

# Vision and Strategies

Fujisan, sacred place and source of artistic inspiration

December 2014 (amended October 2015)

Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council



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# World Cultural Heritage Fujisan Vision

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

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

24 December 2014

Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council

(Amended on 23 October 2015)

### 1 Preamble

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 3 Purposes of the Vision

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

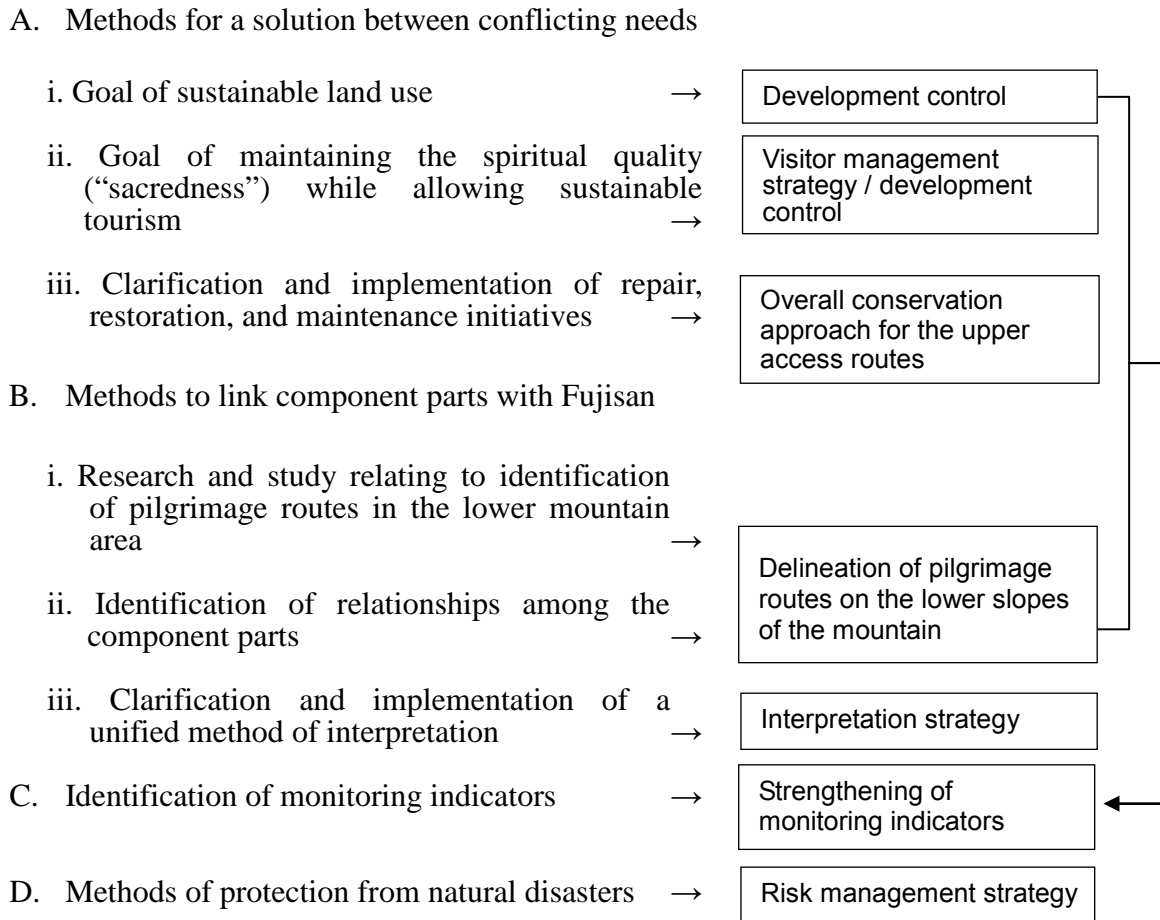
In light of the comments and/or recommendations that the World Heritage Committee made in its decision to inscribe Fujisan on the List, methods to address issues relating to preservation and utilization are to be set out clearly, based on the “management of the property “as an entity” and “as a cultural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

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

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

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

Their structure is shown below:



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 5 Role of Community

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

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

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

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

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

## 1 Purpose

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

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

## 2 Existing State

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

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

## 3 Issues

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

the styles of worship in different periods.

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

## 4 Policies

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

### (1) Continuation of comprehensive research

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

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

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

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

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

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

### (2) Feedback to the Interpretation Strategy

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

## 5 Measures

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

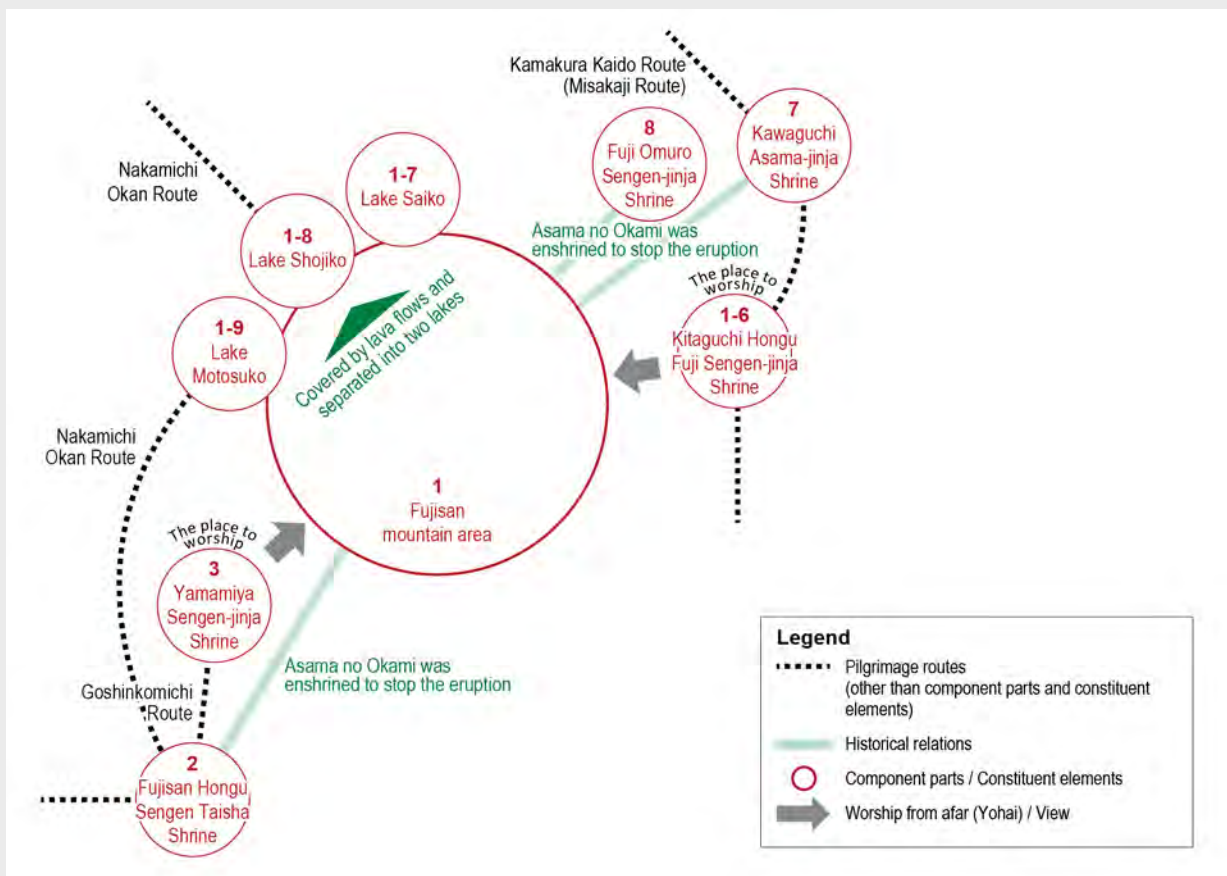


Figure 1 Conceptual diagram presenting historical relations (Volcanic eruption and worshipping of Fujisan from afar)

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

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

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



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



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

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

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

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

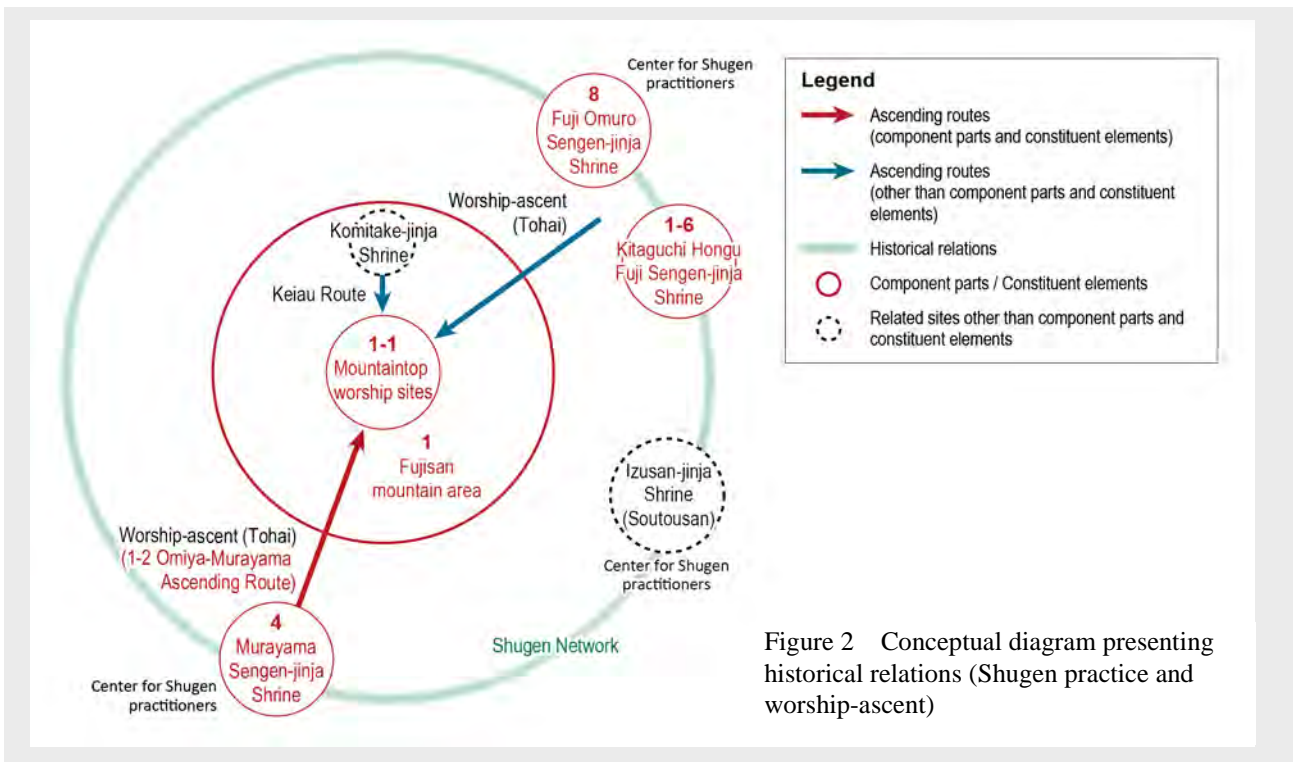


Figure 2 Conceptual diagram presenting historical relations (Shugen practice and worship-ascent)

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

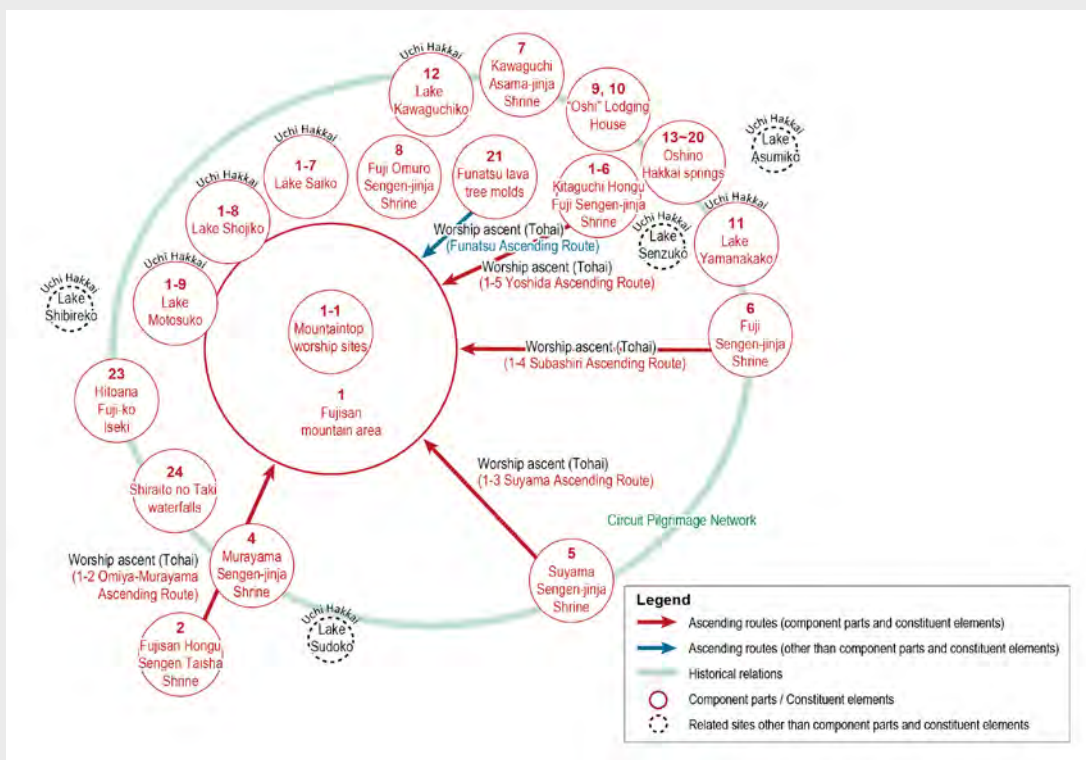


Figure 3 Conceptual diagram presenting historical relations (popularization of the religious belief and pilgrimage)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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



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

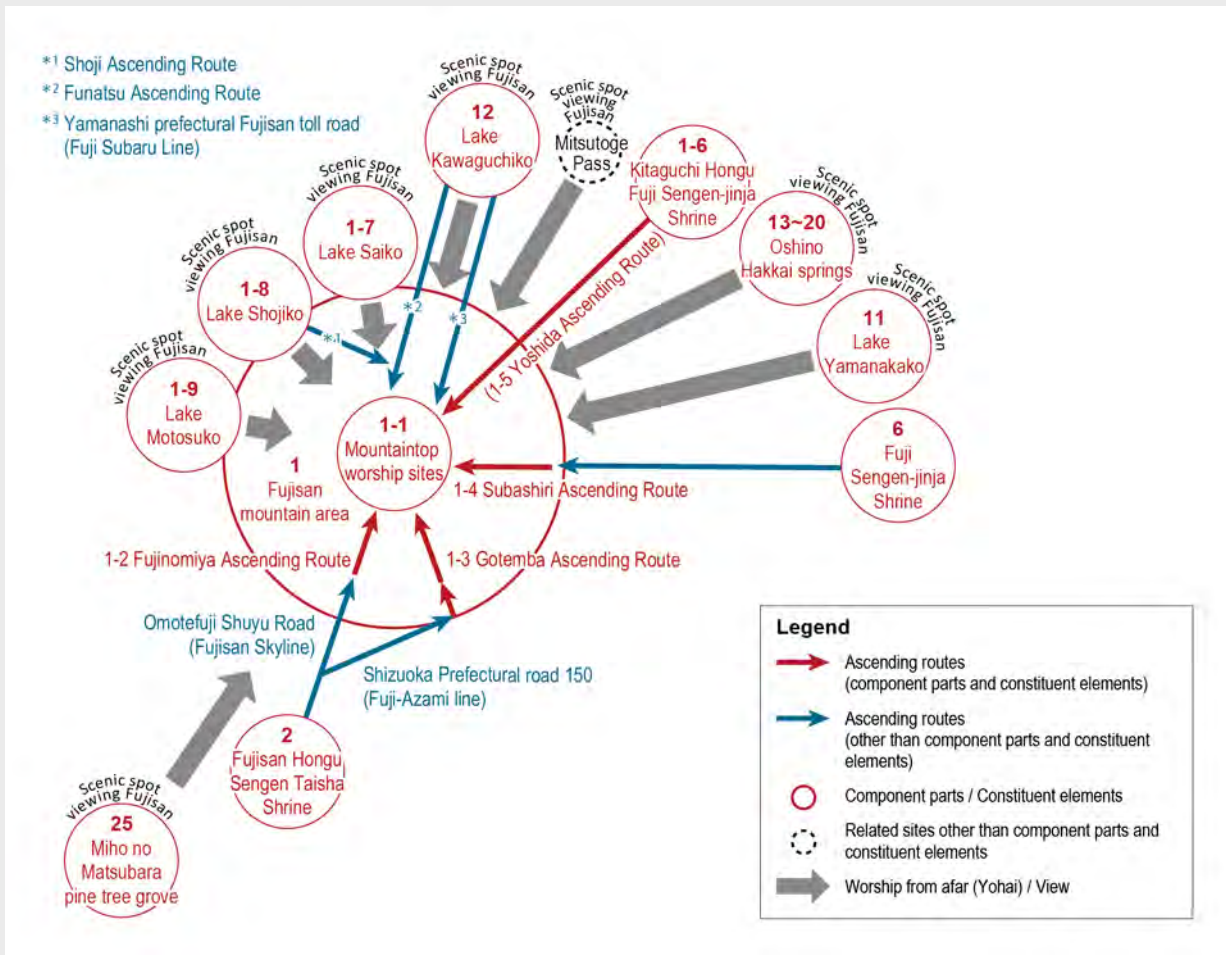


Figure 4 Conceptual Diagram Presenting Historical Relations (Diversification of Mountain Climbing)

## <2> Description of individual pilgrimage routes

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

### (1) Omiya-Murayama Ascending Route

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

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

### (2) Suyama Ascending Route

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

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

### (3) Subashiri Ascending Route

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

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

### (4) Yoshida Ascending Route

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

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

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

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

### (5) Funatsu Ascending Route

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

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

### (6) Ochu-do Route

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### (10) Narusawamichi Route

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

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

### (11) Nakamichi Okan Route

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Schedule

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



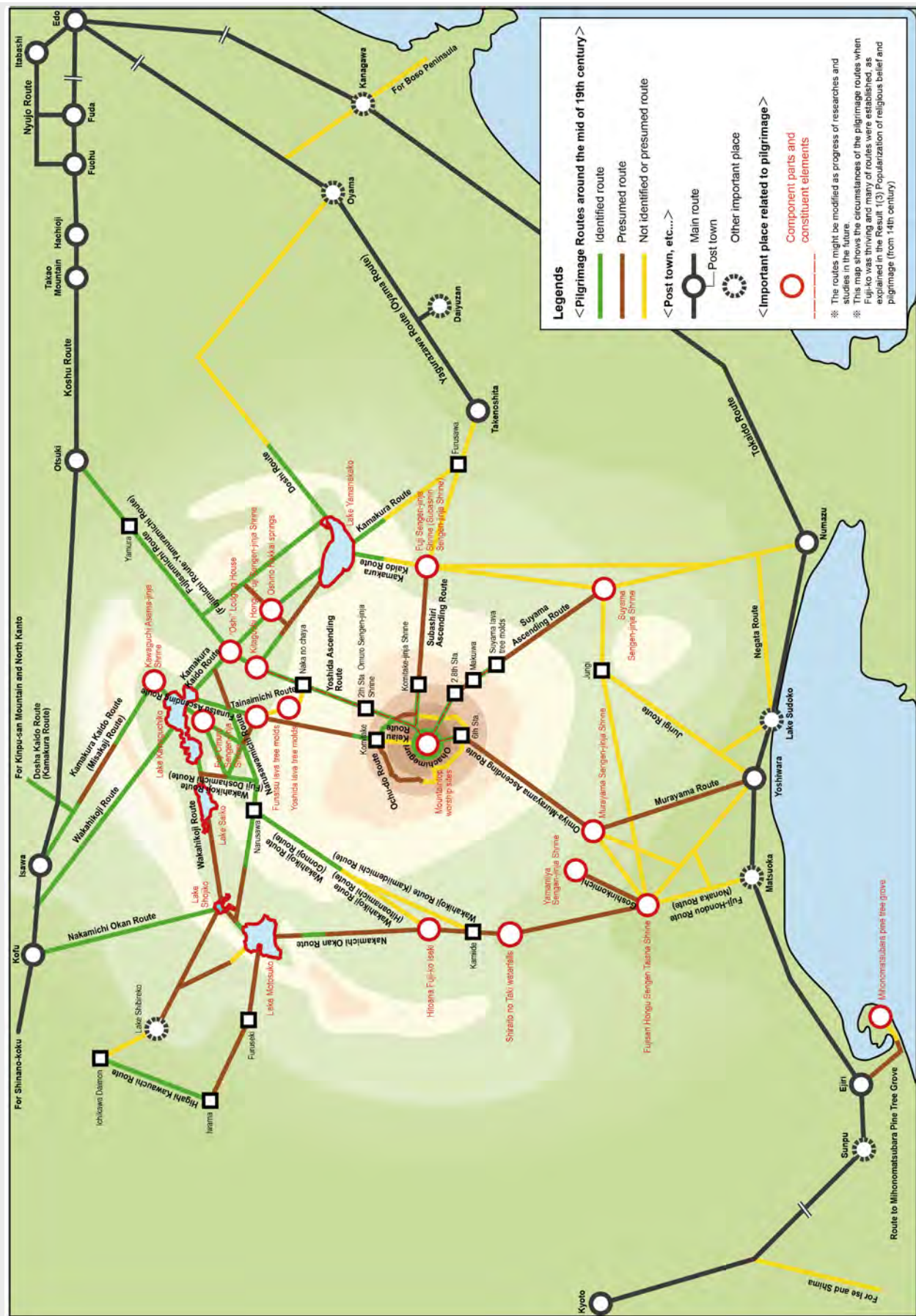
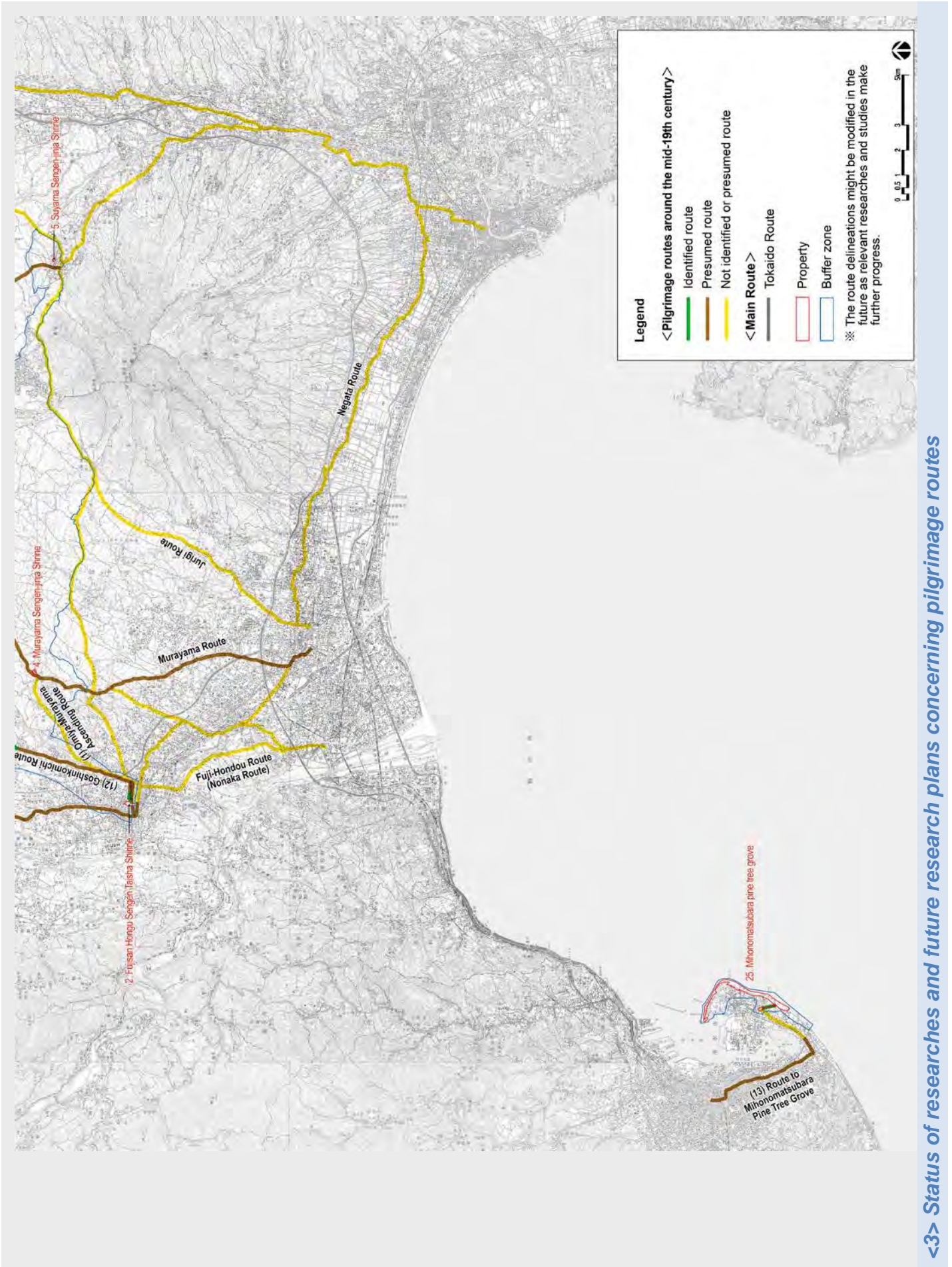


Figure 5 Conceptual Diagram Presenting Pilgrim Routes





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



# Visitor Management Strategy

## 1 Purpose

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

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

## 2 Existing State

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

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

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

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

### 3 Issues

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

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

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

### 4 Policies

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

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

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

- (i) **Transmission of the cultural traditions of ascents originating from worship ascents in the 17th century**
  - Ascents to the summit for the purposes of viewing sunrise (“*Goraiko*”) should be accompanied by an overnight stay or a short stay at a mountain hut on the way.
  - Ascents should be made via the identified pilgrimage or ascending routes.
  - The relationships between Shinto shrines and spiritual spots at the foot of the mountain and ascending routes should be recognized and understood.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## (2) Implementation of visitor management measures

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

## (3) Monitoring of measures and indicators

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

## 5 Measures

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

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

### (2) Implementation of visitor management measures

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

#### *Upper Access Routes*

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

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

#### (ii) Increasing awareness

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

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



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

#### (iii) Alternative transportation system

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

#### (iv) User payment system

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

#### (v) Proper maintenance of toilets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

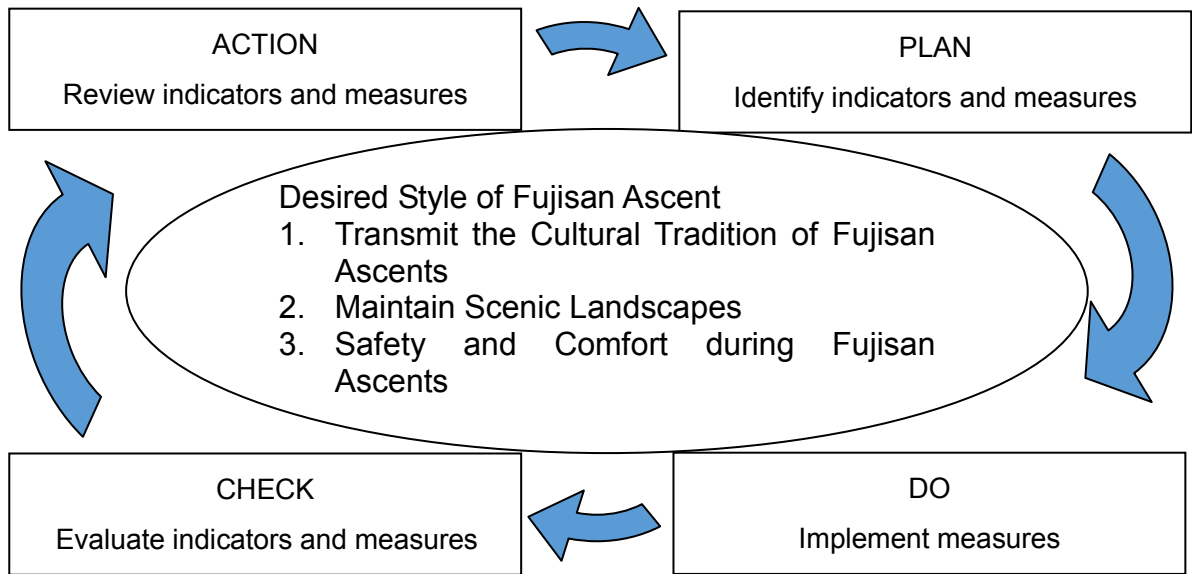


Figure 1 Framework for Visitor Management at Fujisan

## Reference Information

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

### • Summary

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

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

### • Actions already implemented

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

### • Future actions

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

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

<Indicative examples of indicators and standard levels>

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

◎Indicative examples of indicators

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

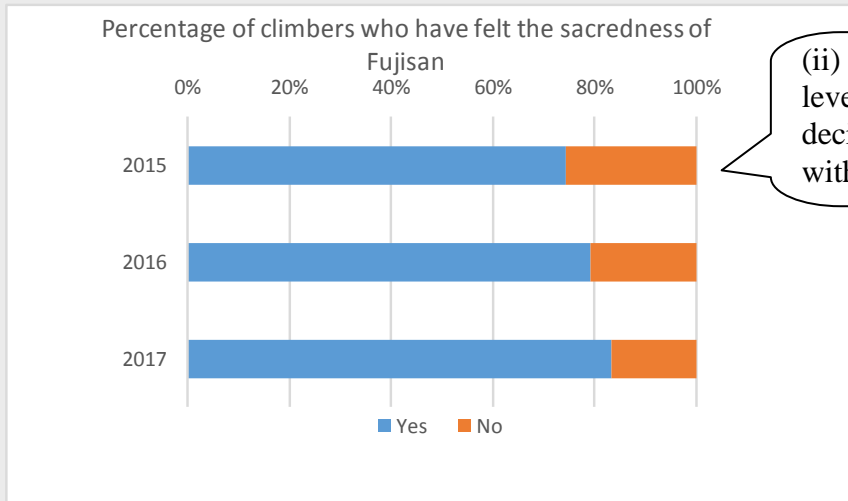
Desired style of Fujisan ascent		Indicators (measurement method)	Standards	
Transmission of cultural traditions	Visitors can feel the sacredness and beauty of Fujisan.	Percentage of climbers who have felt the sacredness of Fujisan. (questionnaire survey) etc.	Fujinomiya	Indicative examples of standards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

◎Indicative examples of desired standard levels

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

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

(i) Analysis of survey

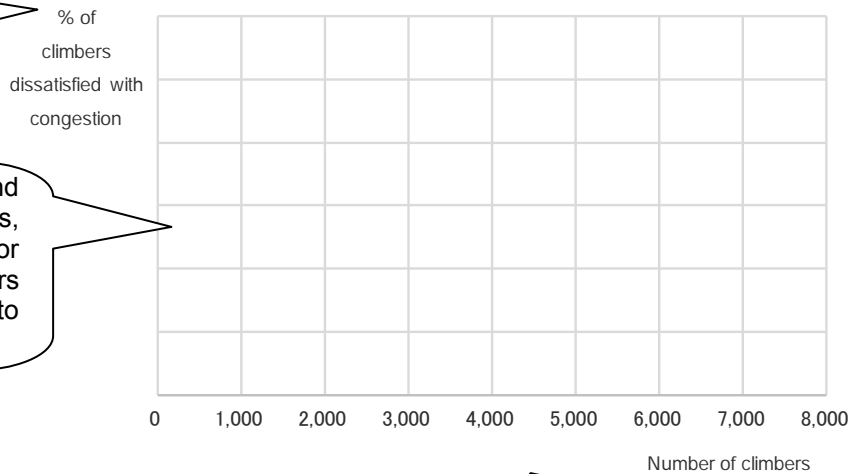


(ii) Desirable standard level (X %) is to be decided on, in consultation with stakeholders.

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

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

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



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

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

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

### • Summary

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

### • Actions already implemented

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

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



Nakano Chaya teahouse

Before



Fujisan resting spot

After



Dilapidated mountain hut



Hut removed and sign installed

### • Future actions

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

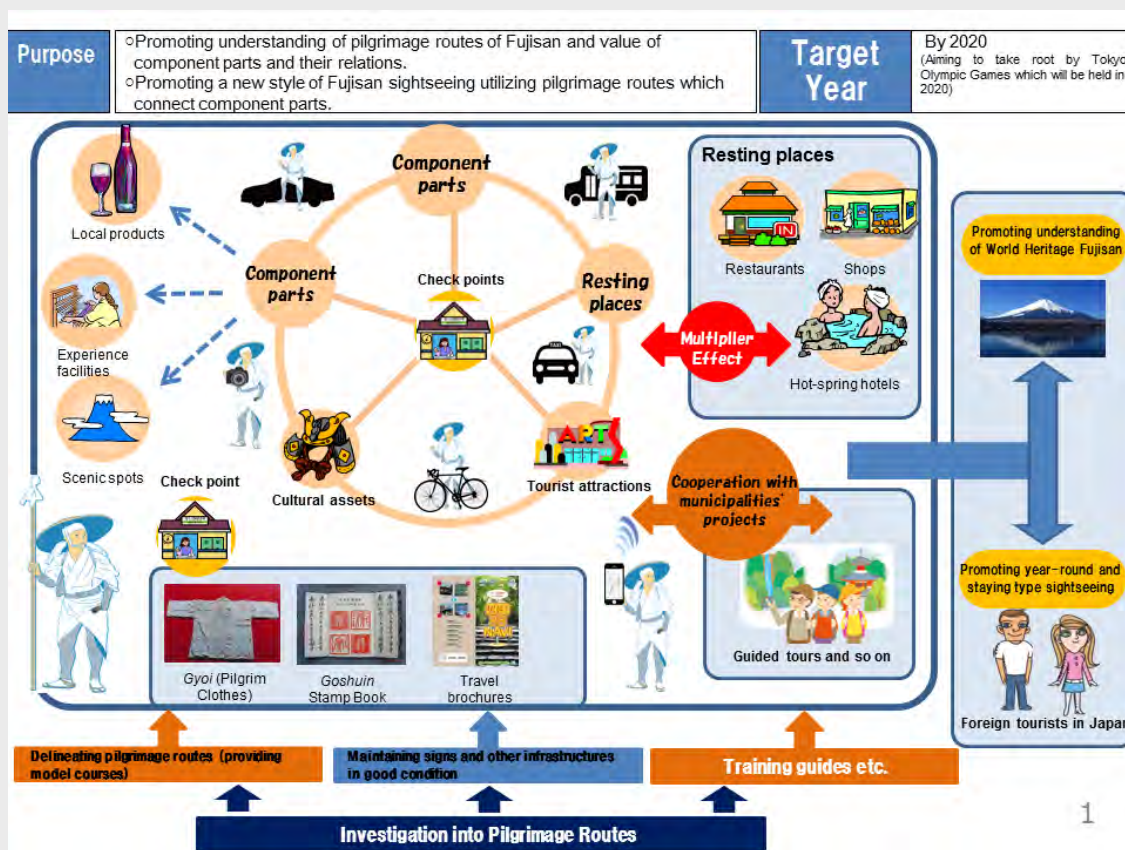
### Reference Information 3: Guidance of Climbers to the Component Parts at the Foot of the Mountain, Using Pilgrimage Routes

• Summary

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

• Actions already implemented

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



Schematic image of the project

• Future actions

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



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

• Summary

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

• Actions already implemented

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



Awareness-Raising Sign



Lecture to relevant organizations

• Future actions

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

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

### • Summary

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

### • Actions already implemented

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



Instruction by rangers etc.



Showing of videos

### • Future actions

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

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

### • Summary

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

### • Actions already implemented

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

Color-coding of ascending routes



<注意>

- ・足元注意
  - 足元注意** Whatch your Step / 小心行走 / 會覺 주의
- ・スリップ注意
  - スリップ注意** Slippery Surface / 滑り注意 / 會覺 주의
- ・路肩注意
  - 路肩注意** Soft Shoulders / 路肩注意 / 會覺 주의
- ・落石注意
  - 落石注意** Falling Rocks / 落石危險 / 낙석 위험
- ・歩道から外れない
  - 歩道から外れない** Stay on Trail / 歩道外歩 危險 / 보도로부터 길어주세요
- ・道迷い防止
  - 道迷い注意** Don't lose the trail / 道迷い注意 / 길을 헤매지 말고
- ・道迷い防止(併用区間)
  - 道迷い注意** Don't lose the trail / 道迷い注意 / 길을 헤매지 말고



Future actions

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

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

### • Summary

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

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

### • Actions already implemented

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

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



Cleaning activities by volunteers



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

### • Future actions

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

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

- Summary

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

- Actions already implemented

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

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

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

Before



Road-side parking occurred

After



No road-side parking

- Future actions

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

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

• Summary

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

• Results of implementation in 2015

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

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

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

※2014

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



Voluntary payment of Fujisan Conservation Donation at the Fifth Station



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

### <Use>

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

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



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

#### • Future actions

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



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

- Summary

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

- Actions already implemented

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

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

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

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



Before (in the 1990s near the 8<sup>th</sup> station)  
Toilet papers discharged from toilets used to be infamously called “white rivers”.



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

<Waste treatment methods of environmentally sensitive toilets>

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

• Future actions

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

<Process>

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

Reference Information 11: Fujisan Perimeter Walking Circuit

• Summary

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

• Actions already implemented

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

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

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



• Future actions

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



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

## 1 Purpose

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

## 2 Existing State

### (1) Ascending routes

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

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

### (2) Mountain huts

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

### (3) Tractor routes

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

facilitating the emergency transportation of injured or sick people.

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

### 3 Issues

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

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

#### (1) Ascending routes

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

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

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

#### (2) Mountain huts

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

#### (3) Tractor routes

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

## 4 Policies

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

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

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

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

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

## 5 Measures

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

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

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

#### (i) *Ascending routes*

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

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

*(ii) Mountain huts*

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

*(iii) Tractor routes*

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



## Reference Information

## Reference Information 1: Patrols of Ascending Routes

### • Summary

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

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

### Guidelines for Patrolling Ascending Routes (excerpt)

1 Information on patrolling Fujisan Ascending Routes

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

2 Checking routes

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

3 Checking Signs

- 1) Check foundation

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

- 2) Check whether the signs work properly

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

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

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

4) Checking structure

- 1) Check masonry

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

- 2) Check whether the drainer works properly.

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

- 3) Check whether the staircases work properly.

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

- 4) Check leading chain and rope fence

- (i) Check the place of pole.

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

• Actions already implemented

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



Patrols of ascending routes

• Future actions

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

<Process>

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

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

• Summary

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

• Actions already implemented

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

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

• Future actions

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



An example of visual harmonization (greening of walls)

<Process>

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

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

#### • Summary

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

#### • Actions already implemented

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

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

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

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

#### • Future actions

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

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



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



Household altar inside a mountain hut



Signboard explaining about the origins of mountain huts etc.



# Interpretation Strategy

## 1 Purpose

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

## 2 Existing State

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

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

## 3 Issues

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

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

## 4 Policies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### (i) *Contents*

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

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

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

#### (iii) *Methods*

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

## 5 Measures

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

## (2) Transmission of OUV and appropriate interpretation

(i) *Contents*

a. *Transmission of OUV*

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

b. *Conservation measures*

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

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

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

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

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

### *(iii) Methods*

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

## Reference Information

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

### • Summary

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

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

### • Actions already implemented

Progress of the Construction of “Fujisan World Heritage Centers “

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

Overview of “Fujisan World Heritage Centers”

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

• Future actions

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

Schedule

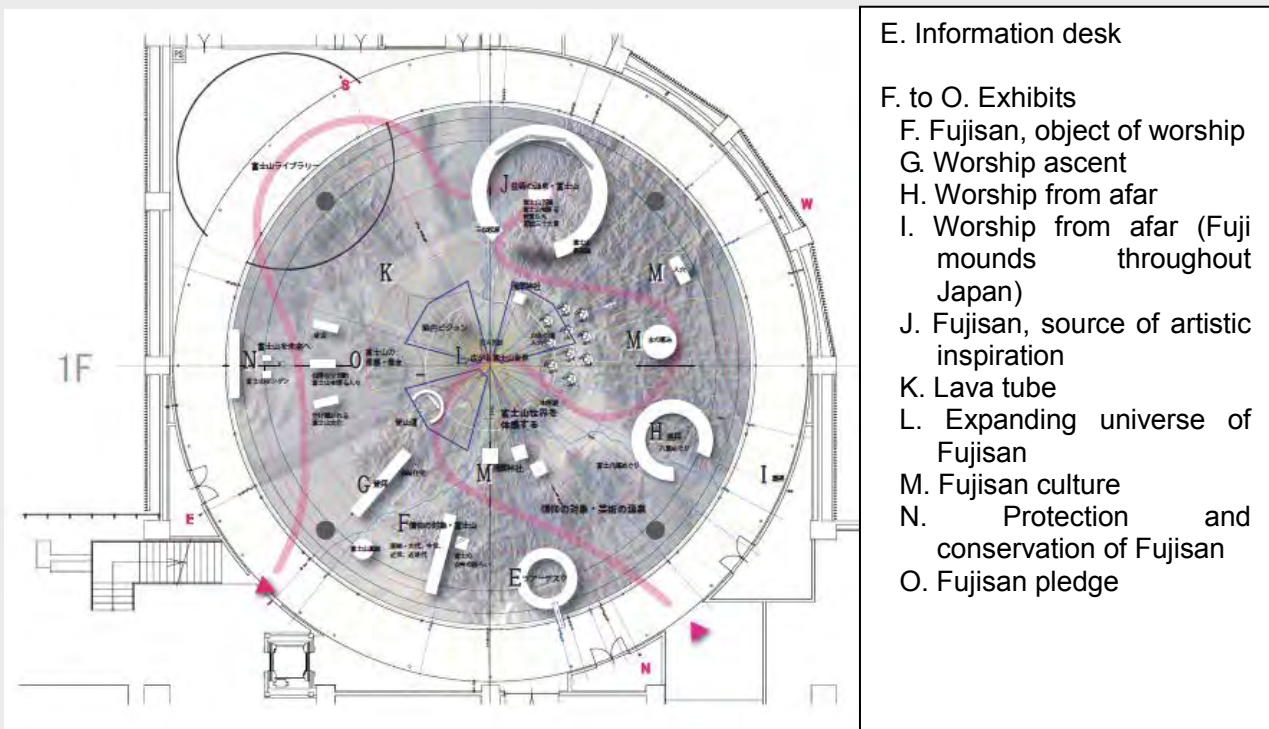
FY	Yamanashi Prefecture	Shizuoka Prefecture
2016	Opening	Construction, exterior works, manufacturing and installation of exhibits
2017	--	Completion

<Visual Image of Yamanashi Prefecture Fujisan World Heritage Center>



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

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



E. Information desk

F. to O. Exhibits

F. Fujisan, object of worship

G. Worship ascent

H. Worship from afar

I. Worship from afar (Fuji mounds throughout Japan)

J. Fujisan, source of artistic inspiration

K. Lava tube

L. Expanding universe of Fujisan

M. Fujisan culture

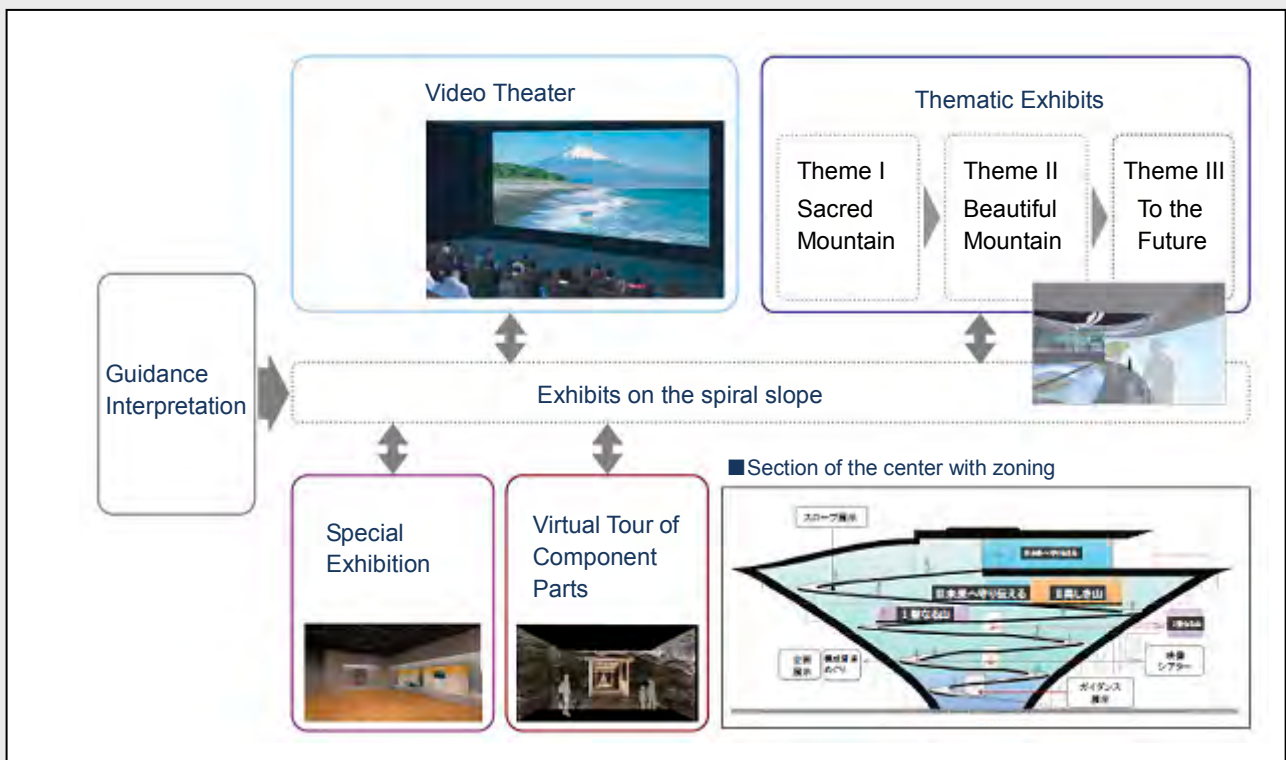
N. Protection and conservation of Fujisan

O. Fujisan pledge

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



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



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

### • Summary

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

### • Actions already implemented

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

### • Future actions

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

Official Web Site for Mt. Fuji Climbing

Reference Information 3: Training and Mobilization of World Heritage Guides

• Summary

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

• Actions already implemented

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

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

Number of world heritage guides trained in the past few years

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



Seminar



Field visit

• Future actions

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

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



## Reference Information 4: Publication and Utilization of Pamphlets

### • Summary

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

### • Actions already implemented

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



### • Future actions

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

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

## Reference Information 5: Visiting Lectures and Seminars

### • Summary

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

### • Actions already implemented

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

Number of visiting lectures and participants in the past few years

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



Scenes of visiting lectures

### • Future actions

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

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

### • Summary

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



Textbook



DVD containing educational materials

### • Actions already implemented

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



School children learning in a lecture

### • Future actions

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



# Risk Management Strategy

## 1 Purpose

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

## 2 Existing State

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 3 Issues

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

## 4 Policies

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

## 5 Measures

### (1) Volcanic eruption and associated disasters

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

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

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

## (2) Landslides and stone falls

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

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

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

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

## (3) Earthquakes

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

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

## (4) Fires

### *(i) Mountain fires*

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

### *(ii) Prescribed fires*

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

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

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

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

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



## Reference Information

## Reference Information 1: Volcanic Disaster Countermeasures for Fujisan

### • Summary

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

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

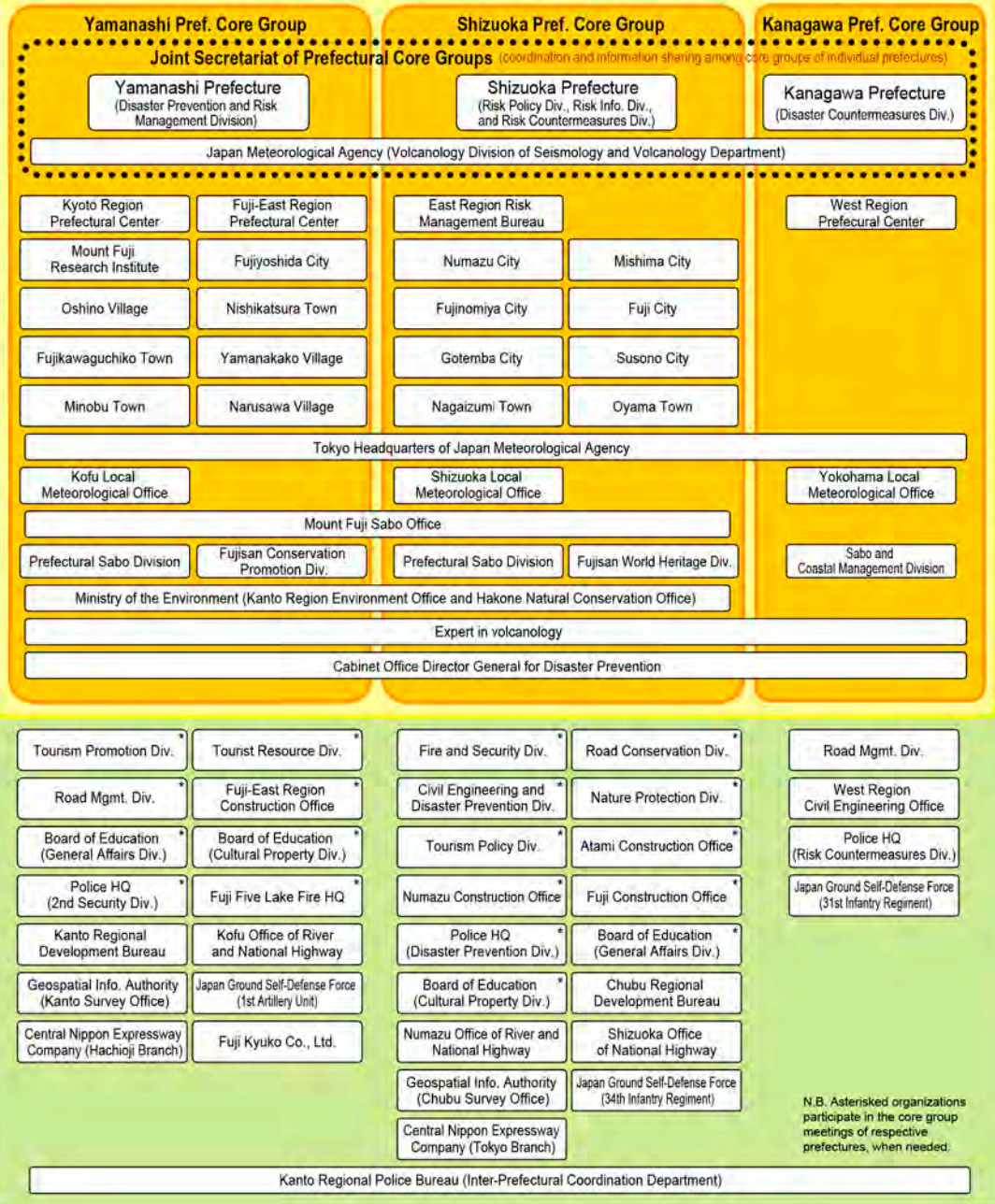
In case that the volcanic activities of Fujisan become active, residents and other people in wide areas need to be evacuated. Therefore, the Council has a role to play in taking measures to address volcanic disasters over a wide area, by ensuring the coordination and information sharing among member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

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

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

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

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



- **Actions already implemented**

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Future actions**

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

# Volcanic Alert Levels

## for Mt. FUJI

– to prevent loss of life from volcanic disasters –

### Volcanic Alert Levels

in Volcanic Forecasts/Warnings :

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



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

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

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

-Before eruption  
Level 5 (evacuate) or 4 (prepare to evacuate)

- Elderly and disabled persons in these zones should evacuate

Level 3 (do not approach the volcano)

- Refrain from doing any activities in this zone

Level 2 (do not approach the crater)

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

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

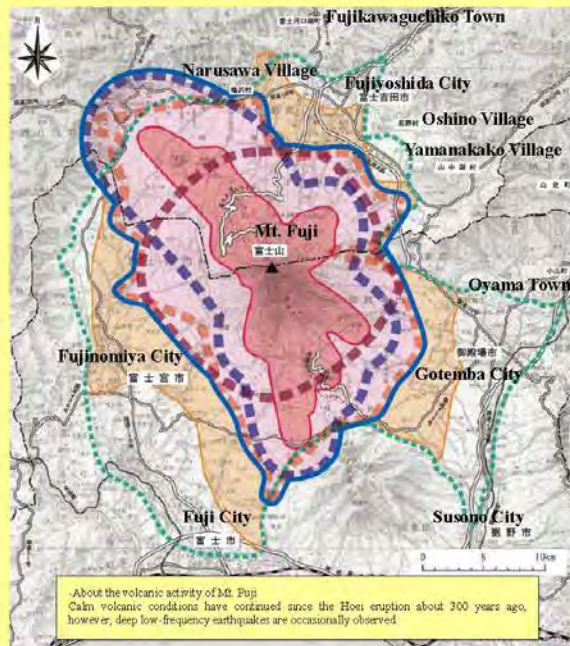
-Post-eruption hazard zones

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

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

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

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



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

Reference Information 2: Volcano Disaster Management for Visitors

• Summary

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

• Actions already implemented

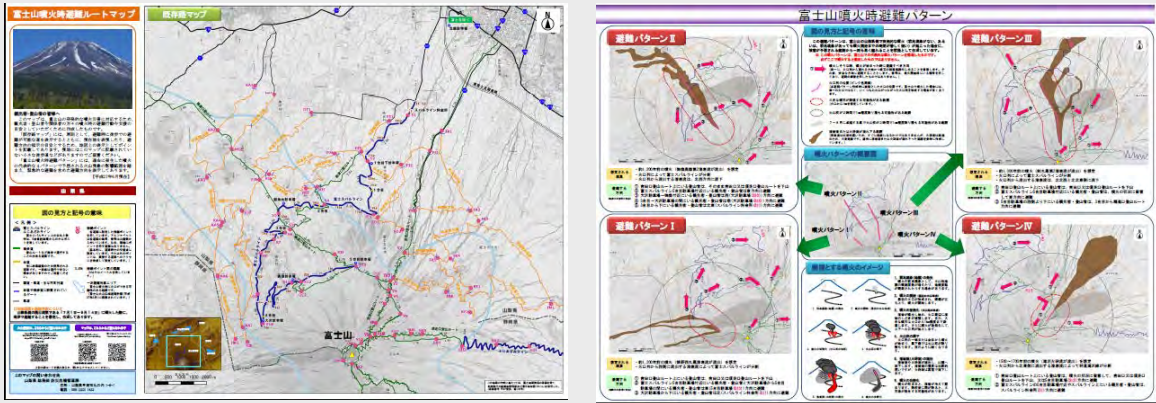
Yamanashi Prefecture surveyed the current conditions of the existing roads and, based on the records of past eruptions of Fujisan, simulated four representative patterns of eruption through exchange of opinions with experts in volcanoes, municipal governments, local stakeholders, etc., estimating the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

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

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

• Future actions

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



Evacuation Route Map for the Eruption of Mt. Fuji

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

- Summary

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

- Actions already implemented

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

【Consolidation works at Osawa Kuzure】



Before



After

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



Sand retention works



Channel works



Sabo dam

- Future actions

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

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

### • Summary

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

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

### • Actions already implemented

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

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

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

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

### • Future actions

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



## Reference Information 5: Volcano Disaster Countermeasures for Visitors

### • Summary

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

### • Actions already implemented

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

### • Future actions

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



Mt. Fuji Volcano Guide Map

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

### • Summary

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

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

### • Actions already implemented

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

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

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

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

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

### • Future actions

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

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

# Development Control

## 1 Purpose

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

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

## 2 Existing State

### (1) Component parts (property)

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

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

### (2) Buffer zone

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 3 Issues

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

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

### 4 Policies

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

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

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

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

## (2) Measures to address specific issues

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

## 5 Measures

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

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

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

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

## (2) Measures to address specific issues

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### x [Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove \(reference information 8, page 120\)](#)

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

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

#### • *Improvement of coastal landscape*

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

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

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



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

▪ *Conservation of pine tree grove*

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

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

▪ *Measures to make roads free from utility poles*

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

xi [Vicinity of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine \(reference information 9, page 128\)](#)

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

## Reference Information

### Reference Information 1: Fuji Five Lakes

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

##### • Summary

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

##### • Actions already implemented

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

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

##### • Future actions

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

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

##### • Summary

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

##### • Actions already implemented

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

##### • Future actions

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

## Reference Information 2: Oshino Hakkai Springs

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

#### • Summary

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

#### • Actions already implemented

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

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

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



Before

Discordant building color and signs



After

Building color harmonized with surroundings

#### • Future actions

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

© Townscape development at Oshino Hakkai springs and surrounding area

• Summary

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

• Actions already implemented

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



Before



After

• Future actions

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

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

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

• 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.

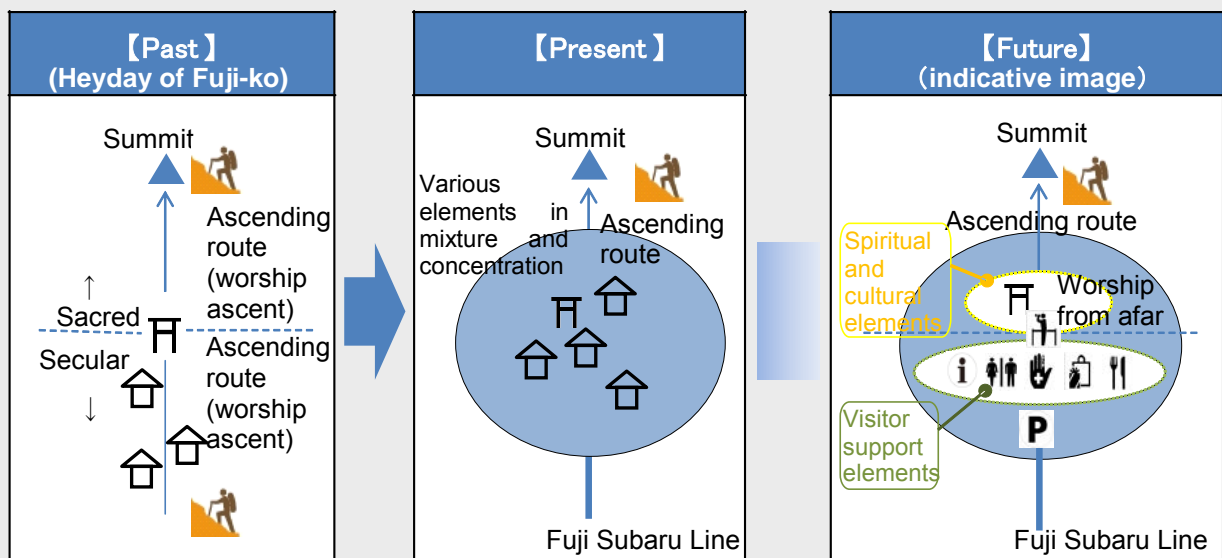
• Actions already implemented

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



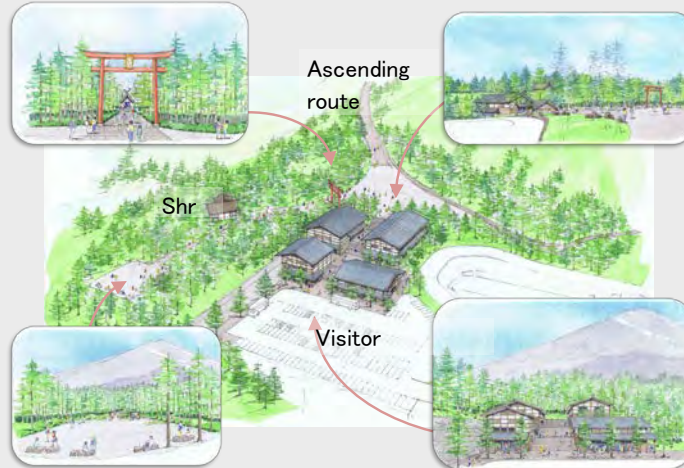
<Present>



**【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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 or later
Future vision of 4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> Stations		→ ●Grand Design				
Implementation of medium-term actions for improvement of landscapes				→		
Promotion of long-term actions for the realization of future vision				→		

## Reference Information 5: Signs and Explanatory Boards

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

#### • Summary

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

#### • Actions already implemented

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

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

#### • Future actions

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

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

#### • Summary

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

#### • Actions already implemented

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

#### • Future actions

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

## ◎ Development of Outdoor Advertisement Guidelines

### • Summary

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

### • Actions already implemented

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

### • Future actions

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

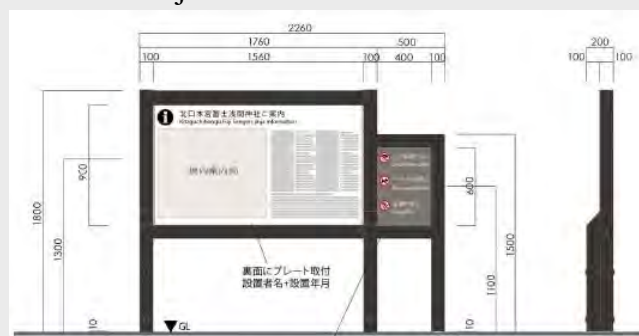
## ◎ Development of Outdoor Advertisement Guidelines

### • Summary

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

### • Actions already implemented

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



<Standard design of an explanatory board>

### • Future actions

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

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

• Summary

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

• Actions already implemented

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

<Examples>



Sign showing directions to ascending routes and parking



Sign showing direction to a park

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

<Examples>



Multi-language sign



Larger English letters

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

### • Summary

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

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

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

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

### • Actions already implemented

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

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

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

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

### • Future actions

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

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

## Reference Information 6: Utility poles

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

#### • Summary

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

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

#### • Actions already implemented

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



<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 →		Promotion of removal of utility poles around Fujisan →		
		Development of plan				

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

### ◎ Development of landscape plans

#### • Summary

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

#### • Actions already implemented

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

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

#### • Future actions

One city and one village (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 leaf 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.

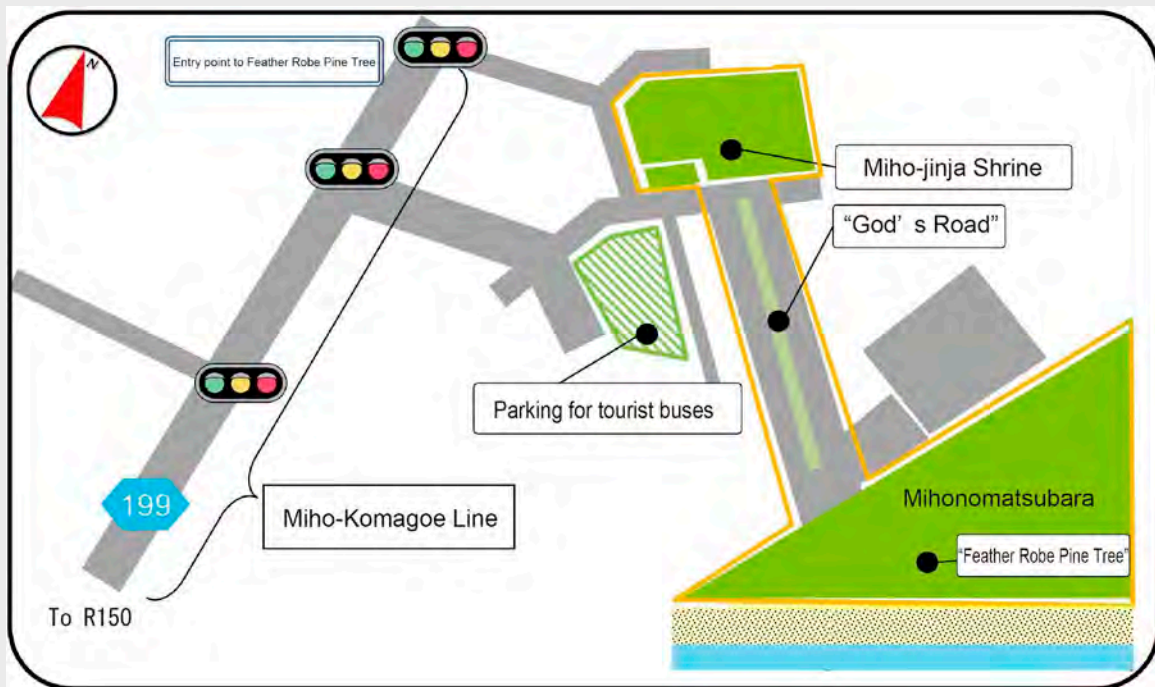
In addition, with regard to the “God’s Road” from Miho-jinja Shrine to the “Feather Robe Pine Tree”, measures to prevent roots of pine trees from being damaged by soil compaction have been conducted, such as the installation of a boardwalk as a measure to prevent and mitigate negative impact of visitors 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]			
Improvement of living environment	Clearing of fallen leaves		Soil improvement test / verification			Soil improvement
Early-stage mitigation of the pine wood nematode damage	[Ongoing]		Target: 2 trees/ha or fewer			1 tree/ha or fewer

## ◎ Removal of roadside utility poles

### • Summary

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

### • Actions already implemented

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

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

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



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

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

### • Future actions

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



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

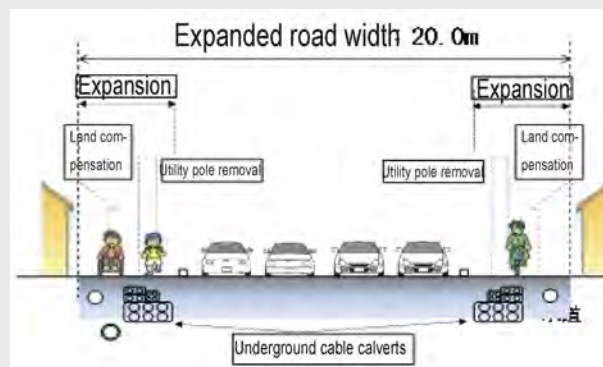
【Present】



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



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



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

- Summary

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

- Actions already implemented

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

- Future actions

The Committee will continue discussion after 2015 onward.

# Strengthening of Monitoring Indicators

## 1 Purpose

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

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

## 2 Existing State

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

## 3 Issues

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

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

## 4 Policies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 5 Measures

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

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

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

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

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

*a. Viewpoints toward Fujisan from all directions*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For three years from 2015 to 2017, research and study is conducted on the carrying capacities for the upper access routes of Fujisan and indicators and desired levels, by indicators, are to be set out, including but not limited to the target number of climbers per ascending route, from the perspectives of (i) transmission of cultural traditions of Fujisan ascents to future generations, (ii) maintenance of scenic landscapes, and (iii) safety and comfort of Fujisan ascents (reference information 8 of the visitor management plan< page 50).

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

To monitor the progress of measures set out in the individual strategies and approaches on a continuous basis, monitoring is to be conducted based on indicators for the natural environment, natural disasters, and interpretation of the OUV, which are set out in the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan for Fujisan, as well as added and strengthened indicators such as fixed monitoring viewpoints. In coordination with the relevant municipal governments etc., regular and systematic monitoring is to be conducted, together with periodic evaluations and reviews of measures.