

富士山—信仰の対象と芸術の源泉  
—に関する照会

世界文化遺産富士山ヴィジョン(案)

—その「神聖さ」と「美しさ」を次世代へと伝えるために—  
(ユネスコ世界遺産委員会の指摘・勧告に応じて)

平成26年12月〇日  
富士山世界文化遺産協議会

1 前文

ア. 富士山は、日本を代表し象徴する日本最高峰の秀麗な  
えんすいけい せいそうかざん  
円錐形の成層火山である。その荘厳で崇高な形姿は、日本人の自然に対する信仰の在り方や日本に独特の芸術文化を育み、長い歴史の中で日本人の心の拠り所となってきた。火を噴く霊峰への畏敬の念は、その神々しく美しい形姿と相俟って、多くの人々に富士山に対する崇敬と憧れの気持ちを植え付け、やがて富士山は葛飾北斎や歌川広重の浮世絵を通じて世界中の多くの人々に知られるようになった。

イ. 富士山が持つ上記の価値を踏まえ、平成25(2013)年の第37回ユネスコ世界遺産委員会(以下、「世界遺産委員会」という。)は、「富士山—信仰の対象と芸術の源泉」(以下、「富士山」という。)を文化遺産として世界遺産一覧表に記載した。記載の決議にあたり、世界遺産委員会は我が国に対して将来的に保全状況をより良いものへと改善していくうえでの指摘及び勧告を行い、2016年2月1日までに保全状況報告書を提出するよう要請した。

ウ. 私たち日本人は、これらの指摘・勧告及び要請を真摯に受け止める必要がある。今や「世界の宝」ともなった富士山の顕著な普遍的価値を次世代へと確実に伝え、国際的にもその責務を十分に果たすことができるよう、課題の解決・改善及び要請に応える努力を惜しんではならない。

エ. 富士山の景観には、自然の地形・湧水・植生を基盤として、そこに暮らし生業を営んできた人々の長い歴史が刻まれている。その中には、火山としての富士山に向き合い、共生してきた人々の知恵も込められている。世界遺産委員会が示した指摘・勧告、要請に対しては、『信仰の対象』と『芸術の源泉』の側面を中心としつつ、そのような富士山の景観が持つ特質の全体を視野に入れた保存・活用の考え方・方法を示さなければならない。

オ. 課題解決への道筋を示し、方法を実践する過程では、行政をはじめ関係の諸機関が中心となって、地域住民

Inquiry about Fujisan

- sacred place and source of artistic inspiration

Draft Vision for World Cultural Heritage, “Fujisan”

- To Pass on its “Sacredness” and “Beauty” to Future Generations -  
(Response to Comments and Recommendations of UNESCO  
World Heritage Committee)

D December 2014  
Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council

1 Preamble

a. Fujisan, Japan’s highest peak, is the beautiful conical stratovolcano representative and symbolic of Japan. Its majestic, sublime shape nurtured the spiritual attitudes of Japanese people toward the nature and the art and culture unique to Japan. It has been a spiritual center for Japanese people through the long history of Japan. Together with the sacred and beautiful shape, the awe toward the fire-erupting sacred mountain inspired the feeling of respect and admiration toward Fujisan in the minds of many people. Eventually, Fujisan came to be known by many people around the world through the works of Ukiyo-e wood block prints by Katsushika Hokusai and Utagawa Hiroshige.

b. Recognizing the above-mentioned value of Fujisan, the World Heritage Committee at its 37<sup>th</sup> session in 2013 (hereinafter referred to as “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. Adopting the decision for inscription, the World Heritage Committee made comments and recommendations to Japan for the future improvement of the state of conservation, requesting the submission of a state of conservation report by 1 February 2016.

c. We, the people of Japan, need to accept these comments, recommendations, and requests sincerely. No efforts should be spared to address issues for improvement and respond to the requests, so that we can fulfil international responsibility to pass the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as “treasure of the world” on to future generations.

d. The landscapes of Fujisan record a long history of people who lived there, making livelihoods based on the natural landform, spring water, and plants. It includes the wisdom of people who confronted Fujisan as a volcano and co-existed with it. In relation to the comments, recommendations, and requests of the World Heritage Committee, it is necessary to present the concepts and methods for preservation and utilization with all of such characteristics of the landscapes of Fujisan in perspective, while “object of worship” and “source of artistic inspiration” are the aspects at the core.

e. In the process of showing the roadmap for solution to problems and taking actions in practice, it is essential that

を含む国民のひとりひとりが相互の緊密な情報共有と適切な役割分担の下に富士山の保存・活用の施策に効果的に参画・貢献できるよう、最大限の力を注ぐことが不可欠である。そのような過程を通じ、私たちは世界文化遺産富士山の保存・活用の施策を世界に向けて発信することができるものと確信する。

カ. 以上の点を踏まえ、富士山とその山麓に居住する人々を含むすべての日本人の決意を込めて、富士山世界文化遺産協議会は、ここに「世界文化遺産富士山ヴィジョン」を採択する。

## 2 記載決議(指摘・勧告、要請)に至る経緯

ア. 世界遺産委員会は、富士山の記載決議にあたり「顕著な普遍的価値の言明」(Statement of Outstanding Universal Value)を採択し、その世界文化遺産としての価値が2つの側面から成ることを示した。

イ. 富士山は、多くの庶民が山頂を目指して登る『信仰の対象』としての山岳の性質を持つとともに、さまざまな文学・美術作品の対象として描かれ、特に19世紀後半の葛飾北斎・歌川広重の浮世絵を通じてヨーロッパの美術界に大きな影響をもたらした『芸術の源泉』としての性質を持つ。富士山の顕著な普遍的価値は、双方の性質が融合した存在だということにある。

ウ. 世界文化遺産としての富士山の区域は、①「富士山域」、②複数の「登山道」及びその起点となった山麓さんちゅうの「浅間神社」群、③霊地となった山中及び山麓さんちゅうの「溶岩樹型」・「湖沼」・「滝」・「松原」、④「富士山域」に対する「展望地点」など、25の構成資産群から成る。これらは①「富士山域」を中心に山頂から山麓にかけて分散的に存在しており、『信仰の対象』と『芸術の源泉』の両面から相互の関係を明確に認識できるようにすることが、その顕著な普遍的価値を一体として次世代に継承するうえで極めて重要となる。

government organizations and other relevant organizations should take the lead in making the utmost efforts to enable each one of the people of Japan, including local residents, to participate in and contribute to the measures for the preservation and utilization of Fujisan, with information shared closely and mutually and also with roles allocated appropriately. It is our conviction that it is through such process that we can transmit to the world the measures for the preservation and utilization of the World Cultural Heritage, Fujisan.

f. In light of the above, it is with the resolution of all the people of Japan, including but not limited to those who live on Fujisan and at its mountain foot, that the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council hereby adopts the “Vision for World Cultural Heritage, Fujisan”.

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

a. 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 aspects.

b. Fujisan has characteristics of the mountain as an “object of worship”, to the top of which many people try to climb; at the same time, it has characteristics as the “source of artistic inspiration” which inspired various works of literature and art and even influenced European art, particularly through the Ukiyo-e wood block prints by Katsushika Hokusai and Utagawa Hiroshige in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan is the unity of both aspects.

c. The area of Fujisan as a World Cultural Heritage consists of 25 component parts, including (i) “Fujisan Mountain Area”, (ii) several “ascending routes” and a group of “Sengen-jinja Shinto shrines” in the mountain foot that served as the starting points of the ascending routes, (iii) “lava tree molds”, “lakes and ponds”, “waterfalls”, and “pine tree grove” in the mountain area and the mountain foot, which were 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 mountaintop to the mountain foot; it is therefore extremely important to make their inter-relationships clearly recognizable from both aspects of “object of worship” and “source of artistic inspiration” for the purpose of passing its Outstanding Universal Value as one whole to future generations.

<p>エ. 一方、世界文化遺産への推薦の過程では、富士山の文化遺産としての価値への理解が普及し、保全への施策が大きく前進した。史跡富士山及び名勝富士五湖など、従来からの懸案であった構成資産の候補地を(国の)文化財として指定することができた。また、名勝及び<small>おしのはっかい</small>天然記念物白糸ノ滝、天然記念物忍野八海では構成資産とその周辺の地域の環境整備が進んだほか、山中における定期的な清掃活動や登山者等へのマナー向上の呼びかけによるごみの持ち帰りが進んだこと、環境配慮型トイレの設置が計画的に進んだことにより山中のごみ対策及びし尿処理などの環境面も改善した。</p>	<p>d. On the other hand, in 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 spread and the measures for its conservation made great progress. As was the case with Historic Site, Fujisan, and Place of Scenic Beauty, Fuji Five Lakes, candidate component parts that had not been protected by the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties became designated by the national government of Japan as Cultural Properties. Also, 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 were improved. Efforts such as periodical cleaning and public announcement to climbers and other visitors for better manners have resulted in an increased number of people bringing trash back. The planned installation of environmentally-conscious toilets has made steady progress. As a result, the situations of trash and human waste in the mountain area has improved.</p>
<p>オ. 登山道等の管理の手法及び沿道の山小屋の形状・色彩などの改善も進み、「明日の富士五湖創造会議」をはじめ地域社会(コミュニティ)において意思疎通と合意形成の場が確保されるなど、環境の保全への意識も深まりを見せている。</p>	<p>e. There has been improvement on practices for the management of ascending routes etc. and the shape and color of mountain huts along the ascending routes. People's awareness for environmental conservation also has 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.</p>
<p>カ. 以上の経緯を踏まえ、世界遺産委員会は、その決議において、これまでの課題解決に向けた地域社会(コミュニティ)の取り組みに言及する一方、将来的に残された課題も掲げ、それらの解決・改善に向けて指摘及び6点から成る勧告を行った。 「顕著な普遍的価値の言明」に含まれた指摘は、山麓における建築物の規制強化に関するものであった。また、勧告は、a) 全体構想(Vision)の策定、b) 下方斜面における巡礼路の特定、c) 上方登山道の収容力の調査研究に基づく来訪者管理戦略の策定、d) 上方登山道の保全手法の策定、e) 来訪者に対する情報提供戦略の策定、f) 経過観察指標の拡充・強化の6点であった。</p>	<p>f. In light of the above-mentioned background, the World Heritage Committee recognized the past efforts of local communities to address issues by mentioning them in its recommendations and, at the same time, pointed out issues that remain to be addressed in the future, in relation to which several comments and six recommendations were made for their solution and/or improvement. The comments contained in the “Statement of Outstanding Universal Value” were related to the strengthening of control of buildings at the mountain foot. And six recommendations were made: (a) to put in place an overall vision, (b) to delineate the pilgrim routes on the lower slopes of the mountain, (c) to develop a visitor management strategy based on researched carrying capacities for the upper access routes, (d) to develop an overall conservation approach for the upper access routes, (e) to develop an interpretation strategy, and (f) to strengthen the monitoring indicators.</p>
<p>キ. さらに世界遺産委員会は、2016年の第40回会合において審査するために、資産の全体構想(Vision)、来訪者戦略、登山道の保全手法、情報提供戦略、危機管理戦略の策定、及び文化的景観の手法を反映した管理計画の総合的な改定について、進展状況を示した保全状況報告書を2016年2月1日までに提出するよう我が国に要請した。</p>	<p>g. Furthermore, the World Heritage Committee requested Japan to submit a State of Conservation Report by the 1<sup>st</sup> February 2016 in order to provide progress with the development of an overall vision for the property, a visitor management strategy, an overall conservation approach for the upper access routes, an interpretation strategy, and a risk management strategy and with the overall revision of the management plan to reflect a cultural landscape approach for examination at its 40<sup>th</sup> session in 2016.</p>
<p><b>3 ヴィジョン策定の趣旨</b></p>	<p><b>3 Purposes of the Vision</b></p>
<p>ア. 上記の経緯を踏まえ、以下の4点から成る趣旨の下に「世界文化遺産富士山ヴィジョン」を定める。</p>	<p>a. In light of the above-mentioned background, the “Vision for the World Cultural Heritage, Fujisan” is hereby set forth with the following four purposes.</p>
<p>イ. 世界遺産委員会の記載決議(37COM 8B.29)に示された指摘・勧告を十分に尊重し、富士山の顕著な普遍的価値を次世代へと確実に伝えるために、推薦・記載へ</p>	<p>b. In order to respect fully the comments and recommendations in the decision of the 37<sup>th</sup> session of the World Heritage Committee (37COM 8B.29) and to ensure that the</p>

の過程で前進した文化遺産の保存・活用、周辺環境の保全に対する意識・取り組みを将来に継承し、それらをさらに浸透・発展させる。

Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan should be passed on to future generations, the attitudes and activities for the preservation and utilization of cultural heritage and surrounding environments that have made progress in the process of nomination and inscription are to be continued and passed on to future generations with deeper penetration and further development.

ウ. 顕著な普遍的価値の2つの側面を成す『信仰の対象』と『芸術の源泉』は、それぞれ富士山が持つ「神聖さ」「美しさ」という特質に深く関連している。これらの2つの<sup>さんちゆう</sup>特質を維持・向上させるために、山頂への登山、山中での周遊、山麓における観光・レクリエーションなどとの適切な調和・共存・融合の方法・戦略を定める。

c. The two aspects of the Outstanding Universal Value, “object of worship” and “source of artistic inspiration”, are deeply related to the “sacredness” and “beauty” of Fujisan, respectively. In order to maintain and enhance these two attributes, methods and strategies for appropriate balance, co-existence, and harmony with ascents to the summit, tours in the mountain area, tourism and recreation at the mountain foot are to be identified.

エ. 富士山の裾野を含む山麓の区域は、長く人々の暮らしや生業が継続し、日本の代表的な観光・レクリエーションの目的地として利用してきた歴史を持つ。そのような歴史を踏まえ、望ましい土地利用の在り方を展望し、富士山が持つ顕著な普遍的価値の継承を前提として、人間と富士山との持続可能で良好な関係を築くための方法・戦略を定める。

d. The mountain-foot area including the skirts of Fujisan has seen the continuation of people’s lives and livelihoods over a long period of time and also it has a long history as one of the representative destinations of tourism and recreation of Japan. In light of such history, desirable styles of land use are to be projected; methods and strategies to build sustainable, good relation between people and Fujisan without compromising the principle of passing on the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan to future generations are to be identified.

オ. 上記の諸点を実現するために、地域社会における関係者間の合意形成のみならず、広く国民の間における理解の醸成に努め、当面して効果が期待できる保存・活用の施策を着実に実現するとともに、実現までに長期を要する施策を段階的・計画的に進める。

e. In order to realize the above-mentioned matters, efforts are to be made to build consensus and deepen understanding not only among the stakeholders at local society 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 the stepwise and planned manner.

#### 4 文化的景観(cultural landscape)の管理手法を反映した保存・活用

#### 4 Preservation and Management Reflecting Cultural Landscape Approach

ア. 『世界遺産条約履行のための作業指針』第47項は、文化的景観(cultural landscape)を「人間と自然との共同作品」と定義する。これに基づき、「文化的景観の管理手法を反映した保存・活用」とは、『人間と自然との調和的な共存』の観点を踏まえ、25の構成資産が現在までの長い歴史の中で『信仰の対象』と『芸術の源泉』の両側面において地域社会の生活・生業(観光を含む。)とどのような関係を保持し進化させてきたのか、さらには将来的にどのような関係に進化・発展させていくべきなのかを導き出すことと定義できる。それは、山頂・山中・山麓へのアクセス及びそこでのレクリエーションに対する社会的要請と、顕著な普遍的価値の側面を成す「神聖さ」「美しさ」の維持とを融合させ、両者間の相反する課題を調和的に解決していくための考え方・方法を示すことでもある。

a. Paragraph 47 of the “Operational Guidelines of the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention” defines “cultural landscapes” as “combined works of nature and of man”. Based on this, the “management plan to reflect a cultural landscape approach” can be defined as “finding out, from the perspective of “harmonious co-existence between people and nature”, what kind of relation between the 25 component parts has been maintained and evolved over a long history up to the present with the lives and livelihoods of local society (including tourism) in both aspects of “object of worship” and “source of artistic inspiration” and furthermore how these relations should be evolved and developed in the future”. It also means presenting concepts and methods to achieve fusion between social needs for access to and recreation at the mountaintop, the mountain area, and the mountain foot and the maintenance of “sacredness” and “beauty” as aspects of Outstanding Universal Value and to address the conflicting issues between them in a harmonious manner.

イ. 世界遺産委員会の決議に示された以下の3点の指摘・勧告を踏まえ、アに示した「文化的景観の管理手法を反映した保存・活用」の定義に基づき、諸課題に対する解決・改善の方法を明示する。

b. In light of the following three comments and/or recommendations that the World Heritage Committee made in its decision to inscribe Fujisan on the List, methods to address or improve on the issues related to preservation and utilization are to be set out clearly, based on the definition of the “management to reflect a cultural landscape approach” shown in section a above.

A. 「アクセスや行楽の提供」と「神聖さ・美しさという特質の維持」という相反する要請の融合(fusion)を促す方

法を定めること

B. 構成資産・構成要素間の関係性・つながり (relationship)を描き出し、構成資産・構成要素と富士山との結合(link)に力点を置きつつ、どのように全体として管理され得るのかに関する方法を定めること

C. A・Bを踏まえ、構成資産・構成要素間の関係性・つながりに注目しつつ、それらを総体として捉える「文化的景観」の観点からの管理の手法を示すこと

A.To set out approaches to address fusion of conflicting needs between “access and recreation” on the one hand and “maintaining spiritual and aesthetic qualities” on the other hand.

B.To set out approaches to show how the overall series can be managed to draw together the relationships between the component parts and their constituent elements and stresses their links with Fujisan.

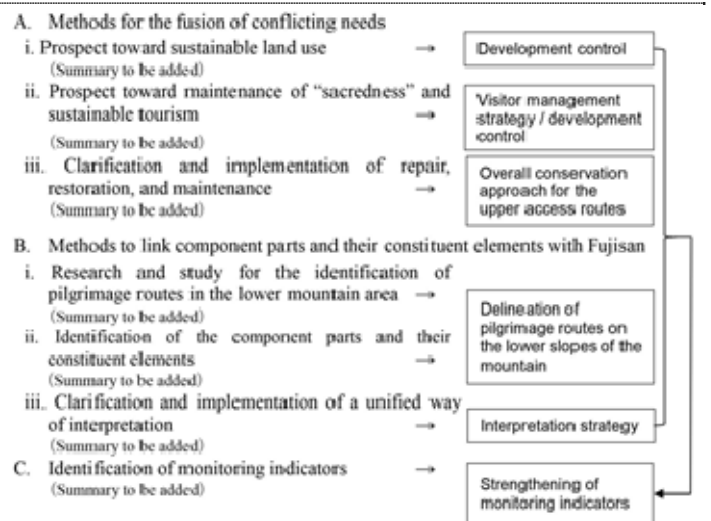
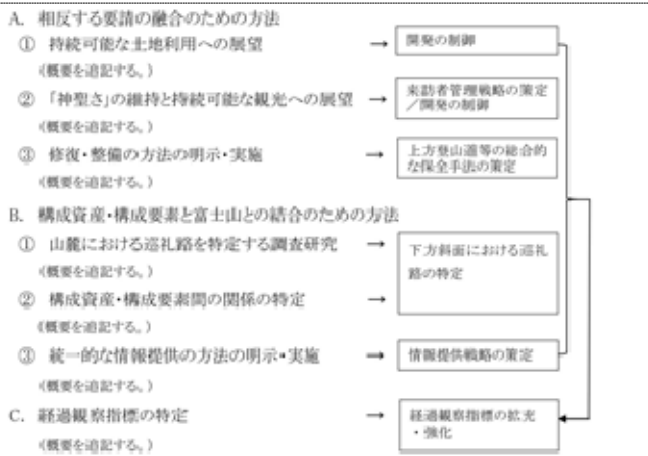
C.In light of points A and B above, to set out conservation approaches from the perspectives of “cultural landscapes” that pay attention to the relationships between the component parts and their constituent elements and capture the overall series as one whole.

ウ. 上記の指摘・勧告に応え、課題の解決・改善のための方法・戦略を明示するとともに、それらの実施状況を的確に把握するために、経過観察指標を拡充・強化 (Strengthen the monitoring indicators)する。

特にA・Bに係る以下の各項目は相互に関連しており、分かちがたく結びついている部分があることから、それらに対する解決・改善のための方法・戦略を適切に区分して示すとともに、相互の関連性についても記述することとする。

c. Monitoring indicators are to be strengthened in order to respond to the above-mentioned comments and recommendations, to show clearly the methods to address or improve on issues, and keep track of the state of their implementation accurately.

In particular, the following items related to A and B above are inter-related and inseparable in some links. Therefore, the methods and strategies to address or improve on them are shown below in categories, together with descriptions of their inter-relations.



## 5 地域社会(コミュニティ)の役割

ア. 4に示した課題の解決・改善の方法を実行し、遺産が持つ顕著な普遍的価値を次世代へと確実に継承する過程では、地域社会(コミュニティ)が果たす役割が極めて大きい<sup>1</sup>。そのため、以下の4点を念頭に置くことが不可欠である。

<sup>1</sup> 遺産保護に地域社会(コミュニティ)が果たす大きな役割については、平成24年(2012)に京都において開催されたユネスコ世界遺産条約採択40周年記念会議の決議においても強調された。

イ. 地域社会(コミュニティ)の全体が富士山の顕著な普遍的価値を理解し、世界文化遺産として記載されたことの意義・重みを深く認識することが重要である。

特に、富士山域と裾野に分散して存在する構成資産群との間には、富士山信仰を通じて相互に緊密な関係が存在し、それらの総体が『信仰の対象』としての富士山の特質である「神聖さ」を表すことへの正確な理解が必要である。

## 5 Roles of Community

a. In the process of implementing the methods to address or improve on issues as set out in section 4 above and ensuring that the Outstanding Universal Value of the heritage property should be passed on future generations, the role that local community plays is extremely large<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, it is essential to keep in mind the following three points.

<sup>1</sup> The great role of local community in the protection of heritage was stressed in the resolution of the meeting held in Kyoto in 2012 to celebrate the 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention.

b. It is important that the whole local community understands the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and deeply recognizes the significance of, and responsibility that comes with, its inscription as a World Cultural Heritage property.

In particular, it is necessary to understand accurately that there are close inter-relations through the worship of Fujisan between the component parts that are distributed over the mountain area and the mountain foot of Fujisan and that it is the series as one whole that exhibits “sacredness”, characteristic of Fujisan as “object of worship”.

また、富士山の形姿の「美しさ」を視覚的に認知できるようにするために、本栖湖北西岸の中ノ倉峠及び河湾北西岸の三保松原の代表的な2つの展望地点をはじめ、複数の視点場からの富士山の展望景観を将来にわたり良好に維持していくことは、『芸術の源泉』としての富士山の特質を多くの人々が認知し、その価値を享受するうえで重要である

上記のような理解に立ち、25の構成資産の相互のつながりが理解しやすくなるような整備・情報提供に努めるのみならず、構成資産間に広がる緩衝地帯を含め、資産周辺の望ましい環境・景観を創造していく努力も忘れてはならない。

ウ. 上記の取り組み・施策を息長く続けていくためには、地域社会(コミュニティ)における不断の議論と実践が求められる。地域社会(コミュニティ)を構成するひとりひとりが保存・活用の取り組み・施策に積極的に参加できるよう、多様な議論と実践の場を持続的に確保することも必要である。

エ. 地域社会(コミュニティ)を構成する住民をはじめ、富士山の保存・活用の諸事業に携わる諸団体、地方公共団体及び国の機関等の行政機関、富士山の調査研究に関わる研究調査機関、学校等の教育機関の関係者が、適切な役割分担の下に富士山の保存・活用に効果的に参画・貢献できるようにすることが重要である。

また、全国各地・海外からの来訪者・登山者が、自らの果たす義務と役割を十分に認識し、適切な保存・活用に参画・貢献できるよう、上記の諸機関が協働して広く情報の提供と意識の醸成に努めることが必要である。

それらを実現するためには、富士山世界文化遺産協議会が中心となり、関係者及び国民の間でのさらなる理解の醸成に努め、緊密な情報共有と適切な役割分担の体制を充実させることが必要である。

Also, it is important to ensure that the views of Fujisan from the two representative viewpoints, i.e. Nakanokura Pass on the northwestern shore of Lake Motosuko and the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove on the northwestern shore of Suruga Bay, and several other viewpoints should be maintained in good condition into the future, so that the beauty of the shape of Fujisan can be visually recognized. It is important for many people to be able to recognize the characteristics of Fujisan as “source of artistic inspiration” and appreciate its value.

Based on the above-mentioned understanding, no efforts should be spared to provide interpretation that helps people understand the inter-relationships between the 25 component parts or to develop the desirable environment and landscape of the surrounding area of the property, including the buffer zone between the component parts.

c. In order to continue the above-mentioned efforts and measures over a long period of time, the continuation of discussion and practice at local community is required. It is also necessary to ensure the sustainable provision of opportunities for diverse discussions and practices, so that each member of local community can participate actively in the efforts and measures for preservation and utilization.

d. It is important that residents who constitute local community, various groups engaging in various projects for the preservation and utilization of Fujisan, administrative bodies such as local governments and national government organizations, research institutes working on the research and study of Fujisan, and educational organizations such as schools can participate in and contribute to the preservation and utilization of Fujisan effectively under appropriate allocation of roles among the stakeholders.

Also, it is necessary that the above-mentioned organizations should make concerted efforts to provide information and raise awareness widely, so that visitors and climbers from different places 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.

In order to realize these, the Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Council needs to play the central role in furthering the understanding among stakeholders and the general public and building up the system for close information sharing and appropriate role allocation.

## 巡礼路の特定

### 1 目的

富士山が持つ『信仰の対象(神々しさ)』の観点から、今は使われなくなってしまった山中・山麓の登山道・巡礼路の位置・経路の全体を特定するために、これまでの調査・研究の成果を取りまとめるとともに、未解明の部分について調査・研究を継続する。さらに、それらの成果を活かし、来訪者がかつての巡礼路の経路を通じて構成資産間の関係性・つながりを認識・理解できるように情報提供戦略等へと反映させる。

### 2 現状

近世以降、多くの庶民が各地から通ずる街道を経て富士山の山麓へと到着し、霊地を巡ったのちに、複数の浅間神社から上方の登山道を経て頂上へと至る登拝・巡礼の経路が存在した。しかし、現在は山麓の巡礼路の多くが使われなくなったり、自動車道として改変されたりしたことにより、複数の霊地・神社境内と上方の登山道との関係が分かりにくくなってしまった。その結果、25の構成資産の相互の関係性・つながりが来訪者に明確に伝わらない状況が生じている。

これまで、静岡県・山梨県及び関係市町村はそれぞれ巡礼路に関する調査・研究を実施し、それらの成果を個別の報告書に取りまとめた。しかし、それらの全体像を把握し、登山道・巡礼路を軸とする『信仰の対象』としての富士山の総体を明らかにする調査・研究の熟度は十分でない。

### 3 課題

登山道・巡礼路の経路及び構成資産間の結びつきを明らかにするために、長期的な展望の下に調査・研究を実施し、その成果を計画的・段階的に情報提供戦略等へと反映させていくことが求められている。特に、長期にわたる調査・研究を確実に継続していくために、両県及び各市町村における調査・研究体制の確立とその充実が不可欠となっている。

### 4 方向性

以下のとおり、「総合的な調査研究の継続」、「情報提供戦略等への反映」の2つの方向性を明示する。

#### (1) 総合的な調査・研究の継続

##### ア これまでの調査・研究の成果の取りまとめ

これまで各県・関係市町村が個別に実施してきた調査・研究の成果を総括的に取りまとめる。

## Delineation of Pilgrim Routes

### 1 Purpose

From the perspective of the aspect of Fujisan as “object of worship”, the analysis and compilation of the past research and study findings is to be made; at the same time, research and study are to be continued to look into the matters that have not yet been clarified, with a view to identifying the location and delineation of the pilgrim routes and ascending routes on the lower slopes of the mountain and also in the mountain area that are not in use today. Furthermore, their results will be reflected in the Interpretation Strategy etc., so that visitors can recognize and understand the relationship and links between the component parts through the knowledge of the past pilgrim routes.

### 2 Existing State

Since the Early Modern Period, the routes of worship-ascents and pilgrimage used to exist, through which many ordinary people traveling to the foot of Fujisan from different places in Japan made a tour of spiritual places, visiting Sengen-jinja shrines, and made ascents to the summit, passing through the upper ascending routes. However, many of the pilgrim routes on the lower slope of the mountain are no longer in use today or converted to motorways; therefore, the relationship of some spiritual places and Shinto shrines' compounds to the upper ascending routes has become difficult to recognize. As a result, there is a situation in which the mutual relationship and links between the 25 component parts cannot be easily understood by visitors.

So far, each of Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and the relevant municipal governments has been conducting research and study related to pilgrim routes and their results have been published in individual reports. However, these research and study have not reached maturity enough to be able to reveal the overall picture of them and the entirety of Fujisan as “object of worship” in terms of the ascending routes and pilgrim routes.

### 3 Issues

In order to delineate the ascending routes/pilgrim routes and clarify the links between the component parts, it is required to conduct research and study in the long term and feed their results back to the Interpretation Strategy etc. in a planned and stepwise manner. In particular, it is essential to establish and strengthen the system for research and study in order to ensure the continuation of long-term research and study.

### 4 Policies

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

#### (1) Continuation of comprehensive research and study

##### i. Analysis and compilation of the findings of the past research and study

To make a comprehensive compilation of the findings of the past research and study that have been conducted separately by relevant prefectural and municipal governments.

## イ 長期にわたる調査・研究の継続

長期間にわたり、古文書・絵図等の調査・分析、道路遺構の实地踏査・発掘調査等の調査研究を計画的に実施し、その成果を系統的に取りまとめる。

## ウ 調査・研究体制の確立・充実

両県及び各市町村の双方において、調査・研究体制の確立とその充実を図る。

## (2) 情報提供戦略等への反映

把握した「登山道・巡礼路の位置・経路」を、情報提供戦略に計画的・段階的に反映させる。

## 5 対策

### (1) 総合的な調査・研究の継続のための対策

- 静岡県・山梨県がそれぞれ設置する富士山世界遺産センターが中心となり、博物館や関係市町村との連携の下に総合的・学際的な調査・研究の推進、報告書の作成・公刊、それらの成果を発表・公開・紹介できる場の準備等について実行可能な計画を策定し、確実に実施する。
- 静岡県・山梨県及び富士山世界遺産センターは、関係市町村が実施する調査・研究の集約を行い、必要に応じて関係市町村に対して調査・研究の側面から指導・助言を行う。
- 静岡県・山梨県及び関係市町村は、富士山世界遺産センター及び関係市町村の調査・研究に係る体制を充実させる。

### (2) 情報提供戦略等への反映のための対策

- 来訪者・登山者が登山道・巡礼路の位置・経路・機能等に関する全体像、構成資産間の関係性・つながりを認知・理解できるように、富士山世界遺産センターが中心となって、関係市町村の連携の下に地域に根ざした人材として世界遺産ガイド等を養成し、パンフレット・ガイドブック等を作成・活用するなど、効果的な情報提供手法を確立する。
- 静岡県・山梨県が中心となり、学校教育とも連携して学習講座を実施するとともに、両県下の博物館・美術館等における企画展・研究発表会等を開催する。

## Continuation of long-term research and study

To plan and conduct the long-term research and study, including the study and analysis of old documents, drawings, etc. and also the field surveys and archaeological excavations for the remains of old roads and to compile their findings systematically.

### iii. Establishment and reinforcement of the system for research and study

To establish and reinforce the system and station relevant expert staff for research and study at Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and the relevant municipal governments.

## (2) Feedback to the Interpretation Strategy

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

## 5 Measures

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

- The Fujisan World Heritage Centers, which will be set up by Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture respectively, are to play the central role in developing and implementing a practicable plan for the promotion of comprehensive and interdisciplinary research and study, the preparation and publication of reports, and the provision of opportunities for the presentation and dissemination of their outcomes.
- Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Fujisan World Heritage Centers are to coordinate the research and study conducted by the relevant municipal governments and provide instructions and advice to them, as necessary, from the perspective of research and study.
- Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and the relevant municipalities are to strengthen the institutional capacities of Fujisan World Heritage Centers and the relevant municipal governments for research and study.

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

- The Fujisan World Heritage Centers is to play the central role in training locally-rooted human resources to be able to serve as World Heritage guides etc. in coordination with the relevant municipal governments and developing effective interpretation methods, including the publication and utilization of pamphlets, guidebooks, etc., to help visitors and climbers to have an overview of the locations, courses, functions, etc. of ascending routes and pilgrim routes and to recognize and understand the relationship and links between component parts.
- Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture are to play the central role in conducting educational seminars in coordination with schools and organizing special exhibitions, academic symposiums, etc. at museums and other facilities in Yamanashi and Shizuoka Prefectures.



➤ 把握した「登山道・巡礼路の位置・経路」について、統一的・系統的な案内板・道標・歩道・情報提供広場の整備等を行うことにより、潜在化したルートを顕在化し、来訪者を誘導する方法を検討する。

➤ Methods are to be explored, based on the up-to-date knowledge of the “locations and delineations of ascending routes and pilgrim routes”, to show the routes that have become covert for a long time and to guide visitors to them by making an integrated and systematic installation of explanatory boards, road signs, trails, information plazas, etc.

## 1 目的

世界遺産委員会の決議は、「上方の登山道の収容力を研究し、その成果に基づく来訪者管理戦略を策定すること」を求めている。そのため、富士山が持つ『信仰の対象(神々しさ)』・『芸術の源泉(美しさ)』の両面を維持・発展させる観点から、現状・問題点の把握のために上方の登山道に関する調査・研究を行う。さらに、その成果に基づき望ましい富士登山の在り方を実現することが可能な「上方の登山道の収容力」を設定し、計画的・段階的な実現過程を含め、来訪者管理戦略を策定する。

## 2 現状

夏季における登山者数は、世界文化遺産として登録された年の前年にあたる平成24年に約32万人を記録したが、平成26年には、利用者の多い週末やお盆に登山に適した天候の日が少なかったこと、五合目へのマイカー規制期間が延長されたことなどの影響により、平成19年並みの約24万人にまで低減した。

富士山においては、山小屋・登山道及び関連の受け入れ施設の改善施策は進みつつあるが、将来的に世界文化遺産としての富士山に対する負荷を最低限に抑制するための来訪者管理の基本的な考え方・方向性が共通理解となっていない状況にあり、対策が十分ではない。

## 3 課題

調査・研究を通じて現状に関する客観的な情報集約及び分析を行い、「望ましい富士登山の在り方」を実現することが可能な「上方の登山道の収容力」を設定し、その計画的・段階的な実現の過程を含め、来訪者管理戦略を策定することが必要である。

## 4 方向性

「アクセスや行楽の提供」と「神聖さ・美しさの維持」との融合を目的とした「望ましい富士登山の在り方」を定義した上で、「収容力の研究・設定の見直し」、「収容力に基づく取組の実施」の2つの方向性を明示する。

なお、2つの方向性は主として上方の登山道を対象とするが、適宜、山中・山麓の構成資産・構成要素の全体も視野に入れることとする。

## (1) 収容力の研究および設定

数多の庶民の登拝に起源を持つ現在の登山様式には、富士登山の文化的伝統の特質が受け継がれており、『信仰の対象』としての富士山の顕著な普遍的価値に通ずる側面が認められる。

したがって、富士山が持つ『信仰の対象(神々しさ)』・『芸術の源泉(美しさ)』の双方の性質を実感できるような「望ましい富士登山の在り方」を定義する。

## 1 Purpose

The decision of the World Heritage Committee recommends Japan to “[d]evelop a visitor management strategy based on researched carrying capacities for the upper access routes”. Therefore, from the perspective of maintaining and enhancing the dual aspects of Fujisan as “object of worship” and “source of artistic inspiration”, research and study on the upper access routes are to be conducted in order to examine the existing state and problems. Furthermore, based on their outcomes, “carrying capacities for the upper access routes” within which the desirable style of Fujisan ascents can be achievable are to be set out and the Visitor Management Strategy is to be developed, including the planned and stepwise process of its realization.

## 2 Existing State

The number of climbers in the summer season reached approx. 320,000 in 2012, the year before the inscription on the World Heritage List; however, in 2014, the number decreased to approx. 240,000, equal to the level back in 1997, since there were few days of fine weather in the weekends and the mid-July festival season when many people usually visit Fujisan and also because the restriction on private vehicles going to the fifth station was imposed for a longer period than the previous years.

On Fujisan, the improvement of mountain huts, ascending routes, and relevant visitor facilities is making progress; however, the basic principles and policies for future visitor management to minimize the impact on Fujisan as a World Cultural Heritage property are yet to be shared as the common understanding, nor were the past countermeasures sufficient.

## 3 Issues

It is necessary to make an objective consolidation and analysis of the existing state through research and survey, to set out “carrying capacities for the upper access routes”, and to develop the Visitor Management Strategy, including the planned and stepwise process of its realization.

## 4 Policies

Firstly, the “desirable style of Fujisan ascents”, which aims at the fusion between “provision of access and recreation” and “maintenance of sacredness and beauty” is to be defined; then, the three policies of “research and setting of carrying capacities”, “implementation of measures based on carrying capacities” and “review of carrying capacities and measures” are set out.

These two policies are targeted mainly for the upper access routes; however, the whole component parts and constituent elements in the mountain area and at the mountain foot are also kept in the scope, as appropriate.

## (1) Research and setting of carrying capacities

The present climbing style, which originates from worship-ascents by many ordinary people, inherits the characteristics of the cultural tradition of Fujisan ascents and exhibits aspects leading to the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan as “object of worship”. Therefore, the “desirable style of Fujisan ascents” is to be defined from the perspective of maintaining and enhancing both of the “object of worship” (sacredness) and “source of artistic inspiration” (beauty).

## ア 『信仰の対象』…17 世紀以来の登拝に起源する登山の文化的伝統の継承

「17 世紀以来の登拝に起源する登山の文化的伝統の継承」とは、「頂上付近において御来光を拝むために、途中の山小屋で宿泊・休憩し、信仰上の重要な意味を持つ山小屋の性質のみならず、山中・山麓の富士山信仰関係の構成資産・構成要素に対する理解を深め、夏山期間における安全・安心な登山を実現すること」に他ならない。

## イ 『芸術の源泉』…登山の過程における良好な展望景観の維持

「登山の過程における良好な展望景観の維持」とは、「登山道沿いの山小屋・防災関連の施設等又は浸食・植生等の変化による展望景観への影響の低減・改善を図ること」に他ならない。

### (2) 収容力に基づいた取組の実施

関係者の共通の理解・認識の下、将来にわたる富士山の保存と活用の調和を図るため、「望ましい富士山の在り方」を実現する「上方の登山道の収容力」の研究、設定を行う。

### (3) 収容力及び取組の見直し

「上方の登山道の収容力」の研究成果に基づいて、個別の問題点を適宜解決しつつ、平準化の推進などの来訪者管理を前進・発展させるための施策を実施する。

周辺状況及び問題の変化の観察を継続し、収容力及び対応する取組の評価及び見直しを行う。

## 5 施策

### (1) 収容力の研究・設定の見直し

- 夏季における五合目から上方の山域への来訪者(登山者)について、動態調査・意識調査を継続して実施する。
- 調査結果の研究(分析)に基づき、「上方の登山道の収容力」として、多角的な視点から指標を設定するとともに、登山者数の目標値を試算する。

### (2) 収容力に基づく取組の実施

「上方の登山道の収容力」の実現を目指し、現時点においては、以下の施策を実施中である。

#### ア 平準化の推進

- 登山口となる五合目に向かう自家用車の通行規制期間を延長すること

### (i) “Object of worship”: The cultural traditions of Fujisan ascents originating from the 17<sup>th</sup> century is inherited.

The “inheritance of the cultural traditions of Fujisan ascents originating from the 17th century” is nothing other than the “achievement of safe ascents in the summer season, which are made to see the sunrise near the summit, taking an overnight rest at a mountain hut on the way, resulting in the deepening of the climbers’ understanding not only of the characteristics of mountain huts having spiritual significance, but also of the component parts and constituent elements in the mountain area and at the mountain foot”.

### (ii) “Source of artistic inspiration”: Good views in the process of ascents are maintained.

The “maintenance of good views in the process of ascents” is nothing other than the “efforts to reduce the impact of mountain huts, disaster prevention facilities, etc. along the ascending routes or the impact of erosion, vegetation change, etc. on views and/or to improve those views”.

### (2) Implementation of measures based on carrying capacities

In order to strike a balance between the conservation and utilization of Fujisan into the future under the common understanding and recognition of the stakeholders, “carrying capacities for the upper access routes” which will achieve the “desirable style of Fujisan ascents” are to be researched and set.

### (3) Review of carrying capacities and measures

Based on the outcomes of the research on “carrying capacities for the upper access routes”, measures are to be implemented for the progress and enhancement of visitor management such as the mitigation of the visitor concentrations in specific peak periods, while specific problems are addressed as appropriate.

Observation of the change of the current circumstance and problem is to be continuous, and the evaluation and review of carrying capacities and corresponding measures are to be repeated.

## 5 Measures

### (1) Research and review of “carrying capacities for the upper access routes”

- To carry out survey on the movements, activities, and opinions of visitors (climbers) of the mountain area higher than the fifth station in the summer season on a continual basis.
- To implement research (analysis) of “carrying capacities for the upper access routes” in three years, and set out indicators (item, desirable level) from multi-dimensional perspectives including number of climbers per day

### (2) Implementation of measures based on carrying capacities

At this point in time, the following measures are being implemented with a view to staying within the “carrying capacities for the upper access routes”.

#### (i) Mitigation of the visitor concentrations in specific peak periods

- To shorten the operation hours of shuttle bus service between the parking at the mountain foot and the fifth station; and

- 山麓の駐車場と五合目との間のシャトルバスの運行時間を短縮すること

#### イ 普及啓発の推進

- 各登山ルート of 混雑状況及び山小屋の予約状況を紹介するとともに、弾丸登山の自粛を求め、登山時の服装及び留意点など安全・安心な登山を行うための情報提供、ごみの持ち帰りなどの登山者のマナー啓発等を行うこと。

#### ウ 自家用車の制限

- 各登山道の五合目(登山口)への自家用車乗り入れ規制を実施する。

#### エ 利用者負担の実施

- 富士山の自然環境の保全及び登山者の安全確保等のために必要な事業資金として、登山者に支払協力を求める「富士山保全協力金」を導入し、本格化させること。

#### (3)収容力及び取組の見直し

「上方の登山道の収容力」は、現状及び課題の変化に対応するため、概ね 5 年ごとに評価、見直しを行う。同時に、各種取組の効果及び持続可能性についても、着実な進捗を図り、また改善を図るために評価、見直しを行う。

- To guide visitors to the component parts in the mountain foot in close coordination with the Interpretation Strategy.

#### (ii) Awareness-raising

- Information on the status of congestion and reservation of mountain huts at each ascending route is to be disseminated; climbers are to be called upon to refrain from making “bullet” ascents; information for safe climbing including the clothing and equipment is to be provided; and awareness-raising activities are to be conducted to improve the manners of climbers, including requests to bring back trash.

#### (iii) Restriction of private vehicles

- To implement the restriction of private vehicles going to the fifth station (entry) of ascending routes.

#### (iv) User payment system

- To introduce and implement surely the system of “Fujisan Conservation Cooperation Fee”, which requests climbers to cooperate to pay a voluntary fee, and to promote projects to conserve the natural environment of Fujisan and ensure the safety of climbers.

#### (3) Review of carrying capacities and measures

Every five years or so, “carrying capacities for the upper access routes” are to be evaluated and reviewed in order to respond to changes in the existing state and issues. At the same time, the effectiveness and sustainability of measures are also to be evaluated and reviewed in order to achieve the steady progress and improvement.

登山道等の総合的な保全手法	Overall Conservation Approach for the Upper Access Routes
<p><b>1 目的</b></p> <p>富士山の「神聖さ・美しさ」という特質の維持のため、登拝と巡礼者を結び付ける「登山道」、登山者の支援施設である「山小屋」は、信仰行為としての「登拝」を通じて存在意義の起源を有すること、また、「トラクター道」は山小屋の運営及び救護者の搬送に必要な不可欠な存在であることから、三者間の調和的・補完的な関係に注目した総合的な保全管理を推進する。</p>	<p><b>1 Purpose</b></p> <p>In order to maintain the characteristics of Fujisan as “sacred place” and “source of artistic inspiration,” and in the light of the fact that the “ascending routes” that connect worship-ascents and pilgrims and the “mountain huts” that are facilities to support climbers have their origin of <i>raison d’être</i> in the “worship-ascents” as religious practices and also that the “tractor” roads are necessary and indispensable for the operation of mountain huts and the transportation of injured or sick people in need of urgent medical treatment, comprehensive conservation and management are to be promoted, paying attention to harmonious and complementary relations among these three elements (ascending routes, mountain huts, and tractor roads).</p>
<p><b>2 現状</b></p> <p><b>(1)登山道</b></p> <p>静岡県及び山梨県は、パトロールを通じて点検を行うとともに、現地材料等を活用して維持補修作業等を実施するなど、登山道の適切な維持管理を継続的に行っている。</p> <p>また、静岡県及び山梨県は、落石防護工などの人工構造物の設置・改修にあたって、景観に配慮した形状・意匠に基づく施工に努めている。</p> <p><b>(2)山小屋</b></p> <p>自然公園法に基づく富士箱根伊豆国立公園(富士山地域)公園計画に位置付けられた公園事業として、環境省の認可を得た民間事業者が山小屋を設置・経営している。山小屋の施設・看板類の形態・意匠は、公園計画及び看板類ガイドライン等に基づき、風致景観に配慮することとしている。</p> <p>また、各山小屋に設置されているトイレは、宿泊者だけでなく公衆トイレとしての役割を担っている。補助金を活用して環境配慮型トイレとして整備されて以降、約10年が経過したため、今後、設備の老朽化等による処理能力の低下やメンテナンスの手間の増加等も懸念される。そのため、処理能力の向上や管理負担の軽減を目的とした管理手法の検討が静岡県によって進められている。</p> <p><b>(3)トラクター道</b></p> <p>山小屋の設置・経営者が組合方式で運営する組織により整備された貨物用道路であり、山小屋の経営に必要な物資等の運搬のほか、緊急傷病者の搬送にも利用されるなど、公共性の高い重要なライフラインとしての役割を持つ。</p> <p>また、同組織は、車両の運行回数を必要最低限に留めるなど、環境への負荷の低減を図っている。</p>	<p><b>2 Existing State</b></p> <p><b>(1)Ascending routes</b></p> <p>Shizuoka Prefecture and Yamanashi Prefecture are continually undertaking the appropriate maintenance work of the ascending routes by making inspections through patrols and conducting repair and maintenance work, using local materials.</p> <p>In addition, when manmade structures such as stone-fall protection works are installed or repaired, Shizuoka Prefecture and Yamanashi Prefecture make efforts to adopt the shape and design in harmony with the surrounding landscapes.</p> <p><b>(2)Mountain huts</b></p> <p>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, private entities permitted by the Ministry of the Environment have set up and operate mountain huts. With regard to the shape and design of the facilities signs, etc. at the mountain huts, due consideration is to be paid to scenic landscapes based on the Park Plan and guidelines for signs, etc.</p> <p>Also, the toilets installed at the mountain huts are not only for the guests of the mountain huts but also serve as public toilets. As almost ten years have passed since the existing environmentally-friendly toilets were installed with the subsidy from the government, it is anticipated that the reduction in capacity would occur and maintenance needs would increase in the future. Therefore, discussion is underway by Shizuoka Prefecture to explore maintenance methods with the aim of increasing the treatment capacity and reducing maintenance burdens.</p>
<p><b>(3)トラクター道</b></p> <p>山小屋の設置・経営者が組合方式で運営する組織により整備された貨物用道路であり、山小屋の経営に必要な物資等の運搬のほか、緊急傷病者の搬送にも利用されるなど、公共性の高い重要なライフラインとしての役割を持つ。</p> <p>また、同組織は、車両の運行回数を必要最低限に留めるなど、環境への負荷の低減を図っている。</p>	<p><b>Tractor roads</b></p> <p>Tractor roads are the freight roads that have been used by the associations of mountain huts owners and operators in order to transport goods that are necessary for the operation of mountain huts. In addition to the transportation of goods, they have functions as the important and highly public lifeline, including the emergency transportation of injured and sick people.</p> <p>Also, efforts have been made to reduce environmental impacts by minimizing the frequency of the operation of vehicles to a necessary minimum.</p>

<h3>3 課題</h3>	<h3>3 Issues</h3>
<p>登山道及び山小屋は信仰行為としての登拝を通じて存在意義の起源を持ち、トラクター道は山小屋の運営等に必要不可欠な存在であることから三者はお互いに密接な関係性を有する。</p> <p>しかし、三者の保全手法においてその調和的・補完的な関係を尊重することは現状において、あまり意識されていない。</p>	<p>Since the ascending routes and mountain huts have their origin of <i>raison d'être</i> in worship-ascents as religious practices and tractor roads are necessary and indispensable for the operation of mountain huts etc., these three elements are closely related to each other.</p> <p>Nevertheless, harmonious and complementary relations between them are not respected in the conservation of these three elements at present.</p>
<p>(1)登山道</p> <p>富士山には地質的安定性が低い斜面もあり、風雨や融雪による浸食が進んでいる上に、来訪者の登山行為による影響を受けている場所もある。一方、堅牢な溶岩の表面に設定された吉田口登山道七合目より上方の斜面など、登山行為による影響を受けにくい場所も存在する。</p> <p>そのため、登山者による浸食の影響等について調査・分析を続けるとともに、浸食箇所ごとの地形的状況等に応じた効果的な保全手法の強化の検討(研究)を継続する。</p> <p>また、落石から登山道等の道路を防護するための落石防護壁等の人工構造物が、富士山の神聖な雰囲気及び良好な展望を阻害しないよう材料・工法の検討が必要である。</p>	<p>(1)Ascending routes</p> <p>There are some places on Fujisan where the geological stability of the slope is low; while erosion from rains, storms, and snow melting is progressing, there are some places affected by the climbing acts of visitors. On the other hand, there are places where the impact of the climbing acts of visitors is not likely to happen, such as the section of the Yoshida Ascending Route higher than the seventh station running on the slope of robust lava surface.</p> <p>Therefore, research and analysis on the impact of erosion caused by visitors are to be continued and the consideration (study) of strengthening the effective conservation measures that meet the specific geological conditions of eroded spots.</p> <p>Also, it is necessary to select the materials and engineering methods of man-made structures such as stone fall prevention walls to protect the roads and ascending routes, so that they would not damage the sacred atmosphere and good views of Fujisan.</p>
<p>(2)山小屋</p> <p>現在、施設外観及び看板類の基準に基づき、関係者は風致景観に対する影響緩和のための取組を進めているが、さらなる景観向上の施策が必要である。</p>	<p>(2)Mountain huts</p> <p>At present, based on the standards for the exterior looks of facilities and signs, efforts are being made to mitigate negative impact on scenic landscapes. However, further measures to improve landscapes are needed based on consultation and discussion among the relevant stakeholders.</p>
<p>(3)トラクター道</p> <p>ヘリコプター等への完全な変換は気象条件等の観点から困難であるほか、トラクター道の経路の変更又はトラクター自体の車体色の変更も安全上の観点から困難である。したがって、自然環境、神聖な雰囲気、登山道からの良好な展望に配慮した適当な材料・工法の選択が求められている。</p>	<p>(3)Tractor roads</p> <p>It is technically difficult to make a complete conversion from tractors to other options such as helicopters due to climate conditions etc. Also for safety reasons, it is difficult to change the routes of tractor roads. Therefore, it is required to select appropriate materials and engineering methods from the perspectives of the natural environment, the sacred atmosphere, and the good views from ascending routes.</p>
<h3>4 方向性</h3> <p>信仰行為としての登拝を通じて存在意義の起源を有する登山道及び山小屋、山小屋の運営等に必要不可欠な存在であるトラクター道の調和的・補完的な関係を尊重するため、「来訪者管理戦略の確実な実施」、「風致景観等に配慮した材料・工法の選択」の2つの方向性を明示する。</p>	<h3>4 Policies</h3> <p>In order to respect the harmonious and complementary relationship between the ascending routes and mountain huts, which have their origins of <i>raison d'être</i> in worship-ascents as religious activities, and the tractor roads that are necessary and indispensable for the operation of mountain huts etc., the following two policies are set out: “implementation of the Visitor Management Strategy” and “selection of materials and engineering methods in consideration of scenic landscapes etc.”</p>
<p>(1)来訪者管理戦略の確実な実施</p> <p>来訪者による登山道への物理的な損傷について、いっそうの影響低減を図るため、登拝の本質を継承した「望ましい富士登山の在り方」を推進する来訪者管理</p>	<p>(1)Implementation of the Visitor Management Strategy</p> <p>To ensure the implementation of measures in the Visitor Management Strategy to promote the “desirable style of Fujisan ascents” in order to reduce the impact of physical damage caused by visitors to the ascending routes.</p>

戦略に定める対策を確実に実施する。

## (2)風致景観等に配慮した材料・工法の選択

登山道の保全にあたっては、常に自然環境、神聖な雰囲気、登山道からの良好な展望に配慮した適当な材料・工法を採用する。

## (2) Selection of materials and engineering methods in consideration of scenic landscapes etc.

To select appropriate materials and engineering methods in consideration of the natural environment, the sacred atmosphere, and good views from ascending routes at all times for the purposes of the conservation of ascending routes.

## 5 対策

### (1)来訪者管理戦略の確実な実施のための対策

地域社会の合意形成の下に、静岡県及び山梨県を中心として来訪者数の平準化を図る対策等を講じることにより、来訪者が登山道に加える物理的損傷及び富士山の神聖さに対する影響の低減を図る。

### (1) Measures to ensure the implementation of the Visitor Management Strategy

Shizuoka Prefecture and Yamanashi Prefecture will play the central role in reducing the physical damage caused by visitors to the ascending routes and the sacredness of Fujisan by taking measures to alleviate the concentrations of visitors in specific periods based on the consensus of local society.

### (2)風致景観等に配慮した材料・工法の選択のための対策

### (2) Measures for the selection of materials and engineering methods in consideration of scenic landscapes etc.

#### ア 登山道

- 静岡県及び山梨県は、パトロールにより登山道の浸食箇所の状況を継続的に把握し、維持補修業務に適当な材料・工法を反映させるなどの維持管理の充実を図る。
- 静岡県及び山梨県は、多様な分野の専門的知見を総合しつつ、落石防護壁等の人工構造物の外観を緩和するための材料・工法を定め、実施する。

#### (i) Ascending routes

- Shizuoka Prefecture and Yamanashi Prefecture are continually to monitor the condition of erosion-damaged points on the ascending routes through patrols and improve maintenance work by integrating the good practice of using appropriate materials and engineering methods into maintenance and repair work.
- Shizuoka Prefecture and Yamanashi Prefecture are to decide, in consideration of the professional knowledge of various fields, on the materials and engineering methods to mitigate the adverse impact upon the exterior looks of man-made structures such as stone-fall prevention walls, and put them into practice.

#### イ 山小屋

- 関係者が協働して施設外観及び看板類等の現状を把握し、風致景観への影響の程度を分析する。
- 神聖な雰囲気を維持し、さらなる風致景観との調和を図るため、関係者が協働して山小屋の施設外観・看板類等の改善の対策を進める。

#### (ii) Mountain huts

- Relevant stakeholders will work together to obtain a thorough understanding of the existing state of exterior looks of facilities, signs, etc. and analyse the degree of their impact upon scenic landscapes.
- Relevant stakeholders will work together to take measures to improve the mountain huts in terms of the exterior looks of facilities, signs, etc. for the purpose of maintaining the sacred atmosphere and enhancing harmony with scenic landscapes.

#### ウ トラクター道

- 関係者が協働してトラクター道等の現況を把握し、風致景観への影響の程度を分析する。
- 自然環境への負荷の低減及び風致景観との調和を目指し、貨物用車両の効果的な運行方法及び低騒音・低排出ガス車両の導入等の対策に関係者が協働して取り組むための協議・検討を継続する。

#### (iii) Tractor roads

- Relevant stakeholders will work together to obtain a thorough understanding of the existing state of tractor roads etc., and analyse the degree of their impact upon scenic landscapes.
- To continue consultation and discussion in order for relevant stakeholders to work together to take actions such as the effective operation of freight vehicles and the introduction of low-noise and low-emission vehicles with a view to reducing impact on the natural environment and ensuring harmony with scenic landscapes.

情報提供戦略	Interpretation Strategy
<p><b>1 目的</b></p> <p>富士山の顕著な普遍的な価値を確実に後世へ継承するため、構成資産のひとつひとつが資産全体の一部として、また、山の上方及び山麓における巡礼路全体の一部として、来訪者が容易に認知・理解できるよう、巡礼路の特定における調査研究成果を反映した情報提供を行う。</p>	<p><b>1 Purpose</b></p> <p>In order to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan should be passed on to future generations, interpretation is to be made, reflecting the outcomes of research and study on the delineation of the pilgrimage routes, so 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.</p>
<p><b>2 現状</b></p> <p>現時点では、構成資産の関係性・つながりについて明確に表現したパンフレット等が存在しないため、来訪者自身が構成資産相互の関係性・つながりを組み立てなければならず、関係性・つながりを理解するために相当の時間及び努力が必要である。</p> <p>また、静岡県及び山梨県は、富士山に関する情報提供、保全及び調査研究の機能を併せ持つ拠点施設として、富士山世界遺産センターの建設及び運営組織の確立に向け、作業を進めている。</p>	<p><b>2 Existing State</b></p> <p>Because currently a clear presentation of relationship and links between the component parts is not given in interpretation tools such as pamphlets, visitors have to assemble the component parts with their inter-relationship and links by themselves, which takes a significant time and efforts.</p> <p>Shizuoka Prefecture and Yamanashi Prefecture are working toward the construction of Fujisan World Heritage Centers and the establishment of organizations to operate them as central facilities that have functions both for interpretation of Fujisan and for conservation, research, and study.</p>
<p><b>3 課題</b></p> <p>来訪者が構成資産相互の関係性を容易に認知・理解できるような広報媒体を作成・配布し、来訪者を下方の巡礼路へと誘導する案内板・道標を整備するなど、包括的な情報提供手法の検討が必要である。</p> <p>特に、適切な情報提供を行っていくためには、富士山世界遺産センターを中心に博物館、関係市町村等との連携の下に実施する調査研究の体制整備及び人材育成が重要であるのみならず、調査研究成果を取り入れ、山梨県富士山科学研究所や博物館等の関係施設と連携した来訪者への情報提供を行う仕組みが必要である。</p>	<p><b>3 Issues</b></p> <p>It is necessary to explore comprehensive methods of interpretation, such as the publication and distribution of information materials to help visitors easily recognize and understand mutual relationship between the component parts and the installation of signboards and road signs to guide visitors to pilgrim routes in the lower slope of the mountain.</p> <p>In particular, in order to make appropriate interpretation, it is important not only to establish the system for research, study, and capacity building, in which Fujisan World Heritage Centers play the central role in coordination with museums and relevant municipal governments, but also to put in place the system to provide interpretation service, incorporating the outcomes of research and study, in coordination with relevant facilities such as the Mount Fuji Research Institute (Yamanashi Prefectural Government) and other museums concerned.</p>
<p><b>4 方向性</b></p> <p>以下のとおり、「調査研究の推進及びその成果の反映」、「適切な情報提供の実施」の2つの方向性を明示する。</p> <p><b>(1)調査研究の推進及びその成果の反映</b></p> <p><b>ア 調査研究の推進</b></p> <p>富士山世界遺産センターを中心として、博物館や関係市町村との連携の下に富士山に関する調査研究を推進する。</p> <p><b>イ 調査研究成果の還元</b></p> <p>総括的に取りまとめた調査研究成果を系統的に蓄積し、公開活用に寄与する。</p>	<p><b>4 Policies</b></p> <p>The following two policies are set out: “promotion of research and study and feedback of their outcomes” and “implementation of appropriate interpretation”.</p> <p><b>(1)Promotion of research and study and feedback of their outcomes</b></p> <p><i>(i)Promotion of research and study</i></p> <p>To promote research and study on Fujisan, centering on Fujisan World Heritage Centers in coordination with museums and relevant municipal governments.</p> <p><i>(ii)Feedback of the outcomes of research and study</i></p> <p>To accumulate the outcomes of research and study systematically and contribute to presentation and interpretation.</p>



## (2)適切な情報提供の実施

### ア 情報提供内容

富士山の顕著な普遍的価値を伝達するとともに、保全に関する取組について情報提供を行う。

### イ 情報提供体制の整備及び人材育成

情報発信の拠点として、富士山世界遺産センターの建設及び運営組織の確立を進めるとともに、地域に根ざした人材として世界遺産ガイド等を育成する。

### ウ 情報提供手法

上記の方向性を反映したソフト面及びハード面における効果的な情報提供手法を構築する。

## 5 対策

### (1)調査研究成果の反映のための対策

#### ア 調査研究の実施

- 巡礼路の特定等に関して総合的な研究が進められるよう調査・研究体制を確立するとともに、長期的な視野に基づき調査研究計画の作成及び学際的な調査研究の活動を推進する。
- 富士山の顕著な普遍的価値に関する来訪者の認知・理解度を把握するため、来訪者への意識調査を実施する。

#### イ 調査研究成果の還元

- 収集した文献及び調査研究成果の蓄積・公開活用を推進するとともに、そのための有効な手法として調査研究成果のデータベース化を検討する。

### (2)適切な情報提供のための対策

#### ア 情報提供の内容

##### (1)顕著な普遍的価値の伝達

富士山信仰の形態及び歴史的な変化に着目しつつ、自然(富士山)と人間との関わりが独特の信仰を育み、優秀で多様な芸術作品を生み出したことを紹介するとともに、巡礼路の特定により描き出された構成資産間の関係性について来訪者の認知・認識を促進することにより、来訪者を山の上方だけでなく、山麓の構成資産へと誘導する。

## (2)Implementation of appropriate interpretation

### *(i)Contents of interpretation*

To convey the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and provide information on conservation efforts at the same time.

### *(ii)Establishment of the system for interpretation and capacity building*

To proceed with the construction of Fujisan World Heritage Centers and the establishment of organizations to operate them as central facilities for interpretation and to train World Heritage guides etc. as locally-rooted human resources.

### *(iii)Methods of interpretation*

To develop effective interpretation methods both in hardware and software in line with the above-mentioned policies.

## 5Measures

### (1)Measures to reflect the outcomes of research and study

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

- To establish the system for research and study so that comprehensive study can be made for the delineation of pilgrim routes etc., make a long-term plan of research and study, and promote interdisciplinary research and study.
- To conduct surveys to study visitors' awareness in order to understand the degree of visitors' recognition and understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan.

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

- To promote the accumulation and utilization of the collected documents and the outcomes of research and study and to consider building a database of the outcomes of research and study as an effective measure for that purpose.

### (2)Measures for appropriate interpretation

#### *(i)Contents of interpretation*

##### a. Transmission of Outstanding Universal Value

To guide visitors not only to the upper mountain area but also to the component parts in the mountain foot by promoting visitors' recognition and understanding about the relation between the component parts that will have been found as a result of the work to identify the historical courses of pilgrimage routes and explaining that interactions between nature (Fujisan) and people gave birth to unique worship and inspired excellent and diverse works of art, with attention to the style and historical change of Fujisan worship.

## (2)保全の取組

各登山ルート of 混雑状況及び山小屋の予約状況を紹介するとともに、弾丸登山(事前に十分な休息を取らず、夜通し登山を行うこと Bullet Climbing)の自粛を求め、登山時の服装及び留意点など安全・安心な登山を行うための情報提供、ごみの持ち帰りなどの登山者のマナー啓発等を行う。

### イ 情報提供体制の整備及び人材育成

静岡県及び山梨県は、情報発信の拠点として、富士

山世界遺産センターを建設し、センターの事業活動を担う職員の配置及び他の博物館等の関係施設と連携した情報提供を行うとともに、地域に根ざした人材として世界遺産ガイド等を養成する。

### ウ 情報提供手法

構成資産間の関係性を明確にしたパンフレット等の提供、学校教育等における学習講座の実施、博物館等における企画展や研究発表会等を開催するとともに、来訪者を山麓の構成資産へと誘導する方法を検討する。

## b. Conservation measures

To broadcast the state of congestion at each ascending route and the state of reservation/vacancy of mountain huts, discourage people from attempting “bullet climbing” (night-time ascents without taking sufficient rests before climbing), provide information for safe climbing such as the appropriate climbing wear, and other matters that climbers should keep in mind, and to make a public announcement about climbers’ manners, calling them on to bring back trash, for example.

### *(ii) Establishment of the system for interpretation and capacity building*

Shizuoka Prefecture and Yamanashi Prefecture are to construct Fujisan World Heritage Centers as the central

facilities for interpretation, station staff in charge of projects and activities at the centers, provide interpretation in coordination with other relevant facilities such as museums, and train World Heritage guides etc. as locally-rooted human resources.

### *(iii) Methods of interpretation*

To make available pamphlets etc. illustrating the relationship between the component parts, organize lectures and seminars at schools, special exhibitions and academic seminars at museums etc., and explore methods to guide visitors to the component parts in the mountain foot.

危機管理戦略
<p><b>1 目的</b></p> <p>噴火・火災等の災害から来訪者や住民の生命及び財産を保護するとともに、世界遺産の構成資産を保護する。</p>
<p><b>2 現状</b></p> <p>イコモス勧告では防災計画はないと指摘されたが、山梨県・静岡県及び関係市町村は、住民の生命・財産を災害から保護するため、災害の発生前、発生時、発生後の時系列ごとに、災害予防計画、災害応急対策計画、復旧・復興対策等を内容とする「地域防災計画」を既に策定し、継続して訓練を実施している。</p> <p>また、世界遺産の構成資産である文化財に対しては、「地域防災計画」に加え、文化庁が「文化庁防災業務計画」を、静岡県が「文化財防災マニュアル」をそれぞれ策定している。これらの計画・マニュアルに基づき、関係市町村及び関係機関は、災害予防、災害復旧及び公開施設における入場者等の生命・身体の安全確保への対応等に取り組んできている。</p>
<p><b>(1)火山噴火への対応</b></p> <p>富士山の火山噴火に対しては、2006年に内閣総理大臣をはじめとする全閣僚、学識経験者等から成る中央防災会議が「富士山火山広域防災対策基本方針」を策定した。山梨県・静岡県及び関係市町村は、2004年に公表された「富士山ハザードマップ検討委員会報告書」を踏まえ、主に富士山が噴火した場合の避難対応について示した「富士山の火山防災計画」を「地域防災計画」に追加した。</p> <p>また2014年2月には、山梨県・静岡県・神奈川県及び関係市町村等は避難が必要な範囲、避難対象者数及び避難先、段階別の避難計画等を定めた「富士山火山広域避難計画」を策定し、富士山火山防災訓練を実施している。</p>
<p><b>(2)風水害、土砂災害、地震、火災等への対応</b></p> <p>「地域防災計画」には、火山災害対策以外にも風水害・地震・大火災など災害の種別ごとの防災計画を定めており、これまでに防災訓練を継続的に実施している。</p>

Risk Management Strategy
<p><b>1 Purpose</b></p> <p>To protect the component parts of the World Heritage property from disasters such as volcanic eruption and fires as well as the lives and the properties of visitors and residents.</p>
<p><b>2 Existing State</b></p> <p>Although ICOMOS pointed out in its evaluation report that there is no disaster plan, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments do have the “regional disaster prevention plan” that contains plans for disaster prevention, emergency disaster response, recovery, and reconstruction, according to the temporal series from the pre-disaster stage, the disaster occurrence stage to the post-disaster stage, in order to protect the lives and properties of residents. They also conduct disaster prevention drills on a continual basis.</p> <p>Furthermore, in addition to the above-mentioned “regional disaster prevention plan”, with respect to the Cultural Properties that constitute the World Heritage property, the Agency for Cultural Affairs has established the “Disaster Prevention Plan for the Cultural Properties, Agency for Cultural Affairs” and Shizuoka Prefecture has also established the “Cultural Properties Disaster Prevention Manual”. Based on the Plan and Manual, the relevant municipal governments and other related organizations within two prefectures have been engaging in activities to prevent disasters, recover from disasters, and ensure the protection of the lives and the physical safety of visitors at interpretation facilities etc.</p>
<p><b>(1)Measures to respond to volcanic eruption</b></p> <p>With regard to the volcanic eruption of Fujisan, the “Basic Framework of Volcano Wide-Area Disaster Countermeasures for Mt Fuji” was made in 2006 by the Central Disaster Management Council, which consists of all the ministers of Japan, including the prime minister, and academic experts. Based on the “Report of the Committee for the Discussion of Mt Fuji Hazard Map”, which was published in 2004, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and the relevant municipal governments have added the “volcano disaster prevention plan of Fujisan”, mainly addressing evacuation measures in case of the volcanic eruption of Fujisan, to the “regional disaster prevention plan”.</p> <p>Furthermore, in February 2014, Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, relevant municipal governments, etc. established the “Wide-Area Evacuation Plan for Mt Fuji Volcano”, determining the area where evacuation is needed, the number of people who need to be evacuated, evacuation destinations, staged evacuation plans, etc. Also, the two prefectures and the relevant municipal governments have been conducting Fujisan disaster prevention drills since then.</p>
<p><b>(2)Measures to storms, flooding, landslides, earthquakes, fires, etc.</b></p> <p>The “regional disaster prevention plan” sets out disaster prevention plans for different types of disaster, including not only volcano disasters but also storms, floods, earthquakes, and large-scale fire. Disaster prevention drills have been conducted continually so far.</p>

### 3 課題

来訪者の生命・身体を災害から保護するための対策が不十分である。また、構成資産の保全のための対策の見直し・強化が必要である。

### 4 方向性

山梨県・静岡県及び関係市町村が中心となって、来訪者に対する地域防災計画の周知等を推進する。また、構成資産の保全のための計画を見直し、対策の強化を図る。

### 5 対策

#### (1) 噴火及びそれに伴う災害

2014年2月に策定した「富士山火山広域避難計画」に基づき、防災訓練の実施により計画の検証を行い、噴火発生時には避難対象者を円滑に避難させる。

また、国及び山梨県は、火山被害をできる限り減災するために、監視カメラ等の整備を行うとともに、静岡県と連携し、「富士山火山噴火緊急減災対策砂防計画」の策定を進める。

#### (2) 土砂災害・落石

##### ア 砂防施設の設定

大沢崩れをはじめ富士山の山体崩壊部及びその山麓部において、展望景観に配慮しつつ、浸食防止及び山腹崩壊防止を目的とした溪床対策工を実施するとともに、土石流災害の防止を目的とした砂防堰堤・沈砂地を設置する。

##### イ その他の土砂災害・落石

土砂流出の防備のため、立木等の伐採を制限するとともに、落石等から登山者・来訪者を守るため、展望景観に配慮しつつ、導流堤・防護壁・防護柵等の施設を設置する。

#### (3) 地震

「静岡県地震・津波対策アクションプログラム 2013」に基づき、ハード・ソフトの両面から地震・津波対策を充実・強化する。

また、地域防災計画に基づき、地震対策を推進する。

#### (4) 火災

##### ア 山火事

市町・関係機関等と連携し、山火事予防運動による啓発活動を徹底する。

### 3 Issues

Measures to ensure the protection of lives and the physical safety of visitors can never be enough. Also, measures for the conservation of component parts need reviewing and strengthening.

### 4 Policies

Yamanashi Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, and the relevant municipal governments play the central role in raising the awareness of visitors about the regional disaster prevention plan. Also, they will review plans for the conservation of individual component parts to strengthen disaster prevention measures.

### 5 Measures

#### (1) Volcanic eruption and associated disasters

Based on the “Wide-Area Evacuation Plan for Mt Fuji Volcano” of February 2014, relevant plans are to be verified based on the lessons learned as a result of disaster prevention drills. The target people for evacuation will be evacuated as smoothly as possible in case of volcanic eruption.

Also, as a measure to minimize damage from volcanic eruption, the national government and Yamanashi Prefecture are to install monitoring cameras etc. and develop the “Emergency Disaster Damage Reduction Plan for Volcanic Eruption of Mt Fuji” in coordination with Shizuoka Prefecture.

#### (2) Landslides and stone falls

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

At the “Osawakuzure” erosion area and other slope-collapse prone areas on the mountain body and at the mountain foot, measures to control erosion and prevent the collapse of the mountain slope are to be taken together with the installation of sediment control dams and sand retention fields to prevent debris-flow disasters, in consideration of scenic landscapes.

##### *ii Landslides and stone falls*

In order to prevent erosion, the cutting of trees etc. is restricted; in order 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 scenic landscapes.

#### (3) Earthquakes

Based on the “Shizuoka Prefecture Action Programme 2013 for Countermeasures against Earthquakes and Tsunamis”, measures against earthquakes and tsunamis are to be reinforced and strengthened both in hardware and software. Also, based on the regional disaster prevention plan, countermeasures against earthquakes are to be promoted.

#### (4) Fires

##### *i Mountain fires*

Awareness-raising campaigns to prevent mountain fires are to be undertaken thoroughly in coordination with relevant municipal governments and other organizations.

<p><b>野焼き</b></p> <p>野焼きは害虫駆除や野火防止のために欠かせないものであり、その実施にあたっては、作業指導要綱や安全対策マニュアルなどにに基づき作業者の安全を確保し、延焼を防止する。</p>	<p><i>ii Prescribed fires</i></p> <p>Prescribed fires are necessary to eradicate harmful insects and prevent wild fires. When prescribed fires are applied, the safety of workers is to be ensured and the spread of fire is to be prevented based on the good practice guidelines or the safety measures manual.</p>
<p><b>(5)山域における来訪者の安全確保</b></p> <p>山域における来訪者の安全確保のための防災計画の検討を進める。</p>	<p><b>(5)Safety of visitors in the mountain area</b></p> <p>Further work will be continued to discuss disaster prevention plans to ensure the safety of visitors in the mountain area.</p>
<p><b>(6)山麓の構成資産における災害</b></p> <p>「文化庁防災業務計画」や「文化財防災マニュアル」等により、文化財に指定されている建造物の災害予防、復旧及び入場者の安全確保対策を行う。</p>	<p><b>(6)Disaster at the component parts in the mountain foot</b></p> <p>Measures for disaster prevention and recovery of buildings designated as Cultural Properties as well as those for the safety of people visiting them are to be taken based on the “Disaster Prevention Plan for the Cultural Properties, Agency for Cultural Affairs” and the “Cultural Properties Disaster Prevention Manual”.</p>

開発の制御	Development Control
<p><b>1 目的</b></p> <p>地域社会の多様な主体による富士山のあるべき姿についての合意形成の過程を通じ、山麓における土地利用形態の歴史的経緯を踏まえつつ、将来における望ましい土地利用の在り方を展望し、富士山が持つ顕著な普遍的価値の継承を前提として、人間と富士山との持続可能で良好な関係を構築するため、適切な規制の下に保全と開発の調和を図る。</p>	<p><b>1 Purpose</b></p> <p>Desirable styles of future land uses are to be explored, building upon the historical developments of land use styles at the mountain foot, through the process of consensus building among the diverse stakeholders of local society about how Fujisan should be; a balance between conservation and development is to be achieved in order to build sustainable, good relation between people and Fujisan, while ensuring as a matter of principle that the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan should be passed to future generations.</p>
<p><b>2 現状</b></p> <p><b>(1)構成資産</b></p> <p>構成資産及び構成要素は、文化財保護法・自然公園法・国有林野の管理経営に関する法律の少なくとも1つ以上の法律に基づく行為規制の措置等により、確実に保護されている。</p> <p>すなわち、『信仰の対象』の側面に関わる「登拝・巡礼の場」としての富士山域・霊地・巡礼地・登山道等及び『芸術の源泉』の側面に関わる「展望地点」については文化財保護法に基づき、『芸術の源泉』の側面に関わる「展望景観」の対象範囲については文化財保護法・自然公園法・国有林野の管理経営に関する法律のいずれかに基づき、確実な保存管理を行っている。</p>	<p><b>2 Existing State</b></p> <p><b>(1)Component parts</b></p> <p>The protection of the component parts and constituent elements is ensured by control measures under at least one of the following national laws of Japan: the Act for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law, and the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests.</p> <p>To be more specific, with regard to the Fujisan mountain area, spiritual sites, pilgrimage destinations, and ascending routes as “places of worship-ascent and pilgrimage”, which are related to the aspect of “object of worship” and the “viewpoints” related to the aspect of “source of artistic inspiration”, their preservation and management are ensured and implemented under the Act for the Protection of Cultural Properties. With regard to the “views”, which are related to the aspect of “source of artistic inspiration”, their preservation and management are ensured and implemented under one of the Act for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Natural Parks Law, or the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests.</p>
<p><b>(2)緩衝地帯</b></p> <p>緩衝地帯は、構成資産と同様の法律をはじめとして、都市計画法、景観法及び同法に基づき関係市町村が定める条例、関係市町村独自の政策判断に基づく自主条例等を適切に運用・実施することにより、保全及び課題解決に努めている。</p>	<p><b>(2)Buffer zone</b></p> <p>Within the buffer zone, efforts are made to ensure conservation and address issues through the appropriate enforcement and implementation of the same laws as applied to the component parts and also other laws such as the City Planning Act, the Landscape Act, and municipal governments’ ordinances including those enacted under these national laws and those enacted independently based on the policies of municipal governments.</p>
<p><b>3 課題</b></p>	<p><b>3 Issues</b></p>

緩衝地帯における開発圧力及び行楽・営利利用上の圧力に対処するための法令上の行為規制は、山麓の各地域に固有の土地利用形態の歴史的経緯を反映しているため、地域によって行為規制の対象となる行為及びその強弱に違いが生じる結果となっている。

そのため、各構成資産と富士山との相互の視覚的及び機能的なつながりを阻害する圧力に対して、十分に行為を規制することができない地域があり、対策が必要である。

また、既存の法令では行為規制が困難な開発圧力のうち、大規模太陽光発電施設(メガソーラー施設)の設置など富士山の顕著な普遍的価値に影響を与えるものについては、新たな行為規制の検討が必要である。

Legally-binding control of activities to respond to the development pressures and the needs for recreational and commercial uses within the buffer zone vary in terms of the controlled activities and the strength of control, among different areas due to the specific historical backgrounds of land use styles at these places in the mountain foot.

As a result, there remain regions where pressures that obstruct the visual and functional links between individual component parts and Fujisan are not fully under control; therefore, it is necessary to consider countermeasures.

In addition, among the development pressures that are difficult to put under control with the existing laws and regulations, those that would affect the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan such as the installation of large-scale photovoltaic power generation facilities (“mega-solar” facilities) need to be addressed through exploration of new control measures.

#### 4 方向性

以下のとおり「緩衝地帯内における開発圧力への対策」、「個別の事項への対策」の2つの方向性を明示する。

##### (1) 緩衝地帯内における開発圧力への対策

各構成資産と富士山との相互のつながりが確保できるよう、行為規制が弱い地域においても開発圧力に対して行為規制が強い地域と同等の効果をもたらすような対策を講ずる。

併せて、地域ごとの歴史的経緯を踏まえ、土地利用と保全との適切な均衡を図るため、地域社会の多様な主体との間の合意形成を進めるとともに、法令上の各種行政手続の見直しを図ることとする。

また、各事業者に対しては富士山の顕著な普遍的価値の保全に関する社会的責任への理解を求めるとともに、社会全体が価値を共有し、その保全に向けた機運を醸成することができるよう世論喚起を促すための対策を実施することとする。

##### (2) 個別の事項への対策

短期に実施が可能な対策と中長期的に実施すべき対策に区分し、段階的に実施する。

#### 5 対策

##### (1) 緩衝地帯内における開発圧力への対策

#### 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

Measures are to be taken, for the area subjected to the relatively weak control of activities, to achieve the regulatory effect comparable to that in the area where the strong control of development pressures is in place, so that the links between individual component parts and Fujisan can be maintained.

In addition, efforts are to be made to build consensus among various stakeholders of local society and also to review the administrative procedures under the relevant laws and regulations in order to strike an appropriate balance between land use and conservation in consideration of the specific historical backgrounds of different places.

Also, measures are to be taken to call on individual project undertakers to show understanding for social responsibility in relation to the conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and at the same time to enhance the public awareness to be able to build the momentum for the entire society to share and conserve its value.

##### (2) Measures to address specific issues

Measures to respond to specific issues are to be sorted out between those that can be implemented in the short term and those to be implemented in the medium term or long term.

#### 5 Measures

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

地域に固有の歴史的な土地利用形態に配慮しつつ、行為規制の内容及び強弱の程度の補正を図るため、国、山梨県・静岡県及び関係市町村が連携して、富士山の価値の保全の観点から、法令上の各種行政手続の見直しに向けて再点検を図る。具体的には、行為の届出、事前協議、公聴、学識経験者等によって組織される審議会等における専門的見地からの審議等、各段階の行政手続を効果的・重層的に実施することにより、潜在的な開発圧力の早期把握、合意形成に向けた調整、経過観察などの側面から、行為規制の効果を促進する。

また、緩衝地帯の関係市町村が、地域住民の参画と合意の下に、景観法に基づき景観計画及び景観条例を策定し、良好な景観形成のための基準を設定する。

このような手法を積み重ねることにより、富士山の顕著な普遍的価値の保全に対する世論の喚起及び社会全体の機運醸成を図ることとする。

In order to adjust the content and strength of the control of activities in consideration of the specific historical land use styles unique to individual places, the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, and relevant municipal governments work together, without excluding the possibilities of reviewing various administrative procedures under applicable laws, from the perspective of conserving the value of Fujisan. To be specific, by enforcing the administrative procedures at various stages in an effective and multilayered manner, such as prior notification of controlled activities, prior consultation, public hearing, and examination from technical perspectives at councils consisting of academic experts etc., the effectiveness of control measures are to be enhanced in terms of early detection of potential development pressures, coordination for consensus building, and monitoring.

Also, the relevant municipal governments of the buffer zone are to pass their own landscape ordinances based on the Landscape Act with the participation and agreement of local people and set out the standards for the development of good landscapes.

By mobilizing these measures in a multilayered manner, the public awareness is to be raised and the momentum of the whole society is to be built in support of the conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan.

**(2) 個別事項への対策**

**ア 富士五湖**

山梨県及び関係者等は、「明日の富士五湖創造会議」等において、湖の使用方法及び湖岸の修景方法を検討している。また、山梨県は条例を改正し、湖に動力船を乗入れようとする者に対し、毎年度、山梨県知事への「航行届」の提出を義務付け、乗入れの実態を的確に把握できるようにした。

**イ 忍野八海**

忍野村は、天然記念物忍野八海整備活用計画に基づき、湧水周辺の建築物その他の工作物の修景等を実施している。

**ウ 白糸ノ滝**

名勝及び天然記念物白糸ノ滝整備基本計画に基づき、滝壺周辺の売店を撤去・移転し、老朽化した橋梁を撤去するとともに、滝壺から離隔を取った位置に風致景観に馴染んだ意匠の新橋梁を設置した。今後、滝及び富士山の展望場を設置するほか、電柱・電線の撤去等をはじめ構成資産周辺の環境改善を行う。

**エ 富士宮五合目施設**

静岡県・富士宮市・所有者等による協議・検討を引き続き実施し、自然公園法や文化財保護法等の定める外観(色彩等)にかかる基準に適合した修景を行う。

**(2) Measures to address specific issues**

**i Fuji Five Lakes**

Yamanashi Prefecture and relevant stakeholders are discussing the uses of the lakes and landscaping at the “Meeting for the Creation of Fuji Five Lakes for Tomorrow” etc. Also, Yamanashi Prefecture has revised its ordinance to make it mandatory for those who plan to ride engine-powered boats on the lakes to submit the “notification of navigation” to the governor of Yamanashi Prefecture every year, so that the actual status of boat riding can be obtained.

**ii Oshino Hakkai springs**

Oshino Village is implementing the Improvement and Utilization Plan for the Natural Monument, Oshino Hakkai Springs, including measures to improve the visual harmony of buildings around springs.

**iii Shiraito no Taki waterfalls**

Based on the the Basic Plan for the Improvement and Maintenance of the Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument, Shiraito no Taki”, shops around the waterfall basin have been removed or relocated and an old bridge in deteriorated condition has 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. Further improvement work is to be implemented in the surrounding area of this component part, including the removal of the viewing platform, electric poles, and electric lines.

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

Shizuoka Prefecture, Fujinomiya City, owners, etc. continue consultation and discussion toward visual harmonization complying with the standards of exterior look (color etc.) under the Natural Parks Act, the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, etc.



## オ 吉田口五合目諸施設

山梨県が中心となって関係者による協議の場(四合目・五合目部会)を設置し、建築物その他の工作物の意匠や機能等の観点から、修景に関する自主ルールの策定に向けた協議を実施している。

## カ 標識・案内板

山梨県は、屋外広告物の設置許可基準を強化する地域を「景観保全型広告規制地区」として指定する準備を進めているほか、屋外広告物ガイドラインの策定を進めている。基準に適合しなくなった屋外広告物の改修、ガイドラインに沿った屋外広告物の修景などの景観改善を行う事業者に対しては助成を行う。

また、静岡県は、富士山周辺地域公共サイン整備計画を推進するとともに、屋外広告物条例施行規則を改正し、案内図板等の設置規制を強化した。

## キ 電柱

山梨県は、富士北麓地域における電線類の地中化を進めている。

静岡県は、富士山周辺地域における良好な景観形成のため、富士山周辺市町における無電柱化を進めるとともに、関係者間による無電柱化推進に向けた検討・調整を図る場として「富士山周辺地域の無電柱化推進検討部会」を設置し、県道三保駒越線及び白糸ノ滝周辺地区等の無電柱化に向けた取組方針を取りまとめた。

## ク 登山道へ向かう自家用車

山梨県及び静岡県は、五合目の登山口へ通じる富士スバルライン(吉田口)、富士山スカイライン(富士宮口)、ふじあざみライン(須走口)の自家用車の乗り入れを規制するマイカー規制期間を延長した。

## ケ 山麓に沿っての開発制御

2016年を目途として、構成資産及び緩衝地帯の全域にわたり、関係市町村は景観法に基づく景観計画及び景観条例を策定することとしている。

また、昨今広がりつつある大規模太陽光発電設備(メガソーラー)の設置の動きに対して、山梨県は条例を改正し、富士北麓地域の自然公園法普通地域内における一定規模を超える太陽光発電設備の設置につい

## v Facilities at the fifth station on the Yoshida Ascending Route

Yamanashi Prefecture is playing the central role in providing opportunities for discussion among stakeholders (Fourth Station and Five Station Working Group); discussion is underway toward the establishment of voluntary rules concerning visual harmonization from the perspective of design, function, etc. of buildings and other structures.

## vi Signs and explanatory boards

Yamanashi Prefecture is currently proceeding with the procedure for the designation of “Advertisement Control Area for Landscape Conservation”, in which stricter standards are applied for the permission for the installation of outdoor advertisements, and is also working for the development of guidelines for outdoor advertisements. It also provides financial support to landscape improving activities such as the refurbishment of the existing outdoor advertisements that do not comply with the new standards and the visual harmonization of the outdoor advertisement to comply with the guidelines.

Shizuoka Prefecture has strengthened its control measures for signs etc. by promoting the implementation of 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

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

Shizuoka Prefecture, in order to develop good landscapes in the surrounding areas of Fujisan, is promoting the expansion of areas free from electric poles in the surrounding cities and towns of Fujisan; it has also set up the “Working Group for the Expansion of Electric-Pole Free Areas in the Surrounding Areas of Fujisan” as a forum for discussion and coordination among stakeholders toward the expansion of utility-pole free areas and has developed the plan of actions to make Prefectural Road Miho-Komagoe Route, the area around the Shiraito no Taki waterfalls and other areas free of utility poles.

## viii Private cars driving to access routes

Yamanashi Prefecture and Shizuoka Prefecture have introduced a longer period of private vehicle restriction for 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 mountain foot

The relevant municipal governments are planning to complete the preparation of landscape plans by around 2016, collectively covering the whole 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, Yamanashi Prefecture has revised its ordinance to make it mandatory to submit prior notifications to the governor of Yamanashi Prefecture for

て山梨県知事への届出を義務付けた。

静岡県においては緩衝地帯のうち大部分が国有林野又は市街化調整区域となっており、大規模開発を規制している。太陽光発電設備の設置に関しては、市町の景観計画により一定規模以上の太陽光発電設備を設置する場合の届出制を推進している。富士宮市及び富士市では緩衝地帯内に抑止地域を設け、行政指導により設備の設置自粛を要請するなど独自の対策を講じている。

the installation of photovoltaic power generation facilities exceeding a certain scale in the National Park Ordinary Area in the northern mountain foot area of Fujisan.

In Shizuoka Prefecture, the most part of the buffer zone is national forests or urbanization control areas where large-scale developments are restricted. With regard to the installation of photovoltaic power generation facilities, municipal governments are 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 and Fuji City have taken their own initiatives in setting out the control areas within the buffer zone and call for cooperation not to install the controlled facilities through the procedures of administrative instruction.

### コ 三保松原

- ・ 清水海岸(三保地区)の景観改善

静岡県は、「三保松原白砂青松保全技術会議」を設置・開催し、景観上問題のある消波堤に代わって最小限の規模のコンクリート製L型突堤が適当であるとの結論に達したところである。当該会議では今後ともL型突堤の規模・色彩等の詳細構造及び施工方法を検討し、その成果に基づき静岡県は具体的な実施に向けた整備計画を策定することとしている。

- ・ 松林の保全

静岡県は、「三保松原の松林保全技術会議」等において、マツノザイセンチュウ病の蔓延防止やマツの生育に適した土壌環境づくり等、総合的な松林保全対策を検討している。静岡市は、上記の成果に基づき、松林の活性化・育成に向けた具体的な対策を段階的に実施していくこととしている。

- ・ 周辺の道路の無電柱化

「富士山周辺地域の無電柱化推進検討部会」において、静岡県・静岡市・電線管理者等で検討を進め、県道三保駒越線における無電柱化の取組方針を取りまとめたところであり、方針に基づき、短期的対策として道路上空の横断架空線を撤去するとともに、中長期的には街路事業に併せた無電柱化を実施する。

### x Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove

- ・ *Visual harmonization of the Shimizu Coast (Miho Area)*

Shizuoka Prefecture has set up and organized the “Mihonomatsubara White Sand and Blue Pine Conservation Technical Meeting”, which has just recently reached the conclusion that minimum-scale L-type groins are the appropriate alternative to the existing breakwaters that are visually problematic. Further discussion is to be made at this meeting to work on the detailed structure and construction method, including the scale and color of the L-type groins. Based on its outcomes, Shizuoka Prefecture is to prepare an implementation plan for the concrete realization.

- ・ *Pine grove conservation measures*

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

- ・ *Measures to make roads free from electric poles*

At the “Working Group for the Expansion of Electric-Pole Free Areas in the Surrounding Areas of Fujisan”, Shizuoka Prefecture, Shizuoka City, and other stakeholders such as the authority in charge of the management of electrical lines have discussed and agreed on the steps to make the Prefectural Road Miho-Komagoe Route free from electric poles and take necessary measures in consideration of implementation plans for the removal of overhead electric lines and the progress of road construction projects.

### サ 北口本宮富士浅間神社周辺地域

北口本宮富士浅間神社境内の北側を通過する国道138号の拡幅が計画されている。この拡幅計画を契機として、国・山梨県・富士吉田市・地元関係者及び学識経験者による協議の場を国土交通省が設置し、沿道景観及び歩行空間の整備の手法などを含めた周辺地

### xi Vicinities of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine

The widening of Route 138, the national road passing to the north of the compounds of Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrine, is planned. On the occasion of this widening plan, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism has set up a forum for discussion among the national government, Yamanashi Prefecture,

域のまちづくりの在り方について検討している。

Fujiyoshida City, local stakeholders, and academic experts to discuss town-building issues in the surrounding area including road-side landscapes and walking space.

## 経過観察指標の強化

## Strengthening of Monitoring Indicators

### 1 目的

### 1 Purpose

富士山の世界遺産の範囲を確実に保護するとともに、緩衝地帯の良好な保全状況を維持し、さらなる改善を図るために、適正な指標の下に経過観察を実施し、負の影響が確認された場合には、速やかに原因の除去又は影響を軽減させる対策を立案・実施する。

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

特に、課題の解決・改善のための方針・手法として明示した各種戦略等の実施状況を的確に把握し、個々の構成資産を資産全体の一部として包括的に保存管理するために、経過観察指標を強化する。

In particular, monitoring indicators are to be strengthened in order to keep track of the status of implementation of the individual strategies etc. that are specified as policies and/or measures for the solution to, or the mitigation of, issues and to conserve and manage individual component parts as parts of the whole property.

### 2 現状

### 2 Existing State

経過観察を適正に行うため、「資産、及び緩衝地帯の保全」、「各構成資産及び構成要素の保護」、「顕著な普遍的価値の伝達」の3つの側面から、資産に対する負の影響を及ぼす要因及びそれに基づく観察指標を特定し、定期的かつ体系的な経過観察を実施している。

In order to carry out the monitoring appropriately, factors that affect the property negatively and the corresponding monitoring indicators are to be identified from the three perspectives of the “the property and the conservation of the buffer zone”, the “protection of individual component parts and constituent elements”, and the “interpretation of Outstanding Universal Value”; the periodical and systematic monitoring is in operation.

### 3 課題

### 3 Issues

富士山が持つ『信仰の対象(神々しさ)』『芸術の源泉(美しさ)』の両面を維持し発展させる観点から、展望景観が持つ「信仰の側面」・「審美的な側面」を反映した指標の拡充及び追加が必要である。

From the perspective of maintaining and enhancing both aspects of Fujisan as “object of worship” (sacredness) and “source of artistic inspiration” (beauty), it is necessary to strengthen and add the monitoring indicators to reflect spiritual and aesthetic aspects of visual landscapes.

### 4 方向性

### 4 Policies

#### (1) 展望景観の定点観測地点の追加

2つの展望地点(本栖湖北西岸の中ノ倉峠、三保松原)のほか、資産及び緩衝地帯の範囲内に新たに複数の展望地点を設定し、定点観測によって展望景観の状態を把握する。

#### (1) Addition of monitoring points for views to 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.

#### (2) 富士山信仰に関わる神事の実施状況の把握

富士山信仰に関わる神事の実施状況及び後世への継承の状況を把握する。

#### (2) 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.

#### (3) 来訪者の意識調査の実施

富士山の顕著な普遍的価値及び構成資産相互のつながりに関する来訪者の理解の状況を把握し、情報提供戦略へと反映させる。

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

The understanding of visitors about the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and links between the component parts is to be surveyed and fed back to the Interpretation Strategy.

#### (4) 多角的な視点に基づく指標の設定、登山者数の目標値の試算、定期的な評価・見直し

多角的な視点に基づく指標を設定するとともに、登山者数の目標値を試算し、定期的に評価・見直しを行う。

#### (4) Selection of indicators from multidimensional perspectives, trial calculation of the target number of climbers, and periodical evaluation and review

Indicators are to be selected from multidimensional perspectives and the target number of climbers is to be calculated on a trial basis. They are also subjected to periodical evaluation and review.

## 5 対策

### (1) 展望景観の定点観測地点の追加

富士山(山体と山麓の全ての構成資産を含む範囲)全体の神聖さ・美しさの維持・改善の状況を把握し、良好な展望景観の維持のための施策を評価・修正するため、信仰及び審美性の側面の観察に適切な観測地点を複数設定し、目視・写真撮影などの手法を用いて、展望景観の変化について定点観測を行う。

具体的には、古来の展望地点の保護のための調査研究等を踏まえ、推薦書等に記載した顕著な普遍的意義を持つ図像と直接的に関連し、富士山域に対する代表的な2つの主要な展望地点である本栖湖北西岸の中ノ倉峠及び三保松原に加え、次の3つの観点から新たな観測地点を選ぶ。

#### ①各方面から富士山を展望する地点

→富士山の顕著な普遍的価値の説明に寄与する場所又は近代において新たな展望地点となった場所を観測地点に追加し、富士山に対する展望景観の定点観測を行う。

#### ②富士山から資産及び緩衝地帯を展望する地点

→資産及び緩衝地帯の大部分の範囲を展望できる富士山域(構成資産1)内の複数の場所を観測地点として設定し、資産及び緩衝地帯に対する展望景観の定点観測を行う。

#### ③構成資産から当該構成資産及びその周辺地域を展望する地点

→資産又はその周辺地域において課題がある構成資産の内部又はその周辺の場所を観測地点に設定し、資産及びその周辺地域に対する展望景観の定点観測を行う。

### (2) 富士山信仰に関わる神事の調査

富士山の顕著な普遍的価値に関連する無形的な要素として、富士山信仰に関わる神事の伝達及び継承の行為が維持されていることを確認するため、適切な富士山信仰に関わる神事を選び、参加人数について継続的に調査を行う。

具体的には、推薦書に記載した各構成資産及び構成要素における行事の中から、特に富士山信仰を主題とする神事を選ぶ。

## Measures

### (1) Addition of monitoring points for views to Fujisan

In order to keep track of the status of maintenance and improvement of the sacredness and beauty of the entire Fujisan (the area including the mountain body and all the component parts in the mountain foot) and to evaluate and revise the measures to maintain good visual landscapes, appropriate points to monitor the spiritual and aesthetic aspects are to be selected and fixed-point monitoring is to be conducted for visual landscape change, based on visual observation and photography.

To be specific, based on the research and study for the protection of the places that have been viewpoints since old times, new monitoring viewpoints are to be selected 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 Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove, which are directly related to the drawings and photos of outstanding universal significance that are described in the nomination dossier etc.

#### (i) Viewpoints toward Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) from all directions

To select several places out of those located in the surrounding mountain-foot area that contribute to the explanation of the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan or became viewpoints newly in the Early Modern Period, in order to carry out fixed-point monitoring of the views of Fujisan.

#### (ii) Viewpoints located within the Fujisan Mountain Area (Component Part 1) toward other individual component parts and the buffer zones

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

#### (iii) 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 landscape-related issues as viewpoints to carry out fixed-point monitoring of the views of the property and the surrounding environment.

### (2) Inventorying religious events related to the worship of Fujisan

In order to verify that religious events related to the worship of Fujisan are transmitted and passed on 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 number of participants is to be surveyed on a continual basis.

To be specific, out of the events at the individual component parts and constituent elements that are described in the nomination dossier, those which are performed *inter alia* for

the purposes of Fujisan worship are to be selected.

**(3) 来訪者の意識調査**

来訪者に対する情報提供の施策を評価し、課題がある場合には適切に修正するために、富士山の顕著な普遍的価値及び構成資産間の相互のつながりに関する来訪者の理解の状況についてアンケート調査を行う。

**(3) 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 are to be conducted for visitors' understanding about the Outstanding Universal Value of Fujisan and links between the component parts.

**(4) 多角的な視点に基づく指標の設定、登山者数の目標値の試算、定期的な評価・見直し**

望ましい「富士登山の在り方」を定義し、それに基づき多角的な視点からの指標を設定するとともに、登山者数の目標値を試算し、定期的にそれらの評価・見直しを行う。

**(5) Selection of indicators from multidimensional perspectives, trial calculation of the target number of climbers, and periodical evaluation and review**

To define the desirable “style of Fujisan ascents”, based on which indicators are to be decided on from multidimensional perspectives and the target number of climbers is to be calculated on a trial basis. They are to be evaluated and reviewed periodically.