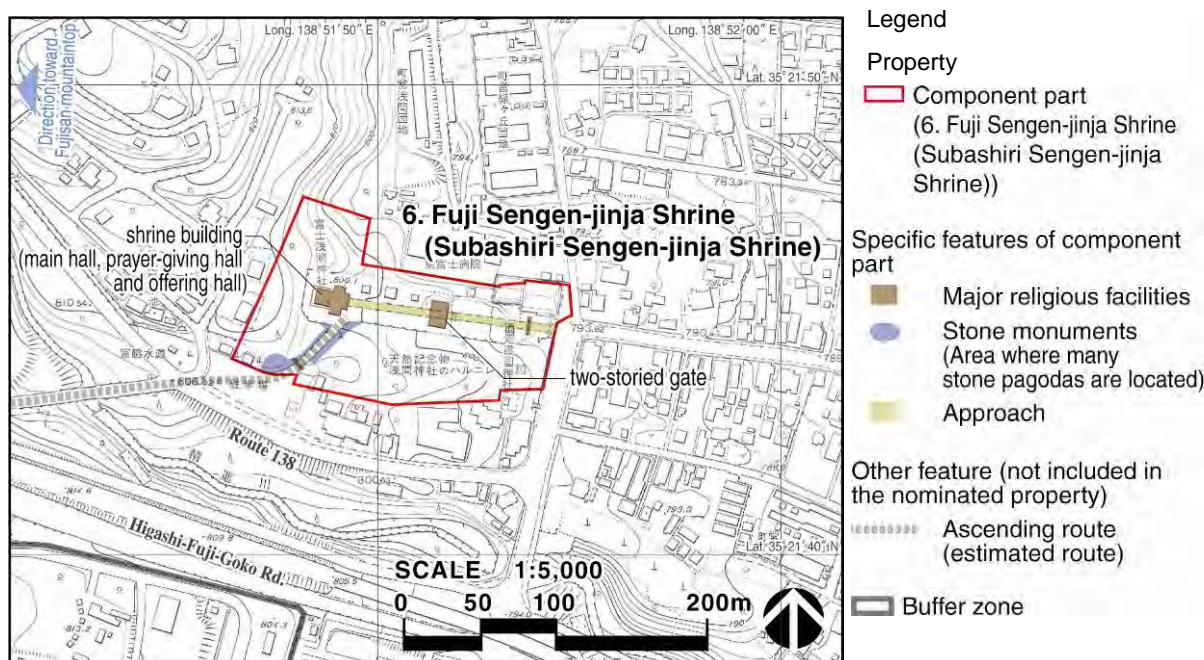


Figure 36 Plan of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)
 (Refer to Figure 18 in p.73 of Attached Document 1)

Component Part 7. Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine

The “Nihon Sandai Jitsuroku”¹ says that a Sengen-jinja shrine was built on the northern side of Fujisan in 865 in association with the eruptions that occurred from 864 to 866. The description of the “Kaikokushi”² written in the 19th century shows the above-mentioned shrine was the present Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (Component Part 7).

Proceeding on the approach and passing through the large torii, visitors enter the sacred space lined with sacred trees such as cypress trees. After the middle gate, there stand the subsidiary shrine etc. with the prayer-giving hall at the center and the main hall at the end, being covered with dense trees including seven large cypress trees.

The Kawaguchi area, centering on the Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine, functioned as a post town on a government road from the Kofu Basin. As the worship-ascent of Fujisan spread among ordinary people, the area developed also as an “Oshi” village from around the 16th century. However, as Fuji-ko became extremely popular in Edo (present-day Tokyo), which resulted in the flourishing of the “Oshi” guides of Yoshida, the function of the Kawaguchi area as an “Oshi” village declined in and after the 19th century.

On the other hand, the Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine still continues to organize religious events that are closely associated with Fujisan even today such as the festival of “Magomi” (literally, grandson-seeing), in which it is believed that the goddess of the shrine, Konohana Sakuya Hime³ (goddess of the flowering tree), makes a trip, bringing baby clothes from the shrine to the cape of “Ubuyagasaki”, or the birthplace of her grandchild, on the shore of Lake Kawaguchiko and the Daidai Okagura festival, which is performed by the Oshi guides as an offering to the god in prayer of the successful achievements of the wishes made by people who gathered to worship the Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine.

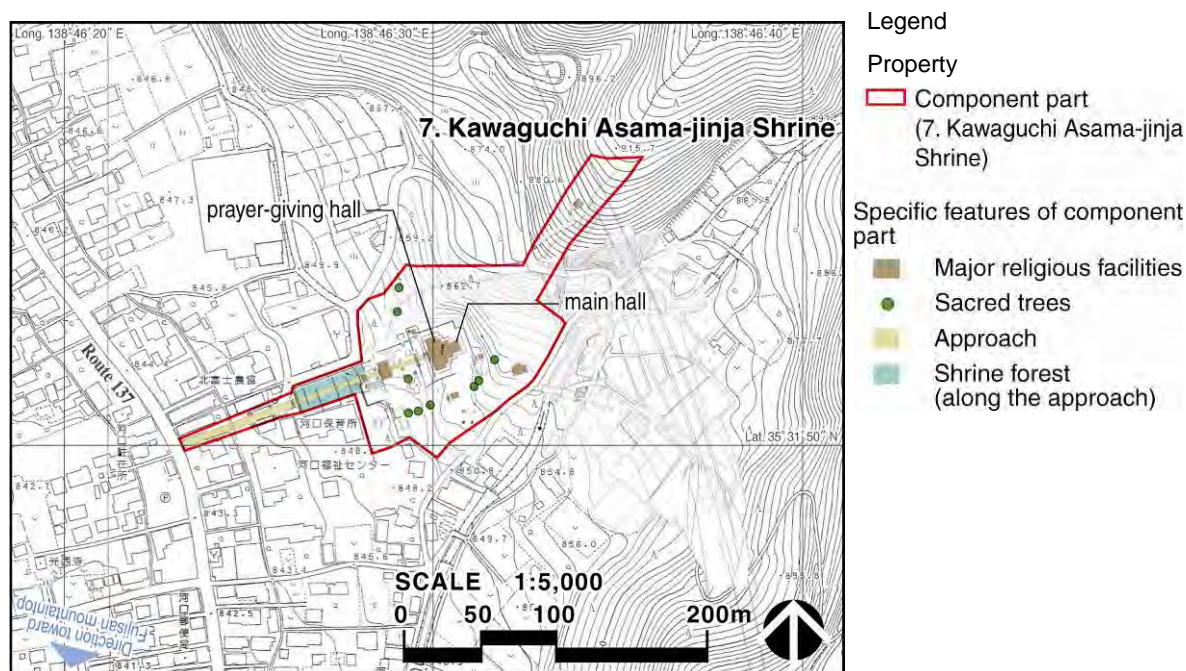


Figure 37 Plan of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine
(Refer to Figure 8 in p.43 of Attached Document 1)

¹ Nihon Sandai Jitsuroku: An official history of Japan compiled from 894 to 901 by order of Emperor Uda (867 – 931).

² Kaikokushi: A comprehensive book on the history of the Province of Kai (present Yamanashi Prefecture) compiled in 1814.

³ Konohana Sakuya Hime: A goddess that appears in Japanese mythology. Worshipped as the “goddess of fire”, because she gave birth in fire. Also as the goddess of Fujisan, which is a volcano, the goddess is worshipped at many Sengen-jinja shrines as the main divinity. Particularly, as Fuji-ko became popular from the 18th century to the early 19th century, many adherents of Fuji-ko regarded Konohana Sakuya Hime as the manifestation of Asama no Okami or the goddess of Fujisan.

8. Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine

The Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 8), located on the northern side of Fujisan, consists of two parts: the “Motomiya” (literally, original shrine), where the original shrine compound is located, and the “Satomiya” (literally, village-shrine), where the relocated shrine buildings exist. Both shrine compounds constitute the integral value as the compound of the Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine – the Motomiya seated at the second station of the Yoshida Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-5) functions as the center for various forms of Fujisan worship such as the Shugen asceticism and worship-ascent, while the present Satomiya houses the main shrine that was relocated from the Motomiya to the present compound on the shore of Lake Kawaguchiko as the dwelling place of the local tutelard god.

According to the “Kaikokushi”, it was in the early 9th century that the Motomiya was built at the second station of the Yoshida Ascending Route.

Although the center of the Shugen sect of ascetic Buddhism on Fujisan was the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine (Component Part 4) (Kohoji Temple) located in the south-west side, the Buddha Hall dedicated to En no Gyoja was also built in Omuro located at the second station on the northern side between the 13th and 14th centuries as a central religious facility for activities within the mountain area. Subsequently at Omuro, a Sengen-jinja shrine and a Buddhist temple were built and it came to be recognized as an important religious center of Fujisan worship on the Yoshida Ascending Route.

The main hall of the Motomiya at the second station was subjected to the severe climate conditions in the mountain, so it was relocated in 1970s to the present Satomiya, close to human settlements on the shore of Lake Kawaguchiko, for the purposes of protecting the main hall permanently from severe natural conditions.

In the compound of the Satomiya, the approach is extending from the torii gate to the main hall of the Satomiya. In the area after the middle gate, there stand subsidiary shrines etc. with the main hall and the accompanying prayer-giving hall and offering hall in the front. The main hall is protected with a sheltering structure that was later built to protect it together with the prayer-giving hall and the offering hall as one whole. The compound is covered with cypress trees and other trees, producing a sacred and awe-inspiring space.

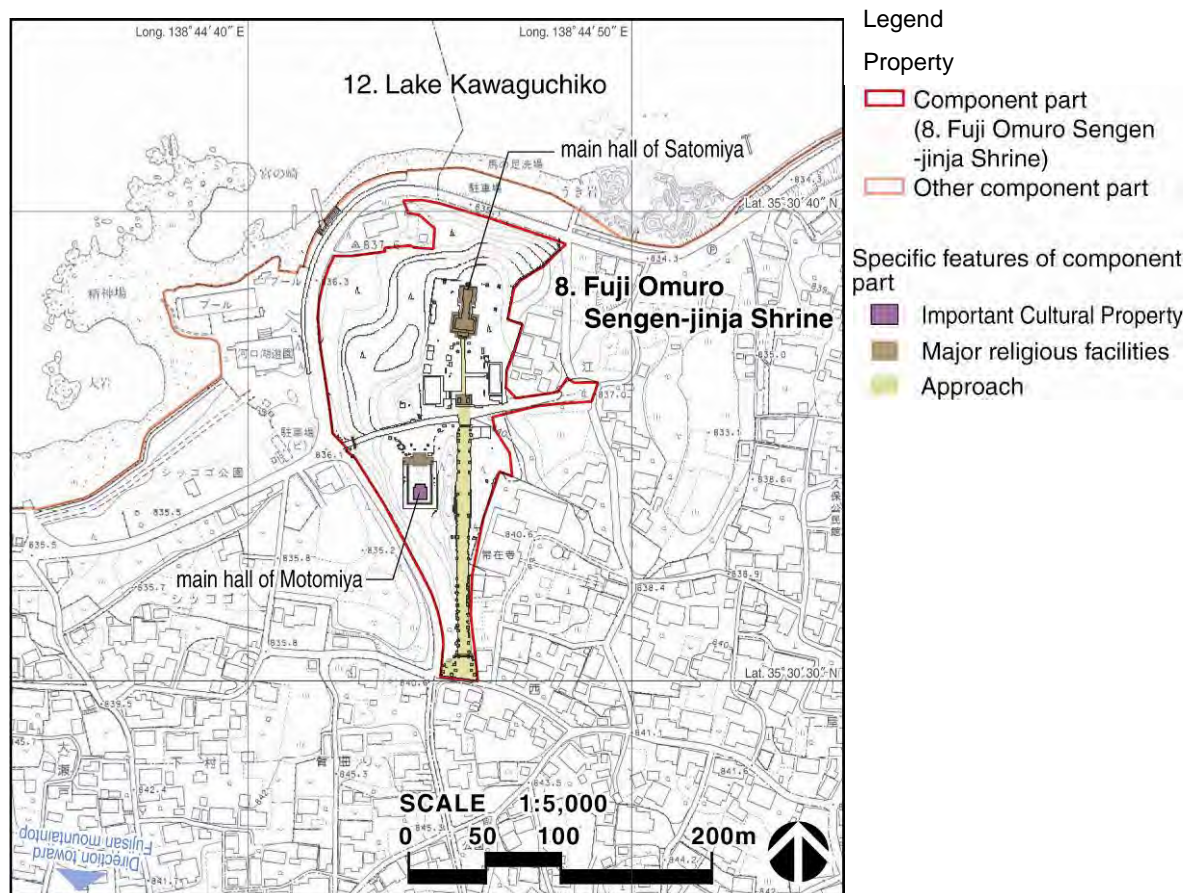


Figure 38 Plan of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine
(Refer to Figures 6 in p. 41 and 7 in p.42 of Attached Document 1)

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

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

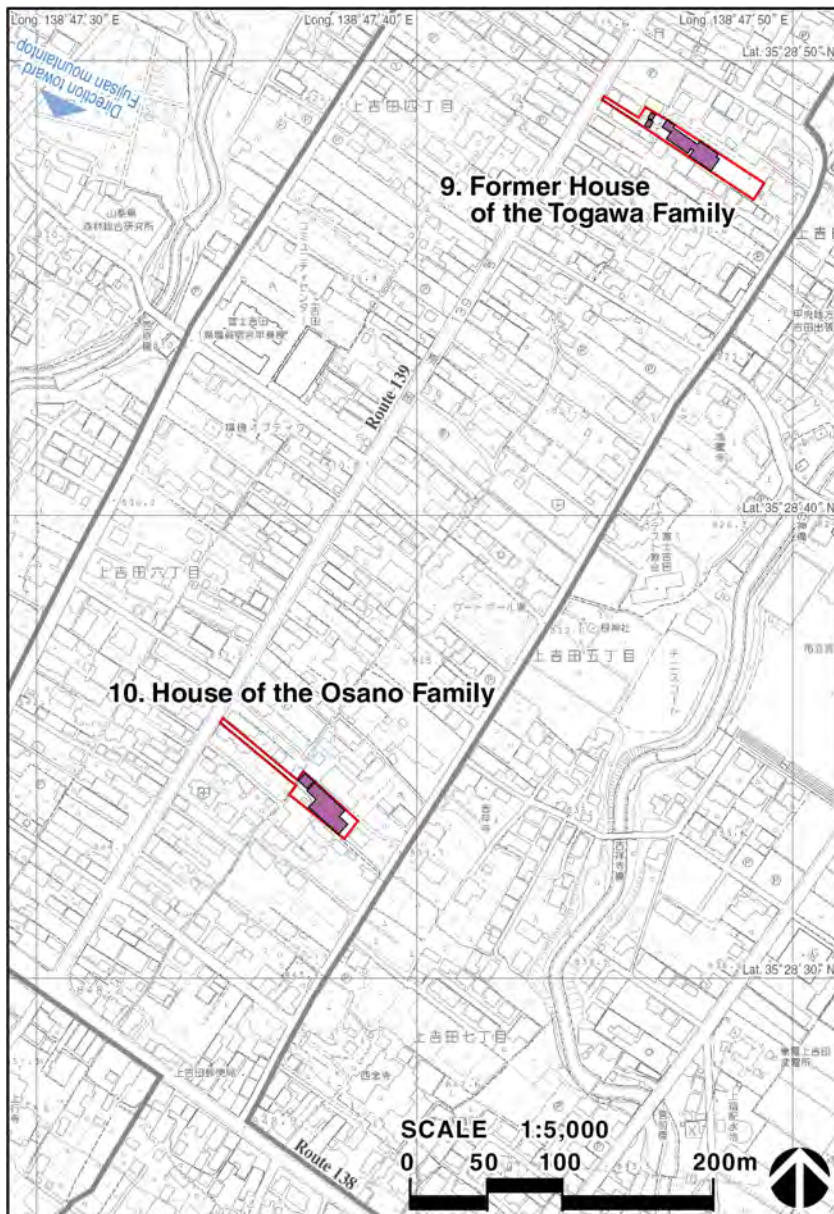
“Oshi” was the professional guides who took all the necessary care, including accommodations and meals, of people who made worship-ascent during the summer and usually worked to spread Fujisan worship and to engage in prayer-giving and invocation. The “Oshi” guides of Yoshida, the representative “Oshi”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

The property contains two “Oshi” lodging houses: the Former House of the Togawa Family (Component Part 9) and the House of the Osano Family (Component Part 10).

The houses of “Oshi” are characterized by narrow, oblong plots that are deeper than they are wide; the gateway passage was laid down facing and extending from the main street, with a watercourse traversing the precincts; at the end of the precincts across the watercourse stands the building that was used both for residential and lodging purposes.

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

The Former House of the Togawa Family was extended with a detached building, in which the sanctum was set up, in order to accommodate the explosively increasing Fuji-ko adherents due to the flourishing of the Fuji-ko practice.



Legend

Property

- Component parts
(9. Former House of the Togawa Family)
(10. House of the Osano Family)

Specific feature of component parts

- "Oshi" lodging houses
(Important Cultural Property)

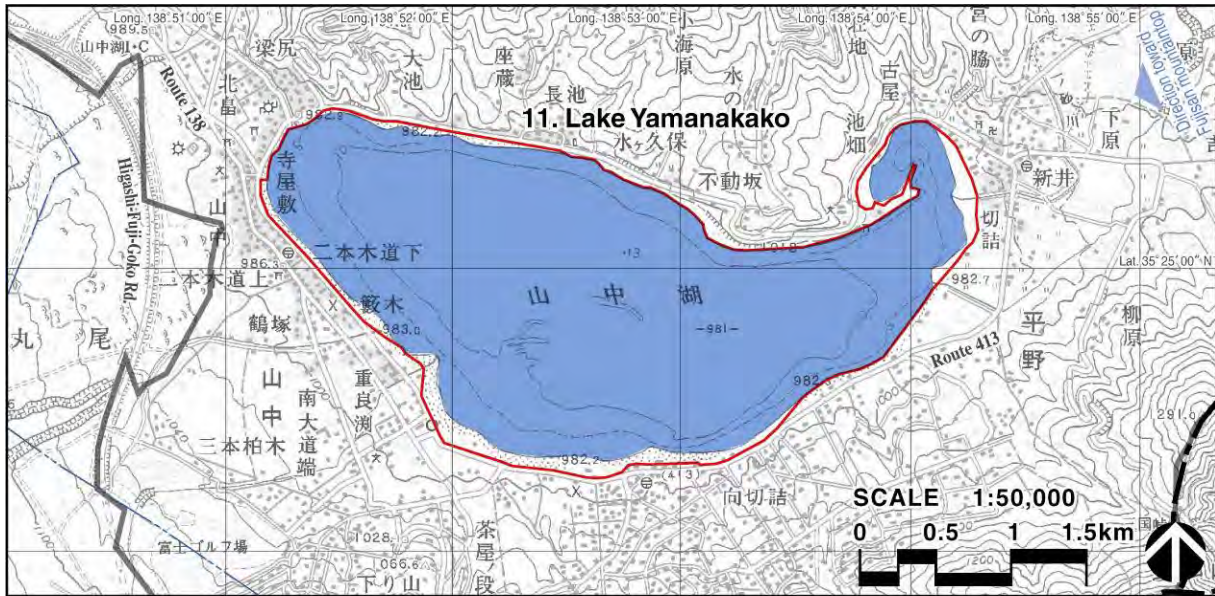
- Buffer zone

Figure 39 Plan of "Oshi" Lodging Houses
(Refer to Figures 26 and 27 in p.106 of Attached Document 1)

Component Part 11. Lake Yamanakako**Component Part 12. Lake Kawaguchiko**

These two lakes are dammed lakes that were created by the volcanic activities of Fujisan and are included in the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes). “Ubuyagasasaki” on the northern shore of Lake Kawaguchiko is the place where, in the “Magomi” festival, Kinohana Sakuya Hime, the goddess of the Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine (Component Part 7), makes a visit in order to see her newly born grandchild.

Based on the tradition that Hasegawa Kakugyo is said to have undergone in-water religious training in lakes at the mountain foot of Fujisan in the late 16th century, the religious training called “Uchihakkaimeguri” (circuit of the eight seas), in which lakes existing in the surrounding areas of Fujisan are serially visited, came to be conducted by Fuji-ko adherents. In a document presumed to have been written by Kakugyo himself in the late 16th century, Lake Yamanakako (Component Part 11) and Lake Kawaguchiko (Component Part 12) were mentioned as one of the lakes in which Kakugyo himself underwent “Hakkaisuigyo”. In the “Sanjuichinichi no Omaki” written in 1733, Jikigyo Miroku mentioned eight lakes as the pilgrimage destinations for “Uchihakkaimeguri”. Among them, the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes) including Lake Yamanakako and Lake Kawaguchiko have invariably been the pilgrimage destinations for in-water religious training through different periods of time.



Legend

Property

- Component part (11. Lake Yamanakako)

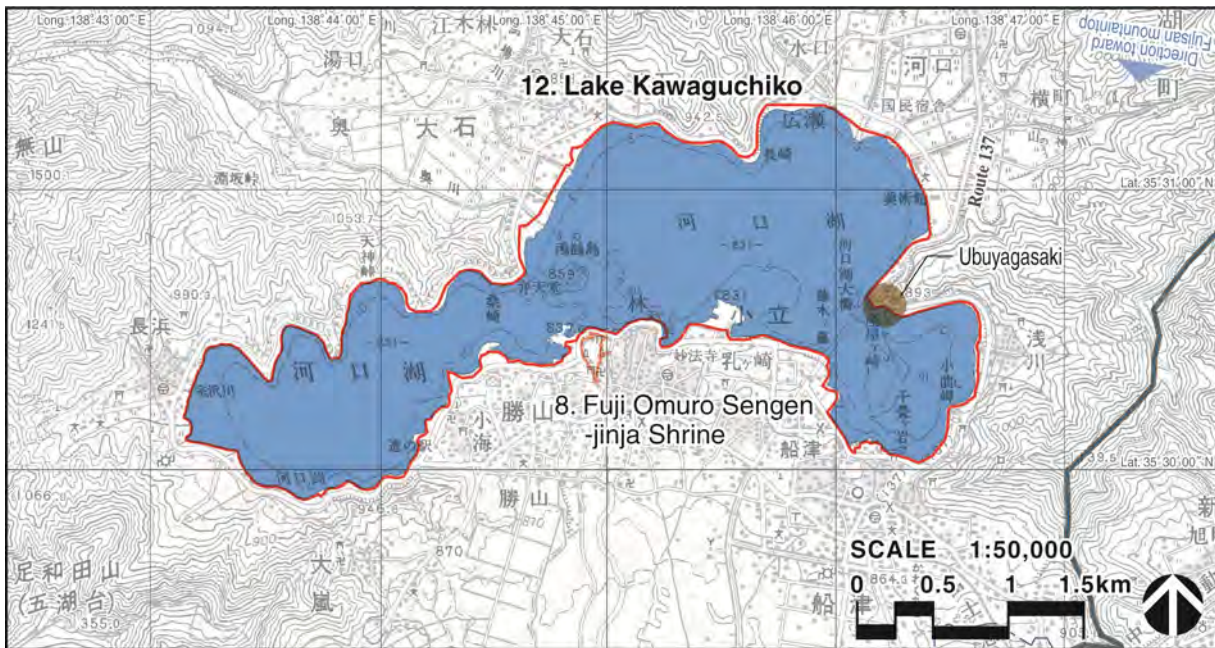
Specific feature of component part

- Lake

Buffer zone

- Municipality boundary

Figure 40 Plan of Lake Yamanakako



Legend

Property

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

Specific features of component part

- Lake
- Major religious place

Buffer zone

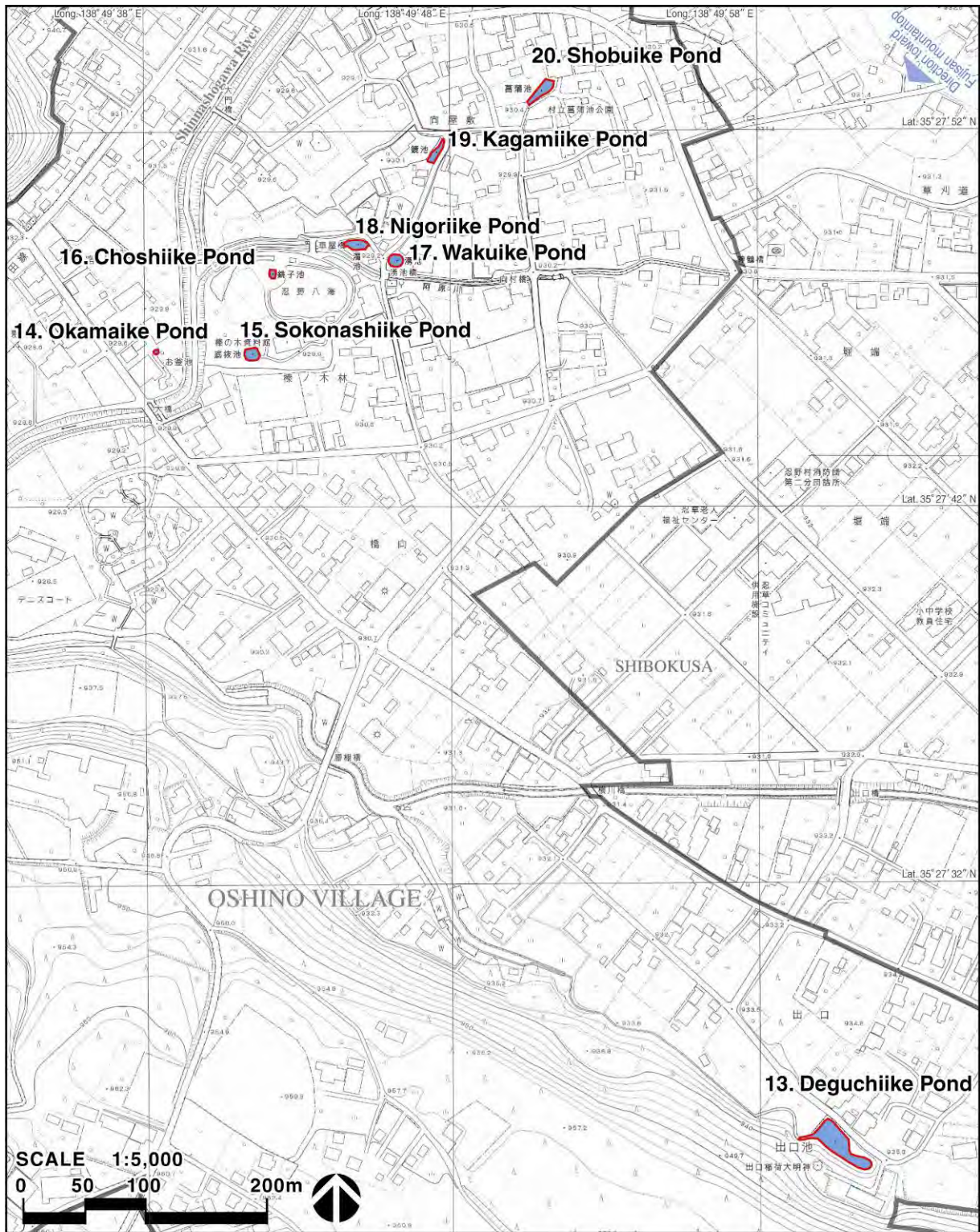
- Municipality boundary

Figure 41 Plan of Lake Kawaguchiko

Component Part 13. Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond), Component Part 14. Oshino Hakkai springs (Okamaike Pond), Component Part 15. Oshino Hakkai springs (Sokonashiike Pond), Component Part 16. Oshino Hakkai springs (Choshiike Pond), Component Part 17. Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond), Component Part 18. Oshino Hakkai springs (Nigoriike Pond), Component Part 19. Oshino Hakkai springs (Kagamiike Pond), and Component Part 20. Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond)

Oshino Hakkai springs (Component Parts 13 to 20) are a group of eight springs formed by the underflows of Fujisan, each of which was a pilgrimage destination of Fujisan worship in association with one of the Eight Great Dragon Kings¹. Pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents setting out on the ascent of Fujisan purified themselves with the water from Oshino Hakkai springs. Based on the tradition that Hasegawa Kakugyo is said to have undergone in-water religious training in lakes at the mountain foot of Fujisan in the late 16th century, people started to conduct the pilgrimage called “Fujisan Nemoto Hakko” (eight lakes at the base of Fujisan) of Oshino Hakkai springs in 1843, making a circuit of eight small springs. The adherents of Fuji-ko opened a path from Deguchiike Pond (Component Part 13) to Shobuike Pond (Component Part 20) and dredged the ponds, so as to enshrine the Eight Great Dragon Kings. Since then, Oshino Hakkai springs continued to be the destinations of pilgrimage up to the late 19th century. Pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents conducted ablution in these springs, then set out on the worship-ascent of Fujisan the next morning.

¹ Eight Great Dragon Kings: the gods protecting the Buddha’s Law, who appears in the Lotus Sutra. Generally, they are associated with rain and water.



Legend

Property

Component parts
 (13 to 20. Oshino Hakkai springs)

Specific feature of component parts

Springs

Buffer zone

Figure 42 Plan of Oshino Hakkai springs

Component Part 21. Funatsu lava tree molds

Component Part 22. Yoshida lava tree molds

Among lava tree molds, those resembling the shape of a gutted human body became the object of worship called “Otainai” and the religious practice of making a circuit inside the cave called “Tainaimeguri” (literally, touring inside the body) started. Funatsu lava tree molds (Component Part 21) and Yoshida lava tree molds (Component Part 22) are the representative examples. Since both of them were located close to the Yoshida Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-5), many Fuji-ko adherents regarded them as important and the two groups of “Otainai” were considered to be part of the series of spiritual sites. The Fuji-ko adherents who engaged in Tainaimeguri visited the “Otainai” one day before they made worship-ascent and purified themselves by going around inside the cave. Then, they returned to an “Oshi” lodging house and prepared themselves for the worship-ascent the next day.

In the early 17th century, it is believed, Hasegawa Kakugyo found one of the Funatsu lava tree molds, when he made the worship-ascent of Fujisan, and made it the place to worship Asama no Okami. In addition, in 1673, a Fuji-ko adherent discovered the largest cave among the Funatsu lava tree molds and enshrined Asama no Okami therein again, erecting the shrine building of the Utsumuro Sengen-jinja Shrine near the entry to the cave.

Yoshida lava tree molds were found by a Fujiko adherent in 1892 and became the destination of pilgrimage since then. Inside these two caves, Konohana Sakuya Hime, who is worshipped as the incarnation of Asama no Okami and the goddess of Fujisan, is enshrined.

In addition, lava tree molds, including these two lava tree molds, became the object of worship for those who wish for the safe delivery of babies, because of their resemblance to wombs, which are the origin of life. Such practice of worship of the natural objects that were shaped by volcanic activities nurtured traditions that put emphasis on coexistence with nature among people.

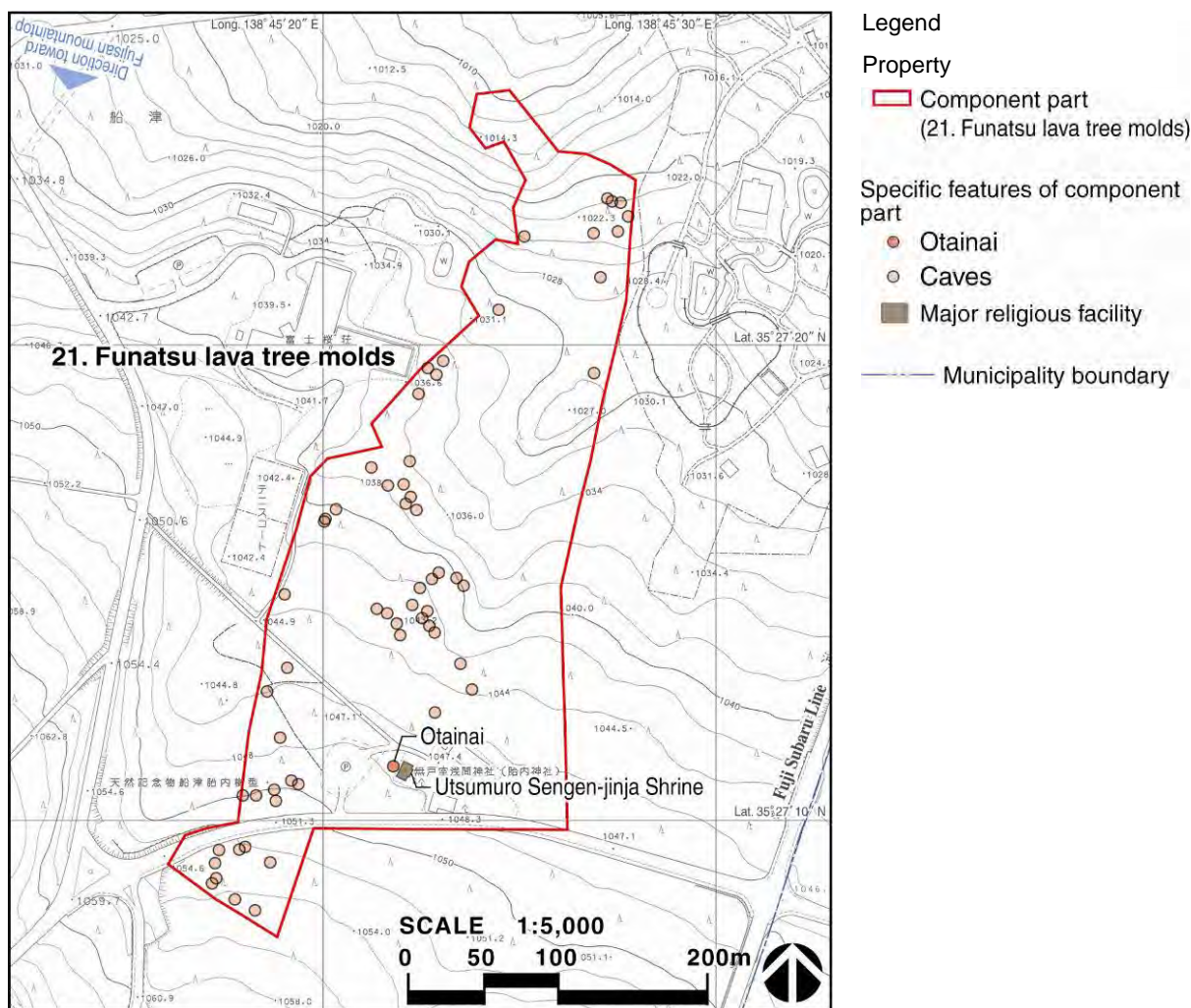


Figure 43 Plan of Funatsu lava tree molds

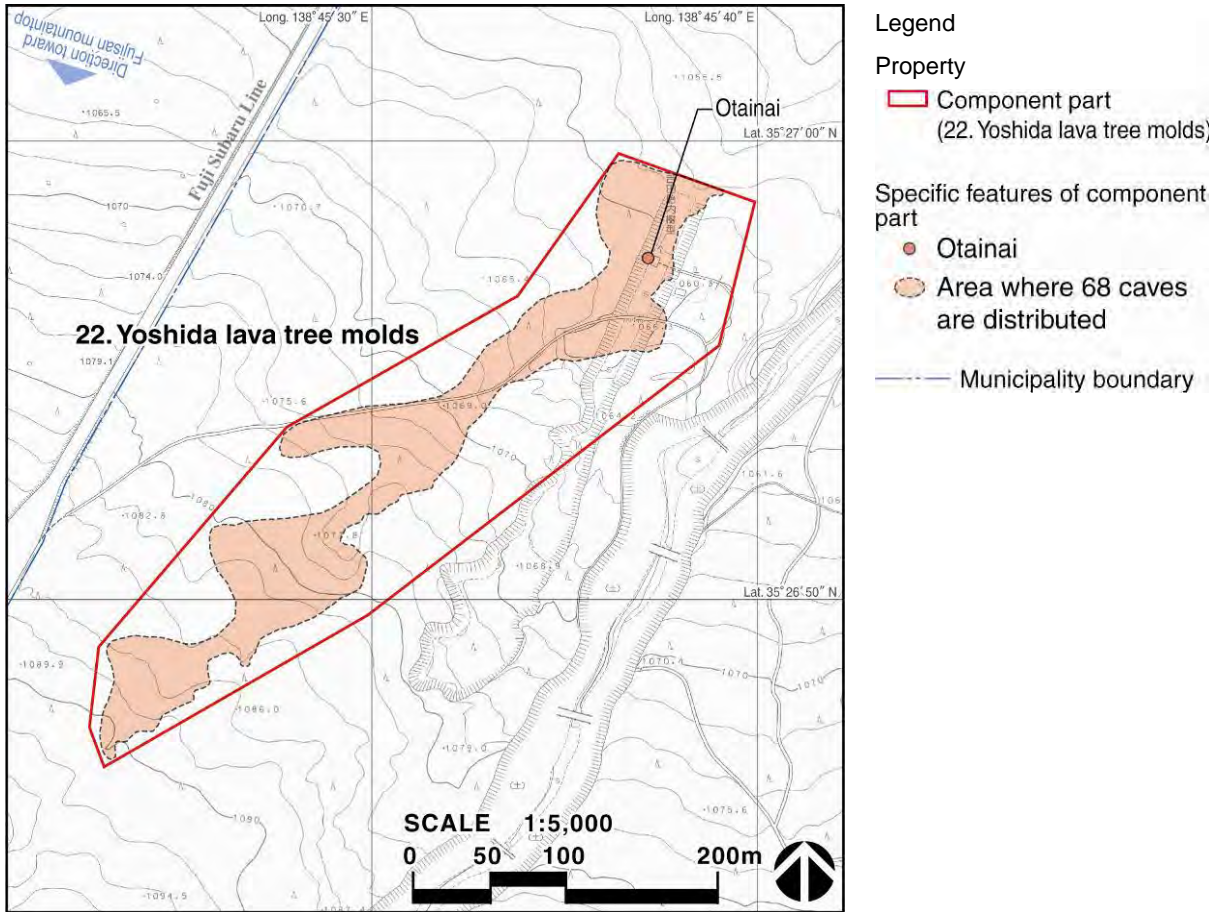


Figure 44 Plan of Yoshida lava tree molds

Component Part 23. Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki

Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki (Component Part 23) is a site where remains a group of more than 200 monuments and pagodas that were erected by Fuji-ko adherents, including a wind cave called “Hitoana”, where it is believed that Hasegawa Kakugyo vanished entering Nirvana as a result of ascetic practices. The “Azumakagami”¹ (Mirror of Eastern Japan) contains a description about the spiritual experience by a samurai who explored the cave by order of the second shogun of the Kamakura Shogunate, Minamoto no Yoriie (1182-1204); it is known that the Hitoana cave was revered as the “dwelling place of Asama no Okami” as early as in the 13th century.

According to the old Fuji-ko-related documents, Hitoana was a place where Hasegawa Kakugyo is said to have received the revelation from Asama no Okami during the religious training in the 16th century to the 17th century. Also, based on the tradition that Kakugyo said that Hitoana was the Buddhist “Pure Land” or the gate to it, enthusiastic Fuji-ko adherents who came to Hitoana and underwent religious training in there appeared. At the peak of Fuji-ko, adherents built many stone monuments in order to pray for or pay homage to Kakugyo and other Fuji-ko leaders and/or to record the number of worship-ascent they achieved.

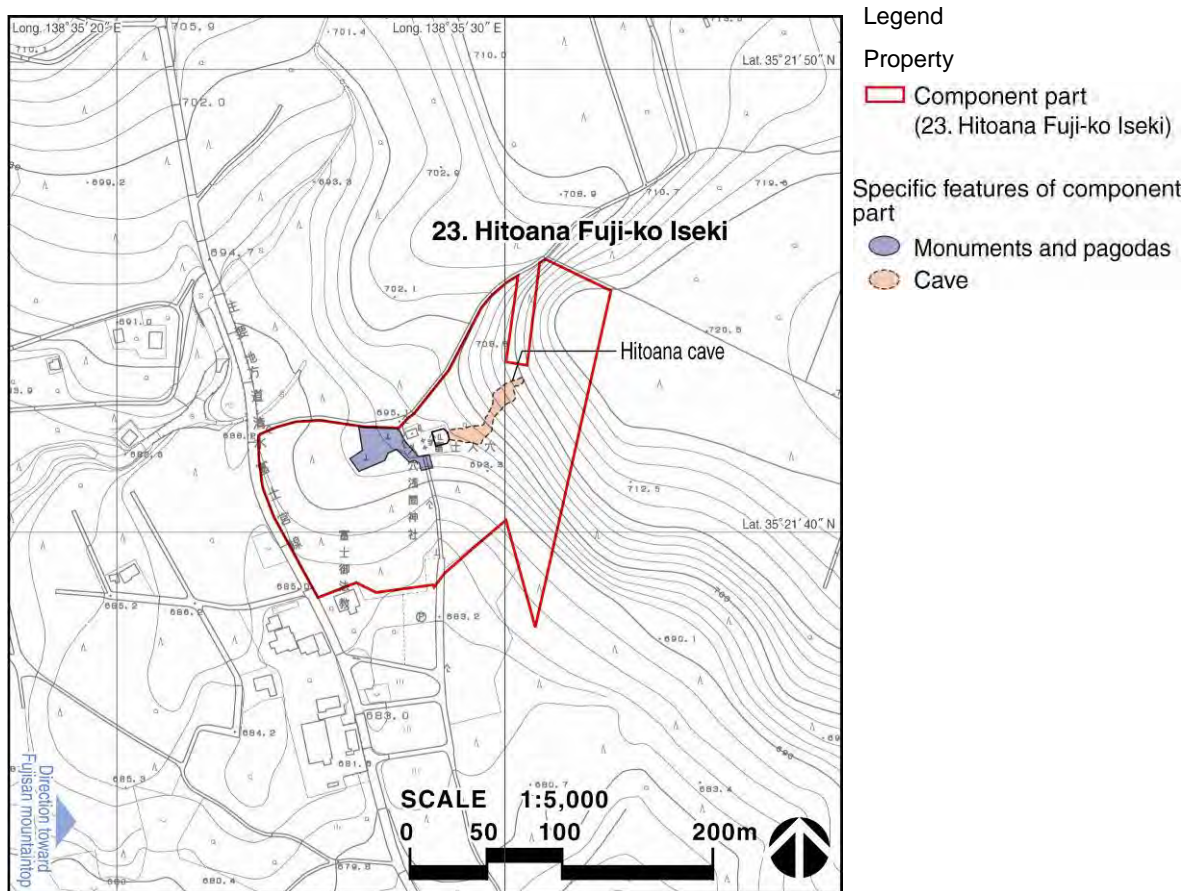


Figure 45 Plan of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki
(Refer to Figure 16 on page 72 of Attached Document 1)

¹ Azumakagami: A historical document describing events of the 12th and 13th centuries, including an article of the year 1203 about Hitoana.

Component Part 24. Shiraito no Taki waterfalls

Shiraito no Taki waterfalls (Component Part 24) originate from the springwater of Fujisan. The name of the waterfalls, “Shiraito” (white threads), comes from the appearance of the springwater of 150,000 m3 to 160,000 m3 daily on average falling like hundreds of white threads.

According to Fuji-ko-related documents, Shiraito no Taki waterfalls are the place where Hasegawa Kakugyo is said to have undergone in-water religious training in combination with the religious training in the Hitoana cave; therefore, the waterfalls became a destination of pilgrimage and religious training by Fuji-ko adherents and other people. There remain the pictures drawn by Fuji-ko adherents depicting not only the scene of the religious training in Shiraito no Taki waterfalls in around the mid-18th century, but also the stone monuments that still exist today.

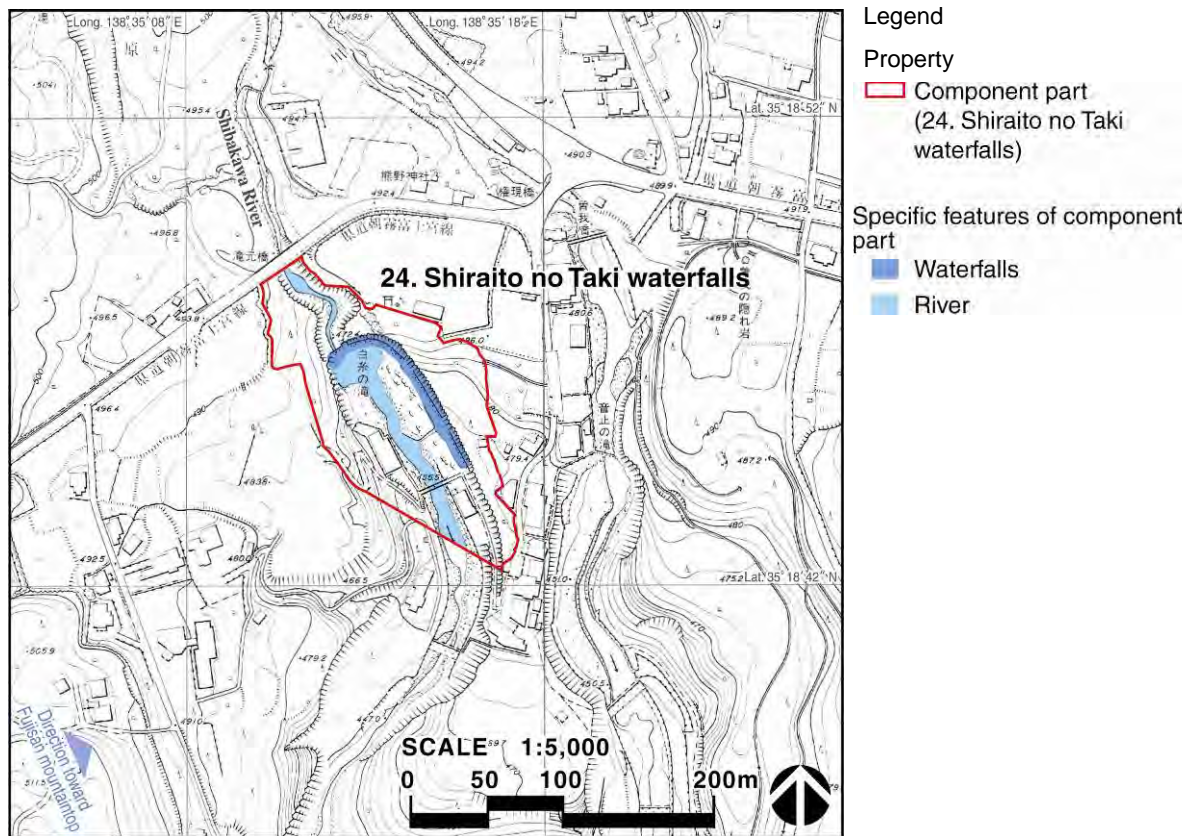


Figure 46 Plan of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls

Component Part 25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

The Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove is located approximately 45 km southwest from the mountaintop of Fujisan and is a sand bar covered with a grove of pine trees that faces Suruga Bay. The sand bar extends approximately 7 km long. Among them, the area around the “Feather Robe” pine tree (“Hagoromo no Matsu”), which is regarded as the stage of the “Legend of Feather Robe”¹, or a story about an encounter of a local fisherman with a celestial nymph said to be associated with Fujisan, is known as a scenic spot for the particularly beautiful view of Fujisan with the pine tree grove in the foreground. Also, the “god’s road” lined with a continuation of pine trees extends from the “Feather Robe” pine tree to the compound of the Miho-jinja Shrine, of which the foundation is said to date back to the 9th century. On the occasions of the divine events at the Miho-jinja Shrine, the “Feather Robe” pine tree serves as the landmark for the god to arrive from the sea and the god then takes the “god’s road” to the shrine compound.

Since the “Man-yoshu” (Collection of a Myriad Leaves)², Japan's oldest anthology of poems, was compiled in the 8th century, the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove became the subject of “waka” poems.

Also, based on the belief of ancient China in Taoist immortals, which exerted great influence upon Japanese culture, the coastal landscape of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove characterized by the linear strip of the white sand beach and the green pine trees in the orientation toward Fujisan has since old times been construed to be a “bridge” connecting the secular world and Fujisan, which was identified with legendary Mt Penglai. Furthermore, in the 16th century, when religiously-motivated ascents to the mountaintop spread among ordinary people, the “Fuji Mandala Painted on Silk”, which gives visual expression of the worship of Fujisan in a landscape painting, was drawn with the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove in the lower part of the painting. This shows that Japanese people at that time recognized the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove as an important spiritual spot on the route of the worship-ascent of Fujisan.

Such landscape cognition was passed down to the 18th century and the early 19th century, when worship-ascents to the summit spread explosively among ordinary people; the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove came to be recognized as an important place signifying the process of the worship-ascent of Fujisan for those from the western regions who took the Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route by way of the Tokaido Road. This is evident in many pilgrimage maps and other guide maps for climbers that depict the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove in the western corner of the sacred area of Fujisan worship.

On the other hand, the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove also became the stage of the “Noh” play titled “Hagoromo” (Feather Robe) which was written based on the “Legend of Feather Robe” probably in the 15th century. The pine tree grove impressed Japanese people as a spot to view Fujisan. In the late 19th century, the Noh play, “Hagoromo” (Feather Robe), was also introduced to people outside Japan and included in the works of Modernist writers such as Yeats (1865 -1939) and Pound (1885 -1972). It contributed to global dissemination of the Japanese traditional performance art, “Noh”. Furthermore, as a result of paintings since the 16th century, the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove became recognized as a scenic spot that appears in typical compositions for depictions of Fujisan and it is known as the viewpoint or stage of internationally renowned works of art, including the works of Utagawa Hiroshige (1797-1858).

¹ Legend of Feather Robe: It is a type of swan maiden story. The legend has a variety of local versions that have traditionally been told in various places throughout Japan. Among them, the legend of feather robe whose stage is set at the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove has the following plot: a celestial nymph descends to the earth and puts her feather robe on a pine tree; a local fisherman picks up the robe and the nymph, who cannot fly back to the heaven without the feather robe, asks him to return it; the nymph performed a celestial dance to convince the fisherman and finally flies back to the heaven in the direction of Fujisan. The “feather robe” pine tree is said to be the pine tree, on which the nymph put her robe; however, the existing pine tree is not so old as the story. In addition, a piece of cloth has been enshrined in the Miho-jinja Shrine, as the piece from the feather robe.

² Man-yoshu: The oldest extant collection of Japanese waka poetry, compiled in the late 7th to late 8th centuries.

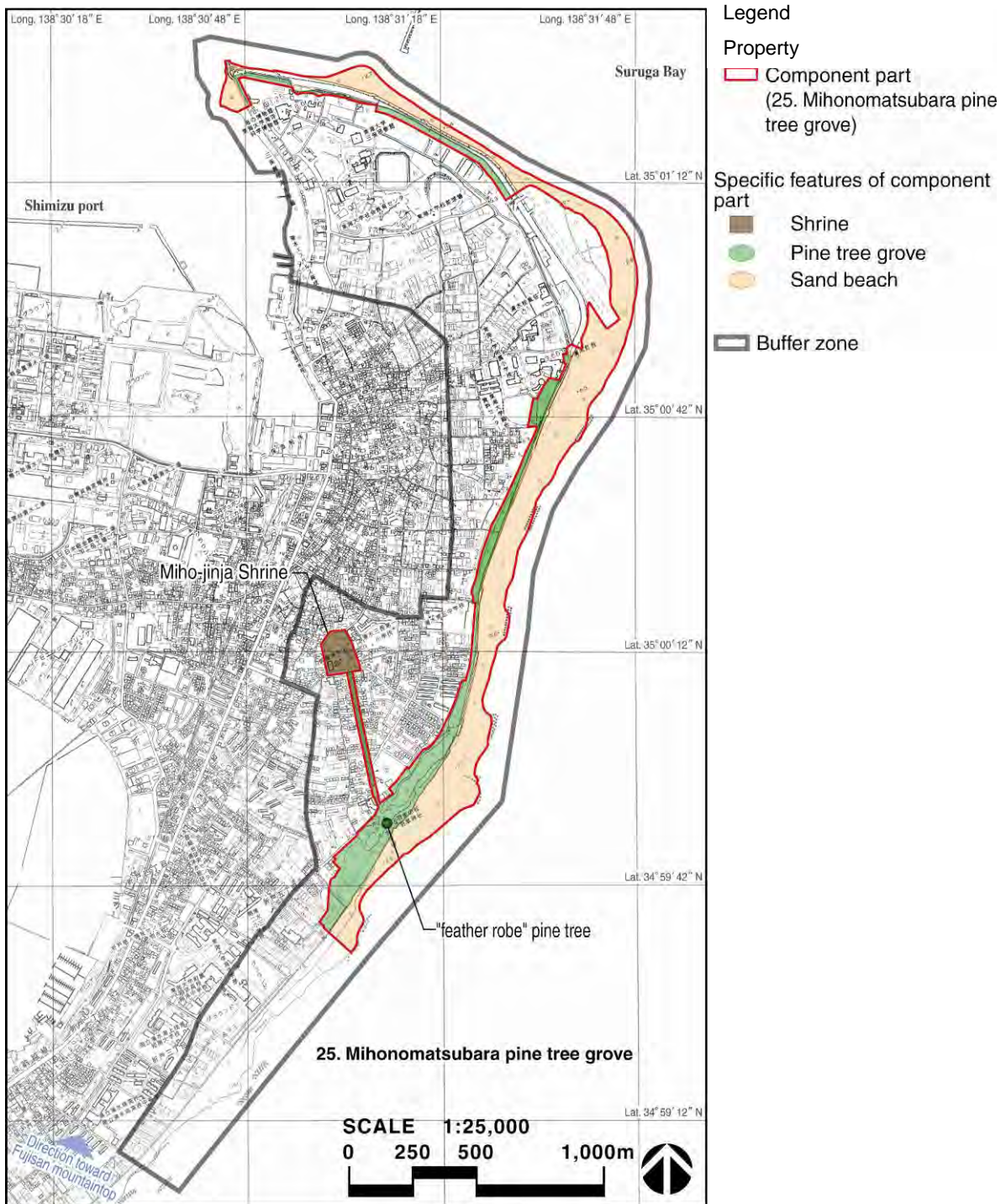


Figure 47 Plan of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

(6) Overview of Component Parts and Constituent Elements and Specific Features Included Therein

Table 5 shows the component parts and the constituent elements and the specific features included in them.

Table 5 Overview of component parts and constituent elements and specific features included therein

No.	Component parts	Constituent elements	Specific features		
			Natural	Historical	Social
1	Fujisan Mountain Area				
		1-1 Mountaintop worship sites	Inner sanctum and peaks (Mt Kengamine, Mt Mishimagatake, Mt Komagatake, Mt Sengendake, Mt Jojudake, Mt Izudake, Mt Dainichidake, Mt Kusushidake, and Mt Hakusandake)	Okumiya of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha, Kusushijinjin Shrine, Kimmeisui, Gimmeisui, Higashiyasunokawara, worshipping place (Murayama-Omiya, Suyama and Yoshida-Subashiri), and Ohachimeguri pilgrimage route	-
		1-2 Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)		Ascending route and torii gate (donated by Fujisan-worshippers' groups)	Mountain hut
		1-3 Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)		Ascending route	Mountain hut
		1-4 Subashiri Ascending Route	Otainai	Ascending route, spot of a hanging Buddha discovery (at the 7 th station), Komitake-jinja Shrine, Mukaekusushi-jinja shrine, and Hinomigozen	Mountain hut
		1-5 Yoshida Ascending Route	Gozaishi, Eboshiiwa, and Kameiwa	Ascending route, mountain-ascent gate, Umagaeshi, Suzuharasha, Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine (Motomiya), Gyojado site, Chujikido, Tenchi no Sakai, and Kyogatake	Mountain hut
		1-6 Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	Forest (including sacred trees)	Main Hall, main hall of east shrine, main hall of west shrine, prayer-giving hall, offering hall, Kaguraden, Suwa-jinja Shrine, middle gate, large torii gate, torii gate, Niomon gate base stone, and approach	-
		1-7 Lake Saiko	Lake	-	-
		1-8 Lake Shojiko	Lake	-	-
	1-9 Lake Motosuko	Lake and Nakanokura Pass	-	-	
2	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine	Wakutamaike Pond and forest		Main hall, prayer-giving hall, offering hall, two-storied gate, corridor, latticework fence, torii gate, approach, subsidiary shrines (Mizuya-jinja Shrine and two other shrines), rounded bridge (drum-shaped bridge), Goshinkomichi, milestone representing the starting point of Goshinkomichi, Hokotateishi, and Buddhist facility site	-
3	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine	Forest		Prayer-giving space (including altar and stone-partitioned space), approach, lodging house, and Hokotateishi	-
4	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine	Forest (including a sacred tree)		Shrine buildings (main hall, prayer-giving hall, and offering hall), Mahavairocana Buddha Hall, Takane Sochinjusha Shrine, torii gate, approach, ablution spot, Goma platform, and building site	-
5	Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine	Forest (including a sacred tree)		Main hall (including shelter house), Furumiya-jinja shrine (including shelter house), torii, and approach	-
6	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)	Forest (including a sacred tree)		Shrine buildings (main hall, prayer-giving hall, and offering hall), two-storied gate (Shimmon), torii, approach, and stone monuments of Fuji-ko adherents	-
7	Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine	Forest (including sacred trees)		Shrine buildings (main hall and prayer-giving hall), middle gate, torii gate, and approach	-
8	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine	Forest		Shrine buildings (Satomiya main hall and Motomiya main hall), middle gate, torii gate, and approach	-
9	“Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)	-		Gateway passage, water course, gate, main house, and detached building	-
10	“Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)	-		Gateway passage, water course, main house, gate posts, and stone lanterns	-
11	Lake Yamanakako	Lake		-	-
12	Lake Kawaguchiko	Lake and Ubuyagasaki		-	-
13	Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond)	Spring		-	-
14	Oshino Hakkai springs (Okamaike Pond)	Spring		-	-
15	Oshino Hakkai springs (Sokonashiike Pond)	Spring		-	-
16	Oshino Hakkai springs (Choshiike Pond)	Spring		-	-
17	Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond)	Spring		-	-
18	Oshino Hakkai springs (Nigoriike Pond)	Spring		-	-
19	Oshino Hakkai springs (Kagamiike Pond)	Spring		-	-
20	Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond)	Spring		-	-
21	Funatsu lava tree molds	“Otainai”		Utsumuro-jinja Shrine	-
22	Yoshida lava tree molds	“Otainai”		-	-
23	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki	Wind cave		Monuments, pagodas, and stone Buddha	-
24	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls	Waterfalls		-	-
25	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove	Pine trees and sand beach		“Feather Robe” pine tree (“Hagoromo no Mats”) and Miho-jinja shrine	-

(7) Relationships and connections of component parts and constituent elements

The 25 component parts and nine constituent elements are mutually and closely related to each other as objects of worship. Also, the component parts and constituent elements which are viewpoints depicted in artistic works (Nakanokura Pass on the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko and Mihonomatsubara) and the component parts (the Fujisan area) which are the views from these viewpoints are also closely related with each other as the sources of artistic inspiration.

A. Relationships and connections of component parts and constituent elements as “objects of worship”

Pilgrimage routes at Fujisan are not just a line of path visiting component parts and constituent elements. They are the group of complicated routes that pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents used depending where they started and purposes of worship and pilgrimage. Thus, historic connections of component parts and constituent elements are described using four categories which symbolize notable events of Fujisan worship.

1) Eruption and worshipping Fujisan from afar (from around the 9th century)

From ancient times, Fujisan has repeated a cycle of dormancy and volcanic activity, and it thus became the focus of veneration from afar (“Yohai”) as people at the base of the mountain looked to the summit in worship. Increased volcanic activities which date back to the 8th century drove people to enshrine the Great God of Asama to calm down the volcanic mountain. People constructed Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine at the end of lava flows on the mountain slope, Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha at the end of lava flow and location of springs at the foot of Fujisan, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine, and Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine. The volcanic activities also formed the present-day Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko, and Lake Motosuko.

Kawaguchi, where Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine is located, was a lodging station of the Kamakura Route (Misakaji) connecting the Suruga Province (Shizuoka) and Kai Province. The location of the route is said to have affected the construction of the shrine. The Nakamichi Route connecting Omiya where Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine is located and the Lake Motosuko area was also an important route.

2) Shugen asceticism and worship-ascent (around the 12th century -)

Shugen practitioners developed Fujisan as a site of mountain asceticism and gradually started to directly hike up Fujisan as worship-ascent. A Buddhist priest Matsudai performed a worship-ascent to Fujisan in 1149. He constructed Dainichi Temple at the summit and buried Issaikyo Sutra as an offering. Matsudai then constructed Fujisan Kohoji Temple (present-day Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine) in a mountain village at the south side of Fujisan, and this location developed as a station of Shugen asceticism (Murayama asceticism). The Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route was initially a route constructed for the Murayama asceticism practitioners to engage in worship-ascent and training in Fujisan.

Shugen practitioners who trained at areas where Matsudai also trained said to have constructed statues of Yamato Takeru and goddess dated at the end of the 12th century at Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine, a sacred training site on the Yamanashi side. Sacred sites around Fujisan were connected in a network of Shugen asceticism beyond the boundary of Yamanashi and Shizuoka.

3) Popularization of the worship and pilgrimage (around the 14th century -)

In the 14th to 16th centuries, common Fuji-ko adherents called “dosha” started to practice worship-ascent to Fujisan, which led to the development of the clusters of worship remains at the summit. The “Oshi” guides who guided and took care of dosha became active. Kamiyoshida (present-day Fujiyoshida City) and Kawaguchi where they resided developed as communities of “Oshi.” Yoshida Ascending Route, one of pilgrimage routes that Fuji-ko adherents used, emerged in historic records at the end of 15th century with Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, the origin of the ascending route. Pilgrims frequently used Yoshida Ascending Route along with Funatsuguchi Ascending Route extending from Kawaguchi to the top of Fujisan. People serving for Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine also operated lodging houses to take care of dosha at the Omiya Entrance, the starting point of Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route. Priests at Kohoji Temple also established lodging houses at the Murayama Entrance.

Hasegawa Kakugyo who trained in the Fujisan Mountain Area and the Hitoana cave established Fuji-ko in the 17th century, and the Hitoana cave, Uchino-Hakkai (including Fuji Five Lakes) and Sotono-Hakkai, the training sites of Kakuyo, became sacred places. With the emergence of Fuji-ko, the worshipping style of visiting these sacred places became popular. In the 18th century, Fuji-ko flourished under leaders such as Murakami Kosei and Jikigyo Miroku. Reconstruction of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine and construction of pilgrimage routes in and around Fujisan such as the Ohachimeguri route surrounding the crater at the top of Fujisan and the Ochudo route traversing the circumference of the mountain slope of Fujisan occurred in this period.

4) Diversification of hiking at Fujisan (around 19th century -)

In the 19th century, Fujisan worship started to turn into Shintoism. After the establishment of the Meiji government, remains of worships at the summit of Fujisan and various Buddha statues enshrined in various parts of the mountain area were removed, and halls enshrining these statues were turned into shrines. The “Oshi” system was abolished, and Fuji-ko became reorganized. Meanwhile, diversified styles of worship spread such as the removal of the rule to ban female worshippers and simplified purification routines became common.

The diversified means of transportation also resulted in changes in and removal of routes and gates of ascending routes. Roads connecting component parts and constituent elements on the Shizuoka side indicate that the Fujinomiya Ascending Route was established in 1906 which was directly connected with the current sixth station without stopping at Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine at the Murayama Entrance starting from Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine before the start of the Minobu Line train service. An automobile road of this route up to the current fifth station opened in 1970, and a hiking style using automobiles became common.

The number of hikers decreased at Suyama Ascending Route, as the new Gotemba Ascending Route opened in 1883 and merged with Suyama Route at the 2.8th point. Suyama Ascending Route further deteriorated as a part of the route was included in the military training ground in 1912. Hikers can now drive up to the 5th station at Gotemba Ascending Route and Subashiri Ascending Route.

On the Yamanashi side, the widening of Yoshida Ascending Route in 1907 and the start of Fuji Sanroku Train Service in 1929 led to the improvement of the conventional ascending routes. A new route was also established such as Shoji Ascending Route in 1923. Especially, the start of a bus route service to the Funatsu Ascending Route in 1952 and the opening of the Fuji-Subaru Line in 1964 improved the accessibility to the Lake Kawaguchiko area and Fujisan Mountain Area.

The improved means of transportation resulted in the increased number of visitors from within Japan and overseas. The motivation to hike Fujisan also became diversified such as for leisure. Old mountain huts along pilgrimage routes were closed. Yet, some sections of pilgrimage routes are still being used by people visiting Fujisan for various wishes and purposes.

B. Relationships and connections of component parts and constituent elements as “sources of artistic inspiration”

The Nakanokura Pass at the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko provides a great view of the entire Fujisan with the surface of Lake Motosuko with the backdrop of the lower portion of Fujisan from the base to the mid section, the portion densely covered with trees and the upper portion from the mid section and up showing the bare ground of lava rocks. “Kohan no Haru” (Lakeside Spring) that a photographer Okada Koyo (1895-1972) released in 1935 captured the entire posture of Fujisan seen from Nakanokura Pass and Fujisan reflected on the surface of Lake Motosuko. His photographs later became widely known as images decorating Japanese banknotes (5,000 yen bill in 1984, and 1,000 yen bill in 2004).

Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove exhibits a view of pine tree grove, sand beach, and sea surface with Fujisan above the 2.5th station appearing over the Suruga Bay. Mihonomatsubara became widely known as it was depicted in ukiyoe pictures such as “Matsubara in Miho, Suruga” in “Rokuju Yoshu Meisho-zue (Pictures of Sixty Landmarks)” by Utagawa Hiroshige (1797-1858).

These views consist of three elements in a good balance including (1) lakeside pass or beach which becomes a viewpoint, (2) Fujisan as the target of the view, and (3) a view line connecting the above two elements.

Chapter 3. Current Situation and Issues Concerning the Property and the Surrounding Environment

This chapter explains and analyzes the current situation and issues of the property and the surrounding environment, including currently on-going measures.

The first section summarizes the current situation and issues common to the property and the surrounding environment by five fields: (1) development and urban infrastructure, (2) environmental changes, (3) natural disasters, (4) visitor/tourism pressures, and (5) others. In addition, the current situation and issues specific to the individual component parts and constituent elements are divided into “places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage” based on the aspect of Fujisan as an “object of worship” and “viewpoints and views” based on the aspect of Fujisan as a “source of artistic inspiration” and described in sections 2 and 3, respectively.

1. The Current Situation and Issues Found Common to the Property and the Surrounding Environment

(1) Development and Urban Infrastructure

The properties and nearby lands are categorized into public land or private land.

The national government, prefectural government, and municipal government can determine the use of public land, and the possibility of allowing development is extremely low.

Meanwhile, the use of some sections of private lands is strictly regulated based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, Natural Parks Law (sections designated as Special National Park Zone), or the City Planning Law (sections designated as urbanization control zones). Other sections of private lands include zones designated as National Park Ordinary Zone by the Natural Parks Law, zones regulated by landscape ordinances and landscape plans to designate designs and exterior colors of buildings based on the Landscape Act by municipalities, as well as zones with relatively relaxed restrictions on sizes and locations of structures.

The component parts and nearby lands have long been visited by many tourists. Thus, tourist facilities such as hotels, golf courses, and ski runs have been constructed by paying full attention to blend them in with the landscape. Infrastructures such as industrial parks have also been constructed to strengthen the local economy. In the surrounding area of the residences of local people, the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments carry out the construction of city infrastructure facilities such as roads and sewage.

These facilities have been properly constructed and developed under the current laws and regulations. Yet, urban infrastructures which may affect the connection among component parts and constituent elements may be constructed in areas with relatively relaxed restrictions on the sizes and locations of structures, and something has to be done to regulate this.

Also in areas designated as Urbanization Control Zone under the City Planning Law which restricts land uses, restrictions on sizes and locations are not applicable to some type of architectures and structures such as a large-scale solar farm, which also require some responses.

Thus, the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture and municipalities are working in tandem to review the various administrative processes which exist from a regulatory standpoint with relation to the size (scale) of workpiece that fall beyond the control of conduct regulations and regulation of the location thereof.

Also, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture are promoting below-ground wiring in order to preserve good scenic landscapes for Fujisan.

Chapter 5 and Chapter 6 describe details of restrictions in laws and regulations.

(2) Changes in the Natural Environment

(i) Air pollution

Environmental changes that may reduce the value of the property caused by air pollution include the impact of acid rain, but there has been no report of damage caused by acid rain at this point.

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture both monitor air pollutants in areas surrounding Fujisan and control emissions from soot and smoke-producing facilities and volatile organic chemical-emitting facilities full-time.

(ii) Climate change

Due to the climate change, the permafrost of Fujisan, which had been a continuous existence, has become discontinuous parcels. The possibilities of changes such as the accelerated forest limit rise and vegetation change have been pointed out.

The Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, private associations and companies are conducting the thinning of trees in order to maintain the sound functions of forests to absorb and sequester carbon dioxide.

(iii) Conservation of Biological Diversity

1) Changes in the grassland environment

To respond to changes in the grassland environment which characterizes the base area of Fujisan, the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities are studying vegetation and patrolling in cooperation with private organizations to promote the conservation of the grassland environment.

2) Damage to crops caused by wild animals

In the surrounding area of the Fujisan Mountain Area, Japanese deer's feeding damage to the trunks of standing trees has been reported. In addition, feeding damage to bamboo grass and other grasses has also been reported, although less severe as compared to the standing tree damage.

The Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments are carrying out patrol to monitor the status of tree trunk damage and taking preventive measures such as the installation of fences around standing trees etc. Municipal governments are trying to identify the population of the Japanese deer and implementing controlled hunting to regulate the population to a proper size.

3) Invasion of alien species

Invasion of alien species has been detected in the area around Fujisan. Thus, the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities are promoting the ecosystem conservation around Fujisan such as by implementing alien species survey and removal activities in cooperation with private organizations.

(3) Natural Disasters

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities have established Regional Disaster Management Plan providing disaster prevention plans, emergency response plans, and recovery and reconstruction measures for each timeframe of a disaster including before the onset, during the event of a disaster, and after the onset and continuing training to protect lives and properties of residents from disasters. They also organized safety issues to protect the lives and health of visitors from disaster and implementing additional measures.

To protect cultural properties which are component parts and constituent elements, Agency for Cultural Affairs has established Agency for Cultural Affairs Disaster Assignment Plan, and municipalities in Shizuoka and Yamanashi also established manuals in addition to Regional Disaster Plan. Relevant municipalities and organizations are implementing safety measures to prevent disaster, recover from disasters, and protect lives and health of visitors in public facilities.

Relevant organizations at the fifth station of the Fuji-Subaru Line have been implementing disaster drills and other preparations to make sure they would be able to quickly respond to disasters. Prefecture of Yamanashi also installed Water Safety Instructors in 1973 to ensure water safety in Fuji Five Lakes and to raise the water safety awareness among visitors and educate people of evacuation from the water in the event of an approaching typhoon.

Current situations and problems for different types of disasters are described below.

(i) Volcanic eruption and associated disasters

Fujisan is an active volcano and it is anticipated that natural disasters such as eruption, associated disasters, pyroclastic flows, pyroclastic surges, lava flows, snow-melt type volcanic mud flows, ash fall, and mud flows caused by rain after ash fall might impact the property. Government agencies including Japan Meteorological Agency and research facilities are continuously monitoring the weather conditions.

The Central Disaster Management Council consisting of the Prime Minister and all ministers established the Basic Policy for Wide-area Volcanic Disaster Management in Fujisan in 2006 based on the report by the National Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Management Council. Also, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities added Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Management Plan describing smooth and safe evacuation of local residents and visitors to the Regional Disaster Management Plan based on the Fujisan Hazard Map Committee Report released in 2004. In February 2014, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, and relevant municipalities released the Fujisan Wide Area Volcanic Evacuation Plan describing basic concept of evacuation such as areas where evacuation is required, the number of expected evacuees, where to evacuate, and evacuation plans for specific levels. As a continuation of this effort, in March 2015, the municipalities organized measures to ensure smooth wide-area evacuation of residents such as methods of communication, wide-area evacuation, and traffic restrictions to improve the plan. Shizuoka Prefecture included contents of Wide Area Evacuation Plan to the Shizuoka Prefecture Regional Disaster Management Plan in 2015.

In October 2014, Yamanashi, Shizuoka, and Kanagawa Prefectures jointly held Fujisan volcanic disaster drills and collaborated on the order of measures in case of an eruption at Fujisan, and in summer 2015 held safety drills for climbers in collaboration with mountain hut associations. They are going to improve the plans by implementing trainings and drills to further reinforce the safety.

(ii) Landslide, mud flow, and rockfall

In the sloped area, the erosion of landforms by landslides and mud flows and the occurrence of rockfalls are anticipated. With respect to these risks, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism is playing a central role in taking measures for the prevention of landform collapse and mud flows to the downstream such as the series of valley bed protection works to curb erosion and prevent the collapse of mountain slopes at the “Osawakuzure¹” area and the construction of sand control facilities aimed at the prevention of mud flow disasters at the mountain foot, including sand control dams and sand retention fields.

In addition, the Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture have designated the forests including those in the surrounding areas of Osawakuzure etc. as the “conservation forest for the prevention of erosion”, restricting the cutting of trees etc., and have been constructing facilities to prevent the erosion of valleys, solidify unstable sand, and prevent the spread of mud flows in the lower valley areas where erosion and collapse continue as is most evident with Osawakuzure.

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture in charge of the management of the ascending routes have set up levees, protection walls, and protection fences at necessary points alongside the paths in order to protect climbers and other people from dangers such as rockfalls.

(iii) Earthquake

Massive earthquakes have occurred and triggered serious damages every 100 to 150 years in the area along the Nankai Trough. The long-term evaluation by the Headquarters for Earthquake Research Promotion of Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology estimates that the area has a 70% chance of being hit by a massive earthquake within the next 30 years.

Thus, government agencies including Shizuoka Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Japan Meteorological Agency are constructing infrastructures such as shelter facilities and means of transportation as well as the development of systems such as the establishment of evacuation plans and implementation of disaster drills by effectively combining both based on Act on Special Measures Concerning Countermeasures for Large-Scale Earthquakes and Special Measures Law Concerning the Promotion of Earthquake Disaster Management in Relation to the Nankai Trough Earthquake, etc.

¹ Osawakuzure: A landslide occurring from the source of the Osawagawa River near the mountaintop to an altitude of approximately 2,200 m on the western body of Fujisan

(iv) Storm and flood damage

The owners of forests including the Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and municipal governments, are to nurture the forests that suffered tree-fall damage and take measures such as the selection of native trees (e.g. *Zelkova serrata* and *Quercus crispula Blume*) in planting trees in particularly damaged areas.

As countermeasures against storms and floods, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments carry out the reinforcement of river facilities according to a plan.

With regard to the possibilities of collapse and inundation of buildings of Shinto shrines etc., the owners and the local governments that are designated as Custodial Bodies under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties take measures such as the inspection of the parts that are susceptible to storm and flood damage and the early repair work.

(v) Fire

With respect to forest fires, prevention and early fire-fighting are important. The Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture are implementing the strengthened level of forest conservation patrol for the purpose of conserving and managing the rich natural environment in close coordination with municipal governments and local fire brigades. In addition, the system for communication and cooperation among the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments has been established.

In terms of field burning conducted in the grasslands at the foot of Fujisan,¹ municipalities where field burning is conducted are individually setting ordinances concerning field burning to designate arrangement and roles of people involved with the field burning and the establishment of fire-control zones to prevent the spread of fire to nearby forests and grasslands. They also prepare and distribute safety manuals to raise awareness to participants. Municipalities located near areas of field burning are also establishing fire control zones to prevent the fire from spreading.

With respect to the fires at the buildings of Shinto shrines etc., the owners and the local governments that are designated as Custodial Bodies under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties are taking measures such as the installation of fire prevention facilities such as automatic fire alarms and the organization of voluntary fire-fighting brigades.

(4) Visitor/Tourism Pressures

(i) Climbers and other visitors

In the summer of 2012, the year before the inscription on the World Heritage List, approximately 320,000 people climbed Fujisan. In 2014, however, the number decreased to approximately 240,000, equal to the number in 2007, as there were few days of good weather on weekends and in the mid-August festival (the Bon Festival) season, when many people usually visit Fujisan, and because the restrictions on private vehicles and the shuttle bus service to the fifth station were enforced for a longer period of time than in previous years. The number of climbers decreased even further, to approximately 200,000 in 2015, whereas roughly 10 million people visit the component parts at the foot of the mountain annually. Tables 6, 7, and 8 show the numbers of climbers during the summer climbing season in July and August, the numbers of visitors during summer at the 5th station at each ascending route, and annual numbers of visitors at major component parts around Fujisan.

The ascent of Fujisan in the summertime maintains the tradition of the public mountain-climbing originating from the large-scale worship-ascent since the Early Modern Period and constitutes an important part of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan.

For the safety of climbers, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujiyoshida City, Fujinomiya City, Gotemba City, and relevant organizations have set up guidance facilities and rescue facilities such as “Fujisan Comprehensive Guidance Center” (at the 5th station of the Fujinomiya Ascending Route), “Fujisan Hygiene Center” (at the 8th station of the Fujinomiya Ascending Route), “Mount Fuji Trail Station (at the 5th station of the Gotemba Ascending Route),” “Fujisan 5th Station General Management Center (at the 5th station of the Fuji-Subaru Line),” “Fujisan Safety Guidance Center” (at the 6th station of the Yoshida Ascending Route), “Fujisan 7th Station Rescue Center” (at the 7th station of the Yoshida Ascending Route), and “Fujisan 8th Fujiyoshida Station Rescue Center” (at the 8th station of the Yoshida Ascending Route). In addition, all of the mountain huts on the Fujinomiya Ascending Route and the Yoshida Ascending Route are equipped with automated external defibrillators (AED) as part of the efforts to reinforce the emergency life-saving system. Also, Ministry of the Environment is taking initiative and launched Council for Promoting Proper Use of Fujisan consisting of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities and constructed systems of providing climbing information or cautions to climbers to ensure that users can safely experience the nature and culture of Fujisan.

¹ Field burning: Burning of grassland in every spring

Temporary security stations are installed in the mountain such as the 5th station and the foot of Fujisan such as Lake Kawaguchiko to ensure the safety of climbers and visitors.

Municipalities and governments have developed facilities and systems for the safety of climbers and visitors as discussed so far. Yet, stakeholders have not shared basic ideas and directions of the visitor management. Thus, they are now determining the structure of visitor management in Fujisan and establishing a management method based on researches with main focus on the carrying capacities for the upper ascending routes (fifth station and higher).

(ii) Automobiles

The number of cars, motorbikes, and bicycles used by visitors reached an annual average (of the five-year period from 2006 to 2010) of some 430,000 (round trips) on the Fuji Subaru Line, some 120,000 (one way trips) on the Fujisan Sky Line, making their environmental load from exhaust gas and traffic congestion an issue of concern. To deal with this problem, relevant organizations in Yamanashi and Shizuoka Prefectures restricted the traffic of private cars in the summer hiking season from July to September. As a result, the number of vehicles decreased to about 380,000 in the Fuji-Subaru Line (round trip: the annual traffic in 2014) and about 87,000 in the Fujisan Skyline (one-way trip: the annual average traffic from 2010 to 2014), showing the effect of the traffic control. Table 9 shows the traffic conditions during the private car restriction period.

As a measure to address this issue, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, and relevant organizations provide shuttle bus transportation service between parking lots near the Fuji Subaru Line, the Fujisan Sky Line, and the Fuji Azami Line and the 5th stations of the Yoshida Ascending Route, the Fujinomiya Ascending Route, and the Subashiri Ascending Route in an effort to promote transportation with the least environmental load possible

(iii) Waste

The treatment of wastes that are left by visitors has been an issue. However, for the wastes in the area above the 5th station, the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, NGOs, and volunteers are periodically conducting cleaning activities. The promotion by the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefectures for hikers to practice good manners and visitors to bring their wastes back home is working effectively, and hikers and visitors came to have a strong sense of protecting the Fujisan environment. These have resulted in considerably reduced volume of wastes around ascending routes.

With regard to the illegal dumping of wastes alongside the roads around the mountain-foot area, measures have been taken by the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments, such as the installation of surveillance cameras on the roads and the cleaning activities to detect and prevent illegal dumping.

(iv) Human waste

Released human wastes from toilets which release them to the outside and dumping of wastes by increasing number of hikers and visitors have been criticized as the sources of negative impact on the environment of Fujisan.

As a measure to reduce the environmental load at Fujisan, the Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, relevant organizations, and mountain huts had upgraded all the toilets from the fifth station to the summit to environmentally conscious toilets such as biological decomposition toilets by 2006. This resolved the problem of released human wastes. Toilet managers are now properly managing the facilities. As ten years have passed since these environmentally sound toilets have been installed, the ministry, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and others are proceeding with discussions on disposal and management methods so that appropriate maintenance and management continues.

(v) Utility facilities

Various utility facilities have been installed at component parts and nearby areas for the convenience of hikers and visitors such as outdoor signs such as road signs and guide maps, parking spaces, and toilets.

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture are individually designating ordinances for outdoor signs to regulate sizes and locations. National government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities have also established guidelines to ensure proper styles and designs are used. Outdoor advertisements with various styles and designs are installed in some area. People installing these signs and advertisements are modifying them to improve landscapes based on ordinances and guidelines in these areas.

With regard to facilities for the convenience of visitors such as car parks and toilets, people installing these facilities are modifying them so that their sizes, locations, and designs are in harmony with the surroundings in consideration of the specific conditions of the location and landform as well as convenience.

(vi) Fujisan Conservation Donation (user fee system)

A user charge system was introduced in summer 2013 on a trial bases to aid in environmental preservation and climber safety measures on Fujisan. Starting in the summer of 2014, as funds for the carrying out of business operations required for the purpose of providing information on the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and for safety measures concerning climbers as well environmental conservation at Fujisan, the full system of Cooperation Fund for the Conservation of Fujisan started, wherein the cooperation of climbers aiming for the top of the mountain from the 5th station is sought out to promote the sustaining of the sacredness of Fujisan.

Table 6 The change of the number of climbers of Fujisan (number of climbers at the 8th stations of each ascending route in July and August) /Unit: people.

Year	Present Fujinomiya Ascending Route	Present Gotemba Ascending Route	Subashiri Ascending Route	Yoshida Ascending Route	Total
2006	61,611	9,232	30,536	119,631	221,010
2007	54,011	11,157	33,394	132,980	231,542
2008	64,034	16,624	52,323	172,369	305,350
2009	67,590	11,390	43,861	169,217	292,058
2010	78,614	9,845	48,196	184,320	320,975
2011	<u>72,441</u>	<u>15,758</u>	<u>40,179</u>	<u>165,038</u>	<u>293,416</u>
2012	<u>77,755</u>	<u>15,462</u>	<u>35,577</u>	<u>189,771</u>	<u>318,565</u>
2013	<u>76,784</u>	<u>17,709</u>	<u>36,508</u>	<u>179,720</u>	<u>310,721</u>
2014	<u>57,054</u>	<u>15,503</u>	<u>29,109</u>	<u>141,996</u>	<u>243,662</u>
2015	<u>51,453</u>	<u>14,296</u>	<u>21,431</u>	<u>117,267</u>	<u>204,447</u>

Based on the Ministry of the Environment's infrared counters at the 8th stations (data were not obtained for 14 days for the Gotemba Ascending Route in 2010).

Table 7 The change of the number of visitors to Fujisan (estimated numbers of visitors who entered the 5th station of each ascending route in July and August) / Unit: people

Year	Present Fujinomiya Ascending Route	Present Gotemba Ascending Route	Subashiri Ascending Route	Yoshida Ascending Route (Fuji Subaru Line)	Total
2005	166,347	20,599	106,952	571,994	865,892
2006	217,400	21,290	97,407	749,617	1,085,714
2007	365,249	18,320	101,246	813,478	1,298,293
2008	420,206	21,644	118,111	925,949	1,485,910
2009	189,894	22,244	118,651	904,475	1,235,264
2010	212,868	25,968	147,105	901,212	1,287,153
2011	<u>177,401</u>	<u>25,134</u>	<u>97,192</u>	<u>638,018</u>	<u>937,745</u>
2012	<u>183,789</u>	<u>30,467</u>	<u>75,174</u>	<u>1,023,575</u>	<u>1,313,005</u>
2013	<u>167,839</u>	<u>46,558</u>	<u>74,574</u>	<u>981,802</u>	<u>1,270,773</u>
2014	<u>110,133</u>	<u>24,373</u>	<u>65,189</u>	<u>971,314</u>	<u>1,171,009</u>

Based on the survey and statistics of Yamanashi Prefecture Tourism Planning and Local Product Promotion Division, Fujinomiya City Tourist Association, Gotemba City Division of Commerce and Tourism, and Oyama Town Division of Industry and Tourism. Due to the change in the calculation method for the Yoshida Ascending Route in 2010, the data up to 2009 and those in 2010 should be compared on the understanding that they are based on different calculation methods.

Table 8 Change of the number of visitors to major component parts (incl. estimates) / Unit: people

Year	Around Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko, and Lake Motosuko	Around Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine	Around Lake Yamanakako and Oshino Hakkai springs	Around Fujiyoshida, Lake Kawaguchiko, and Mitsutoge	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove
2005	2,990,866	1,030,000	3,736,182	5,965,307	480,247	538,105
2006	2,956,876	1,324,396	3,590,901	6,195,826	520,880	603,970
2007	3,188,573	1,532,142	3,564,707	6,393,117	519,279	646,898
2008	3,377,859	1,517,059	3,440,314	6,444,140	517,437	669,959
2009	3,453,929	1,381,385	3,663,506	6,334,873	484,248	713,104
2010	1,780,097	1,341,505	834,482	4,693,954	443,841	578,536
2011	<u>1,759,018</u>	<u>1,419,590</u>	<u>722,293</u>	<u>4,310,978</u>	<u>379,068</u>	<u>633,757</u>
2012	<u>1,845,813</u>	<u>1,513,223</u>	<u>799,648</u>	<u>5,159,333</u>	<u>353,888</u>	<u>625,026</u>
2013	<u>2,247,081</u>	<u>1,619,000</u>	<u>906,026</u>	<u>5,760,806</u>	<u>437,635</u>	<u>1,564,788</u>
2014	<u>2,161,462</u>	<u>1,452,995</u>	<u>896,562</u>	<u>5,852,708</u>	<u>548,627</u>	<u>1,013,220</u>

Based on the survey and statistics of Yamanashi Prefecture Tourism Planning and Local Product Division, Fujinomiya City Tourist Association, and Shizuoka City Tourist City Promotion Division. Due to the change in the calculation method for the area around Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko, and Lake Motosuko, the area around Lake Yamanakako and Oshino Hakkai springs, and the area around Fujiyoshida, Lake Kawaguchiko, and Mitsutoge in 2010, the data up to 2009 and those in 2010 should be compared on the understanding that they are based on different calculation methods. The number in 2010 only shows the value from April 2010 to March 2011. Numbers for “Areas near Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine,” “Shiraito no Taki waterfalls,” and “Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove” are the total from April of a given year to March in the next year.

Table 9 Period of Fujisan Traffic Control

Year	Fujisan Sky Line (Fujinomiya)	Fuji Azami Line (Subashiri)	Fuji Subaru Line (Yoshida)
2010	17 days	7 days	12 days
2011	26 days	26 days	15 days
2012	34 days	34 days	15 days
2013	52 days	37 days	31 days
2014	63 days	40 days	53 days
2015	63 days	47 days	53 days

*Traffic restriction is reinforced for the entire day and every day during the summer hiking season at Fujisan Sky Line in 2014 and 2015.

(5) Others

(i) Research, promotion, and utilization

After the 14th century, there have been routes of worship-ascent and pilgrimage such as arterial roads extending from various regions to the foot of Fujisan, pilgrimage routes visiting sacred sites around the foot of Fujisan, and multiple ascending roads in high altitudes connecting Sengen-jinja Shrines with the top of Fujisan. Yet, the relationship between multiple sacred sites and precincts of shrines, and ascending routes in high altitudes became ambiguous due to reduced number of users at pilgrimage routes at the foot of Fujisan and conversion of the routes into roads for automobile traffic.

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities studied component parts, constituent elements, and pilgrimage routes connecting them and summarized findings in reports. They are also working to increase the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value in exhibitions in facilities such as Yamanashi Fuji Visitor Center and seminars targeting local residents.

They produced pamphlets describing relationships among component parts and constituent elements, as they learned about various relationships among component parts depending on varying styles of Fujisan worship in different eras through past researches they have conducted.

Yet, the research to clarify the entire picture of Fujisan as the object of worship centering around pilgrimage routes and ascending routes has not been fully developed yet.

Thus, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture are constructing World Heritage Center to build a system to improve the knowledge and understanding of visitors in cooperation with research systems implemented in cooperation with museums and municipalities as well as Mount Fuji Research Institute, Yamanashi Prefectural Government.

(ii) Others

A wide area on the northeastern and southeastern slopes of Fujisan outside the property area and the buffer zone are in use as Japan Ground Self-Defense Force's North Fuji Maneuver Field (Yamanashi Prefecture), East Fuji Maneuver Field (Shizuoka Prefecture), Kitafuji Station, Nashigahara Stable, Fuji School, and Takigahara Station (hereinafter referred to as "maneuver fields etc.") for reasons of national defense. Exercises conducted on the maneuver fields include live fire exercises. In these areas, local residents' groups have continued the traditional land uses such as grass harvesting and even today local people belonging to the local residents' groups are allowed to enter the areas that are in use as the North Fuji Maneuver Field and the East Fuji Maneuver Field to continue the tradition of grass harvesting.

2. Current Situation and Issues concerning "Places of Worship-ascent and Pilgrimage" from the Perspective of an "Object of Worship"

Component Part 1. Fujisan Mountain Area

The state of conservation of the area of the property ranging from the summit of Fujisan and the mountain area to the mountain foot is extremely good at present.

At the source of the Osawagawa River on the western side of the Fujisan Mountain Area, continuous landslides have been occurring since some 1,000 years ago, forming a large-scale landslide area called "Osawakuzure". On the southwestern slope of Fujisan, including Osawakuzure, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism is continually conducting measures to prevent the expansion of the landslide etc. for the purpose of preventing landslide-caused disasters.

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, the administrators of roads, are properly managing and maintaining ascending routes by patrolling and inspecting them, as well as by repairing them using local materials. They are also installing and repairing necessary man-made facilities such as protective walls for falling rocks along ascending routes for the safety of hikers by making sure that the styles and designs of the structures blend in with the landscape.

In respect to the styles and designs of facilities and signs of mountain huts, people installing them are trying to further improve the landscape by reducing their effects on the landscape based on management plans of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park and the general guideline for signs at Fujisan.

In respect for facilities for visitors and hikers at the 5th station of Fujinomiya Ascending Route and Yoshida Entrance (Fuji Subaru Line), Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture are discussing and working with relevant municipalities and owners to improve the landscape by making the facilities blend in with the environment.

It has been pointed out that the discharge of human wastes from toilets and the littering of garbage by the increasing number of climbers and other visitors negatively affect the environment of Fujisan; however, as a result of the installation of environmentally conscious toilets etc. such as bio-treatment toilets by the Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, relevant organizations, and individual mountain huts, the issue of human waste discharge has been resolved. Meanwhile, about 10 years have passed since the installation of the environmentally friendly toilets, and the reduced treatment capacity and the increased frequency of maintenance and repair work due to the aging of the toilet facilities have become apparent. Thus, Shizuoka Prefecture started exploring management methods to sustain the treatment capacity of the toilet and reduce the load of management.

Also, the situation of the garbage that is left in the mountain area higher than the fifth station has improved significantly due to the improvement in the awareness of climbers and other visitors for the conservation of Fujisan.

The Fujisan Mountain Area consists of facilities for hiking and hikers such as ascending routes, mountain huts, and bulldozer routes for the maintenance of environmentally friendly toilets, transporting wastes, injured or sick hikers, and doctors in emergencies. The size and the use of these facilities are minimized to reduce environmental load.

Constituent Element 1-1. Mountaintop worship sites

Although the stone monuments that constitute the mountaintop worship sites are exposed to the severe climate conditions, the present state of conservation is good without particular needs for repair work or other interventions. The Okumiya of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine has been renovated and reconstructed since 2014 due to significant deterioration in the wooden parts of the rock room caused by winter freezing. The reconstruction is going to be completed in 2016.

The rock room is the origin of the shrine, and the stone wall must be left for the future generations. Thus, the wall surfaces were surveyed before the reconstruction, and the walls were restructured by reusing old materials based on the survey findings so that the appearance would be the same as the original structure. Structures and materials of the wooden parts inside the rock room were surveyed during the construction so that changes from the original structure would be kept to the minimum level to withstand the severe natural environment based on the findings of the survey. Remains beneath the structures were also surveyed, and the foundation of the building is going to be preserved under the ground.

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

The roads along the Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route which are included in component parts have good landscapes. Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, the administrators of roads, are properly managing and maintaining ascending routes by patrolling and inspecting them, as well as by repairing them using local materials.

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

Shizuoka Prefecture, the administrator of roads, is properly managing and maintaining the section of Suyama Ascending Route above the 2.8th station by patrolling and inspecting them, as well as by repairing them using local materials. Gotemba City is maintaining ascending routes near the 1st station as walking routes, which are kept in good conditions.

Constituent Element 1-4. Subashiri Ascending Route

Some sections of Subashiri Ascending Route show past repairs to prevent damages of landslide. Yet, Shizuoka Prefecture, the administrator of roads, is properly managing the route by patrolling and inspecting them, as well as by repairing them using local materials. Thus, the routes are well preserved at this point.

The flat section at Hinomi Gozen at the 9th station with the history of prayer-giving space for sunrise is also well preserved. Mukae Kusushi Shrine located along an ascending route at the 9th station needs roof repairs. Thus, Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine), the owner of the shrine, is planning the roof repair.

Constituent Element 1-5. Yoshida Ascending Route

Some sections of Yoshida Ascending Route show past repairs to prevent damages of erosion caused by rain. Yet, Yamanashi Prefecture, the administrator of roads, are properly managing the route by patrolling and inspecting them, as well as by repairing them using local materials. Thus, the routes are well preserved at this point. At the starting point of the Yoshida Ascending Route (ascending route), the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine stands and there is an "Oshi" lodging house in the surrounding, bearing witness, together with ascending routes, to the past flourishing of worship-ascent at the peak of Fuji-ko and the still continuing worship-ascent activities.

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

The landforms, shrine buildings, stone monuments, etc. showing the land divisions of the shrine compound are maintained through periodical maintenance and repair work by the owner. Besides, automatic fire alarms, fire extinguishers, etc. are installed particularly for shrine buildings. The present state of conservation is good. The precinct is designated as a Special Places of Scenic Beauty and Historic Site. The structure of Honden is designated as an Important Cultural Property. Preservation and management plans are established for the proper preservation and management of these properties. A development plan was established in 2015 providing directions of the development of the entire precinct to implement an integrated preservation of the precinct and structures as well as for the proper development and use of the facilities. Specific development plans will be established based on the development plan to improve the precinct.

In addition, shrine forests that function also as the wind-break forests are properly maintained through pruning etc. on a regular basis by the owner, with a view to reducing damage from typhoons etc.

To reduce chronic traffic congestion and improve the safety of pedestrians, widening of the national route 138 passing on the north side of the precinct is being planned. The national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujiyoshida City, local stakeholders, and intellectuals are having discussions to decide how the nearby areas should be developed including the development of landscapes and pedestrian spaces.

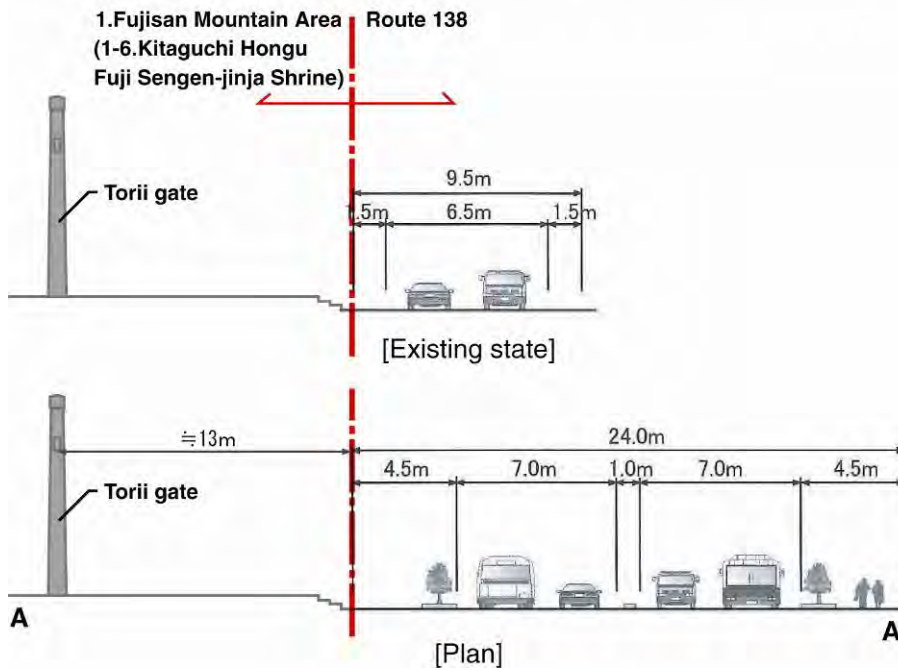
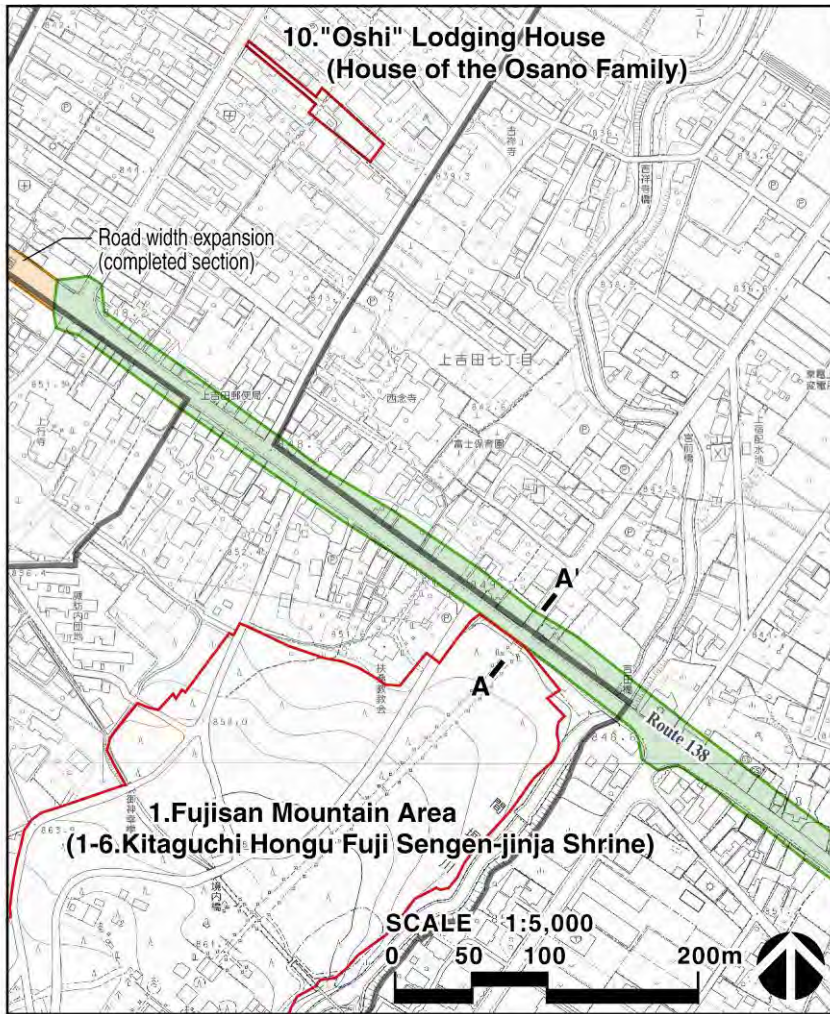


Figure 48 Road width expansion plan of Route 138 (plan and section)

Constituent Element 1-7. Lake Saiko

The present state of conservation is good. Lake Saiko is used for leisure activities such as fishing and the lake water is used for hydroelectric power generation. Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujikawaguchiko Town, and local residents are working together to determine methods of utilizing Lake Saiko and methods to improve the landscape of the lake. Voluntary restriction of the number of vessels has been in place in Lake Saiko, which has become an established practice. Yamanashi Prefecture additionally revised ordinances to mandate those who are to use powered vessels on the lake to submit “permission for vessel uses” to the governor of Yamanashi every year so that the prefecture can keep track of the vessels operating in the lake.

Constituent Element 1-8. Lake Shojiko

The present state of conservation is good. Lake Shojiko is used for leisure activities such as fishing and canoeing. Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujikawaguchiko Town, and local residents established rules for utilizing Lake Shojiko and methods to improve the landscape of the lake. They are implementing activities to improve the utilization and landscape of Lake Shoji based on the rules.

Lake Shojiko is small and has shallow areas which cause danger to vessels. Thus, voluntary restriction of the use of vessels has been in place for many years which has become an established practice. Yamanashi Prefecture additionally revised ordinances to mandate those who are to use powered vessels on the lake to submit “permission for vessel uses” to the governor of Yamanashi every year so that the prefecture can keep track of the vessels operating in the lake.

Constituent Element 1-9). Lake Motosuko

The present state of conservation is good. Lake Motosuko is used for leisure activities such as fishing and windsurfing and the lake water is used for hydroelectric power generation. In addition, based on the Natural Parks Law, the use of motor boats is restricted throughout the lake. Yamanashi Prefecture, Minobu Town, Fujikawaguchiko Town, and local residents established rules for utilizing Lake Motosuko and methods to improve the landscape of the lake. They are implementing activities to improve the utilization and landscape of Lake Motosuko based on the rules.

Component Part 2. Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine

The landforms, shrine buildings, stone monuments, etc. showing the land divisions of the shrine compound are maintained through periodical maintenance and repair work by the owner. Besides, automatic fire alarms, fire extinguishers, etc. are installed particularly for shrine buildings. The present state of conservation is good.

With regard to Wakutamaike Pond, which is located in the eastern end of the shrine compound, it generally remains in good condition, but algae have propagated. Thus, local residents and stakeholders are regularly cleaning up the pond. Additional measures are also going to be implemented to further improve the environment of the pond.

Component Part 3. Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine

The present state of conservation is good. However, because only a small number of the milestones that were built alongside the “Goshinkomichi”, which connect the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine with the Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine, remains, Fujinomiya City is to conduct appropriate maintenance and repair work at their original locations. Because the view from the shrine compound through to the summit of Fujisan is extremely important in understanding the relation between this Shinto shrine and Fujisan, local people are trimming part of the trees in an effort to maintain the view of Fujisan.

Stone walls forming surrounding structures specify ranges of prayer-giving spaces. Thus, the current conditions of stone walls are being protected by removing trees around them.

Also, to improve the understanding toward the Outstanding Universal Value of component parts, guidance facilities and information boards are being installed, and toilets and parking spaces are also installed for the convenience of visitors.

Component Part 4. Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine

The present state of conservation is good. For old-growth trees that exist within the shrine compound, the owner carried out periodical maintenance work as pruning. With regard to the ablution spot in the eastern part of the shrine compound, a comprehensive research is to be conducted in the future to identify the water source and the course of water flow and restoration work will be conducted based on the results.

Dainichido is being repaired to the original condition based on findings of researches of construction materials and excavations, and the repaired Dainichido is now released to the public. Also, to improve the understanding toward the Outstanding Universal Value of component parts, guidance facilities and information boards are being installed, and toilets and parking spaces are also installed for the convenience of visitors.

Component Part 5. Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine

The owner has completed rebuilding the old and decayed prayer-giving hall and offering hall in November 2012. The present state of conservation is generally good. Within the shrine compound, there are 22 giant trees older than 500 years and worship-related archaeological remains, such as shrine buildings and stone structures, for which appropriate maintenance and management are carried out by the Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine. For the purposes of enhancing the convenience of local people, the construction of a road is planned to the west of the shrine compound; however, no particular negative impact on the landscape around the Shinto shrine is envisaged.

Also, to improve the understanding toward the Outstanding Universal Value of component parts, information boards are being installed, and toilets and parking spaces are also installed for the convenience of visitors.

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

Because the owner conducts the maintenance and repair work on a regular basis, the present state of conservation is good. The many giant trees that exist within the Shrine compound and stone monuments etc. related to Fuji-ko remain in good condition.

There is a museum open to visitors to improve their understanding toward the Outstanding Universal Value of component parts.

Component part 7. Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine

The present state of conservation is good. The owner carries out periodic maintenance and repair work for the large torii gate, the middle gate, the prayer-giving hall, and the main hall. In addition, the shrine forest, including “seven cedar trees” that exceed 40 m, maintains the excellent scenic landscape as a spiritual spot.

Component Part 8. Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine

The owner carries out periodical maintenance and repair work of the shrine compound and shrine buildings and the present state of conservation of the whole shrine compound is good.

In addition, shrine forests that function also as the wind-break forests are properly maintained, in an effort to reduce damage from typhoons etc.

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

Among the two “Oshi” lodging houses, the Former House of the Togawa Family was given a large-scale preservation repair work from 2006 to 2007 by Fujiyoshida City in its responsibility as the owner of the house. Daily maintenance work and inspection are conducted by the members of the Friends of the House of the Togawa Family, consisting of volunteer guides, under the guidance of Fujiyoshida City. In addition, automatic fire alarms etc. are installed and the fire prevention system is fully in place. Therefore, the present state of conservation is good.

Future repair work is planned, including measures against earthquakes such as structural reinforcement, based on the accurate assessment of the wooden buildings’ earthquake resistance.

Since April 2008, the precincts and the inside of the building have been open to the public and interpretation for visitors is provided by the members of the Friends of the House of the Togawa Family so that visitors can learn about the activities of “Oshi” guides.

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

Among the “Oshi” lodging houses, the owner carries out daily maintenance work for the House of the Osano Family, including repair of pillars and wooden walls and the installation of the automatic fire alarm. The present state of conservation is good. The house is currently used as a residence of the owner; neither the precinct nor the building is open to the public.

Component Part 11. Lake Yamanakako

The present state of conservation is good. Lake Yamanakako is used for leisure activities such as fishing and yachting and the lake water is used for hydroelectric power generation. Yamanashi Prefecture, Yamanakako Town, and local residents are working together to determine methods of utilizing Lake Yamanakako and methods to improve the landscape of the lake.

Yamanashi Prefecture additionally revised ordinances to mandate those who are to use powered vessels on the lake to submit “permission for vessel uses” to the governor of Yamanashi every year so that the prefecture can keep track of the vessels operating in the lake.

Component Part 12. Lake Kawaguchiko

The present state of conservation is good. Lake Kawaguchiko is used for leisure activities such as fishing and boating and the lake water is used for hydroelectric power generation. Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujikawaguchiko Town, and local residents are working together to determine methods of utilizing Lake Kawaguchiko and methods to improve the landscape of the lake.

Yamanashi Prefecture additionally revised ordinances to mandate those who are to use powered vessels on the lake to submit “permission for vessel uses” to the governor of Yamanashi every year so that the prefecture can keep track of the vessels operating in the lake.

- Component Part 13. Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond)**
- Component Part 14. Oshino Hakkai springs (Okamaike Pond)**
- Component Part 15. Oshino Hakkai springs (Sokonashiike Pond)**
- Component Part 16. Oshino Hakkai springs (Choshiike Pond)**
- Component Part 17. Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond)**
- Component Part 18. Oshino Hakkai springs (Nigoriike Pond)**
- Component Part 19. Oshino Hakkai springs (Kagamiike Pond)**
- Component Part 20. Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond)**

The eight small springs, which were the places where people purified themselves before making the ascent of Fujisan, generally remain in good condition; however, a decrease in water quantity and artificial morphological modifications are identified in some ponds. In addition, there are some issues to be solved with respect to the surrounding environment appropriate for a spiritual spot, such as the proximity of souvenir shops and residential buildings. Therefore, Oshino Village has prepared the preservation and management plan for the group of springs as a Natural Monument and the landscape plan based on the Landscape Act for a large area including the surrounding environment. It has been taking improvement measures on a step-by-step basis, including the maintenance of the view of Fujisan from springs by relocating electric poles and installing electric lines underground. Oshino Village is additionally establishing Development and Utilization Plan to improve the landscape around the spring with structures.

Component Part 21. Funatsu lava tree molds

Daily maintenance work is carried out by Fujikawaguchiko Town, which is designated as the Custodial Body of the Natural Monument, and the owner association; it remains in good condition at present. With the Utsumuro Sengen-jinja Shrine at the entry, the setting as a spiritual spot has been maintained. A large number of people come to enter the cave not only for worship purposes but also for nature education and/or sightseeing. As the lava tree molds are narrow, visitors are guided to enter and exit the cave in a one-way passage.

Component Part 22. Yoshida lava tree molds

Daily maintenance is carried out by Fujiyoshida City, which is designated as the Custodial Body of the Natural Monument, together with the Fujisan North Side Oshi Group, which has historically been taking care of them. It remains in good condition at present.

A strict management is applied by setting a door at the entrance to the lava tree molds, which play the central role as a spiritual spot, which is locked except for special occasions such as festivals.

Component Part 23. Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki

The internal space of the wind cave that is said to have been the place where Hasegawa Kakugyo confined himself for 1,000 days to undergo ascetic religious training such as keeping standing on the cut end of a vertically erected rectangular timber remains in good condition. Yet, the remain is being preserved by restructuring the stage, reinforcing the surface layer of the stone, and applying water repellent coating.

Also, to improve the understanding toward the Outstanding Universal Value of component parts, guidance facilities and information boards are being installed, and toilets and parking spaces are also installed for the convenience of visitors.

Component Part 24. Shiraito no Taki waterfalls

Although there are erosions of the natural landform caused by the water flow of the Shibakawa River and the spring water spouting out from various places of the cliff walls around the basin, there is no negative impact on the entire landscape.

Fujinomiya City, the administrator, takes the center stage in preserving and recreating the scenic landscape of the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls, to enable viewers to feel their history as a spot for pilgrimage and Shugen training related to the Fujisan worship. Construction work started in August 2012 based on the Basic Development Plan for Places of Scenic Beauty and the Natural Monument Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls established in March 2012. The kiosk and storage located near the waterfall were relocated and removed with the consent of the owners. Agreements with local stakeholders were obtained before the development. A development committee organized by experts was also established to gather various opinions. The construction around the basin of the waterfall, including the construction of a new bridge, was completed in December 2013, which improved the landscape of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls. Guidance facilities and information boards were also installed so that visitors can learn Outstanding Universal Value and obtain various information.

Additionally, in May 2015, the organizations work to both improve paths and viewpoints that secure excellent views of Fujisan and the waterfalls in order to improve a scenic landscape that takes into account visitor safety and comfort. Going forward, they will continue to remove utility poles and power lines that obstruct scenic views.

Component Part 25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

The Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove is an aesthetic landscape wherein one can get a glimpse of Fujisan united with the great scenic landscape consisting of white sand and great pines. This area is also a significant sacred ground located at the western edge of the sacred area of Fujisan worship and also famous as this area has been depicted in pictures and used as the stage of a song “Hagoromo.”

To preserve the landscape of the white sandy beach and fresh pine tree grove of Mihonomatsubara, Shizuoka Prefecture, the administrator of the shoreline, has been maintaining and recovering the sandy beach to reduce coastal erosion by installing minimum level of protective facilities and artificially supplying sand to protect the beach. However, the wave-absorbing dykes installed for the conservation of the beach have been criticized as they degraded the landscape. Thus, the prefecture is going to replace them with L-shaped dykes which are less visible in the environment and increase the sand supply to protect the beach.

To prevent withering of pine trees including the Hagoromo pine tree, Shizuoka City, the administrator, is injecting chemicals into the trunks of the pine trees and spraying chemicals to the entire pine tree grove. They are also cutting down and removing damaged pine trees. Shizuoka City is also working with local companies to plant trees and gradually implementing comprehensive preservation measures such as installing wooden boardwalks to prevent visitors from stamping on the trees and implementing the management of individual trees.

Miho-jinja Shrine is well preserved at this point. The precinct has trees to be preserved such as camphor tree and cherry blossom which need preservation. The owners are regularly maintaining structures and removing unnecessary branches of the trees. The 500-meter approach connecting the beach and Miho-jinja Shrine is lined with pine trees, and the approach is called the God’s road, which is properly managed along with the nearby trees.

Shizuoka City is sharing awareness with various organizations in terms of the preservation and sustainable use of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove. They established Mihonomatsubara Preservation and Utilization Plan in July 2014 to leave the Outstanding Universal Value to the future generations.

3. Current Situation and Issues Concerning the “Viewpoints and Views” from the Perspective of a “Source of Artistic Inspiration”

(i) The Northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass)

(a) Viewpoint

Nakanokura Pass on the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko is a viewpoint from which it is possible to have an excellent view of Fujisan extending from its summit down to the lake shore of Lake Motosuko. Although the ascending route from the lake shore is steeply sloped, the number of people who visit Nakanokura Pass is increasing, and the site needs to be preserved in good conditions.

(b) View

The view of the Fujisan Mountain Area from the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass) has been maintained without much change to that of the original photo that was used as the design on the bank notes of Japan.

The view of the Fujisan Mountain Area from the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass) maintains an extremely good state of conservation through the control of developments with potential negative impact under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties and the Natural Parks Law and also through the proper management and operation as National Forests by the national government under the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests. The good preservation condition needs to be maintained.

(ii) Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

(a) Viewpoint

The Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove is a viewpoint commanding a view of Fujisan in unity with the scenic landscape of white sand and green pine.

However, the removal of a large amount of sediment from the Abe River which supplies sand to the beach triggered the erosion of the coastline and resulted in a fear of losing the beach. Thus, Shizuoka Prefecture, the administrator of the shoreline, has been maintaining and recovering the sandy beach to reduce coastal erosion by installing minimum level of protective facilities and artificially supplying sand to protect the beach.

The restricted removal of sediment from the Abe River increased the amount of sediment supply to the beach, which is gradually expanding from the river mouth towards Mihonomatsubara.

The wave-breaking dykes installed to protect the beach are playing important roles as the protection of the beach. Yet, they are criticized for degrading the landscape, and the improvement of the landscape became an urgent task. Thus, Shizuoka Prefecture established Technical Committee for the Conservation of Mihonomatsubara White Sandy Beach and Pine Tree Grove and determined to replace the water-breaking dykes with less noticeable L-shaped dykes and increase the amount of sand supply to the beach. Specific actions are to take place in the near future.

Shizuoka Prefecture is developing and maintaining coastal conservation facilities based on the coastal conservation plans to protect the area from high tides.

In addition, because damage from the pine wood nematode has been observed in the pine tree grove, preventive chemical injection into individual tree trunks has been conducted by Shizuoka City, as well as the chemical spraying over the entire grove by Shizuoka City. Furthermore, Shizuoka City removes the dead trees without delay and plants new trees in collaboration with local private companies.

Shizuoka Prefecture holds the Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Preservation Techniques Conference to preserve a pine grove worthy of a world cultural heritage site and to carry it on for the future. It creates systems and people to protect, grow, and utilize the groves; improves the pine tree life cycle; and implements basic measures against lessening damage from pine wilt disease are made concrete based on the conference's proposals, and it works together with Shizuoka City to ensure that advices given in the Conference are properly implemented.

(b) View

The view of the Fujisan Mountain Area from the viewpoint on the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove is in a good state of conservation. Since the distance from the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove to the Fujisan Mountain Area (the top of Fujisan) is as long as approximately 45 km in a straight line and the huge surface of the sea lies of Suruga Bay between them, visual impact of the densely populated areas of the opposite shore on the scenic landscape (urban areas of Fuji City) is extremely small. That is the reason why these areas are not included in the scope of property area. With regard to the sea surface, it is not possible to foresee developments that have negative impacts such as land reclamation; with regard to the view of the densely-populated urban areas, the situation has been improving as a result of the efforts by

Shizuoka Prefecture and Fuji City to remove high smokestacks that have come out of use. Currently, the height of buildings and other structures continues to be regulated. Therefore, the view of the Fujisan Mountain Area from the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove is maintained in good condition.

In addition, the view of the Fujisan Mountain Area from the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove has been in an extremely good state of conservation through the control of development activities that have the potential of negative impact on the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove and/or the Fujisan Mountain Area under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties and the Natural Parks Law as well as the appropriate administration and management of the Fujisan Mountain Area as a National Forest by the national government under the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests.

In the densely populated area of Fuji City on the southern side of Fujisan, there densely stand institutions for massive energy consumption industry such as paper manufacturers and their high chimneys which stand close each other could be seen. Since 2002 fiscal year, Shizuoka Prefecture and Fuji City have recommended the manufacturers to remove chimneys from their plants under “Fuji Area Zero Chimney strategy”, which aims to improve the view-landscape to Fujisan and to promote countermeasures to the global warming. More specifically, chimneys higher than 20 meters and chimneys which are 10 meters higher than the attached buildings is being removed. So far, most of the unnecessary chimneys have been removed. From now on, Fuji City will play the central role in giving proper advices in removing the chimneys and paint available chimneys with colors which blend in with the landscape of Fujisan.



Legend
Property

Figure 49-1 The property area visible from the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass)



Legend
Property

Figure 49-2 The property area visible from the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

Chapter 4. Basic Policy

In order to assuredly pass on the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan to future generations, there is a need to build sustainable, good relationships between people and Fujisan by looking forward at land utilization based on the historical land utilization of the areas at the foot of the mountain, together with maintaining and improving upon the hallmarks of beauty and divinity possessed by Fujisan. In order make this a reality, there is a need to build methods and systems for conservation management that include elements such as local residents and groups working on the conservation management of assets (not just related administrative organizations).

This chapter sets forth the 6 basic policies as below in consideration of the content of the above and Chapters 1 to 3.

1. Preservation and Management of Outstanding Universal Value

The Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, which is based on the two aspects of Fujisan as an “object of worship” and “source of artistic inspiration”, is to be analyzed and the preservation and management are to be implemented from the two perspectives corresponding to these aspects: “places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage”, which constitute the core of Fujisan worship and “viewpoints and views”, which became the source of artistic inspiration. At the same time, conservation management is to be implemented for the 25 component parts of Fujisan demonstrating the two [above] aspects while viewing them each as “an entity” and “a cultural landscape.”

Furthermore, based on the two aforementioned aspects of “object of worship” and “source of artistic inspiration” and the viewpoint that views each of the 25 component parts as “an entity” and “a cultural landscape”, methods for concrete conservation management will be stipulated for parts that will be categorized as “current state of the property/commonly share issues in the entirety of the property” and “items that are unique to individual component parts of the property, while taking consideration to the relatedness and connection between each of the individual component parts.

With regard to the implementation of the methods for preservation and management of the property, when any person intends to conduct acts that alter the existing state of the property or affect its preservation (hereinafter referred to as “alternations to the existing state etc.”), the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law, the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests, and plans that have been prepared in close relation with these laws shall be enforced and implemented properly.

2. Integral Conservation of the Surrounding Environment

In the areas at the foot of Fujisan that include the skirts of the property and the surrounding environment thereof, is a place where people live and work; in consideration of the fact that it is also a major Japanese destination for tourism and recreation, conservation which reflects the management methods for cultural landscapes under the positive involvement of the local community will be carried out. As such, based on the current situation and the location of the property as well as the state of land uses of the surrounding area, the buffer zone of an appropriate size is to be set up around and adjacent to the property that represents the Outstanding Universal Value. Then, unified conservation of the property and surrounding environment will be carried out. At the same time, the management zone is to be set up adjacent to the buffer zone, as an area in which voluntary conservation activities are to be conducted in light of the state of land uses etc.

In consideration of the current situation and issues of the buffer zone and the management zone, appropriate conservation methods suitable for the specific conditions of the place will be determined.

With regard to the implementation of the methods for the conservation of the buffer zone, when any person intends to conduct acts that alter the existing state within the buffer zone, the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law, the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests, plans that have been prepared in close relation with these laws, the Landscape Act, the City Planning Act, and other regulations such as ordinances and guidelines shall be enforced and implemented properly.

In addition, with regard to the management zone, which is composed of the area to be conserved by relevant local governments under landscape ordinances and the area of maneuver fields etc., landscape ordinances shall be enforced property and proper conservation in accordance with land use patterns shall be made.

3. Promotion and Utilization of the Property

Depending on the status of the individual component parts and constituent elements such as the compounds and buildings of Sengen-jinja shrines, a wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls, appropriate responses such as restoration shall be made and the necessary measures for the maintenance and enhancement of good scenic landscapes shall be put in place. In addition, in order for visitors and local people to understand the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and the relationship/connection between

component parts in a comprehensive manner and to utilize it appropriately, the presentation of the entire property, individual component parts, and constituent elements shall be promoted based on the results of surveys and research promoted prior thereto.

4. Establishment and Operation of the System for the Implementation of the Plan

In order to ensure the integral preservation, management, and conservation of the component parts and the constituent elements of the property and their surrounding environment as a whole from the perspective of an entity and a cultural landscape, the system that ensures full coordination among the administrative bodies in charge of relevant laws and regulations, local people, and other organizations and individuals engaging in the preservation and management of the property, with the assistance of academic opinions from experts, shall be established.

5. Preparation and Implementation of the Action Plan

An action plan shall be prepared for the actual implementation of the measures for the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment in accordance with the basic policies set out in this Plan.

6. Influence on the Property and Evaluation of Policies and Measures: Monitoring

In order to understand the state of preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment, monitoring shall be carried out using appropriate indicators with respect to the implementation and execution of measures and policies that are based on five items outlined in the basic policies 1-5 in the above. As a result of that, in the case that adverse effects have been either verified or have been predicted to occur, countermeasures will be drawn up and carried out in order to swiftly remove the cause thereof and lessen the effect thereto. In the event that the implementation of measures and policies are delayed or the effect thereof cannot be seen, an appropriate review of the content of measures and policies and their process flows will be carried out.

Chapter 5. Preservation and Management of Outstanding Universal Value

In order to conserve the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and pass it on to future generations, preservation and management from the two viewpoints, “objects of worship” and “sources of artistic inspiration,” along with each of the 25 component parts as each constituting “an entity” and “a cultural landscape” which comprise Fujisan as expressed in item 1 in Chapter 4 (Basic Policy).

Based on the above-mentioned basic policy, this chapter sets forth the direction for the preservation and management of the property and the concrete methods for the preservation and management of the property, the measures to address issues, and the laws, regulations, and various plans that are needed for their implementation.

1. Direction

(1) Preservation and Management of Outstanding Universal Value based on Two Aspects

As was clarified in Chapter 2, the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is comprised of the two aspects, “object of worship” and a “source of artistic inspiration”; along with the implementation of preservation and management thereof from the two standpoints, “places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage” and “viewpoints and views.” Preservation and management will be carried out for the 25 component parts [which demonstrate the two aspects] dealing with each of them as “an entity” and “a cultural landscape.”

(i) Preservation and management as “places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage” based on the aspect of Fujisan as an “object of worship”

- (a) To maintain the Fujisan Mountain Area above Umageshi, mountaintop worship sites, and ascending routes from the mountain foot to the summit, and the mountain huts and spiritual spots along them in good condition together with the surrounding environment in their immediate vicinities;
- (b) To maintain the compounds and buildings of Sengen-jinja shrines at the mountain foot area and the “Oshi” lodging houses in good condition together with the surrounding environment in their immediate vicinities;
- (c) To maintain the spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as a group of wind caves, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls in good condition together with the surrounding environment in their immediate vicinities; and
- (d) To pass the present climbing style on to future generations as testimony to the quintessence of worship-ascent practice for further development.

(ii) Preservation and management as “viewpoints and views” based on the aspect of Fujisan as a “source of artistic inspiration”

- (a) To select the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, which was depicted as an integral part in the Ukiyo-e image produced by Utagawa Hiroshige, and the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass), which was the viewpoint for the photo of Fujisan used on the bank notes of Japan and maintains the good environment in unity with Fujian, as the two representative viewpoints for Fujisan and maintain them in good condition; and
- (b) To maintain views in good and desirable condition in full consideration of the distance between the two viewpoints and their views of the Fujisan Mountain area and the landforms and land uses existing in-between.

(2) Clarification of the Methods of Preservation and Management

In consideration of the two aspects and perspectives that constitute the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, and the viewpoints in terms classification as “an entity” and “a cultural landscape”, the current situations and issues that are identified in Chapter 3 are divided into those common to the entire property and those specific to the individual component parts. Constituent elements and the methods of preservation and management are clarified respectively.

(3) Compliance with Laws and Regulations Concerning the Implementation of the Methods of Preservation and Management

Concerning the implementation of the methods of preservation and management of the property, when any person intends to conduct acts that alter the existing state within the property area, the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, Natural Parks Law, Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests, and relevant plans that were prepared in close relations with them are enforced and implemented properly.

2. Methods

Based on the directions given in Section 1, the methods to address the issues that are common to the entire property are to be shown below. In addition, the concrete methods of the preservation and management of the individual component parts and constituent elements and the measures to address the issues specific to them are to be shown separately for “places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage” and “viewpoints and views”. For some component parts and constituent elements whose characteristics are the same, the concrete methods of preservation and management and the measures to address issues are to be shown collectively.

(1) The Property as a Whole

A. Development and Urban Infrastructure

For the new construction, enlargement, and remodeling of buildings¹ and other structures², consideration shall be given to landscape by ensuring compliance with the provisions concerning height, scale, etc. of the buildings and other structures that are set out by relevant laws, regulations etc. in order to avoid negative impact on the property.

In the maintenance of urban infrastructure such as roads (including facilities such as road signs), attention must be paid to ensure the formation of a good landscape through landscaping of areas along roads and the securing of vistas so that the impact on scenic landscapes of properties is kept to an absolute minimum. At the same time, for actions such as the installation of road safety facilities (such as guard cables and guard pipes), utility poles as well as workpieces, the positioning, form and design of such shall be one that strikes a balance with the surrounding scenic landscapes.

At the same time, the relocation of electric poles and the underground installation of electric lines shall be promoted, while full care is taken for the preservation of underground archaeological remains.

B. Environmental Pressures

The monitoring of changes in natural environments will be conducted properly and the results of individual research and study conducted by the Meteorological Agency, other government agencies, and research institutes, will be collected with regard to the status of acid rain, status of both vegetation and damage caused by wildlife among other elements. At the same time, consultation will be held concerning the measures to address the future environmental changes.

In addition, the Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, and private organization and companies and other organizations will take measures including the thinning of forests in order to nurture and improve the fit forests that deliver the functions to absorb and sequester carbon dioxide. Also for the purpose of preventing wild animals’ feeding damage to trees, the installation of fences and the planned animal capturing and other initiatives are to be continued along with patrols for the protection of vegetation.

C. Natural Disasters

1) Volcanic Eruption

In order to collect information that indicates the possibility of volcanic eruptions, the results of observations and study conducted by the Meteorological Agency, other government agencies, and research institutes including universities and individuals specialized in volcanoes, are to be collected. Regional Disaster Management Plan prepared by Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities are to be disseminated to the local people and to be implemented.

Moreover, based on the Fujisan Wide Area Volcanic Evacuation Plan publicly released in February of 2014, verification of the plan through the implementation of emergency drills will be carried out, with evacuation of people subject to evacuation taking place smoothly when volcanic eruptions are imminent.

In Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, with the volcanic eruption taking place on Ontakesan (elevation 3,067 m) located at the border of Nagano Prefecture and Gifu Prefecture on September 27, 2014,

¹ Buildings: for the purposes of this nomination dossier, buildings mean “structures fixed on the ground (including the lake bottom) having roofs as well as columns or walls; gates or fences attached thereto; structures used as grand-stands; or structures used as offices, stores, play houses, warehouses or other facilities similar thereto established in underground or elevated structures (excluding those facilities which are provided within the site of a railway or tramway for the operation and maintenance thereof, as well as overbridges, platform sheds, storage tanks and other facilities thereto). Building equipment (facilities provided in or on a building for the purpose of electricity supply, gas supply, water supply, drainage, ventilation, heating, cooling, fire extinguishing, smoke exhaust, or waste disposal; including chimneys, elevatory equipment and lightning rods) shall be considered as part of a building”.

² Other structures: for the purposes of this nomination dossier, other structures mean “structures, other than buildings, which are fixed or continuously installed on the ground (underground or underwater) or on a building”. However, because the scope of the term varies, depending on the specific laws and regulations, the specific scope of the term is given in the summary of laws and regulations in Attached Documents 1 and 2 of the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan”, which is attached as Appendix 8 to the nomination dossier.

there have been safety countermeasures being formulated for climbers such as investigations on evacuation routes and modality of evacuation facilities as well as the conveyance of information to climbers for the purpose of ensuring the security of climbers in sudden events such as volcanic eruptions. Going forward, discussions will be held within the Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Prevention Committee, the results of which will be reflected in the Fujisan Wide Area Volcanic Evacuation Plan.

Moreover, the national government and Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture will work together to formulate a Plan for Erosion Control and Emergency Disaster Mitigation Countermeasures in the Event of a Volcanic Eruption on Fujisan, and monitor and maintain via monitoring cameras.

2) Landslide, Mud Flow, and Rockfall

With regard to the "Osawakuzure", extending from the source of the Osawagawa River near the mountaintop to an altitude of approximately 2,200 m on the western slope of Fujisan, protection forests for sand erosion prevention are properly managed. At the same time, Continuous civil engineering works for the prevention of sand erosion will be undertaken with the goal of preventing encroachment and destruction of mountain slopes based on methods that give consideration to scenic landscapes and other elements so as to safeguard the lives and property of the local residents.

The area going from 2,200 m elevated area of the Osawakuzure to the mountain stream vicinity that leads down to the foot of the mountain is a designated sediment control area; continuous civil engineering works for riverbeds will be carried out along with the safeguarding of the lives of residents and of their property with the goal of preventing both encroachment and hillside collapse.

At other headwater areas of mountain streams and along ascending routes, training dikes and erosion control dams will be constructed where necessary in order to prevent collapses of landforms and soil erosion to the downstream, while consideration is given to scenic landscape. Also, preventive walls, fences, etc. to protect climbers and visitors from falling rocks and other phenomena, are to be installed.

3) Earthquakes

The observation system for the purpose of forecasting the occurrence, the evacuation/alert system based on the forecast, and the disaster prevention facilities are to be set up. At the same time, disaster prevention plans prepared by the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments are to be implemented. When there is any damage on the property, information regarding the damage will be shared among the relevant organizations and restoration measures will be developed and implemented, based on the property management system presented in Chapter 9.

With regard particularly to the impacts on the property such as collapse of buildings of Shinto shrines etc. due to earthquake, the accurate assessment of the earthquake resistance of wooden buildings and measures such as assitional structural reinforcement are to be taken, as appropriate.

4) Storm and Flood Damage

Conservation of forests damaged by wind, avalanches and other phenomena and planting of trees and conservation of the areas is to be continued. River improvement work etc. are to be implemented as a measure to prevent or mitigate flood damage.

5) Fire

Inspection tours for forest conservation and maintenance/management of forest roads for fire safety are to be continued. At the same time, municipalities and related organizations etc. will work together to thoroughly conduct educational activities via exercises for prevention of mountain fires.

Also, controlled burning is essential for the purpose of exterminating pest insects and preventing wildfires; therefore, in the implementation thereof, the safety of workers as well as preventing spread of fire will be ensured based on outlines for the teaching of workers, safety measure manuals and other materials.

D. Visitor/Tourism Pressures

1) Climbers and Visitors

Using as a reference the case studies on the development of national parks abroad and materials such as "Managing Tourism at World Heritage Sites: A Practical Manual for World Heritage Site Managers" (published in 2002 by the UNESCO World Heritage Center), the management of climbers and visitors will be carried out based on multiple indicators that include numbers of users (visitors).

Management of climbers and visitors will be unfailingly carried out. Also, measures and policies that encompassing the areas at the foot of the mountain will be implemented while taking note of the upper access routes in order to realize the "desired style of Fujisan ascents".

Also, the ascending routes, rescue stations, and transportation bulldozer routes will be properly maintained in order to ensure the safety of climbers and visitors. Furthermore, the safe and appropriate utilization of the property is promoted through the establishment of the system to provide mountain information and alerts. In addition, information programs and awareness-raising activities are to be conducted in order to facilitate the understanding of climbers and visitors about the Outstanding Universal

Value of the property from the perspectives of both aspects of Fujisan as an “object of worship” and a “source of artistic inspiration”.

2) Automobiles

In order to mitigate the environmental impact of automobiles on the environment of Fujisan and to reduce traffic congestion in the summer season when there are many visitors, the passage of general vehicles is banned for a certain period of time on the Fuji Subaru Line (Yoshidaguchi), the Fujisan Sky Line (Fujinomiya-guchi) and the Fuji Azami Line (Subashiriguchi). Together with an investigation on the continuance of these measures and by transforming the methods of transport through a regular shuttle bus service between the parking lots in the surrounding area and those on the fifth stations, efforts will be made to reduce the environmental impact on Fujisan.

3) Waste

The promotion of cleaning activities by relevant government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and volunteers is to be continued. At the same time, establishing rules and manners along with the increasing of conservation-related awareness will be carried out. Also, a system for surveillance on illegal dumping of waste is to be strengthened.

4) Human Waste

In order to respond to the large number of climbers and severe climate conditions, those who installed toilets are to maintain the toilets appropriately and renew the facilities as needed. Also, investigations are being done on the treatment methods and management methods for toilets so as to continue proper maintenance and management. Proper maintenance and management will be promoted as well.

5) Utility facilities

When signboards, information boards are installed on the ascending routes above the fifth station, in the mountain area including mountain huts, on the major routes between the mountain foot and the fifth station, the major roads leading to the fifth stations, etc., full consideration shall be given to their location, size, form, and design, based on the “General Guidelines for Signs Used on Fujisan”, which stipulate the policies concerning the designs and locations of the signs from the purposes of ensuring the safety of visitors, promoting the appropriate utilization, and maintaining and developing good landscapes.

Also, in the event that outdoor signboards such as road signs and information boards are to be installed, full consideration shall be given to their location, size, form, and design, based on guidelines and other materials concerning outdoor signboards.

With regard to facilities for the convenience of visitors such as car parks and toilets, the size, location, and design in harmony with the surroundings shall be selected in consideration of the specific conditions of the location and landform as well as convenience.

6) Fujisan Conservation Donation (user fee system)

As funds for carrying out business operations required for the purpose of providing information on the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and for safety measures concerning climbers as well environment conservation at Fujisan, Fujisan Conservation Donation will be continued, wherein the cooperation of climbers aiming for the top of the mountain from fifth station is sought out to promote the sustaining of the sanctity of Fujisan.

(2) Places of Worship-ascent and Pilgrimage

A. Fujisan Mountain Area above Umagaeshi, mountaintop worship sites, and ascending routes from the mountain foot to the summit

Component Part 1. Fujisan Mountain Area

Constituent Element 1-1. Mountaintop worship sites

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

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

Constituent Element 1-4. Subashiri Ascending Route

Constituent Element 1-5. Yoshida Ascending Route

In light of the historical background of ascending routes that many pilgrims and Fuji-ko adherents used, worship-related artificial landforms and facilities that have been left on and along the routes as testimony, stone monuments along the routes, archaeological remains and artifacts that are preserved underground will be strictly preserved. In addition, the course of the ascending routes, the condition of the surface of the paths, and the conditions of their neighboring areas will be maintained in good condition.

As for the ascending routes whose original condition and function have been significantly lost, appropriate restoration and improvement work is to be conducted based on the results of academic research such as academic excavation and historical materials review.

In Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, continuous ascertaining of spots where erosion has taken place and impacts resulting from the acts of climbers will take place via patrols and other means. Also taking place will be maintenance and management that entails such elements as the incorporating appropriate materials and construction methods on maintenance and repair operations.

Also, in going about the installation of artificial structures such as protective walls for falling rocks and other structures required in ensuring the safety of climbers, installation that utilizes materials and methods that mitigate the impact on views will be conducted based on the standard of protecting the historical value of mountain paths and value related to scenic landscapes.

When land diggings are needed for the restoration and installation of buildings and other structures, archaeological excavations are to be conducted as necessary and, if important archaeological remains and artifacts are discovered, efforts will be made for their conservation.

For the repair of mountain huts and rest facilities, consideration to scenic landscapes is to be paid in terms of location, scale, form, color, etc.

With respect to tractor paths and the like, analyses of the extend of impacts on views will take place together with the continuation of discussions and investigations for the purpose of working cooperation between related parties for countermeasures such as that having to do with reducing noise and the introduction of low-emission vehicles alongside effective methods for running vehicles used for freight; this will be done with the aim of lowering impacts on the natural environment and striking a balance with views.

For forests in the Fujisan Mountain Area, appropriate forest improvement work is to be undertaken with consideration given to the scenic landscape of the property. Particularly for afforestation areas, preservation and management are conducted in consideration of the forestry operation including the cycle from planting to cutting.

B. Compounds and buildings of Sengen-jinja shrines in the mountain foot area and “Oshi” Lodging Houses

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

- Component Part 2. Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine**
- Component Part 3. Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine**
- Component Part 4. Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine**
- Component Part 5. Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine**
- Component Part 6. Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)**
- Component Part 7. Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine**
- Component Part 8. Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine**
- Component Part 9. “Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)**
- Component Part 10. “Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)**

Because the compounds and buildings of Sengen-jinja shrines and the “Oshi” lodging houses are the core representing the historical value of Fujisan worship, the strict preservation and management of the various elements that constitute them are to be ensured.

As for the wooden structures such as shrine buildings, the existing disaster prevention facilities are checked to see if they are operational and periodical fire prevention drills are to be conducted. In addition, the inherent earthquake resistance of wooden structures is fully assessed and the additional reinforcement of appropriate scale is to be made, using appropriate methods, in an effort to strengthen countermeasures against earthquakes.

With regard to the shape of the precincts, vegetation, and Fujisan worship-related structures that exist within the precincts, efforts will be made to maintain their existing condition and, when there is any damage, appropriate restoration and improvement measures will be taken.

In addition, strict control will be put in place to prevent the destruction of archaeological remains and landscape disturbance as a result of the renovation of buildings and other structures. When land excavation is needed, prior archaeological excavation will be conducted as necessary and measures will be taken for the appropriate preservation of archaeological remains and artifacts.

The worship-related artificial landforms and facilities that remain within the precincts and the archaeological remains and artifacts that are preserved underground will be strictly preserved.

With regard to streams that exist in the precincts and have close relation with Fujisan worship, water is supplied from rivers in the surrounding area. For them, the appropriate water quantity is to be maintained through the maintenance of the water intake facilities. Also, with regard to Wakutamaike Pond, a spring in the compound of the Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, research to study the impact of algae growing in the pond on its water quality is to be conducted and control measures will be taken based on the results.

With regard to the entrance area of shrines, including the approach, the maintenance and management will be conducted in order to maintain the sacred and solemn atmosphere of the shrine compound and efforts will be made to create better environments. Also, full consideration is given to the maintenance of the views toward the summit and ridge lines of Fujisan.

C. Wind caves, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls that have become spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations

Constituent Element 1-7. Lake Saiko

Constituent Element 1-8. Lake Shojiko

Constituent Element 1-9. Lake Motosuko

Component Part 11. Lake Yamanakako

Component Part 12. Lake Kawaguchiko

The five lakes, i.e. Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko, Lake Motosuko, Lake Yamanakako, and Lake Kawaguchiko, are destinations of pilgrimage called “Hakkaimeguri” (a circuit of eight seas) and are collectively referred to as “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes). Their water quality and lake-shore landforms, which are the common elements of the value of the “Fujigoko” (Fuji Five Lakes), will be maintained appropriately.

Particularly the lake shores are the places of the daily life and livelihoods of local people and at the same time tourist destinations visited by many people. Therefore, the maintenance and management will be conducted in consideration of the safety of tourists, while full regard is paid to the opinions of local people.

With respect to Lake Yamanakako, Lake Kawaguchiko and Lake Saiko (including the above items as well), Yamanashi Prefecture, municipalities and local residents will work together in order to continue carrying out usage methods and landscaping methods for lakeshores and will aim to formulate rules relating thereto. With respect to rules formulated for Lake Shojiko and Lake Motosuko, improvements and other actions to landscapes will be promoted based on the rules.

Also, based on ordinances, Yamanashi prefecture will carry out the ascertaining of trends each fiscal year for each lake in terms of number of powered-vessels which have entered (real numbers/total numbers) and yearlong trends for instances of entry and use compilations of this information as foundational materials for the formulation of rules for each of the lakes.

Component Part 13. Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond)

Component Part 14. Oshino Hakkai springs (Okamaike Pond)

Component Part 15. Oshino Hakkai springs (Sokonashiike Pond)

Component Part 16. Oshino Hakkai springs (Choshiike Pond)

Component Part 17. Oshino Hakkai springs (Wakuike Pond)

Component Part 18. Oshino Hakkai springs (Nigoriike Pond)

Component Part 19. Oshino Hakkai springs (Kagamiike Pond)

Component Part 20. Oshino Hakkai springs (Shobuike Pond)

In order to maintain the quantity and quality of spring water which is the quintessence of Oshino Hakkai springs appropriately, the methods for improvement in terms of drainage, water intake, etc. are to be set forth for the settlements and shops located close to them in the Oshino Village Landscape Plan. In addition, the Oshino Village Landscape Plan will set forth measures to improve the immediate surrounding environment with a view to securing the views from springs toward Fujisan.

Furthermore, since Oshino Hakkai springs are the source of water supply essential to the life of local people and at the same time the places where stone monuments remain showing that they were places for religious practices in association with Fujisan worship, efforts will be made to maintain and preserve their surrounding environments, too.

Component Part 21. Funatsu lava tree molds**Component Part 22. Yoshida lava tree molds**

Lava tree molds are pilgrimage destinations for Fuji-ko adherents and are precious as distinctive natural features that represent Fujisan worship. Therefore, efforts will be made to maintain and manage their landforms. In addition, efforts will be made to maintain and manage the man-made structures that were added for religious purposes in terms of location, form, and characteristics.

On the other hand, it is possible to enter some lava tree molds within the area of the Funatsu lava tree molds and the Yoshida lava tree molds and it is of significant importance that many people can visit these places not only for religious reasons but also for a variety of purposes including nature education and tourism. Therefore, efforts will be made to strike a balance between the maintenance and management of landforms and the visitors' safety.

Component Part 23. Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki

Within the compound of the Hitoana Sengen-jinja Shrine, there exist many features that are related to Fujisan worship such as monuments, pagodas, and a wind cave. Efforts will be made to maintain their locations, forms, and characteristics. If there is any damage due to aging, repair work will be conducted in full consideration of their locations, forms, and designs, based on the results of academic research including archaeological excavation. With respect to the pagodas in particular, surveys that include the still-unresolved portions will be carried out for the subsequent implementation of conservation measures since there is quite severe damage present resulting from earthquakes and other phenomena as well as wear and tear due to age-related degradation.

In addition, appropriate preservation and management will be conducted for the forested mountain area existing aboveground at the end of the wind cave from the perspective of maintaining the wind cave.

Component Part 24. Shiraito no Taki waterfalls

Shiraito no Taki waterfalls are an important place for cold water ablutions for Fuji-ko adherents and also renowned as an excellent scenic spot. Therefore, efforts will be made to maintain and manage the shape of the steep bedrock and the quality and quantity of the flowing water in order to maintain and manage the scenic landscape of the sacred and graceful waterfalls in unity with the forest on the bedrock.

Regarding the erosion of the bedrock landform by the water of the waterfalls, no interventions are taken with the natural process in principle; however, monitoring will be made on the degree of erosion and the necessity and timing of protection measures will be considered. In addition, as for the surrounding environment, measures will be taken, including visual harmonization of the several shops and rest facilities that exist on both sides of the approach to the waterfalls and their removal and relocation, if necessary.

During the Investigation Panel for the Promotion of Elimination of Utility Poles in the Surrounding Areas of Fujisan held in 2014 with respect to power poles and power lines which inhibit the visual ranges of views [at Fujisan], Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City and power line administrators organized a working policy for the elimination of utility poles within the vicinity areas of the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls; with this, efforts geared to the removal of power poles and power lines will be promoted.

Component Part 25. Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

The Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove is an aesthetic landscape wherein one can get a glimpse of Fujisan united with the great scenic landscape consisting of white sand and great pines. This area is also comprised of sandy beaches, pine forests and shrines and exists as a significant sacred ground located at the western edge of the sacred area of faith of Fujisan.

With respect to sand beaches, Shizuoka Prefecture will replace breakwater (which have been pointed out as a problem in terms of landscapes by the manager of the coast) with L-type wing dams (which are designed in consideration of scenery). In terms of other related efforts, there is also a plan to provide maintenance and restoration of sandy beaches through the continuation of increasing the volume of shore reclamation (the artificial supply of sand), the future aim of which is a coastline where sandy beaches are maintained without relying on structures.

With respect to pine groves that include the "Feather Robe" pine tree, pesticides will be injected into the trunks of the pine trees as a measure against pine tree death caused by insects. Continuous initiatives such as the spraying of pesticides will also be carried out within the entirety of the pine-covered area. Moreover, in the future the aim will be to safeguard the pine groves without reliance on chemicals to the greatest extent possible, with comprehensive pine grove conservation measures being carried out such as the creation of environments that constitute suitable growing environments for pine trees.

With respect to Miho-jinja Shrine, inspections on the working status of fire prevention facilities and periodic fire prevention drills will be carried out along with appropriate restoration and maintenance in the event that relevant structures or other elements have been subject to damage. In addition, strict control will be put in place to prevent the destruction of archaeological remains and landscape disturbance as a result of the renovation of buildings and other structures. When land excavation is needed, prior archaeological excavation will be conducted as necessary and measures will be taken for the appropriate preservation of archaeological remains and artifacts.

Moreover, Shizuoka City, in an effort to convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove to visitors, established a guidance facilities called Mihonavi (Hagoromo Information Center) in December of 2013 and also decided to construct in 2018 the Mihonomatsubara Visitor Center (tentative name) based on the Mihonomatsubara Conservation and Utilization Plan formulated in 2014.

(3) Viewpoints and Views

(a) The northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass)

(i) Viewpoints

The northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass) is the viewpoint commanding an extraordinary view of Fujisan with its skirts unfolding up to the lake shore of Lake Motosuko. Only a minimum level of the intervention for the viewpoint will be made.

(ii) Views

The photograph titled “Kohan no Haru” (Lakeside Spring), taken by Okada Koyo from the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass) in 1935, was used as the design on the 5,000-yen bank note and the 1,000-yen bank note of Japan in 1984 and in 2004, respectively. The view of Lake Motosuko and Fujisan has been maintained almost as it was captured in the photo. In order to continue to maintain the view in this good condition, the maintenance and conservation of the landform and vegetation will be continued together with the control of the factors that disturb the view.

(b) Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

(i) Viewpoints

As the green pine tree grove on the white sand beach to be depicted in the typical composition of paintings of Fujisan as its foreground feature, it became the viewpoints and stages for famous artworks. Efforts will be made to maintain the excellent view toward Fujisan, to nurture pine trees, and to maintain the sand beach landform.

With respect to the maintenance and management of the topography of the sandy beach coastlines, the aim will be coastlines that are in the future maintained without reliance on structures. Until that time, the breakwater facilities will be replaced (which have been pointed out as a problem in terms of landscapes by the manager of the coast) with L-type wing dams (which are designed in consideration of scenery), with the maintenance and restoration of sandy beaches taking place via the implementation of continuous accommodating management based on evaluations and improvements subsequent to the increasing of shore reclamation volumes which entail the artificial supply of sand. Moreover, in the event of damage caused to coastal protection facilities, minimum requirement in terms of restorative repairs will be carried out with sufficient consideration paid to the appearance.

With respect to the preservation of pine groves, creating systems and personnel that protect and harness pine groves, growing environment improvements, as well as countermeasures with respect to early minute damage from pine wilt disease and other elements will be implemented. At the same time, for various changes in the environments surrounding the growing of pine trees and for abnormalities with respect to pine trees, countermeasures will be executed which incorporate the very latest scientific and technical knowledge with subsequent accommodating management leading to evaluations, improvements and the like being carried out.

Moreover, the Miho-komagoe prefectural road (the main road used to access the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove) exists on the outside of the buffer zone and component parts. However, since the scenic view of Fujisan is obstructed by utility poles and power lines along the road, the city will implement measures such as removal of overhead power lines in the short term, and in the long and medium term will remove utility poles in tandem with the widening of the road.

(ii) Views

The view of Fujisan from the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, in which the skirts of the mountain spread out to cover a wide area of Fuji City and unite with the sea surface in a scenic landscape, has been maintained almost as it was depicted in Ukiyo-e of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Already, local businesses, local people, and local governments have been making concerted efforts to safeguard the desirable views of Fujisan, including the promotion of the removal of stacks in the industrial area on the coast of Suruga Bay. Continuous efforts will be made into the future in order to maintain the excellent view through measures for the maintenance and conservation of landforms and vegetation, the control of visually disturbing factors, and the development of desirable landscapes.

3. Conservation Based on Laws, Regulations, etc.

The protection and management of the component parts and their constituent elements which constitute Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan shown in chapter 2 is ensured by regulation method based on more than 1 law within the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law, and the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests, which are shown in Table 10. The brief overview and application of each law is shown in Table 10 and the outline of permission etc. in the law is shown in Table 11.

In addition, the details of the handling of the alterations to the existing state of the component parts and their constituent elements are shown in the individual plans that have been prepared in close relation with the laws and regulations given in Table 10 (contained in Attached Document 1 of this plan).

The extent of the legal protection under the laws that apply to the individual component parts and constituent elements are shown in Table 14 and Figures 52 to 123 in Chapter 6.

The plan of concrete actions for the preservation and management of the individual component parts and constituent elements are shown in the list of planned projects in Chapter 9.

(1) Laws and Plans for the Implementation of the Preservation and Management of “Places of Worship-ascent and Pilgrimage”

The "places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage" based on the aspect of Fujisan as an "object of worship" contain 3 categories of the component parts and constituent elements: (a) the Fujisan Mountain Area above Umagaeshi, mountaintop worship sites, and ascending routes from the mountain foot to the mountaintop; (b) the compounds and buildings of Shinto shrines at the mountain foot and "Oshi" lodging houses; and (c) spiritual spots and destinations of pilgrimage such as a wind cave, larch tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls. They are designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties as Important Cultural Properties, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, a Historic Site, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments for the purpose of ensuring their protection and management. To be specific, for the individual component parts and constituent elements designated as Cultural Properties, owners or local governments etc. that are designated as Custodial Bodies under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties are implementing the preservation and management properly in accordance with the respective preservation and management plans that were prepared by local governments (refer to Attached Document 1 of this plan).

On the other hand, with regard to the natural environments and forests that constitute the basis of the cultural value of the individual component parts and constituent elements, proper protection and management have been ensured either through designation as a Special Protection Zone or a Special Zone of a National Park under the Natural Parks Law or as a National Forest that is managed directly by the national government as a national property. To be specific, for the National Park, the Ministry of the Environment has prepared the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan District) Park Plan and the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park Fujisan District Management Plan under the Natural Parks Law (refer to Attached Document 1 of this plan); for National Forests, the Forestry Agency has prepared the Fuji Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan and the Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan under the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests and are implementing the protection and management properly [refer to Attached Document 1 of this plan].

(2) Laws and Plans for the Implementation of the Preservation and Management of “Viewpoints and Views”

(i) The northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass)

The wide area from the Fujisan Mountain Area to Lake Motosuko and its northwestern shore (Nakanokura Pass), which constitutes the "viewpoints and views" based on the aspect of Fujisan as a "source of artistic inspiration", are protected as at least one of the following for the purpose of ensuring their protection and management: a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Historic Site, a Place of Scenic Beauty, and a Natural Monument under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties; Special Protection Zone or Special Zone of a National Park under the Natural Parks Law; and National Forest under the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests.

To be specific, for the individual component parts and constituent elements designated as Cultural Properties, owners or local governments etc. that are designated as Custodial Bodies under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties are implementing the protection and management of viewpoints and views properly in accordance with the respective preservation and management plans that were prepared by local governments.

Also with regard to the National Park, the Ministry of the Environment has prepared the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan District) Park Plan and the Fujisan District Management Plan under the Natural Parks Law and with regard to the National Forests, the Forestry Agency has prepared the Fuji Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan and they are implementing the protection and management of viewpoints and views properly.

(ii) Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

The Fujisan Mountain Area and the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, which constitute the "viewpoints and views" based on the aspect of Fujisan as a "source of artistic inspiration", are designated as at least one of the following for the purpose of ensuring their protection and management: Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Historic Site, and a Place of Scenic Beauty under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties; Special Protection Zone or Special Zone of a National Park under the Natural Parks Law; and National Forest under the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests.

Among them, for the individual component parts designated as Cultural Properties, owners or local governments etc. that are designated as Custodial Bodies under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties are implementing the protection and management of viewpoints and views properly in accordance with the respective preservation and management plans that were prepared by local governments.

Also with regard to the National Park, the Ministry of the Environment has prepared the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan District) Park Plan and the Fujisan District Management Plan under the Natural Parks Law and with regard to the National Forests, the Forestry Agency has prepared the Fuji Forest Planning Area Regional Administration and Management Plan and they are implementing the protection and management of viewpoints and views properly.

Table 10 Summary of laws and regulations that apply to the component parts and constituent elements

Law	Purpose	Summary	Relevant component parts
Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	<p>This law aims to preserve and utilize cultural properties, so that the culture of the Japanese people may be furthered and a contribution be made to the evolution of world culture.</p> <p>The Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is to be protected through legal designations of the Fujisan Mountain Area, mountaintop worship sites, ascending routes from the mountain foot to the summit, the compounds and buildings of Sengen-jinja shrines at the mountain foot, "Oshi" lodging houses, and spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as a wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls -- based on the aspect as an "object of worship" -- and the viewpoints and views of the Fujisan Mountain Area -- based on the aspect as a "source of artistic inspiration" --</p>	<p>The law stipulates the acts that require prior permission or consent for the purposes of preserving and utilizing cultural properties. For the specific acts that require prior permission or consent, refer to Table 11.</p> <p>With respect to individual component parts, constituent elements, and the specific features contained therein that are designated as cultural properties such as Important Cultural Properties, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, a Historic Site, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments, local governments prepare preservation and management plans and set out the principles and methods of preservation and management as well as the standards for the handling of acts that alter the existing state or affect conservation (hereinafter referred to as "alternations to the existing state etc." in the table), taking into</p>	<p>1 Fujisan Mountain Area (part)</p> <p>1-1 Mountaintop worship sites</p> <p>1-2 Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)</p> <p>1-3 Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)</p> <p>1-4 Subashiri Ascending Route</p> <p>1-5 Yoshida Ascending Route</p> <p>1-6 Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine</p> <p>1-7 Lake Saiko</p> <p>1-8 Lake Shojiko</p> <p>1-9 Lake Motosuko</p> <p>2 Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine</p> <p>3 Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine</p> <p>4 Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine</p>

Law	Purpose	Summary	Relevant component parts
	<p>as Important Cultural Properties, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, a Historic Site, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments.</p>	<p>consideration the location, form, and character of individual cultural properties.</p> <p>Details of the individual plans are provided in Attached Document 1.</p>	<p>5 Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine</p> <p>6 Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine</p> <p>7 Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine</p> <p>8 Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine</p> <p>9 "Oshi" Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)</p> <p>10 "Oshi" Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)</p> <p>11 Lake Yamanakako</p> <p>12 Lake Kawaguchiko</p> <p>13 through 20 Oshino Hakkai springs</p> <p>21 Funatsu lava tree molds</p> <p>22 Yoshida lava tree molds</p> <p>23 Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki</p> <p>24 Shiraito no Taki waterfalls</p> <p>25 Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove</p>
<p>Natural Parks Law</p>	<p>This law aims to protect the areas of natural scenic beauty and also, through the promoted utilization thereof, contribute to the health, recreation, and education of the people as well as to biodiversity.</p> <p>The Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is to be protected through legal designations of the Fujisan Mountain Area, mountaintop worship sites, ascending routes from the mountain foot to the summit, some of the compounds of some Sengen-jinja shrines at the mountain foot, and spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as lava tree molds, lakes, and waterfalls -- based on the aspect as an "object of worship" -- and</p> <p>the viewpoints and views of the Fujisan Mountain Area based on the aspect as a "source of artistic inspiration"</p> <p>as a Special Protection Zone or a Special Zone of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park.</p>	<p>The law stipulates the acts that require prior permission or consultation for the purposes of the protection and appropriate utilization of national parks.</p> <p>For specific acts that require prior permission or consultation, refer to Table 11.</p> <p>With regard to the areas of the national park that are included in the component parts, the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan District) Park Plan has been prepared.</p> <p>Based on this park plan, the types and arrangements of facilities, the differentiated levels of regulation, and other necessary matters within the national park are set out.</p> <p>In addition, the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park Fujisan District Management Plan has been prepared, based on which the policies for the protection and utilization of scenic beauty and landscapes within the national park are set out.</p> <p>Details of the individual plans are provided in Attached Document 1.</p>	<p>1 Fujisan Mountain Area (part)</p> <p>1-1 Mountaintop worship sites</p> <p>1-2 Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)</p> <p>1-3 Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)</p> <p>1-4 Subashiri Ascending Route</p> <p>1-5 Yoshida Ascending Route</p> <p>1-6 Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine</p> <p>1-7 Lake Saiko</p> <p>1-8 Lake Shojiko</p> <p>1-9 Lake Motosuko</p> <p>7 Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine</p> <p>8 Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine</p> <p>11 Lake Yamanakako</p> <p>12 Lake Kawaguchiko</p> <p>21 Funatsu lava tree molds</p>

Law	Purpose	Summary	Relevant component parts
			22 Yoshida lava tree molds 24 Shiraito no Taki waterfalls
Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests	<p>This law aims to ensure the implementation of the appropriate and efficient administration and management of National Forests by clarifying administration and management plans.</p> <p>The Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is to be protected through the protection of the Fujisan Mountain Area and ascending routes from the mountain foot to the summit -- based on the aspect as an “object of worship” -- and the views of the Fujisan Mountain Area based on the aspect as a “source of artistic inspiration” as part of the National Forests and through appropriate forest administration and management based on the basic plan concerning the administration and management of National Forests.</p>	<p>This law stipulates basic plans concerning the administration and management of National Forests (administration and management basic plans) for the purposes of the appropriate administration and management of National Forests.</p> <p>In addition, in accordance with the administration and management basic plan, plans concerning the administration and management of National Forests for individual forest planning areas (“regional administration and management plans”) are prepared.</p> <p>With regard to the areas of National Forests that are included in the component parts, regional administration and management plans for the Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area and the Fuji Forest Planning Area have been prepared and accordingly the management such as appropriate maintenance of afforestation areas is conducted.</p> <p>The items to be specified by individual plans are provided in Table 11 and details of the individual plans are provided in Attached Document 1.</p>	1 Fujisan Mountain Area (part) 1-2 Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route) 1-3 Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route) 1-4 Subashiri Ascending Route 1-5 Yoshida Ascending Route

Table 11 Summary of the legal requirements etc. of the laws that apply to the component parts and constituent elements

Laws	Designation / zone		Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	Important Cultural Property		Prior permission or consent of the Commissioner of Agency for Cultural Affairs (part of the clerical work concerning the authority of the Commissioner of Agency for Cultural Affairs to give permission and agreement is transferred to the prefectural and municipal boards of education)	Acts that alter the existing state or affect conservation (hereinafter referred to as “alterations to the existing state etc.” in the table) require prior permission or consent.	Imprisonment with/without labor and/or fine
	Special Place of Scenic Beauty				
	Special Natural Monument				
	Historic Site				
	Place of Scenic Beauty				
Natural Monument					
Natural Parks Law	National Park	Special Protection Zone	Prior permission of or consultation with the Minister of the Environment	Construction, reconstruction, or extension of structures, cutting of trees and bamboo, mining of minerals, soil, and stone, acts that cause increase or decrease of water level or quantity of rivers, lakes, etc., discharge of wastewater etc. to the lakes etc. designated by the Minister of the Environment, installation of advertisements, land reclamation from water, alterations to the land configuration, change of the color of structures, entry to the areas designated by the Minister of the Environment, acts that damage trees and bamboo, planting of trees and bamboo, release of animals, accumulation and storage of materials in the open air, use of fire, collecting or damaging of plants other than trees and bamboo, planting or sowing the seeds of plants other than trees and bamboo, capture and killing of animals, use of horses, vehicles, or power-driven vessels in areas other than roads, landing of airplanes, etc. require prior permission or consultation.	Imprisonment with labor and/or fine
	Special Zone				
Natural Parks Law	National Park Special Zone	Class I Special Zone	Prior permission of or consultation with the Minister of the Environment or the Governors of the two prefectures	Construction, reconstruction, or extension of structures, cutting of trees and bamboo, acts that damage trees and bamboo in the areas designated by the Minister of the Environment, mining of minerals, soil, and stone, acts that cause increase or decrease of water level or quantity of rivers, lakes, etc., discharge of wastewater etc. to the lakes etc. designated by the Minister of the Environment, installation of advertisements, accumulation and storage of materials designated by the Minister of the Environment, land reclamation from water, alterations to the land configuration, collection of plants designated by the Minister of the Environment, planting and sowing seeds of plants designated by the Minister of the Environment,	
		Class II Special Zone			

Laws	Designation / zone		Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
		Class III Special Zone		capture and killing of animals designated by the Minister of the Environment, release of animals designated by the Minister of the Environment, change of the color of structures, entry into the areas designated by the Minister of the Environment, use of horses, vehicles, or power-driven vessels in areas designated by the Minister of the Environment, etc. require prior permission or consultation.	
Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests	National Forest		The administration and management basic plan established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the regional administration and management plans established by the directors of regional forest offices provide the basic policies for administration and management and basic matters related to the implementation of major projects. Regional administration and management plans stipulate the quantitative limits to the cutting of trees, regeneration, conservation forests, and forest roads to be constructed or improved for the implementation of appropriate administration and management of forests in due consideration of the public functions such as national land conservation and natural environment conservation.		-

Chapter 6. Integral Conservation of the Surrounding Environment

In order to ensure the protection of the total area of the properties which make up the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, the property and the surrounding environment should be protected in an integrated manner as explained in the second basic policy in Chapter 4.

Based on the basic policy mentioned above, this chapter sets forth the direction for the conservation of the property and the surrounding environment in an integrated manner, the specific methods for conservation, the measures to resolve issues, the laws, systems and the various plans which are needed to ensure the implementation of such protection measures.

1. Direction

(1) Conservation of the Surrounding Environment Based on Zoning

Land use in some of the areas surrounding the property of Outstanding Universal Value could have negative effects on the physical or landscape features of the property. Such areas will be identified and designated as buffer zones.

In addition, management zones where local governments and other relevant agencies make voluntary conservation efforts will also be created adjacent to the buffer zones by taking into account the land use situation of the area.

(2) Buffer Zone

The foothill area of Fujisan (including the mountain skirts) is a place of the lives and industries of the local people, as well as one of the most major tourist and recreation sites in Japan. In order to be able to maintain good scenic views at each of the areas at the foot of Fujisan while keeping in mind the history of the aforementioned utilization of land, the management method based on the concept “a cultural landscape” shall be reflected and the methods of harmonious resolution of issues that entail contradiction between maintaining Outstanding Universal Value and meeting societal requests on tourism and recreation shall be conveyed.

This section does not discuss the methods used to resolve any issues found both in the property and in the surrounding environment, which were identified in Chapter 3 (i.e. issues related to environmental changes, natural disasters, visitors and tourism). The following focuses on the methods used to resolve issues related to the development of private and public facilities in the buffer zones.

In order to solve the problems in the buffer zones and to implement the measures for appropriately conserving it, the buffer zone will be conserved by appropriately enforcing the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law and the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests. Also, various plans formulated in line with these laws will be appropriately implemented. In addition, other laws including the Landscapes Act and the City Planning Act as well as ordinances established by Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture etc. will be appropriately enforced.

These kinds of measures shall be carried out under the proactive involvement of local communities with sufficient attention being paid to ensuring the formation of agreements with a wide variety of agents.

Through this process, the parties involved will evoke public opinion with respect to the conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and foster the development of society as a whole and at the same time promote understanding towards societal responsibility held by each of the business operators involved.

(3) Management Zone

The following explains issues related to the management zones as part of the issues related to the environment surrounding the property which were identified in Chapter 3. In particular, it explains the methods used to resolve issues related to development activities and conservation methods regarding the maneuver fields, etc.

The management zones contain areas which need to be appropriately conserved by applying the laws and regulations including the Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance and the Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance. The management zones also contain areas including the maneuver fields, etc. that are being appropriately managed by the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, as well as local residents' groups which have a long history of managing these areas. These local groups include: the Fujiyoshida City and Two Other Villages Organization for the Protection of the Prefectural Estates Given by the Imperial Family; the Higashifuji Commonage Association; other relevant commonage associations; property wards and corporations that are the owners of the land.

2. Methods

(1) Buffer Zone

(i) Delineation of the buffer zone

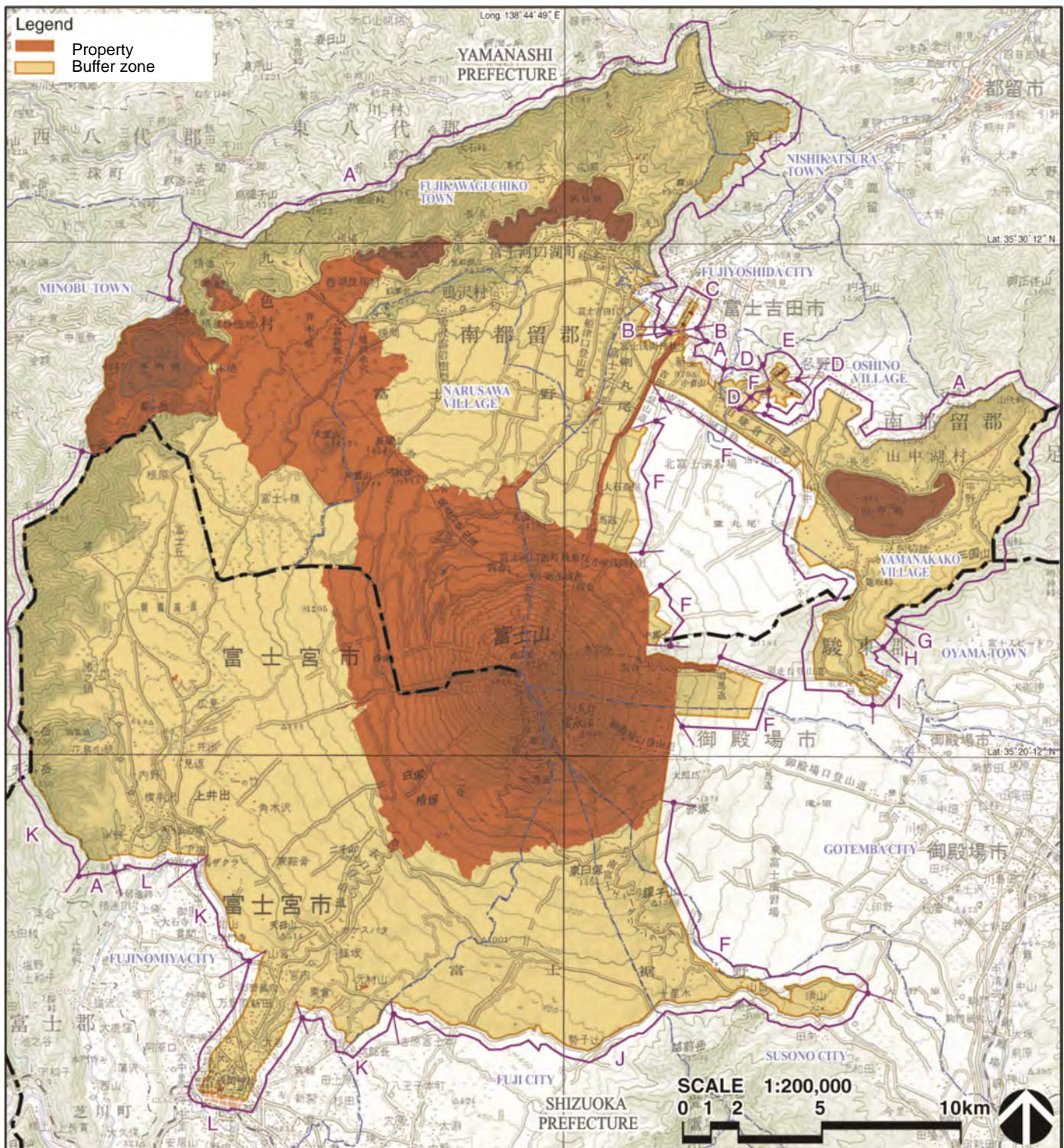
The boundaries of the buffer zone were defined as the area in which negative physical or visual impacts can be anticipated on the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan deriving from the dual aspects of "places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage" as an "object of worship" and of "viewpoints and views" as a "source of artistic inspiration" in consideration of the following 5 points:

- (a) To maintain the unity, with Fujisan at the center, of a group of component parts and constituent elements such as the compounds and buildings of Sengen-jinja shrines at the mountain foot, "Oshi" lodging houses, and spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as lakes;
- (b) To cover a wide area of the southern mountain foot area for the conservation of the view of Fujisan from the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove;
- (c) To maintain the landforms, vegetations, and water veins that are appropriate for "places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage" and "viewpoints and views" in the immediate vicinities of the individual component parts and constituent elements and also to ensure the good views from within the individual component parts to outside;
- (d) To cover the compounds of Shinto shrines other than component parts and the areas of the distribution of the "sites known to contain Buried Cultural Properties"¹ under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties that are related to Fujisan worship; and
- (e) To adopt the boundaries that can be easily recognized as such: for example, boundaries of land uses such as urban areas and roads, administrative boundaries, boundaries based on individual laws and regulations, the locations of landforms and objects such as roads.

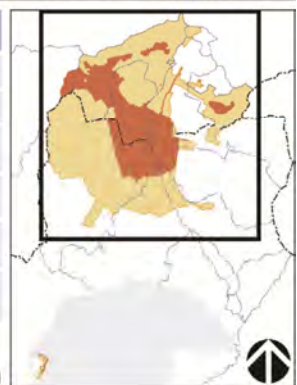
The extent of the buffer zone that has been defined in consideration of the above is shown in Figures 50 and 51.

No buffer zone is set up to the northwest of Lake Motosuko (Constituent Element 1-9) and the east of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1), since no impact on the view from within the property area is foreseeable. For the former, control measures under the Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance are in place (refer to Tables 14 and 15) and it is extremely difficult to conduct land development or construction work that would involve the cutting of the ridge line of a significant scale on the steep slope on the other side of the ridge line. Therefore, there is no possibility of negative impact on the landscape that constitutes the backdrop of the views of the shores of Lake Motosuko from viewpoints that are distributed widely within the Fujisan Mountain Area, including the shore of Lake Motosuko and the summit of Fujisan. For the latter, in light of the existing land uses of the neighboring areas as maneuver fields (refer to pages 204 and 205), no negative impacts of development or urban infrastructure on the landscape are foreseeable.

¹ Sites known to contain Buried Cultural Properties: Article 92 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties stipulates the "Buried Cultural Properties" and Article 93 of the same law stipulates the sites known to contain Buried Cultural Properties. The existence of such site is officially recognized through the public announcement by Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture.

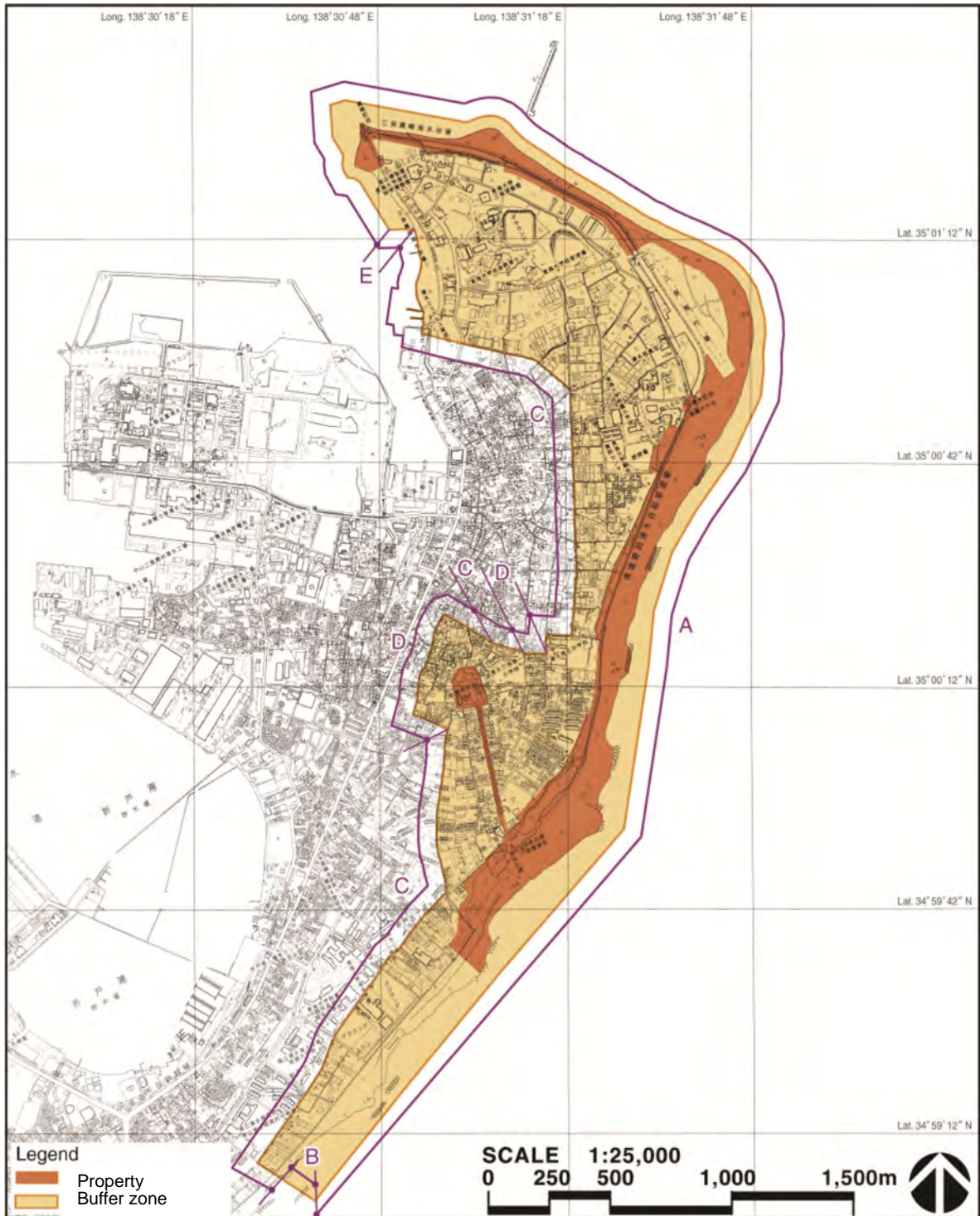


Types of buffer zone boundary delineation	
A	Boundary of National Park
B	Road (National Road 138) including road plane
C	Boundary of Conservation Area under Fujiyoshida City Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Nomination Ordinance
D	Boundary of Scenic Zone under Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance
E	Boundary of Landscape Development Priority Area under Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance
F	Boundary of Maneuver field
G	Mountain path including path plane
H	Ridge line
I	Town path including path plane
J	Road (National Road 469) excluding road plane
K	Boundary of Conservation Area under Fujinomiya City Landscape Ordinance
L	Boundary of regulation area under Shizuoka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance

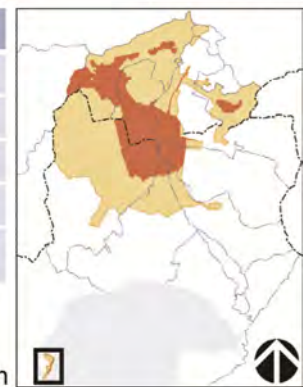


key plan

Figure 50 Buffer zone boundary delineation 1



Types of buffer zone boundary delineation	
A	Boundary of Seacoast Conservation Area under Seacoast Law
B	Extension of Line C
C	Cultural Property (Place of Scenic Beauty, Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove)
D	City road excluding road plane
E	Extension line connecting the end of Seacoast Conservation Area under Seacoast Law and the end of C



key plan

Figure 51 Buffer zone boundary delineation 2

(ii) Conservation measures

The conservation from the perspectives of development and urban infrastructure that need special attention in the buffer zone is described below. The conservation measures that are the same as or common to those for the property from the perspectives of environmental changes, natural disasters, and visitors/tourism are shown in pages 83 to 88 and is not repeated in this section.

While paying sufficient attention to the fact that buffer zones are areas which convey the history of utilization of the land at the mountain foots around Fujisan, the guidance and formation of desirable scenery in the buffer zones which reflects the management methods carried out for “a cultural landscape” shall be carried out so as to be able to maintain good scenic views of Fujisan seen from the various areas at the foot of the mountain.

With regard to the urban infrastructure installation projects such as road construction projects, their routing, design, construction method, etc. will be discussed in full consideration of avoiding the negative impact on the component parts and constituent elements as “places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage” and “viewpoints and views”, while due consideration is also given to the improvement of roadside landscape, the alleviation of traffic problems, etc.

In addition, in parallel with road construction projects, the removal of electric poles and the underground installation of electric wires will be promoted, together with the improvement of road facilities, signs, etc. in a manner that full consideration is given to the scenic landscape of the property.

Furthermore, with regard to the construction of tourist facilities such as hotels and factories in the existing industry parks, consideration is given to landscape, for instance, by complying with the standards for height, size, etc., which are stipulated in the laws, regulations, etc., in order not to make negative impact on the property.

Moreover, in terms of buildings constructed within area that present comparatively loose conduct regulations among privately held pieces of land, and in terms of the size (scale) and location of workpieces that fall beyond the control of conduct in the currently in-effect laws and regulations, the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture and municipalities are working in tandem to review the various administrative processes from a regulatory standpoint. In concrete terms, effective and multilayered enforcement of administrative procedures at each stage shall be enforced for (1) notification of acts, (2) prior discussions, (3) public hearings and (4) deliberation and other council based on the expert advice of councils etc. comprised of academic experts and others. Through this, the effects of regulation of development shall be promoted from the aspects of early ascertaining of potential developmental pressure, adjustments aimed at consent building and monitoring, among others.

(iii) Conservation based on laws, regulations, etc.

In the case that measures are to be taken within the buffer zone to address specific problems or to provide proper conservation, the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law, the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests, the Landscape Act (and landscape plans and landscape ordinances under the said law established by the local government), Outdoor Advertisement Act (and outdoor advertising materials ordinances under the said law established by the local government), the City Planning Law, the Seacoast Law, and the Voluntary ordinances of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities are applied and enforced appropriately.

The summary of the laws and regulations that apply to the buffer zone is given in Table 12 and the summary of the legal requirements such as those of prior permission is given in Table 13, respectively.

Also, the individual plans related to the buffer zone that have been prepared in close relationship with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law, the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests and the details of the handling of alterations to the existing state etc. within the buffer zone under the applicable laws are given in Attached Document 1 of this plan. The permission criteria under other laws and regulations are given in Attached Document 2 of this plan.

The extent of the legal protection under the individual laws and regulations that apply to the component parts and constituent elements and the buffer zone is shown in Figures 52 to 101.

The plan of concrete actions for conservation in the buffer zone is shown in the list of planned projects in Chapter 9.

Table 12 Summary of laws and regulations that apply to the buffer zone

Law	Purpose	Summary
<p>The Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties</p>	<p>This law aims to preserve and utilize cultural properties, so that the culture of the Japanese people may be furthered and a contribution be made to the evolution of world culture.</p> <p>The landscapes and environments of the buffer zone are to be conserved through the inclusion of parts of the surrounding environments of the Fujisan Mountain Area, mountaintop worship sites, ascending routes from the mountain foot to the summit, the compounds of Sengen-jinja shrines, and spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls -- based on the aspect as an “object of worship” --</p> <p>--</p> <p>and</p> <p>viewpoints and views of the Fujisan Mountain Area – based on the aspect as a “source of artistic inspiration -- in the areas designated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Special Natural Monuments, a Historic Site, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments.</p>	<p>The law stipulates the acts that require prior permission or consent for the purposes of preserving and utilizing cultural properties.</p> <p>For the specific acts that require prior permission etc., refer to Table 13.</p> <p>With respect to the cultural properties within the buffer zone that are designated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Special Natural Monument, a Historic Site, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments, local governments prepare each preservation and management plan and set out the principles and methods of preservation and management as well as the standards for the handling of alternations to the existing state etc., taking into consideration the location, form, and character of individual cultural properties.</p>
<p>Natural Parks Law</p>	<p>This law aims to protect the areas of natural scenic beauty and also, through the promoted utilization thereof, contribute to the health, recreation, and education of the people as well as to biodiversity.</p> <p>The landscapes and environments of the buffer zone are to be conserved through the legal designation of parts of the surrounding environments of the Fujisan Mountain Area, mountaintop worship sites, ascending routes from the mountain foot to the summit, some of the compounds of some Sengen-jinja shrines, and spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as lava tree molds, lakes, springs, and waterfalls -- based on the aspect as an “object of worship” --</p> <p>--</p> <p>and</p> <p>viewpoints and views of the Fujisan Mountain Area – based on the aspect as a “source of artistic inspiration -- as Special Protection Zone, Protection Zone or Ordinary Zone of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park.</p>	<p>The law stipulates the acts that require prior permission, notification, or consultation for the purposes of the protection and appropriate utilization of national parks.</p> <p>For specific acts that require prior permission, notification, or consultation, refer to Table 13.</p> <p>With regard to the areas of the national park that are included in the buffer zone, the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (Fujisan District) Park Plan has been prepared. Based on this park plan, the types and arrangements of facilities, the level of regulation within the national park, and other necessary matters are set out.</p> <p>In addition, the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park Fujisan District Management Plan has been prepared, based on which the policies for the protection and utilization of scenic beauty and landscapes within the national park are set out.</p> <p>Details of the individual plans are provided in Attached Document 1.</p>
<p>Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests</p>	<p>This law aims to ensure the implementation of appropriate and efficient administration and management of National Forests by clarifying administration and management plans.</p> <p>The landscapes and environments of the buffer zone are to be conserved through the national government’s appropriate administration and management of parts of the surrounding environments of the Fujisan Mountain Area, mountaintop worship sites, and ascending routes from the mountain foot to the summit -- based on the aspect as an “object of worship” --</p> <p>--</p> <p>and</p> <p>views of the Fujisan Mountain Area – based on the aspect as a “source of artistic inspiration” -- as National Forests.</p>	<p>This law stipulates basic plans concerning the administration and management of National Forests (administration and management basic plans) for the purposes of the appropriate administration and management of National Forests.</p> <p>In addition, in accordance with the administration and management basic plan, plans concerning the administration and management of National Forests for individual forest planning areas (“regional administration and management plans”) are prepared.</p> <p>With regard to the areas of National Forests that are included in the buffer zone in question, regional administration and management plans for the Fuji Forest Planning Area have been prepared and accordingly the management such as appropriate maintenance of artificial forests is conducted.</p> <p>The items to be specified by individual plans are provided in Table 13 and details of the individual plans are provided in Attached Document 1</p>
<p>Landscape Act (local governments’ landscape ordinances and landscape plans)</p>	<p>This aims to promote the conservation and improvement of excellent landscapes in Oshino Village, Yamanakako Village, Fujinomiya City, Fuji City, and Shizuoka City.</p> <p>The landscapes and environments of the buffer zone are to be conserved based on the landscape ordinances through the inclusion of parts of the surrounding environments of the compounds of Sengen-jinja shrines and spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations such as lakes and springs -- based on the aspect as an “object of</p>	<p>Acts that require prior notification to relevant cities and villages and the standards for landscape development etc. that should be met are set out for the purposes of the conservation and development of excellent landscapes in respective cities and villages.</p> <p>The acts that require prior notification are provided in Table 13 and the details of landscape development standards are given in Attached Document 2</p>

Law	Purpose	Summary
	<p>worship” -- and viewpoints and views of the Fujisan Mountain Area – based on the aspect as a “source of artistic inspiration -- in landscape planning areas of individual landscape plans of respective municipalities.</p>	
<p>Outdoor Advertisement Act (and outdoor advertising regulations stipulated by the local governments on the basis of the same law)</p>	<p>The goal is to form good scenery or to maintain scenic beauty already present. With respect to the surrounding environments of component parts such as those in the Fujisan Mountain Area deemed as such based on the aspect of being an “object of worship”, conservation of scenery and environments for buffer zones is ensured based on the Outdoor Advertisement Act.</p>	<p>In order to go about forming good scenery or maintaining scenic beauty already present, the authorization standards etc. for the installation of properties which will be subject to outdoor advertisement display or posting of outdoor advertisements have been stipulated.</p>
<p>Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance (based on the City Planning Act)</p>	<p>This ordinance aims to maintain the scenic beauty in the city. The landscapes and environments of the buffer zone are to be conserved through the designation of the surrounding environment of a spring (Component Part 13. Oshino Hakkai (Deguchiike Pond)) that became a spiritual spot and a pilgrimage destination – based on the aspect as an “object of worship” – as an Oshino Scenic Zone under Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance based on the City Planning Act.</p>	<p>Acts that require prior permission or consultation and the criteria for permission are set out for the purposes of maintaining the scenic beauty in the city. The acts that require prior permission or consultation are provided in Table 13 and the details of permission criteria are given in Attached Document 2</p>

Law	Purpose	Summary
City Planning Act	<p>This law aims to promote the sound development and orderly improvement of cities.</p> <p>Most of the surrounding environments of the compounds of Sengen-jinja shrines (Component Part 5. Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine and Component Part 6. Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine) -- based on the aspect as an “object of worship” -- are the Urbanization Control Area and therefore development activities are regulated, ensuring the conservation of the environment.</p> <p>With regard to the surrounding environments of the viewpoint of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove) – based on the aspect as a “source of artistic inspiration, the natural green landscape is conserved, the land use as the residential area of high quality of life is maintained, and the development of a city that meets the local characters is recommended.</p>	<p>Area division and land use zoning are set out together with the acts that require prior permission or consultation by zone, for the purposes of promoting the sound development and orderly improvement of cities.</p> <p>With regard to the buffer zone in question, the Urbanization Control Area and the Category I Exclusively Low-story Residential District are set out.</p> <p>The acts that require prior permission or consultation are provided in Table 13. The criteria for permission are provided in Attached Document 2.</p>
The Seacoast Law	<p>This law aims to protect the seacoast from damage due to sea or ground movement, to improve and conserve the coastal environment, and to promote proper use of the coastal environment.</p> <p>The landscapes and environments of the buffer zone are to be conserved through the appropriate maintenance under the Seacoast Law of the beach of the surrounding environments of the viewpoint of the Fujisan Mountain Area (Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove) – based on the aspect as a “source of artistic inspiration”.</p>	<p>Acts that require prior permission or consultation are set out together with the criteria for permission, for the purposes of improving and conserving the coastal environment and promoting proper use of the coastal environment.</p> <p>The acts that require prior permission or consultation are provided in Table 13. The criteria for permission are provided in Attached Document 2</p>
Local governments’ ordinances	<p>(i) These ordinances aim to promote the conservation and creation of excellent landscapes and pass on the excellent cultural landscapes of Fujisan to future generations.</p> <p>The landscapes and environments of the buffer zone are to be conserved by maintaining the external appearance of the buildings etc. as the residential area under Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance and Fujiyoshida City Fujisan World Heritage Ordinance for the surrounding environments of the Fujisan Mountain Area, the precincts of Sengen-jinja Shrines, and the “Oshi” lodging houses -- based on the aspect as an “object of worship”. Moreover, within Fujinomiya City, large-scale solar energy producing facilities and other such facilities are regulated based on ordinances concerning striking balances between the Fujisan view in Fujinomiya City etc. and operations related to the installation of power producing facilities for renewable energy, with conservation of the views and environments of buffer zones being ensured.</p> <p>(ii) This ordinance aims to conserve the landscape of component parts and the landscape around them. As for component parts and the environments around them, conservation of landscape is secured by Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan. Said ordinance that requires those who intend to conduct projects for new construction or enlargement of buildings exceeding a certain scale within the area subject to relatively mild restrictions on the scale, location, etc. of buildings etc. to carry out landscape assessment (survey, prediction, and evaluation of the impact of the project implementation upon landscapes and identification of landscape conservation measures) in order to preserve landscape.</p>	<p>Acts that require prior notification and the standards that should be met are set out for the purposes of promoting the conservation and creation of excellent landscapes and passing on the excellent cultural landscapes of Fujisan to future generations.</p> <p>Acts that require prior notification are provided in Table 13. The details of the standards that should be met are provided in Attached Document 2.</p> <p>In order to conserve component parts and their surrounding environment, this ordinance sets types and scale of the projects which need to be gone through landscape assessment. This ordinance also sets evaluation methods.</p> <p>Types and scale of the projects that require landscape assessment are provided in Table 13.</p>

Law	Purpose	Summary
Guidelines for land use projects	These guidelines aim to provide appropriate guidance to project undertakers concerning the implementation of land use projects The landscapes and environments of the buffer zone are to be conserved through individual land use project guidelines of local governments for the surrounding environments of the compounds of Sengen-jinja shrines (Component Part 5. Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine and Component Part 6. Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine) -- based on the aspect as an “object of worship”.	Projects that require prior consultation are set out together with the criteria for permission for the land use projects that exceed a certain scale. The projects that require prior consultation are provided in Table 13. The details of permission criteria are provided in Attached Document 2.

Table 13 Summary of the legal requirements (prior permission etc.) of the laws that apply to the buffer zone

Laws	Designation / zone	Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	Special Place of Scenic Beauty	Prior permission or consent of the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs (part of the clerical work concerning the authority of the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs to give permission and agreement is transferred to the prefectural and municipal boards of education)	Acts that alter the existing state or affect conservation (hereinafter referred to as “alterations to the existing state etc.” in the table) require prior permission or consent.	Imprisonment with/without labor and/or fine
	Special Natural Monument			
	Historic Site			
	Place of Scenic Beauty			
	Natural Monument			

Laws	Designation / zone		Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
Natural Parks Law	National Park Special Zone	Special Protection Zone	Prior permission of or consultation with the Minister of the Environment	Construction, reconstruction, or extension of structures, cutting of trees and bamboo, mining of minerals, soil, and stone, acts that cause increase or decrease of water level or quantity of rivers, lakes, etc., discharge of wastewater etc. to the lakes etc. designated by the Minister of the Environment, installation of advertisements, land reclamation from water, alterations to the land configuration, change of the color of structures, entry to the areas designated by the Minister of the Environment, acts that damage trees and bamboo, planting of trees and bamboo, release of animals, accumulation and storage of materials in the open air, use of fire, collecting or damaging of plants other than trees and bamboo, planting or sowing the seeds of plants other than trees and bamboo, capture and killing of animals, use of horses, vehicles, or power-driven vessels in areas other than roads, landing of airplanes, etc. require prior permission or consultation.	Imprisonment with labor and/or fine
Natural Parks Law	National Park Special Zone	Class I Special Zone	Prior permission of or consultation with the Minister of the Environment or the Governor	Construction, reconstruction, or extension of structures, cutting of trees and bamboo, acts that damage trees and bamboo in the areas designated by the Minister of the Environment, mining of minerals, soil, and stone, acts that cause increase or decrease of water level or quantity of rivers, lakes, etc., discharge of wastewater etc. to the lakes etc. designated by the Minister of the Environment, installation of advertisements, accumulation and storage of materials designated by the Minister of the Environment, land reclamation from water, alterations to the land configuration, collection of plants designated by the Minister of the Environment, planting and sowing seeds of plants designated by the Minister of the Environment, capture and killing of animals designated by the Minister of the Environment, release of animals designated by the Minister of the Environment, change of the color of structures, entry into the areas designated by the Minister of the Environment, use of horses, vehicles, or power-driven vessels in areas designated by the Minister of the Environment, etc. require prior permission or consultation.	
		Class II Special Zone			
		Class III Special Zone			
	National Park Ordinary Zone		Prior notification to or consultation with the Minister of the Environment or the Governor	Construction, reconstruction, or extension of structures, whose scales are beyond the prescribed standards, acts that cause increase or decrease of the water levels or quantities of rivers, lakes, etc. within the Special Protection Zone, installation of advertisements, land reclamation from water, mining of minerals, soil, and stone, and change of land configuration require prior notification or consultation.	Fine
Law on the	National Forest		The administration and management basic plan by the Minister of		-

Laws	Designation / zone	Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
Administration and Management of National Forests		Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the regional administration and management plans by the directors of regional forest offices provide the basic policies for administration and management and basic matters related to the implementation of major projects. Regional administration and management plans stipulate the quantitative limits to the cutting of trees, regeneration, conservation forests, and forest roads to be constructed or improved for the implementation of appropriate administration and management of forests in due consideration of the public functions such as national land conservation and natural environment conservation.		
Landscape Act (Minobu Town Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Ordinary Area	Notification to the Mayor of Minobu Town	New construction, remodeling, enlargement, and/or relocation of buildings or other structures, the repair or change of their design/color that changes the exterior appearance, cutting of trees and bamboo, accumulation or storage of materials in the open air, development activities related to specified structures or sports/leisure facilities, development of residential areas, mining of sand and stone, and land reclamation from water require prior notification.	Imprisonment with labor and/or fine
Landscape Act (Nishikatsura Town Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Entire Town Area (Nishikatsura Town)	Notification to the Mayor of Nishikatsura Town		
Landscape Act (Oshino Village Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Development Priority Area	Prior notification to the Mayor of Oshino Village		
Landscape Act (Lake Yamanakako Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Development Priority Area	Prior notification to the Mayor of Yamanakako Village		
	Ordinary Area			
Landscape Act (Fujikawaguchiko Town Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Planning Area	Notification to the Mayor of Fujikawaguchiko Town		
Landscape Act (Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Plan and Fujisan Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Conservation Area for Fujisan etc.	Prior notification to the Mayor of Fujinomiya City		
	View Conservation Area for Fujisan etc.			

Laws	Designation / zone	Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
Landscape Act (Fuji City Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Entire Fuji City	Prior notification to the Mayor of Fuji City		
Landscape Act (Gotemba City Landscape Plan and Comprehensive Landscape Ordinance)	Entire Gotemba City	Notification to the Mayor of Gotemba City		
Landscape Act (Susono City Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Entire Susono City	Notification to the Mayor of Susono City		
Landscape Act (Shizuoka City Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Area other than Priority Area	Prior notification to the Mayor of Shizuoka City		
Outdoor Advertisement Act (Yamanashi Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance)	Entire Yamanashi Prefecture (Transfer of work for Oshino Village, Fujikawaguchiko Town)	Authorization from the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture (work that falls under authority for Oshino Village and Fujikawaguchiko Town has been transferred)	In the event that outdoor advertisements are to be installed within any of the authorized areas stipulated in the ordinance, authorization to do so is required.	Fine
Outdoor Advertisement Act (Shizuoka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance)	Entire Shizuoka Prefecture excluding Shizuoka City, Fujinomiya City, Fuji City and Gotemba City (Susono City subject to work transfer)	Authorization from the Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture (work that falls under authority for Susono City has been transferred)	In the event that outdoor advertisements are to be installed within any of the authorized areas stipulated in the ordinance, authorization to do so is required.	Fine
Outdoor Advertisement Act (Shizuoka City Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance)	Entire Shizuoka City	Authorization of Shizuoka City Major	In the event that outdoor advertisements are to be installed within any of the authorized areas stipulated in the ordinance, authorization to do so is required.	Fine
Outdoor Advertisement Act (Fujinomiya City Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance)	Entire Fujinomiya City	Authorization of Fujinomiya City Mayor	In the event that outdoor advertisements are to be installed within any of the authorized areas stipulated in the ordinance, authorization to do so is required.	Fine
Outdoor Advertisement Act (Fuji City Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance)	Entire Fuji City	Authorization of Fuji City Major	In the event that outdoor advertisements are to be installed within any of the authorized areas stipulated in the ordinance, authorization to do so is required.	Fine
Outdoor Advertisement Act (Gotemba City Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance)	Entire Gotemba City	Authorization of Gotemba City Major	In the event that outdoor advertisements are to be installed within any of the authorized areas stipulated in the ordinance, authorization to do so is required.	Fine
Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance	Scenic Zone	Prior permission or consultation of the Mayor of Oshino	New construction, remodeling, enlargement, and/or relocation of buildings or other structures,	Fine

Laws	Designation / zone	Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
(based on the City Planning Act)		Village	development of residential areas, change of land configuration, cutting of trees and bamboo, mining of sand and stone, land reclamation from water, change of the color of buildings or other structures, and accumulation of sand and stone require prior permission or consultation.	
City Planning Act	Category 1 Exclusively Low-Storey Residential District and Urbanization Control Area	Prior permission of or consultation with the Mayors of Shizuoka City, Gotemba City, Susono City, Fuji City, Fujinomiya City, and Oyama Town.	For the purposes of the construction of buildings or specified structures require prior permission or consultation, authorizations and consultations are required in the event that acts of development of a certain scale (Category I Exclusive Low Building Residential Zones: 1,000 m ² or more / Urbanization Control Zone: All buildings as a rule) are being carried out and/or if construction is being carried out within Urbanization Control Areas.	Imprisonment with labor and/or fine
Seacoast Law	Seacoast Conservation Area	Prior permission or consultation of the Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture	Mining of soil, sand, and/or stone, the new construction or remodeling of facilities (other than the seacoast conservation facilities), and the excavation/cutting/filling of land on water surface or in land other than public seacoast require prior permission or consultation.	Fine
Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance	Entire Yamanashi Prefecture (Excluding towns with landscape plans drawn up)	Prior notification to the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture	New construction, remodeling, enlargement, or relocation of buildings or other structures, change of their design or color that changes the exterior appearance, cutting of trees and bamboo, accumulation or storage of materials in open air, mining of minerals, sand, and stone, and change of land configuration require prior notification.	Fine
Fujiyoshida City Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Ordinance	Fujisan World Heritage Conservation Area	Prior notification to the Mayor of Fujiyoshida City	New construction, remodeling, enlargement, or relocation of buildings or other structures require prior notification.	Recommendation
Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Projects	Entire Fujinomiya City	Notification to the Mayor of Fujinomiya City and Consent	Prior notification and consent thereof is required in the event that operations related to the installation of power producing facilities for renewable energy are to be carried out for solar battery modules with a total area of more than 1,000 m ² or heights of more than 10 m. Moreover, as a rule, consent will not be granted by the Mayor if the all or a portion of the areas of operation fall within controlled areas.	Penalty
Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan	Area of Property and Buffer Zone, in Yamanashi Prefecture	Submission of a document showing the results of the landscape assessment done by the project undertaker to the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture	When planning to do the followings(*) which exceed the scale set by each area, undertakers must submit “Landscape Consideration Report” which mentions the result of landscape assessment. (Landscape assessment is to investigate how undertakers’ plans affect the landscape, to predict and evaluate undertakers’ plans regarding to landscape impact.) (*)	

Laws	Designation / zone	Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •New construction or enlargement of architecture, steel tower, dam, wire rope, railroad, amusement facility, and solar power generation •New construction or remodeling of road and railroad, setting or change of a flying field and waste treatment facility •Filling or reclaiming of water surface, land readjustment project, •Development of housing estate, distribution business parks, graveyard, land for school use, land for recreation facility use •Collecting sand and stone 	
Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects	Entire Gotemba City	Approval by the Mayor of Gotemba City (and prior consultation for some projects)	Buildings of 13 m or higher (outside the City Planning Area or within Urbanization Control Area) and land use projects of 2,000 m ² or larger require prior approval. Land use projects of 20,000 m ² or larger require prior consultation.	-
Susono City Guidelines for Land Use Projects	Entire Susono City	Approval by the Mayor of Susono City (and prior consultation for some projects)	Buildings of 21 m / 7 stories (five stories for a building whose total floor area is 6,000 m ² or larger) or higher and land use projects of 2,000 m ² or larger require prior approval. Land use projects of 50,000 m ² or larger require prior consultation.	-
Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects	Entire Oyama Town	Approval of the Mayor of Oyama Town (and prior consultation for some projects)	Land use projects of 1,000 m ² or larger require prior approval. Land use projects of 10,000 m ² or larger require prior consultation.	-

Table 14 Summary of the laws and regulations which cover the component parts, constituent elements and the buffer zone (1/4)

Law / Regulation	Area / Zone / District	Constituent Element									
		1									
		1-1	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-5	1-6	1-7	1-8	1-9	
		Fujisan Mountain Area	Mountaintop worship sites	Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)	Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)	Subashiri Ascending Route	Yoshida Ascending Route	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	Lake Saiko	Lake Shojiko	Lake Motosuko
		Fig. 54	Fig. 56	Fig. 58	Fig. 60	Fig. 62	Fig. 64	Fig. 66	Fig. 68		
Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	Important Cultural Property	● a						● a			
	Special Place of Scenic Beauty	● b	● b	● b	● b	● b	● b	● b			
	Special Natural Monument										
	Histroic Site	● c	● c	● c	● c	● c	● c	● c			
	Place of Scenic Beauty	● d							● d	● d	● d
	Natural Monument	● e									
Natural Parks Law	Natural Park Special Zone	Special Protection Zone	●	●	●	●	●	●			
		Class I Special Zone	●			●	●	●		●	●
		Class II Special Zone	●					●	●	●	●
		Class III Special Zone	●			●			●		
	Natural Park Ordinary Zone	○			○			○			
Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests	National Forest	●		●	●	●	●				

Legend ●: Basic legal instrument ○: Augmentative legal instrument

a to o: Designated Cultural Property The name of each Cultural Property is shown below.

- a Fujisan Mountain Area and Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine; Important Cultural Property, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine East Shrine Main Hall, Important Cultural Property, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine West Shrine Main Hall, and Important Cultural Property, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine Main Hall
- b Fujisan Mountain Area, Mountaintop Worship Sites, Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route), Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route), Subashiri Ascending Route, Yoshida Ascending Route, and Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine; Special Place of Scenic Beauty, Fujisan
- c Fuji Mountain Area, Mountaintop worship sites, Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route), Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route), Subashiri Ascending Route, Yoshida Ascending Route, Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine, Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine, Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine, Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine, Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine), Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine, Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine, and Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki; Histroic Site, Fujisan
- d Fujisan Mountain Area, Lake Saiko, Lake Shojiko, Lake Motosuko, Lake Yamanakako, and Lake Kawaguchiko; Place of Scenic Beauty, "Fujigoko" (Fuji Five Lakes)
- e Fujisan Mountain Area; Natural Monument, Mt Fuji Primeval Forest and Aokigaharajukai Woodland, Natural Monument, Lake Saiko Bat Caves and Bats, Natural Monument, Fugaku Wind Cave, Natural Monument, Narusawa Ice Cave, Natural Monument, Fuji Wind Cave, Natural Monument, Motosu Wind Cave, Natural Monument, Omuro Cave, and Natural Monument, Jinza Wind Cave with Kamaboko Hole and Megane Hole

Table 14 Summary of the laws and regulations which cover the component parts, constituent elements and the buffer zone (2/4)

Law / Regulation	Area / Zone / District	Constituent Element									
		1									
			1-1	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-5	1-6	1-7	1-8	1-9
		Fujisan Mountain Area	Mountaintop worship sites	Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)	Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)	Subashiri Ascending Route	Yoshida Ascending Route	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	Lake Saiko	Lake Shojiko	Lake Motosuko
		Fig. 55	Fig. 57	Fig. 59	Fig. 61	Fig. 63	Fig. 65	Fig. 67		Fig. 69	
Landscape Act (Minobu Town Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Ordinary Area										○
Landscape Act (Nishikatsura Town Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Entire Nishikatsura Town										
Landscape Act (Oshino Village Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Development Priority Area										
	Landscape Planning Area										
Landscape Act (Yamanakako Village Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Development Priority Area										
	Ordinary Area										
Landscape Act (Fujikawaguchiko Town Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Planning Area							○	○	○	
Landscape Act (Fujinomiya City Landscape Plan and Fujisan Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Conservation Area for Fujisan etc.	○	○	○							
	View Conservation Area for Fujisan etc.										
Landscape Act (Fuji City Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Entire Fuji City	○									
Landscape Act (Gotemba City Landscape Plan and Comprehensive Landscape Ordinance)	Entire Gotemba City	○		○							
Landscape Act (Susono City Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Entire Susono City	○									
Landscape Act (Shizuoka City Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Area other than Priority Area										
Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance	Entire Yamanashi Prefecture	○	○				○	○			

Legend ●: Basic legal instrument ○: Augmentative legal instrument

Table 14 Summary of the laws and regulations which cover the component parts, constituent elements and the buffer zone (3/4)

Law / Regulation	Area / Zone / District	Constituent Element									
		1									
		1-1	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-5	1-6	1-7	1-8	1-9	
		Fujisan Mountain Area	Mountaintop worship sites	Oniya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)	Suyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)	Subashiri Ascending Route	Yoshida Ascending Route	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	Lake Saiko	Lake Shojiko	Lake Motosuko
		Fig. 58 & 59	Fig. 60 & 61	Fig. 62 & 63	Fig. 64 & 65	Fig. 66 & 67	Fig. 68 & 69	Fig. 70 & 71	Fig. 72 & 73		
Outdoor Advertisements Act (Yamanashi Prefecture Outdoor Advertisements Ordinance)	Entire Yamanashi Prefecture	○				○	○	○	○	○	○
Outdoor Advertisements Act (Shizuoka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisements Ordinance)	Entire Shizuoka Prefecture (Excluding Shizuoka City, Fujinomiya City, Fuji City and Gotemba City)	○			○						
Outdoor Advertisements Act (Shizuoka City Outdoor Advertisements Ordinance)	Entire Shizuoka City										
Outdoor Advertisements Act (Fujinomiya City Outdoor Advertisements Ordinance)	Entire Fujinomiya City										
Outdoor Advertisements Act (Fuji City Outdoor Advertisements Ordinance)	Entire Fuji City	○	○	○							
Outdoor Advertisements Act (Gotemba City Outdoor Advertisements Ordinance)	Entire Gotemba City	○									
Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance (based on City Planning Act)	Scenic Zone	○		○							
City Planning Act	Category 1 Exclusively Low-storey Residential District										
	Urbanization Control Area	○									
Seacoast Law	Seacoast Conservation Area										

Legend ●: Basic legal instrument ○: Augmentative legal instrument

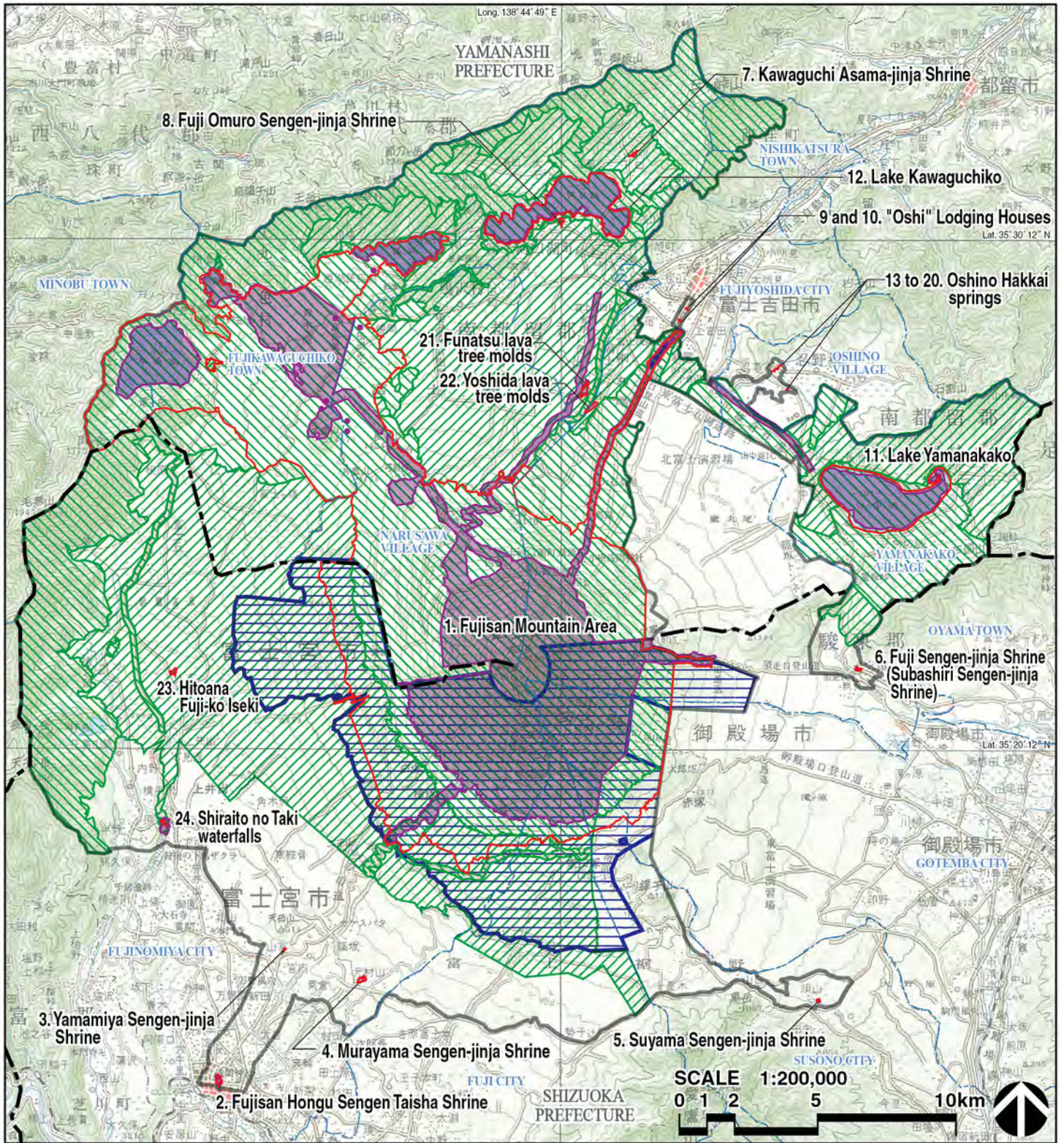
Component Parts		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Fig. 74 & 75	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine																							
	Fig. 76& 77	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine	○																						
	Fig. 78 & 79	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine	○																						
	Fig. 80& 81	Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine			○																				
	Fig. 82& 83	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)			○																				
	Fig. 84& 85	Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine					○																		
	Fig. 86 & 87	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine						○																	
	Fig. 88 & 89	"Oshi" Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family)							○																
	Fig. 90 & 91	Lake Yamanakako																							
	Fig. 92 & 93	Lake Kawaguchiko																							
	Fig. 94& 95	Oshino Hakkai springs																							
	Fig. 96 & 97	Funatsu lava tree molds																							
	Fig. 98 & 99	Yoshida lava tree molds																							
	Fig. 100 & 101	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki																							
	Fig. 102 & 103	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls																							
	Fig. 104 & 105	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove																							
	-	Buffer zone																							

Table 14 Summary of the laws and regulations which cover the component parts, constituent elements and the buffer zone (4/4)

Law / Regulation	Area / Zone / District	Constituent Element									
		1									
		1-1	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-5	1-6	1-7	1-8	1-9	
		Fujisan Mountain Area	Mountaintop worship sites	Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route (present Fujinomiya Ascending Route)	Oyama Ascending Route (present Gotemba Ascending Route)	Subashiri Ascending Route	Yoshida Ascending Route	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine	Lake Saiko	Lake Shojiko	Lake Motosuko
		Fig. 58 & 59	Fig. 60 & 61	Fig. 62 & 63	Fig. 64 & 65	Fig. 66 & 67	Fig. 68 & 69	Fig. 70 & 71	Fig. 72 & 73		
Fujiyoshida City Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Ordinance	Fujisan World Heritage Conservation Area										
Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Projects	Entire Fujinomiya City	○	○	○							
Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan		○				○	○	○	○	○	
Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects	Entire Gotemba City	○		○							
Susono City Guidelines for Land Use Projects	Entire Susono City	○									
Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects	Entire Oyama Town	○	○			○					

Legend ●: Basic legal instrument ○: Augmentative legal instrument

Component Parts		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Buffer zone	
Fig. 74 & 75	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine																										
Fig. 76& 77	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine		○																								
Fig. 78 & 79	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine		○																								
Fig. 80& 81	Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine				○																						
Fig. 82& 83	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine)																										
Fig. 84& 85	Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine					○																					
Fig. 86 & 87	Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine					○																					
Fig. 88 & 89	“Oshi” Lodging House (Former House of the Togawa Family) “Oshi” Lodging House (House of the Osano Family)								○	○																	
Fig. 90 & 91	Lake Yamanakako																										
Fig. 92 & 93	Lake Kawaguchiko																										
Fig. 94& 95	Oshino Hakkai springs (Deguchiike Pond) (Okamaike Pond) (Sokonashiike Pond) (Choshiike Pond) (Wakuike Pond) (Nigoriike Pond) (Kagamiike Pond) (Shobuike Pond)																										
Fig. 96 & 97	Funatsu lava tree molds																										
Fig. 98 & 99	Yoshida lava tree molds																										
Fig. 100 & 101	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki																										
Fig. 102 & 103	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls																										
Fig. 104 & 105	Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove																										
-																											●



- Legend**
- Property
 - Buffer zone
 - Prefecture boundary
 - Municipality boundary
 - The Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
 - Natural Parks Law (National Park Special Zone)
 - Natural Parks Law (National Park Ordinary Zone)
 - Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests (National Forest)

Figure 52 Map indicating the zones of legal protection 1

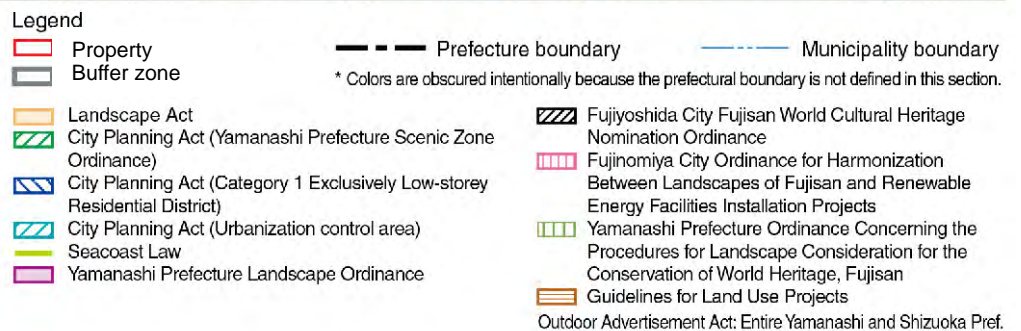
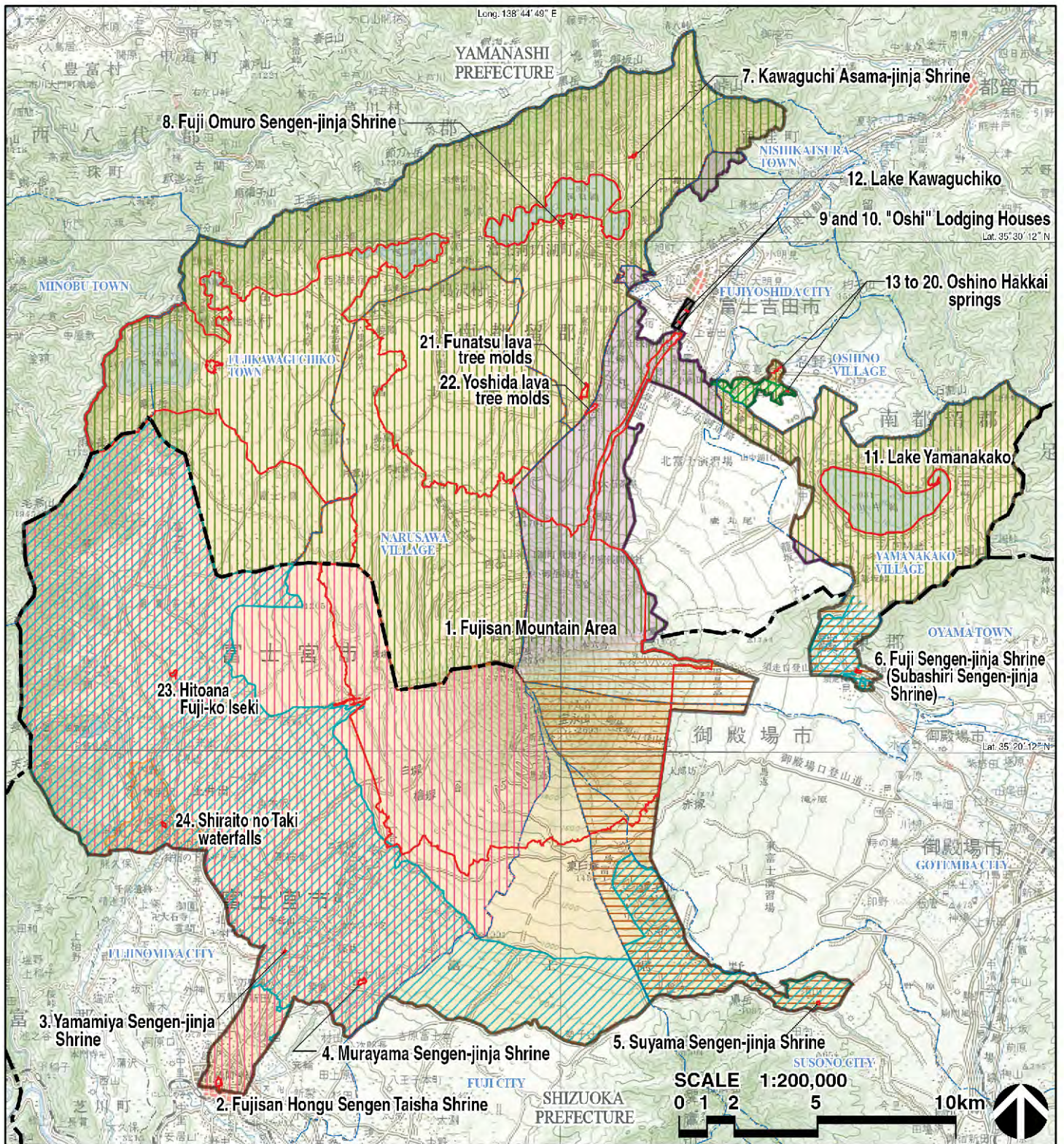
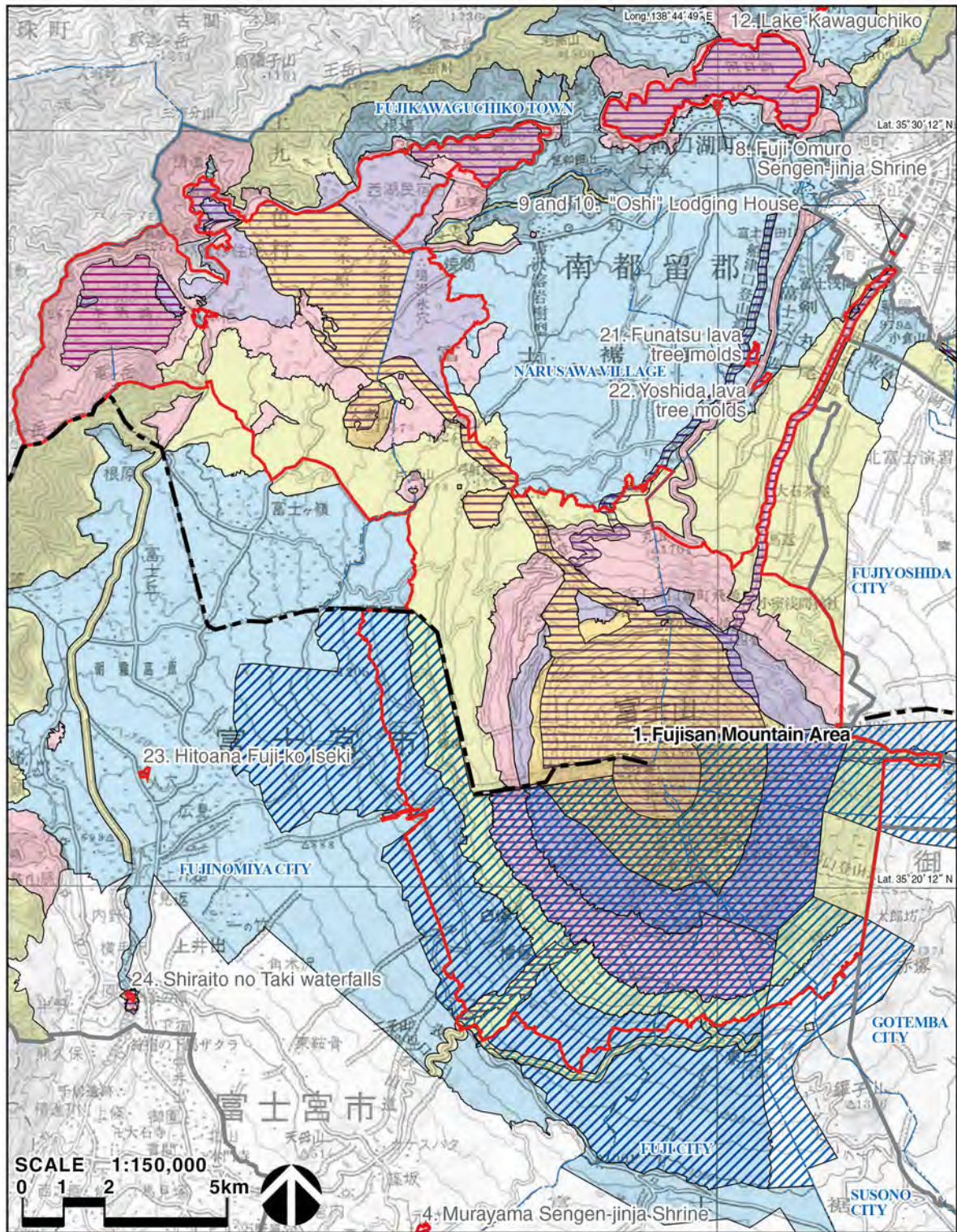
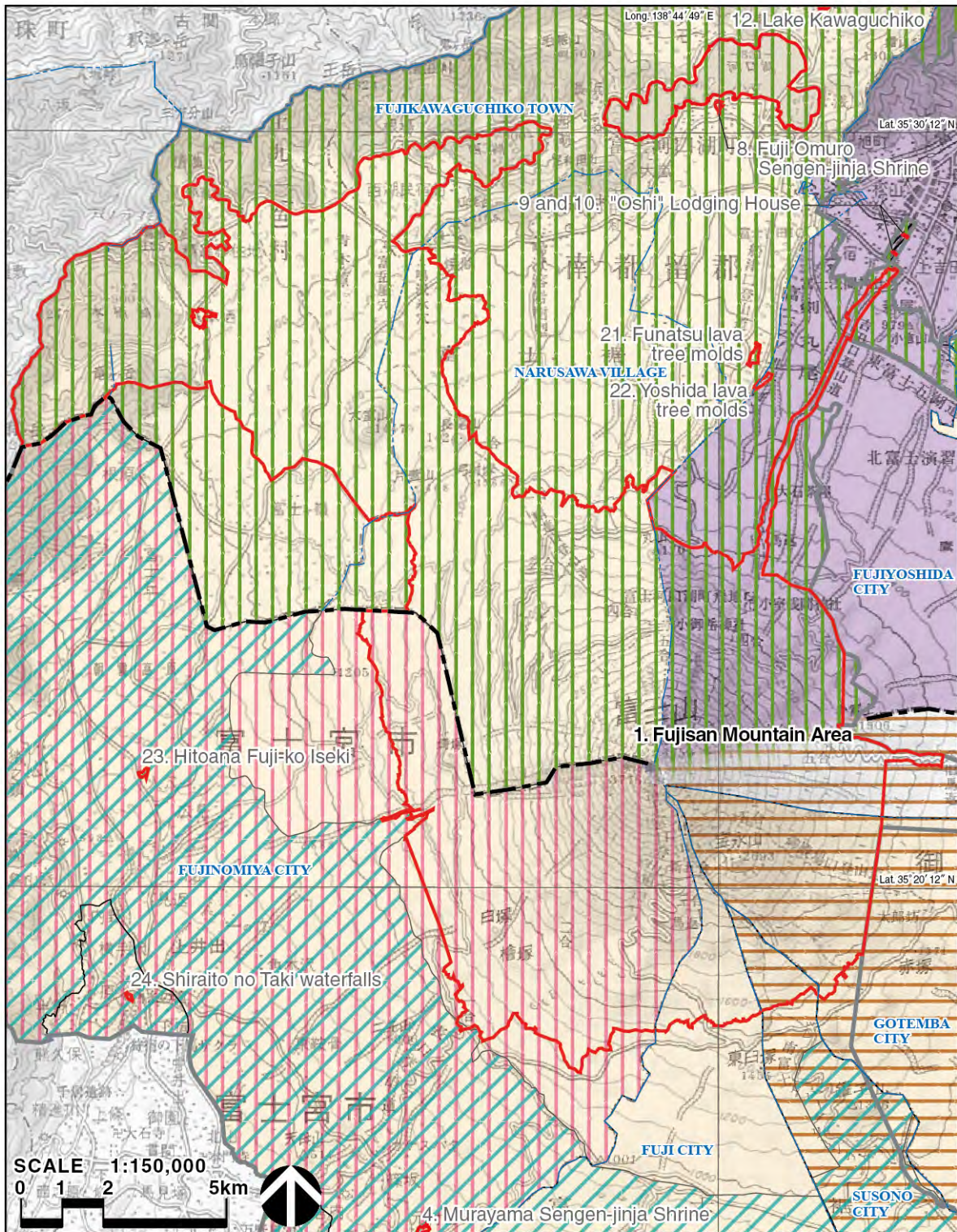


Figure 53 Map indicating the zones of legal protection 2



- Legend
- Property
 - Buffer zone
 - Prefecture boundary
 - Municipality boundary
 - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
 - Natural Parks Law**
 - National Park Special Zone (Special Protection Zone)
 - National Park Special Zone (Class I Special Zone)
 - National Park Special Zone (Class II Special Zone)
 - National Park Special Zone (Class III Special Zone)
 - National Park Ordinary Zone
 - Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests**
 - National Forest

Figure 54 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of the Fujisan Mountain Area 1



- Legend
- Property
 - Buffer zone
 - Prefecture boundary
 - Municipality boundary
- * Colors are obscured intentionally because the prefectural boundary is not defined in this section.
- Landscape Act
- Minobu Town Landscape Ordinance, Fujikawaguchiko Town Landscape Ordinance, Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance, Yamanakako Village Landscape Ordinance, Narusawa Village Landscape Ordinance, Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Ordinance, Fuji City Landscape Ordinance, Susono City Landscape Ordinance, Gotemba City Comprehensive Landscape Ordinance
- City Planning Act
- Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance (Scenic Zone)
 - Urbanization control area
- Local governments' ordinances
- Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance
 - Fujiyoshida City Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Nomination Ordinance (Conservation Area)
 - Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Projects
 - Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan
- Guidelines for land use projects
- Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects, Susono City Guidelines for Land Use Projects, Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects

Figure 55 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of the Fujisan Mountain Area 2

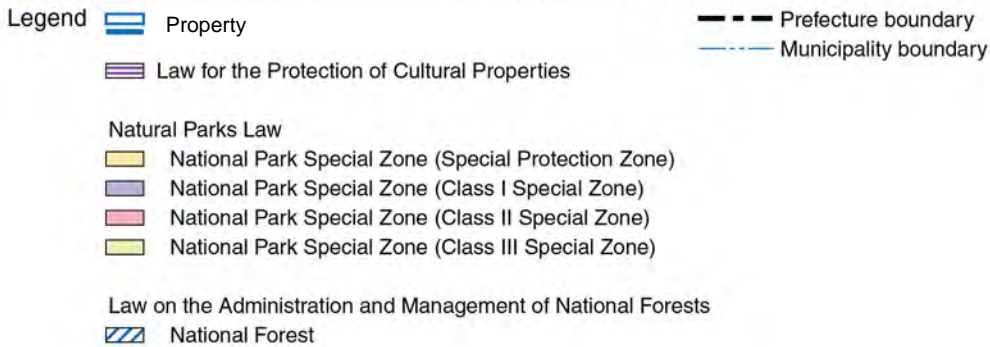
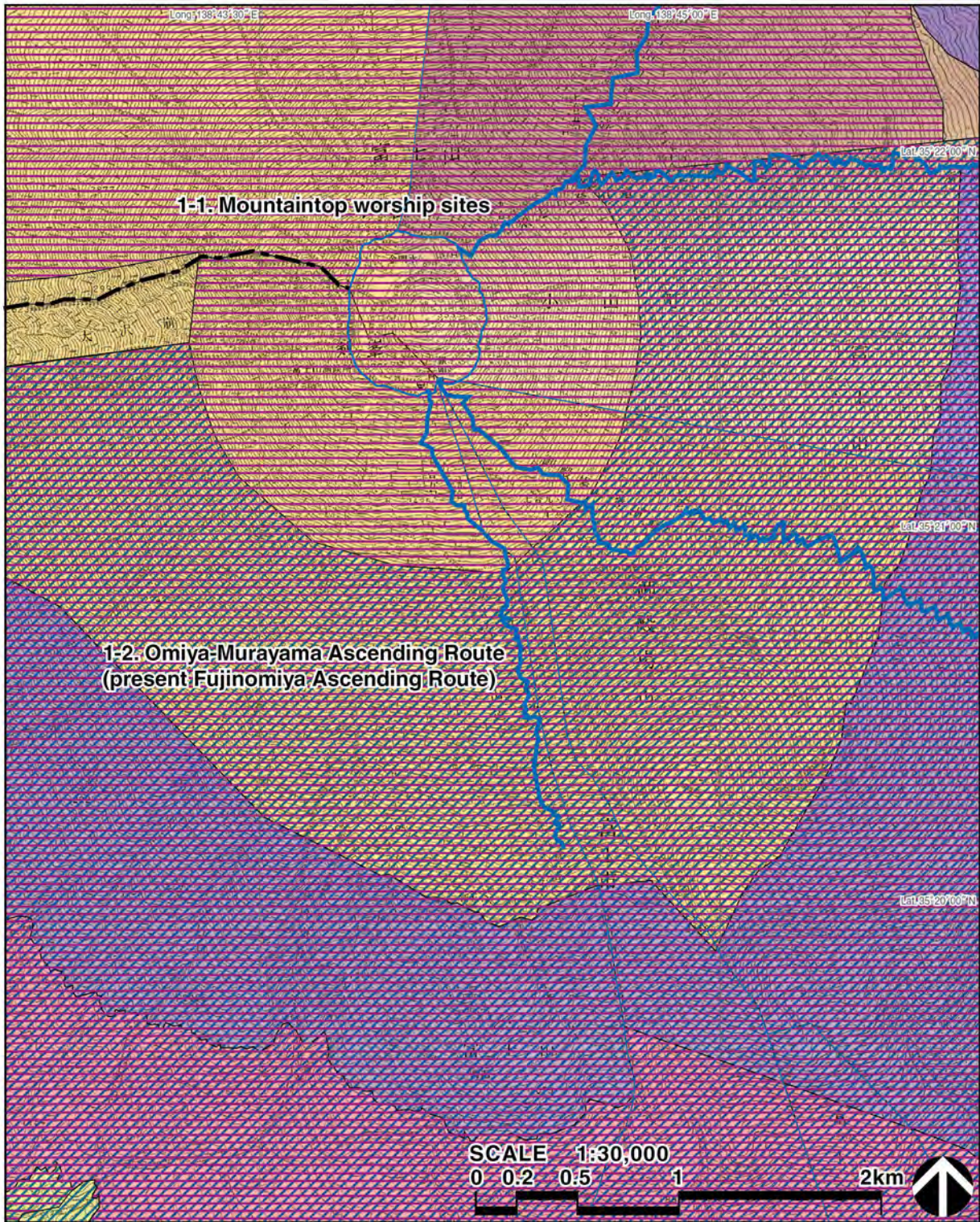


Figure 56 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of mountaintop worship sites and Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route 1

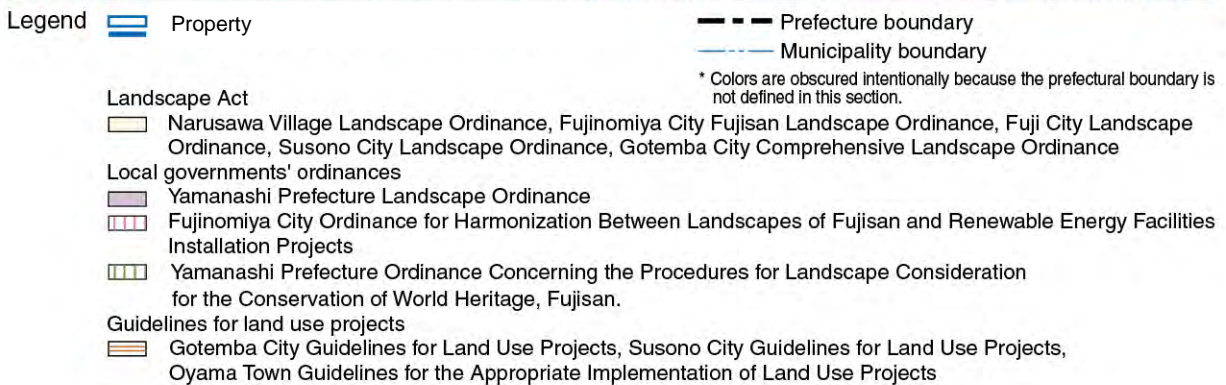
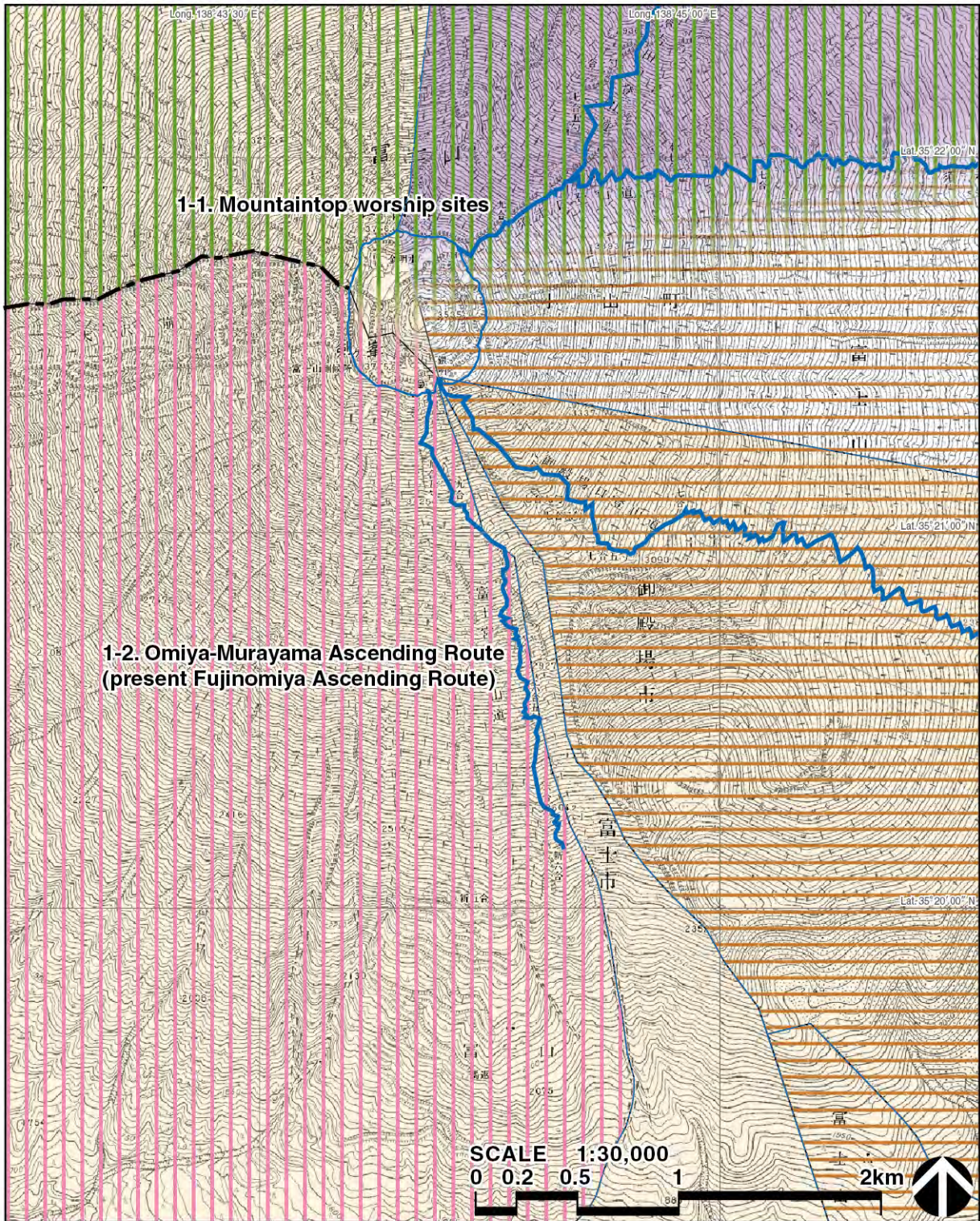
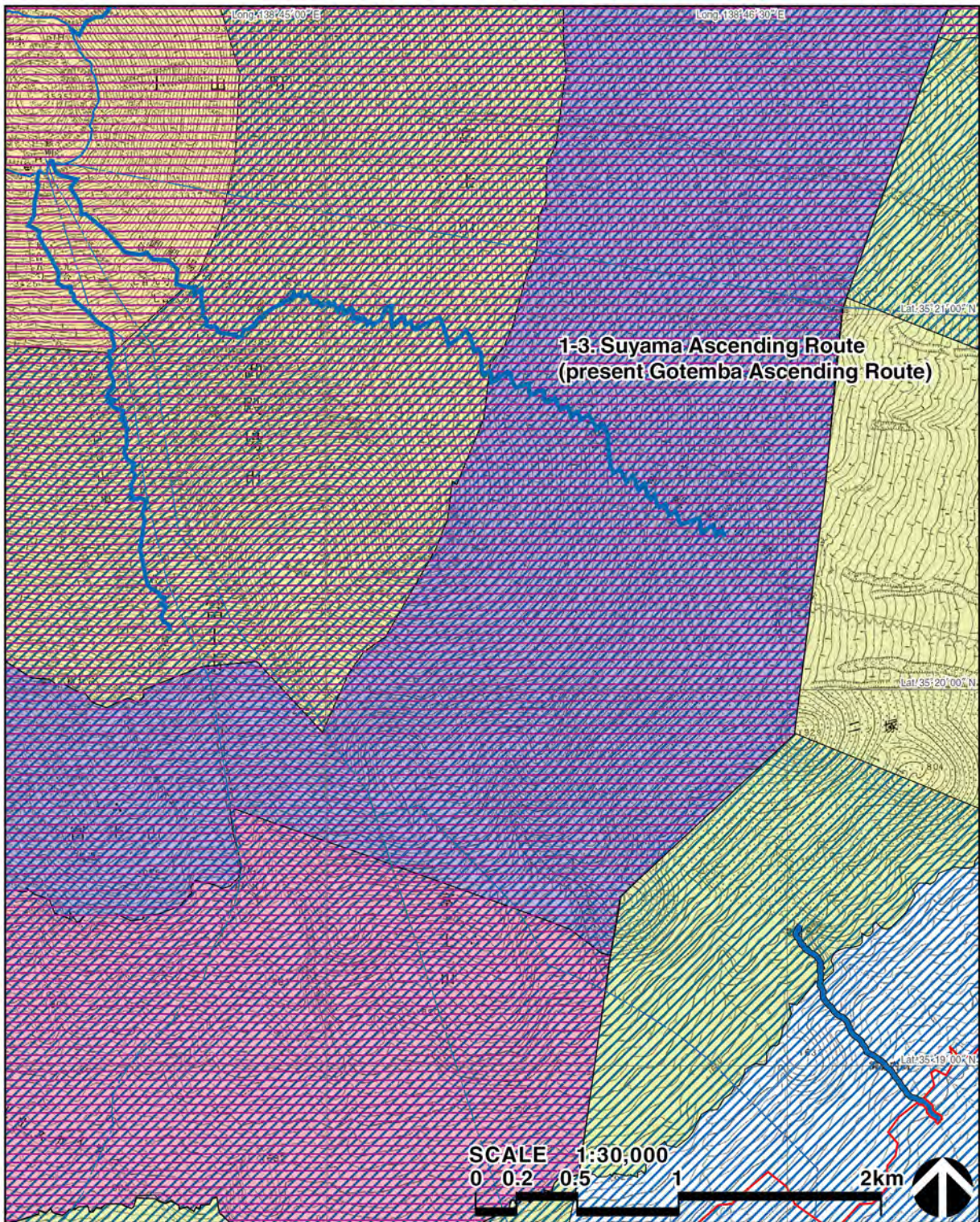
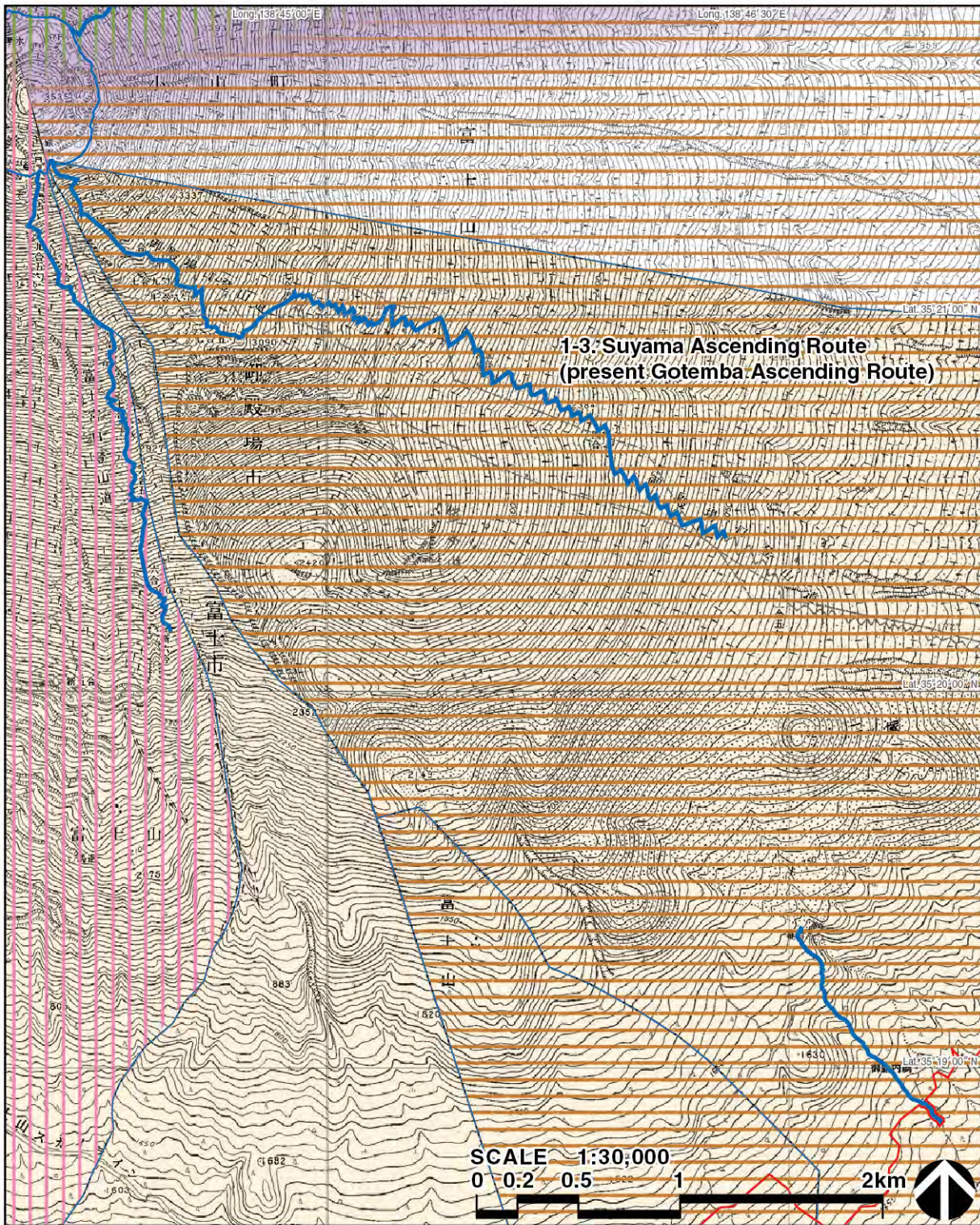


Figure 57 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of mountaintop worship sites and Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route 2



- Legend**
- Property (component part)
 - Property (constituent element)
 - Municipality boundary
 - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
 - Natural Parks Law**
 - National Park Special Zone (Special Protection Zone)
 - National Park Special Zone (Class I Special Zone)
 - National Park Special Zone (Class II Special Zone)
 - National Park Special Zone (Class III Special Zone)
 - Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests**
 - National Forest

Figure 58 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Suyama Ascending Route 1



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

- Legend**
- Property (component part)
 - Property (constituent element)
 - Municipality boundary
- Landscape Act**
- Narusawa Village Landscape Ordinance, Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Ordinance, Fuji City Landscape Ordinance, Susono City Landscape Ordinance, Gotemba City Comprehensive Landscape Ordinance
- Local governments' ordinances**
- Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance
 - Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Projects
 - Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan
- Guidelines for Land Use Projects**
- Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects, Susono City Guidelines for Land Use Projects, Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects
- * Colors are obscured intentionally because the prefectural boundary is not defined in this section.

Figure 59 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Suyama Ascending Route 2

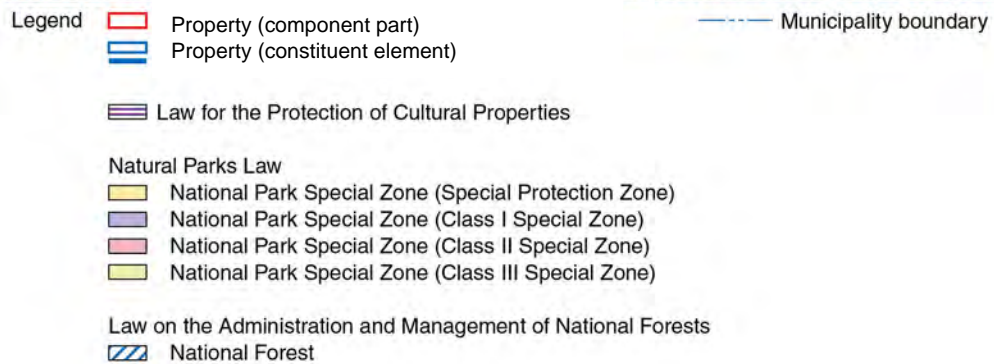
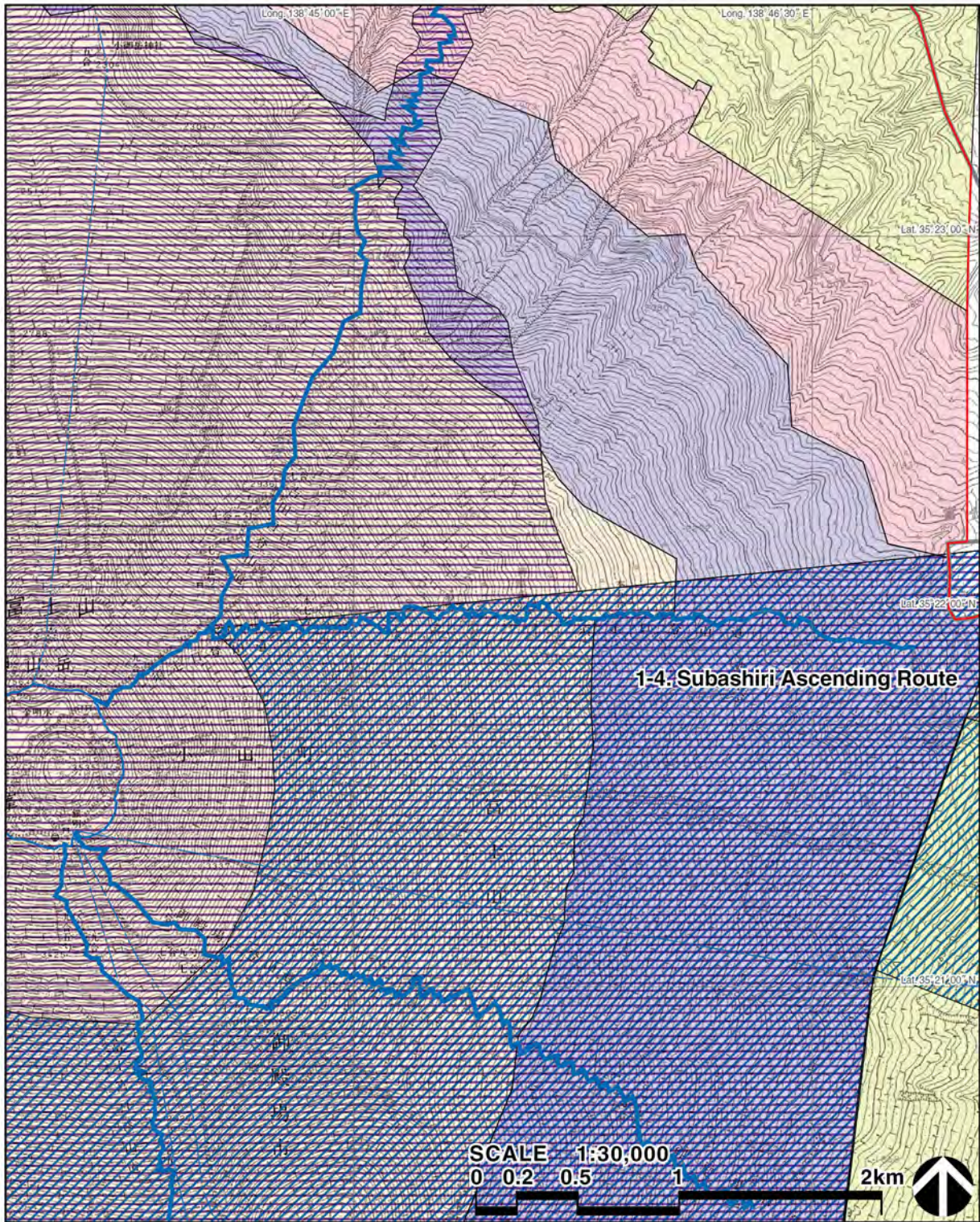
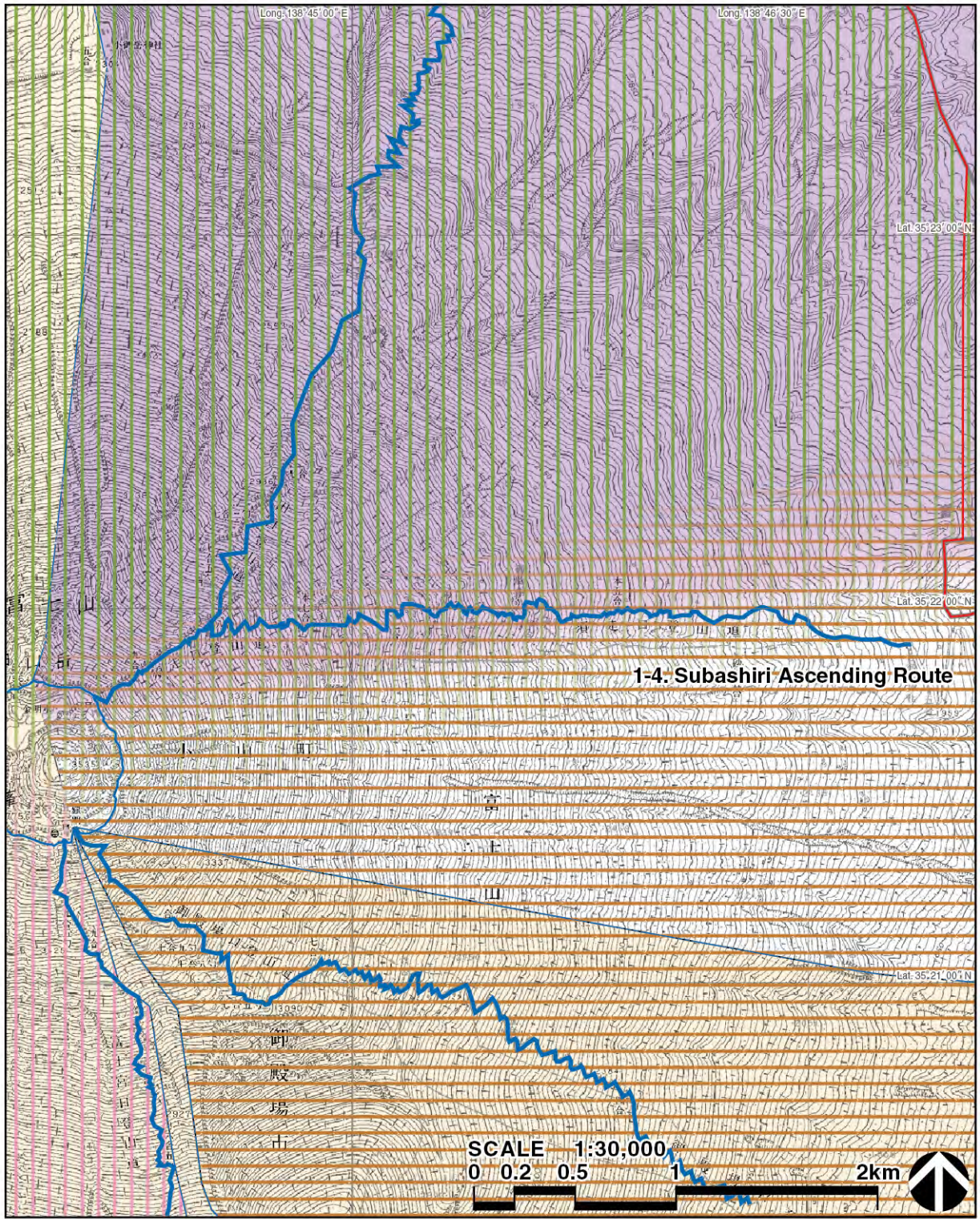


Figure 60 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Subashiri Ascending Route 1



1-4. Subashiri Ascending Route



- Legend**
- Property (component part)
 - Property (constituent element)
 - Bufer zone
 - Landscape Act**
 - Narusawa Village Landscape Ordinance, Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Ordinance, Fuji City Landscape Ordinance, Susono City Landscape Ordinance, Gotemba City Comprehensive Landscape Ordinance
 - Local governments' ordinances**
 - Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance
 - Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Projects
 - Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan
 - Guidelines for Land Use Projects**
 - Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects, Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects
 - - - Municipality boundary
- * Colors are obscured intentionally because the prefectural boundary is not defined in this section.

Figure 61 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Subashiri Ascending Route 2

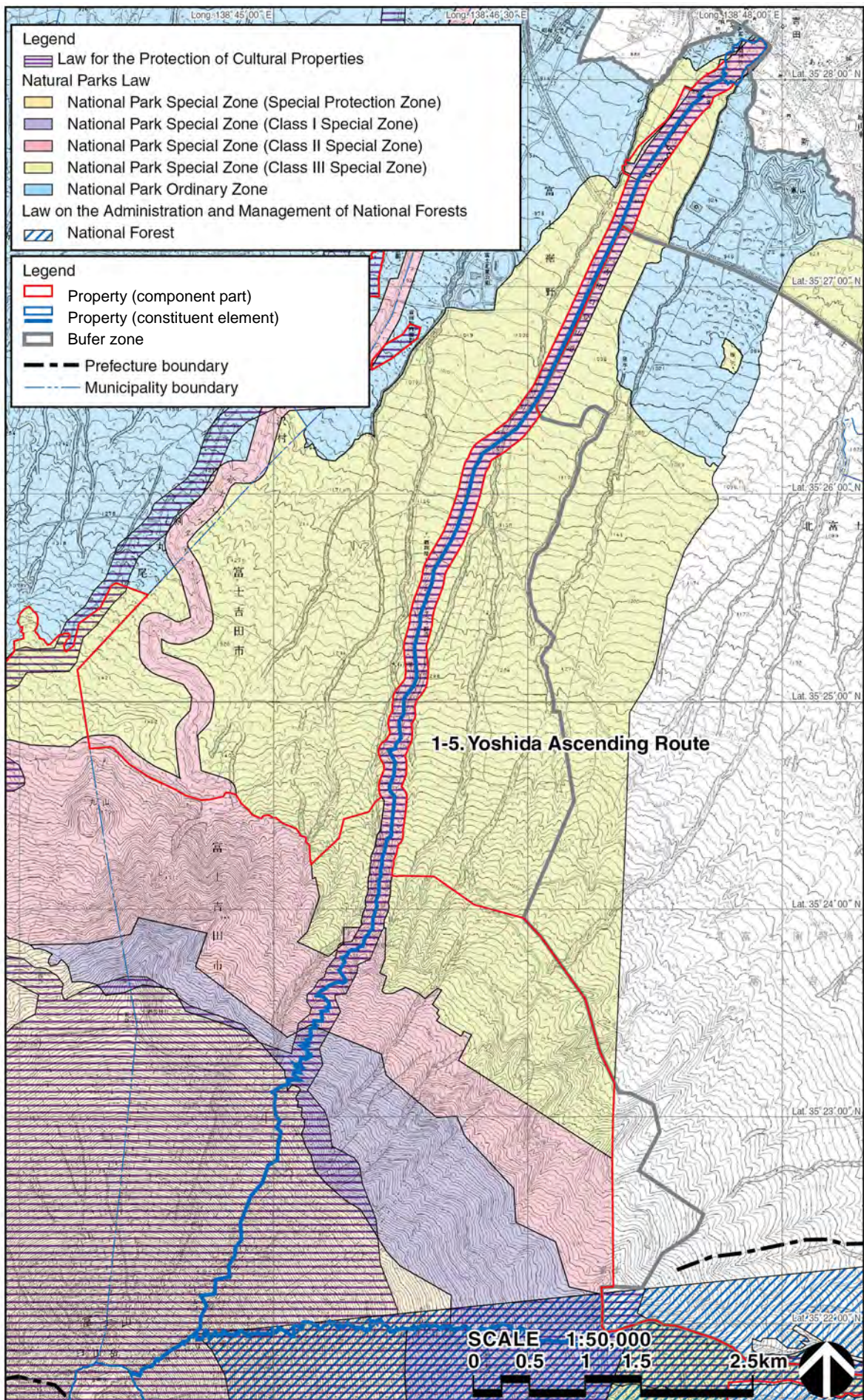


Figure 62 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yoshida Ascending Route 1

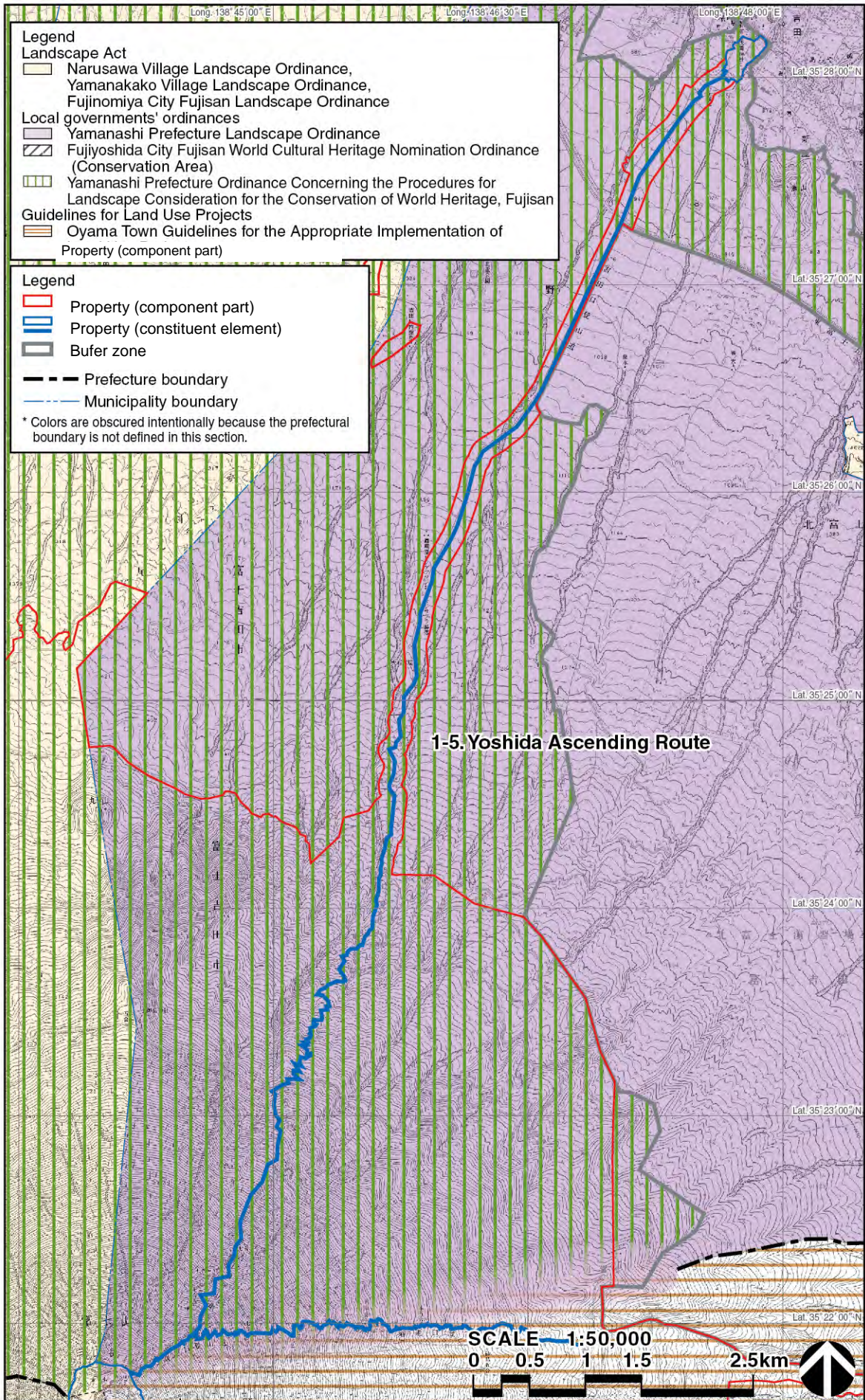
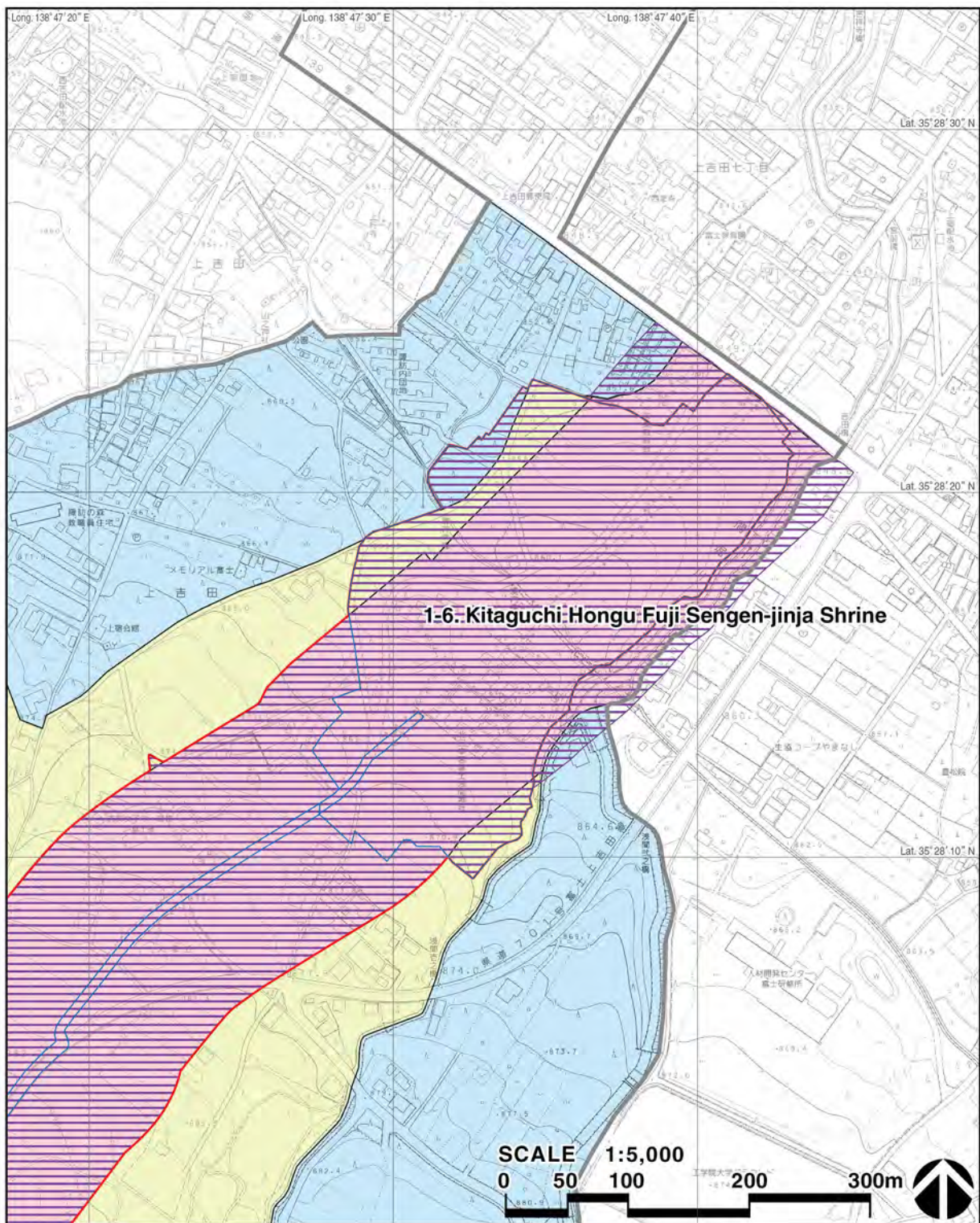
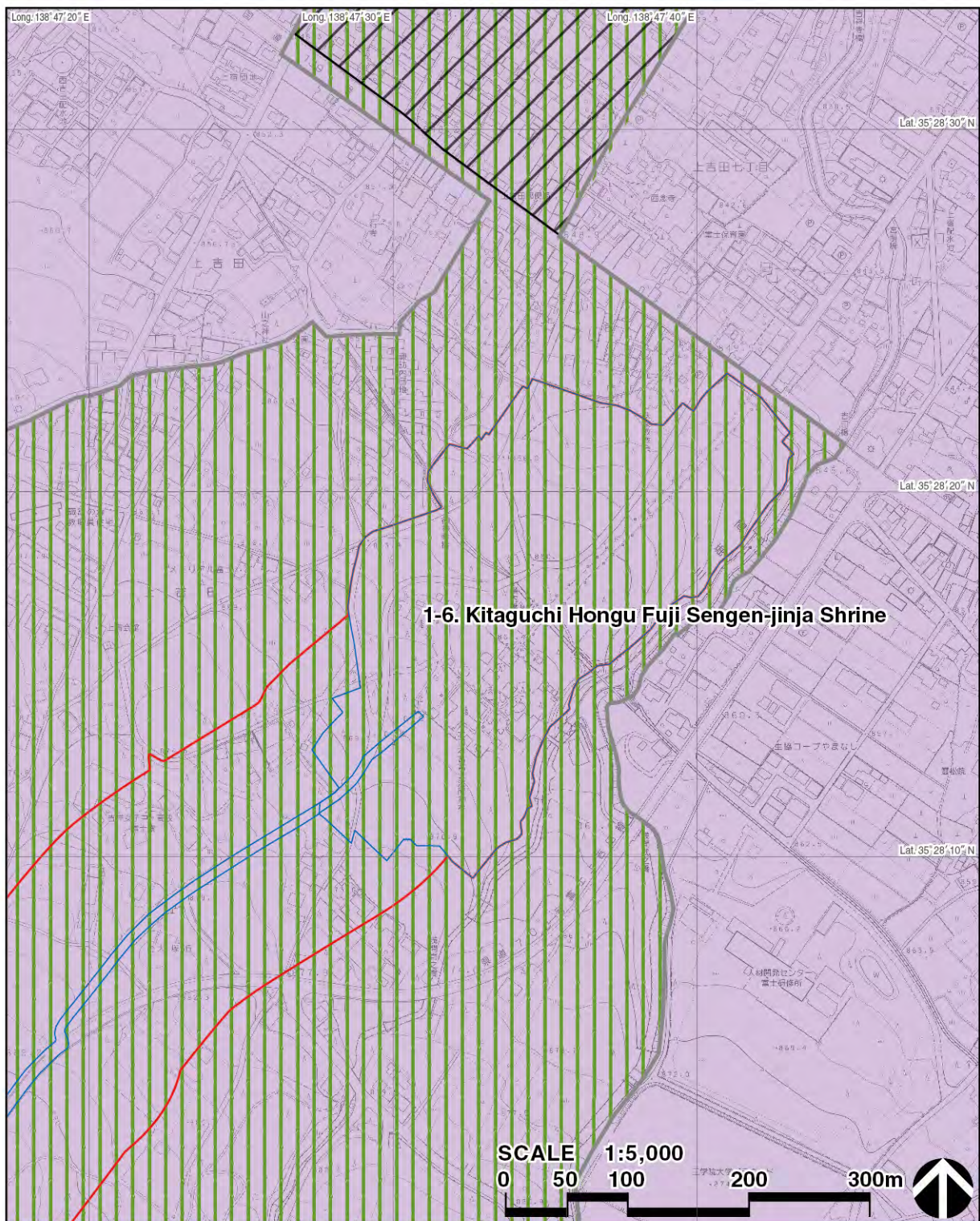


Figure 63 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yoshida Ascending Route 2



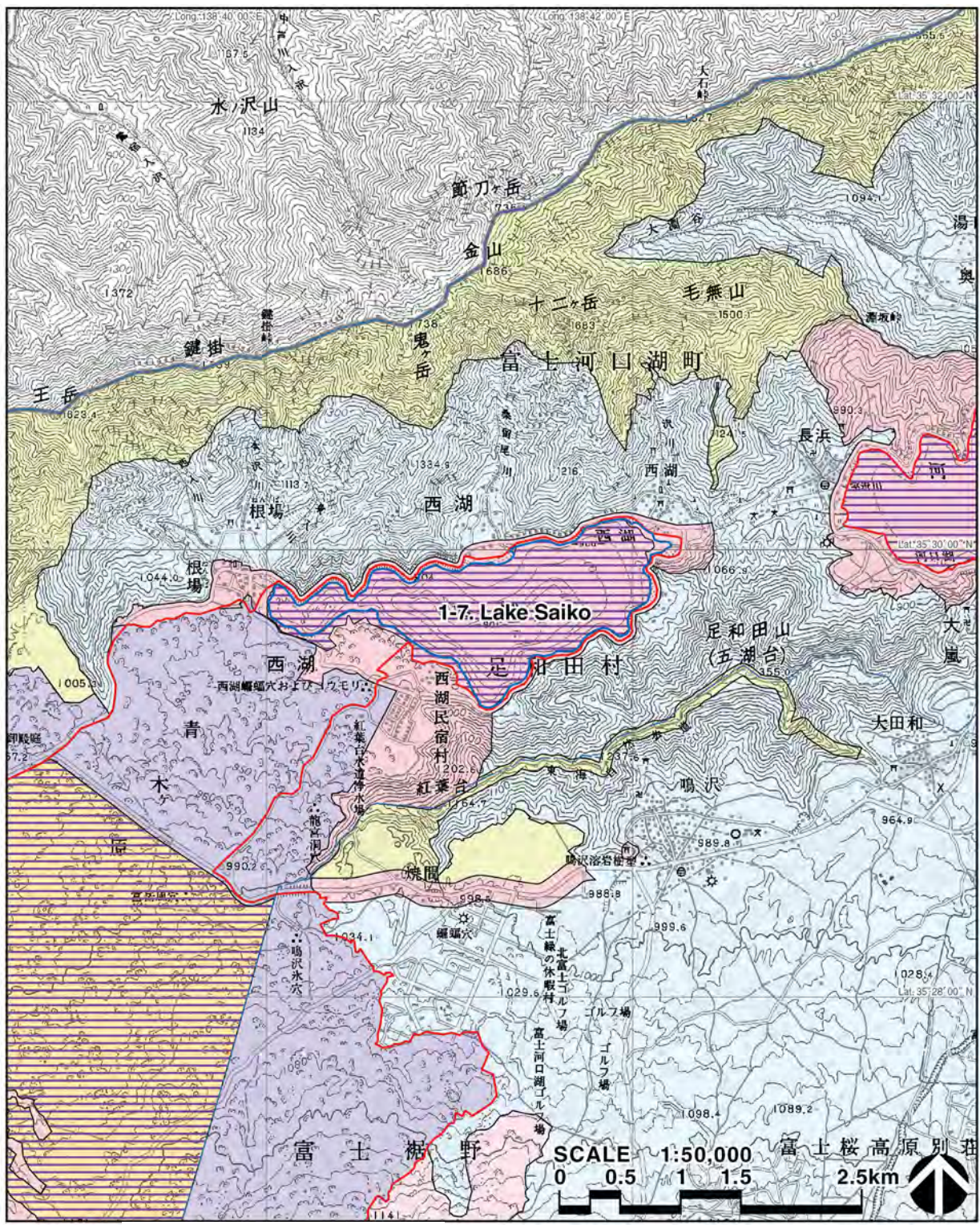
- Legend
- ▬ Property (component part)
 - ▬ Property (constituent element)
 - Bufer zone
 - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
 - Natural Parks Law**
 - National Park Special Zone (Class II Special Zone)
 - National Park Special Zone (Class III Special Zone)
 - National Park Ordinary Zone

Figure 64 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja shrine 1



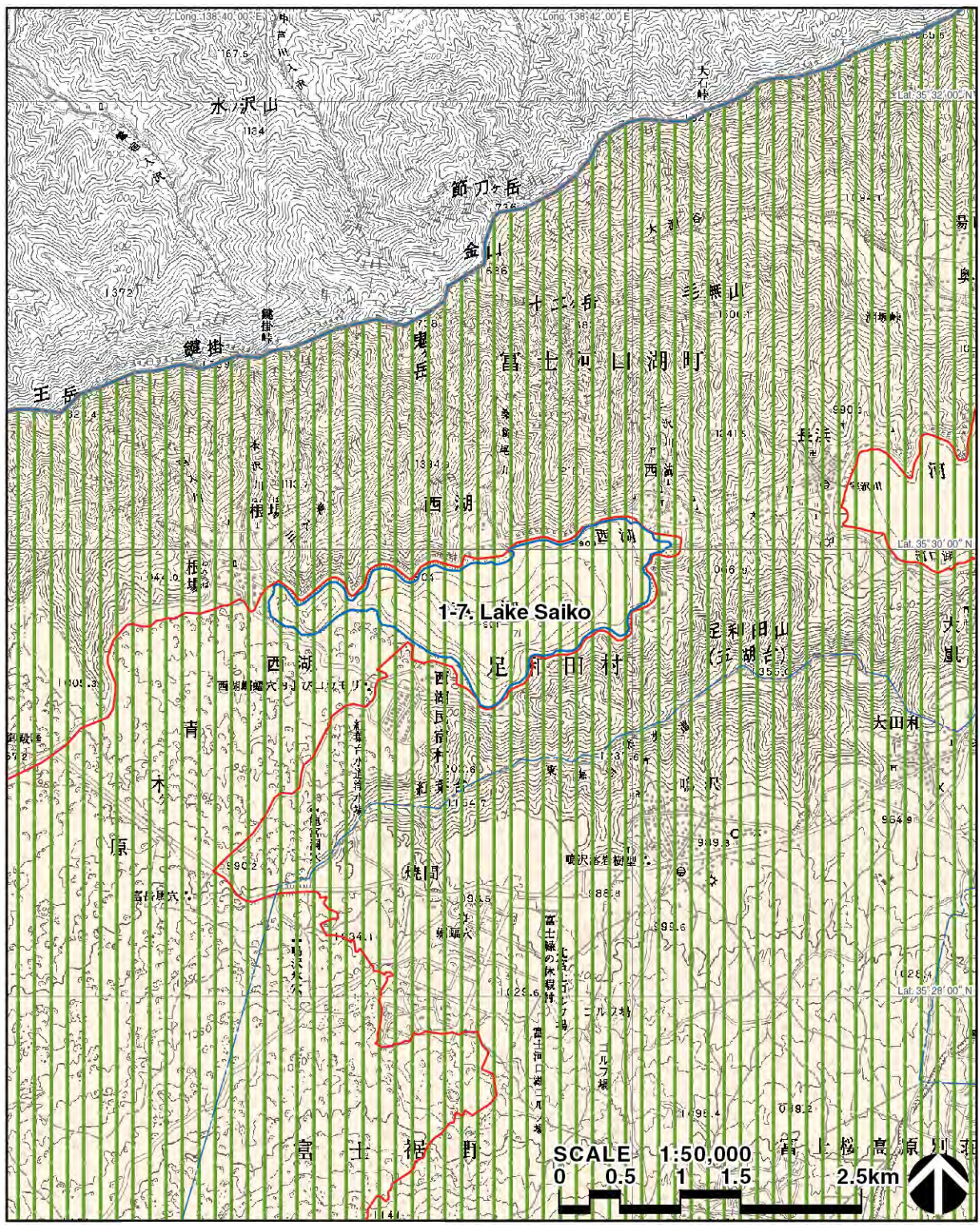
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Property (constituent element)
 - Bufer zone
- Local governments' ordinances
- Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance
 - Fujiyoshida City Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Nomination Ordinance (Conservation Area)
 - Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan

Figure 65 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja shrine 2



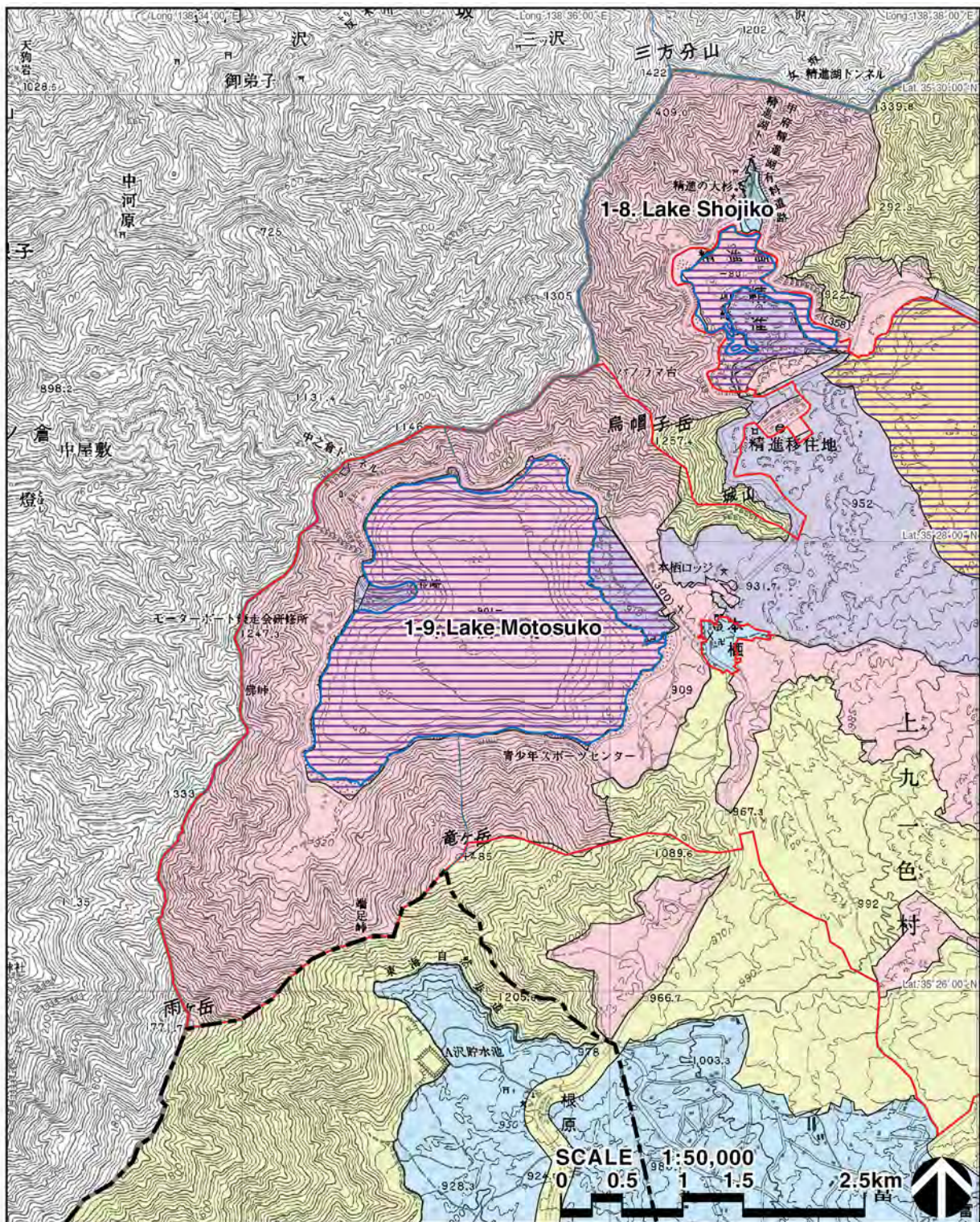
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Property (constituent element)
 - Buffer zone
 - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
- Natural Parks Law
- National Park Special Zone (Special Protection Zone)
 - National Park Special Zone (Class I Special Zone)
 - National Park Special Zone (Class II Special Zone)
 - National Park Special Zone (Class III Special Zone)
 - National Park Ordinary Zone
- SCALE 1:50,000 富士桜高原別荘
0 0.5 1 1.5 2.5km

Figure 66 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Saiko 1



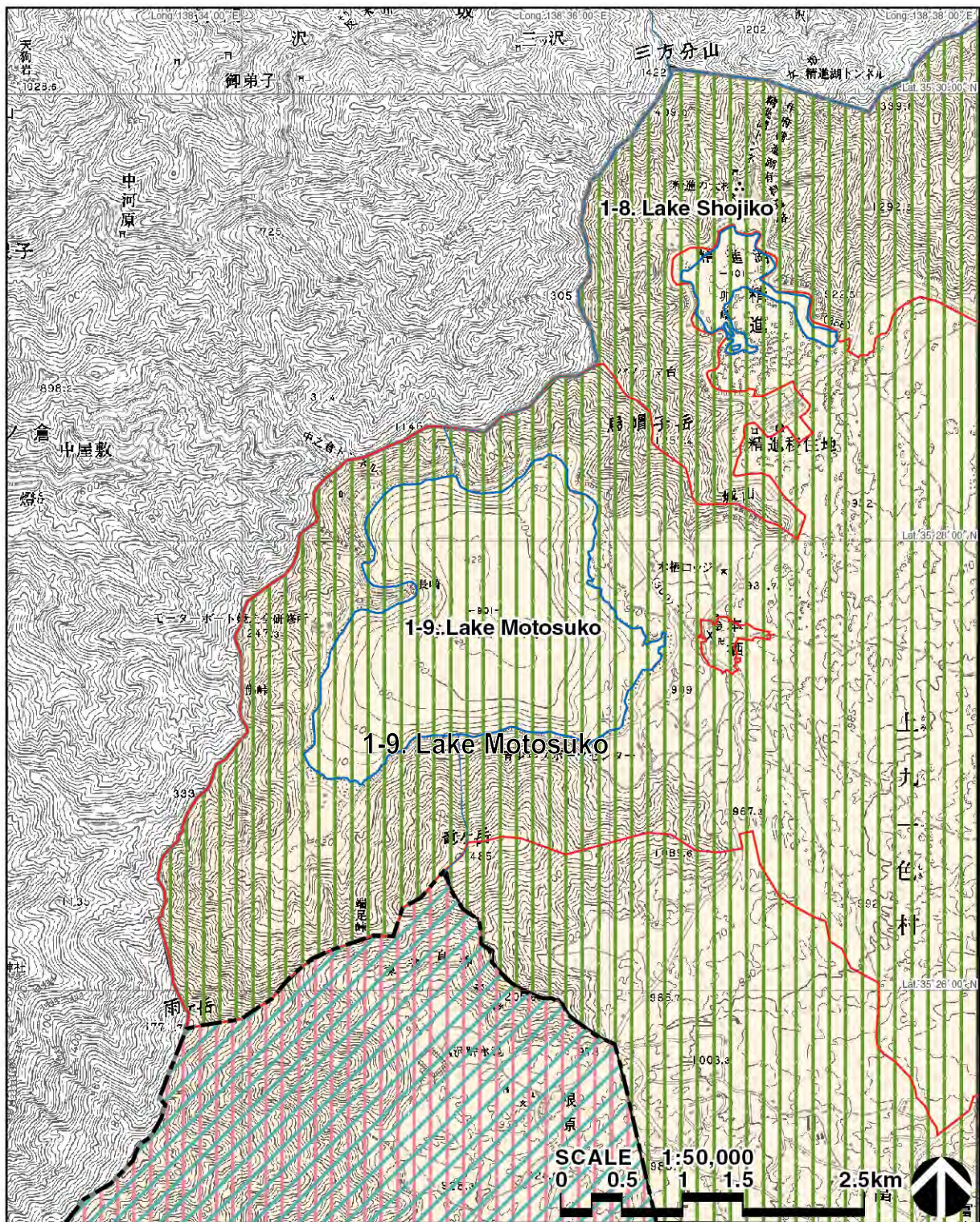
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Property (constituent element)
 - Buffer zone
 - Municipality boundary
- Landscape Act
- Narusawa Village Landscape Ordinance, Fujikawaguchiko Town Landscape Ordinance
- Local governments' ordinances
- Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan

Figure 67 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Saiko 2



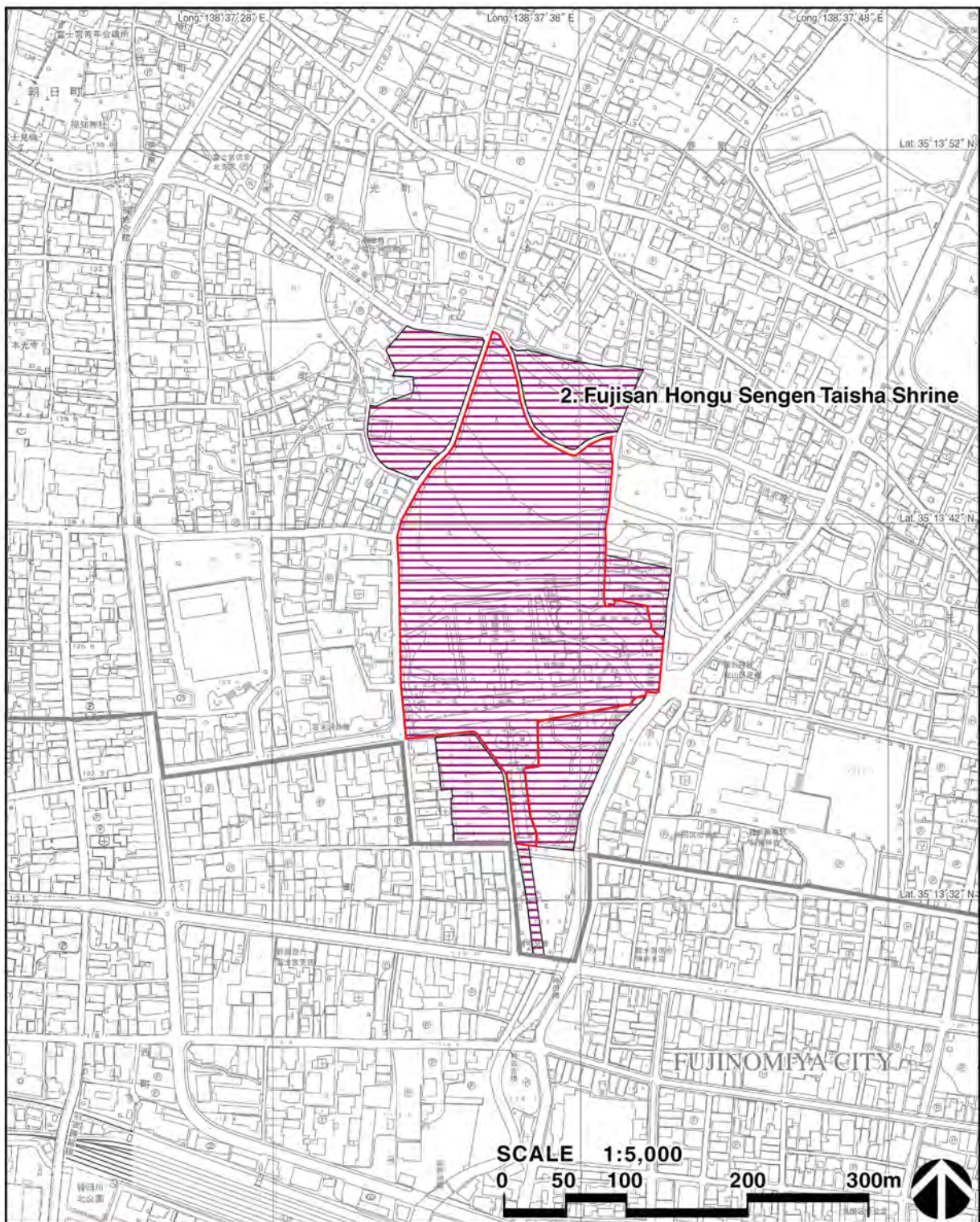
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Property (constituent element)
 - Buffer zone
 - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
 - Prefecture boundary
 - Municipality boundary
- Natural Parks Law
- National Park Special Zone (Special Protection Zone)
 - National Park Special Zone (Class I Special Zone)
 - National Park Special Zone (Class II Special Zone)
 - National Park Special Zone (Class III Special Zone)
 - National Park Ordinary Zone

Figure 68 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Shojiko and Lake Motosuko 1



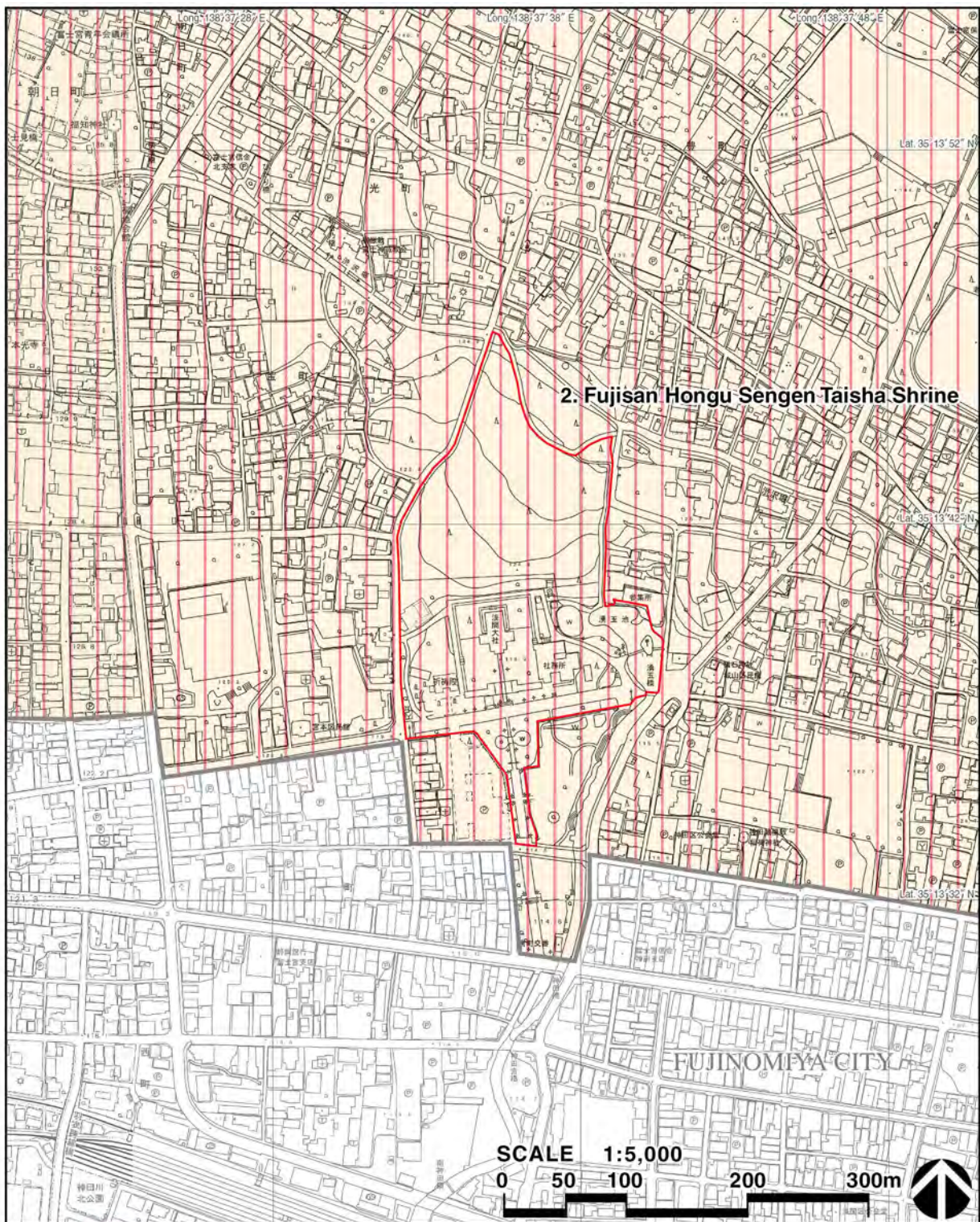
- Legend**
- Property (component part)
 - Property (constituent element)
 - Bufer zone
 - Prefecture boundary
 - Municipality boundary
- Landscape Act**
- Minobu Town Landscape Ordinance, Fujikawaguchiko Town Landscape Ordinance, Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Ordinance
- City Planning Act**
- Urbanization control area
- Local governments' ordinances**
- Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Projects
 - Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan

Figure 69 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Shojiko and Lake Motosuko 2



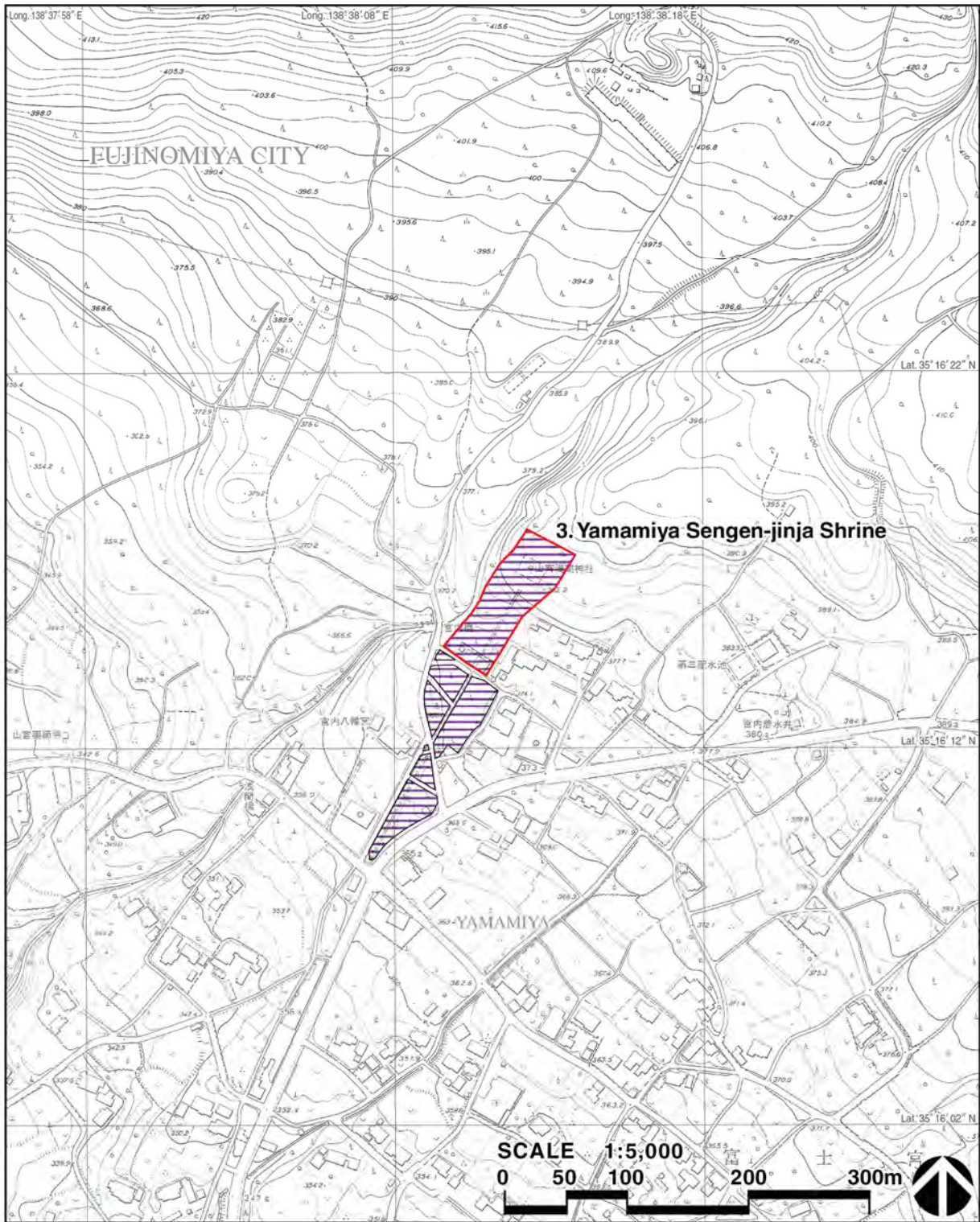
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Buffer zone
 - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

Figure 70 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine 1



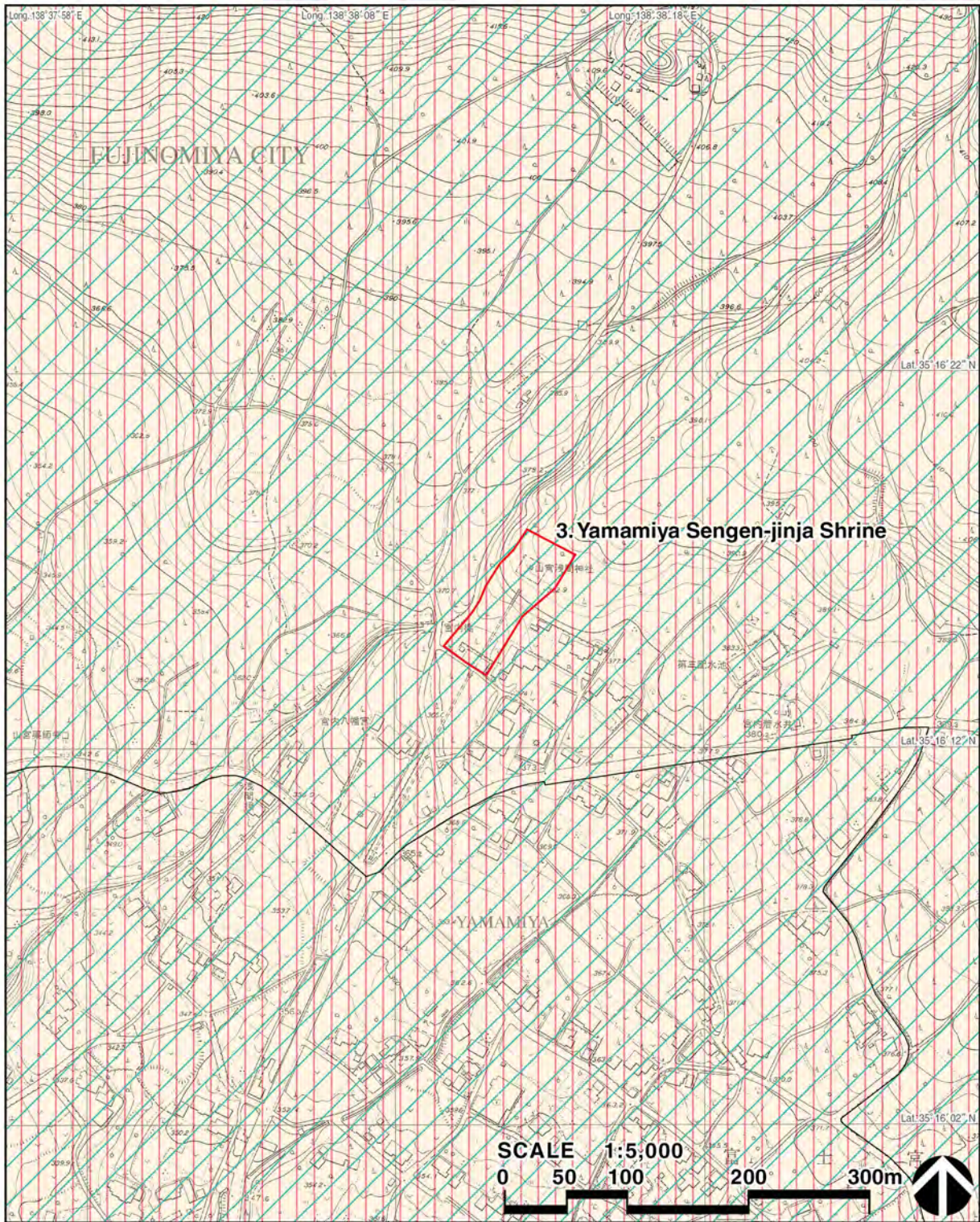
- Legend**
- Property (component part)
 - Buffer zone
- Landscape Act**
- Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Ordinance
- Local governments' ordinances**
- Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Projects

Figure 71 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine 2



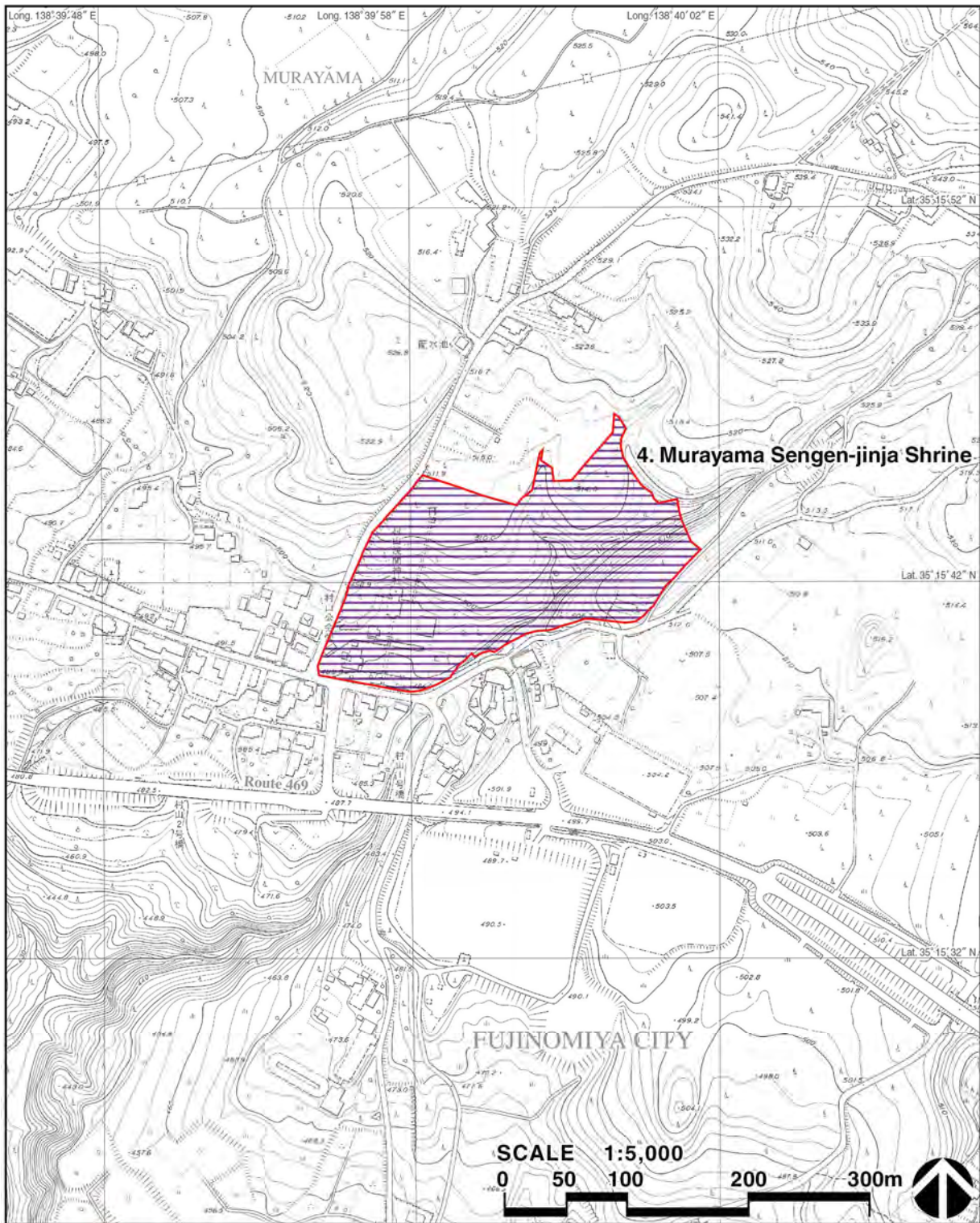
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

Figure 72 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine 1



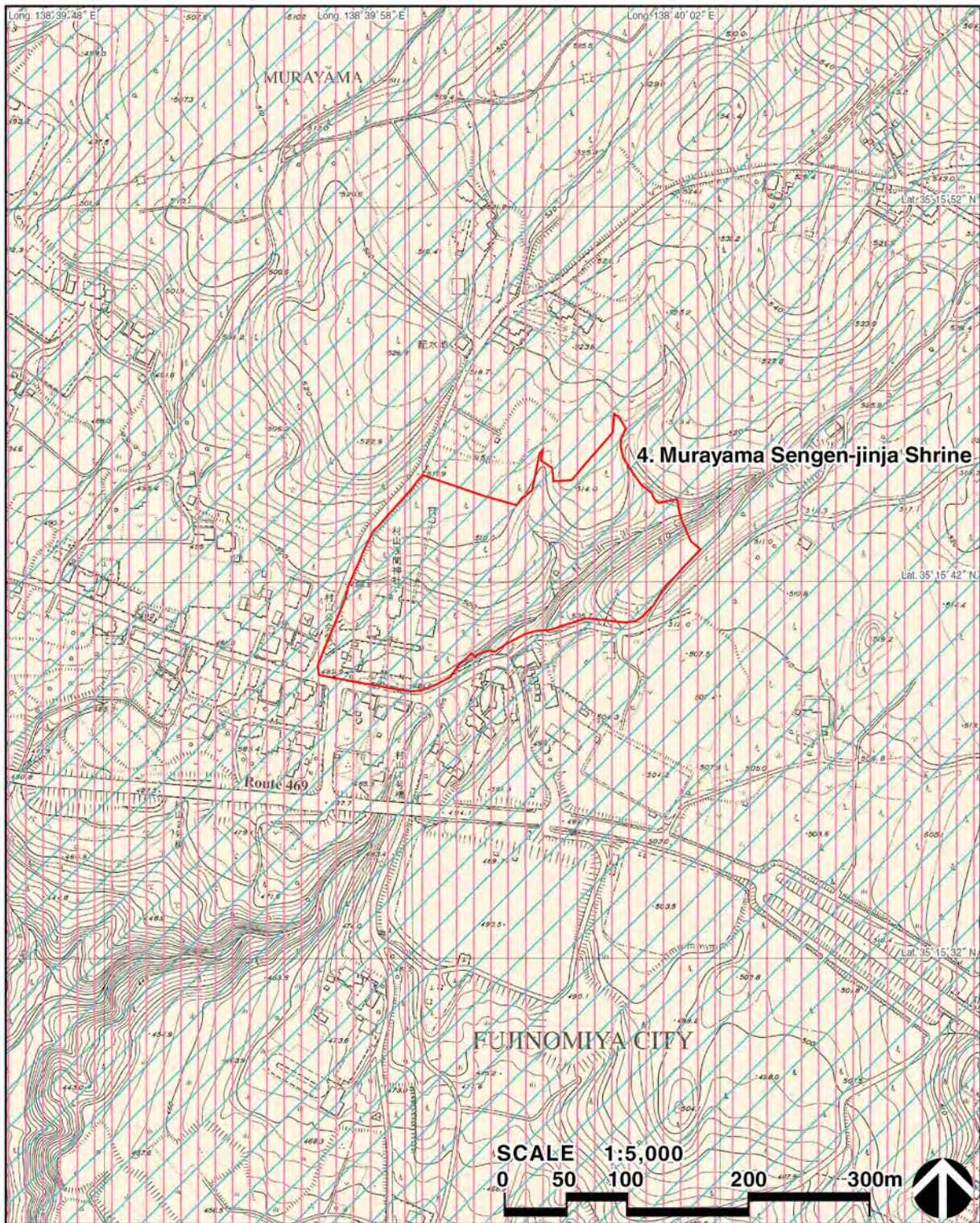
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Landscape Act
 - Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Ordinance
 - City Planning Act
 - Urbanization control area
 - Local governments' ordinances
 - Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Projects

Figure 73 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine 2



Legend Property (component part)
 Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

Figure 74 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine 1



Legend Property (component part)

Landscape Act

Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Ordinance

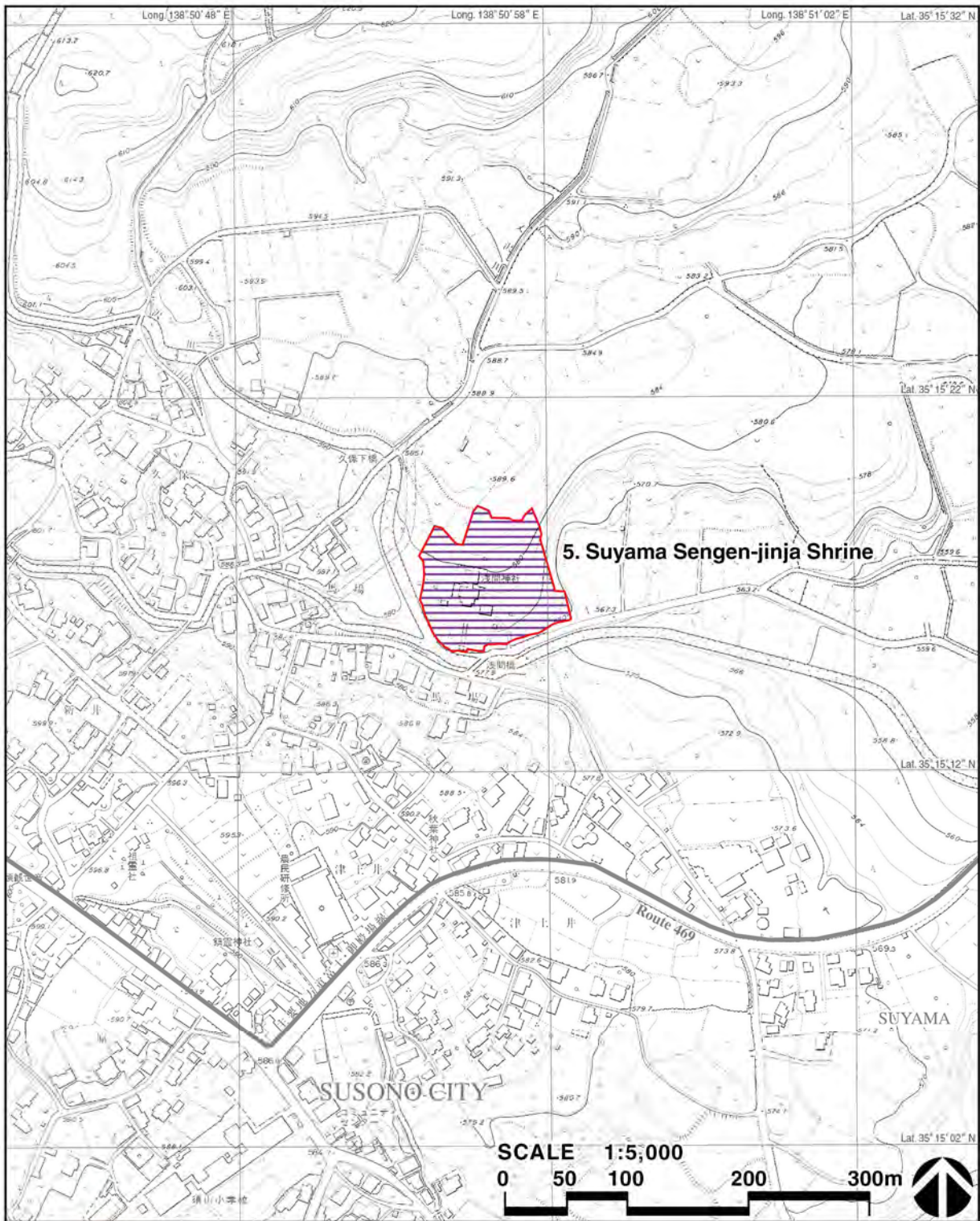
City Planning Act

Urbanization control area

Local governments' ordinances

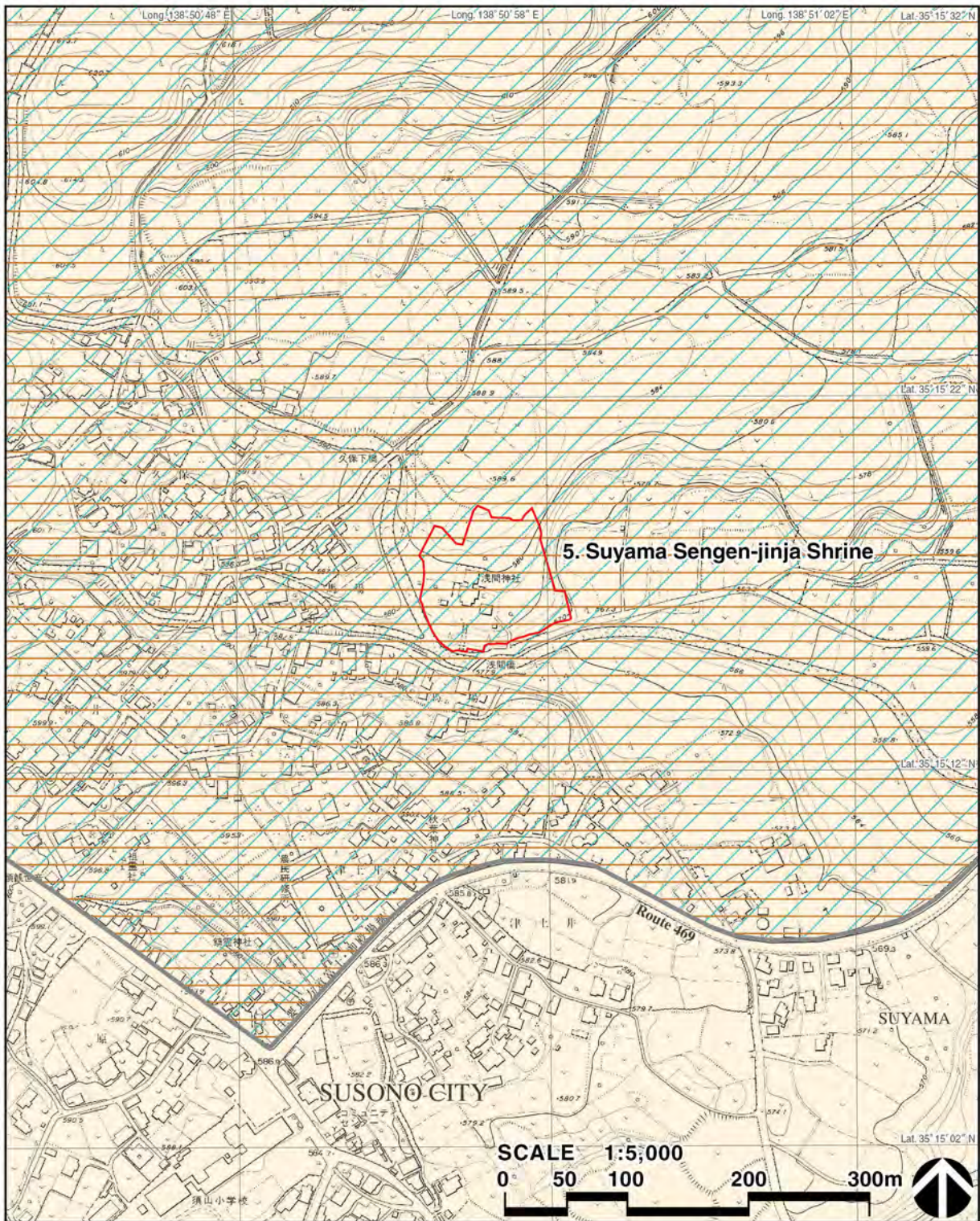
Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Projects

Figure 75 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine 2



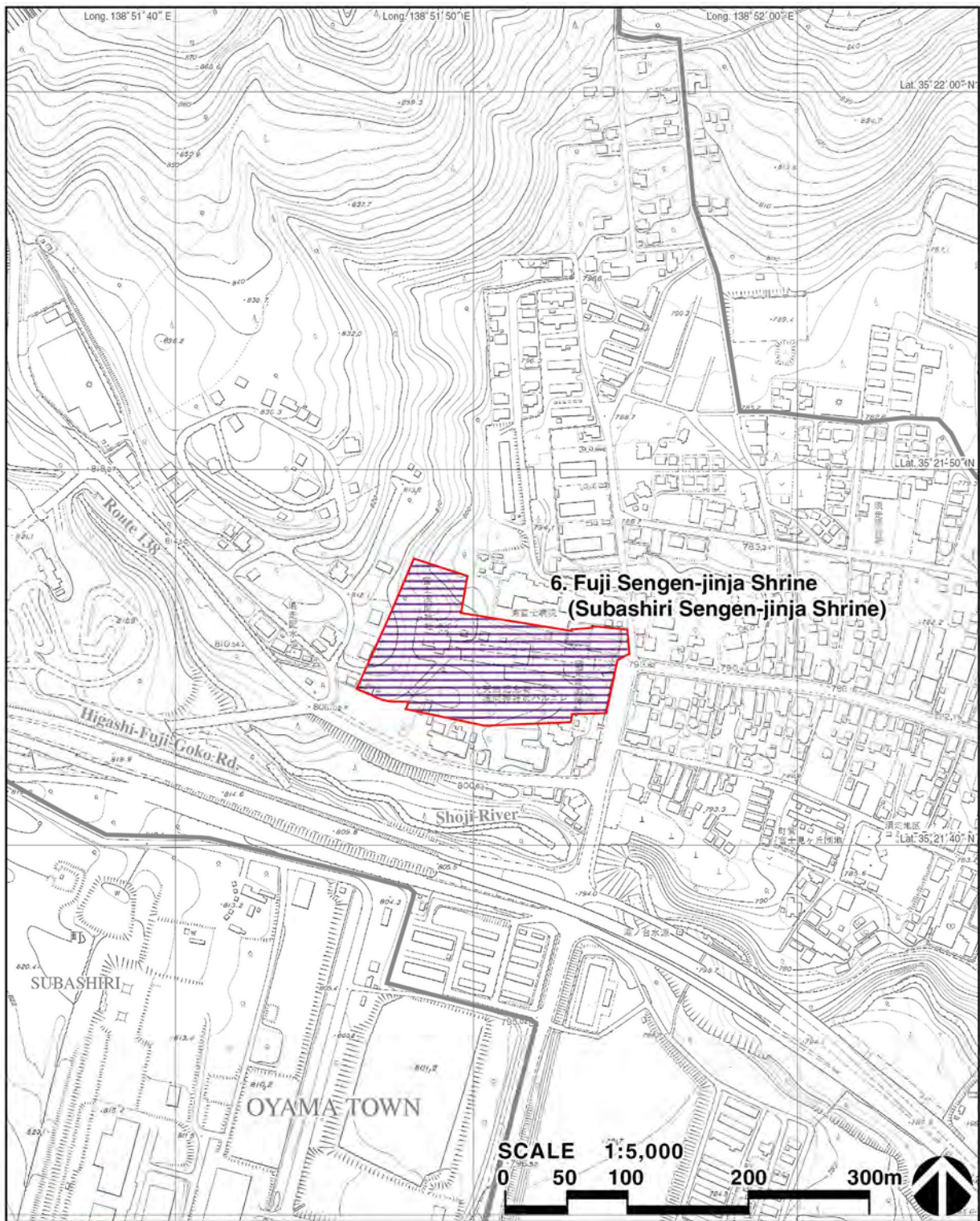
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Buffer zone
 - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

Figure 76 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine 1



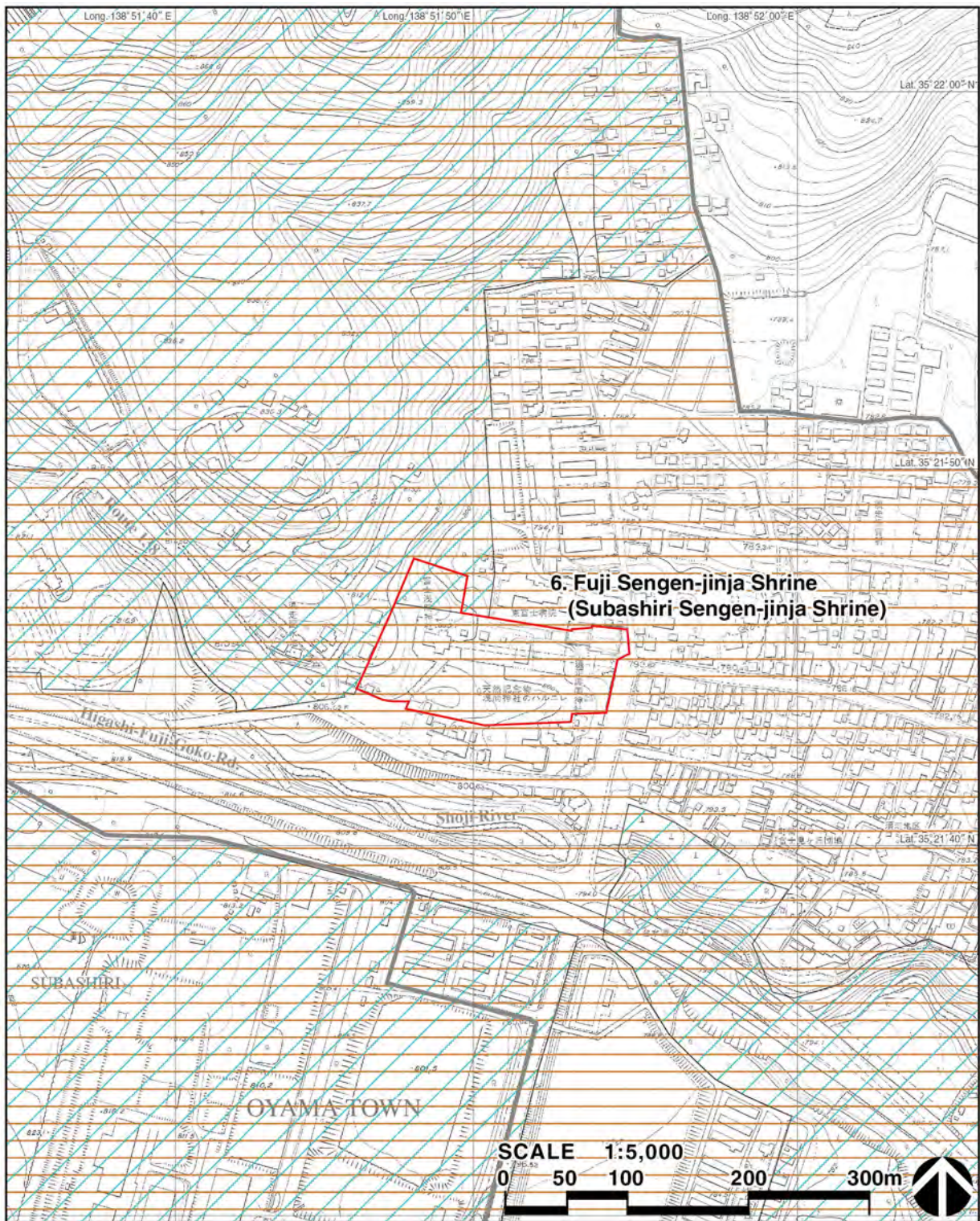
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Buffer zone
- Landscape Act
- Susono City Landscape Ordinance
- City Planning Law
- Urbanization control area
- Guidelines for Land Use Projects
- Susono City Guidelines for Land Use Projects

Figure 77 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine 2



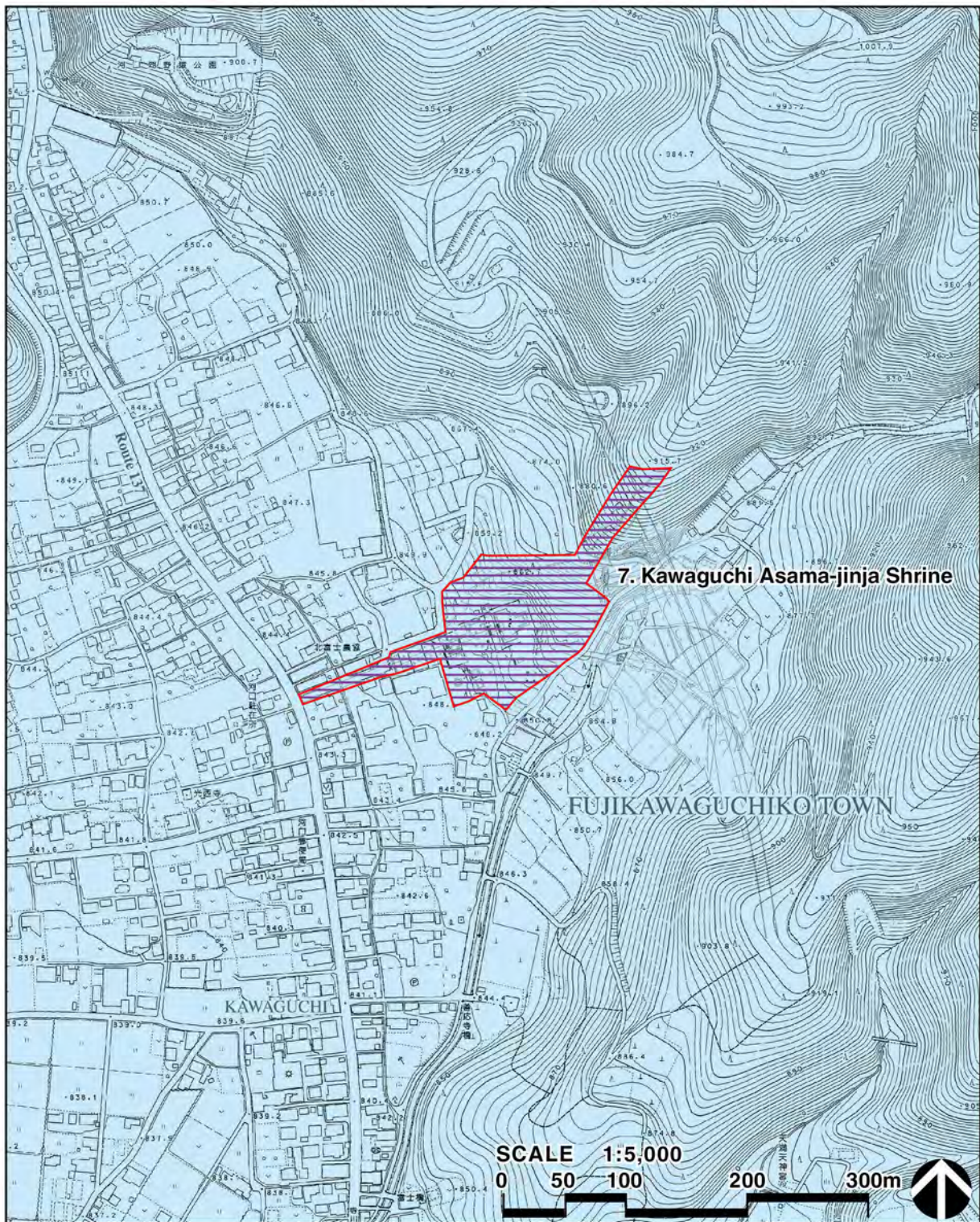
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Buffer zone
 - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

Figure 78 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) 1



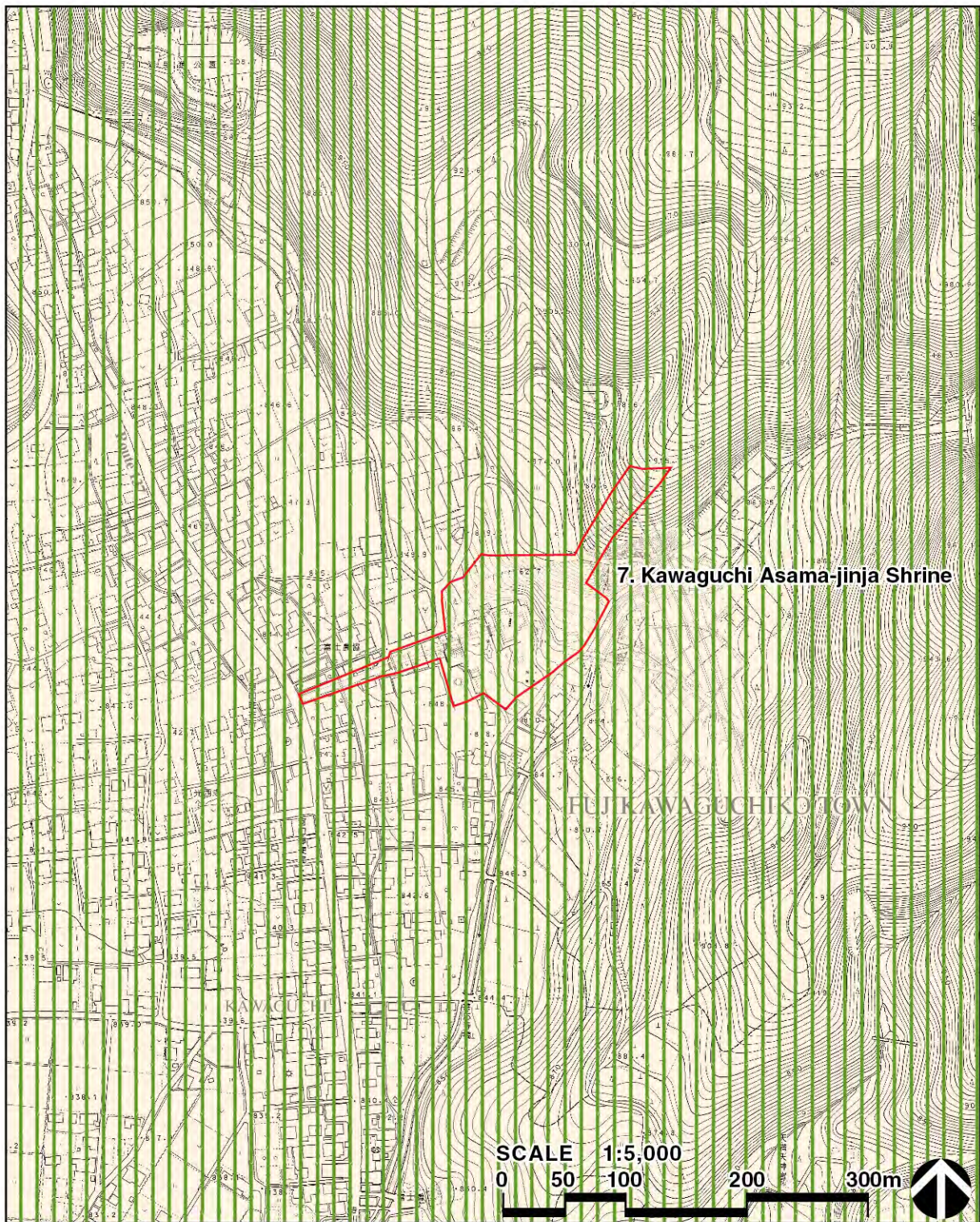
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Buffer zone
- City Planning Act
- Urbanization Control Area
- Guidelines for land use projects
- Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects

Figure 79 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen-jinja Shrine) 2



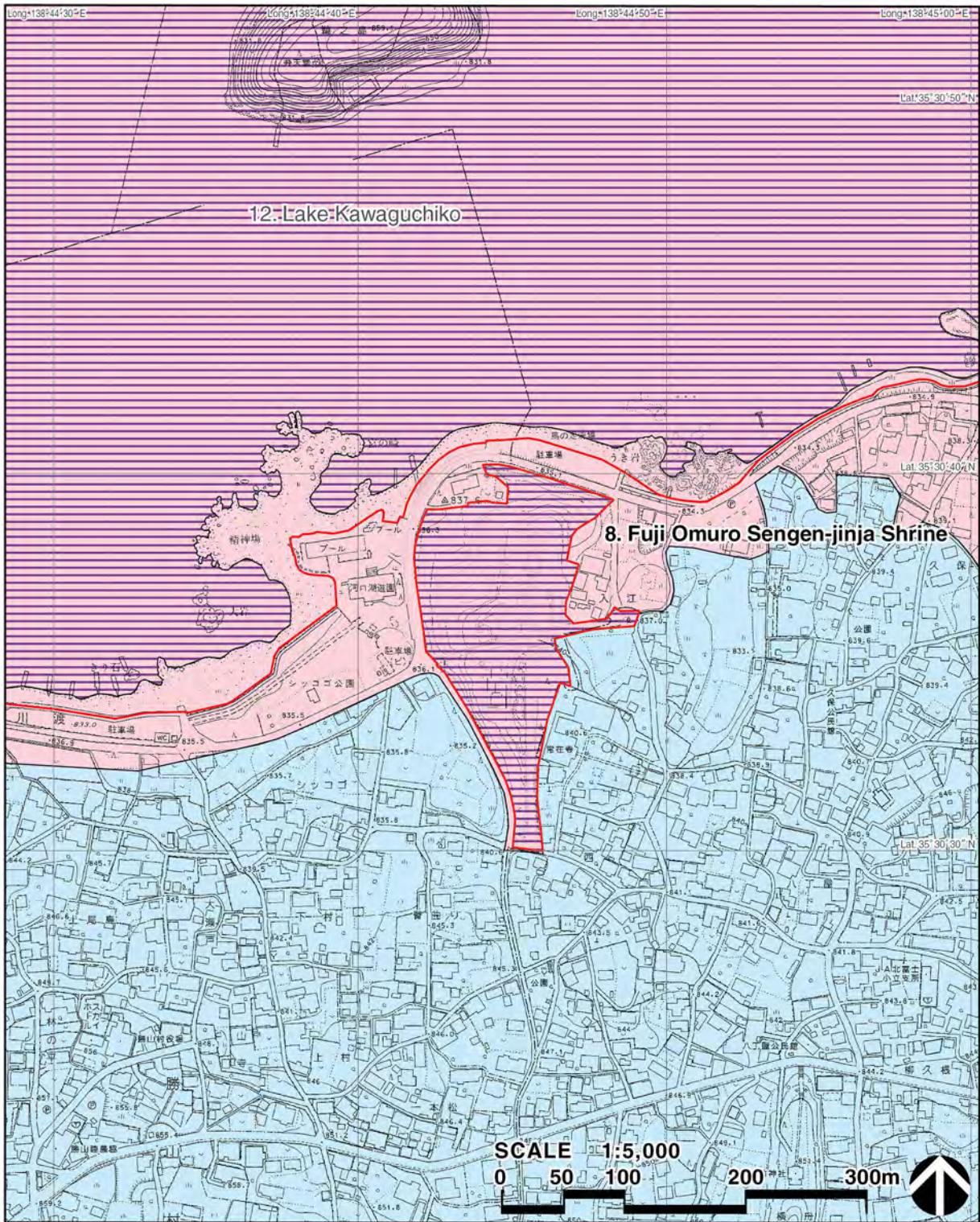
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
 - Natural Parks Law
 - National Park Ordinary Zone

Figure 80 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine 1



- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Landscape Act
 - Fujikawaguchiko Town Landscape Ordinance
 - Local governments' ordinances
 - Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan

Figure 81 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Kawaguchi Asama-jinja Shrine 2



- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
 - Natural Parks Law
 - National Park Special Zone (Class II Special Zone)
 - National Park Ordinary Zone

Figure 82 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine 1

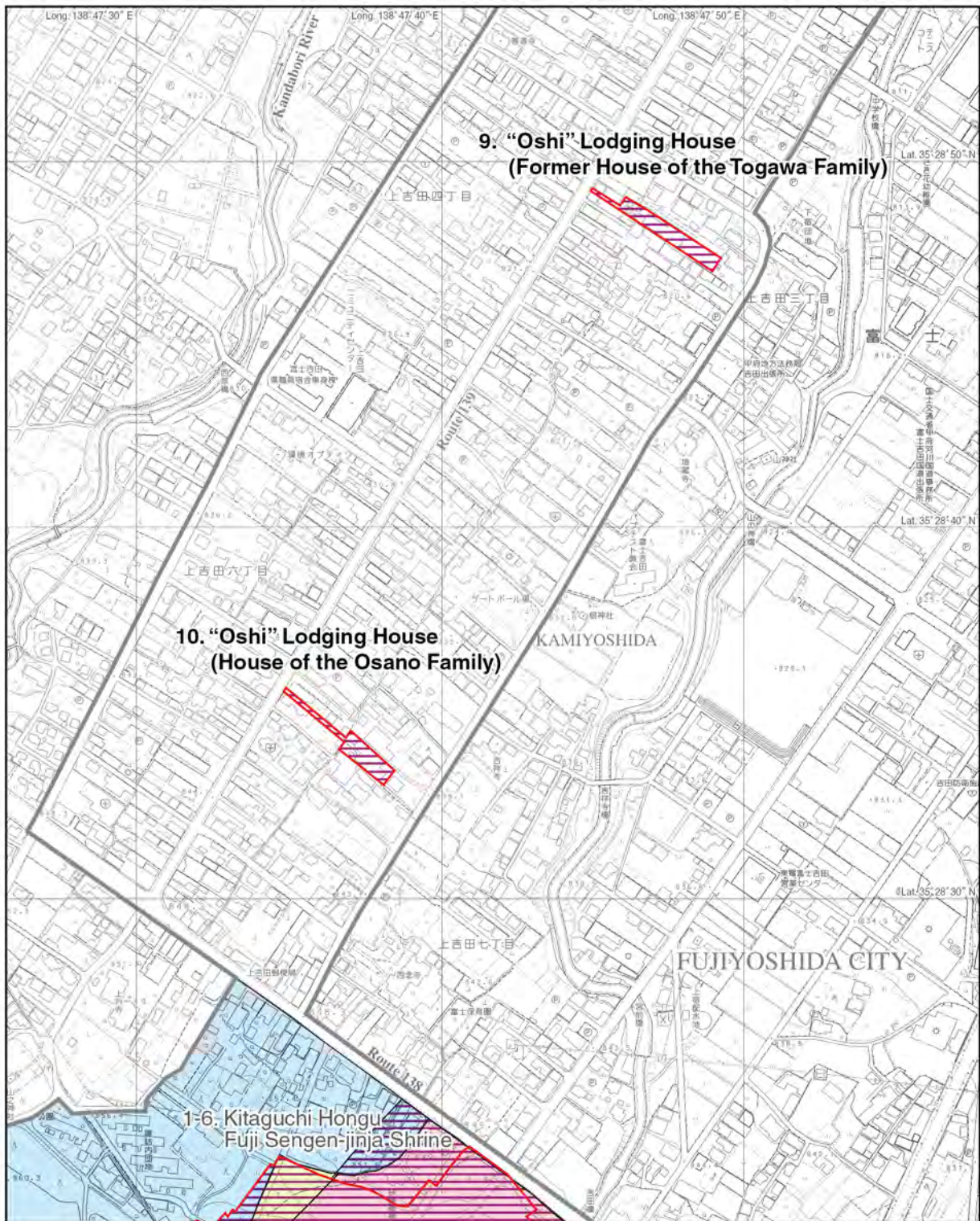


- Legend
- Property (component part)

 - Landscape Act
 - Fujikawaguchiko Town Landscape Ordinance

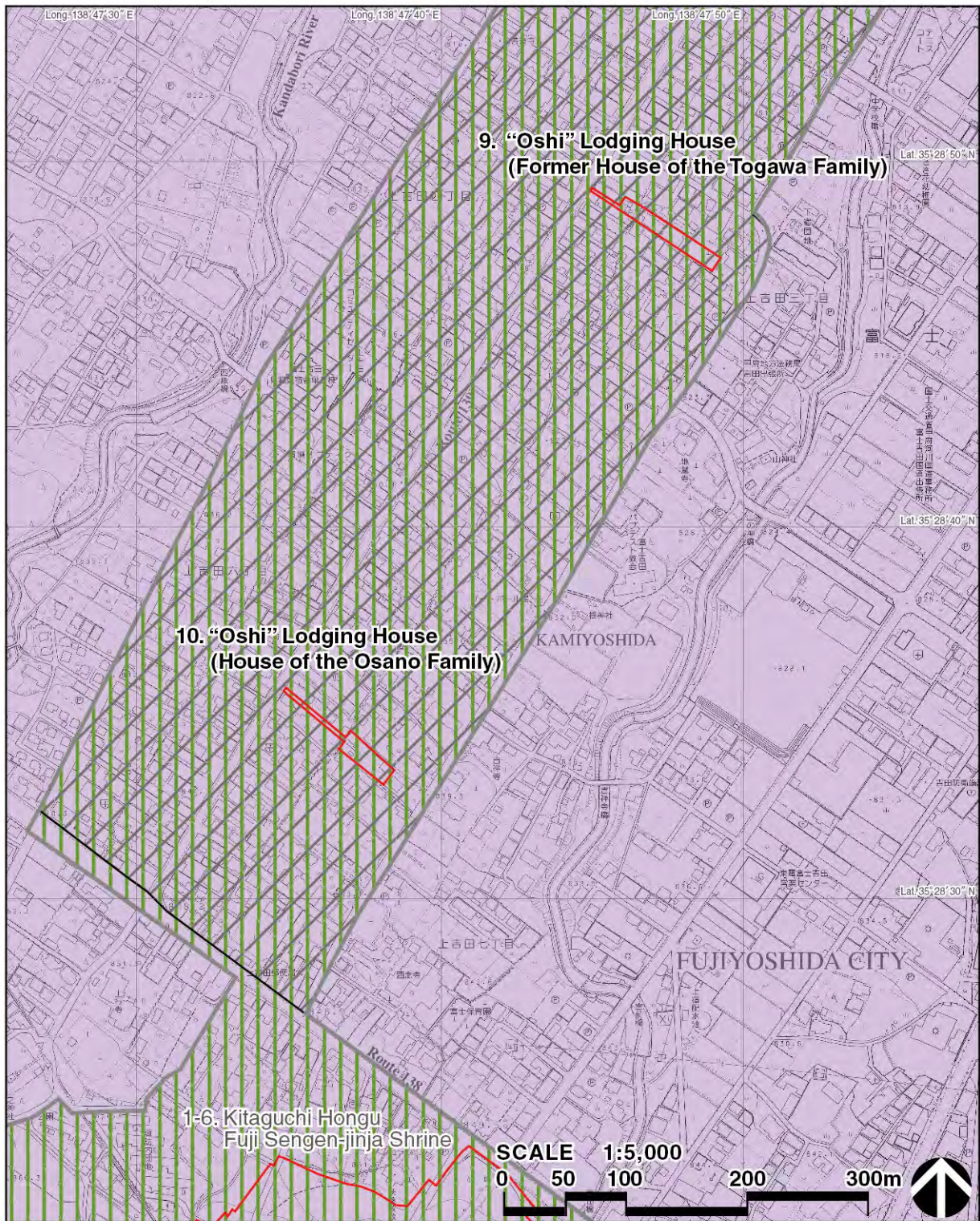
 - Local governments' ordinances
 - Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan

Figure 83 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Fuji Omuro Sengen-jinja Shrine 2



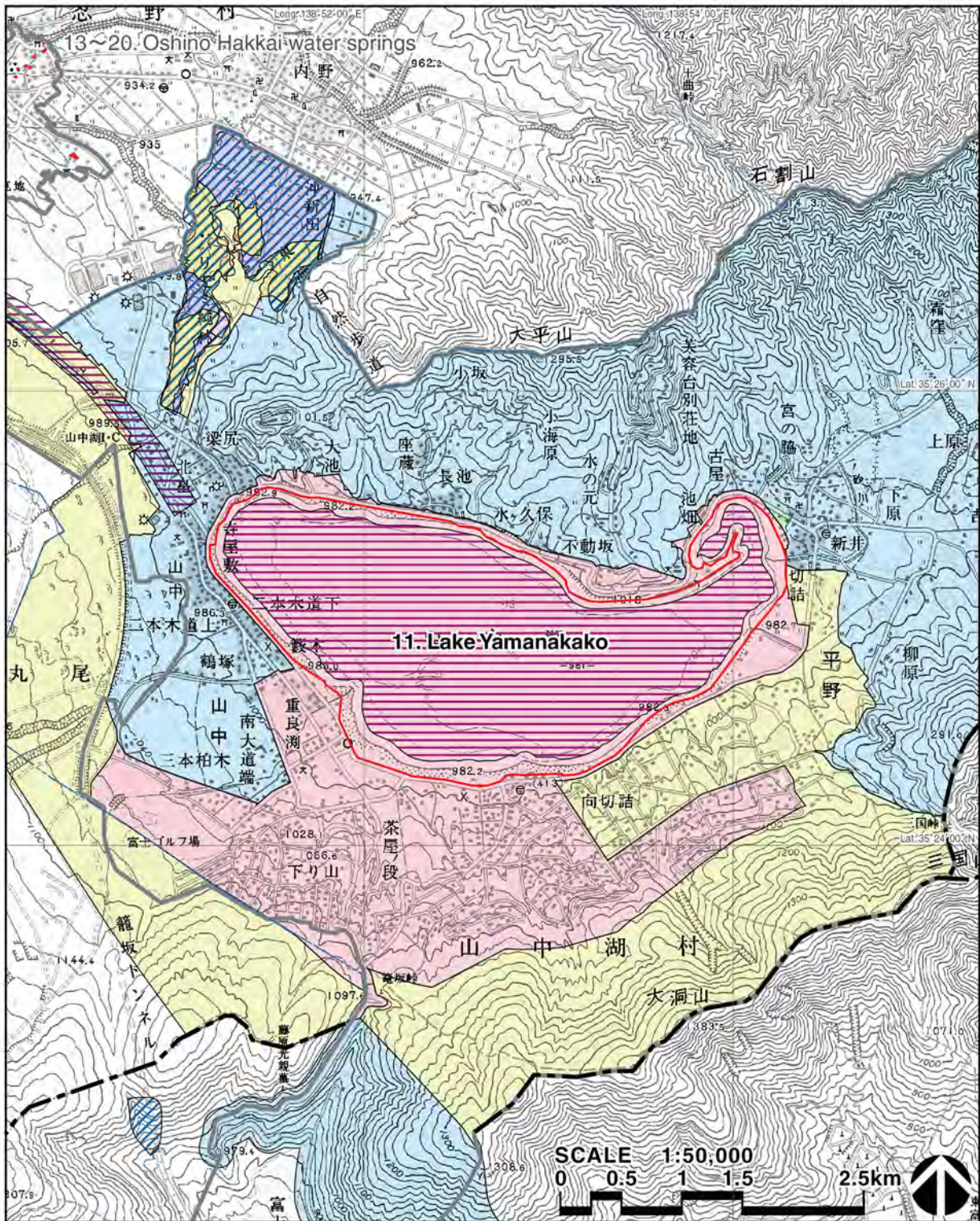
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Buffer zone
 - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
- Natural Parks Law
- National Park Special Zone (Class II Special Zone)
 - National Park Special Zone (Class III Special Zone)
 - National Park Ordinary Zone

Figure 84 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of "Oshi" Lodging Houses 1



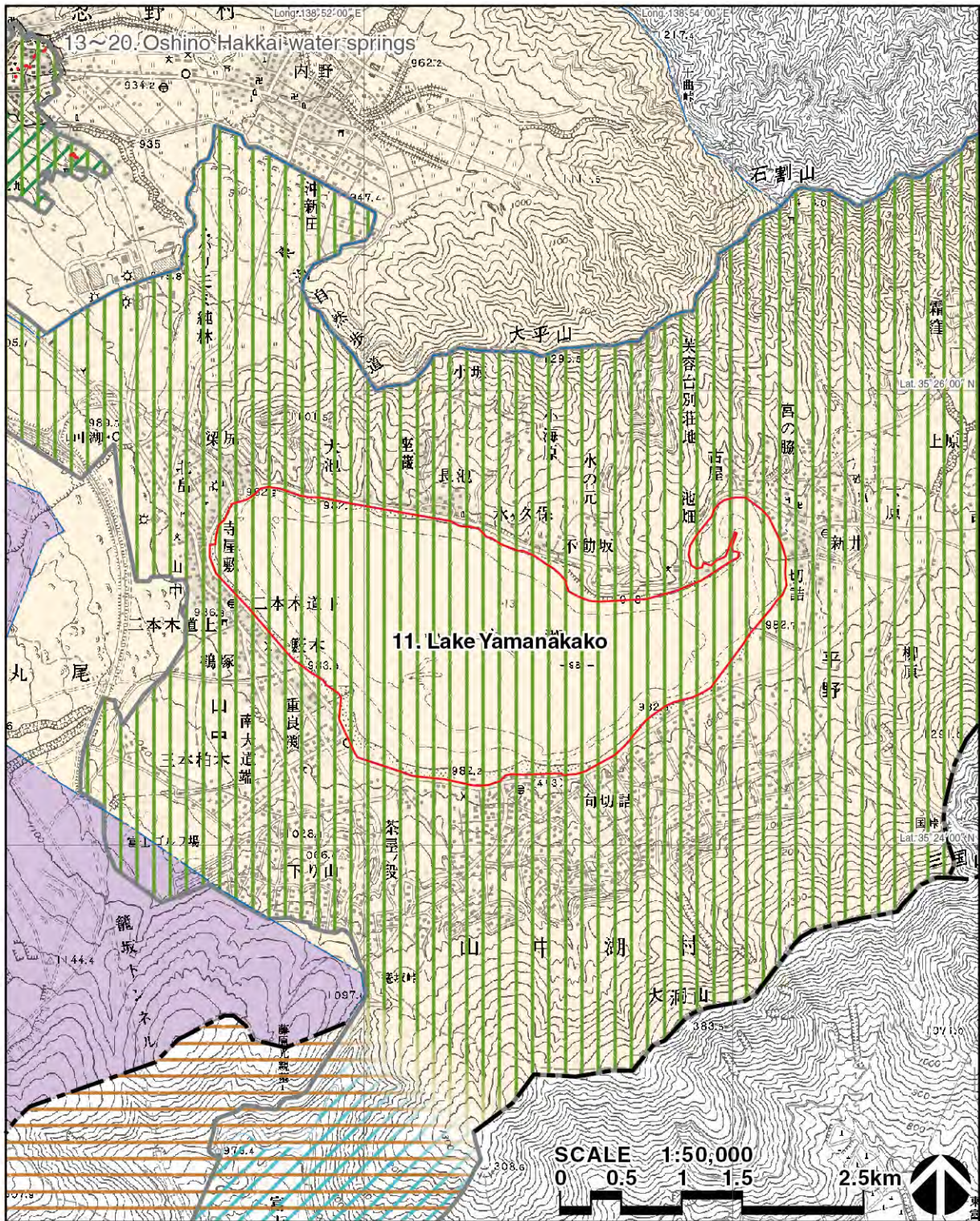
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Buffer zone
- Local governments' ordinances
- Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance
 - Fujiyoshida City Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Nomination Ordinance (Conservation Area)
 - Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan

Figure 85 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of "Oshi" Lodging Houses 2



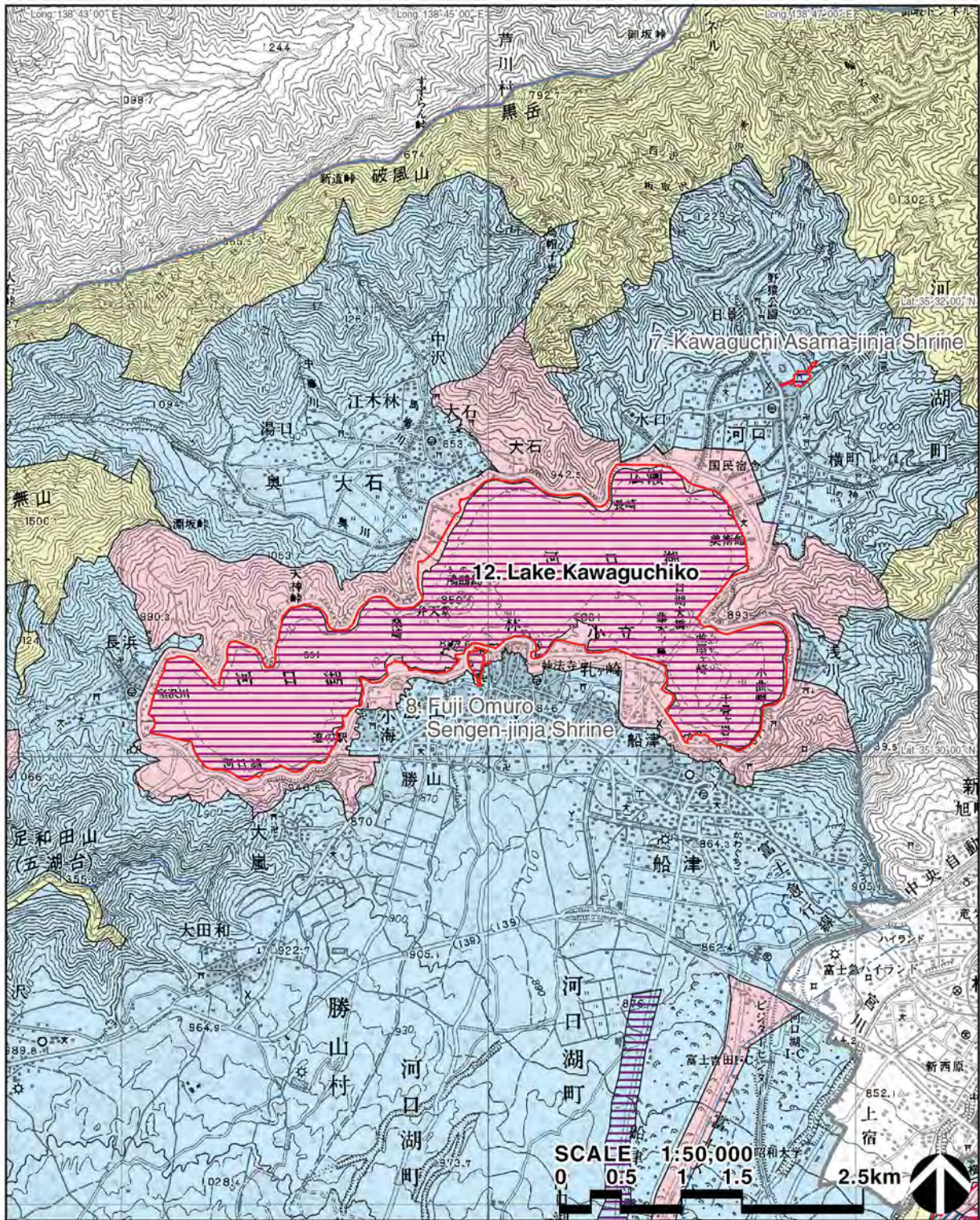
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Buffer zone
 - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
 - Prefecture boundary
 - Municipality boundary
- Natural Parks Law
- National Park Special Zone (Special Protection Zone)
 - National Park Special Zone (Class I Special Zone)
 - National Park Special Zone (Class II Special Zone)
 - National Park Special Zone (Class III Special Zone)
 - National Park Ordinary Zone
- Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests
- National Forest

Figure 86 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Yamanakako 1



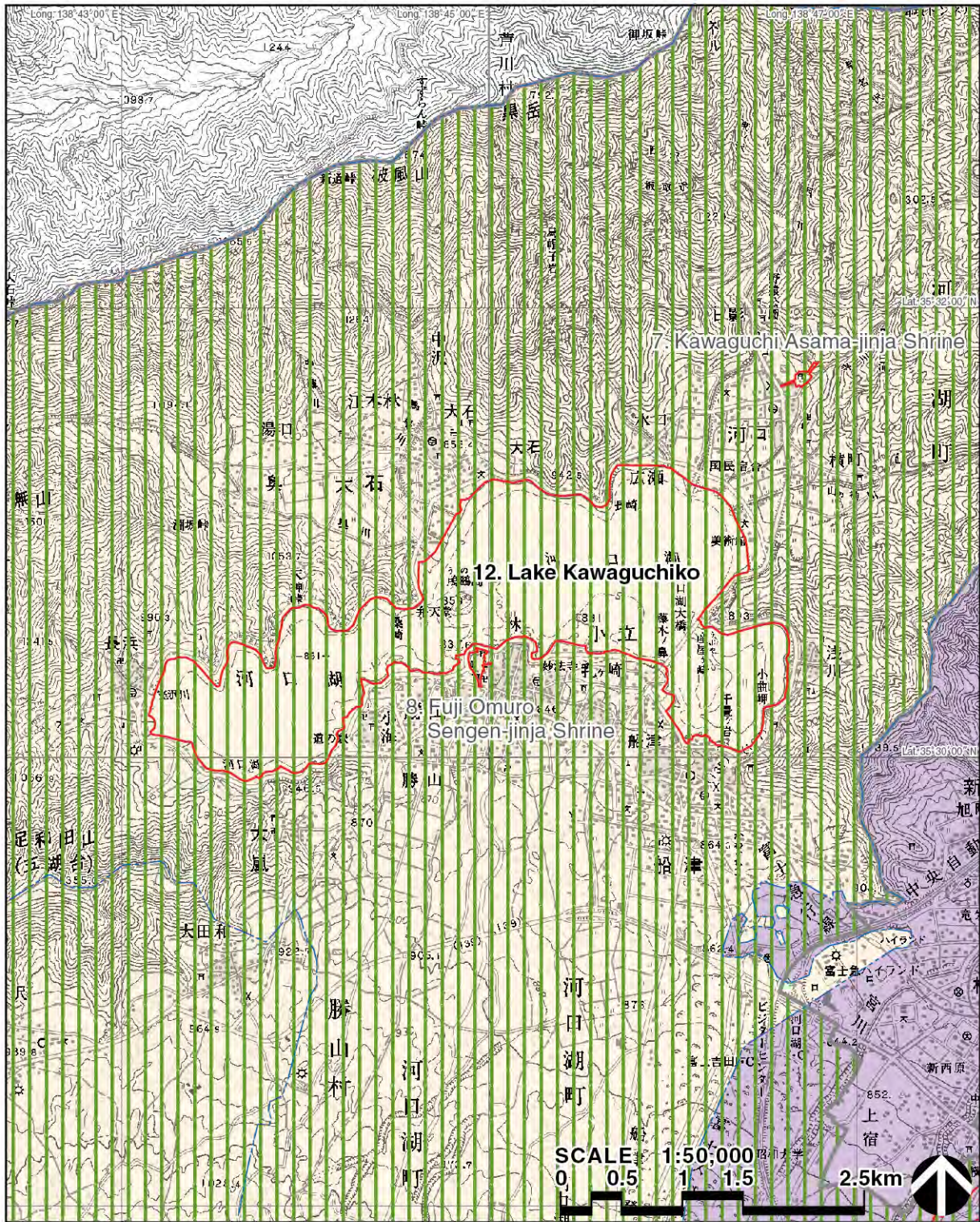
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Buffer zone
 - Prefecture boundary
 - Municipality boundary
- * Colors are obscured intentionally because the prefectural boundary is not defined in this section.
- Landscape Act
- Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance, Yamanakako Village Landscape Ordinance
- City Planning Act
- Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance (Scenic Zone)
 - Urbanization control area
- Local governments' ordinances
- Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance
 - Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan
- Guidelines for land use projects
- Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects

Figure 87 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Yamanakako 2



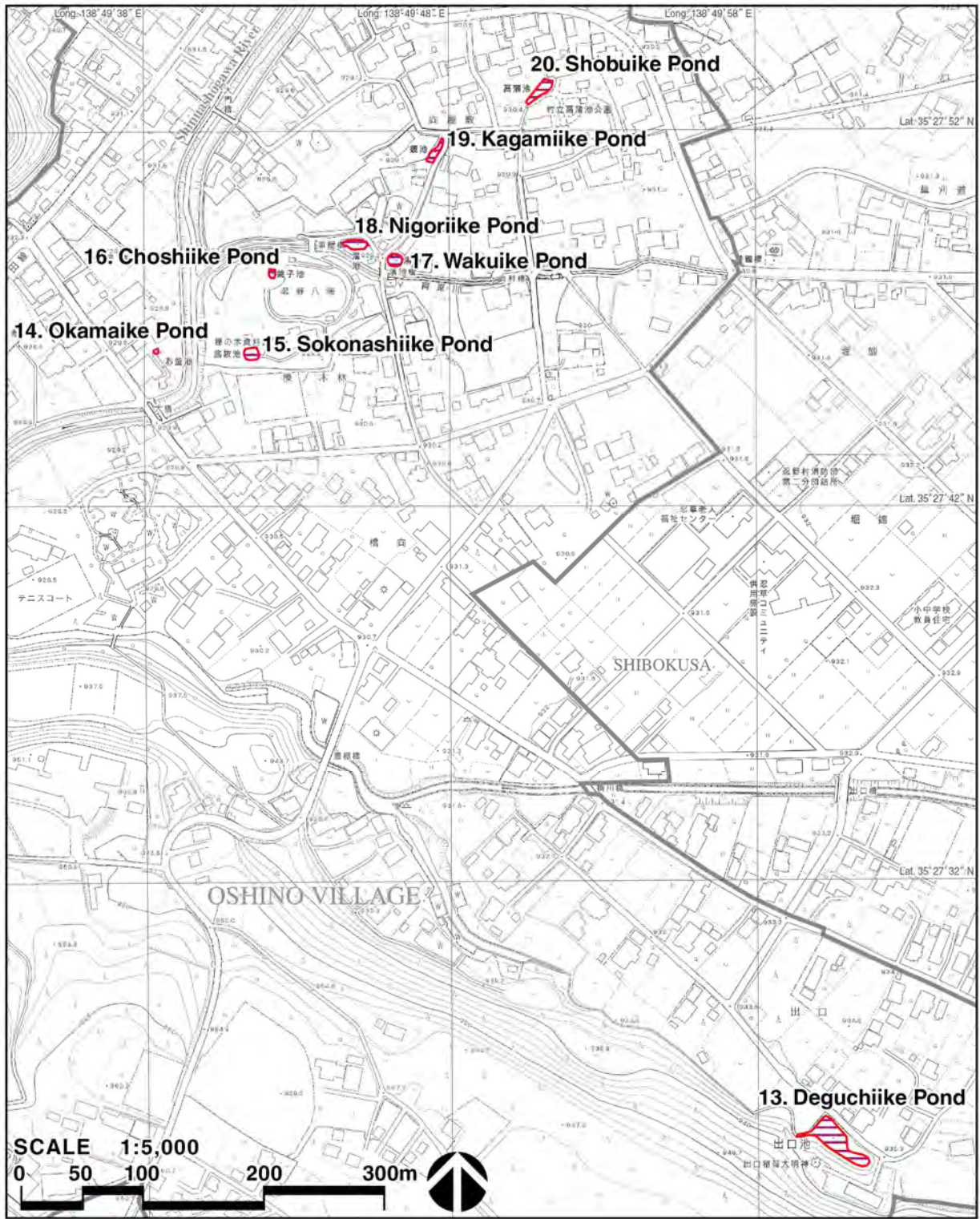
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Buffer zone
 - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
- Natural Parks Law
- National Park Special Zone (Class II Special Zone)
 - National Park Special Zone (Class III Special Zone)
 - National Park Ordinary Zone
- Municipality boundary

Figure 88 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Kawaguchiko 1



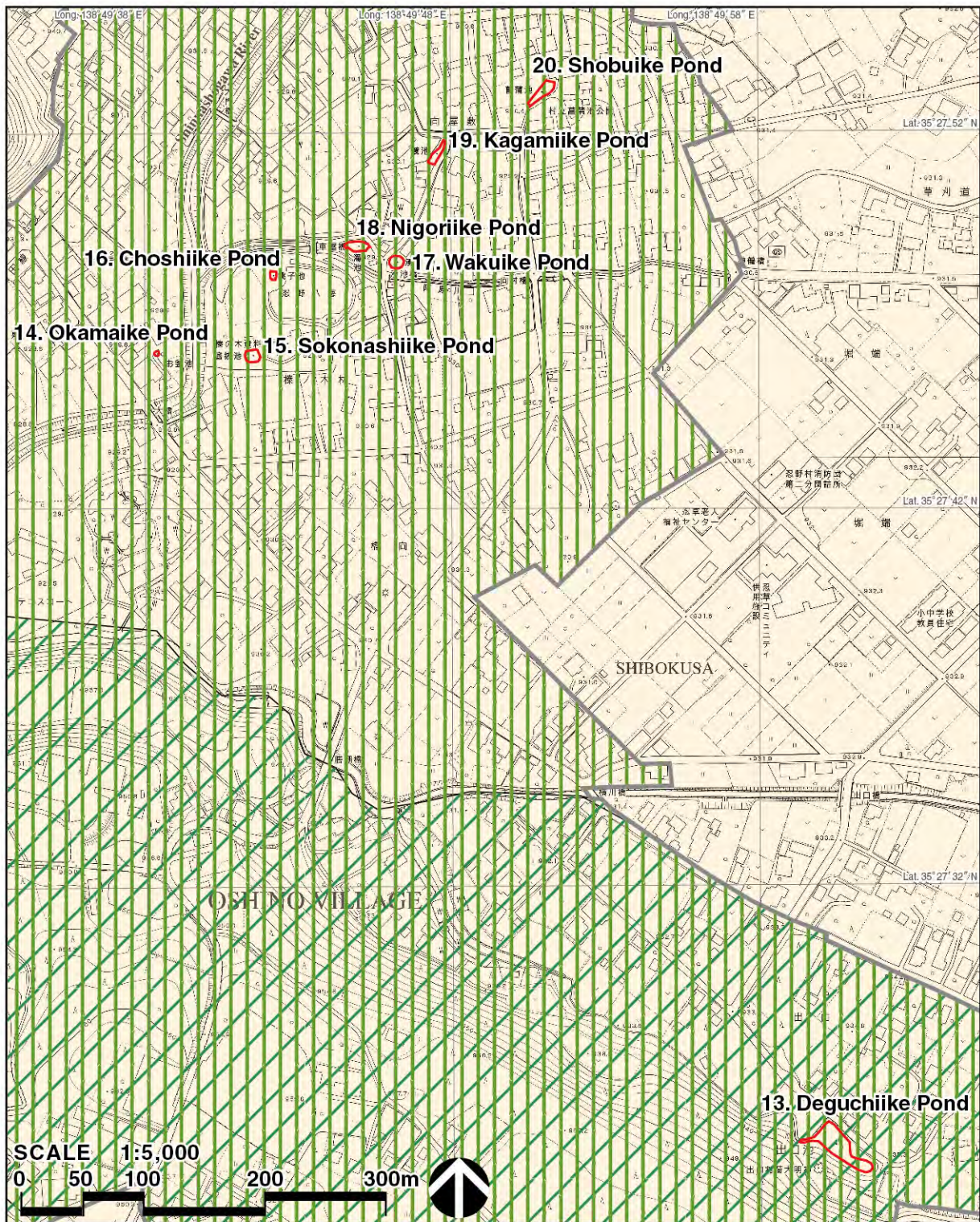
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Buffer zone
 - Municipality boundary
- Landscape Act
- Narusawa Village Landscape Ordinance, Fujikawaguchiko Town Landscape Ordinance
- Local governments' ordinances
- Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance
 - Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan

Figure 89 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Lake Kawaguchiko 2



- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Buffer zone
 - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

Figure 90 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Oshino Hakkai springs 1



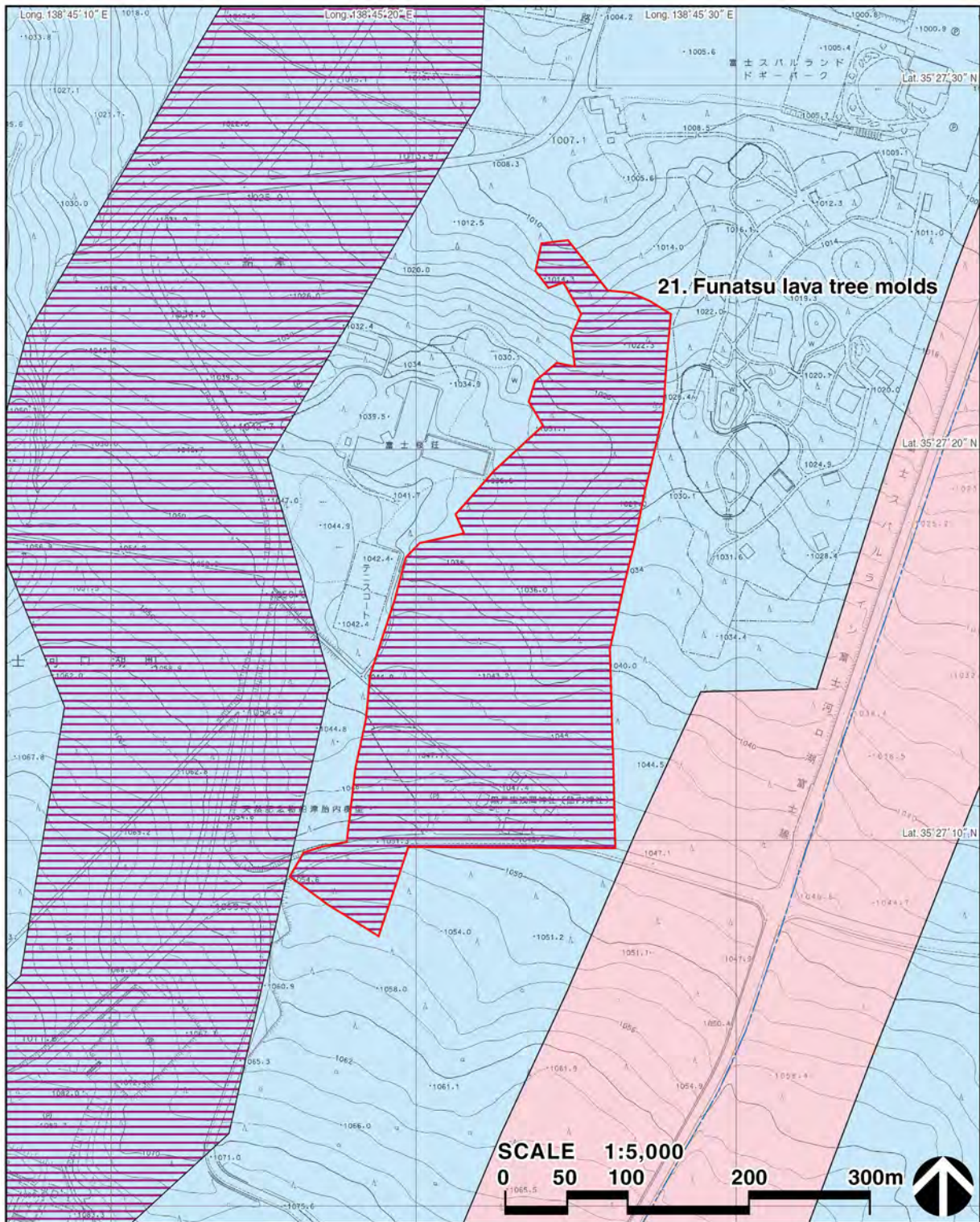
Legend ▭ Property (component part)
 Buffer zone

Landscape Act
 Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance

City Planning Act
 Yamanashi Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance (Scenic Zone)

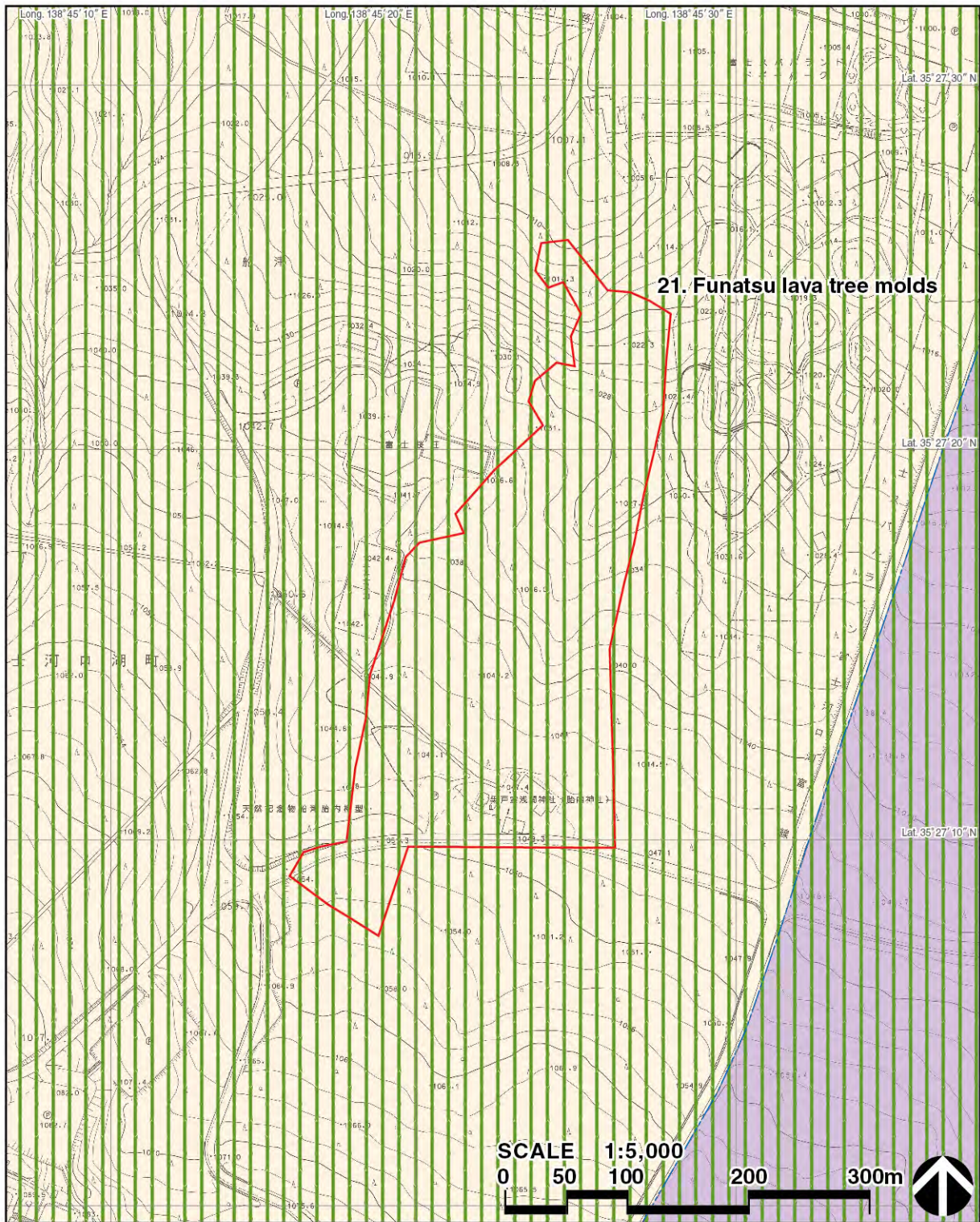
Local governments' ordinances
 Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan

Figure 91 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Oshino Hakkai springs 2



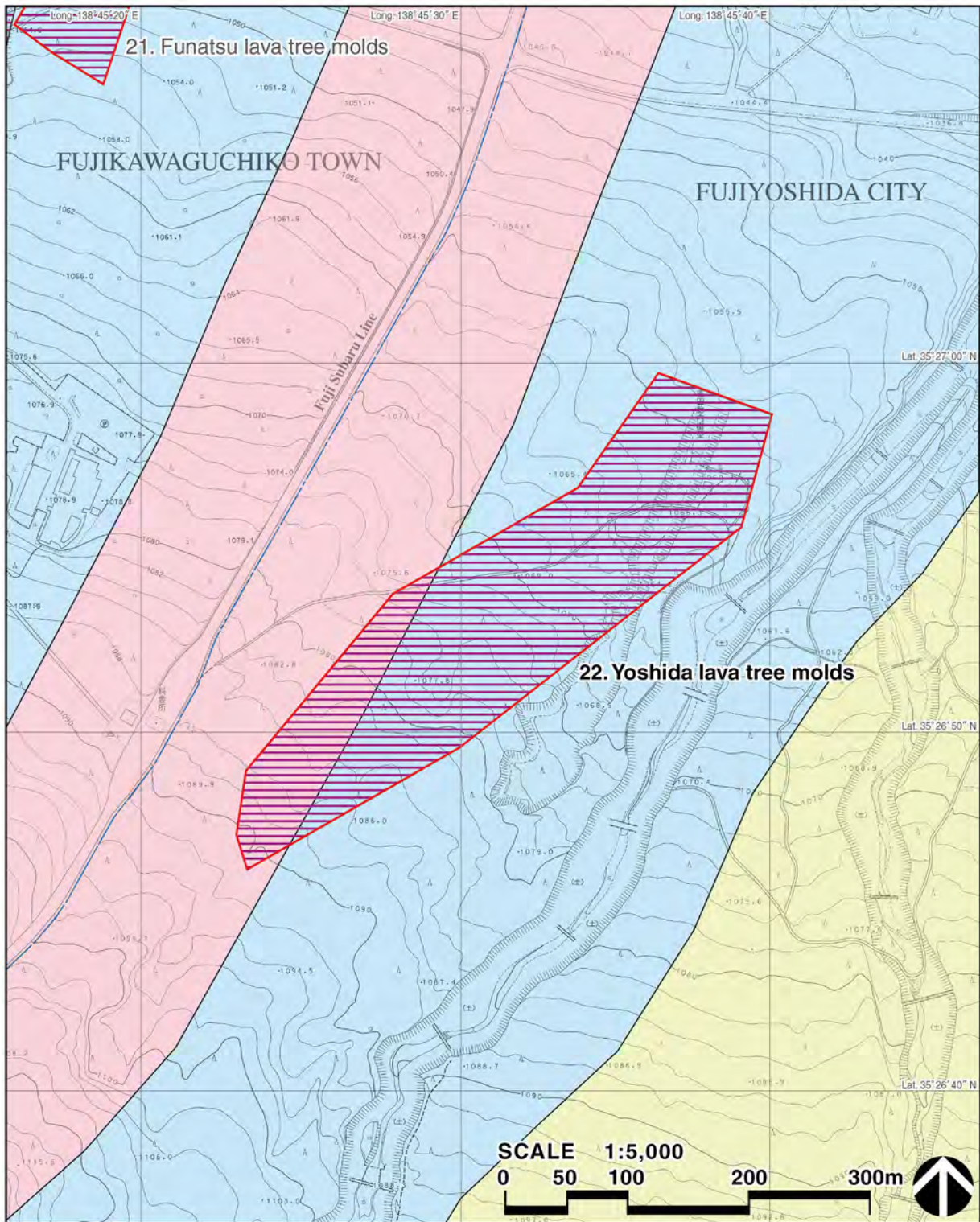
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Municipality boundary
 - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
 - Natural Parks Law
 - National Park Special Zone (Class II Special Zone)
 - National Park Ordinary Zone

Figure 92 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Funatsu lava tree molds 1



- Legend**
- Property (component part)
 - Municipality boundary
- Landscape Act**
- Fujikawaguchiko Town Landscape Ordinance
- Local governments' ordinances**
- Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance
 - Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan

Figure 93 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Funatsu lava tree molds 2



Legend Property (component part)

Municipality boundary

Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

Natural Parks Law

- National Park Special Zone (Class II Special Zone)
- National Park Special Zone (Class III Special Zone)
- National Park Ordinary Zone

Figure 94 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yoshida lava tree molds 1



Legend ▭ Property (component part)

--- Municipality boundary

Landscape Act

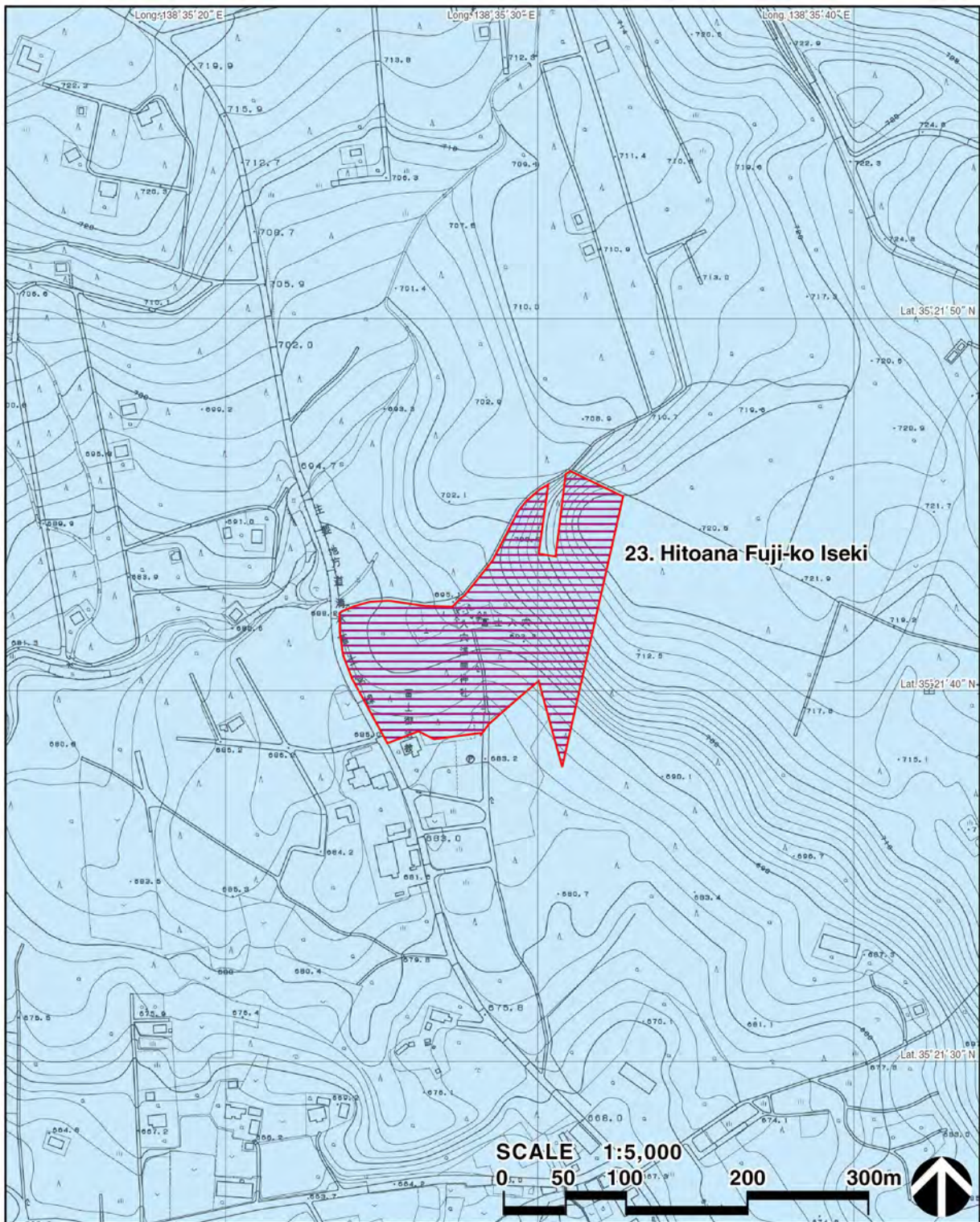
Fujikawaguchiko Town Landscape Ordinance

Local governments' ordinances

Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance

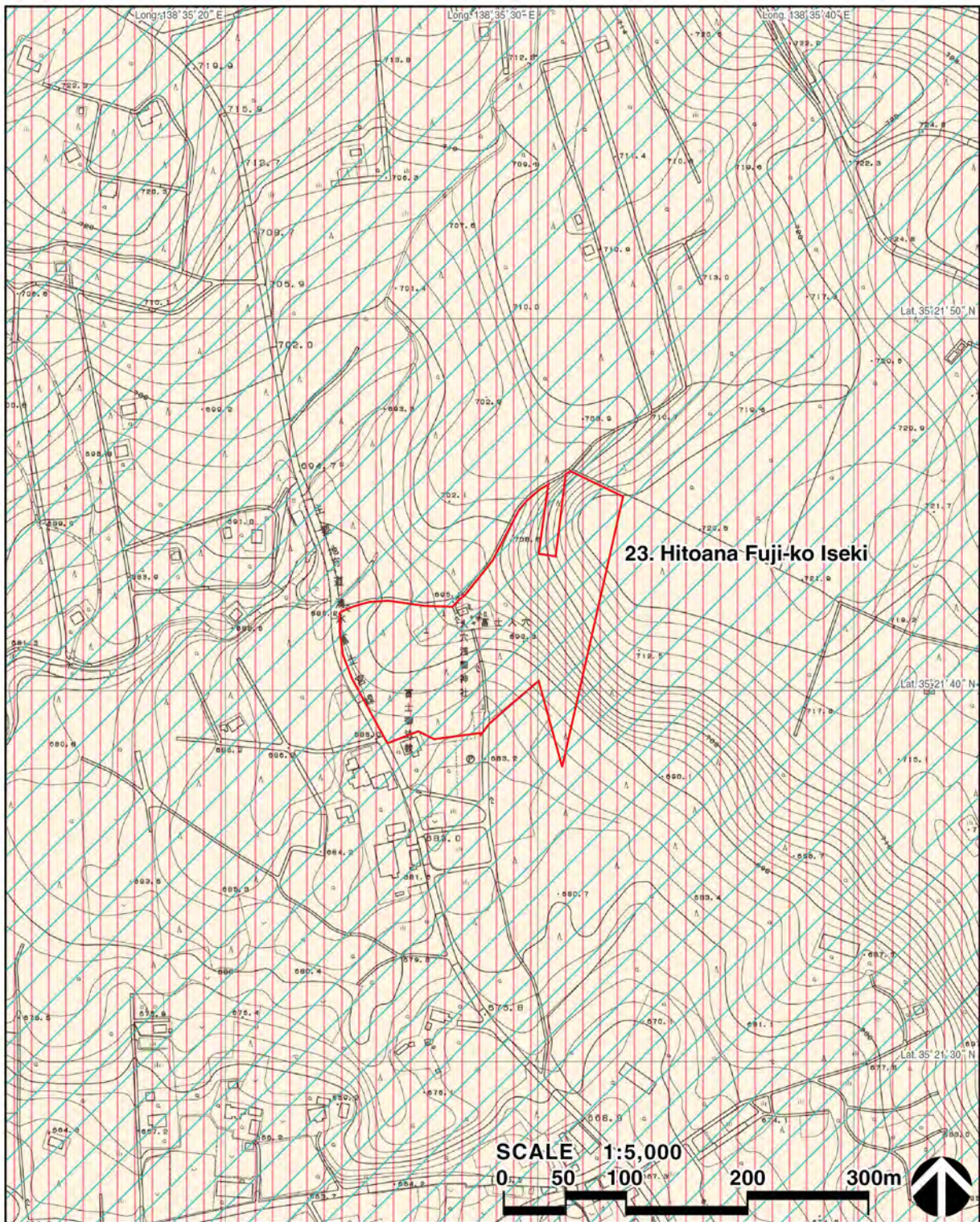
Yamanashi Prefecture Ordinance Concerning the Procedures for Landscape Consideration for the Conservation of World Heritage, Fujisan

Figure 95 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Yoshida lava tree molds 2



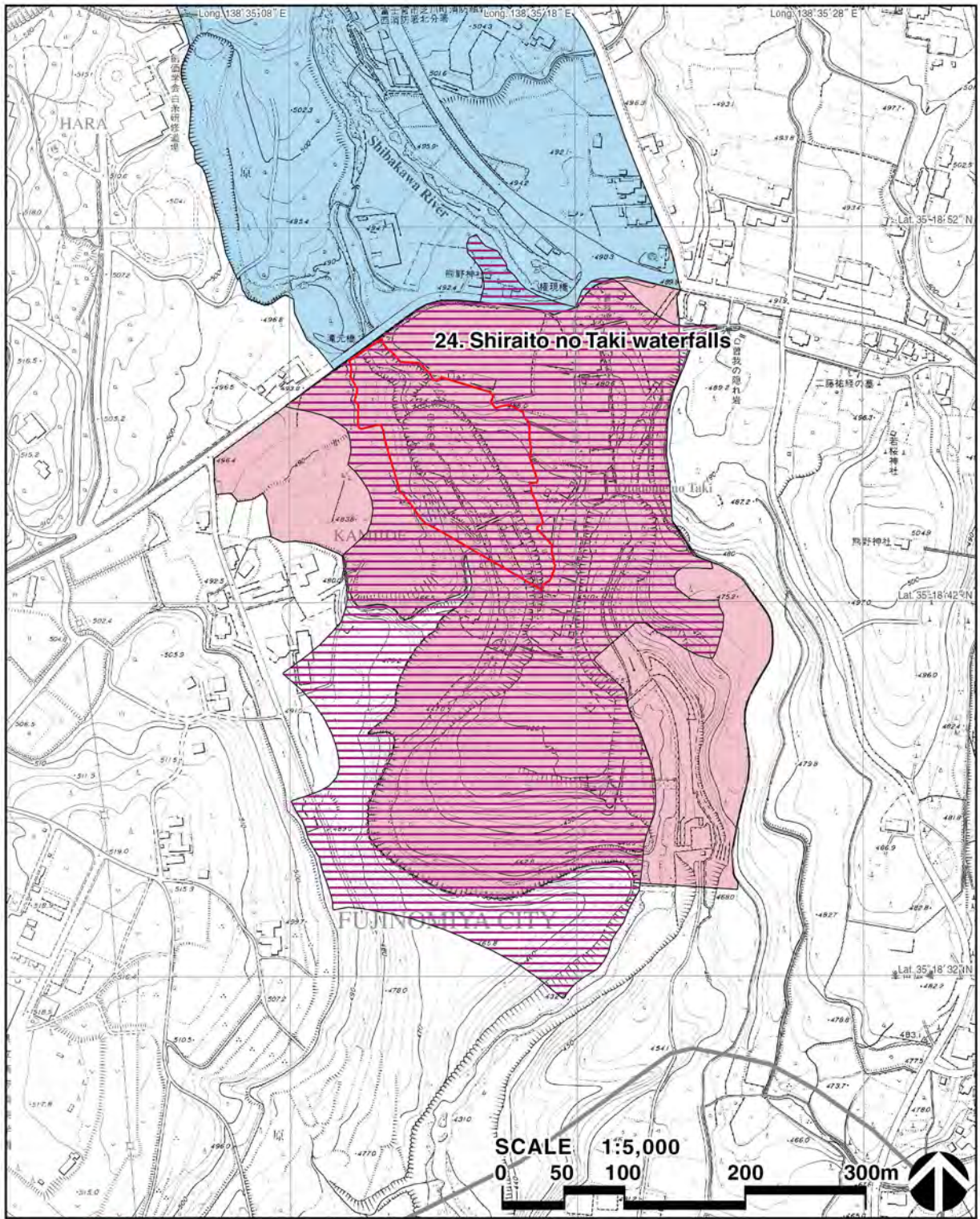
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
 - Natural Parks Law
 - National Park Ordinary Zone

Figure 96 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki 1



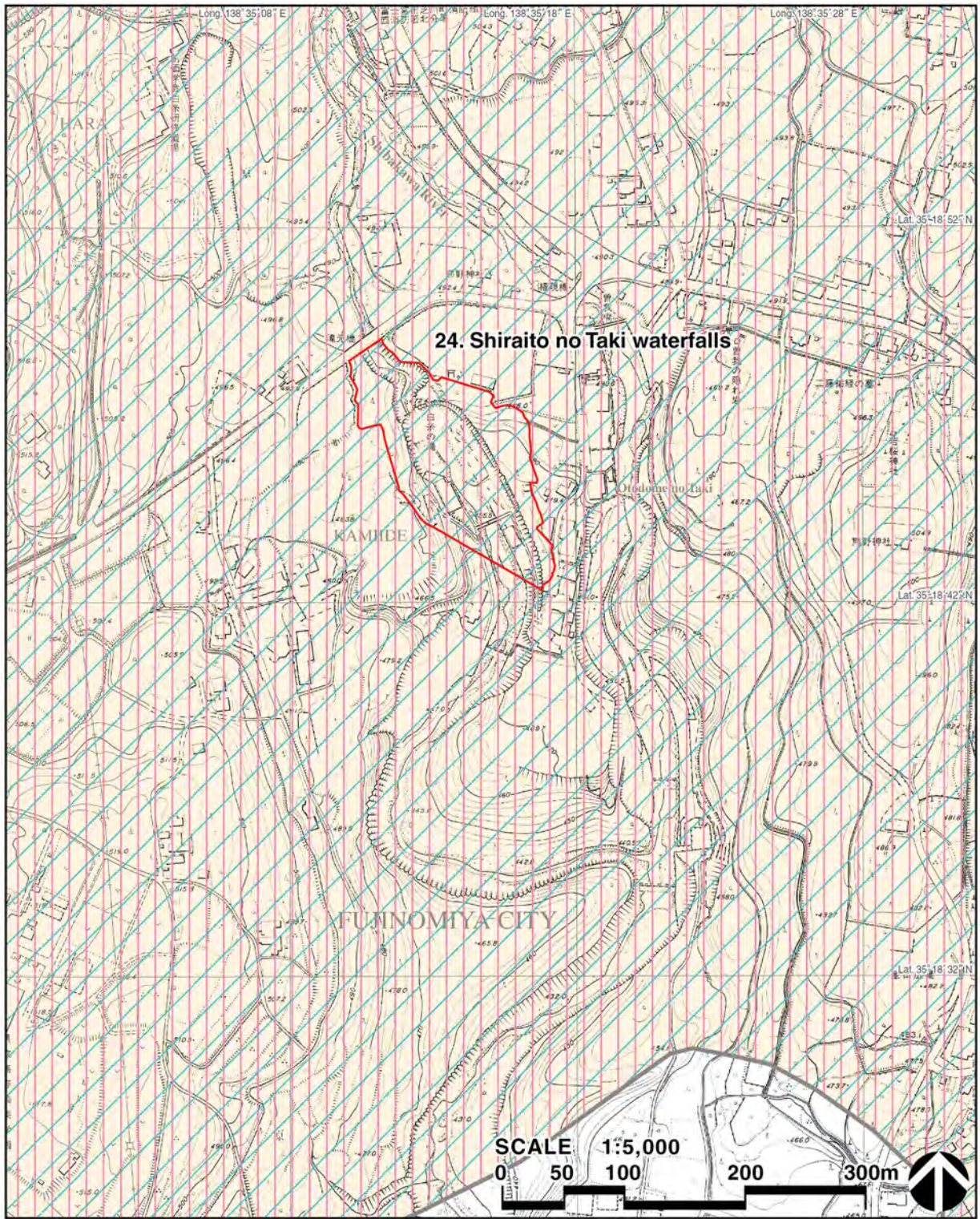
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Landscape Act**
 - Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Ordinance
 - City Planning Act**
 - Urbanization control area
 - Local governments' ordinances**
 - Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Projects

Figure 97 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki 2



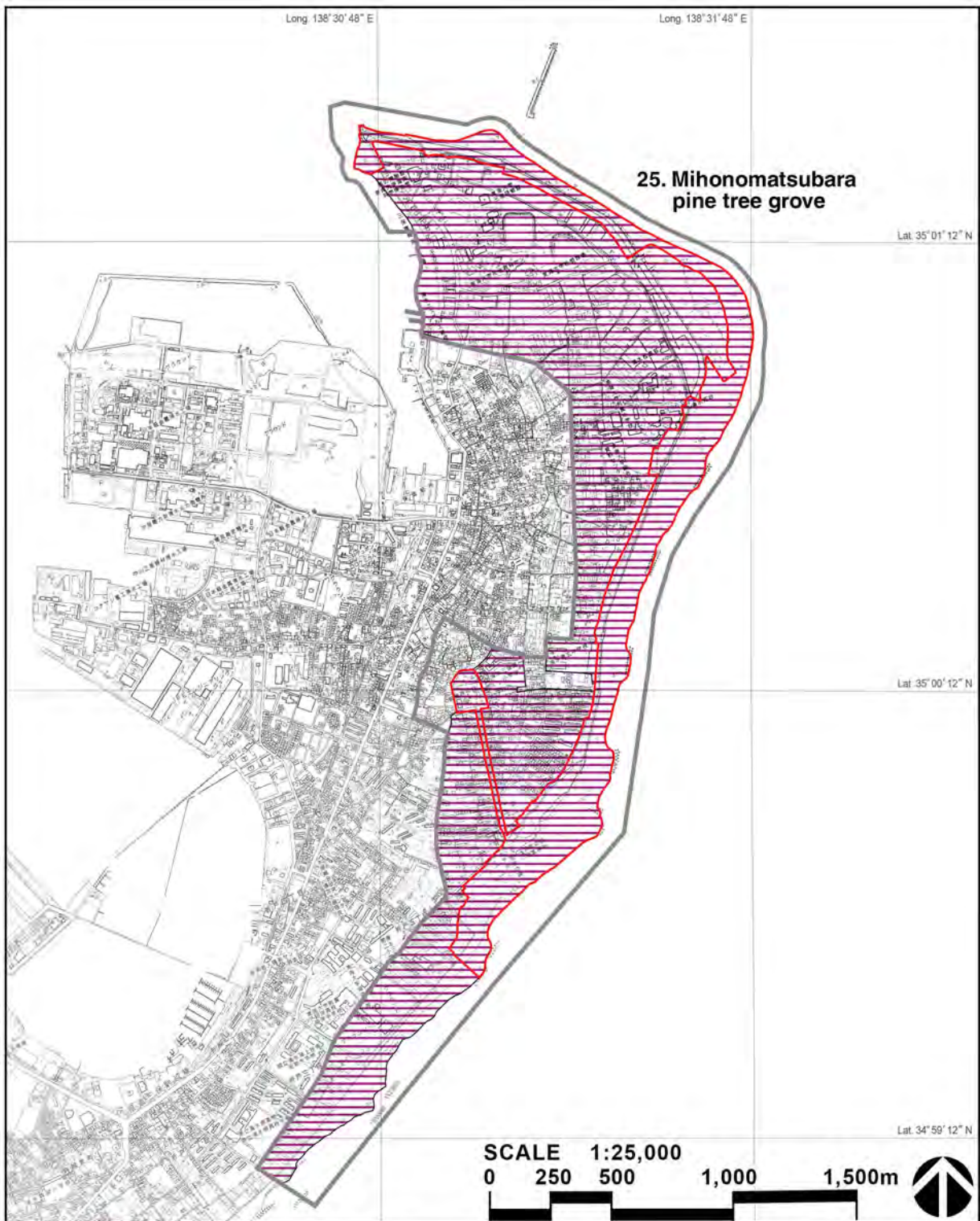
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Buffer zone
 - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties
 - Natural Parks Law
 - National Park Special Zone (Class II Special Zone)
 - National Park Ordinary Zone

Figure 98 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls 1



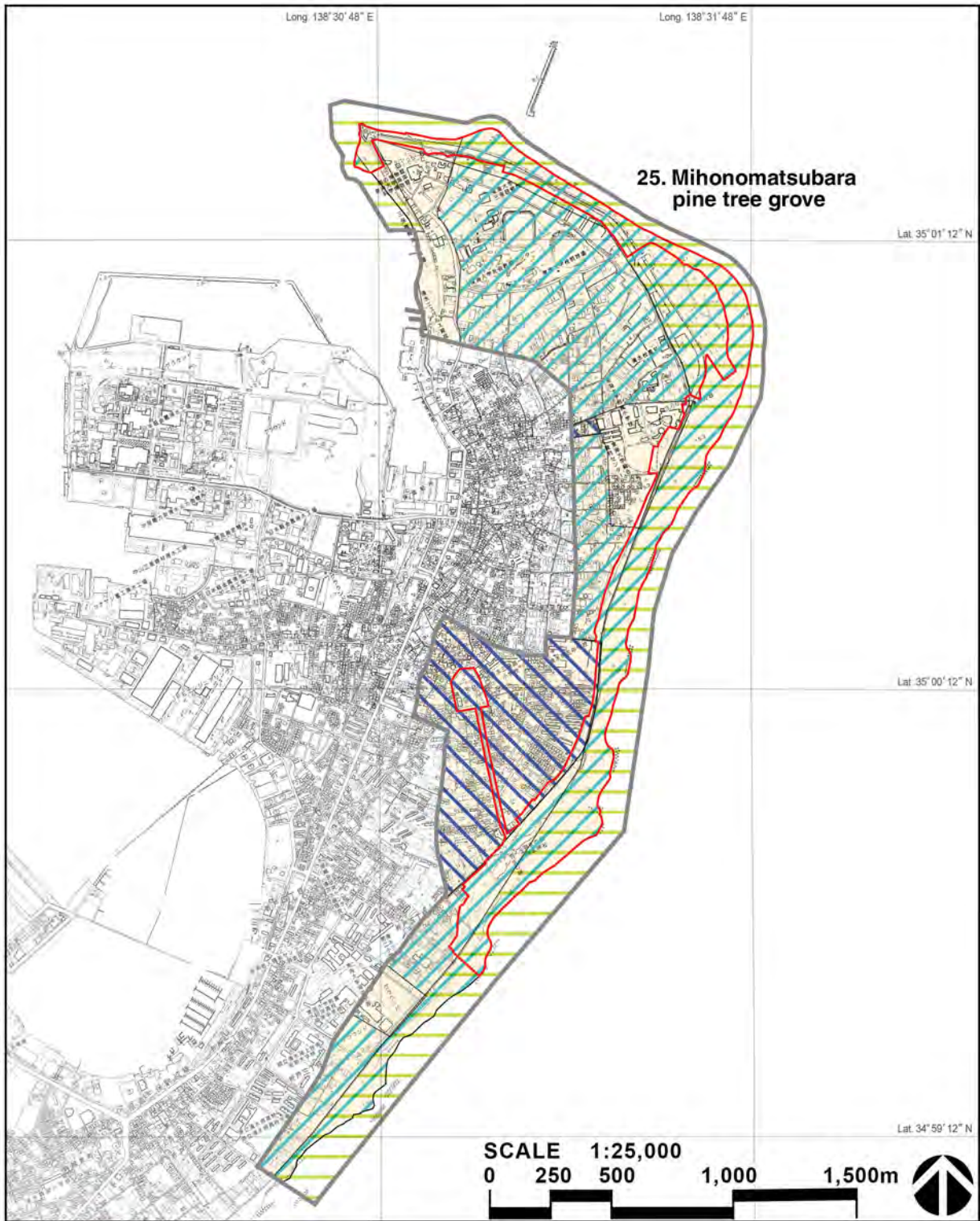
- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Buffer zone
 - Landscape Act
 - Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Ordinance
 - City Planning Act
 - Urbanization control area
 - Local governments' ordinances
 - Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Projects

Figure 99 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls 2



- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Buffer zone
 - Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

Figure 100 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove 1



- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Buffer zone
- Landscape Act
- Shizuoka City Landscape Ordinance
- City Planning Act
- Category 1 Exclusively Low-storey Residential District
 - Urbanization control area
- Seacoast Law
- Seacoast Conservation Area

Figure 101 Map indicating the zones of legal protection of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove 2

(2) Management Zone

(i) Delineation of the management zone

Outside the property area and the buffer zone, the management zone has been set out for the areas that are not directly related to the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan. The management zone is an area managed by the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, local citizens' groups on a voluntary basis in contribution to the protection of the property. The following two areas have been set out as the management zone:

(a) Urban areas of Fujiyoshida City etc. and Oshino Village settlement area

While the buffer zone is set out for nearly one whole block of the surrounding areas of the "Oshi" lodging houses (Component Parts 9 and 10), which are located in the urban area of Fujiyoshida City, and the Oshino Hakkai springs (Component Parts 13 to 20), which adjoin the settlements at Oshino Village, the management zone is set out to cover a wide area outside it, including the urban areas of Fujiyoshida City and Fujikawaguchiko Town (hereinafter referred to as "urban areas of Fujiyoshida City etc.") and the settlement area of Oshino Village.

(b) Maneuver fields etc.

The maneuver fields etc. which are adjacent to the Fujisan Mountain Area are set out as the management zone in light of the characteristics of the land use type.

(ii) Conservation measures

The conservation measures from the perspectives of development and urban infrastructure that need special attention in the management zone and maneuver fields etc. are described below. The conservation measures that are the same as or common to those for the property or the buffer zone from the perspectives of environmental changes, natural disasters, and visitors/tourism are shown in pages 93 to 95. Also the conservation measures that are the same as or common to those for the buffer zone from the perspectives of development and urban infrastructure are shown in page 110.

(a) Development and urban infrastructure

In Gotemba City, located within the management zone, there are plans of projects such as the construction of facilities for the convenience of local people such as a waste treatment facility. When these facilities are constructed, coordination will be made with regard to design, height, color, etc. so that there will be no negative impact on the scenic landscape.

(b) Maneuver fields etc.

Most parts of the maneuver fields used to be places where traditional land uses such as grass harvesting were conducted by local peoples' organizations etc. Even at present, while these fields are used as North Fuji Maneuver Field (Yamanashi Prefecture) and East Fuji Maneuver Field (Shizuoka Prefecture), activities such as grass harvesting and forestry operation are continued over a long period by Yamanashi Prefecture and the local people's organizations such as Fujiyoshida City and Two Other Villages Organization for the Protection of the Prefectural Estates Given by the Imperial Family, Higashifuji Commonage Association, other relevant commonage associations, property wards and corporations that are owners of the land, etc. Therefore, the land use as the maneuver field etc. has been allowing for the continuation of such traditional land use by local people's organizations and, as a result, has been playing an important role in protecting these areas from uncontrolled development and urbanization.

At present, as many as some 300,000 climbers visit the mountaintop area above the eighth station annually; however, the existence of maneuver fields etc. does not have negative impact on the ascending activities of climbers. In addition, because the maneuver fields etc. are not visible from the northwest shore of Lake Motosuko (Nakanokura Pass) or the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, which are the two viewpoints of significance from the perspective of a "source of artistic inspiration", the existence of maneuver fields etc. does not have negative impact on the view-landscape of Fujisan, either.

Activities carried out within the maneuver fields etc., including real bullet shooting, are necessary from the perspectives of national defense and other training activities are important for disaster rescue missions, too. These activities do not have negative impact on the act of mountain climbing which has significant meaning from the perspective of Fujisan as an "object of worship" or on the views of the Fujisan Mountain Area from the two viewpoints that have significant meaning from the perspective of Fujisan as a "source of artistic inspiration".

(iii) Conservation based on laws, regulations, etc.

(a) Urban areas of Fujiyoshida City etc. and Oshino Village settlement area

In urban areas of Fujiyoshida City etc. and the settlement area of Oshino Village, urban infrastructure projects such as the construction of hotels and roads are underway and there are plans of similar projects in the future, too. In this zone, Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance, Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance, etc. will be applied and voluntary conservation measures will be taken.

The summary of the laws, regulations, etc. that apply to the management zone is given in Table 15. The summary of the legal requirements such as those of prior permission under these laws, regulations, etc. is given in Table 16.

The permission criteria under these laws, regulations, etc. are provided in Attached Document 2 of this plan.

The extent of the jurisdiction of the individual laws, regulations, etc. is shown in Attached Document 2.

The concrete actions for conservation in the management zone are shown in the list of planned projects in Chapter 9.

(b) Maneuver fields etc.

In the lands of maneuver fields etc., while the traditional land uses maintained by local people's organizations etc. such as the grass harvesting field etc. have been allowed to continue, the land use as the maneuver fields etc. that has been deemed necessary from the perspective of Japan's national defense etc. has been playing an important role in protecting these areas from uncontrolled development. Therefore, in order to maintain the integral conservation of the property area and the buffer zone, it is necessary to maintain the existing land use type into the future.

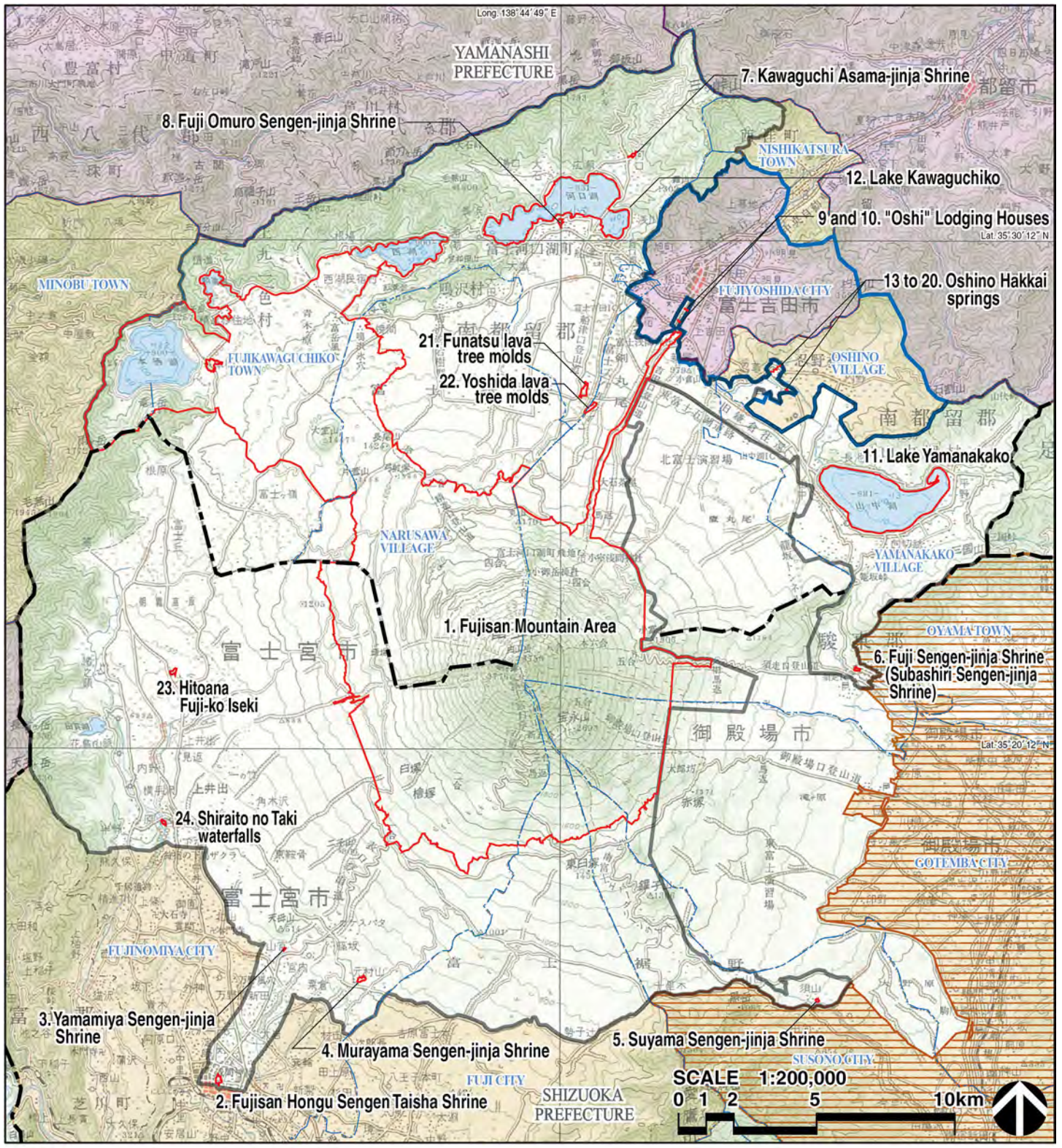
The extent of the maneuver fields etc. is shown in Figure 103.

Table 15 Summary of laws, regulations, etc. that apply to the management zone

Law	Purpose	Summary
<p>Landscape Act (local governments' landscape ordinances and landscape plans)</p>	<p>These legal instruments aim to promote the conservation and maintenance of excellent landscapes of Oshino Village, Gotemba City and Susono City.</p> <p>The landscapes and environments of the management zone are to be conserved through the inclusion of the surrounding environments of the Oshino Hakkai springs, which became spiritual spots and pilgrimage destinations based on the aspect as an "object of worship" in Landscape Planning Area of the Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance and its Landscape Plan. Moreover, in the landscape plans based on the Landscape Acts for Gotemba City and Susono City, parts of the surrounding environments of the scenic view for Fujisan based on the aspect of a "source of artistic inspiration" are included within the Landscape Planning Area, with the conservation of views and environments as conservation and management protection area based on landscape ordinances being ensured.</p>	<p>Acts that require prior notification to relevant cities and villages and the standards for landscape development etc. that should be met are set out for the purposes of the conservation and development of excellent landscapes in each of the municipalities.</p> <p>The acts that require prior notification are provided in Table 16 and the details of landscape development standards are given in Attached Document 2.</p>
<p>Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance</p>	<p>This ordinance aims to contribute to make Yamanashi Prefecture a unique and comfortable prefecture by passing on the irreplaceable nature and landscapes that surround precious historic cultural properties to future generations and conserving and creating excellent landscapes.</p> <p>The landscapes and environments of the management zone are to be conserved through the coverage of the surrounding environments of the compounds of Sengen-jinja shrines and "Oshi" lodging houses – based on the aspect as an "object of worship" – in the Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance.</p>	<p>Acts that require prior notification and the standards that should be met are set out for the purposes of passing on the irreplaceable nature and landscapes that surround precious historic cultural properties to future generations and conserving and creating excellent landscapes.</p> <p>Acts that require prior notification are provided in Table 16. The details of the standards that should be met are provided in Attached Document 2.</p>
<p>Guidelines for land use projects</p>	<p>These guidelines aim to provide appropriate guidance to project undertakers concerning the implementation of land use projects.</p> <p>The landscapes and environments of the management zone are to be conserved through individual land use project guidelines of local governments for the surrounding environments of the compounds of Sengen-jinja shrines (Suyama Sengen-jinja Shrine and Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine) – based on the aspect as an "object of worship".</p>	<p>Projects that require prior consultation are set out together with the criteria for approval of the land use projects that exceed a certain scale.</p> <p>The projects that require prior consultation are provided in Table 16. The details of permission criteria are provided in Attached Document 2.</p>

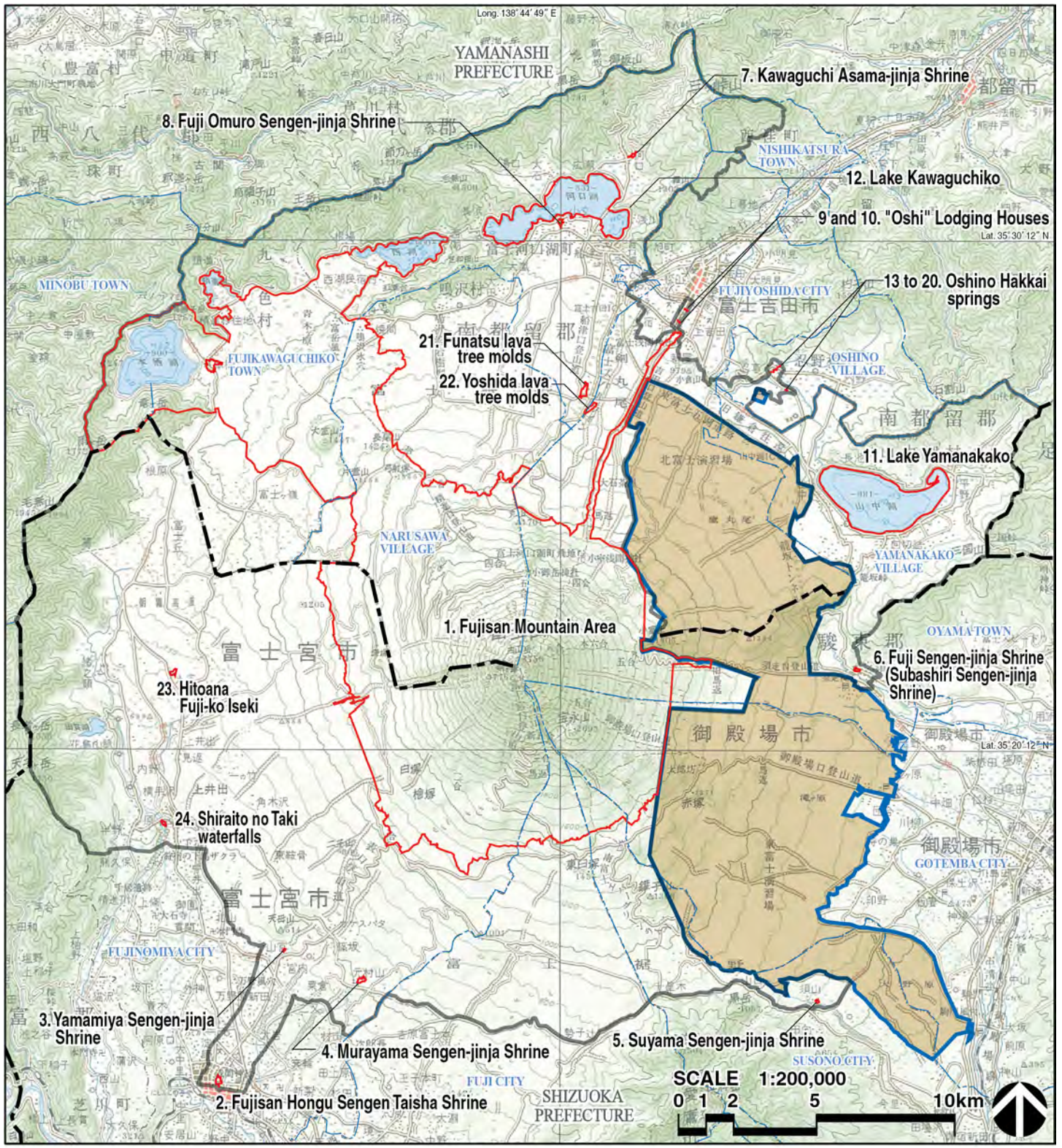
Table 16 Summary of the legal requirements (prior permission etc.) of the laws that apply to the management zone

Laws	Designation / zone	Legal requirement	Acts that require prior permission etc.	Penalty
Landscape Act (Oshino Village Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Landscape Planning Area	Prior notification to the Mayor of Oshino Village	New construction, remodeling, enlargement, and/or relocation of buildings or other structures, the repair or change of their design/color that changes the exterior appearance, cutting of trees and bamboo, and accumulation or storage of materials in the open air require prior notification.	Imprisonment with labor and/or fine
Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance	Entire Yamanashi Prefecture (Excluding villages with landscape plans drawn up)	Prior notification to the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture	New construction, remodeling, enlargement, or relocation of buildings or other structures, change of their design or color that changes the exterior appearance, accumulation or storage of materials in open air require prior notification.	Fine
Landscape Act (Gotemba City Landscape Plan and Comprehensive Landscape Ordinance)	Entire Gotemba City	Notification to the Mayor of Gotemba City	New construction, remodeling, enlargement, and/or relocation of buildings or other structures, the repair or change of their design/color that changes the exterior appearance, any acts of development or specified lighting etc. related to specified	
Landscape Act (Susono City Landscape Plan and Landscape Ordinance)	Entire Susono City	Notification to the Mayor of Susono City	require prior notification.	
Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects	Entire Gotemba City	Approval by the Mayor of Gotemba City (and prior consultation for some projects)	Buildings of 13 m or higher (outside the City Planning Area or within Urbanization Control Area) and land use projects of 2,000 m ² or larger require prior approval. Land use projects of 20,000 m ² or larger require prior consultation.	-
Susono City Guidelines for Land Use Projects	Entire Susono City	Approval by the Mayor of Susono City (and prior consultation for some projects)	Buildings of 21 m / 7 stories (five stories for a building whose total floor area is 6,000 m ² or larger) or higher and land use projects of 2,000 m ² or larger require prior approval. Land use projects of 50,000 m ² or larger require prior consultation.	-
Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects	Entire Oyama Town	Approval by the Mayor of Oyama Town (and prior consultation for some projects)	Land use projects of 1,000 m ² or larger require prior approval. Land use projects of 10,000 m ² or larger require prior consultation.	-



- Legend**
- Property (component part)
 - Buffer zone
 - Management zone
 - Prefecture boundary
 - Municipality boundary
- Landscape Act**
- Minobu Town Landscape Ordinance, Oshino Village Landscape Ordinance, Fujinomiya City Fujisan Landscape Ordinance, Fuji City Landscape Ordinance, Susono City Landscape Ordinance, Gotemba City Comprehensive Landscape Ordinance
 - Yamanashi Prefecture Landscape Ordinance
- Guidelines for Land Use Projects**
- Gotemba City Guidelines for Land Use Projects, Susono City Guidelines for Land Use Projects, Oyama Town Guidelines for the Appropriate Implementation of Land Use Projects and Nagaizumi Town Guidelines for Land Use Projects

Figure 102 Map indicating the extent of the management zone with zones of legal protection 1



- Legend
- Property (component part)
 - Buffer zone
 - Management zone (maneuver field etc.)
 - Maneuver field etc.
 - Prefecture boundary
 - Municipality boundary

Figure 103 Map indicating the extent of the management zone with zones of legal protection 2

Chapter 7. Promotion and Utilization of the Property

In order to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is passed down to future generations, it is necessary to promote surveys and research, and then promote maintenance, presentation, and utilization of the property based on the results, surveys as shown in basic policy item 3 in Chapter 4.

Based on the basic policy, this chapter sets forth the direction and concrete methods for promotion, presentation, and utilization of the property.

1. Direction

In order to ensure the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and to make sure that local people and visitors have the comprehensive understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value, the direction for promotion, presentation, and utilization is set forth based on the following two points and shall be implemented accordingly.

(1) Comprehensive Transmission of Information Concerning Outstanding Universal Value in Consideration of the Relations among Individual Component Parts

The component parts and constituent elements that represent the Outstanding Universal Value are distributed over a wide area of Fujisan and its surrounding area. They are to be preserved and managed in an integral manner and repaired as appropriate when the property suffered damage or deterioration. In addition, in order to facilitate the comprehensive understanding of the close mutual relations among them, facilities for promotion and utilization are to be installed in harmony with the property and effective information provision is to be made to local people and visitors, based on the results of promoted surveys and research.

(2) Establishment of the System to Receive Tourists from within Japan and Other Countries

Fujisan is globally known as a tourist destination representing Japan and it is one of the most popular tourist spots in Japan, which attracts many visitors from within Japan and other countries. Therefore, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments are to establish the system for the reception of visitors with full consideration given to the conservation of scenic landscape and environment.

2. Methods

The Ministry of the Environment, Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments and the owners of individual component parts and constituent elements will implement measures for promotion, presentation, and utilization of the property, in full consideration of the following four points.

(1) Promotion of Comprehensive Academic Research on Fujisan

The repair and maintenance of shrine buildings, "Oshi" lodging houses and historic sites which constitute component parts and their constituent elements, shall be conducted with a high degree of accuracy based on the results of various academic researches to be carried out, such as the study of structural members accompanying the dismantlement repair work of buildings and archaeological excavations, in order to ensure the maintenance of the authenticity of their relevant attributes. In addition, academic research in various fields such as history, archaeology, ethnology, natural environment, literature, buildings and works of industrial arts, shall be conducted on a continuous basis and their findings shall be reflected in the actions to address various preservation and utilization issues.

Furthermore, with respect to the designation of pilgrimages on the downward slope on the mountain and at the foot of the mountain, surveys and research are to be carried out under a long-term vision with the results of said surveys and research being provided in a planned and gradual manner with the goal of making clear the relationships and connections between component parts.

Yamanashi Prefecture, since 2008, has started a comprehensive research on Fujisan from the perspectives of history, worship, and art under the "Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan Comprehensive Academic Research Committee", making efforts to collect, inventory, and enrich the related materials. It also holds a meeting for local residents as educational activities that utilize the results aforementioned surveys and research at least once a year every year. Moreover, enhancement of surveys and research is planned for 2016 with researchers in the fields of history and geography being hired for the conducting thereof.

In Shizuoka Prefecture, 1 researcher specialized in Japanese history was hired in July of 2014. In April of 2015 there were two researchers hired; one specialized in art history and one in archeology. The construction of a framework for the purpose of promoting comprehensive, interdisciplinary and international survey and research centered around these researchers is underway, with surveys related to pilgrimages being commenced as of May of 2015, which are undertaken by the Fujisan Pilgrimages Survey Committee that is composed of researches from universities etc. as part of that effort.

Moreover, municipalities, under the instruction of the Yamanashi Prefectural Board of Education, is conducting research on Cultural Properties that are included in the property for the purposes of their preservation and utilization. Construction of the World Heritage Center is planned by Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture (with cooperation between related municipalities) as a central facility for the transmission of information about the natural environment, history, culture, etc. of the Fujisan, including the results of these research activities. With Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture and the World Heritage Center playing central roles, promotion of surveys and research of a comprehensive and interdisciplinary nature in cooperation with museums and related municipalities, the creation and publication of reports and the preparation of places where the results thereof can be announced, exhibited and introduced will be formulated into a workable plan that will be reliably executed.

Both prefectures continue to carry out research necessary for preservation and management in the future, too.

(2) Construction of World Heritage Center

i) Common Intents and Basic Policies for Yamanashi and Shizuoka Prefectures

1) Intent of the Construction of and Basic Policies for the World Heritage Center

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, with the goal of protecting the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan (which is registered as a World Cultural Heritage) and the ensuring the passing on thereof to future generations, will construct world heritage centers (hereinafter referred to as “center” or “centers” at the northern and southern foots of Fujisan.

This center will, based on Article 5(e) of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, carry out protection of Fujisan and cultivation of human resources in the areas of conservation and maintenance while at the same time promote academic surveys within a wide variety of areas concerning Fujisan, and will provide on an extensive scale to people in Japan and abroad the results thereof by means of the provision of exhibitions and learning opportunities among other activities.

2) Characteristics of facilities in each prefecture

i) Yamanashi Prefecture

The center in Yamanashi Prefecture will, be constructed as a base which conducts conservation activities and popularization/awareness activities with respect to Fujisan, and as a facility which acts as the core of the information provision strategy. The basic theme of the aforementioned exhibition is to introduce the connections between people and natural environments only found at Fujisan and have visitors to the center experience it for themselves. The aim is to have the center function as a place where sharing and co-creation thereof is possible.

In Yamanashi Prefecture, the Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan Comprehensive Academic Survey Committee was created in 2008, which carries out comprehensive investigative research regarding the connections between nature and people as they relate to Fujisan through cooperation with experiment and research centers in the prefecture, and intends to reflect the results of conducted research on the centers’ exhibitions.

The site of construction for the center will use the location of the Fuji Visitor Center as a base in accordance with the aspects mentioned below. The construction is to take place with the parallel establishment of a new facilities for the purpose of implementing required functions at the new center, while utilizing the functions of the already-existing Fuji Visitor Center.

- In terms of convenience of transportation access, the location is excellent with it being adjacent to the Fuji Yoshida Line interchange on the Chuo Expressway and the Fuji Subaru Line Entrance. It is located essentially in the center between component parts and constituent elements with Lake Yamanakako to the east and Lake Motosuko to the West.
- Visitors can continue to use facilities that provide benefits to users of national parks such as shops, restaurants and general tourism information stations.
- In terms of the use of existing display space and functions, use is possible by securing relevancy and consistency between the new exhibit content and the existing display spaces and functions.

The center location is in a Natural Parks Law Classification 2 Special Area. The construction layout has been formulated to strike a balance with the natural environment and incorporates a harmonious “wa” design leading to the component parts of Sengen-jinja Shrine. The total floor area is approximately 1,500 m². The exhibition room is 824.49 m². The Fujisan library (book room/materials room) is 72.36 m². The multipurpose hall is 47.24 m². The meeting room is 52.61 m².

Moreover, integrated into the Fuji Visitor Center are natural exhibits of the Fuji Visitor Center which take up 470 m² with convenience/benefit functions (parking lots, restaurants and shops), tourism information functions and facility management functions that are all operated in a unified manner.

ii) Shizuoka Pref.

The Shizuoka Center has four basic concepts that are in place: to always “protect” Fujisan, to “convey” the value of Fujisan delightfully, to have a broad range of “exchange” take place through Fujisan and to “study” Fujisan deeper. Through cooperation between cities and towns where component parts are located, cities and towns in the vicinity of Fujisan, as well as Yamanashi Prefecture and others, operations relating to the conservation management of, research surveys of and provision of information about Fujisan will be developed on a broad scale.

In Shizuoka Prefecture, there have already been initiatives taken for the hiring of research staff in such areas as Japanese history, archeology and art history. These researchers carry out research surveys in a wide variety of areas, the results of such research being used in exhibits, lectures and the like. It is expected that they will take core roles within the center.

There were nominations for 9 different locations from 7 cities and towns in the Fujisan vicinity for the construction site of the center. While listening to the opinions of key figures, Miya-cho of Fujinomiya City was chosen due to its proximity to component parts, its appraisal as a convenient location in terms of public transportation and its close walking distance of a few minutes from Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine.

With a design by Shigeru Ban featuring a building floor area of approximately 3,600 m², about 957 square meters of that is for dedicated exhibition rooms with there also being planned exhibit rooms for the display of results achieved during academic surveys and for paintings having to do with Fujisan. There is also a video theatre with a 320 inch screen, a Fujisan library and research rooms among other elements being planned for the facility.

ii) Concrete Examples of Business Cooperation Planned for the Future

In order to increase the effectiveness of operations carried out by the centers in Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, investigations are being carried out with respect to operation cooperation between the two centers. Concrete examples for items of business cooperation current being investigated are as shown below.

1) Preservation and Management

i) Training and Utilization of World Heritage Guides

With respect to world heritage guides who provide visitors with tourism information etc. on the vicinity areas and cultural value of Fujisan, joint creation of text books for educational lectures has been carried out. With respect to activities other than the joint updating of textbooks in the future, enhancing of the skills of heritage guides through the holding of activity report meetings and information exchange meetings which gather world heritage guides from each prefecture will be carried out.

2) Information Provision

i) Holding of Mutually Cooperative Planning Exhibitions

In order to convey the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan exhibits will be implemented at the center. There will be planned exhibitions and travelling exhibits carried out jointly by means of mutual discussions on content which reflects the results of research surveys carried out by each of the prefectures and their own ideas for exhibition methods and other elements. This means that visitors are provided with new information on a constant basis.

ii) Converting Various Information into a Shared Database

Results and other elements relating to the academic surveys carried out by both prefectures are to be accumulated within a database. The creation of the database along with its standardization will be investigated so as to allow for the referencing of documents contained therein as needed using interfaces such as websites.

iii) Joint Development of Fujisan Learning Programs

Both centers in Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture will work together jointly to prepare multiple kinds of learning programs which cater to the age group and learning objectives of participants. Doing this will result in the enhancement of opportunities to learn about Fujisan. With respect to developed programs, the broad exhibition of such on homepages etc. will be investigated.

iv) Joint Pamphlet Creation

With Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture having central roles, pamphlets which offer easy-to-understand explanations about the relationships between the component parts which utilize the results of research will be created and provided to visitors and other individuals.

3) Investigations and Research

i) Information Sharing and Joint Research Implementation

In Yamanashi Prefecture, various kinds of research has been carried out with the prefectural museums and Mount Fuji Research Institute playing central roles. In Shizuoka Prefecture, there is currently an organizational research framework being constructed together with the construction of the center since up until now there was no organizational research framework.

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture will look into jointly carrying out research surveys with respect to pilgrimage routes and Ochudo (which continue throughout the prefectures) and other elements in the future. For the time being, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture will have central roles in setting up venues for the periodic sharing of information.

ii) Holding of Joint Symposiums

By jointly holding symposiums, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture will be able to set up a wide variety of themes that are not restrained due to their prefecture of origin, meaning that the symposiums are expected to allow for the further deepening of understanding concerning Fujisan.

For symposiums, attention will be paid so as to set up themes that are easy for listeners to be interested by bringing up topical talking points concerning Fujisan or presentations on the results of survey research activities conducted at the center.

iii) Framework for Advice from Specialist Groups

1) Yamanashi Pref.

In 2012 in Yamanashi Prefecture, the Council for the Investigation of Maintenance for the Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan World Heritage Center (provisional name) was established with 9 members who are key figures with various kinds of knowledge about Fujisan, with the basic plan on maintenance also being drawn up.

In 2013, the Exhibition Advisor Meeting at the Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan World Heritage Center (provisional name) was set up with 5 members from among the maintenance investigation committee members; they compiled “Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan World Heritage Center (provisional name) Basic Exhibition Layouts”.

In 2014, the architectural layout was formulated based on the advice of architectural advisors, and the exhibition layout was drawn up with well-known designers acting as comprehensive design supervisors.

2) Shizuoka Pref.

In 2011 in Shizuoka Prefecture, the Committee for the Formulation of Basic Concepts for the Fujisan Heritage Center (provisional name) comprised of 14 key persons who are members of academic committees having to do with the registration of Fujisan as a World Cultural Heritage Site; there, the fundamental strategy encompassing basic concepts and other elements was formulated.

Since 2012, there were 4 individuals from among the committee for the formulation of the fundamental strategy was commissioned as supervisors. While listening to the opinions of advisors, a basic plan was formulated (in 2012) which substantiates the content indicated within the fundamental strategy.

In 2013, a committee on the investigation of plans for exhibitions was launched by members that include academics, managers from the vicinity cities and towns, individuals related to school education and tourism business operators. They formulated a plan for the holding of exhibitions that investigated exhibition stories and exhibition methods among other elements.

In 2014, outside of advisors, 2 individual specialists (including an American) were requested to provide exhibition oversight, which was one of the means by which the advice framework run by external key persons was enhanced.

iv) Future Schedule of Operations etc.

With respect to the center of Yamanashi Prefecture, the architectural and exhibition layouts were completed in September of 2014, with construction beginning in December of 2014 and the facility planned for opening during the first half of 2016.

With respect to the center of Shizuoka Prefecture, the crafting of exhibits is to start in July 2015 and the construction is to start around March 2016 to be completed by the end of October 2017.

(3) Installation of Appropriate Facilities for Presentation and Utilization

Currently, the "Yamanashi Prefecture Fuji Visitor Center" and other existing promotion facilities that are listed in Table 17 organize exhibits related to the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan.

In the future, from the perspective of conveyance of Outstanding Universal Value and appropriate information provision concerning conservation initiatives, further efforts will be made to enrich the information content, facilities, and system; in addition, the World Heritage Center will be installed as a central facility to promote comprehensive survey research that includes research about Fujisan's natural environment, history, culture, and pilgrimage designations, and to transmit research results and other elements, under the cooperation of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments.

Moreover, along with conveying to visitors the Outstanding Universal Value of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, construction of the Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Visitor Center (provisional name) is planned for 2018, which will function as a base for support for activities such as those conducted by local residents and volunteer groups having to do with the conservation of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove and the transmission of information relating thereto.

When these facilities need repair or refurbishment, decision on the appropriate location, scale, and design will be taken from the perspective of providing sufficient information and convenience to visitors, while full consideration is given to the visual impact on the property.

(4) Dissemination of Information to Local People etc.

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities disseminate information to local people and visitors through the lectures and seminars for the comprehensive understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan in the light of the relationships among the component parts. At the same time, the prefectures will cultivate community based human resources as world heritage site guides through cooperation with related municipalities.

Moreover, as a part of efforts to provide information on a daily basis, pamphlets and guidebooks along with other materials which introduce the relationships between the component parts in an easy-to-understand manner will be enhanced. Classes and lectures will also be held in tandem with school education, such as Fuji-no-Kuni Kids Study Programs and Fujisan-related learning, aimed at children and students alongside the holding of planned exhibitions and research presentations at world heritage centers, museums, art museums and other facilities.

Furthermore, in tandem with societal education activities geared towards regional residents, comprehensive information provision will be carried out with respect to the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan.

(5) Response to Domestic and International Tourists

In 2010, the Liaison Council of Individuals Related to Fujisan Signage (Currently the Council for Promoting Proper Use of Fujisan) comprised of related municipalities and individuals (HO: Ministry of Environment; Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture), formulated the Comprehensive Guidelines on Signage Types at Fujisan and the Integrated Organizational Plan for Signage Types at Fujisan. Currently, within the same council, road signs, explanatory boards, etc. of uniform design are being installed in four languages (Japanese, English, Chinese, and Korean) and will be further promoted in the future, too.

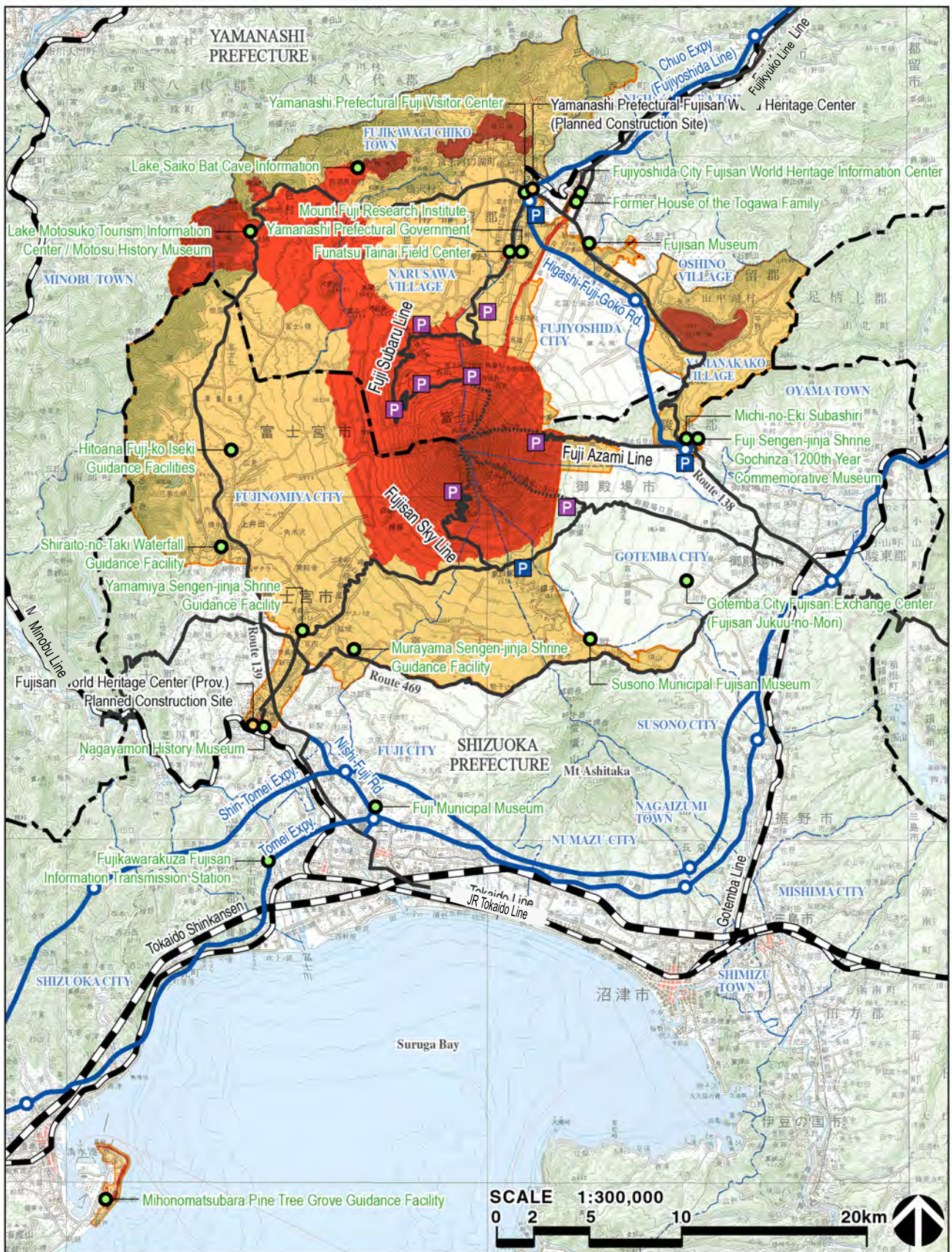
In addition, the manners and rules of mountain-climbing will be disseminated through multi-language guidebooks and natural environment lectures to be given by Fujisan Rangers etc. Furthermore, model courses will be selected according to the purposes of visitors and guides will be trained with a view to contributing to the communication of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and the improvement of the manners of tourists.

Table 17 List of the facilities for promotion and utilization related to the OUV of the property

No.	Name	Location	Content
1	Yamanashi Prefecture Fuji Visitor Center	Fujikawaguchiko Town	Information about Fujisan such as the climbing of Fujisan, Fujisan's formation, and legends of "Konohana Sakuya Hime" (goddess of flowering tree) is provided by theme (climbing, nature, and culture).
2	Yamanashi Institute of Environmental Sciences	Fujiyoshida City	This facility of the institute supports the measures for environmental education, environmental conservation activities, and development of comfortable environment by collecting a wide range of information on the environment and presenting it in an easy-to-understand manner.
3	Fujisan Museum (Fujiyoshida City Museum of Local History)	Fujiyoshida City	Using currently existing materials and digital contents, Fujisan worshiping (which saw its peak during the Edo era) and Oshi guide culture (which supported worship-climbing) are introduced to visitors.
4	Former House of the Togawa Family	Fujiyoshida City	The former house of the Togawa Family, who worked as "Oshi" guides of Fujisan, has been preserved and restored in the original location for use as an educational facility of Fujiyoshida City. Inside the building, information materials on the history of the Togawa Family and Fujisan worship are on exhibit.
5	Fujiyoshida City World Heritage Information Center	Fujiyoshida City	This facility aims at transmitting the attractiveness and value of Fujisan and Fujiyoshida City. Guided tours, "Oshi Machi Sampo" (Oshi town walk) are conducted for visitors to learn the history and culture of "Kamiyoshida" a town of "Oshi" guides
6	Funatsu Tainai Field Center	Fujikawaguchiko Town	Nature museum where visitors can learn Fujisan's history and rich natural environment. It is popular as a field for environmental education where visitors can have enjoyable learning time with models of plants and animals living in the mountain foot area of Fujisan and samples of lava tree molds.
7	Lake Motosuko Tourist Information Center / Motosu History Museum	Fujikawaguchiko Town	Information on the natural environment and history of Fujisan, Lake Motosuko, and the Motosu area is exhibited. It is a central facility for people who enjoy walking around this area.
8	Lake Saiko Bat Cave Information Center	Fujikawaguchiko Town	Central facility for guided nature tours to experience the natural environment of the Aokigaharajukai woodland, including the wind caves of the largest scale in the mountain foot area of Fujisan that are designated as a Natural Monument.
9	Fuji Municipal Museum	Fuji City	With "living within Fuji" as a central theme, the museum displays exhibits centered around Fujisan beliefs and the story of Princess Kaguya (who became a worshipped deity at Fujisan) and collects and stores materials having to do with Fujisan, and also conducts research surveys and lectures.

No.	Name	Location	Content
10	Susono City Fujisan Museum	Susono City	Information on Fujisan's formation, history, animals and plants, and people's life is exhibited.
11	Gotemba City Fujisan Exchange Center ("Fujisan Juku no Mori")	Gotemba City	At the Fujisan Tenku Theatre found within the visitor center, visitors can learn everything about Fujisan itself as well as its history and other elements through exhibits and videos. The center is also a facilities that shoulders the role of a tourism hub that transmits information concerning Fujisan and acts to give vitality to the region through such initiatives as the showing of videos produced as specialized showcases of Fujisan as a World Cultural Heritage site.
12	Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine 1200th Anniversary Museum	Oyama Town	Shrine's treasure, archives, and information materials on Fuji-ko, lodging houses, and Yamamuro are exhibited.
13	Road Station Subashiri	Oyama Town	Information materials on the history of Oyama Town and the Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, which is the starting point of the Subashiri Ascending Route, is exhibited on a permanent basis. It also plays a role as the base for the ascent of Fujisan as the Road Station closest to Fujisan.
14	Nagayamon: House of History	Fujinomiya City	In the facility visitors will find panel exhibitions and museum guides (docents) that provide explanations on Fujisan as a World Cultural Heritage site and information on the history of Fujinomiya City. (Exhibitions such as replicas of the Fuji Manadala Painted on Silk)
15	Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine Guidance Facilities	Fujinomiya City	Exhibitions such as panels are being conducted with the goal of promoting awareness and understanding on the part of visitors with respect to the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, the property value of Yamamiya Sengen-jinja and the relationships between component parts.
16	Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine Guidance Facilities	Fujinomiya City	Exhibitions such as panels are being conducted with the goal of promoting awareness and understanding on the part of visitors with respect to the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, the property value of Murayama Sengen-jinja and the relationships between component parts.
17	Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki Guidance Facilities	Fujinomiya City	Exhibitions such as panels are being conducted with the goal of promoting awareness and understanding on the part of visitors with respect to the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, the property value of Hitoana Fuji-ko Iseki and the relationships between component parts.
18	Shiraito no Taki waterfalls Guidance Facilities	Fujinomiya City	Exhibitions such as panels are being conducted with the goal of promoting awareness and understanding on the part of visitors with respect to the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, the property value of Shiraito no Taki waterfalls and the relationships between component parts. There are also touch panel-type electronic screens installed.

No.	Name	Location	Content
19	Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Guidance Facilities	Shizuoka City	Exhibitions such as panels are being conducted with the goal of promoting awareness and understanding on the part of visitors with respect to the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, the property value of Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove and the relationships between component parts.
20	Fujikawarakuza Fujisan Information Distribution Station	Fuji City	A Fujisan information distribution station was installed at the road station, Fujikawarakuza, adjacent to the Tomei Expressway Fujikawa Service Area which shows free videos on Fujisan with the goal of conveying the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan.



Legend

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property (component part) Buffer zone Prefecture boundary Municipality boundary | <p>Existing facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressway IC Main national / prefectural road Railway Ascending route | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exhibition and Use Facilities World Heritage Center Planned Construction Site Parking lot (shuttle bus) Parking lot |
|---|--|--|

Figure 104 Map indicating the location of convenience facilities for visitors

Chapter 8. Establishment and Operation of the System for the Implementation of the Plan

In order to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is passed down to future generations, it is necessary to develop and operate a system through which the management of the property will be fully implemented and the buffer zones and the management zones will be appropriately conserved, as shown in the fourth basic policy in Chapter 4.

Based on the basic policy, this chapter sets forth the direction and specific methods for the appropriate development and operation of the system for implementing the Plan.

1. Direction

The preservation and management of the property and the conservation of its surrounding environment are properly conducted through mutual coordination among administrative bodies in charge of the relevant laws, local people, owners of the component parts, relevant organizations, etc. However, in order to achieve the integral preservation and management of the wide area containing the property and the surrounding environment as a World Cultural Heritage or its candidate and improve it toward perfection, the system that enables full coordination among stakeholders based on academic advice from experts was established in January 2012.

In the system for the comprehensive preservation and management, the following three points are to be set out as basic directions: (1) to ensure the enforcement of and compliance with relevant laws for preservation and management, (2) to integrate academic findings and opinions in the preservation and management, and (3) to mobilize public-private partnership for preservation and management.

2. Methods

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture have set up the “Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council” (hereinafter referred to as the “Council”), which monitors the existing state of the property and the surrounding environment, ensures the proper enforcement of relevant laws and regulations, and provides the venue for consultation among relevant organizations concerning the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment.

In addition, the national agencies in charge of relevant laws and regulations, etc. (Agency for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and Ministry of Defense) provide the Council with advice concerning the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment as observers of the Council. Also, the Agency for Cultural Affairs, which plays the central role in the preservation and management of cultural heritage as the national agency, facilitates communication, coordination, and consultation, as appropriate and needed, about important matters for the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment and preparation of periodic reporting on the state of conservation that must be submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, in coordination with Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, which play the central role in the Council and other national agencies.

Furthermore, in order for the Council to obtain academic advice from experts, the “Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Academic Committee” (hereinafter referred to as the “Academic Committee”) was set up.

The Council will have mutual cooperation with organizations and individuals engaging in the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment.

The above-mentioned system for preservation and management is schematically shown in Figure 105 and the roles of each organization are as follows:

(1) Functions of the Individual Organizations in the Comprehensive Preservation and Management System

(i) Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council

(a) Objectives and functions

- a. To monitor the existing state of the property and the surrounding environment and discuss the following matters in coordination with the national agencies in charge of the relevant laws and regulations etc. (Agency for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and Ministry of Defense):
 - Matters concerning the preservation, management, promotion, and utilization of the property;
 - Matters concerning the conservation of the surrounding environment; and

- Matters concerning the establishment and operation of the system;
- b. To discuss the periodic reports on the state of conservation of the property that need to be submitted to the World Heritage Committee; and
- c. To have mutual cooperation with organizations and individuals who engage in the preservation and management, promotion, and utilization of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment;

(b) Members

The Council consists of Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, which play the central role in the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment, and other administrative bodies that engage in local management work based on the relevant laws and regulations (local offices of the Ministry of the Environment, the Forestry Agency, and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism and relevant municipal governments).

The national agencies (Agency for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and Ministry of Defense) provide the Council with advice as observers.

(c) Frequency

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture organize the meetings of the Working Group periodically and on an ad-hoc basis, when needed.

(ii) Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council Working Group

(a) Objectives and functions

- a. To prepare and coordinate agenda items prior to the Council meeting in order to facilitate the smooth deliberation at the Council;
- b. To monitor the status of implementation of the “Fujisan Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan” and to present issues and actions to be addressed to the Council;
- c. To coordinate important matters concerning the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment in coordination with the national agencies in charge of the relevant laws, regulations, etc.; and
- d. To discuss the preparation of the periodic reporting on the state of conservation of the property that need to be submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee.

(b) Members

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, the relevant municipal governments, and the representatives of local communities, the owners of the component parts, relevant local organizations, etc., who are directly involved in the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment are included as members.

(c) Frequency

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture organize the meetings of the Working Group before the meetings of the Council and on an ad-hoc basis, when needed.

(iii) Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Academic Committee

(a) Objectives and functions

To provide the Council with academic and professional advice concerning the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment.

(b) Members

The Academic Committee consists of distinguished academics and experts with scientific and professional knowledge concerning the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment.

(c) Frequency

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture organizes the meetings of the Academic Committee, as needed.

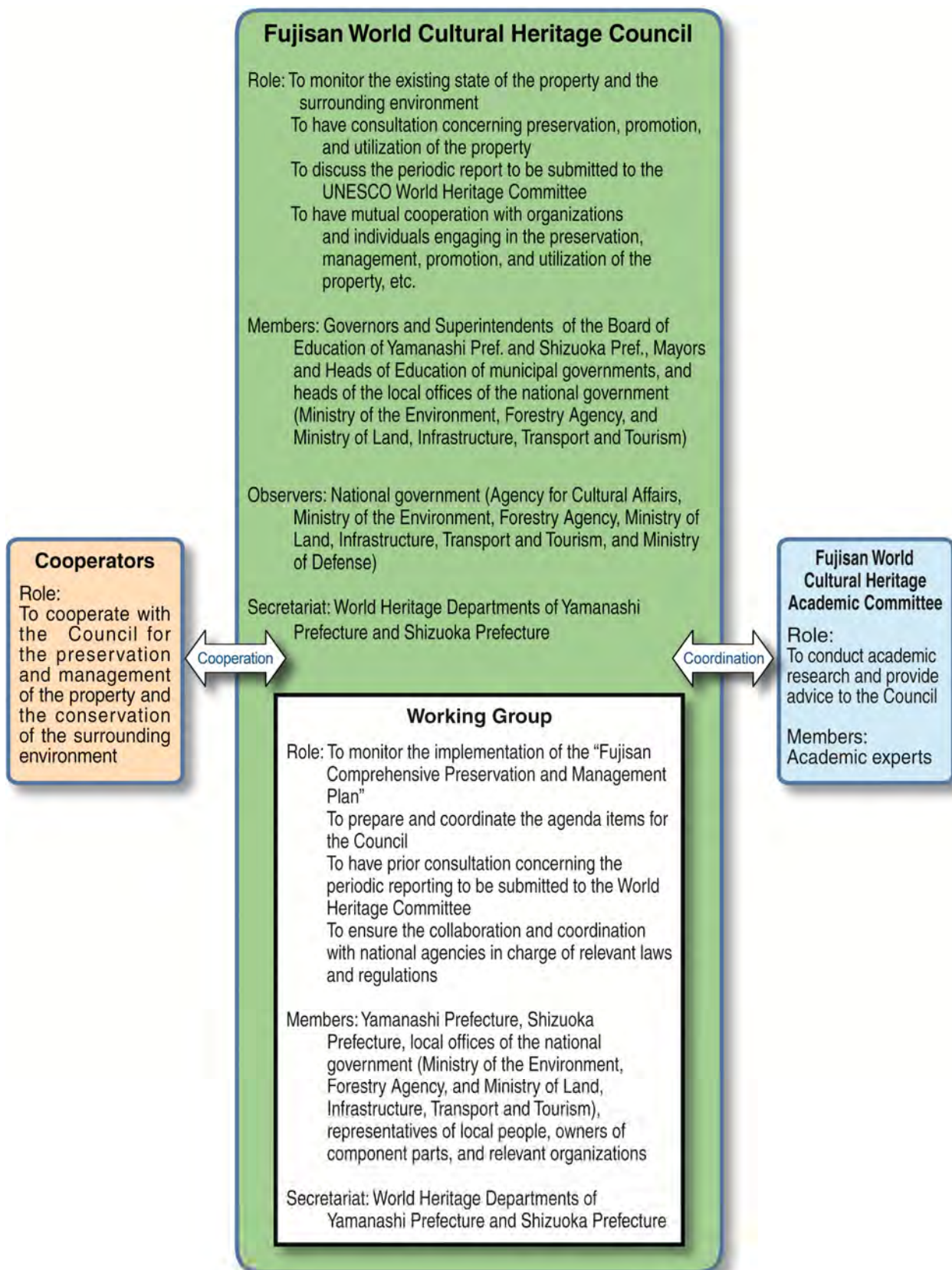


Figure 105 System for the preservation and management of "Fujisan"

(2) Roles of Members

The roles of the members of the Council and its Working Group are as follows:

(i) Agency for Cultural Affairs

- To facilitate communication, coordination, and consultation, as appropriate and needed, about important matters for the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment, and the preparation of periodic reporting on the state of conservation that must be submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, as the national agency that plays the central role for the protection of cultural heritage in coordination with Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, which play the central role in the Council and other national agencies;
- To make efforts to collect information concerning the protection of World Cultural Heritage properties within and outside Japan and provide information to the Council in contribution to the protection of Fujisan in coordination with the Ministry of the Environment and the Forestry Agency; and
- To provide instructions etc. to the owners, and Custodial Bodies designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties of the cultural properties that are the component parts or included therein when they carry out repair or restoration for the maintenance of cultural properties or acts that affect the existing state or preservation, based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

(ii) Ministry of the Environment

- To provide the owners and managers of the component parts with instructions etc. concerning the natural environment and surrounding environment that constitutes the basis of the cultural value of the property in cooperation with Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, based on the Natural Parks Law; and
- To make efforts to collect information concerning the protection of World Natural Heritage properties within and outside Japan and provide information to the Council in contribution to the protection of Fujisan in coordination with the Agency for Cultural Affairs and the Forestry Agency.

(iii) Forestry Agency

- To administer and manage national forests according to the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests; and
- To make efforts to collect information concerning the protection of World Natural Heritage properties within and outside Japan and provide information to the Council in contribution to the protection of Fujisan in coordination with the Agency for Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of the Environment.

(iv) Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

- To make efforts for the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment by continuing the civil engineering works aimed at the prevention of erosion at Osawakuzure and elsewhere and collapse of mountain slopes and taking disaster prevention measures in the mountain foot area including those against debris flows accompanying volcanic eruptions.

(v) Ministry of Defense

- To make efforts to conserve the management zone through the use of maneuver fields etc. together with Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, and local citizens' groups with long experience.

(vi) Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

- To carry out continuous surveys and research which complement the Outstanding Universal Value of properties in tandem with the national government, municipalities, related groups and other organizations; and to reflect the results thereof within measures for each of the Prefectures.
- To enforce the ordinances etc. in their jurisdiction properly, monitor the existing state of the property and identify issues concerning the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment, and implement necessary measures to solve them over a wide area in coordination with the national government, municipal governments, relevant organizations, etc.

(vii) Municipal governments

- To carry out continuous surveys and research which complement the Outstanding Universal Value of properties in tandem with the national government, prefectures, related groups and other organizations; and to reflect the results thereof within measures for each of the municipalities.
- To enforce the ordinances etc. in their jurisdiction properly and implement necessary measures for the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment in coordination with Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, local people, etc.

(3) Coordination with Local People etc. and the Promotion of Participation of Local People

The participation of local people in the working group and the implementation of projects through public-private collaboration, and the coordination with local people etc. are to be promoted for the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the surrounding environment.

In March of 2015, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture enacted the Basic Ordinance on Fujisan as a World Heritage Site, which stipulates items upon which roles of residents of the prefecture and measures/policies carried out by the prefecture are to be based with respect to the conservation of Fujisan. This was enacted so as to make possible promotion of measures and policies concerning the conservation of Fujisan into the future under the cooperative efforts between the public and private sectors.

The work carried out under public-private partnerships is shown in Table 18.

Table 18 Projects implemented through cooperation between government and local residents, etc.
(1/2)

Major project	Leading project undertaker	Year of implementation
Environmental conservation measures for Fujisan Mountain Area	Fujisan and Surrounding Area Beautification Promotion Council (Yamanashi Prefecture side)	Since 1980
	Fujisan Mountain Foot Environmental Beautification Promotion Network (Yamanashi Prefecture side)	Since 2004
	Fujisan Area Beautification Promotion Council (Shizuoka Prefecture side)	Since 1996
	Fujisan Environmental Conservation Network (Shizuoka Prefecture side)	Since 2005
	Fujisan Network (Shizuoka Prefecture side)	Since 1999
Fujisan cleanup operation	Fujisan Beautification Foundation (Yamanashi Prefecture side)	Since 1962
	Society to Keep Fujisan Clean Forever (Shizuoka Prefecture side)	Since 1980

In addition, in the forests around Fujisan, NPOs or private companies and organizations are conducting activities that contribute to the improvement of forests on a voluntary basis, as is shown in Table 19. The Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture are supporting these activities.

Table 19 Projects implemented through cooperation between government and local residents, etc.
(2/2)

Leading project undertaker	Project	Year of implementation
NPOs, private companies, private organizations, etc.	Fujisan Club Nishiusuzuka Fureai no Mori Forest	Since 2000
	Acorn Society's Forest Nurturing Action	Since 2001
	Eastern Fuji Forest Nurturing Action for the Conservation of Spring Sources	Since 2001
	Fujisan Natural Forest	Since 1998
	Fujisan Forest Regeneration Project	Since 2007
	Fujisan Forest Regeneration Action	Since 2003
	Zephyr Forest	Since 2001
	Beech Forest Creation Project	Since 2002
	Fujisan Mountain-Foot Beech Forest Creation Project	Since 2006
	Fujisan Forest Creation	Since 2007
	Prefecture-wide Citizens' Forest Creation Operation	Since 2000
Shizuoka Future Forest Supporter System	Since 2006	

Furthermore, in order to ensure the preservation and management of the property by local resident, the local residents need to deepen their understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and further increase their awareness for conservation including that of the natural environment. In light of this, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments are organizing various projects, including participatory lectures and seminars, as is shown in Table 20.

Table 20 Major projects in which local people participate

Project undertaker	Major project	Year of implementation
Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture	Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Lecture on Demand	Since 2006
Yamanashi Prefecture	Public Reporting Workshop of the Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan Comprehensive Academic Research Committee	Since 2009
Municipal governments	Fujisan Seminars	Since 2003
Municipal governments	Historical Lectures at the Museum	Since 2009

Chapter 9 Preparation and Implementation of the Action Plan

In order to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is passed down to future generations, it is necessary to prepare and implement an action plan, as was stated in the fifth basic policy in Chapter 4, containing the projects for preservation, management, and conservation which are mentioned in this Plan.

Based on the above-mentioned basic policy, this chapter clarifies the direction and presents the concrete methods of preparing and implementing an action plan which contains the various projects for the preservation and management of the property and the conservation of the buffer zone and the management zone that are presented in Chapters 5 to 8. It also displays the methods, project implementing body, summary, and process of each action plan. Projects are categorized to: (i) “short term (implemented)” (projects which had been completed within three years after inscription on the World Heritage List”; (ii) “medium term” (projects to be implemented within 5 years after inscription on the World Heritage List; and (iii) “long term” (projects the implementation of which will take longer than 5 years after inscription on the World Heritage List). Note that the progress of the action plan described herein shall be understood each year and revised.

1. Direction

(1) Prevention and Mitigation of Impact of Factors Affecting the Property and Surrounding Environment

When the load on the property and the surrounding environment due to the four aspects of 1) development and urban infrastructure; 2) environmental change; 3) natural disasters; and 4) visitor and tourism are expected, preventive measures and mitigative measures when the impact of the load is clear shall be considered and implemented.

(2) Restoration and Improvement of Individual Component Parts, Constituent Elements, and the Views

Among the individual component parts and constituent elements such as the buildings of Shinto shrines, a wind cave, and lava tree molds, deteriorated ones are to be appropriately restored or improved in order to maintain the authenticity and integrity. Also, the restoration and improvement of the two scenic points are to be conducted properly and visual harmonization measures are to be taken in order to maintain and enhance the excellent views from them.

(3) Promotion and Utilization of the Property

In order for local residents to properly understand the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and actively transmit information to visitors, research is to be promoted together with the installation of facilities for promotion and utilization, such as information boards, the publication of guidebooks, and the organization of seminars.

2. Methods

(1) Prevention, Lessening, and Stoppage of Effects on the Property and Surrounding Environment

A. Response to Impact by Development and Urban Infrastructure

1) Direction of Project Implementation

Since there exist urban areas at the mountain foot, it is necessary to monitor the negative impacts of urban development on the property carefully in full consideration of the convenience for life and livelihoods of local residents. In order to prevent, lessen, and stop the effects of burdens on the property, related organizations shall strive to enhance administrative measures and promote a good landscape form.

2) Summary of Implemented Projects

A) Transitioning to Municipal Landscape Administration Groups and Drafting Landscape Plans

○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, municipal governments.

○ Summary

All related municipal governments have transitioned to landscape administration organizations by 2014. Of these, two municipalities that have not drafted landscape plans (Fujiyoshida City and Oyama Town) and currently proceeding with efforts toward drafting and implementing landscape plans.

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture hold landscape lectures and dispatch advisors, and additionally support the drafting of new municipal landscape plans and revision of plans that have already been drafted for municipalities, which are the landscape administration organizations, through introducing landscape improvement initiatives and advance examples at the three prefecture summit (Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Kanagawa Prefecture) and Fujisan Regional Landscape Committee.

○ Status of Landscape Plan Operation

Names of Landscape Plans Based in the Landscape Act		Transitioning to Landscape Administration Organizations	Enforcement of Landscape Plans
Yamanashi Pref.	Fujiyoshida City Landscape Plan	October 2013	Scheduled for 2016
	Minobu Town Landscape Plan	April 2011	September 2013
	Nishikatsura Town Landscape Plan	November 2011	April 2014 (revised July 2015)
	Oshino Village Landscape Plan	December 2006	October 2011 (revised August 2015)
	Yamanakako Village Landscape Plan	December 2007	August 2010
	Narusawa Village Landscape Plan	December 2013	October 2015
Fujikawaguchiko Town Landscape Plan	September 2005	April 2013 (revised July 2015)	
Shizuoka Pref.	Fujinomiya City Landscape Plan	August 2007	January 2010
	Fuji City Landscape Plan	June 2005	October 2009 (revised May 2015)
	Shizuoka City Landscape Plan	—	October 2008
	Gotemba City Landscape Plan	March 2012	April 2014
	Susono City Landscape Plan	May 2010	April 2013
	Oyama Town Landscape Plan	July 2014	Scheduled for 2016

B) Enactment of Landscape Preservation Ordinances

- Implementing Body
Yamanashi Prefecture

- Summary

In the realm of component parts and buffer zones, Yamanashi Prefecture shall estimate and assess the impacts on landscapes of businesses wanting to create or expand buildings and constructions of a certain size or greater at as early as possible in the projects' progress, shall take into consideration the opinion of the governor of Yamanashi Prefecture on the results thereof and enacted ordinances calling for procedures to draft business plans. In estimating and assessing effects on the landscape and assessing project plans, Yamanashi Prefecture establishes special committees of experienced academics with specialized knowledge in world heritage, landscapes, and other such fields.

Additionally in the 2013 ICOMOS evaluation book "Fujisan (Japan) No. 1418, new construction and expansion of buildings held on the coastal regions of the Fuji Five Lakes, where strict developmental controls are necessary, shall also be subject to such procedures even if they are within the scope of that permitted by current landscape preservation systems.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
System Consideration and Operation		<System Consideration>		<System Operation>		

C) Handling of Large Scale Solar Power Generation Facilities

○ Implementing Body
Fujinomiya City

○ Summary

Fujinomiya City has enacted “Fujinomiya City Ordinance for Harmonization Between Landscapes of Fujisan and Renewable Energy Facilities Installation Project” and established a systems wherein it is obligatory to file forms to the mayor and apply for consent when setting up applicable renewable energy power generation facilities in the city in order to strive for harmony between the Fujisan Landscape, beautiful natural environment, preservation and form of safe and secure living environment, and renewable energy resources. Additionally, those businesses that commence construction without earning approval will both be warned to take appropriate measures and, when not following these warnings without appropriate reasons, will have their names and addresses publicized together with the content of the warning. Additionally, Fujinomiya City is promoting initiatives to preserve landscapes such as designating control regions like those where excellent form is preserved as excellent landscapes symbolic of the region, and not assenting to the establishment of such facilities in said regions.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
System Enactment and Operation			Enactment of Ordinance ●		Operation of System	

D) Restoration of Landscapes in Fujisan Scenic Spots and Component Parts Surroundings

○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, municipal governments.

○ Summary

In order to create excellent landscapes for scenic spots in Fujisan, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and municipal governments will work together to improve and restore landscapes in component parts and their surroundings with regards to buildings and outdoor advertisements.

In 2014, Yamanashi Prefecture designated “Scenery Preservation-Type Advertisements Regulation Areas” and drafted “Outdoor Advertisement Guidelines,” thereby promoting improvements in landscapes in the northern base area of Fujisan. Additionally, it also provides support for landscape restoration projects implemented by citizens and municipalities.

In 2012, Shizuoka Prefecture drafted an action plan to preserve landscape forms around Fujisan, and worked together with municipalities toward good wide-area landscape forms in areas surrounding Fujisan. Additionally, it revised the Shizuoka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance Enactment Regulations, and starting in October 2013 strengthened standards for granting permission to post free-standing signs and promoted correctional guidance for outdoor advertisements found in violation. Further, it strove to further operate the “Fujinokuni Coloring and Design Policies” and furthered consideration of landscape in public facilities owned by the prefecture.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Strengthening of Standards for Granting Permission for Outside Advertisements/ Correctional Guidance	<Correctional Guidance/Support for Landscape Restoration Projects, etc.>			→		
	● Strengthening Standards for Granting Permission to Post Free-Standing Signs	● Designation of Landscape Preservation-Type Advertisement Regulated Areas				
Operation of Landscape Forms and Policy Operation	< Promoting Operation/Landscape Restoration >			→		
Preservation Action Plan for Landscape Forms around Fujisan	● Drafted March 2013					→
Fujinokuni Color/ Design Policy	● Drafted December 2011					
Yamanashi Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Guidelines		● Drafted October 2014				

< Enactment Example: Concentration of free-standing signs (Fujinomiya City) >



< Pre-enactment >



< Post-enactment >

E) Removal of Utility Poles on Roads in Areas Surrounding Fujisan

○ Implementing Body

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipal Governments

○ Summary

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipalities promote below ground wiring in order to preserve good scenic landscapes for Fujisan.

In order to get rid of utility poles and wiring that impede views of Fujisan, Yamanashi Prefecture set forth a goal of 4.3km of adjustments in the four year period from fiscal 2011 to 2014 with the goal of creating a landscape worthy of a world heritage site at the northern foot of Fujisan. By the end of fiscal 2014 surpassed the goal with a total of 8.1km of adjustments.

In promoting the removal of utility poles to form good scenic landscapes in areas surrounding Fujisan, Shizuoka Prefecture utilized the “Working Group for the Expansion of Utility-Pole Free Area in the Surrounding Area of Fujisan” which was established as a place for related personnel to work toward revisions and adjustments, and has promoted initiatives to remove utility poles in municipalities surrounding Fujisan, including the Miho-Komagoe prefectural road and the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls area.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term	
	FY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 or later
Promotion of Removal of Utility Poles in the Northern Mountain Foot Area of Fujisan •National Route 139 •Fujikawaguchiko-Fuji Line •Funatsu-Koume Line		→					
Working Group for the Expansion of Utility-Pole Free Area in the Surrounding Area of Fujisan			Set up in April 2014		<Survey, Discussion>		→
Removal of Utility Poles around Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls		→					
Decision on Policies	→						
Design and Civil Engineering Works			Detailed design		Civil engineering work		
Removal of Utility Poles at Prefectural Road Miho-Komagoe Line		→					
Decision on Policies	→						
Design and Civil Engineering Works			Removal of road-traversing overhead wires		Removal of utility poles in tandem with road widening to 4-lane		→
Promotion of Removal of Utility Poles in the Next Phase of Shizuoka Prefecture Plan for Removal of Utility Poles		Coordination		●	Promotion of removal of utility poles around Fujisan		→
			Development of plan				

B. Response to Changes in the Natural Environment

1) Direction of Project Implementation

Related organizations will observe trends in the various factors behind environment pressures that affect the property, including presumed issues such as acid rain, climate change, and ecosystem change, and will implement measures to prevent, reduce, and stops predicted effects on the property.

2) Summary of Projects

A) Response to Air Pollution

- Implementing Body
Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

- Summary
Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture both monitor air pollutants in areas surrounding Fujisan and control emissions from soot and smoke-producing facilities and volatile organic chemical-emitting facilities full-time. Going forward, they will continue monitoring and consider strengthening monitoring categories and systems.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Full-time Air Pollution Monitoring	<Assessing Results of Full-time Monitoring and Results Each Year>					
Photochemical Oxidant Emergency Measures	<Implementing Emergency Measures in Times of High Density Measurements>					
On-Site Inspection of Soot and Smoke-producing Facilities	<On-site Inspection Based on Yearly Plan>					
Wet Air Pollution Studies (Shizuoka Prefecture)						

B) Climate Change Measures

○ Implementing Body

Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Municipalities, Forestry Cooperatives and Forest Owners, etc.

○ Summary

The Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Municipalities, and more implement forest adjustments such as thinning in order to maintain and promote the multifaceted functions that forests have, including functions to absorb the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide and preventing climate change through storing carbon. Additionally, with regards to private forests that have fallen into ruin because of inability to care for them owing to changes in the societal and economic environment, the Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, municipalities, etc. introduced forest environment taxes as financial resources and are involved in efforts to improve said private forests.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Implementation of thinning and other such forest improvements	● Introduced Forest Environment Tax in April 2012			→		

< Status of Thinning >



< Pre-thinning >



< Post-thinning >

C) Handling of Biological Diversity

a) Response to Changes in Green Field Environments

○ Implementing Body

National Government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipal Governments, Private Organizations, Volunteers

○ Summary

The national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and municipalities collaborate with private organizations and volunteers in promoting appropriate management via volunteer activities with the goal of maintaining green field environments, which are characteristic of Fujisan's landscapes. Additionally, they host natural environment preservation patrols and monitoring patrols to prevent the entry of off-road vehicles as well as implementing monitoring surveys to understand changes occurring with the passage of time.

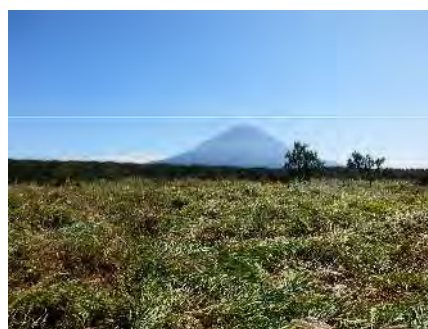
○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Preservation and Management of Green Field Plants through Collaboration with Volunteers	→					
Monitoring Surveys					● Assessment and Review	
Natural Environment Preservation Patrols	→					
Patrols to Prevent the Entrance of Off-road Vehicles	→					

< Preservation and management of green field plants >



< Pre-thinning >



< Post-thinning >

b) Handling of Damage Caused by Wild Creatures

○ Implementing Body

Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities

○ Summary

The Shizuoka Forestry Office (Forestry Agency), Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture are proceeding to adjust the number of deer to be hunted, studying their habitat around Fujisan (density, hunting number analysis), and damage analysis (status of plant damage) as measures against the excessive number of Japanese deer.

Additionally, they implement measures to prevent damage such as setting up fences in areas around standing trees.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term	Long term	
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Study of Population Numbers	→			Drafting of Next Period Type Wildlife Management Plans	→	
Study of Damage	→				→	
Hunting Management	→				→	

c) Handling of Encroachment of Alien Species

○ Implementing Body

National Government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipal Governments, Private Organizations, Volunteers

○ Summary

The national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and municipalities work together with volunteers, studying and holding activities to remove alien species and promoting the preservation of biological diversity at the foot of Fujisan.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Research into Forms of Alien Species, Characteristics of Habitats, etc.	→					
Surveys on Alien Species, Establishment and Update of Database	→					
Prevention and Removal	→					
	● Establishment of Habitat Database					
	● Drafting of Removal Policy (Priority Species, etc.)					

< Activities to Exterminate Alien Species >



< Pre-thinning >



< Post-thinning >

C. Handling of Natural Disasters

1) Direction of Projects

Related organizations draft disaster prevention plans, hold drills, establish facilities to prevent disasters, and promote disaster-related surveys and research in order to both protect the lives of visitors and residents, as well as financial property, and to preserve other property.

2) Summary of Implemented Projects

A) Disaster Countermeasures (Overview)

a) Drafting and Utilization of Manuals to Handle and Secure Safety of Component Parts (Visitors)

- Implementing Body
Municipal governments

- Summary
Municipal governments draft and utilize manuals for handling and securing the safety of component parts (visitors) in order to work to secure the safety of visitors to component parts and constituent elements in times of disaster. These manuals set forth various aspects of handling response before disasters, such as informing visitors of what actions should be taken in times of disasters and communicating information and providing evacuation guidance in times of disaster by type of disaster, such as fire or volcanic eruption. Additionally, they set forth systems for checking component parts after confirming the safety of residents and visitors and for reporting disaster status. Going forward, disaster prevention drills will be held and these manuals will be verified and revised.

- Process

Category	Implemented			Medium-term		Long-term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Drafting and Utilization of Safety Security Manuals		—————→				

b) Emergency Activities in Times of Disaster

○ Implementing Body

Fuji Subaru Line Fifth Station Autonomous Disaster Prevention Committee (Comprised of Subaru Line Fifth Station-related Organizations)

○ Summary

The Fuji Subaru Line Fifth Station Autonomous Disaster Prevention Committee holds disaster drills presuming a large scale earthquake and is involved in implementing quick and precise emergency activities in times of disaster, such as volcanic eruption training sessions with volcano specialists in order to secure safety for visitors in mountainous areas at or above fifth station.

In light of the sudden eruption of Ontakesan in September 2014, the committee is presently involved in preparing materials and machines necessary for emergency activities, such as reviewing the division of duties in times of disaster and communication methods in order to establish a system for communicating emergency information to visitors, evacuation guidance, transport of the injured, and first-aid treatment.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Holding of Disaster Drills and Training Sessions	● Committee Established in 2012			Holding of Disaster Drills and Training Sessions		
Review of Division of Duties, Preparation of Required Materials and Machinery	→					

B) Eruption Countermeasures

a) Preparing Systems and Drafting Plans Regarding Volcanic Disaster Prevention Measures at Fujisan

○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Municipalities, National Government, Disaster Prevention-related Organizations

○ Summary

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Kanagawa Prefecture concluded the “Agreement Regarding Volcanic Disaster Prevention Measures at Fujisan” in October 2009, and in June 2012 added related municipalities, volcano specialists, the national government, and disaster prevention-related organizations to establish the “Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Prevention Measures Committee,” which implements measures against volcanic disasters at Fujisan.

The Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Prevention Measures Committee publicized the “Fujisan Volcanic Wide Area Evacuation Plan,” which described the basic notion behind evacuation, such as the which areas require evacuation, number of people to evacuate, where to evacuate, stages of evacuation, and more in February 2014. Following this, in March 2015 the committee enhanced the plan by organizing measures for implementing wide area resident evacuation smoothly, such as how to communicate information, securing wide area evacuation, and traffic regulations.

In October 2014, the three prefectures jointly held Fujisan volcanic disaster drills and confirmed collaboration on the order of measures in case of an eruption at Fujisan, and in July 2015 held safety drills for climbers in collaboration with mountain hut associations.

They will continue to hold drills and reconsider evacuation routes through evacuation simulation and evacuation route maps corresponding to multiple eruption patterns, enhance plans, and work to improve safety and peace of mind.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Sanseishin (Yamanashi, Shizuoka, Kanagawa) Disaster Measures Liaison Conference	→					
Fujisan Volcanic Disaster Prevention Measures Committee	→					
Evacuation Plans	● Drafted	< Review >				
Traffic Measures, Falling Ash Disasters, etc.	→					
Drills	→					
Climber Volcano Safety Measures	→					

< Plan Examination > (between 2013 and 2014)
 < Drills and Verification of Plans through Drills > (between 2014 and 2017)
 Holding of Tri-prefecture Joint Drills (2014)
 Holding of Climber Safety Drills (2015)
 Advance Case Study (2014)
 Safety Measure Study (2015)
 Consideration and Implementation of Safety Measures (2015)

< Joint Initiatives between Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Kanagawa Prefecture >



Joint Television Conference



Fujisan Eruption Measures Joint Conference



Evacuee Transport Drills (Wide Area Evacuation)



Overstayer Rescue Drills



Establishment of Evacuation Centers and Operational Drills



Lectures on Volcano Disaster Prevention

b) Promotion of Fujisan Volcanic Eruption Emergency Effects Reduction Measures

○ Implementing Body

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture

○ Summary

The national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Shizuoka Prefecture support wide area evacuation plans for volcanic eruptions at Fujisan, and, in addition to protecting the lives of those living at the foot of the mountain, is proceeding with drafting “Fujisan Volcanic Eruption Emergency Effects Reduction Measures and Soil Erosion Control Plans” to reduce the effects of disasters at infrastructure and essential utilities owing to the phenomenon of soil movement accompanying eruptions. They are progressing in their consideration of concrete items for lessening the effects, such as facility placement plans and division of responsibilities between related organizations; and promote the implementation of measures to reduce the effects of disasters in the event of a Fujisan volcanic eruption emergency.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Drafting of Fujisan Volcanic Eruption Emergency Effects Reduction Measures and Soil Erosion Control Plans (Basic Plan)	→					
Drafting of Fujisan Volcanic Eruption Emergency Effects Reduction Measures and Soil Erosion Control Plans (Measures)	→					
Installation of Fujisan Monitoring Cameras and Sharing of Information	→					

c) Safety Measures for Climbers during a Volcanic Eruption

○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

○ Summary

The two prefectures have established an Eruption Measures for Climbers Review Committee in order to promote measures for climber safety in the event of an eruption at Fujisan. The committee summarizes issues in safety measures for those climbing Fujisan and reflects them in evacuation plans and the measures themselves at an early stage. Additionally, it studies and discusses what evacuation safety measures such as methods of communicating information to climbers, evacuation routes, and safety facilities should look like.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Advance Case Studies/ Safety Measure Studies		→				
Consideration of Safety Measures, Measures	→					

d) Distribution of Information Based on Studies, Research, and Research Results Regarding Volcanic Eruptions.

○ Implementing Body
Yamanashi Prefecture

○ Summary

The prefecture is engaged in study and research related to development of methods for predicting eruptions and Fujisan's volcanic activity (eruption history) through full-time volcanic activity observation and underwater observation such as low frequency earthquakes in order to establish methods for observation at the time of earthquakes. These research results will be utilized in establishing eruption scenarios and establishment of methods for predicting the arrival of magma and pyroclastic flow via downflow simulations thereof and ash volume prediction methods via simulations in order to lessen volcanic disasters based on these scenarios.

Additionally, based on these research results, information distribution systems will be established and enhanced as volcanic disaster prevention information distribution bases. Also, discussions will be held on initiatives for disaster prevention education such as disaster knowledge diffusion and enlightenment.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Elucidation of Volcanic Activity (Eruption History)		→				
Volcanic Activity Observations and Observation Methods during Eruptions	→					
Establishment of Prediction Methods to Reduce Volcanic Disasters		→				
Holding of Disaster Prevention Education Courses	→					

[Sample Disaster Prevention Education Course]



C. Erosion-caused Disaster and Rockfall Measures

a) Soil Erosion Control Facility Preparation

○ Implementing Body

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture

○ Summary

The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Tourism and Transport takes the center in flow initiation zones such as Ozawa slides, where there are continuous collapses on the west side of Fujisan, and implements river bed construction measures with the goal of stopping erosion and mountainside destruction.

Additionally, with regards to dangerous locations in Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, measures to prevent mass failure and sediment outflow into downflow areas such as preparing erosion control dams and sand basins are implemented with the goal of preventing disasters such as debris-avalanches originating in mountainous areas.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Promotion of Establishing Facilities to Prevent Debris-avalanche Disasters Accompanying Mass Failure	→					

b) Appropriate Management Such as Protection Forests Guarding Against Landslides

○ Implementing Body

Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture

○ Summary

The organizations protect citizens' lives and financial property from disasters originating in mountainous areas and promote appropriate forest management such as protection forests guarding against landslides.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Appropriate Management Such as Protection Forests Guarding Against Landslides	→					

D) Measures against Earthquakes

a) Inspection and Correction of Shizuoka Prefecture Regional Disaster Management Plan

○ Implementing Body
Shizuoka Prefecture

○ Summary

In fiscal 2011, Shizuoka Prefecture revised its area disaster prevention plans in accordance with the drafting of the “Fujinokuni Danger Management Plan,” and reorganized Fujisan volcano measures into “Volcano Measures Part 2.” In light of the Fujisan Wide Area Volcanic Evacuation Plan drafted in Fiscal 2014 by the Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Measures Committee, the prefecture issued corrections relating to evacuation methods by eruption state and level.

By reviewing the Regional Disaster Management Plan through inspection and correction as needed, it sets for presumptions such as disasters accompanying volcanic phenomena, disaster prevention plans (ordinary measures), and disaster and emergency measures plans, and strives to lessen damage accompanying volcanic phenomena through swift disaster response.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Inspection and Corrections to Prefecture Regional Disaster Prevention Plans	→					

E) Wind and Water Damage Measures

a) River Reparations

- Implementing Body
Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

- Summary
Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture implement river repairs and strive to lessen flooding damage with the goal of improving downflow capabilities. Additionally, they strive to lessen flooding damage by partially dredging sand accumulated in riverbeds and raising levees that are insufficiently high as emergency measures for the time being until full-scale river repair projects are started.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Katsura River Adjustments						
Studies, Survey Work, Drafting of Project Plants	→					
Survey of Implementing Design and Location				→		
Location Indemnification and Construction					→	
Shinnasho River Projects						
Discussion on Measures to Lessen Flooding Damage	→					
Partial River Dredging and Levee Raising			→			

b) River Expansion, Soil Erosion Control Preparations, and Land Improvement Projects in the Areas around the East Fuji Maneuver Fields

○ Implementing Body
Shizuoka Prefecture

○ Summary

Shizuoka Prefecture both improves class A rivers and prepares soil erosion control facilities such as groundsel and revetments work to prevent landslide disasters as measures against flooding owing to the increase in flow volume accompanying the disrepair of the East Fuji Maneuver Fields. Additionally, it also prepares erosion and flood control dams and land improvement facilities in order to prevent damage such as flooding, landslides, and decrease in water holding capacity originating through use of the training grounds.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Expanding River Size Around East Fuji Training Grounds	→					
Preparing Soil Erosion Control Around East Fuji Training Grounds	→					
Projects to Improve Land Around East Fuji Training Grounds	→					

F) Volcano Accident Measures

a) Promotion of Enlightenment for Preventing Forest Damage and Volcano Incident Prevention

○ Implementing Body
Forestry Agency, Shizuoka Prefecture

○ Summary

The prefecture sets forth a volcano incident prevention period from February to March, when there are multiple volcanic incidents, and requests that municipalities, fire prevention associations, forestry associations, and other such related organizations collaborate in volcanic incident prevention. Public notices are issued and preventative and initial extinguishing equipment is prepared for communication and enlightenment of the event.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Volcanic Incident Prevention Measures	→					

b) Forest Preservation Inspection

○ Implementing Body

Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Municipalities, Forestry Cooperatives and Forest Owners, etc.

○ Summary

The organizations work on patrol activities and prevent forest damage before it occurs, centered mainly on forests in areas where there is a risk of forest fires and other forest damage.

Additionally, they have been appointing forest preservation inspectors and are engaged in inspection activities such as guidance on handling flammable materials to prevent forest fires, fires, wind and water damage, wildlife damage, and other damage to discover and report them at an early stage. However, starting in 2015 they have replaced these original inspectors by installing forest preservation promoters and forest preservation inspection guides, who work to understand actual forest damage and monitor forest pollution in addition to inspection activities, in order to secure and cultivate those responsible for inspection activities and ensure a high standard of project benefits. In so doing, they strive to both understand disaster information more precisely and work to enhance disaster measures and informational diffusion and education.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Forest Preservation Inspection Activities	→					

c) Prevention of the Spread of Fire during Prescribed Burning

○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, etc.

○ Summary

In municipalities that have locations where grass burning takes place, ordinances regarding fire starting are enacted, and fire belt facilities and systems for the placement and roles of those involved in fire starting work as well as standards for determining when work should be stopped have been set forth, and there are measures in place to stop the spread of fire. Going forward, the organizations will prevent the spread of fire to surrounding areas based on work guidance outlines and safety measure manuals.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Measures to Prevent the Spread of Fire Due to Grass Burning	→					

D. Response to Visitor/Tourism Pressures

1) Direction of Project Implementation

Related personnel share an understanding of the basic thought and direction of visitor management in Fujisan. In particular, appropriate measures are taken to ensure the safety of climbers who visit mainly in the summer season, to mitigate traffic congestion, and to treat waste and human waste. Efforts will also be made to inform visitors of rules and raise awareness of appropriate manners with a view to reducing impacts and burdens on the property to the maximum extent possible.

2) Project Summary

A) Fujisan Visitor Management

a) Research on carrying capacities and determination of indicators

○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of the Environment

○ Summary

Visitor management strategy drafted by the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council in 2014 set forth “desired style of Fujisan ascents” with the goal of managing visitors, and in order to accomplish the content thereof, perform study and research centered on carrying capacities for the upper access routes (fifth station and higher) and determine multiple indicators from a variety of angles based on the results thereof, and monitor the status of implementing ideal standards and measures determine those indicators.

Going forward, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture will be the focus, and while working to exchange information with the Agency for Cultural Affairs and Ministry of the Environment, will continue to hold climber movement studies (GPS studies) and surveys in the three years from 2015 to 2017, and hold studies and research centered on “carrying capacities for the upper access routes”. Based on the results thereof, the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council will establish ideal standards by index for multiple indicators based on various angles, including the number of climbers on each ascending route per day by July 2018 (the month when the mountain opens to climbers).

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Decision on Visitor Management Systems	→					
Research on carrying capacities / determination of indicators			< Studies and Research > →			● Determination of indicators by Fujisan World Heritage Council (by July 2018)

b) Considering and Providing Information on What Appropriate Climbing of Fujisan Should Be

- Implementing Body
Council for Promoting Proper use of Fujisan

○ Summary

The Council for Promoting Proper use of Fujisan promotes the consideration and information provision of what appropriate climbing of Fujisan should be from the perspective of using national parks through means such as considering what climber monitoring necessary for implementing visitor management strategy should look like.

In addition to opening the Fujisan Official Site, which distributes information necessary for climbing Fujisan such as equipment and manners, it also drafted Guidelines for Securing Safety While Climbing Fujisan, which strongly requests that those wishing to climb in non-summer periods without making complete preparations refrain from doing so and that they submit a climbing plan document, and widely distributes these guidelines.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Consideration and Provision of Information Regarding What Appropriate Climbing of Fujisan Should Look Like						

B) Climber and Visitor Safety Measures

a) Maintenance and Repair of Ascending Routes

- Implementing Body
Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

- Summary

The prefectures have staff hold patrols before the mountain opens and during the mountain climbing season with the goals of maintaining ascending routes, which are managed as prefectural roads, and securing climber safety.

If any issues such as damage to mountain paths or signs are found during patrols, they are fixed on the spot to secure climber safety. If on-the-spot repairs are difficult, safe measures are taken to ensure no ill effects on climbing, and contractors will be quickly contacted and a request for repairs will be made.

Since Fujisan was registered as a world cultural heritage site in 2013, both prefectures have increased the number of mountain paths patrol by staff in prediction of an increase in the number of climbers.

Going forward, mountain paths maintenance and management will give consideration to the natural environment and views, set the maintenance of gravels roads as a base, and patrols and repairs will be undertaken to secure climber safety.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Maintenance and Repair of Ascending Routes	—————→					
Mountain Paths Patrols	—————→					

b) Maintenance and Repair of Summit Circuit Paths

○ Implementing Body
Ministry of the Environment

○ Summary

The ministry has staff hold patrols before the mountain opens and during the mountain climbing season with the goals of maintaining summit circuit paths and securing climber safety. If any issues such as damage to mountain paths or signs are found, safe measures are taken to ensure no ill effects on climbing, and contractors will be quickly contacted and a request for repairs will be made.

Going forward, summit circuit paths maintenance and management will give consideration to the natural environment and views, set the maintenance of the current condition as a base, and patrols and repairs will be undertaken to secure climber safety.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Maintenance and Repair of Paths	→					
Path Patrols	→					

c) **Provision of Information Related to Safe Climbing On-site**

○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Fujisan Safety Guidance Center Operation Committee

○ Summary

These organizations have established systems to implement safety and security measures such as providing guidance to climbers who have not made appropriate preparations and information on surrounding facilities to visitors, including foreigners, each day during the summer climbing period at fifth station on each ascending route.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Fujisan Navigator, Fujisan Ranger Placement and Activities	→			→		→
Establishment and Operation of Fujisan Safety Guidance Center	→			→		→

< Picture of Fujisan Navigators and Activities of Fujisan Rangers >



d) Establishment and Operation of First-aid Stations

○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujiyoshida City, Fujinomiya City, Fujisan Eighth Station Fujiyoshida First-aid Station Operation Committee

○ Summary

The organizations have established first aid stations at Fujinomiya entrance eighth station and Yoshida entrance seventh and eighth stations for the purposes of medical treatment for climbers in the summer season, and doctors and support staff are stationed from late July to mid-August to provide medical aid to climbers.

[First-aid Station Periods of Operation]

	2013	2014	2015
Fujinomiya Entrance Eighth Station	25 days	25 days	29 days
Yoshida Entrance Seventh Station	38 days	38 days	38 days
Yoshida Entrance Eighth Station	41 days	36 days	39 days

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Establishment and Operation of First Aid Stations	→					
Subsidies for First-aid Station Operation Costs	Subsidies for medical personnel costs and travel expenses →					

[Picture of First-aid Station]



e) **Promotion of Measures to Prevent Mountain Area Disasters and Accidents Before They Occur**

○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture Mountainous Area Disaster Prevention Measures Committee

○ Summary

Related organizations work together to prevent climbers from encountering disasters or accidents and work to provide education on stopping such mountainous area incidents through means such as gathering information on preventing mountainous area disasters, establishing temporary dispatch offices and guidance offices, and holding accident prevention patrols.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Promotion of Measures to Prevent Mountain Area Disasters and Accidents Before They Occur						

[Picture of Mountainous Area Disaster Prevention Education] [A Rescue Party]



C) Measures to Reduce Traffic Congestion

a) Implementation of Traffic Control

○ Implementing Body

National Government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Related Organizations, etc.

○ Summary

The organizations enact personal vehicle regulations in the summer climbing season at the Fujinomiya, Subashiri, and Yoshida entrances in order to secure safe, comfortable travel for Fujisan visitors with no traffic jams and preserve Fujisan's environment.

Going forward, conferences involving related organizations will consider the period of regulations for the following year based on the status of the measures in the current year.

[Implementation of Personal Vehicle Regulations]

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

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Implementation of Traffic Control	●	●	●			
	Extension of Regulation Period in Stages			→		

b) Recommendations for Climbing from the Mountain Foot

- Implementing Body
Fujiyoshida City

- Summary

Fujiyoshida City both increases interest and understanding of Fujisan’s history and promotes the “Oshi” guide and climbing from the mountain foot, which connects Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen- jinja Shrine and the Yoshida Ascending Route, through providing information via pamphlets. This is done by setting up guide signs detailing the origin of mountain huts along the Yoshida Ascending Route below fifth station that are currently not in use and providing informational areas and rest areas for climbers and visitors.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Preparations Surrounding the Yoshida Ascending Route (Setting Up Signs)	● Prepared in 2013					
Setting Up and Operation of Informational Areas and Rest Areas	—————→					
Provision of Information Via Pamphlets	—————→					

c) Gururi Fujisan Scenic Roads

- Implementing Body

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipal Governments, etc.

- Summary

In line with the registration of Fujisan as a world heritage site in June 2013, the organizations drafted maps with recommended routes so that visitors can make trips around and enjoy Fujisan and its component parts, and have made a homepage called “Fujisan Long Travel Trails.” In February 2014, scenic Fujisan spots and route safety were verified and republished under the new name “Gururi Fujisan Trails.”

They will also continue to consider methods of how to appeal the courses. Also, they will collaborate with the Gururi Fujisan Scenic Roads initiative by the national government and NPOs and distribute related information.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Information Distribution and Collaboration with Related Organizations	—————→					

d) Promotion of Excursions Utilizing Pilgrimage Routes

- Implementing Body
Yamanashi Prefecture, Municipalities, Private Organizations, etc.

- Summary
The organizations utilize identified or presumed pilgrimage routes based on the results of related survey and research; set up model courses for traveling around not just mountain paths but shrines, the five lakes, and other sacred sites at the foot of the mountain; and work to establish Fujisan excursions that include component parts at the base in order to have climbers and visitors understand the relationship with component parts.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Surveys and Monitoring Tours Related to Course Setting			→	→		
Model Course Setting and Utilization				→	→	→

D) Trash and Waste Measures

a) Cleaning activities in the Fujisan Mountain Area

- Implementing Body
National Government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipal Governments, Private Organizations, Volunteers

- Summary
The organizations continuously hold cleaning activities that also improve awareness of reducing environmental load and preservation. And the organizations are involved in measures to improve the waste situation with regard to the surroundings of component parts like the Fuji Five Lakes and Oshino Hakkai, as well as mountain along mountain climbing paths alongside roads surrounding the foot of Fujisan. Additionally, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture support the activities of organizations that undertake cleaning activities.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Cleaning Activities in the Fujisan Mountain Area	→	→	→	→	→	→

b) Prevention of Illegal Dumping of Waste in the Mountain Foot Area

○ Implementing Body

National government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Private Organizations, Citizens, etc.

○ Summary

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and municipalities unite in enacting patrols, while Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture work to prevent illegal dumping of waste before it occurs, discover it at an early stage, and prevent expansion of the illegal dumping of waste at the foot of Fujisan by means of waste monitoring personnel and monitoring cameras. Additionally, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture subsidize removal costs incurred by non-profit organizations that remove industrial waste illegally dumped in the heritage site area.

Furthermore, Shizuoka Prefecture introduced a patrol car system, distributes stickers to be placed on vehicles saying “Currently monitoring to prevent the illegal dumping of waste in forests,” and control illegal dumping of waste in forests with the understanding and cooperation of residents in the area at the foot of Fujisan.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Patrols/Monitoring Activities/On-site Survey	→					
Placement of Waste Monitoring Personnel	→					
Placement of Monitoring Cameras	→					
Subsidies for Industrial Waste Removal Costs		→				
Forest Patrol Car System (Shizuoka Prefecture)	→					

E) Human Waste Measures

a) Installation and Management of Environmentally Sound Toilets

○ Implementing Body

Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Private Organizations

○ Summary

Installation of environmentally sound bio-toilets were completed at all mountain huts above fifth station by fiscal 2006, and the leakage of human waste into the mountain face is being prevented. Additionally, post-installation, continuous efforts are made to understand the operation and usage status, and toilet installers appropriately maintain and manage them.

Further, the Ministry of the Environment installed environmentally sound public toilets at three locations, including Fujisan's summit, and appropriately maintains and manages them with the cooperation of the prefectures and municipalities.

As ten years have passed since these environmentally sound toilets have been installed, the ministry, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and others are proceeding with discussions on disposal and management methods so that appropriate maintenance and management continues.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Installation of Environmentally Sound Toilets	Installation Completed by 2006					
Appropriate Maintenance and Management of Environmentally Sound toilets	→					
Discussions on Disposal and Management Methods	→					

F) Installation of Utility Facilities

a) Unification of Guidance Signs on Fujisan Ascending Routes

- Implementing Body
Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities

- Summary

In 2009, the Fujisan Sign Concerned Parties Committee (currently Council for Promoting Proper use of Fujisan), comprised of the Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, municipalities, tourism organizations and mountain hunt associations, was established to deal with lost climbers; aging signs; and the increase in foreign climbers, and in March 2010 drafted Comprehensive Guidelines for Signs on Fujisan. The committee improved information signs by unifying designs and place names, employing associated pictograms, and providing information in four languages, and fixed up informational signs from fifth station to the summit. Going forward, the committee will verify the effects of these reorganized signs at the Council for Promoting Proper use of Fujisan and will consider improving signs as needed.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Unifying Information Signs on Fujisan Ascending Routes	● Completed in 2011					
Improvements in Informational Signs	—————→					

b) Viewpoint and “Ochudo” Route Maintenance

- Implementing Body
Ministry of the Environment

- Summary

To let more people know about the charm of Fujisan, the world heritage site, the Ministry of the Environment selects Fujisan viewpoints in major places and viewpoints in Fuji-Hakone-Izu National park and maintains viewpoint facilities and signs therein. Additionally, with regard to “Ochudo” routes near fifth station areas in Fujisan, they maintain signs in the area from the Subaru Line fifth station to Oniwa.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Selection of Viewpoints and Establishment of Viewpoint Facilities and Signs	● Drafting of Viewpoint Maintenance Basic Plan			● Start of Operation at Sankoda		● Start of Operation at Nakanokura Pass
Maintenance of Ochudo Signs	● Drafting of Fujisan Walking Path Maintenance Basic Plan			● Start of Operation		

G) National Park Plan Inspection and Revision of Management and Operation Plans

a) National Park Plan Inspection and Revision of Management and Operation Plans

- Implementing Body
Ministry of the Environment

- Summary

In light of the registration of Fujisan as a world heritage site, the ministry utilizes the Council for Promoting Proper use of Fujisan and is proceeding with inspection of park plans in the Fujisan region of the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National park and revisions to management and operation plans while securing the consent of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and municipalities.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Inspection of Park Plans	Drawing-out of Issues			Inspection Work		
Revision of Management and Operation Plans		● Communication of Revisions to the Scope		Revision Work		

H) Introduction of the Fujisan Conservation Donation (User Fee System)

a) Introduction and Implementation of the Fujisan Conservation Donation

- Implementing Body
Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

- Summary

A user fee system was introduced in summer 2013 on a trial bases to aid in environmental preservation and climber safety measures on Fujisan. Starting in summer 2014, the Fujisan Conservation Donation, which seeks climber cooperation as capital for holding projects required to preserve the Fujisan environment and secure climber safety, were fully introduced to promote the maintenance of the sacred area of Fujisan.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Discussions on What the User Fee System Should Look Like	● Societal Testing					
Full-scale Implementation of User Fee System		● Levying (During Open Periods)/Project Appropriation				

(2) Restoration and Improvement of Individual Component Parts, Constituent Elements, and Views

A. Project Direction

Based on the two aspects of Fujisan as a “sacred place” and a “source of artistic inspiration” that represent the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, the projects for repair, restoration, improvement, and management are to be implemented in order to maintain the authenticity in terms of “design and form”, “materials and substance”, “location and setting”, “spirit”, etc. of the component parts, constituent elements, and specific features contained therein as well as the integrity of the excellent views, from the perspectives of “places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage” and “viewpoints and views”, respectively corresponding to the two aspects of Fujisan.

B. Objective and Summary of Individual Projects

A) Preservation and Maintenance of Component Parts and Constituent Elements (Overall)

a) Measures to protect buildings from fires and earthquakes

○ Implementing Body

Agency for Cultural Affairs, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Property Owners, Property Administrators

○ Summary

With regard to national and prefectural designated buildings related to the world heritage site of Fujisan, the organizations are involved in disaster prevention, disaster recovery, and securing the lives and physical safety of those in public facilities according to the Agency for Cultural Affairs Disaster Prevention Plan drafted by Agency for Cultural Affairs and manuals drafted by Shizuoka Prefecture and municipalities, as well as preparing systems to check component parts and disaster status after confirm visitor safety.

Additionally, the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and municipalities provide subsidies for the maintenance and management of fire prevention facilities operated by owners and/or administrators.

Shizuoka Prefecture started up a cultural property rescue network organization in 2011, and starting in 2012 trained cultural property rescue support staff as personnel with knowledge of cultural property protection to expand rescue systems.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Disaster Prevention Facility Improvement	Completed					
Subsidies for the Maintenance and Management of Disaster Prevention Facilities	→					
Cultural Property Rescue Network	→					
Training on Collecting Information on Cultural Property Disasters	●	●				
Training of Cultural Property Rescue Support Staff	→					

b) Patrolling of Component Parts and Constituent Elements

○ Implementing Body
Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

○ Summary
Component parts and constituent elements such as buildings will be patrolled by the Cultural Properties Protection Instructors commissioned by Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture. They inspect the alterations to the existing state without permission, damage, vandalism, etc.; and based on the result provide guidance and advice to property owners concerning the preservation and management of the property.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Cultural Properties Protection Instructor Patrols	→					

c) Technical Assistance for the Preservation and Management of the Property

○ Implementing Body
Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

○ Summary
Yamanashi Prefecture has professional and technical staff with a high degree of preservation and management skills stationed to provide appropriate technical assistance on various projects conducted by the owners and local governments that are designated as Custodial Bodies for management, improvement, promotion, and utilization.

Shizuoka Prefecture trains cultural property structure supervisors who perform roles such as assistance in applications for registering cultural properties, structure management, basic preparatory diagnostics, and emergency measures for cultural structures during earthquakes. Sessions have been held since fiscal 2010, and as of April 2015 79 people are registered as Shizuoka cultural property structure supervisors. In fiscal 2015, the prefecture will continue to train supervisors with the cooperation of NPOs.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Technical Assistance from Specialists and Technicians	→					
Training Shizuoka Prefecture Cultural Property Structure Supervisors	→					

B) Fujisan Mountain Area

a) Consideration for Scenery on Yoshida Ascending Route

○ Implementing Body
Yamanashi Pref.

○ Summary

The prefecture discusses methods for repairing mountain paths that are harmonious with the environment from the dual perspectives of controlling ascending route erosion/natural flora devastation and securing the safety of climbers, as well as considers test construction to repair rockfall protection walls and other such structures in order to maintain harmony with the surrounding landscape.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Maintenance and Repair of Ascending Routes and Exploration of Visual Harmonization Methods for Artificial Structures	→					
Maintenance and Repair of Ascending Routes and Test Implementation of Visual Harmonization Methods for Artificial Structures			→			
Verification of Test Implementation			→	→	→	→
Maintenance and Repair of Ascending Routes and Implementation of Artificial Structures						→

b) Maintenance of Mountain Huts

- Implementing Body
Yamanashi Prefecture, Mountain Hut Owners

- Summary

The Fujisan Sign Concerned Party Communication Committee, comprised of The Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Tourism Organizations, and Mountain Hut Associations, have improved sign design and display methods based on the Comprehensive Fujisan Sign Guidelines it has drafted. Additionally, there are many facilities that have left the feel of caves, the origin of mountain huts, as retaining walls on the exterior of the mountain huts.

Further, they communicate that mountain huts are areas of faith by means such as displaying explanations of materials related to faith, such as the origin of mountain huts and Shinto altars that remain inside.

Yamanashi Prefecture established a discussion committee comprised of specialists on topics such as cultural properties and construction, turned landscape-related topics that should be taken into consideration into rules, and is discussing drafting mountain hut landscaping policies in order to construct landscape forms in the future.

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Sign Improvement	—————→					
Distributing Information on Mountain Huts as Base for Faith	—————→					
Drafting of Landscape Policies/Preparations Based on the Policies			●	Drafting of Policies/Preparations Based on the Policies -----→		

c) Discussion on What Fifth Station of the World Cultural Heritage Site Fujisan Should Look Like at Fujinomiya Entrance, Subashiri Entrance, and Gotemba Entrance

- Implementing Body
National Government, Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City, Gotemba City, Susono City, Oyama Town

- Summary

Shizuoka Prefecture takes the helm in preparing a shared image of Fujinomiya, Subashiri, and Gotemba fifth stations as the entrance to Fujisan, the world heritage site (philosophy, function, role, etc.) and secures the agreement of the concerned parties. Municipalities will proceed with discussing and preparing plans and other measures based on the restrictions and characteristics of each entrance based on the agreement on the discussions of what they should look like.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Discussions on what Fujisan Fifth Station Should Look Like		→				
Drafting and Implementation of Fifth Station Preparation Plans (Municipalities)			—————→			

d) Facilities at the Fifth Station of Fujinomiya Ascending Route

○ Implementing Body

National Government, Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City

○ Summary

In light of the agreement on discussions of what the world cultural heritage site Fujisan's fifth station should look like, the organizations are continuing deliberations and discussions between Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City, and owners in order to perform landscaping that meets outdoor view (coloration, etc.) standards set forth in laws and regulations such as the Natural Parks Law and the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Deliberations and Discussions on Landscaping	→					

e) Facilities at the Fifth Station of Yoshida Ascending Route

○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture, Municipalities, Related Organizations

○ Summary

Yamanashi Prefecture has held deliberations with local parties of interest such as related municipalities and fifth station facilities owners, as well as established a discussion committee comprised of specialists in cultural properties, landscape, local planning, color planning, tourism and more . In light of the fact that in the past, fifth station of the Yoshida Ascending Route was referred to as the "Tenchi no Sakai" (literally, border between Heaven and Earth), that it was a critical place of faith at the border between the divine heavens and earth, and that it is a sport connection where people with other people and roads with other roads met, Yamanashi Prefecture and local parties of interest work together to engage in stage-based initiatives and summarize the Fujisan Fourth and Fifth Stations Grand design, which sets forth what the Fuji Subaru Line Fourth and Fifth Stations should look like.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 or later
Future Vision of 4 th and 5 th Stations		→		● Grand Design		
Implementation of Medium Term Actions for Improvement of Landscapes				→		
Promotion of Long-term Actions for the Realization of Future Vision				→		

C) Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine Rear Shrine Repairs

- Implementing Body
Owner

- Summary

The rear shrine of Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine is a critical religious facility that is a core mountaintop worship site, and had a “Dainichido” hall up until the Edo Period. The current rear shrine is a building that had framework raising ceremonies for the main shrine and offering hall in 1901 and for the prayer-giving hall and office in 1902.

In recent years the natural environment of the summit of Fujisan has had great influence and the buildings have sustained severe damage, so Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine is undergoing repair work for the rear shrine for the five-year period starting in 2012.

In repairing the rear shrine, a survey was done to examine the building’s status and history, and an excavation survey was held on the foundation sections.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Office, Prayer-giving Hall Repairs	→					
Main Hall Repairs			→	→		
Building-related Surveys		→	→			
Building Foundation Surveys			→			



Rear Shrine Under Repair



Rear Shrine Main Hall Under Renovation

D) Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine Repairs

- Implementing Body
Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City

- Summary

Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine is a critical facility for Fujisan Faith, as it is a facility for people to worship Fujisan from afar. From the prayer-giving space, it is possible to view the area with stone slabs that form the prayer site and the wall of stones and space for giving prayer to Fujisan from afar. The repairs shall be undertaken with the goal of preserving scenery within the shrine precincts and protect these various religious facilities.

Additionally, building remnants and artifacts in Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine extend outside designated historic sites, so going forward excavation studies of the surrounding area will be held, concrete aspects of historic sites will be clarified, and discussion on additionally designating historic sites and properly maintaining them will be discussed.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Maintenance of Utility Facilities and Informational Signs			→	→		
Maintenance of Prayer-giving Space			→	→		
Survey and Improvement of Related Facilities on Shrine Precincts	→	→	→	→	→	
Survey and Improvement of Shrine Surroundings				→	→	→

E) Improvement of the compound of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine

- Implementing Body
Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City

- Summary

The Dainichido Hall of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine is a critical facility for Fuji Shugen asceticism, and preservation and repair work had been undertaken as it is a building style remaining from the Edo period. The Dainichido Hall is where statues of Dainichi Nyorai and En no Gyoja are enshrined, and they also function as facilities for worshipping these images.

Also remaining on the grounds are a place for cold water absolutions, fire altars, Ryuzu lakes, remains of a shrine, and other concrete objects that reveal aspects of the history of Fuji Shugen asceticism. Surveys of these places are being undertaken along with appropriate improvements as physical representations of Fuji Shugen asceticism.

Additionally, the former Murayama Village, which has remains of the three Murayama pilgrims and is located near Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine, is a representation of a special prayer space as a village related to Shugen asceticism. Going forward, the organizations will promote excavation and other surveys to clarify aspects of the village, and will improve the greater area with a focus on the shrine itself.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Utility Facilities, Informational Signs, etc.	→			→		
Dainichido Preservation and Improvement	→					
Survey and Improvement of Related Facilities on Shrine Precincts				→		→
Improvement of Shrine Surroundings						→



Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine - Pre-Dainichido Repairs



Post-repairs

F) Fuji Five Lakes

○ Implementing Body

National Government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujikawaguchiko Town, Minobu Town, Yamanakako Village, Local Residents and Businesses, etc.

○ Summary

The organizations hold Tomorrow's Fuji Five Lakes Creation Conferences and draft usage methods and landscaping rules worthy of a world heritage site.

It has become obligatory to submit sailing forms each year in advance and display a sticker proving that the forms have been submitted so that the organizations can properly understand the actual status of boat movement on Fuji's five lakes, particularly Lake Kawaguchiko and Lake Yamanakako. These trends in ships movement are utilized as fundamental materials for drafting rules in the Tomorrow's Fuji Five Lakes Creation Conferences.

Additionally, Yamanashi Prefecture, Fujikawaguchiko Town, and Yamanakako Village provide subsidies for landscape projects held by local residents and businesses.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Holding Tomorrow's Fuji Five Lakes Creation Conferences	● 2011 Conference					
Obligatory Submission of Sailing Forms in Advance and Display of Proof that Sailing Forms Have Been Submitted		● Obligatory in 2014				
Subsidies for Visual Landscape Projects Held By Residents and Businesses						

G) Oshino Hakkai Springs

a) Improvement of the environment of Oshino Hakkai Springs and the surrounding area

○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture, Oshino Village, Local Residents and Businesses

○ Summary

In addition to placing power lines below grounds and moving utility poles to protect the scenic landscape from the Oshino Hakkai Springs to Fujisan, the organizations improve the landscape of structures such as buildings and protective fences around rivers, and plant greenery along riversides to create an excellent landscape in the area surrounding Oshino Hakkai springs.

Additionally, Yamanashi Prefecture and Oshino Village provide subsidies for landscape projects held by residents and businesses.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Removal of Above-Ground Utility Poles, Discolored Asphalt Pavement, and Renewal of Lighting	→					
Environmental Improvement, Installation of Signs, and Visual Harmonization of Public Facilities around Springs	→					
Renewal of River Protection Fences and Landscaping Plantation of Trees on the Riverside	→					
Assistance to Visual Harmonization Projects Implemented by Residents and Businesses	→					

b) Maintenance of Water Level and Quality

○ Implementing Body

Oshino Village

○ Summary

In addition to periodically measuring water level and quality in Oshino Hakkai, the village studies residential water intake and household public sewage connection status in residential areas around the lakes, and works to maintain the lakes' water levels and quality.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Study of Water Level and Quality of Oshino Hakkai	→					
Study of Water Intake Level in Areas Surrounding Oshino Hakkai	→					

H) Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls

- Implementing Body
Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City

- Summary

Fujinomiya City takes the center stage in eliminating manmade structures that impede the scenic landscapes of the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls, works to maintain and revive scenic landscapes formed from Fujisan and the waterfalls, and performs holistic landscape improvement that enables viewers to feel their history as a spot for pilgrimage and training related to the Fujisan faith.

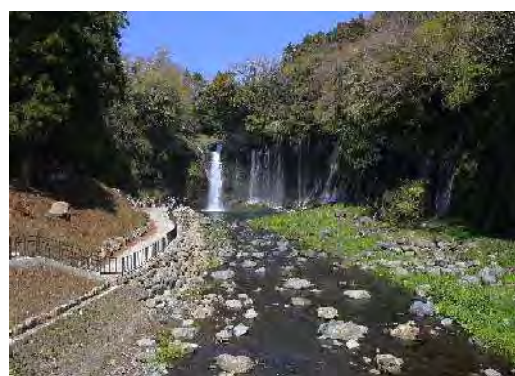
Additionally, the organizations work to both improve paths and viewpoints that secure excellent views of Fujisan and the waterfalls in order to improve a scenic landscape that takes into account visitor safety and comfort. Going forward, they will continue to remove utility poles and power lines that obstruct scenic views.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Removal and Relocation of Stores at the Waterfall's Basin						
Improvement of Waterfall Basin Surroundings	→					
Guidance Facilities, Informational Signs, etc.	→					
Installation of viewing platform	→	→				
Removal of utility poles and electric wires	→					



Buildings on the waterfall basin



After removal of buildings and visual harmonization

I) Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove

Shizuoka Prefecture protects the universal value of Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove and drafts plans to preserve it for future generations while utilizing it. Through appropriately preserving the vast greenery of the grove, the beautiful sandbanks, and scenic views that incorporate Fujisan. The city will protect Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, polish its beauty, widely communicate its worth, and carry on the local culture that has protect its beautiful scenery.

The preservation policy sets forth three topics--preservation of the pine grove, preservation of the sandbanks, and preservation of scenic views--and the city will implement preservation measures through working together with Shizuoka Prefecture and related organizations.

Additionally, the utilization policy includes three topics--visitor management strategy, risk management strategy, and interpretation strategy--and the city will actualize measures worthy of a world heritage site that take balance between preservation and utilization into consideration.

a) Improvement of Seaside Landscapes

- Implementing Body
Shizuoka Prefecture

- Summary

In fiscal 2013, Shizuoka Prefecture established the Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Hakusha Seisho (White Sand, Green Pines) Preservation Techniques Committee, which in 2014 set forth long-term goal for seashores that maintain sandy beaches without relying on structures. The committee drafted measures to improve beaches and switch to L-shape dam facilities that take the landscapes of the four main breakwater dams into consideration based on survey through various methods such as simulations.

Starting in 2015, the committee has begun work on the two of the four dams that have particularly large scenic impediments to improve the landscape and restore the beaches at an early stage. The other two dams will be switching to L-shaped facilities basically, as plans will be reviewed based on the results of improving the first two.

Additionally, the prefecture established the Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Landscape Improvement Technique Follow-up Conference in 2015, which verifies the effects of measures based on the monitoring plans and reviews accommodative plans, and also hosts the Shimizu Beachside Erosion Measures Discussion Committee, which tests measures against erosion on the Shimizu beach and reviews related measures.

In implementing and promoting these measures, the conferences and committees verify the effectiveness of the measures each year and review accommodative plans in light of the results of evaluating monitored categories set forth in the monitoring plans, such as beachside sand level, width, seaside and seaside forms, and beachside structures from the five perspectives of protection, landscape, facilities, usage, and environment.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Discussion of Landscape Improvement Measures	Decision on Measures → ●					
Discussion of Measures	Discussion Via Simulations →					
Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Hakusha Seisho (White Sand, Green Pines) Preservation Techniques Committee	Discussions Amongst Experts →					
Shimizu Beachside Erosion Measures Discussion Committee	Discussions with Experts and Local Representatives →			Representatives		
Implementation of Landscape Improvement Measures			→			
Improvements in Seaside Preservation Facilities			Switching of Dams 1 and 2/ Switching of Dams 3 and 4 →			
Sand Replenishment			Continuous Implementation until Beaches Naturally Resorted (Essentially 50,000 m ³ /year) →			
Monitoring			Measurements, Photographs, Facility Integrity Survey →			
Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Landscape Improvement Technique Follow-up Conference	Drafting of Monitoring Plans →			Verification of Monitoring Results, Review of Accommodative Plans →		
Shimizu Beachside Erosion Measures Discussion Committee			Discussions on Erosion Measures, Verification of Monitoring Results →			

< Picture of Landscape Improvements on the Shimizu Beachside (Miho Area) >



< Current State >



< L-shaped Protruding Dams 20 Years Later >

b) Pine Grove Preservation

- Implementing Body
Shizuoka Prefecture, Shizuoka City

- Summary

Shizuoka Prefecture holds the Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Preservation Techniques Conference to preserve a pine grove worthy of a world cultural heritage site and to carry it on for the future. It creates systems and people to protect, grow, and utilize the groves; improves the pine tree life cycle; and implements basic measures for lessening damage from pine wilt disease are made concrete based on the conference's proposals, and Shizuoka Prefecture works together and divides duties with Shizuoka City.

Additionally, Shizuoka City drafts the Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Management Plan, which reflects these proposals, and cooperates with local residents to promote grove preservation measures.

Going forward, Shizuoka Prefecture and Shizuoka City will work closely together and cooperate with local residents to firmly implement comprehensive grove preservation measures based on the Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Preservation Techniques Conference's proposals. They will work toward appropriate preservation and management by restoring tree vigor, especially of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove's symbolic the "Feather Robe" pine tree.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Measure Consideration, Plan Drafting	Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Preservation Techniques Conference Drafting Basic Management Plan			Implementation of Measures Evaluation, and Improvement State (Accommodative Management)		Based on the Plans; Study, Verification Monitoring of Current State
Creating Systems and Personnel						
Preservation Center Functions			Establishment	Enhancing Functions		
Personnel Creation			Consent Building	Cultivating Personnel and Expanding Activities		
Management System			Database of Individual Pines			Drafting and Implementation of Management Manual
Growing Environment Improvements						
Soil Creation	Sweeping and Cleaning of Fallen Leaves, Removal of Rotting Leaves			Testing, Verification, and Development of Soil Improvement Materials		
Healthy Pine Grove Growth		Drafting of Pine Grove Management Policy	Density	Pine Grove Density Management		
				Boardwalk Improvements		Path Improvements
The "Feather Robe" pine tree Vigor Restoration		Expansion of Protected Area Easing of Boardwalk Improvement Solidification		Study and Implementation Monitoring Methods		ation or Soil Improvement and
Early Lessening of Pine Wilt Disease Damage	Chemical Spraying Pest Control (Goal: 2 bottles/ha or fewer)			Development of Resistant Japanese Black Pines that Characteristic of Miho		Aim to Decrease Dependence on Chemicals Can Continue the Tree Forms





c) Measures to Make Roads Free from Utility Poles

○ Implementing Body
Shizuoka City

○ Summary

As initiatives to improve the landscape around Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, the city will implement short term measures such as removal of overhead electric wires which cross the Miho-Komagoe prefectural road that provides access to the grove and whose scenic view of Fujisan is obstructed by the utility poles and powerlines along the road. In the medium term, Shizuoka City will remove utility poles in tandem with the widening of the road.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Removal of Overhead Electric Wires Traversing the Road	Construction to Remove Overhead Crossing Lines 					
Removal of Utility Poles in Tandem with the Widening of Roads to Four-lane Roads						
Changes in Decisions, Acquisition of Project Authorization, Backup Plans, Deliberations with Related Organizations						
Detailed Design, Acquisition of Land, Road Construction						

d) Visitor and Interpretation Measures

- Implementing Body
Shizuoka City

- Summary

Shizuoka City has progressed with discussions on projects related to the preservation and utilization of the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove after registration as a world cultural heritage site, and has instituted tour bus travel controls to the Kami no Michi road, which stretches from Miho-jinja Shrine to the "Feather Robe" pine tree, as well as relocation of tour bus parking areas and improvements to public toilets accompanying the same from the perspective of lessening the impact of increased visitor numbers and improving the surrounding environment.

Additionally, it has promoted projects related to the preservation and utilization of the Outstanding Universal Value and charm of Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove such as the establishment of the Hagoromo Information Plaza "Mihonavi" as a provisional guidance facility for communicating the same in December 2013.

Going forward, the city is planning to establish the Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Visitor Center (provisional name), which carries on the functions of Mihonavi as a base to communicate the appeal and value of Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, gather many people so they can interact, and create a base for continuing this on into the future, within Shimizu Hagoromo Park.

Additionally, accompanying the setting up of the Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove Visitor Center (provisional name), discussions will be held on what the multi-purpose plaza and kiosks should be, as well as enhancing soft measures such as supporting the cultivation of volunteer guides.

Further, it will implement items such as tours that travel around other locations in the Miho Peninsula in order to both lessen visitor concentration in Miho-jinja Shrine, the "Feather Robe" pine tree, the Kami no Michi road, and Haguruma Shrine and enhance visits and leisure in the Miho Peninsula.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Tourism Bus Travel Controls, Relocation of Parking Areas, etc.	Parking Area Relocation			Travel Controls		
Visitor Center Improvements	Basic Conception		Design	Construction Work		
	Discussions on Improving the Multi-purpose Plaza					
Cultivating Volunteer Guides	Discussion on Measures			Cultivation and Support		
Circular Tour Projects						

J) Scenic Viewpoint Preservation Measures

a) Maintenance and Improvement of Forest Landscapes through Forest Improvement such as Thinning

○ Implementing Body

Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Forest Associations, etc.

○ Summary

In order to maintain the continued display of the forest's multi-faceted functions and create good forest landscapes, the organizations thin and restore landscapes by logging around forests in the Fujisan area and areas surrounding roads that access component parts, and undertake forest improvement measures such as thinning around scenic spots and work to maintain and improve landscapes around scenic spots to secure views of Fujisan.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Forest Improvement such as Thinning	→					
Critical Landscape Loggings (Shizuoka Prefecture)		→				
Forest Landscape Improvements such as Scenic Logging (Yamanashi Prefecture)	→					

(3) Opening of the Property to the Public and Utilization

A. Direction of Project Implementation

There is a need for local residents to accurately understand the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and to communicate this to visitors so that it can be steadfastly carried over to the next generation. In order to achieve this, the governments need to provide information effectively and support the voluntary activities of local residents. In light of this, the facilities for promotion and utilization will be mobilized to provide learning opportunities and carry out daily information provision activities.

Further research on the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan will be conducted and the results will be made public for information purposes.

In order to ensure the safety and convenience for tourists from within Japan and other countries and to conserve the surrounding environment in orderly and good condition, the selection and advertisement of model courses and the training of guides will be done.

B. Objective and Summary of Individual Projects

A) Comprehensive academic research on Fujisan

○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, municipal governments.

○ Summary

Yamanashi Prefecture, since 2008, has started a comprehensive research on Fujisan from the perspectives of history, worship, and art under the "Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan Comprehensive Academic Research Committee", making efforts to collect, inventory, and enrich the related materials. In addition, as an awareness-raising activity using its research results, an explanatory meeting for local residents is organized at least once a year.

Shizuoka Prefecture commenced a survey of the Subashiri Ascending Route in 2015, drafts medium-term survey and research plans, employs researchers, works together with municipalities and research organizations, and maintains the establishment of survey and research systems.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Establishment of Survey and Research Systems	● Committee Established in 2008 (Yamanashi Prefecture) Employment of Researchers System Establishment ● Committee Established in 2008 (Shizuoka Prefecture)					
Studies and Research to Identify Pilgrimage Routes						
Subashiri Ascending Route Survey			→	→	→	→
Yoshida and Funatsu Ascending Route Survey	→	→	→	→	→	→
Mountain Foot Survey	→	→	→	→	→	→

B) Construction of Fujisan World Heritage Center

- Implementing Body
Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

- Summary

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture are proceeding with the construction of “Fujisan World Heritage Center” to serve as a base for comprehensive preservation and management of Fujisan and to handle the diverse needs of visitors to Fujisan. Additionally, this world heritage center will establish a researcher-centric survey and research system for comprehensive examination of topics such as the identification of pilgrimage routes, and both draft related plans with an eye toward the long term and undertake academic surveys and research through working together with museums and related municipalities.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Display Plans	→					
Basic and Implementation Design		→				
Construction and Display Works			→			
Project Development						
Yamanashi Pref.				● Completion (opening) →		
Shizuoka Pref.					● Completion →	

C) Reimagining of Fujiyoshida City Museum of Local History

- Implementing Body
Fujiyoshida City

- Summary

Fujiyoshida City reimagined the Fujiyoshida City Museum of Local History into the Fujisan Museum in April 2015, and publicizes displays and distributes information mainly about Fujisan faith through video exhibitions and display guides.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Fujisan Museum Displays			● Opened	→		
Exhibits and Lectures Mainly about Fujisan Faith	→					

D) Utilization of Promotion Facilities

a) Distribution of Information through Working Together with Facilities around Fujisan

○ Implementing Body
Shizuoka Prefecture

○ Summary

Shizuoka Prefecture has communicated information about the cultural value of Fujisan starting in 2013 by working together with learning facilities around Fujisan in order to promote understanding of Fujisan's Outstanding Universal Value and of preservation and management. Shizuoka Prefecture has communicated information about the cultural value of Fujisan starting in 2013 by working together with learning facilities around Fujisan in order to promote understanding of Fujisan's Outstanding Universal Value and of preservation and management. It shows free movies introducing component parts and the cultural value of Fujisan at its World Heritage Site Fujisan Information Distribution Station established with the cooperation of Fuji City; and distributes information by digital signage on large display screens installed in seven locations, including Fujisan Shizuoka Airport.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Establishment of Information Provision Corner						
Holding of Lectures together with Facilities surrounding Fujisan						

E) Collaboration with Local Residents and Popularization Activities

a) Visiting Lectures and Seminars

○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Municipal Governments

○ Summary

Visiting lecturers to local elementary, middle, and high schools as well as to requesting organizations to explain Fujisan's nature and culture, basic knowledge about world heritage sites, and initiatives toward world heritage site registration; to increase understanding and interest in Fujisan; and to increase opportunities to bring the world heritage site Fujisan to coming generations. Going forward, staff will be sent to elementary, middle, and high schools, as well as local regions and businesses, to hold classes for children, students, and general citizens, thereby increasing understanding and interest in Fujisan and carrying on its Outstanding Universal Value.

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Kindergarten, Elementary, Junior High, and High Schools	43 times/ 4,005 people	36 times/ 5,188 people	59 times/ 6,693 people	47 times/ 5,013 people
General Citizens	36 times/ 2,191 people	60 times/ 3,576 people	82 times/ 4,229 people	45 times/ 2,028 people
Total	79 times/ 6,196 people	96 times/ 8,764 people	141 times/ 10,922 people	92 times/ 7,041 people

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Visiting Lectures and Seminars	—————→					→

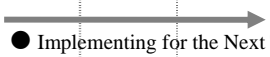
b) Holding of Public Courses with Cooperation of Universities in the Prefecture

○ Implementing Body
Shizuoka Prefecture

○ Summary

In cooperation with universities within the prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture has held public lectures on Fujisan-related topics with the goal of popularizing local studies and returning research results to these universities. In 2014 the theme was set as “World Cultural Heritage Sites: The Cultural Value of Miho and Fujisan.” The prefecture will continue to decide on themes together with university personnel and hold these lectures.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Public Lectures with the Cooperation of Universities in the Prefecture				● Implementing for the Next Three Years		

[Fujisan Public Lecture (Collaboration with a University/Local Resident Participation)]



c) Portable Museum and Dispatch Lectures Utilizing Natural History Materials

○ Implementing Body
Shizuoka Prefecture

○ Summary

Shizuoka Prefecture utilizes natural history materials and to host portable museums and dispatch courses at locations throughout the prefecture so that people can get a close-up look at that diverse nature of “Fuji no Kuni,” which includes Fujisan, and creates opportunities to enhance lifelong learning. Additionally, starting in 2015 they have been promoting this initiative using the newly established Fuji no Kuni Earth and Environmental History Museum.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Portable Museum and Dispatch Lectures			● Fuji no Kuni Earth and Environmental History Museum			→

d) Fuji no Kuni Kids' Study Program Popularization and Promotion

○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Accredited NPO National Council on Fujisan World Heritage

○ Summary

Through classes on the ukiyo-e painting *Thirty-six Views of Mount Fuji*, children learn about the cultural value of Fujisan and embrace the feelings that they should treasure Fujisan, their homeland, and Japan; so the organizations develop social studies teaching tools for sixth-grade students, promoting the popularization of the Fuji no Kuni Kids' Study Program.

Going forward, they will strive to further promote the popularization of these activities in Shizuoka and Yamanashi Prefecture, as well as nationwide.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Popularization in Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture	→					
Popularization Nationwide	→					

F) Handling of Domestic and International Tourists

a) Raising Domestic and International Visitors' Awareness of the Environmental Preservation of Fujisan

○ Implementing Body

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Volunteers

○ Summary

The organizations draft multilingual manner guidebooks (Japanese, English, Chinese, Taiwanese, Korean, and Portuguese) and distributes them at mountain huts and tourism information centers, as it is necessary to provide information to climbers on reducing environmental load and on safe climbing to new and foreign climbers alike.

Additionally, they support education on manners and explanations on nature by rangers.

○ Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Creation and Distribution of Multilingual Manner Guidebooks	Five Languages, Six Languages →					
Education on Climbing Manners and Explanations on Nature by Rangers	→					

b) Providing Information via Website

- Implementing Body
Shizuoka Prefecture

- Summary

The prefecture created an official website for Fujisan entitled the Shizuoka Prefecture Mt. Fuji World Heritage Website, which is positioned as a critical point for Fujisan’s Outstanding Universal Value; focuses on safety measures for Fujisan; and maintenance and management of Fujisan, and distributes information domestically and internationally.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Website Discussions and Creations	→					
Opening of Website and Provision of Information		→				

G) Drafting of Guidebooks

a) Drafting and Issuance of Multi-language Pamphlets

- Implementing Body
Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council

- Summary

The council drafts pamphlets full of information on the relationship between 25 component parts; the clear and the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan; preservation initiatives; and more based on current survey and research results so that visitors can easily become aware of and understand the relationship between component parts.

The pamphlets will be published in multilingual versions, including Japanese, English, and more. Information is broadcast both via distribution at overseas tourism promotions and exhibitions events and posting on websites.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Pamphlet Drafting		→				
Distribution of Information	→					

H) Installation of Signs of Uniform Design

- Implementing Body
Shizuoka Prefecture

- Summary

Shizuoka Prefecture installs signs pointing toward noteworthy locations and promotes universal design through unifying alphabetic character size and English names in order to smoothly guide visitors to the three ascending paths (Fujinomiya, Gotemba, and Subashiri) from the major tourism routes and to parking lots based on the Local Public Sign Installation Plan (Around Fujisan). Going forward, it will continue to review new and existing road guidance sign display and ensure smooth movement.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Sign Installation	→					

I) Training of World Heritage Guides

- Implementing Body
Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, municipal governments.

- Summary

The organizations have employed “world heritage guides” who can provide information about the world heritage site Fujisan’s Outstanding Universal Value and appropriate preservation and management thereof as well as increase visitor understanding, and has been holding training courses since 2012.

Going forward, they will continue to train guides, work together with points of contact at various municipalities, and promote initiatives for guidance via world heritage guides at the site’s component parts in order to communicate Fujisan’s Outstanding Universal Value to visitors. Additionally, popularization and education initiatives on knowledge for communicating and preserving its universal value will be implemented at the world heritage center.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Those Completing the Guide Training Course	71	77	74	15 At the end of September	237

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Training and Utilization of World Heritage Guides	→					

J) Tour Model Setting and Notification

- Implementing Body
Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture

- Summary
The organizations will start to enhance tours based on the goals of domestic and international visitors, including multiple tour model courses and component parts tours in order to promote the understanding of two aspect of Fujisan’s Outstanding Universal Value: as a subject of faith and as a source of artistic inspiration. Additionally, Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture will strive to promote understanding across a wide spectrum and develop model course products such as by starting to distribute them via the internet and posting them in overseas travel guides.

- Process

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and beyond
Setting and Notification of Model Courses						

3. Overview of the Action Plan

This section gives the project name, project content, and leading project undertaken of the aforementioned projects.

Additionally, the overview also has a relationship with the various items contained in the decision of the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session (37.COM8B.29): b) ~ e) advised as items to be requested for management in protection, drafting of risk management strategies g) set forth as requests at the end of the resolution, and h) developmental controls pointed out as protection management categories in the language of clear and Outstanding Universal Value.

Note that the overall vision of project policies advised in a) was drafted in 2014 and is described in Attachment 4. Expansion and enhancement of the process monitoring indicators advised in f) are given in chapter 10, including those indicators that have already been expanded and enhanced.

Perspectives in Considering Preservation Management and Preservation	Project	Leading Project Undertaker	37.COM 8B.29 compliance	Detailed Explanation Page
(1) Prevention, Lessening, and Stoppage of Effects on the Property and Surrounding Environment.	A. Response to Impact by Development and Urban Infrastructure			
	A) Transitioning to Municipal Landscape Administration Groups and Drafting Landscape Plans	Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture and Municipal governments	h) Development Control	226
	B) Enactment of Landscape Preservation Ordinances	Yamanashi Pref.	h) Development Control	227
	C) Handling of Large Scale Solar Power Generation Facilities	Fujinomiya City	h) Development Control	228
	D) Restoration of Landscapes in Fujisan Scenic Spots and Component Parts Surroundings	Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture and Municipal governments	h) Development Control	229
	E) Removal of Utility Poles on Roads in Areas Surrounding Fujisan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipal Governments	h) Development Control	230
	B. Response to Changes in the Natural Environment			
	A) Response to Air Pollution	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture	-	231
	B) Climate Change Measures	Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Municipalities, Forestry Cooperatives and Forest Owners, etc.	-	232
	C) Handling of Biological Diversity			
	a) Response to Changes in Green Field Environments	National Government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipal Governments, Private Organizations, Volunteers	-	233
	b) Handling of Damage Caused by Wild Creatures	Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities	-	234
	c) Handling of Encroachment of Alien Species	National Government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipal Governments, Private Organizations, Volunteers	-	235

Perspectives in Considering Preservation Management and Preservation	Project	Leading Project Undertaker	37.COM 8B.29 compliance	Detailed Explanation Page	
(1) Prevention, Lessening, and Stoppage of Effects on the Property and Surrounding Environment. (continued)	C. Handling of Natural Disasters				
	A) Disaster Countermeasures (Overall)				
	a) Drafting and Utilization of Manuals to Handle and Secure Safety of Component Parts (Visitors)	Municipal governments		g) Risk Management Strategy	236
	b) Emergency Activities in Times of Disaster	Fuji Subaru Line Fifth Station Autonomous Disaster Prevention Committee		g) Risk Management Strategy	237
	B) Eruption Countermeasures				
	a) Preparing Systems and Drafting Plans Regarding Volcanic Disaster Prevention Measures at Fujisan	Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Municipalities, National Government, Disaster Prevention-related Organizations		g) Risk Management Strategy	238
	b) Promotion of Fujisan Volcanic Eruption Emergency Effects Reduction Measures	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture		g) Risk Management Strategy	240
	c) Safety Measures for Climbers During a Volcanic Eruption	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture		g) Risk Management Strategy	240
	d) Distribution of Information Based on Studies, Research, and Research Results Regarding Volcanic Eruptions.	Yamanashi Pref.		g) Risk Management Strategy	241
	C) Erosion-caused Disaster and Rockfall Measures				
	a) Soil Erosion Control Facility Preparation	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture		g) Risk Management Strategy	242
	b) Appropriate Management Such as Protection Forests Guarding Against Landslides	Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture		g) Risk Management Strategy	242
	D) Measures against Earthquakes				
	a) Inspection and Correction of Shizuoka Prefecture Regional Disaster Management Plan	Shizuoka Pref.		g) Risk Management Strategy	243
	E) Wind and Water Damage Measures				
	a) River Reparatons	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture		g) Risk Management Strategy	244
b) River Expansion, Soil Erosion Control Preparations, and Land Improvement Projects in the Areas Around the East Fuji Maneuver Fields	Shizuoka Pref.		g) Risk Management Strategy	245	

Perspectives in Considering Preservation Management and Preservation	Project	Leading Project Undertaker	37.COM 8B.29 compliance	Detailed Explanation Page
(1) Prevention, Lessening, and Stoppage of Effects on the Property and Surrounding Environment. (continued)	F) Volcano Accident Measures			
	a) Promotion of Enlightenment for Preventing Forest Damage and Volcano Incident Prevention	Forestry Agency, Shizuoka Prefecture	g) Risk Management Strategy	245
	b) Forest Preservation Inspection	Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Municipalities, Forestry Cooperatives and Forest Owners, etc.	g) Risk Management Strategy	246
	c) Prevention of the Spread of Fire during Prescribed Burning	Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, etc.	g) Risk Management Strategy	246
	D. Response to Visitor / Tourism Pressures			
	A) Fujisan Visitor Management			
	a) Research on Carrying Capacities and Determination of Indicators	Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of the Environment	c) Visitor Management Strategy	247
	b) Considering and Providing Information on What Appropriate Climbing of Fujisan Should Be	Council for Promoting Proper use of Fujisan	c) Visitor Management Strategy	248
	B) Climber and Visitor Safety Measures			
	a) Maintenance and Repair of Ascending Routes	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture	d) Overall Conservation Approach for the Upper Access Routes	249
	b) Maintenance and Repair of Summit Circuit Paths	Ministry of the Environment	d) Overall Conservation Approach for the Upper Access Routes	250
	c) Provision of Information Related to Safe Climbing On-site	Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Fujisan Safety Guidance Center Operation Committee	c) Visitor Management Strategy	251
	d) Establishment and Operation of First-aid Stations	Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujiyoshida City, Fujinomiya City, Fujisan Eighth Station Fujiyoshida First-aid Station Operation Committee	c) Visitor Management Strategy	252
	e) Promotion of Measures to Prevent Mountain Area Disasters and Accidents Before They Occur	Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture Mountainous Area Disaster Prevention Measures Committee	c) Visitor Management Strategy	253
	C) Measures to Reduce Traffic Congestion			
	a) Implementation of Traffic Control	National Government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Related Organizations, etc.	c) Visitor Management Strategy	254
	b) Recommendations for Climbing from the Mountain Foot	Fujiyoshida City	c) Visitor Management Strategy	255

Perspectives in Considering Preservation Management and Preservation	Project	Leading Project Undertaker	37.COM 8B.29 compliance	Detailed Explanation Page	
(1) Prevention, Lessening, and Stoppage of Effects on the Property and Surrounding Environment. (continued)	c) Gururi Fujisan Scenic Roads	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipal Governments, etc.	c) Visitor Management Strategy	255	
	d) Promotion of Excursions Utilizing Pilgrimage Routes	Yamanashi Prefecture, Municipalities, Private Organizations, etc.	c) Visitor Management Strategy	256	
	D) Trash and Waste Measures				
	a) Cleaning activities in the Fujisan Mountain Area	National Government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipal Governments, Private Organizations, Volunteers	c) Visitor Management Strategy	256	
	b) Prevention of Illegal Dumping of Waste in the Mountain Foot Area	National government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Private Organizations, Citizens, etc.	c) Visitor Management Strategy	257	
	E) Human Waste Measures				
	a) Installation and Management of Environmentally Sound Toilets	Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Private Organizations	c) Visitor Management Strategy	258	
	F) Installation of Utility Facilities				
	a) Unification of Guidance Signs on Fujisan Ascending Routes	Ministry of the Environment, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities	c) Visitor Management Strategy	259	
	b) Viewpoint and "Ochudo" Route Maintenance	Ministry of the Environment	c) Visitor Management Strategy	259	
	G) National Park Plan Inspection and Revision of Management and Operation Plans				
	a) National Park Plan Inspection and Revision of Management and Operation Plans	Ministry of the Environment	c) Visitor Management Strategy	260	
	H) Introduction of the Fujisan Conservation Donation (User Charge System)				
	a) Introduction and Implementation of the Fujisan Conservation Donation	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture	c) Visitor Management Strategy	260	
(2) Restoration and Improvement of Individual Component Parts, Constituent Elements, and the Views	Restoration and Improvement of Individual Component Parts, Constituent Elements, and the Views				
	A) Preservation and Management of Component Parts and Constituent Elements (Overall)				
	a) Measures to protect buildings from fires and earthquakes	Agency for Cultural Affairs, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Property Owners, Property Administrators	g) Risk Management Strategy	261	
b) Patrolling of Component Parts and Constituent Elements	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture	-	262		

Perspectives in Considering Preservation Management and Preservation	Project	Leading Project Undertaker	37.COM 8B.29 compliance	Detailed Explanation Page
(2) Restoration and Improvement of Individual Component Parts, Constituent Elements, and the Views (continued)	c) Technical Assistance for the Preservation and Management of the Property	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture	-	262
	B) Fujisan Mountain Area			
	a) Consideration for Scenery on Yoshida Ascending Route	Yamanashi Pref.	d) Overall Conservation Approach for the Upper Access Routes	263
	b) Maintenance of Mountain Huts	Yamanashi Prefecture, Mountain Hut Owners	d) Overall Conservation Approach for the Upper Access Routes	264
	c) Discussion on What Fifth Station of the World Cultural Heritage Site Fujisan Should Look Like at Fujinomiya Entrance, Subashiri Entrance, and Gotemba Entrance	National Government, Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City, Gotemba City, Susuno City, Oyama Town	h) Development Control	264
	d) Facilities at the Fifth Station of Fujinomiya Ascending Route	National Government, Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City	h) Development Control	265
	e) Facilities at the Fifth Station of Yoshida Ascending Route	Yamanashi Prefecture, Municipalities, Related Organizations	h) Development Control	265
	C) Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine Rear Shrine Repairs	Owner	-	266
	D) Yamamiya Sengen-jinja Shrine Repairs	Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City	-	267
	E) Improvement of the compound of Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine	Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City	-	268
	F) Fuji Five Lakes	National Government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Yamanakako Village, Fujikawaguchiko Town, Local Residents and Businesses	h) Development Control	269
	G) Oshino Hakkai Springs			
	a) Improvement of the Environment of Oshino Hakkai Springs and the Surrounding Area	Yamanashi Prefecture, Oshino Village, Local Residents and Businesses	h) Development Control	270
	b) Maintenance of Water Level and Quality	Oshino Village	h) Development Control	270
	H) Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls	Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City	h) Development Control	271
	I) Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove			
	a) Improvement of Seaside Landscapes	Shizuoka Pref.	h) Development Control	272

Perspectives in Considering Preservation Management and Preservation	Project	Leading Project Undertaker	37.COM 8B.29 compliance	Detailed Explanation Page
(2) Restoration and Improvement of Individual Component Parts, Constituent Elements, and the Views (continued)	b) Pine Grove Preservation	Shizuoka Prefecture, Shizuoka City	h) Development Control	274
	c) Measures to Make Roads Free from Utility Poles	Shizuoka City	h) Development Control	275
	d) Visitor and Interpretation Measures	Shizuoka City	h) Development Control	276
	J) Scenic Viewpoint Preservation Measures			
	a) Maintenance and Improvement of Forest Landscapes through Forest Improvement such as Thinning	Forestry Agency, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Municipalities, Forest Associations, etc.	-	277
(3) Opening the Property to the Public and Utilizing it	Opening the Property to the Public and Utilizing it			
	A) Comprehensive academic research on Fujisan	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, municipal governments.	b) Identification of Pilgrimage Routes	278
	B) Construction of Fujisan World Heritage Center	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture	e) Interpretation Strategy	279
	C) Reimagining of Fujiyoshida City Museum of Local History	Fujiyoshida City	e) Interpretation Strategy	279
	D) Utilization of Promotion Facilities			
	a) Distribution of Information through Working Together with Facilities around Fujisan	Shizuoka Pref.	e) Interpretation Strategy	280
	E) Collaboration with Local Residents and Popularization			
	a) Visiting Lectures and Seminars	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, municipal governments.	e) Interpretation Strategy	281
	b) Holding of Public Courses with Cooperation of Universities in the Prefecture	Shizuoka Pref.	e) Interpretation Strategy	282
	c) Portable Museum and Dispatch Lectures Utilizing Natural History Materials	Shizuoka Pref.	e) Interpretation Strategy	283
	d) Fuji no Kuni Kids' Study Program Popularization and Promotion	Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Accredited NPO National Council on Fujisan World Heritage	e) Interpretation Strategy	284
	F) Handling of Domestic and International Tourists			
	a) Raising Domestic and International Visitors' Awareness of the Environmental Preservation of Fujisan	Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Volunteers	e) Interpretation Strategy	284

Perspectives in Considering Preservation Management and Preservation	Project	Leading Project Undertaker	37.COM 8B.29 compliance	Detailed Explanation Page
(3) Opening the Property to the Public and Utilizing it (continued)	b) Providing Information via Website	Shizuoka Pref.	e) Interpretation Strategy	285
	G) Drafting of Guidebooks			
	a) Drafting and Issuance of Multi-language Pamphlets	Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council	e) Interpretation Strategy	285
	H) Installation of Signs of Uniform Design	Shizuoka Pref.	c) Visitor Management Strategy	286
	I) Training of World Heritage Guides	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture, municipal governments.	e) Interpretation Strategy	286
J) Tour Model Setting and Notification	Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture	e) Interpretation Strategy	287	

[Reference]

Table 21 Existing Plans Related to the Municipalities and Regions in which the Property is Located

Plan	Preparer	Year revised etc.
(a) General Plan		
<u>Yamanashi Prefecture General Plan</u>	Yamanashi Pref.	Drafted December 2015
Shizuoka Prefecture General Plan	Shizuoka Pref.	Drafted February 2011
5th Fujiyoshida City General Plan	Fujiyoshida City	Drafted March 2008
1st Minobu Town General Plan	Minobu Town	Drafted March 2007
5th Oshino Village General Plan	Oshino Village	Drafted April 2008
Lake Yamanakako 4th Long-Term General Plan	Yamanakako Village	Drafted May 2010
Narusawa Village 4th Long-Term General Plan	Narusawa Village	Drafted March 2007
1st Fujikawaguchiko Town General Plan	Fujikawaguchiko Town	Drafted August 2008
3rd Shizuoka City General Plan	Shizuoka City	Drafted March 2015
4th Fujinomiya City General Plan	Fujinomiya City	Drafted March 2006
5th Fuji City General Plan	Fuji City	Drafted March 2011
3rd Gotemba City General Plan	Gotemba City	Drafted March 2001
4th Susono City General Plan	Susono City	Drafted March 2011
4th Oyama Town General Plan	Oyama Town	Drafted March 2011
(b) Environment-related plans		
Fujisan General Environmental Conservation Measures Basic Guidelines	Yamanashi Pref.	Drafted March 1998
Fujisan General Environmental Conservation Guidelines	Shizuoka Pref.	Drafted March 1996
2nd Yamanashi Prefecture Basic Environment Plan	Yamanashi Pref.	Drafted February 2005
3rd Shizuoka Prefecture Basic Environment Plan	Shizuoka Pref.	Drafted March 2011
(c) Forest-related plans		
Yamanashi Forest and Forestry Basic Plan (Yamanashi Prefecture)	Yamanashi Pref.	Drafted February 2004
2nd Prefectural Forest Management Plan	Yamanashi Pref.	Drafted April 2011
Regional Forest Plan (Eastern Yamanashi Forest Planning Area)	Yamanashi Pref.	Revised in December 2011
Regional Forest Plan (Fujikawa River Middle Valley Forest Planning Area)	Yamanashi Pref.	Revised in December 2011
Regional Forest Plan (Fuji Regional Forest Planning Area)	Shizuoka Pref.	Drafted April 2011
Regional Forest Plan (Shizuoka Regional Forest Planning Area)	Shizuoka Pref.	Drafted April 2010
Shizuoka Prefecture Forest Coexistence Basic Plan	Shizuoka Pref.	Revised in March 2011
(d) Urban Planning-related		
Yamanashi Prefecture City Planning Master Plan	Yamanashi Pref.	Drafted March 2010
Policies for the Development and Conservation of Northern Fuji City Planning Area (part of Fujiyoshida City, Nishikatsura Town, Yamanakako Village, and Fujikawaguchiko Town, and entire Oshino Village)	Yamanashi Pref.	Drafted March 2011
Policies for the Development and Conservation of Gakunan Regional City Planning Area (Fuji City and Fujinomiya City)	Shizuoka Pref.	Drafted March 2011
Policies for the Development and Conservation of Shizuoka City Planning Area (Shizuoka City)	Shizuoka City	Drafted May 2013
Policies for the Development of Gotemba-Oyama Regional City Planning Area (Gotemba City and Oyama Town)	Shizuoka Pref.	Drafted December 2010
Policies for the Development and Conservation of Susono City Planning Area (Susono City)	Shizuoka Pref.	Drafted December 2010
Fujiyoshida City City Planning Master Plan	Fujiyoshida City	Drafted March 2002
Yamanakako Village City Planning Master Plan	Yamanakako Village	Drafted March 2004
Fujikawaguchiko Town City Planning Master Plan	Fujikawaguchiko Town	Drafted December 2010
Shizuoka City City Planning Master Plan	Shizuoka City	Drafted February 2006
Fujinomiya City City Planning Master Plan	Fujinomiya City	Drafted March 2013
Fuji City City Planning Master Plan	Fuji City	Drafted February 2014
Gotemba City City Planning Master Plan	Gotemba City	Drafted March 2011
Susono City City Planning Master Plan	Susono City	Drafted June 1999
Oyama Town City Planning Master Plan	Oyama Town	Drafted March 2015
(e) Disaster prevention-related plans		

Table 21 Existing Plans Related to the Municipalities and Regions in which the Property is Located

Plan	Preparer	Year revised etc.
Yamanashi Prefecture Regional Disaster Management Plan	Yamanashi Pref. Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in October 2014
Shizuoka Prefecture Regional Disaster Management Plan	Shizuoka Pref. Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in June 2015
Fujiyoshida City Regional Disaster Management Plan	Fujiyoshida City Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2010
Minobu Town Regional Disaster Management Plan	Minobu Town Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2006
Oshino Village Regional Disaster Management Plan	Oshino Village Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2008
Yamanakako Village Regional Disaster Management Plan	Yamanakako Village Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2007
Narusawa Village Regional Disaster Management Plan	Narusawa Village Disaster Prevention Committee	Drafted March 1997
Fujikawaguchiko Town Regional Disaster Prevention Plan	Fujikawaguchiko Town Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2009
Shizuoka City Regional Disaster Management Plan	Shizuoka City Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in December 2014
Fujinomiya City Regional Disaster Management Plan	Fujinomiya City Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2009
Fuji City Regional Disaster Management Plan	Fuji City Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in February 2015
Gotemba City Regional Disaster Management Plan	Gotemba City Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2009
Susono City Regional Disaster Management Plan	Susono City Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2011
Oyama Town Regional Disaster Management Plan	Oyama Town Disaster Prevention Committee	Revised in March 2015

Chapter 10. Factors Affecting the Property and Evaluation of Policies and Measures – Monitoring –

In order to ensure the protection of the area of the property that exhibits the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan, it is necessary to conduct monitoring, as is stated in the sixth basic policy in Chapter 4, and to develop and implement measures to quickly remove the causes of negative impact or to reduce it when negative impact is identified or presumed to occur.

Additionally, there is a need to steadfastly carry on the clear, universal value for Fujisan to later generations while assessing and reevaluating measures through observing the progression of implemented measures.

Based on the above-mentioned basic policy, this chapter sets forth the direction for the appropriate implementation of the monitoring of the property, taking into consideration the current situation and issues of the property and the surrounding environment that are analyzed in Chapter 3. This chapter also specifies the indicators for monitoring, the concrete methods, frequency, and the organizations or individuals responsible for the implementation.

1. Direction

(1) Identification of Impact Factors, Monitoring Indicators, Frequency and the Organizations or Individuals Responsible for Record Keeping

In order to conduct the monitoring appropriately, factors which cause negative impacts on the property are to be identified and, based on them, the monitoring indicators are to be identified from the following three perspectives: (1) protection of the property and the surrounding environment, (2) protection of individual component parts and constituent elements, and (3) transmission of the Outstanding Universal Value. Accordingly, monitoring and measurement indicators and frequency as well as the organizations or individuals responsible for record keeping shall be decided upon.

(2) Development and Implementation of Measures to Prevent and Remove Negative Impact

As a result of monitoring, when negative impacts on the property and the surrounding environment are identified or foreseen, consultation with relevant organization shall be held immediately and measures to prevent negative impact and to remove the causes or reduce the negative impact shall be developed and implemented.

2. Methods

(1) Monitoring Indicators Concerning the “Protection of the Property and the Surrounding Environment”

Table 22 shows the monitoring indicators by type of impact on the property and the surrounding environment together with the content, method, and frequency of measurement and the organizations responsible for record keeping.

Table 22 List of monitoring indicators concerning the “protection of the property and the surrounding environment”

Factors affecting the property and the surrounding environment		Monitoring indicators	Content and method of measurement	Frequency	Records kept by:
Development pressures	1. Impact of urban infrastructure	a) Length of underground electricity lines	To measure the length of underground electricity lines.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.
Environmental pressures	2. Acid rain	b) Ratio of compliance with air quality environmental standards (SO ₂ , NO)	To monitor the air quality continuously and measure the concentration of SO ₂ and NO	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.

Factors affecting the property and the surrounding environment		Monitoring indicators	Content and method of measurement	Frequency	Records kept by:
Environmental pressures	3. Climate change	c) Vegetation survey	To install ten 1m x 1m sub quadrates in a 1m x 10m perfect square shape and record current seeds and vegetation damage rate	Approximately five years	Research institutes
		d) Changes in Forest Limits	To monitor the temporal change of the location of the forest limit and to monitor the temporal change using aerial photos	Approximately five years	Research institutes
		e) Temperature change over time	To monitor the air quality continuously and measure the air temperature	Every year	Meteorological Agency
	4. Impacts from wild animals and pests	f) Area of damage from pest animals and insects	To measure the area of forests damaged by pest animals and insects.	Every year	Forestry Agency Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.
Natural disasters	5. Volcanic eruption	g) Observation of volcanic activities	To monitor the volcanic activities with seismometer, clinometer, GPS, etc.	As necessary	Meteorological Agency Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. research institutes
	6. Erosion-caused disasters	h) Survey on erosion-caused disasters and collapse landforms	To make aerial survey of the topography of Osawakuzure and the surroundings and examine the erosion-caused disasters and collapse landforms	As necessary	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
	7. Earthquake	i) Observation of premonitory symptoms	To observe premonitory symptoms with seismometer, volumetric strain-meter, clinometer, etc.	As necessary	Meteorological Agency Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. research institutes
	8. Impact of natural disasters on buildings, landscapes, etc.	j) Number of cultural property damage reports	To count the reports of cultural property damage.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. Municipal governments
		k) Area of forest damaged by storm, flood, etc.	To measure the area of forests damaged by storm, flood, etc.	Every year	Forestry Agency Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.
	9. Impact of fires on landscapes	l) Area of forest damaged by fires	To measure the forests damaged by fires.	Every year	Forestry Agency Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.

Factors affecting the property and the surrounding environment		Monitoring indicators	Content and method of measurement	Frequency	Records kept by:
Visitation	10. Impact of increased visitors on buildings, landscapes, etc.	m) Number of visitors to major points	To count the number of visitors to major points.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. Municipal governments
		n) Number of visitors (above 5 th station)	To count the number of visitors who have entered the area above 5 th station at each ascending route.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Municipal governments
		o) Number of climbers (above 8 th station)	To count the number of visitors who have entered the area above the 8 th station at each ascending route.	Every year	Ministry of the Environment
		p) Number of automobiles	To count the number of automobiles at Fuji Subaru Line, Fujisan Sky Line, and Fuji Azami Line.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.

(2) Monitoring Indicators Concerning the “Protection of Individual Component Parts and Constituent Elements”

Table 23 shows the monitoring indicators by type of impact on the protection of individual component parts and constituent elements together with the content, method, and frequency of measurement and the organizations and individuals responsible for record keeping.

Table 23 List of monitoring indicators concerning the “protection of individual component parts and constituent elements”

Negative impact on the property and the surrounding environment		Monitoring indicators	Content and method of measurement	Frequency	Records kept by:
Individual component parts	1. Fires of buildings	a) To check fire prevention facilities.	To check fire prevention facilities.	Every year	Owner Custodial body
	2. Deterioration of buildings etc. that are included as component parts or constituent elements	b) State of preservation of buildings etc. that are included as component parts or constituent elements	To patrol the buildings etc. that are included as component parts or constituent elements.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref.
	3. Water quality of lakes and springs	c) Water quality	To measure the water quality (pH, COD, harmful substances, etc.) of lakes (Fuji Five Lakes) and springs (Oshino Hakkai).	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Municipal governments
Scenic landscapes	4. Landscape Changes	d) Changes in scenic landscapes from the monitoring viewpoints.	To count the number of obstructive elements within the view at point measure locations designated in Figure 128.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. Municipal governments

(3) Monitoring Indicators Concerning the “Transmission of the Outstanding Universal Value”

Table 24 shows the monitoring indicators concerning the transmission of the Outstanding Universal Value, together with the content, method, and frequency of measurement, and the organizations responsible for record keeping.

Table 24 List of monitoring indicators concerning the “transmission of the OUV”

Monitoring indicators	Content and method of measurement	Frequency	Records kept by:
a) Number of participants in seminars etc. concerning Fujisan	To count the number of participants in various seminars and workshops concerning Fujisan.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. Municipal governments
b) Status of Environmental Preservation Activities.	To count the number of participants in environmental conservation activities concerning Fujisan.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. Municipal governments
c) Status of Fujisan Faith Religious Ceremonies	To count the number of major Fujisan-faith related religious ceremonies and number of participants therein.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. Municipal governments
d) Number of information provision sources by pamphlets / web pages	To understand the status of provision of information related to the world heritage site Fujisan’s Outstanding Universal Value and preservation thereof via pamphlets and web sites.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. Municipal governments
e) Understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	To measure the degree of visitor awareness and understanding of Fujisan’s Outstanding Universal Value.	Every year	Yamanashi Pref. Shizuoka Pref. Municipal governments

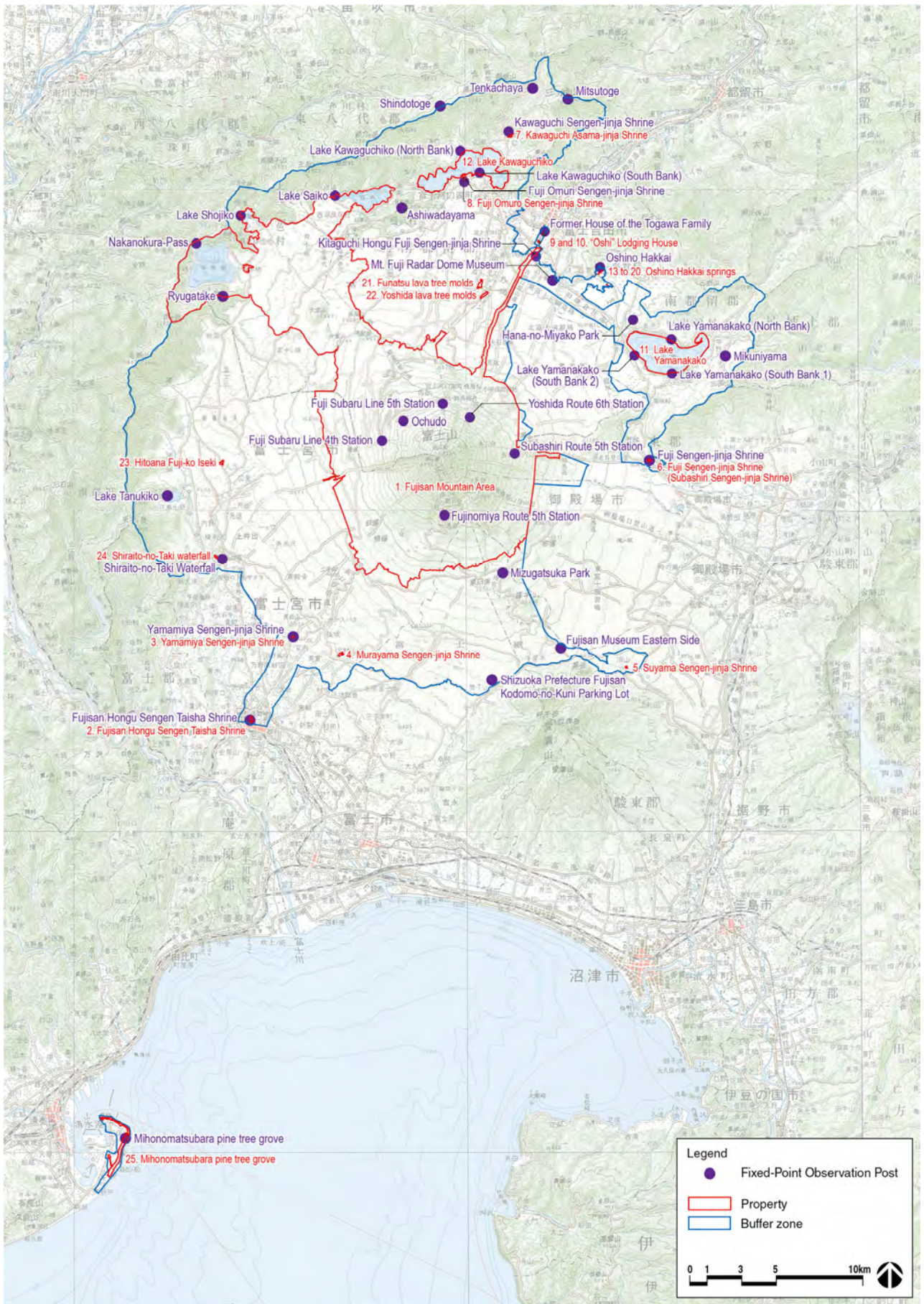


Figure 106 Fixed-Point Observation Post Position Map