

Development Control

1 Purpose

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

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

2 Existing State

(1) Component parts (property)

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

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

(2) Buffer zone

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 Issues

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

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

4 Policies

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

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

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

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

(2) Measures to address specific issues

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

5 Measures

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

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

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

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

(2) Measures to address specific issues

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

iv Facilities at the fifth station on the Fujinomiya Ascending Route

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

vii Utility poles (reference information 6, page 114)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

• *Improvement of coastal landscape*

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

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

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

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

- *Conservation of pine tree grove*

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

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

- *Measures to make roads free from utility poles*

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

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

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

Reference Information

Reference Information 1: Fuji Five Lakes

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

- **Summary**

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

- **Actions already implemented**

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

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

- **Future actions**

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

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

- **Summary**

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

- **Actions already implemented**

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

- **Future actions**

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

Reference Information 2: Oshino Hakkai Springs

Landscape development at Oshino Hakkai springs and surrounding area

- Summary

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

- Actions already implemented

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

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

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



Before

Discordant building color and signs



After

Building color harmonized with surroundings

- Future actions

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

Townscape development at Oshino Hakkai springs and surrounding area

• Summary

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

• Actions already implemented

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



Before



After

• Future actions

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

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

Reference Information 3: Shiraito no Taki Waterfalls

Improvement work at Shiraito no Taki waterfalls

• Summary

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

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

• Actions already implemented

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

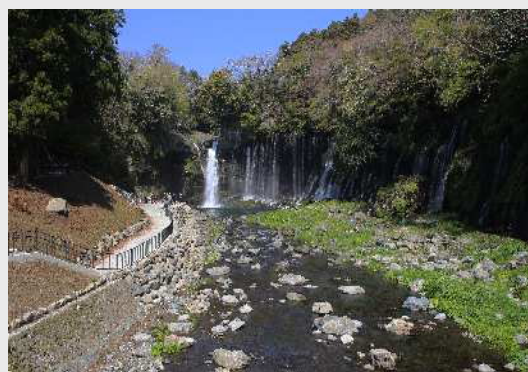
Agreements with local stakeholders were obtained, and opinions of experts were gathered by installing a development council before implementing the development.

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

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



Before
Buildings on the waterfall basin



After
After removal of buildings and visual harmonization



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

After
Replacement with new bridge

• Future actions

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

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



Present

After removal of utility poles (future image)

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

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

- Summary

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

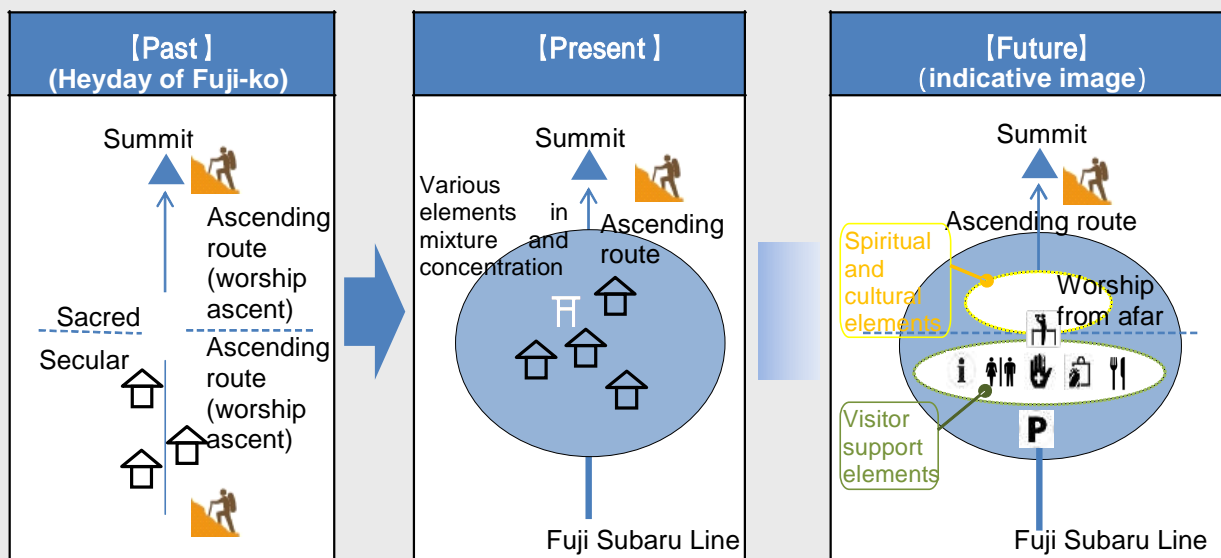
- Actions already implemented

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

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

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

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



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

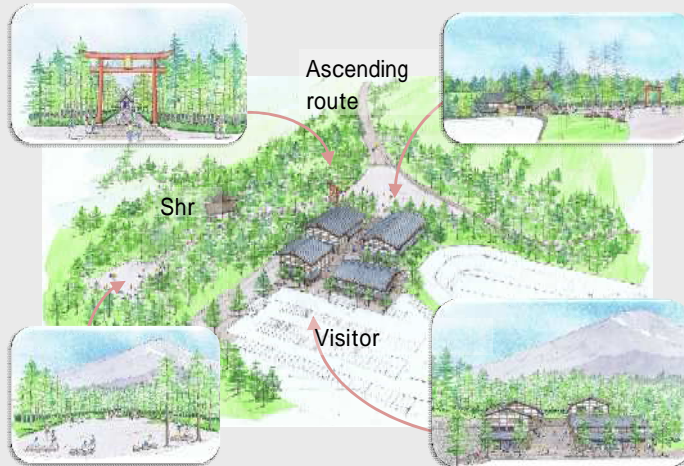
<Present>



【Concept of future Image】

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

<Future image>



• Future actions

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

Category	Short term (implemented)			Medium term		Long term
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 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				→		

Reference Information 5: Signs and Explanatory Boards

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

- **Summary**

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

- **Actions already implemented**

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

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

- **Future actions**

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

Assistance to the improvement on outdoor advertisements and visual harmonization

- **Summary**

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

- **Actions already implemented**

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

- **Future actions**

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

Development of Outdoor Advertisement Guidelines

• Summary

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

• Actions already implemented

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

• Future actions

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

Development of Outdoor Advertisement Guidelines

• Summary

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

• Actions already implemented

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



<Standard design of an explanatory board>

• Future actions

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

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

• Summary

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

• Actions already implemented

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

<Examples>



Sign showing directions to ascending routes and parking



Sign showing direction to a park

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

<Examples>



Multi-language sign



Larger English letters

Instruction for improvement on sign stands in compliance with new standards

• Summary

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

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

* Municipal governments in the surrounding area of Fujisan, where the Shizuoka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance is applied: Susono City and Oyama Town (*Susono City is authorized by Shizuoka Prefecture to issue permission or give administrative instruction to non-compliant cases on its behalf.)

* Interim moratorium period is set for the existing advertisements that do not comply with the new standards until 30 September 2016.

• Actions already implemented

(i) Discussion of new standards by the “Working Group for Re-evaluation of Guidance Signboards Permission Standards” (December 2011 to October 2012)

(ii) Revision of the Enforcement Regulations of the Shizuoka Prefectural Ordinance on Outdoor Advertisements (promulgated on 29 March 2013 and in effect on 1 October 2013)

(iii) Establishment of the “Manual for the Installation of Outdoor Guidance Sign Stands -- Standards and Principles for Permission” (third edition, September 2013)

(iv) Briefing sessions for outdoor advertisement agents and owners of advertisements (June 2013)

• Future actions

(i) Outdoor advertisement agents and owners of advertisements will be notified with explanation about the new standards.

(ii) Instructions will be given for corrective measures for guidance signboards which do not comply with the new standards.

Reference Information 6: Utility poles

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

• Summary

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

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

• Actions already implemented

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



<Before>



<After>

• Future actions

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

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

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

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

Development of landscape plans

• Summary

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

• Actions already implemented

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

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

• Future actions

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

Establishment of ordinances concerning the conservation of landscapes of Fujisan

• Summary

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

• Actions already implemented

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

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

<Summary of the ordinance>

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

1 Landscape assessment

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

(1) Survey on the existing state

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

(2) Prediction of landscape impact

(i) Selection of viewpoints

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

(ii) Landscape simulation

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

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

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

2 Procedure for landscape consideration document

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

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

3 Procedure for project undertaker's opinion document

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

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

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

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

- Future actions

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

Countermeasures to control large-scale solar photo-voltaic panels

- Summary

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

- Actions already implemented

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

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

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

- **Future actions**

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

Reference Information 8: Mihonomatsubara Pine Tree Grove

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

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

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

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

Improvement of coastal landscapes

• Summary

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

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

• Actions already implemented

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

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

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

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

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

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



• Future actions

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

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

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

Conservation of the pine tree grove

• Summary

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

• Actions already implemented

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

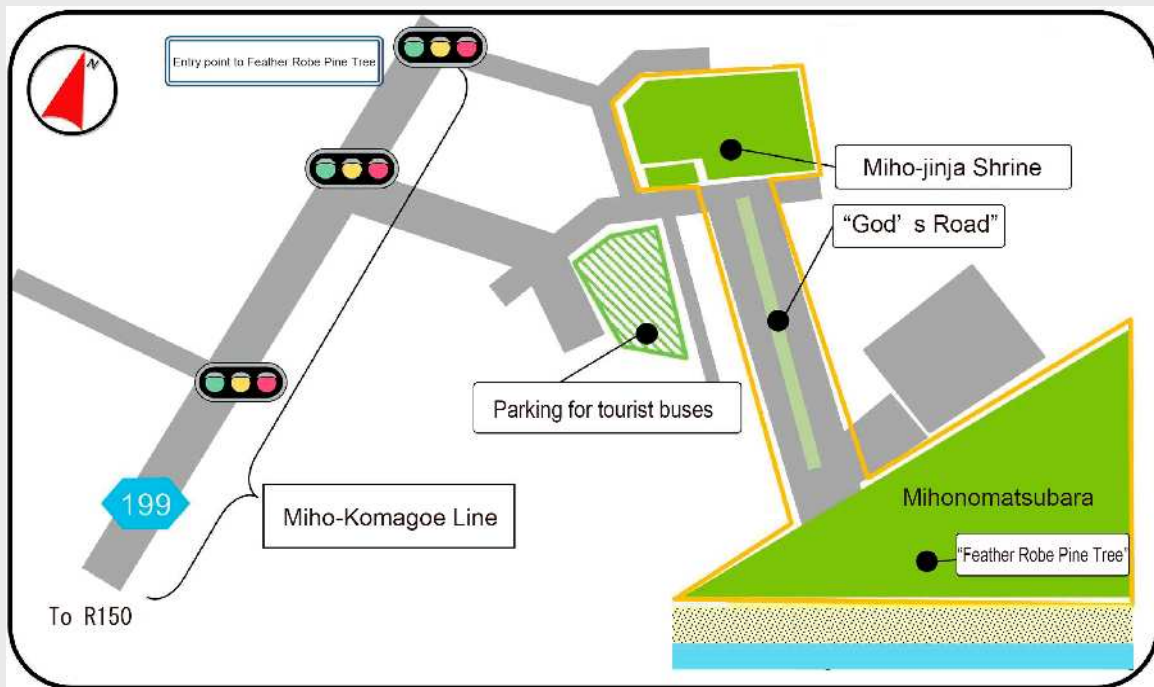
In addition, with regard to the “God’s Road” from Miho-jinja Shrine to the “Feather Robe Pine Tree”, measures to prevent roots of pine trees from being damaged by soil compaction have been conducted, such as the installation of a boardwalk as a measure to prevent and mitigate negative impact of visitors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

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

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

【 Summary of recommendations 】

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



• Future actions

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

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

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

Removal of roadside utility poles

• Summary

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

• Actions already implemented

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

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



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

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

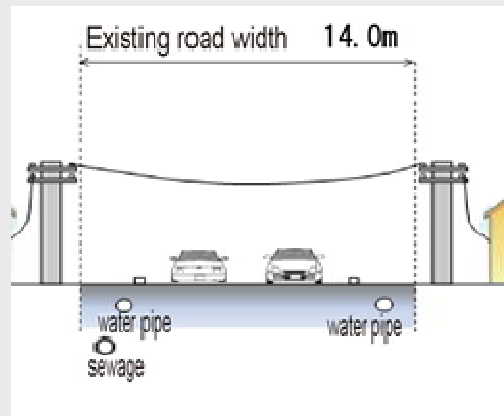
Along with the removal of utility poles on the roadside, Shizuoka City developed in 2014 the “Miho Peninsula Landscape Development Guidelines” targeting the access road to the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove as well as buildings and advertisement signs along it, based on the opinions and advice from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

• Future actions

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

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

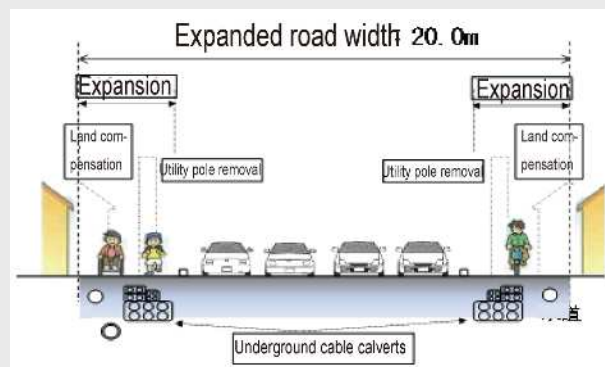
【 Present 】



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



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



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

- Summary

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

- Actions already implemented

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

- Future actions

The Committee will continue discussion after 2015 onward.