



SITES OF JAPAN'S MEIJI INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: IRON AND STEEL, SHIPBUILDING AND COAL MINING

INTERPRETATION AUDIT 2017

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1. Introduction

In July 2015, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee inscribed the *Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining* as a World Heritage Site. As part of this inscription, it was recommended that the Japanese Government give consideration to:

Preparing an interpretive strategy for the presentation of the nominated property, which gives particular emphasis to the way each of the sites contributes to OUV and reflects one or more of the phases of industrialisation; and also allows an understanding of the full history of each site.

In response, this World Heritage Site’s (WHS) Interpretation Committee requested the following:

- an understanding of what the component managers are currently presenting or developing for the interpretation of their places.
- gathering of information about related tourism and travel products that could be used or modified.
- a full understanding on how each site or component relates to the overall series, particularly in terms of the way they reflect the one or more phases of Japan’s industrialisation and convey their contribution to Outstanding Universal Value.

This audit aims to identify how each component is presenting the WHS outstanding universal values and the connections that exist between them. The audit makes recommendations to strengthen the interpretive connectivity and consistency between the components to foster a better appreciation of this WHS. The comments and recommendations will inform the finalisation of the Interpretive Strategy.

2. World Heritage Site

The Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution comprises of a series of 23 component parts, mainly located in the southwest of Japan. It bears testimony to the rapid industrialisation of the country from the middle of the 19th century to the early 20th century, through the development of the iron and steel industry, shipbuilding and coal mining.

The WHS illustrates the process by which feudal Japan sought technology transfer from Europe and America from the middle of the 19th century and how this technology was adapted to the country’s needs and social traditions. It testifies to what is considered to be the first successful transfer of Western industrialization to a non-Western nation.

The following table identifies each component of the site, their chronological development and the principal phases of Japan’s industrialisation to which they belong.

CHRONOLOGY → SITE ↓	1850s Trial & error	Direct import of Western technology	Full-blown industrialisation to 1910
Area 1 HAGI			
1-1 Reverberatory Furnace			
1-2 Ebisugahana Shipyard			
1-3 Ohitayama Tatara Iron Works			
1-4 Castle Town			
1-5 Shokoasonjuku Academy			
Area 2 KAGOSHIMA			
2-1 Shuseikan			

2-2 Teryama Charcoal Kiln			
2-3 Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate			
A3 NIRAYAMA			
3-1 Reverbatory Furnaces			
A4 KAMIASHI			
4-1 Hashino Iron Mining & Smelting Site			
A5 SAGA			
5-1 Mietsu Naval Dock			
A6 NAGASAKI			
6-1 Kosuge Slip Dock			
6-2 Mitsubishi Dry Dock			
6-3 Mitsubishi Giant Lever Crane			
6-4 Mitsubishi Former Pattern Shop			
6-5 Mitsubishi Senshokaku Guest House			
6-6 Takashima Coal Mine			
6-7 Hashima Coal Mine			
6-8 Glover House and Office			
A7 MIIKE			
7-1 Miike Coal Mine and Miike Port			
7-2 Misumi West Port			
A8 YAWATA			
8-1 Imperial Steel Works			
8-2 Onga River Pumping Station			

3. Methodology

The audit was undertaken as follows.

1. Questionnaire – developed and circulated to each area for completion to identify each component's current state of interpretation.
2. Site visits – each component was visited to review the current state of interpretation in January and May 2017. The site visits were documented in an audit photo trail. (Note time constraints did not provide the opportunity to undertake a detailed review at each component).
3. Meetings – were held at each area after the site visits, to provide an overview of the purpose of the Interpretive Strategy currently being developed. These meetings also provided the opportunity to discuss and share ideas to further develop the WHS' interpretation.
4. Report – provides the responses to the questionnaire and a summary of the review. It then makes recommendations to inform the finalisation of the Interpretive Strategy.

4. Acknowledgements

This audit has been made possible with the information provided by and the assistance of:

- Koko Kato, Special Advisor to the Cabinet
- Takashi Imamura, Senior Deputy Director, Department of Industrial Heritage, Cabinet Secretariat
- Barry Gamble, International Expert
- Noriko Hanada, Project Manager, National Congress of Industrial Heritage
- Masaaki Hatakoshi, National Congress of Industrial Heritage
- Prefecture staff and volunteers at each area
- Interpreters

5. Existing interpretation

The Areas and components across the WHS have traditionally prepared their own interpretation. Several have designed and implemented new interpretation, both during the nomination process and since the WHS's inscription. This development has generally been *ad hoc* rather than resulting from a strategic, coordinated approach. It is also reflective of the differences in each Area's stage of interpretive development and resource availability, both financially and professional staff.

Each Area has either a museum or visitor (or both) which provide the principle interpretive centres. They are either located within the relevant city or within the component itself. For instance, the Kamaishi Iron and Steel History Museum is located in the centre of the Kamaishi City and Nirayama has recently opened the Furnaces Visitor Centre. Most of these centres provide convey the Area's history through various interpretive platforms, as well as visitor and guide amenities.

There is the appropriate use of different interpretative media at each of the components which in turn provides a variety of experiences at each place. The main media used are interpretive panels, and guided tours, audios and a smart phone application. This application provides pictorial information relating to each component. There are also various printed materials including brochures, maps and guides. These materials are mainly presented in Japanese, though some Areas offer English, Chinese and Korean translations such as at Misumi West Port.

The key consideration is that there should be a more cohesive and connected interpretive approach to present the full picture of the *Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* story and how each of the 23 components contribute to this WHS significance and values. The current development of the Interpretive Strategy will assist in achieving this.

A summary of the WHS existing interpretation elements based on the questionnaire responses and site visits is provided below. It provides a baseline for the WHS ongoing interpretive development. The completed questionnaires are provided at Appendix 1.

It must be noted that significant progress has been made in the WHS interpretation since its inscription which is demonstrated in the audit photo trail (see Appendix 2).

6. Comments

World Heritage Plaque

A uniform design for the plaque has been developed for placement at each of the components. The purpose of the plaque is to commemorate the WHS inscription and inform the visitors to the WHS of its of exceptional interest to the whole world.

To date, the plaque has yet to be installed at all the components. Where it has been installed, its placement varies, as does how it can easily be seen by the audience. Clearly it should be placed in a prominent and accessible position.

Access

Most of the components are easily accessible by car and bus. Limited access is provided at the Hashima Coal Mine, and the Miike coal mine railway which are open only for special occasions. The operational sites of the Mitsubishi Shipyards and Yawata Steelworks are not open to the public.

There is adequate parking at all the components. Directions to the components are also clearly sign posted.

Audience

The WHS has enjoyed a significant increase in visitor numbers since inscription. Detailed information on each component's audience segments was not provided. However, it is understood that the current audiences consist mainly of local and national residents. International visitors seemingly make up only a small part of the market. Most of the Areas are targeting elementary and high school children as a key audience market segment.

Research to gain a more detailed understanding of the different audience segments will be very important to inform the ongoing development of interpretive experiences and to attract new and diverse audiences, as well as maintaining existing audiences.

Interpretive Media

As stated above there is the appropriate use of different interpretative media at each of the components which in turn provides a variety of experiences at each place. Examples of the different media is provided in Appendix 3.

Themes and stories

The WHS vision is to let visitors and residents correctly understand the value of the WHS and how each Area contributes to its outstanding universal values. The key information presented at each Area focuses on its history. Though there is some information on how the component relates to the WHS other components (based on the chart presented in the nomination document), the components' relationship and connectivity could be further developed.

Most of the Areas have created key messages to capture the history of their site. These should be reviewed to link those messages/themes with the WHS' outstanding universal values in ways that are more consistent and connected across the Areas and can be developed for identified target audiences. Some examples of the existing key messages are as follows.

- “As its high-quality and rich coal mines supported Japan during the eras of Meiji, Taisho and Showa”, Misumi West Port is Japan's first authentic modern harbor facility that played a key role in exporting coals to other countries and is the only modern trading port that remains as it looked then”.
- “The Origin of the Modernization of Japan – Hagi”
- “Kamaishi – the Birthplace of Modern Iron Manufacturing. The iron-making technology of Kamaishi as represented by the Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site contributed considerably to the modernization of Japan”.
- “We are the first one in Asia that turned into an industrial country” – Yawata.

Printed material and digital platforms

The main media used for the WHS' components are strategically placed interpretive panels, guided tours, audios and the smart phone application. In addition there are two WHS websites, presented in both Japanese and English (see Appendix 3.3). Existing Prefecture and City websites makes reference to each Area's components.

There are also various printed materials including brochures, maps and guides, mainly presented in Japanese and English (see Appendices 3.1 and 3.4). Some components, eg Misumi West Port, also provides brochures and maps in English, Chinese and Korean. Refer to Appendix 3.6 for some examples. In addition, limited edition of stamps and coins celebrate the WHS inscription (see Appendix 3.7).

Tours and education programs

All the components provide a guided tours either by volunteers and/or former workers. In addition, there are self-guided digital platforms via audios and tablets. These add to the diverse interpretive experiences available throughout the WHS.

Educational material has been developed for elementary and high school children to explain the some Area's components history and significance. These is mainly delivered via printed material and through the governments' websites. In addition, some areas provide lectures such as at the Misumi West Port.

A touring exhibition which commence in January 2016 provides virtual access to all the WHS components. It is running for two years and will visit eight locations (see Appendix 3.5).

Resources

There are professional staff who support the WHS interpretation such as curators and education specialists. Not all Areas have access to this resource. However, all Areas use volunteers and/or former workers to present their places. This provides an engaging and authentic interpretive experience and create a sense of custodianship. Most Areas provide ongoing support and training for the volunteers.

Each Area's government provides a budget allocation for some interpretive experiences such as developing brochures and providing guides. However, in most cases, more comprehensive development of interpretive media will require seeking government financial support.

The difference level in resources available to interpret each component is reflected in their various interpretive media. There is the opportunity to facilitate the collaboration across each component to share ideas and opportunities to work towards a more cohesive and immersive interpretive experiences.

7. Recommendations

The following recommendations are made to continue to build on the WHS ongoing interpretive development since 2015. They also aim to strengthen the interpretive connectivity and consistency between the components to foster a better appreciation of this WHS and its outstanding universal values.

World Heritage Plaque

The *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* identifies that the State Party should place a plaque wherever possible to commemorate inscription that informs the public 'that the property visited has a particular value which has been recognized by the international community.' The plaque should:

- be placed where it can easily be seen by visitors without disfiguring the property;
- include the World Heritage Emblem;
- have text that mentions the property's OUV and refers to the *World Heritage Convention* and the World Heritage List. (UNESCO 2015, clause 270, p. 58)

Though the template for the plaque has been designed and is currently being rolled out across all the components, guidance should be provided on its placement so that is easily viewed as a visitor enters a site to inform them that it is part of the WHS. Also, the installation of the plaques should be completed as soon as possible as it is two years since the WHS was inscribed.

Audience

Audience research and analysis is integral to informing the ongoing development of the WHS' interpretation. Audience evaluation is important to understanding the needs and desires of the local, domestic and international visitors for the ongoing development of interpretive experiences that attract new and diverse audiences as well as maintain existing audiences. This understanding should inform the development of all interpretive material and programs. Ongoing audience research and analysis should be undertaken on a regular basis across all components to inform the ongoing development of interpretive material and experiences.

Interpretive Media

Themes and stories

The WHS Statement of Outstanding Universal Values for the ACS already identifies the major themes that connect the Areas and their components. However, further work is required in distilling the themes into a format that ensures that OUV is made accessible for the WHS's audiences and is consistent and connected. The development of stories based on the themes will further enhance audience experience, making it more memorable and engaging. Such themes/stories could include "the defence of the nation" and "the story of labour through the life a miner".

Printed material and digital platforms

There should be more consistency and uniformity in the graphic look and feel, language and tone used across the media. This will ensure that each component is clearly recognized as part of the overall WHS and how they connect to each other the WHS heritage values. In addition, printed material and digital platforms would benefit from tight graphic design and a layered information structure.

All printed material should have a consistent look and feel to ensure consistency across all the components and clearly articulate the connections between them. This material should be informed by a style guide (see below).

The websites and other digital options provide interested audiences with the most comprehensive and connected form of media to learn about and experience the entirety of the WHS. As commented above the website could benefit with a more consistency and uniformity in the graphic look and feel, language and tone across all interpretive media to ensure that each form of media is clearly recognized as part of the overall WHS a.

In addition, the digital platforms need a strategy of Search Engine Optimisation to ensure the official websites are the first to be accessed.

Opportunities exist to link to social media and platforms such as GoUNESCO to promote the component sites both to locals and to international tourists which would amplify the message of the OUVs. (See <http://www.gounesco.com/heritage/sites/meiji-industrial-revolution>)

Style guide

The WHS would benefit from being united under a single brand to allow the audiences recognise the connections between all the components. A style guide provides uniform standards and styles including the graphic look and feel, mood, language, tone, and colour to be used in a range of applications including signage, print publications, media, digital media, social media and websites. It should also include a tagline that is a key phrase that identifies the WHS ie a 'brand' which is easily recognised and understood across all the components. An example of a style guide is provided at Appendix 4.

Tours and education programmes

Tours and education programs offer the opportunity to explore the big picture in a contained environment, including discussing concepts such as authenticity, complex ideas such as the outstanding universal values as well as explicitly addressing links across sites.

The existing tours and education programmes should be refined to align with the Interpretation Strategy upon its completion. Also, the WHS should build on its success of utilising former works and volunteers as an integral and important part of the interpretive experiences at the components. They should have the opportunity to contribute to the development of stories and messages and support by management with ongoing training.

Resources*Collaboration*

Regular opportunities should be provided for the managers, staff and volunteers to meet to discuss joint interpretive projects and share ideas and opportunities. This will also enable the sharing of resources across the components and provide a consistency of interpretation and connectivity. It will also provide the opportunity to leverage of each others experiences.

Manual

A resource should be developed to explain how interpretation can be used and implemented across the WHS in a consistent and cohesive manner. It will also assist in developing interpretation skills for those responsible for creating experiences and materials to present the WHS outstanding universal values, from staff to volunteers.

8. Conclusion

This audit provides an overview of how the WHS and its components is currently presenting its outstanding universal values which has progressed significantly since its inscription in 2015. It highlights the complexity and challenges of interpreting a serial WHS, particularly in terms of scale, location, management, access and resources. There is a need for a more consistent, cohesive and coordinated approach to connect and present the 23 components to communicate the outstanding universal values and how the components relate to each other.

The audit provides a key input into the finalisation of the Interpretive Strategy to present and engage a diverse audience with the WHS' outstanding universal values. Once the Strategy is finalised, this audit will inform its implementation across the WHS.

9. References

Australia ICOMOS, 2013, 'Practice Note: Interpretation',
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UNESCO, 1972, *Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*,
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<http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>.

UNESCO, 2015, Decision 39 Com 8B.14, Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel,
Shipbuilding and Coal Mining, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1484>.

APPENDIX 1 – QUESTIONNAIRES

Area 1 Hagi

The Hagi World Heritage Centre opened in March 2017. It provides the principal orientation experience for understanding this component’s world heritage values. It provides an immersive and engaging multimedia experience. It coordinates access and information concerning all component parts in Hagi, and for the entire World Heritage Site (WHS).

Hagi Castle Town and *Shokasonjuku Academy* are already popular sightseeing destinations that are well equipped with amenities and visitor guidance functions. Interpretation panels provide information at the *Hagi Reverberatory Furnace*, *Ebisugahana Shipyard* and *Ohitayama Tatara Iron Works*. The Iron Works recently opened visitor centre also conveys this component’s World Heritage values through various interpretive platforms and provides visitor and guide amenities.

The Hagi City Museum provides another visitor experience on the history of the town and its World Heritage Values.

Access

Each of the components are opened to the public at all times, except for the private residences the Hagi Castle Town.

Hagi Castle Town, Ebisugahana Shipyard, and Shokasonjuku Academy are mainly reached by car and a shuttle bus service is also available. There sufficient parking at the Hagi Castle Town and Shokasonjuku Academy, and nearby parking spaces are also available for visitors to the Hagi Reverberatory Furnace, Ebisugahana Shipyard, and Oitayama Tatara Iron Works.

The road leading to the Iron Works is very narrow which may limit access. Any proposals to widen the road will need to consider the impacts on the place’s heritage values.

Comments

World Heritage Logo

The logo only been installed at some of the components. Where it has been installed, its placement varies on how it can easily be seen by the audience. It should be placed in a prominent and accessible position.

Replicas of the WHS inscription certificate are also on display.

Audience

This Area of the WHS enjoys healthy visitor numbers which have remained reasonable steady since the Site’s inscription. There is a broad understanding of who is visiting the components from the local, national and international markets. A more detailed understanding of the difference visitor segments will inform the ongoing development of interpretive experiences to attract new and diverse audiences, whilst maintain existing audiences.

Interpretive media

The vision for the Area is for the visitors and residents to understand the *Sites*



of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution and Hagi’s five component parts in a simple and enjoyable way. The key interpretive message is “The Origin of the Modernization of Japan – Hagi”.

There is the appropriate use of different interpretative media at each of the components which in turn provides a variety of experiences at each place. The main media used are interpretive panels, and guided tours and smart phone application. This application provides pictorial information relating to each component.

The WHS’s website is presented in both Japanese and English. Existing Prefecture and City websites makes reference to these components. There are also various printed materials including brochures, maps and guides, mainly presented in Japanese.

The key information focuses on the Area’s components’ history. Though there is some information on how the component relates to the WHS other components (based on the chart presented in the nomination document), the components’ relationship and connectivity should be further developed.

There should be more uniformity in the graphic look and feel, language and tone used across the media. This will ensure that each component is clearly recognized as part of the overall WHS and how they connect to each other the WHS heritage values.

Resources

There are professional staff to support the ongoing development of the Area’s interpretation e.g. curators. However it is not clear if they are available to each of the Area’s components.

Hagi City has a budget allocation for some interpretive experiences such as developing brochures and providing guides. Further more comprehensive development of interpretive media will require seeing government financial support.

The difference level in resources available to interpret each component is reflected in their various interpretive media. There is the opportunity to facilitate the collaboration across each component to share ideas and opportunities to work towards a more cohesive and immersive interpretive experiences.



Hagi City

Questions	Answers
<p>1. (インタープリテーションに関して) 貴構成資産の現在のビジョンとミッション、及びキーメッセージは何か？</p> <p>What is the component's current vision and mission, and key messages?</p>	<p>Vision</p> <p>Let visitors and local residents in Hagi City understand the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution" and the 5 component parts in the Hagi area in a simple and an enjoyable way.</p> <p>Mission</p> <p>Hagi City opened the World Heritage Visitor Center in March, 2017 that provides explanations on the value of the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution" and the positions and the significance of the 5 component parts in the Hagi area. From now on, we need to improve the quality of the interpretation at each component part.</p> <p>Key Message</p> <p>"The Origin of the Modernization of Japan – Hagi"</p>
<p>2. 貴構成資産にはインタープリテーション且つ/もしくはマーケティングの戦略があるか？</p> <p>Does the component have an interpretation and/or marketing strategy?</p>	<p>The Tourism Division of Hagi City has submitted to the Japan Tourism Agency a Japanese version of the DMO (Destination Marketing/Management Organization) Creation and Establishment Plan. In this plan, we have designated the area where there are 5 component parts of the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution" as the center for marketing management. We plan to create a regional interpretation plan in accordance with the one created by the Cabinet Secretariat in the near future.</p>
<p>3. 貴構成資産が世界遺産であるということは明記されているか？その場合どこに記されているか？（例：施設入口、ウェブサイトなど）</p> <p>Does the component state that it is a WHS? If so where is it located (e.g. site entrance, website etc.)</p>	<p>Yes, it does.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have put the world heritage plaque, whose design is common for all the component parts in accordance with the UNESCO's Operational Guidelines, in each site of the 5 component parts. - We have put signposts designed specifically for the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution" at 39 places, mostly in major intersections in the city.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have indicated that it is one of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” with a logo of UNESCO along with a logo of the world heritage in the explanation boards that explain the component parts. We have such explanation boards for visitors in 19 places in Hagi City.
<p>4. 各構成資産がどのように顕著な普遍的価値に貢献しているかということの説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか？それらの情報はどのように提供されているか？</p> <p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents on its own contribution to the OUV? How is this information provided?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We explain how the component parts contribute to OUV by showing a chart that explains chronological development phase of three industrial typologies (1850s to 1910). - We show this chart at the World Heritage Visitor Center and at the little exhibition and break room called “Ohitayama Tataru Center” at the Ohitayama Tataru Iron Works. - We intend to put this chart in the brochures we will create in the near future.
<p>5. 各構成資産と他の構成資産とのつながりを説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか？それらの情報はどのように提供されているか？</p> <p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents that links it to the other components? How is this information provided?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The relations with other components in each area of iron and steel, shipbuilding and coal mining are clearly stated with a chart in the 2b section of the book of the World Heritage Nomination. This chart can be found in the booklet of the “Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List” consistently in each area. - We intend to put this chart in the brochures we will create in the near future.
<p>6. 世界遺産や各構成資産の説明や紹介に使用できる、あるいは手直しすれば使用できる既存の観光/旅行や教育関連の製品（冊子等含む）はあるか？</p> <p>Are there any current tourism/travel and education products that could be used or modified to assist in interpreting and presenting the WHS and its components?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hagi City utilizes the brochures created by the collective entity of local authorities, the World Heritage Council for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”. - Hagi City has created maps for visitors that explain the locations and the overviews of the 5 component parts. - The Education Committee of Hagi City has created supplementary reading materials of social studies for elementary school students and educational books on hometown for junior high school students that explain the 5 component parts in Hagi City.
<p>7. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションの作成や今後の導入にあたり、貴構成資産には資格要件を満たし知識のあるふさわしい職員(例：専門職員、広報担当職員、教育担当職員など)がいるか？</p> <p>Does the component have appropriately qualified and experienced personnel (e.g. curators and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Hagi Museum situated in one of the component parts, “Hagi Castle Town” has curators specialized in history who conduct research studies, give lecture courses and respond to questions from guides etc. - The treasure house of the Shoin Shrine, “Shiseikan” adjacent to one of the component parts, “Shokasonjuku Academy” has curators specialized in history who conduct research studies and exhibitions of the related documents.

<p>communication and education specialists) for the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Among the 16 staff in the Preservation of Cultural Assets Division of Hagi City, 2 of them are specialized in constructions, 3 are specialized in excavation research and 1 is a curator specialized in history who write reports and respond to questions from guides. 1 is specialized in world heritage and 15 others concurrently take care of administrative tasks related to world heritage in addition to their primary administrative tasks for the preservation of cultural assets. The Preservation of Cultural Assets Division conducts enlightenment activities for world heritage, providing visiting lectures, painting and photo contests and brochures in response to requests from Hagi residents.
<p>8. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションを作成し今後導入していくのをサポートするにあたり、貴構成資産は十分な予算や情報源を有しているか？</p> <p>Does the component have adequate resources to support the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The World Heritage Council for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” has been creating brochures and movies that can be shared with all the component parts. Hagi City bears part of the costs. - Hagi City has a certain budget allocation to interpretation activities such as creating brochures and providing guides every year. As for development of new contents, we try to utilize the government’s financial support. - We have enough resources since: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ancient documents and pictorial diagrams of Hagi (the Choshu Domain) are stored in the Yamaguchi Prefectural Archives and in the Hagi Museum. o The specialist staff in both facilities conduct research studies.
<p>9. 新規のインタープリテーションのツールや製品を開発、導入あるいは手直しして使用するにあたり、各構成資産ではどのような過程や手続き（意思決定も含む）が必要となるか？</p> <p>What are the processes and procedures, including decision making, that the component is required to follow to develop and implement modified or new interpretation tools and products?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regarding the conservation and utilization of the component part, they are discussed in the Expert Committee of each component part that Hagi City has set up. - We have a “Council for Conservation Management in Hagi Area” that consists of heritage owners, managers, government-related people, etc. that was created in accordance with “General Principles and Strategic Framework for Conservation and Management” of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution.” After the consensus is built in this Council, National Committee of Conservation and Management (and its Interpretation Working Group) hosted by the Cabinet Secretariat will be informed. - We make it a rule to have our curators specialized in history check the contents and expressions when we create new brochures and explanation boards that explain the component parts.

10. 現在、貴構成資産が対象としている観光客層や観光客数は？

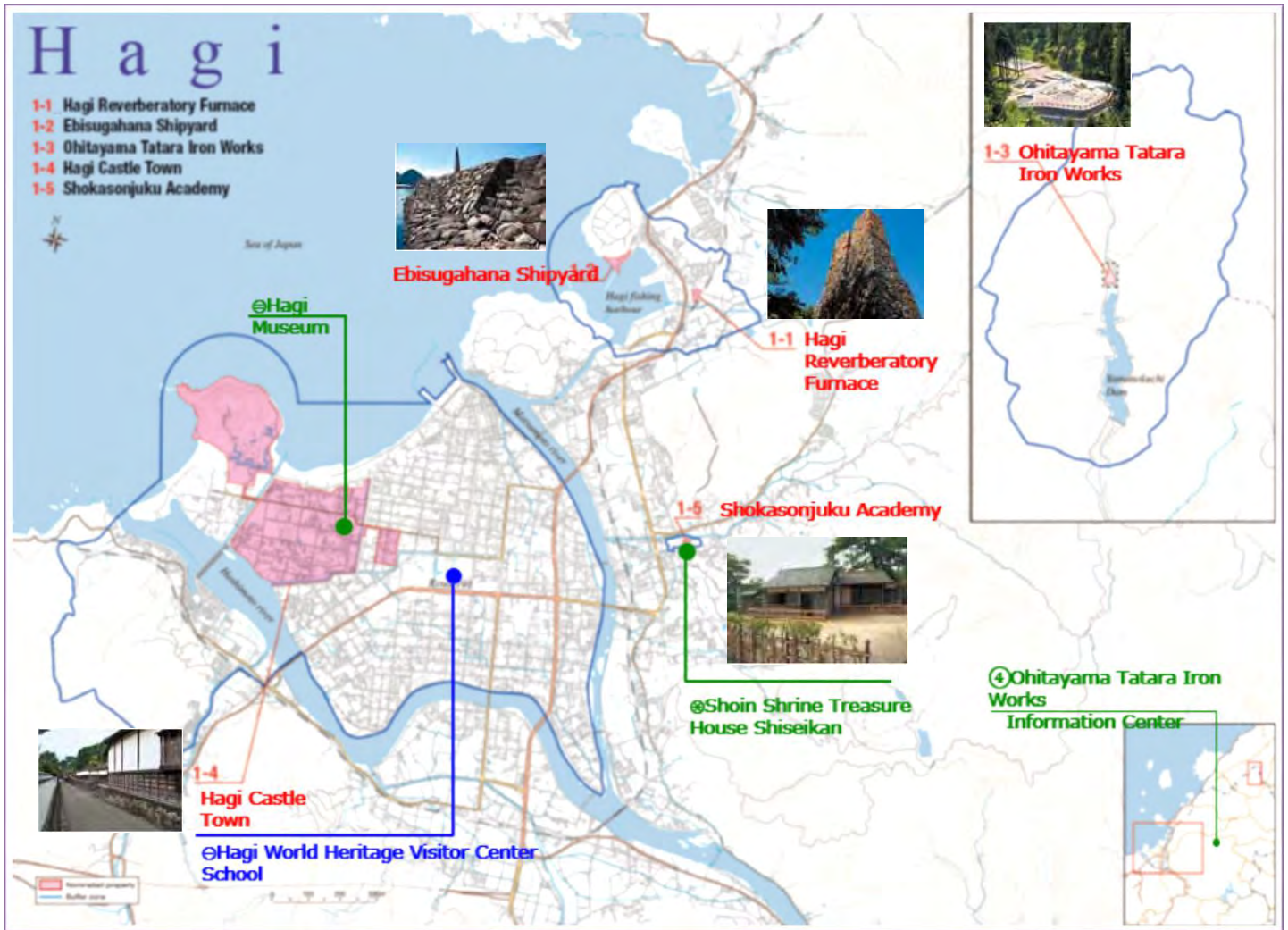
What are the existing target audience and visitor numbers at the component?

1. Hagi City
 - 2014 : 2,301,054
 - 2015 : 3,065,999 (thanks to a historical TV drama featuring the life of Shoin Yoshida's sister, Fumi)
 - 2016 : 2,417,406
2. Hagi Reverberatory Furnace
 - 2014 : N/A
 - 2015 : 154,609 (May to December)
 - 2016 : 166,316
3. Ebisugahana Shipyard
 - 2014 : N/A
 - 2015 : 56,204 (April to December)
 - 2016 : 55,639
4. Ohitayama Tataro Iron Works
 - 2014 : N/A
 - 2015 : 14,869 (April to December)
 - 2016 : 10,028
5. Hagi Castle Town (Castle Ruin)
 - 2014 : 44,963
 - 2015 : 81,920
 - 2016 : 57,693
6. Hagi Castle Town (Former Upper Class Samurai Residences)
 - 2014 : 6,230
 - 2015 : 8,481
 - 2016 : 6,150
7. Hagi Castle Town (Former Merchant Residences)
 - 2014 : 41,866
 - 2015 : 61,579

	<p>2016 : 42,935</p> <p>8. Shokasonjuku Academy</p> <p>2014 : 462,206</p> <p>2015 : 817,257 (thanks to a historical TV drama featuring the life of Shoin Yoshida's sister, Fumi)</p> <p>2016 : 516,084</p>
<p>11. 今後、対象とする観光客層や観光客数は？</p> <p>What are the future target audience and visitor numbers for the component?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We do not set any particular targets at each component part. - However, in our Japanese version of the DMO (Destination Marketing/Management Organization) Creation and Establishment Plan, we have defined the overall target visitor groups to Hagi City as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Japanese people who live in the western part of Japan (the areas situated western than Kansai area) and in their 50's to 60's as well as 10's to 20's. (We have received most visitors from these areas and generations.) o Japanese people who live in Kanto and Tokai areas and in their 50's to 60's as well as 10's to 20's. (Those who live in a large metropolitan area. These generations have strong interests.) o Westerners mostly from the U.S. and France o (The visitor numbers from these countries have remained stable. Also it is easier to provide English and French explanations than other languages in terms of conservation.) o Eastern Asians mostly from Korea, Taiwan and China. (The government and the Yamaguchi Prefecture prioritize them. The number of visitors from these countries have increased in recent years.)
<p>12. 貴構成資産は一般公開されているか？その場合、公開時間と公開範囲は？</p> <p>Is the component open to the public? If so, when and what areas can be accessed?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hagi Reverberatory Furnace <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Open to the public all the time (no admission fee) - Ebisugahana Shipyard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Open to the public all the time (no admission fee) - Ohitayama Tatara Iron Works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Open to the public all the time (no admission fee) - Hagi Castle Town <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The component part area is open to the public all the time except for the premises of private residences. The historical buildings are open only between 9:00 to

	<p>17:00 (some of them charge admission fees).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Shokasonjuku Academy<ul style="list-style-type: none">o Open to the public all the time (no admission fee)-
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Map



Hagi World Heritage Visitor Center School



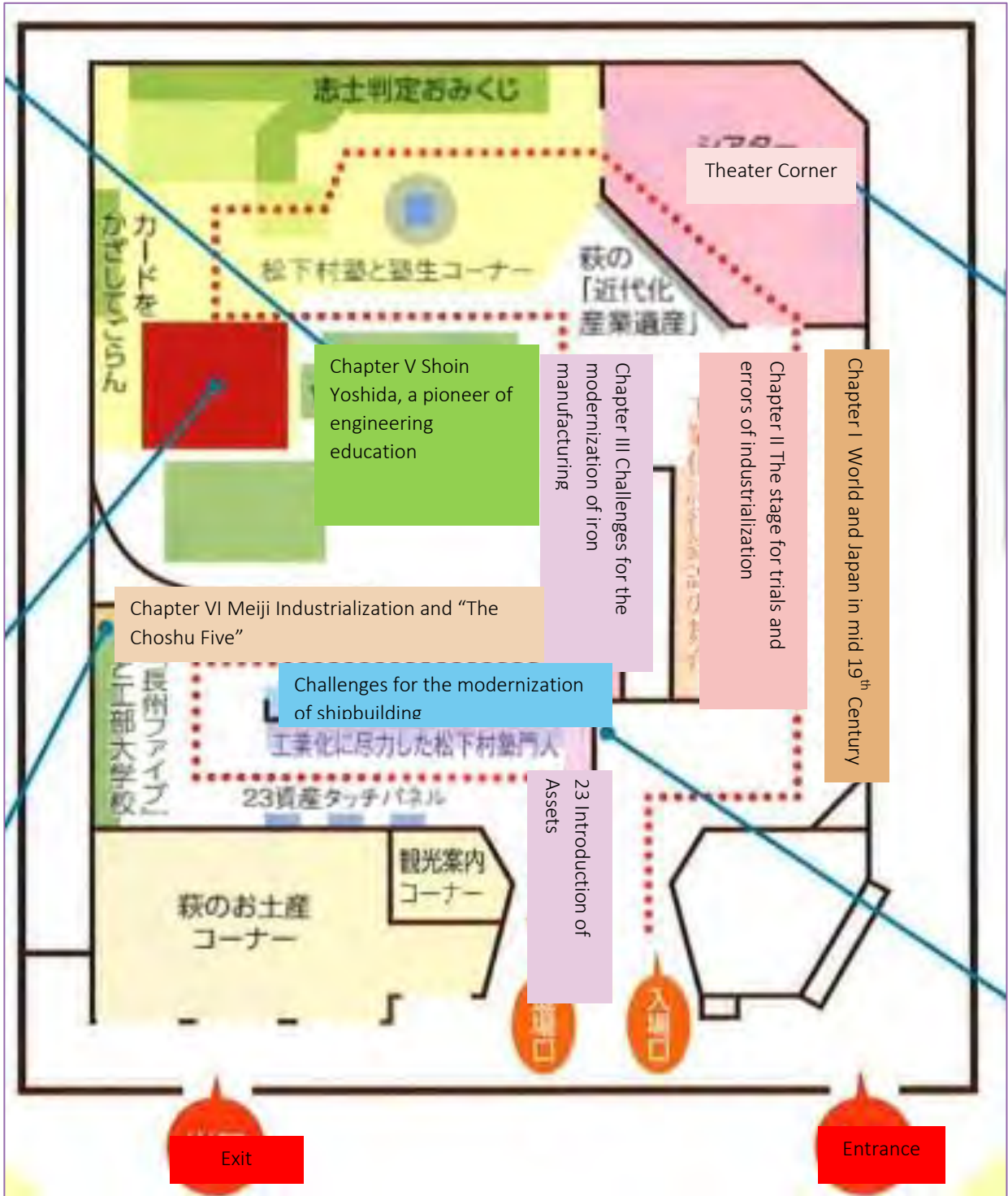
Established by	Hagi City World Heritage Utilization Promotion Group (Office: Hagi City Planning Policy Department)
Location	〒758-0041 Yamaguchi Prefecture Hagi City Emukai 602 Former Meirin Elementary School Gymnasium
Days Opened	Open 7 days a week
Hours of Operation	9:00 to 17:00
Admission Fee	300 yen
Exhibition Area	972m ²
Remarks	Planned to be established between February 2016 and February 2017. New facility is planned to be established on March 4th 2017. (Within Former Meirin Elementary School)

Exhibitions

- World and Japan in mid-19th century
- The stage for trials and errors of industrialization/Hagi Castle Town
- Challenges for the modernization of iron manufacturing/Hagi Reverberatory Furnace
- Challenges for the modernization of shipbuilding/Ebisugahana Shipyard & Ohitayama-tatara Iron Works
- Shoin Yoshida, a pioneer of engineering education/Shoka sonjuku
- Meiji Industrialization and “The Choshu Five”



Floor Plan



Other Related Facilities

Hagi Museum



Established by	Hagi City
Location	Hagi City, Horiuchi 355
Hours of Operation	9:00 to 17:00
Admission Fee	Free (Paid zones exist)

Shoin Shrine Treasure House Shiseikan (Information Centre is located in “Ekinomichi Happiness Fukue”)



Established by	Shoin Shrine
Location	Hagi City, Chinto 1537
Hours of Operation	9:00 to 17:00
Admission Fee	Adult: 500 yen

Ohitayama-tatara Iron Works Information Centre



Established by	World Heritage Registration Promotion Hagi City Council (Chair: Koji Nomura Mayor of Hagi City)
Location	Hagi City Fukuishimo 4014-2
Hours of Operation	Ekinomichi: 8:30 to 17:00 Restaurant: 11:00 to 15:00
Admission Fee	Free

Ohitayama-tatara Iron Works Rest Area



Established by	Hagi City
Location	Hagi City, Shibuki 257-5
Hours of Operation	9:00 to 17:00
Admission Fee	Free

Area 2 Kagoshima

The *Shokoshuseikan*, located in the Former Shuseikan Machinery Factory building, together with the Foreign Engineers’ Residence provide the principal interpretive centre for this Area. They visitor information about the site, buildings, its history and conservation as well as visitor amenities.

The *Terayama Charcoal Kiln* and *Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate of Yoshino Leat* are accessed by walking routes. Visitor amenities at the Kiln are available in the adjacent Children’s Centre and Terayama Park.

Access

All the components are open year round. Shokoshuseikan and the Foreign Engineers’ Residence charge a fee for entry.

Cars, and buses in service from various transport facilities, easily reach the Shuseikan. Pay parking spaces for 125 vehicles and 26 large-sized buses are currently available. However, traffic jams and a lack of parking spaces is anticipated for the future. The area is currently subject to traffic congestion and there is a proposal to construct a bypass to alleviate the issue.

Visitors to the Terayama Charcoal Kiln park at the nearby parking spaces at Children’s Centre and Terayama Park and are directed on a walk to the site through the nature trails. The Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate of Yoshino Leat is mainly reached by cars and there is some parking available.

Comments

World Heritage Logo

The logo only been installed at some of the components, though a replica of the WHS inscription certificate was on display. Where it has been installed, its placement varies on how it can easily be seen by the audience. It should be placed in a prominent and accessible position.

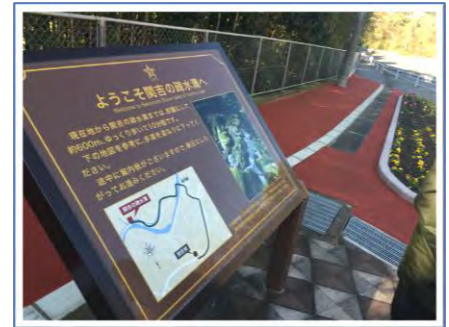
Audience

This Area of the WHS has enjoyed a substantial increase in visitor numbers since the Site’s inscription. No information on the visitor markets was provided. A more detailed understanding of the difference visitor segments will inform the ongoing development of interpretive experiences to attract new and diverse audiences, whilst maintain existing audiences.

Interpretive media

The vision for the Area is to let visitors and residents correctly understand the value of the WHS and enhance how Shuseikan components contributes to the WHS values. The key message is “that our predecessors self-made passions and their cultivated technologies in Shuseikan contributed considerably to the modernization of Japan, pioneering the industrialization that occurred subsequently”.

The main media used are interpretive panels and guided tours. A mobile phone COCOAR2 application provides pictorial information relating to each component. There are also various printed materials including brochures, maps and guides.



Educational material has been developed for primary school children to explain the Area's components history and significance which is available on line. Training has been provided to teachers in the use of this material. In addition, special classes are occasionally held to teach World Heritage at elementary and junior high schools.

The key information focuses on the Area's components history. Though there is some information on how the component relates to the WHS other components, the relationship and connectivity should be further developed.

There should be more uniformity in the graphic look and feel, language and tone used across the media. This will ensure that each component is clearly recognized as part of the overall WHS and how they connect to each other the WHS heritage values.

Resources

There are professional staff to support the ongoing development of the Area's interpretation eg curators and education specialists. Volunteers also provide an invaluable interpretive resource.

Kagoshima City provides budgetary support to the WHS Interpretation Committee for the development of brochures and digital media. Shokoshuseikan and the Foreign Engineers' Residence revenue could be used for the ongoing development of its interpretation.

The difference level in resources available to interpret each component is reflected in their various interpretive media. There is the opportunity to facilitate the collaboration across each component to share ideas and opportunities to work towards a more cohesive and immersive interpretive experiences.

Kagoshima City

Questions	Answers
<p>1. (インタープリテーションに関して) 貴構成資産の現在のビジョンとミッション、及びキーメッセージは何か?</p> <p>What is the component's current vision and mission, and key messages?</p>	<p>Our current vision and mission are as follows:</p> <p>Let visitors and local residents correctly understand the value of the serial heritage that consists of 23 component parts and enhance their understanding of how Shuseikan contributes to OUV.</p> <p>Let people know the value of the cultural assets related to the Shuseikan project as regional tourism resources and promote regional revitalization mainly by increasing tourists.</p> <p>Preserve the heritages properly for the next generation as well as revitalize regional economy by promoting public awareness activities in partnership with local communities, governmental bodies, private organizations, property owners and related agencies.</p> <p>Our key message is that our predecessors' self-made passions and their cultivated technologies in Shuseikan contributed considerably to the modernization of Japan, pioneering the industrialization that occurred subsequently.</p>
<p>2. 貴構成資産にはインタープリテーション且つ/もしくはマーケティングの戦略があるか?</p> <p>Does the component have an interpretation and/or marketing strategy?</p>	<p>No, it does not have one as of now except the following. However, we will consider detailed regional actions and undertake them on the basis of the interpretation strategy that the Cabinet Secretariat will create in cooperation with international experts.</p> <p>We state "utilizing the world cultural heritage" in the regional plans of Kagoshima Prefecture and Kagoshima City.</p> <p>We state "preserving the heritages properly for the next generation as well as revitalizing regional economy" in the Cooperative Action Plans for Modern Industrial Heritage Sites in Kagoshima.</p>

We set “increasing attractiveness of the world cultural heritage to enhance the value of the tourism resources that could draw more tourists” in the 3rd Stage of Tourism Strategic Plan of Kagoshima City that are currently being developed (to be completed in March, 2017).

3. 貴構成資産が世界遺産であるということは明記されているか？その場合どこに記されているか？（例：施設入口、ウェブサイトなど）

Does the component state that it is a WHS? If so where is it located (e.g. site entrance, website etc.)

Yes, it does.

Regarding the world heritage plaque compliant with the UNESCO’s Operational Guidelines, the World Heritage Council has already made the common design for all the component parts of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution.” In Kagoshima area, it is scheduled to be put up during the fiscal year of 2017. The guideboards and explanation boards inside the component parts state that it is a component part of the World Heritage Site. We have put signs that express “World Heritage Site” around the entrance of the component parts. We have put signposts designed specifically for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” at some points in the main roads that lead to the component parts. We have placed locally-designed world heritage flags on some of the roads that connect component parts. The websites of Kagoshima Prefecture, Kagoshima City and private heritage owners state that Shuseikan, Terayama Charcoal Kiln, Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate of Yoshino Leat have been inscribed as the component parts of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution,” etc. The brochures that introduce the component parts in Kagoshima Prefecture state that they have been inscribed in the World Heritage List.

4. 各構成資産がどのように顕著な普遍的価値に貢献しているかということを説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか？それらの情報はどのように提供されているか？

We explain how the component parts contribute to OUV by showing a chart that explains chronological development phase of three industrial typologies (1850s to 1910).

<p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents on its own contribution to the OUV? How is this information provided?</p>	<p>This chart can be found in the booklet of “Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List” and consistently on the websites of each area. Former Kagoshima Foreign Engineer’s Residence and Museum of the Meiji Restoration (local interpretation facility) also exhibit the chart, show it by DVD, and introduce it in brochures, etc.</p>
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5. 各構成資産と他の構成資産とのつながりを説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか？それらの情報はどのように提供されているか？

What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents that links it to the other components? How is this information provided?

The relations with other components in each area of iron and steel, shipbuilding and coal mining are clearly stated with a chart in the 2b section of the book of the World Heritage Nomination and in the Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List. Former Kagoshima Foreign Engineer's Residence and Museum of the Meiji Restoration (local interpretation facility) explain the above through their exhibitions, brochures and websites, etc.

6. 世界遺産や各構成資産の説明や紹介に使用できる、あるいは手直しすれば使用できる既存の観光/旅行や教育関連の製品（冊子等含む）はあるか？

Are there any current tourism/travel and education products that could be used or modified to assist in interpreting and presenting the WHS and its components?

Yes, there are.

We utilize the brochures developed by the World Heritage Council for the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution that show public availability and introduce guidance facilities of all the component parts.

Kagoshima Prefecture created a supplementary reading material called "Kagoshima Time Travel" that explains Kagoshima's component parts in a plain way for 5th grade school children. This supplementary reading material has been distributed to all the elementary school in Kagoshima Prefecture for school children's studies. In addition, we have held trainings for teachers so that they could utilize this material in their classes. The material is also available on the prefectural website so that they could utilize it as they like.

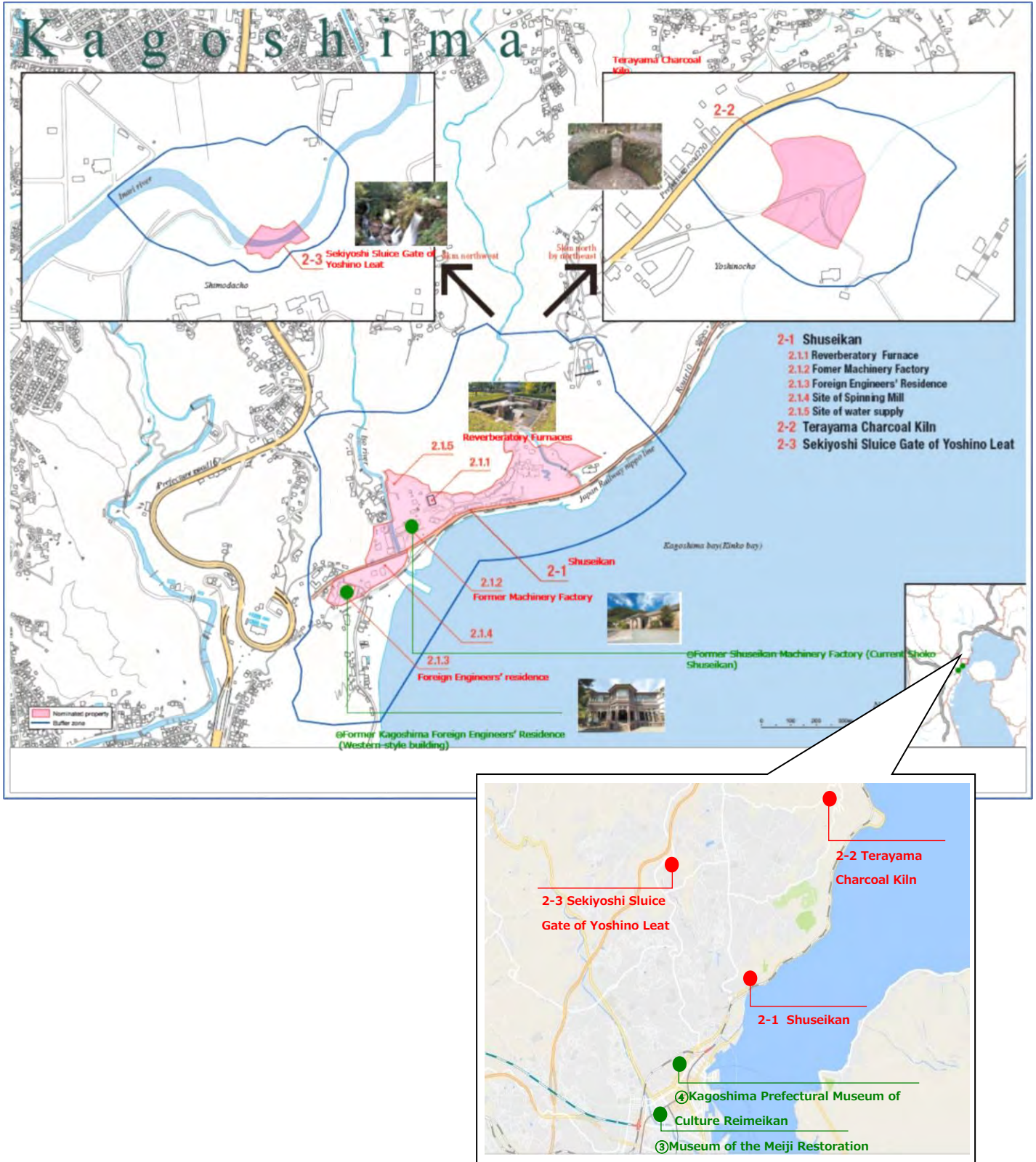
Kagoshima City created brochures that explain the sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution and the overview of component parts in Kagoshima area as educational reference materials. The city not only distributed them to all the elementary schools in Kagoshima city, but also promote teaching world heritage in classes by holding explanatory excursions to the sites for teachers. In addition, the city also provides occasional special classes to teach world heritage, etc. targeting all the elementary and junior high schools in Kagoshima City.

	<p>Private heritage owners have published books that explain Shuseikan project to increase awareness on the value of the component part and its activities.</p>
<p>7. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションの作成や今後の導入にあたり、貴構成資産には資格要件を満たし知識のあるふさわしい職員(例：専門職員、広報担当職員、教育担当職員など)がいるか？</p> <p>Does the component have appropriately qualified and experienced personnel (e.g. curators and communication and education specialists) for the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<p>Shokoshuseikan (Former Shuseikan Machinery Factory) has 4 specialized curators who conduct research studies, show around visitors, and teach courses targeting teachers and elementary and junior high school students.</p> <p>Department of Cultural Asset at Kagoshima City Education Committee has 3 specialized curators who conduct research studies and excavation researches.</p>
<p>8. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションを作成し今後導入していくのをサポートするにあたり、貴構成資産は十分な予算や情報源を有しているか？</p> <p>Does the component have adequate resources to support the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<p>The World Heritage Council for the Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution has been creating brochures, movies and smartphone application that can be shared with all the component parts. Kagoshima Prefecture and Kagoshima City bear the costs every year as part of its members.</p> <p>Offering financial resources every year, Kagoshima City has been running an organization called “Partnership Conference of Industrial Heritages that Contributed to Modernization” to increase awareness and understanding on component parts in Kagoshima area and also to train human resources.</p> <p>Sengan-en, Shokoshuseikan (Former Shuseikan Machinery Factory) and Former Kagoshima Foreign Engineer’s Residence charge admission fees that will be used for brochures, etc. that could enhance people’s understanding.</p> <p>Shimazu Limited, a scion of Lords of Satsuma who promoted Shuseikan project and also the owner of the component part, takes care of related ancient documents in terms of their preservation, research studies and exhibition, thus owns enough information resources.</p> <p>Department of Cultural Asset at Kagoshima</p>

	<p>City Education Committee also collects related materials and conducts document investigation in a carefully planned way.</p>
<p>9. 新規のインタープリテーションのツールや製品を開発、導入あるいは手直しして使用するにあたり、各構成資産ではどのような過程や手続き（意思決定も含む）が必要となるか？</p> <p>What are the processes and procedures, including decision making, that the component is required to follow to develop and implement modified or new interpretation tools and products?</p>	<p>Regarding maintenance of a component part such as improving guidance function, the Expert Committee held by Kagoshima City takes care of its decision making. Also we have a Council for Conservation Management in Shuseikan Area that consists of heritage owners, managers, government-related people, etc. that was created in accordance with “General Principles and Strategic Framework for Conservation and Management of “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution.” After the consensus is built in this Council, National Committee of Conservation and Management (and its Interpretation Working Group) hosted by the Cabinet Secretariat will be informed.</p> <p>When we create new brochures and explanation boards that are related to explaining the component parts, we have our curators check them from experts’ point of views.</p>
<p>10. 現在、貴構成資産が対象としている観光客層や観光客数は？</p> <p>What are the existing target audience and visitor numbers at the component?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>11. 今後、対象とする観光客層や観光客数は？</p> <p>What are the future target audience and visitor numbers for the component?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>12. 貴構成資産は一般公開されているか？その場合、公開時間と公開範囲は？</p> <p>Is the component open to the public? If so, when and what areas can be accessed?</p>	<p>Shuseikan Sengan-en (excluding a part that has not been arranged to allow public access: Site of Sluice), Shokoshuseikan (Former Shuseikan Machinery Factory) and Former Kagoshima Foreign Engineer’s Residence are open from 8:30 to 17:30, 365 days a year (admission fees required).</p>

	<p>Other component parts are accessible all the time (free of charge). Terayama Charcoal Kiln All the areas of the component part are accessible all the time (free of charge). Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate of Yoshino Leat All the areas of the component part are accessible all the time (free of charge).</p>
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Map



Other Related Facilities

Former Shuseikan Machinery Factory (Current Shoko Shuseikan)



Established by	Shimadzu Limited
Location	Kagoshima City, Yoshinochō 9698-1
Hours of Operation	8:30 to 17:30
Admission Fee	Adult: 1,000 yen
Remarks	Price includes visit to Sengan-en

Former Kagoshima Foreign Engineers' Residence (Western-style Building)



Established by	Kagoshima City
Location	Kagoshima City, Yoshinochō 9685-15
Hours of Operation	8:30 to 17:30
Admission Fee	Adult: 200 yen
Remarks	Open 7 days

Kagoshima Prefectural Museum of Cultural Reimeikan



Established by	Kagoshima Prefecture
Location	Kagoshima City, Shiroyamacho 7-2
Hours of Operation	9:00 to 18:00
Admission Fee	Adult: 310 yen

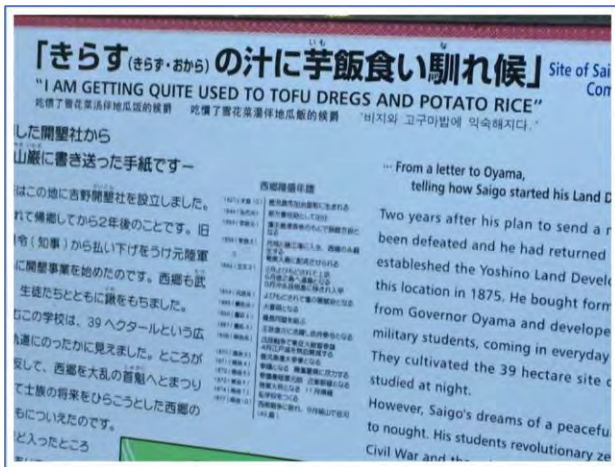
Museum of the Meiji Restoration



Established by	Kagoshima City
Location	Kagoshima City, Kajiyacho 23-1
Hours of Operation	9:00 to 17:00
Admission Fee	Adult: 300 yen

Additional Site Photos

Terayama Charcoal Kiln



Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate of Yoshino Leat



Shokoshuseikan



Area 3 Nirayama

The Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces Visitor Centre opened in 2016. It provides the principal orientation experience for understanding this component's world heritage values. It provides an immersive and engaging multimedia experience. It provides visitor and staff amenities. Local people continue to offer goodwill guides for visitors.

Access

Visitor numbers were not presented at the site visit. However the place has enjoyed an increase in visitors since inscription and the opening of the new visitor centre.

The site is mainly accessed by car, with major routes well developed and signed. There are free parking spaces for 10 buses and 40 cars, but the spaces will be expanded since an increase of visitors is anticipated. Based on further consideration, road signs will be set up from public transportation nodes and at main intersections en-route to the Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces.

Comments

World Heritage Logo

At the time of the site visit, the logo was yet to be installed, though a replica of the WHS inscription certificate was on display. When it is installed, it should be placed in a prominent and accessible position where it can be easily be seen by the audience

Audience

This Area of the WHS has enjoyed a substantial increase in visitor numbers since the Site's inscription and with the opening of the new visitor centre. No information on the visitor markets was provided. A more detailed understanding of the difference visitor segments will inform the ongoing development of interpretive experiences to attract new and diverse audiences, whilst maintain existing audiences.

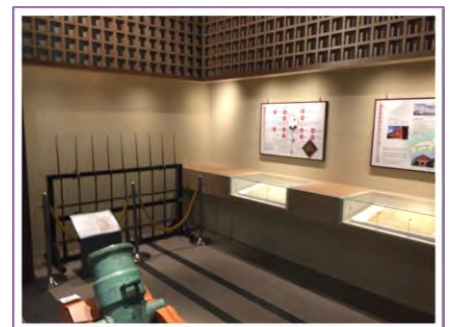
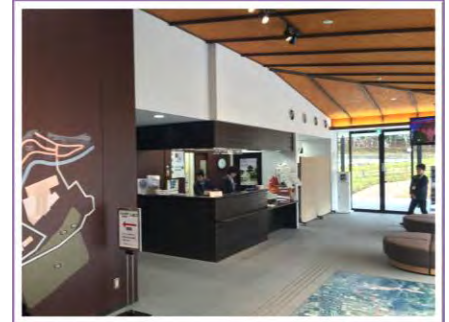
Interpretive media

The vision for the Area is to let visitors and residents correctly understand the value of the WHS and enhance how the Furnaces contributes to the WHS values. The key message is detailed below in the questionnaire. It provides a detailed statement of the furnaces and their significance.

In addition to the visitor centre's multimedia experience, the main media used around the place are interpretive panels and guided tours. A mobile phone COCOAR2 application provides pictorial information relating to each component. There are also various printed materials including brochures, maps and guides.

The key information focuses on the component's history. Though there is some information on how the component relates to the WHS other components, the relationship and connectivity should be further developed.

There should be more uniformity in the graphic look and feel, language and



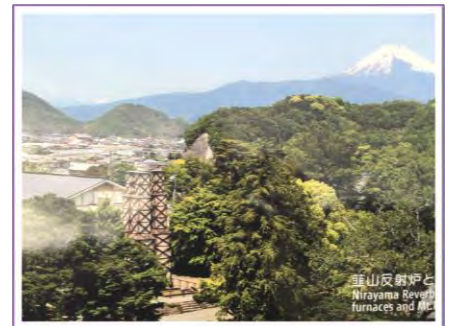
tone used across the media and across all the WHS components. This will ensure that each component is clearly recognized as part of the overall WHS and how they connect to each other the WHS heritage values.

Resources

Though there is staff to manage the component's conservation work programs, it was not clear if there is professional staff to support the ongoing development of the Area's interpretation e.g. curators and education specialists. Volunteers provide an invaluable interpretive resource.

Izunokuni City provides budgetary support to the WHS Interpretation Committee's development of brochures and digital media. The visitor centre's revenue is used for the development of brochures and the centre's maintenance.

The difference level in resources available to interpret each component is reflected in their various interpretive media. There is the opportunity to facilitate the collaboration across each component to share ideas and opportunities to work towards a more cohesive and immersive interpretive experiences.



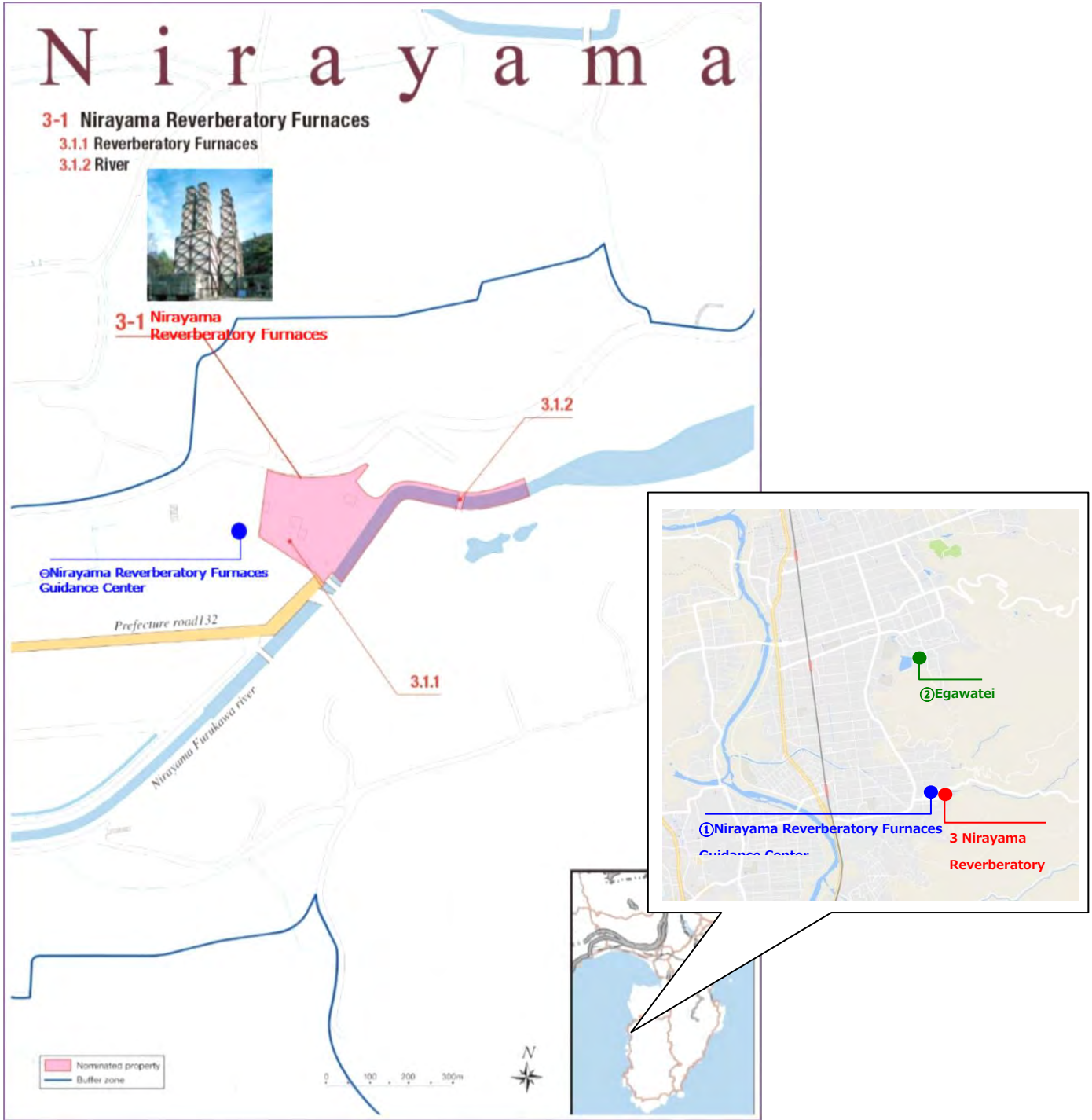
Izunokuni City

Questions	Answers
<p>1. (インタープリテーションに関して) 貴構成資産の現在のビジョンとミッション、及びキーメッセージは何か？</p> <p>What is the component's current vision and mission, and key messages?</p>	<p>Our current vision and mission, and key message are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Let visitors and local residents correctly understand the value of the serial heritage that consists of 23 component parts and enhance their understanding of how the Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces contributes to OUV. - Promote regional revitalization by informing people on the value of the cultural and tourism resources of the region. - Our key message is as follows: “Since Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces are the only existent reverberatory furnaces that used to operate, they are an outstanding evidence for the challenges to import modern iron-making technologies and the trial and error experimentations to modernize Japan at the end of Edo period. The reverberatory furnaces constructed for the purpose of producing iron cannons were made possible by the efforts of the people who deciphered the Dutch books and the technological exchanges within Japan on the basis of the knowledge from such Dutch books, making a huge step toward the industrialization of Japan.
<p>2. 貴構成資産にはインタープリテーション且つ/もしくはマーケティングの戦略があるか？</p> <p>Does the component have an interpretation and/or marketing strategy?</p>	<p>No, it does not have one as of now.</p> <p>However, we aim to develop our regional specific strategy in accordance with the interpretation strategy that the Cabinet Secretariat will develop in cooperation with international experts</p>
<p>3. 貴構成資産が世界遺産であるということは明記されているか？その場合どこに記されているか？（例：施設入口、ウェブサイトなど）</p> <p>Does the component state that it is a WHS? If so where is it located (e.g. site entrance, website etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have put a replica of the World Heritage Certificate at the entrance (admission gate) of the guidance center. - The explanatory boards inside the component part state that it is a component part of the World Heritage Site. - We will put the world heritage plaque by within the fiscal year of 2017. - We have put a road sign designed specifically for the “Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution” on the main road that leads to the component part. We intend to put more road signs one by one in due course. - The websites Shizuoka Prefecture and Izunokuni City provide some basic information on the component part and state that it has been inscribed in the World Heritage List.

<p>4. 各構成資産がどのように顕著な普遍的価値に貢献しているかということの説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか？それらの情報はどのように提供されているか？</p> <p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents on its own contribution to the OUV? How is this information provided?</p>	<p>We explain how the component parts contribute to OUV by showing a chart that explains chronological development phase of three industrial typologies (1850s to 1910) in the guidance facility and in the booklet of “Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List”.</p>
<p>5. 各構成資産と他の構成資産とのつながりを説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか？それらの情報はどのように提供されているか？</p> <p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents that links it to the other components? How is this information provided?</p>	<p>The relations with other components in each area of iron and steel, shipbuilding and coal mining are clearly stated with a chart in the 2b section of the book of the World Heritage Nomination and in the booklet of “Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List”.</p>
<p>6. 世界遺産や各構成資産の説明や紹介に使用できる、あるいは手直しすれば使用できる既存の観光/旅行や教育関連の製品（冊子等含む）はあるか？</p> <p>Are there any current tourism/travel and education products that could be used or modified to assist in interpreting and presenting the WHS and its components?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We utilize the brochures developed by the World Heritage Council for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” that show public availability and introduce guidance facilities of all the component parts. - We plan to create specific brochures on the component part within the fiscal year of 2017. - We are in the process of creating educational booklets in the fiscal year of 2017.
<p>7. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションの作成や今後の導入にあたり、貴構成資産には資格要件を満たし知識のあるふさわしい職員（例：専門職員、広報担当職員、教育担当職員など）がいるか？</p> <p>Does the component have appropriately qualified and experienced personnel (eg curators and communication and education specialists) for the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are three staff in the World Heritage Division of Izunokuni City. They are engaged in planning the Restoration, Conservation and Utilization Plans (conservation work programmes), delivery lecture courses and management and maintenance of the guidance center. - There are five staff (of which four are specialist staff) in the Cultural Properties Department of Izunokuni City Education Committee. They are in charge of the operation and management of the component part.
<p>8. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションを作成し今後導入していくのをサポートするにあたり、貴構成資産は十分な予算や情報源を有しているか？</p> <p>Does the component have adequate resources to support the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have borne part of the costs for the common materials for all the component parts - brochures and movies made by the World Heritage Council for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” that is a collective organization consists of each region. The costs are funded by Izunokuni City and Shizuoka Prefecture. - We utilize the funds from the admission fees to the component part for operation and maintenance of the guidance center and brochures to promote education to the general public.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have enough information resources since the Public Interest Incorporated Foundation EGAWA-bunko, which is a management body of Egawa Family who was involved in constructing the component part, preserves, investigates and research the ancient documents. - Izunokuni City and Shizuoka Prefecture also cooperate with them in the investigation and research on such ancient documents.
<p>9. 新規のインタープリテーションのツールや製品を開発、導入あるいは手直しして使用するにあたり、各構成資産ではどのような過程や手続き（意思決定も含む）が必要となるか？</p> <p>What are the processes and procedures, including decision making, that the component is required to follow to develop and implement modified or new interpretation tools and products?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the maintenance of the component part, we have the Expert Committee of Izunokuni City. - We have also established the “Council for Conservation Management in Nirayama Area” composed of property owners, managers, government-related people, etc in accordance with the “General Principles and Strategic Framework for Conservation and Management” for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”. After the consensus is built in this Council, National Committee of Conservation and Management (and its Interpretation Working Group) hosted by the Cabinet Secretariat will be informed.
<p>10. 現在、貴構成資産が対象としている観光客層や観光客数は？</p> <p>What are the existing target audience and visitor numbers at the component?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>11. 今後、対象とする観光客層や観光客数は？</p> <p>What are the future target audience and visitor numbers for the component?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>12. 貴構成資産は一般公開されているか？その場合、公開時間と公開範囲は？</p> <p>Is the component open to the public? If so, when and what areas can be accessed?</p>	<p>Yes, it is open to the public. The details are as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o (Apr-Sep) 9:00-17:00 o (Oct-Mar) 9:00-16:30 - Closed on the 3rd Wed every month starting from April this year. - What areas: All the areas of the component part. - Admission fees: 300 yen (50 yen for elementary and junior high school pupils) - It will be a flat fare of 500 yen from April this year

Map



Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces Guidance Center



Established by	Izunokuni City
Location	Shizuoka Prefecture, Izunokuni, Naka 260-1
Days Closed	Third Wednesday of each month
Hours of Operation	9:00 to 17:00 (Until 16:30 between October and March)
Admission Fee	General: 500 yen
Exhibition Area	Approximately 240m ²
Remarks	2016 December 11 newly opened

Exhibitions

- Prologue
- Challenges for modernization
- Road to reverberatory furnace
- Steps for the construction of reverberating furnace and Nirayama
- Full view of reverberating furnace
- Everything about reverberating furnace



Floor Plan



Other Related Facilities

Egawatei



Established by	Public Interest Incorporated Foundation EGAWA-bunko
Location	Shizuoka Prefecture, Izunokuni-shi, Nirayamanirayama 1
Hours of Operation	9:00 to 16:30
Admission Fee	General: 600 yen

Area 4 Kamiashi

The Kamaishi Iron and Steel History Museum is located in the centre of the Kamaishi City. It is the principal interpretive centre for this Area. This museum provides an immersive and engaging multimedia experience including a full-scale replica of one of the Hashino blast furnaces. It also provides visitor amenities.

The *Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site* visitor centre was constructed in the adjacent Aonoki Green Park. The centre conveys this component's World Heritage values through various interpretive platforms, and provides visitor and guide amenities. The Kamaishi Iron Mine Office also contributes to the interpretation of the place.

Access

Though the Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site is open all year round, only the former shaft furnace is open to the public. The former mining area and transport road are not open to the public.

Access is mainly by car via a well-developed road system. A parking area with a capacity for 80 cars is located adjacent to the visitor centre, just outside the property. Another parking area, for about 10 vehicles, is available at the entrance of the Site. There is as yet unused capacity in the Aonoki Green Park, so it is possible to expand the parking spaces depending on visitor demand.

Comments

World Heritage Logo

At the time of the site visit, the logo was yet to be installed, though there is a flag with the logo at the place's entrance. When it is installed, it should be placed in a prominent and accessible position where it can be easily seen by the audience.

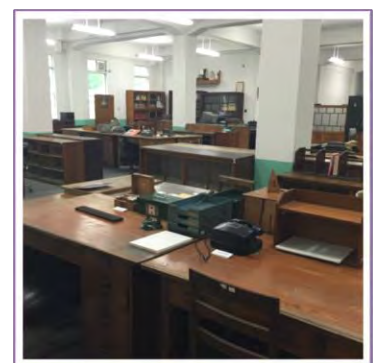
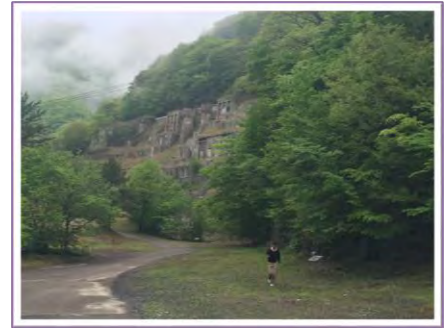
Audience

This place of the WHS has enjoyed a substantial increase in visitor numbers since the Site's inscription. However, place is subject to natural disasters which adversely impacted visitor numbers in 2016/17. The current visitor markets are local and national, mainly mature visitors or school children. There is a aim to increase the family market and attract an international audience in preparation for the 2019 Rugby World Cup. A more detailed understanding of the difference visitor segments will inform the ongoing development of interpretive experiences to attract new and diverse audiences, whilst maintain existing audiences.

Interpretive media

The vision for the Area is to let visitors and residents correctly understand the value of the WHS and enhance how the place contributes to the WHS values. The key message is "Kamaishi – the Birthplace of Modern Iron Manufacturing. The iron-making technology of Kamaishi as represented by the Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site contributed considerably to the modernization of Japan".

In addition to the visitor centre's experience, the main media used around



the place are interpretive panels and guided tours. Digital platforms include mobile phone COCOAR2 application provides pictorial information relating to each component and a handheld device. There are also various printed materials including brochures, maps and guides.

The key information focuses on the component's history. Though there is some information on how the component relates to the WHS other components, the relationship and connectivity should be further developed.

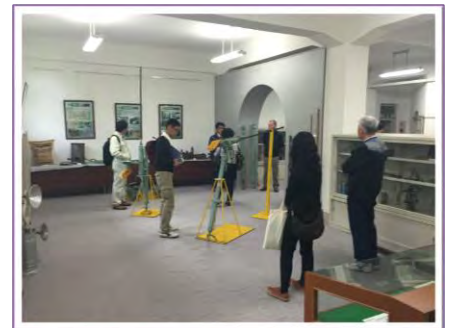
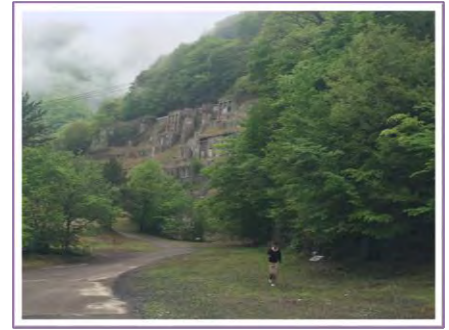
There should be more uniformity in the graphic look and feel, language and tone used across the media and across all the WHS components. This will ensure that each component is clearly recognized as part of the overall WHS and how they connect to each other the WHS heritage values.

Resources

Though there is staff to manage the place, it was not clear if there is professional staff to support the ongoing development of the component's interpretation e.g. curators and education specialists. Volunteers provide an invaluable interpretive resource.

Kamaishi City provides budgetary support to the WHS Interpretation Committee's development of brochures and digital media. Any further development of interpretive material and experiences will require government financial support.

The difference level in resources available to interpret each component is reflected in their various interpretive media. There is the opportunity to facilitate the collaboration across each component to share ideas and opportunities to work towards a more cohesive and immersive interpretive experiences.



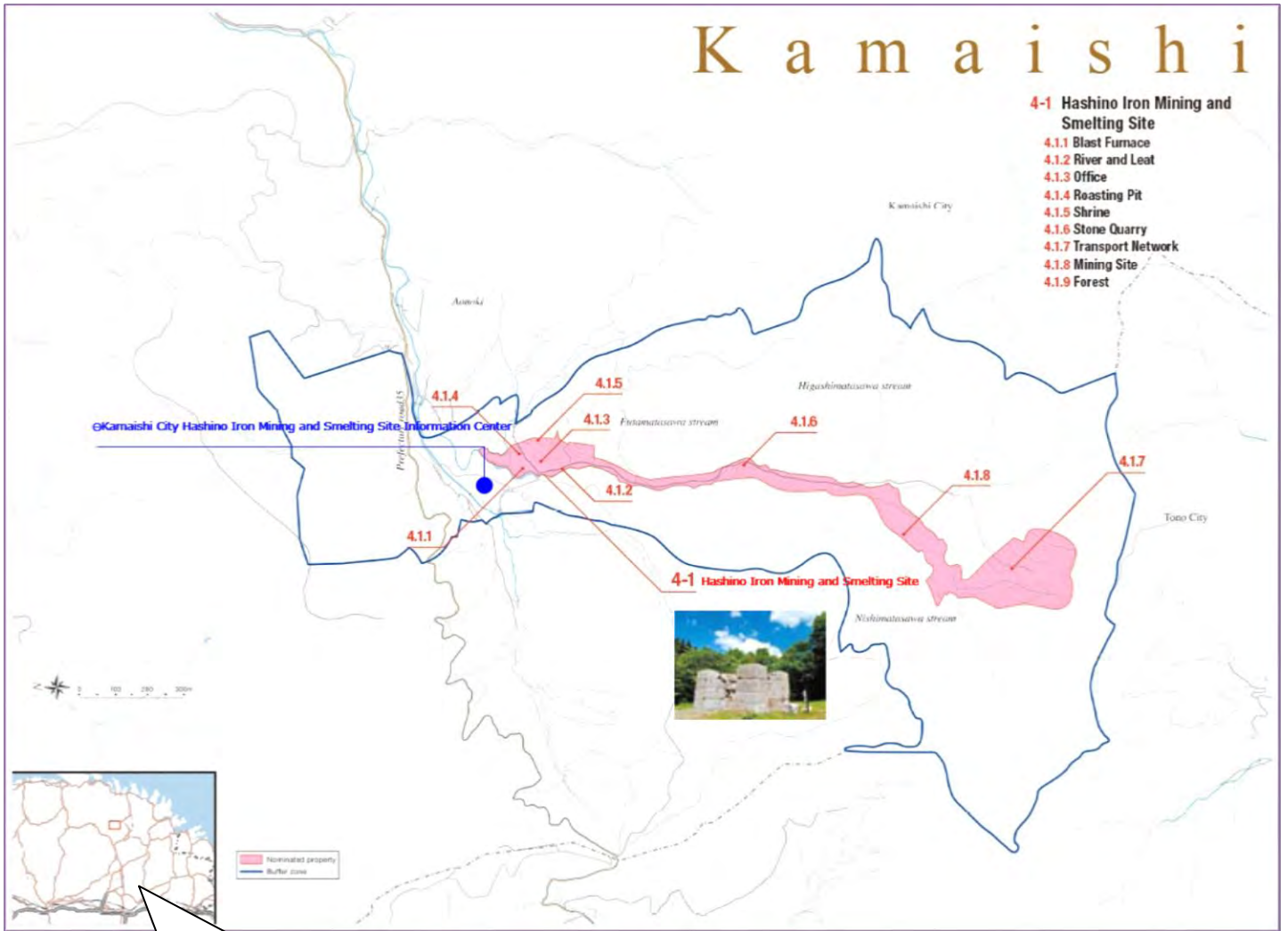
Kamaishi City

Questions	Answers
<p>1. (インタープリテーションに関して) 貴構成資産の現在のビジョンとミッション、及びキーメッセージは何か?</p> <p>What is the component's current vision and mission, and key messages?</p>	<p>Our current vision and mission are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Let visitors and local residents correctly understand the value of the serial heritage that consists of 23 component parts and enhance their understanding of how the Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site contributes to OUV. - Increase the number of tourists by publicizing the value of the cultural assets of the Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site as regional tourism resources, resulting in promoting regional revitalization. <p>Our key message is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Kamaishi – the Birthplace of Modern Iron Manufacturing”. The iron-making technology of Kamaishi as represented by the Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site contributed considerably to the modernization of Japan.
<p>2. 貴構成資産にはインタープリテーション且つ/もしくはマーケティングの戦略があるか?</p> <p>Does the component have an interpretation and/or marketing strategy?</p>	<p>No, it does not have one as of now.</p> <p>However, we will create detailed regional strategies on the basis of the interpretation strategy that the Cabinet Secretariat will create in cooperation with international experts.</p> <p>We state that we utilize world heritage sites in the “Regional Comprehensive Strategy” and in the “Kamaishi City Sightseeing Promotional Vision” that we have been creating.</p>
<p>3. 貴構成資産が世界遺産であるということは明記されているか? その場合どこに記されているか? (例: 施設入口、ウェブサイトなど)</p> <p>Does the component state that it is a WHS? If so where is it located (e.g. site entrance, website etc.)</p>	<p>Yes, it does.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have placed a flag that states that it is a world heritage site at the entrance area. - We have placed a banner that states that the Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site is a world heritage site inside its Information Center. - The website of Kamaishi City has an article that shows that the Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site has been inscribed in the World Heritage List. - We have put signposts designed specifically for the “Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution” at some points in the main roads that lead to the world heritage sites.

<p>4. 各構成資産がどのように顕著な普遍的価値に貢献しているかということの説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか？それらの情報はどのように提供されているか？</p> <p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents on its own contribution to the OUV? How is this information provided?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We explain how the component parts contribute to OUV by showing a chart that explains chronological development phase of three industrial typologies (1850s to 1910). - This chart can be found in the booklet of the “Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List” and consistently on the websites of each area. In Kamaishi City, we also use this chart in the exhibitions in the Information Center of the Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site and in our brochures.
<p>5. 各構成資産と他の構成資産とのつながりを説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか？それらの情報はどのように提供されているか？</p> <p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents that links it to the other components? How is this information provided?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The relations with other components in each area of iron and steel, shipbuilding and coal mining are clearly stated with a chart in the 2b section of the book of the World Heritage Nomination. - This chart can be found in the booklet of the “Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List” consistently in each area.
<p>6. 世界遺産や各構成資産の説明や紹介に使用できる、あるいは手直しすれば使用できる既存の観光/旅行や教育関連の製品（冊子等含む）はあるか？</p> <p>Are there any current tourism/travel and education products that could be used or modified to assist in interpreting and presenting the WHS and its components?</p>	<p>Yes, there are.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have created and utilized the brochures that show public availability and introduce guidance facilities of all the component parts of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”. - Iwate Prefecture has created brochures that show two world heritage sites of Iwate (Hiraizumi and Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site) to attract tourists to visit both.
<p>7. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションの作成や今後の導入にあたり、貴構成資産には資格要件を満たし知識のあるふさわしい職員(例：専門職員、広報担当職員、教育担当職員など)がいるか？</p> <p>Does the component have appropriately qualified and experienced personnel (e.g. curators and communication and education specialists) for the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have an assistant manager who is also a researcher of cultural assets and conducts investigation research and visiting lectures. - The General Administration Division of the Educational Committee also has a staff who concurrently serves in the World Heritage Office.
<p>8. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションを作成し今後導入していくのをサポートするにあたり、貴構成資産は十分な予算や情報源を有しているか？</p> <p>Does the component have adequate resources to support the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The collective entity of local authorities, the World Heritage Council for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” has been creating brochures and movies that can be shared with all the component parts. Kamaishi City bears part of the costs. - Kamaishi City has a certain budget allocation to usual brochures every year. As for development of new contents, we will ask the government for financial support.

<p>9. 新規のインタープリテーションのツールや製品を開発、導入あるいは手直しして使用するにあたり、各構成資産ではどのような過程や手続き（意思決定も含む）が必要となるか？</p> <p>What are the processes and procedures, including decision making, that the component is required to follow to develop and implement modified or new interpretation tools and products?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regarding the conservation and utilization of the component part, they are discussed in the Historical Site Conservation Exploratory Committee that was set up by the Education Committee. - We have a “Council for Conservation Management in Kamaishi Area” that consists of heritage owners, managers, government-related people, etc. that was set up in accordance with “General Principles and Strategic Framework for Conservation and Management” of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution.” After the consensus is built in this Council, National Committee of Conservation and Management (and its Interpretation Working Group) hosted by the Cabinet Secretariat will be informed.
<p>10. 現在、貴構成資産が対象としている観光客層や観光客数は？</p> <p>What are the existing target audience and visitor numbers at the component?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of the tours to our component part are personal travels and group tours by middle-aged and older people. There are some educational travels by schools. - The number of visitors rose to 43,316 in 2015 from 6,036 in 2014. Due to the typhoon damage in the summer of 2016, the number of visitors went down to 17,181 in 2016. - We have only a few visitors from abroad.
<p>11. 今後、対象とする観光客層や観光客数は？</p> <p>What are the future target audience and visitor numbers for the component?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We would like to create the demand for family trips in addition to the above. - We plan to increase foreign visitors in preparation for the Rugby World Cup in 2019 that will be held in Japan.
<p>12. 貴構成資産は一般公開されているか？その場合、公開時間と公開範囲は？</p> <p>Is the component open to the public? If so, when and what areas can be accessed?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Among the areas within the Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site, the former mining area and former transport road are not open to the public. Only the former shaft furnace is open to the public. - No time restriction. - During the winter time, it is difficult to visit the area due to the heavy snow.

Map



Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site Information Center



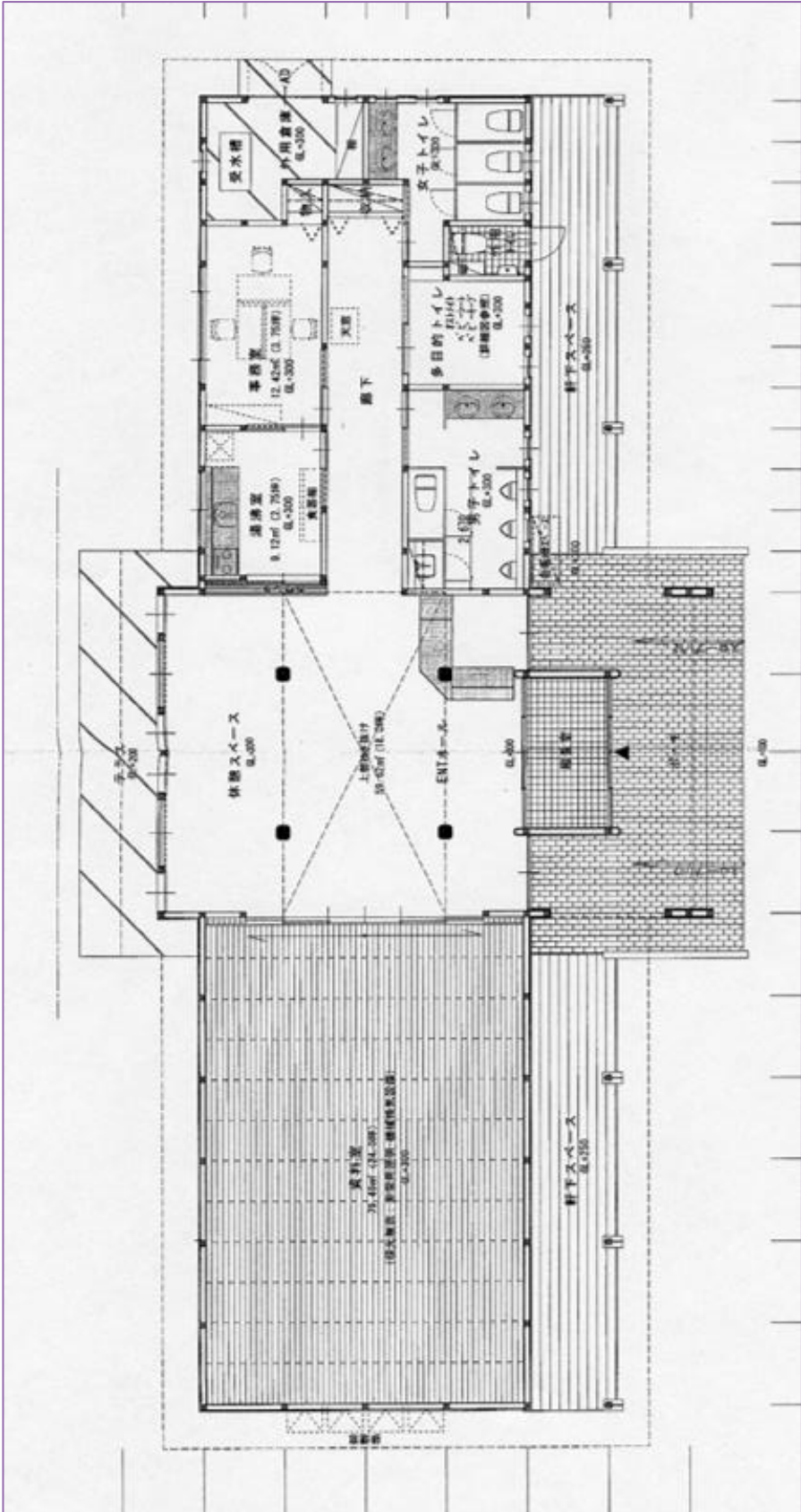
Established by	Kamaishi City
Location	Iwate Prefecture, Kamaishi City, Hashinochō Dai 2, 6
Days Opened	April 1 st to December 8 th (Closed for winter)
Hours of Operation	9:30 to 16:30
Admission Fee	Free
Exhibition Area	Approximately 80m ²

Exhibitions

- Panel exhibitions
- Authentic objects
- Images



Floor Plan



Other Related Facilities

Kamaishi City Steel Museum



Established by	Kamaishi City
Location	Kamaishi City, Ōdairachō, 3 Chome 12-7
Hours of Operation	9:00 to 17:00
Admission Fee	General: 500 yen

Former Kamaishi Iron Mine Office



Established by	Kamaishi City
Location	Kamaishi City, Kasshicho, Dai 1 Chiwari, 90-2
Hours of Operation	9:30 to 16:30
Admission Fee	Adult: 300 yen

Kamaishi City Local Museum



Established by	Kamaishi City
Location	Kamaishi City, Suzukochō, 15-2
Hours of Operation	9:30 to 16:30
Admission Fee	Free

Area 5 Saga

The Tsunetami Sano Memorial Museum is located adjacent to the *Mietsu Naval Dock*. It is the principal interpretive centre for Saga. The modern and spacious museum provides an immersive multimedia interpretive experience. It provides observation deck that provides a comprehensive and wholistic view of this WHS component. The museum also provides visitor and staff amenities.

Access

The Mietsu Naval Dock is open to the public at any time.

This site is accessed by car as well as by bus from Saga station. There is free parking with the capacity for about 60 cars and several large-sized buses.

Comments

World Heritage Logo

At the time of the site visit, the logo was yet to be installed, though a replica of the WHS inscription certificate was on display. When it is installed, it should be placed in a prominent and accessible position where the place can be easily be seen by the audience.

Audience

This Area of the WHS has enjoyed a substantial increase in visitor numbers since the Site’s inscription. No information on the visitor markets was provided. A more detailed understanding of the difference visitor segments will inform the ongoing development of interpretive experiences to attract new and diverse audiences, whilst maintain existing audiences.

Interpretive media

The vision for the Area is to let visitors and residents correctly understand the value of the WHS and enhance how the Mietsu Naval Dock contributes to the WHS values. The key message is “you can slip back in time to Mietsu in the 19th century – the heritage that self-explains Saga Clan’s pioneering trail and error experimentations to modernize Japan at the end of the Edo period”.

In addition to the visitor centre’s experience, the main media used around the place are strategically placed interpretive panels and guided tours. Digital platforms includes a smart phone COCOAR2 application which provides pictorial information relating to each component and existing websites are used to promote the components. There are also various printed materials including brochures, maps and guides. In addition, educational material targeting elementary school children has been developed.

The key information focuses on the component’s history. Though there is some information on how the component relates to the WHS other components, the relationship and connectivity should be further developed.

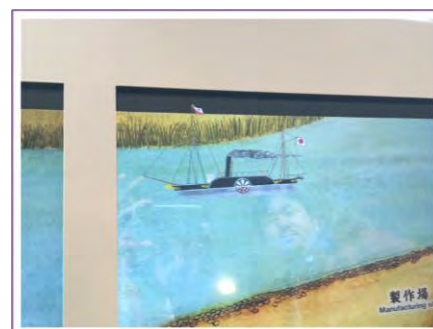
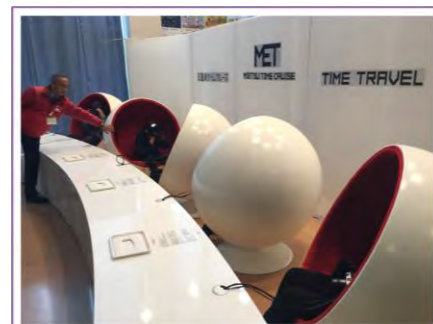
Resources

There are professional staff to support the ongoing development of the Area’s interpretation e.g. curators and education specialists. Volunteers also provide an invaluable interpretive resource.

Saga City provides budgetary support to the WHS Interpretation Committee’s development of brochures and digital



media. There are plans to renew the visitor facility in the near future which will require government financial support.



Saga City

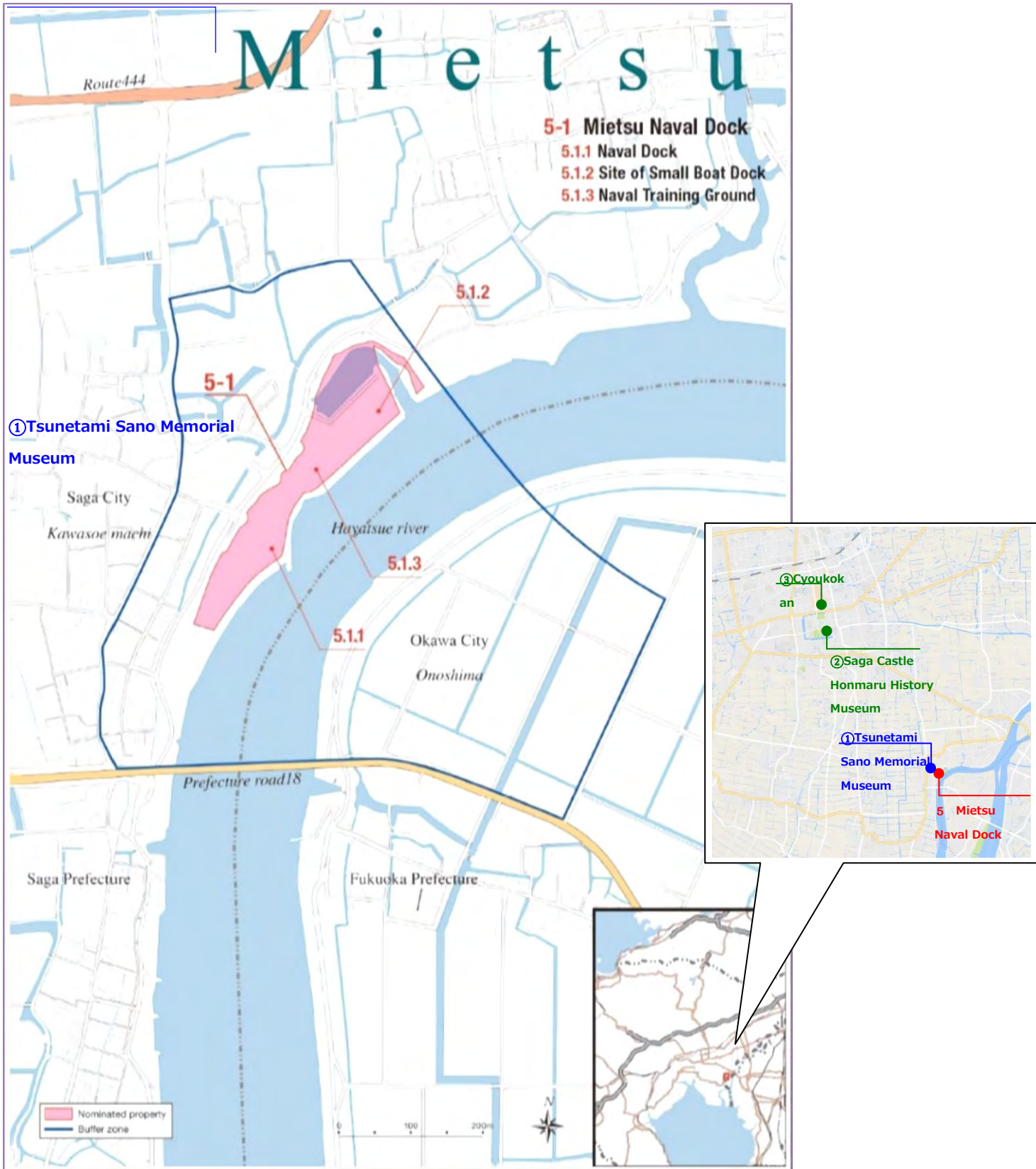
Questions	Answers
<p>1. (インタープリテーションに関して) 貴構成資産の現在のビジョンとミッション、及びキーメッセージは何か?</p> <p>What is the component’s current vision and mission, and key messages?</p>	<p>Our current vision and mission, and key message are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Let visitors and local residents correctly understand the value of the serial heritage that consists of 23 component parts and enhance their understanding of how the Mietsu Naval Dock contributes to OUV. - Utilize the Mietsu Naval Dock as one of the tourism resources in the southern area of Saga City and promote regional revitalization by letting people know its value and increasing tourists as a result. - Since Saga Clan’s trial and error experimentations to modernize Japan at the end of Edo period contributed significantly to the modernization of Japan in later years, our key message has been “The origin of Japan’s modernization, Saga”. - Currently, we are developing the Restoration, Conservation and Utilization Plans (conservation work programmes, tentative name) on the Mietsu Naval Dock. In this plan, we set “You can slip back in time to Mietsu in 19th century. – the heritage that self-explains Saga Clan’s pioneering trial and error experimentations to modernize Japan at the end of Edo period” as our goals for restoration, conservation and utilization of the Mietsu Naval Dock.
<p>2. 貴構成資産にはインタープリテーション且つ/もしくはマーケティングの戦略があるか?</p> <p>Does the component have an interpretation and/or marketing strategy?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We mention the utilization of the world heritage in the Regional Comprehensive Strategy of Saga City. - We do not have our own interpretation strategy for the Mietsu Naval Dock. <p>Therefore we will plan and undertake our interpretation actions for the Mietsu Naval Dock in accordance with the interpretation strategy that the Cabinet Secretariat will develop in cooperation with international experts</p>
<p>3. 貴構成資産が世界遺産であるということは明記されているか? その場合どこに記されているか? (例: 施設入口、ウェブサイトなど)</p> <p>Does the component state that it is a WHS? If so where is it located (e.g. site entrance, website etc.)</p>	<p>Yes, it does.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within the site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o We have put a sign that explains that the Mietsu Naval Dock is a component part of the World Heritage Site at the entrance of the neighboring guidance facility (Tsunetami Sano Memorial Museum). o We have agreed to design the world heritage plaque that is common for all the component parts of the “Sites of Japan’s

	<p>Meiji Industrial Revolution” in accordance with the UNESCO’s Operational Guidelines. Currently, it is being created for all the component parts and is scheduled to be put in Saga City by March, 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The brochures distributed to the visitors at the guidance facility explain that the Mietsu Naval Dock has been inscribed in the World Heritage List as a component part. <p>- Outside the site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ We have put road signs designed specifically for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” on main roads that lead to the Mietsu Naval Dock. (25 places within the city) ○ We advertise the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” and their 23 component parts on the bodies of two Saga city buses,. ○ The enlightening DVDs that Saga City created state that the Mietsu Naval Dock has been inscribed in the World Heritage List as a component part. ○ The websites and facebook pages of Saga Prefecture and Saga City state that the Mietsu Naval Dock has been inscribed in the World Heritage List as a component part.
<p>4. 各構成資産がどのように顕著な普遍的価値に貢献しているかということの説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか？それらの情報はどのように提供されているか？</p> <p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents on its own contribution to the OUV? How is this information provided?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We explain how the component parts contribute to OUV by showing a chart that explains chronological development phase of three industrial typologies (1850s to 1910). - This chart can be found consistently in the booklet of “Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List” and on the websites of each area. - We explain it in the brochures of Mietsu Naval Dock created by Saga City. Additionally, our guides explain it to the visitors through a picture-story show. - When we give lectures to local citizens on the Mietsu Naval Dock at delivery lectures, we explain the chart to them.
<p>5. 各構成資産と他の構成資産とのつながりを説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか？それらの情報はどのように提供されているか？</p> <p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents that links it to the other components? How is this information provided?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The relations with other components in each area of iron and steel, shipbuilding and coal mining are clearly stated with a chart in the 2b section of the book of the World Heritage Nomination. - This chart can be found consistently in the Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List.

<p>6. 世界遺産や各構成資産の説明や紹介に使用できる、あるいは手直しすれば使用できる既存の観光/旅行や教育関連の製品（冊子等含む）はあるか？</p> <p>Are there any current tourism/travel and education products that could be used or modified to assist in interpreting and presenting the WHS and its components?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We utilize the brochures developed by the World Heritage Council for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” that show public availability and introduce guidance facilities of all the component parts. - We intend to modify the explanatory movies that are shown in the guidance facility upon the renewal of the facility in the near future. - We have created brochures targeting 5th grade school children that simply explain the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” and “Mietsu Naval Dock”. They use these brochures when they visit the site and in their classes. - We are also working on a DVD targeting 5th grade school children that allow them to understand such subjects easily. - The social studies supplementary reading material created by Saga City Education Committee explains that the Mietsu Naval Dock in Saga City has been inscribed in the World Heritage List. (Currently, Saga City Education Committee is revising the material.)
<p>7. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションの作成や今後の導入にあたり、貴構成資産には資格要件を満たし知識のあるふさわしい職員(例：専門職員、広報担当職員、教育担当職員など)がいるか？</p> <p>Does the component have appropriately qualified and experienced personnel (e.g. curators and communication and education specialists) for the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are six staff including two specialist staff in the world heritage department of Saga City. They are engaged in the educational activities such as explanations through exhibitions at the guidance facility, guide training, various public relations and delivery lectures to citizens. - There are also two specialist staff who investigate and research the Mietsu Naval Dock in the Cultural Activities Promotion Division of Saga City Education Committee. - There are seven staff including three specialist staff who are in charge of the world heritage. They are engaged in delivering information and various public relations activities. - The staff are trained by Training on Conservation and Management hosted by the World Heritage Council of the “Site of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” etc.
<p>8. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションを作成し今後導入していくのをサポートするにあたり、貴構成資産は十分な予算や情報源を有しているか？</p> <p>Does the component have adequate resources to support the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have borne part of the costs for the common materials for all the component parts - brochures and movies made by the World Heritage Council for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” that is a collective organization consists of each region. The costs are funded by Saga Prefecture and Saga City. - We allocate a certain budget every year in creating our usual brochures in Saga City. - Regarding the Mietsu Naval Dock, we allocate a certain budget every year including some support from Saga Prefecture for Saga City’s continuous excavation and document investigation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We plan to renew our guidance facility in the near future. We seek for some financial support from the government to proceed with it.
<p>9. 新規のインタープリテーションのツールや製品を開発、導入あるいは手直しして使用するにあたり、各構成資産ではどのような過程や手続き（意思決定も含む）が必要となるか？</p> <p>What are the processes and procedures, including decision making, that the component is required to follow to develop and implement modified or new interpretation tools and products?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For examining the maintenance of the component parts and the guidance facilities, we have the Expert Committee of Saga City. <p>We have also established the “Council for Conservation Management in Saga Area” composed of property owners, managers, government-related people, etc. in accordance with the “General Principles and Strategic Framework for Conservation and Management” for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”. After the consensus is built in this Council, National Committee of Conservation and Management (and its Interpretation Working Group) hosted by the Cabinet Secretariat will be informed.</p>
<p>10. 現在、貴構成資産が対象としている観光客層や観光客数は？</p> <p>What are the existing target audience and visitor numbers at the component?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>11. 今後、対象とする観光客層や観光客数は？</p> <p>What are the future target audience and visitor numbers for the component?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>12. 貴構成資産は一般公開されているか？その場合、公開時間と公開範囲は？</p> <p>Is the component open to the public? If so, when and what areas can be accessed?</p>	<p>All the component parts are open all the time (free of charge).</p>

Map



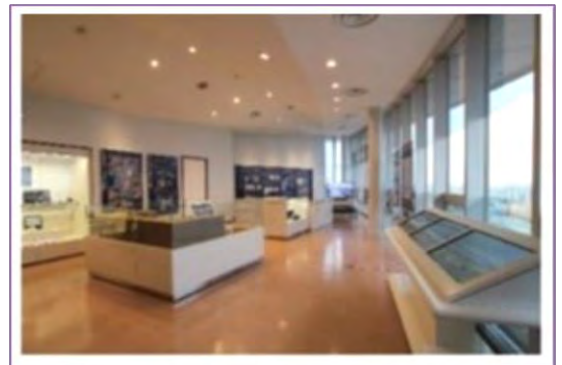
Tsunetami Sano Memorial Museum



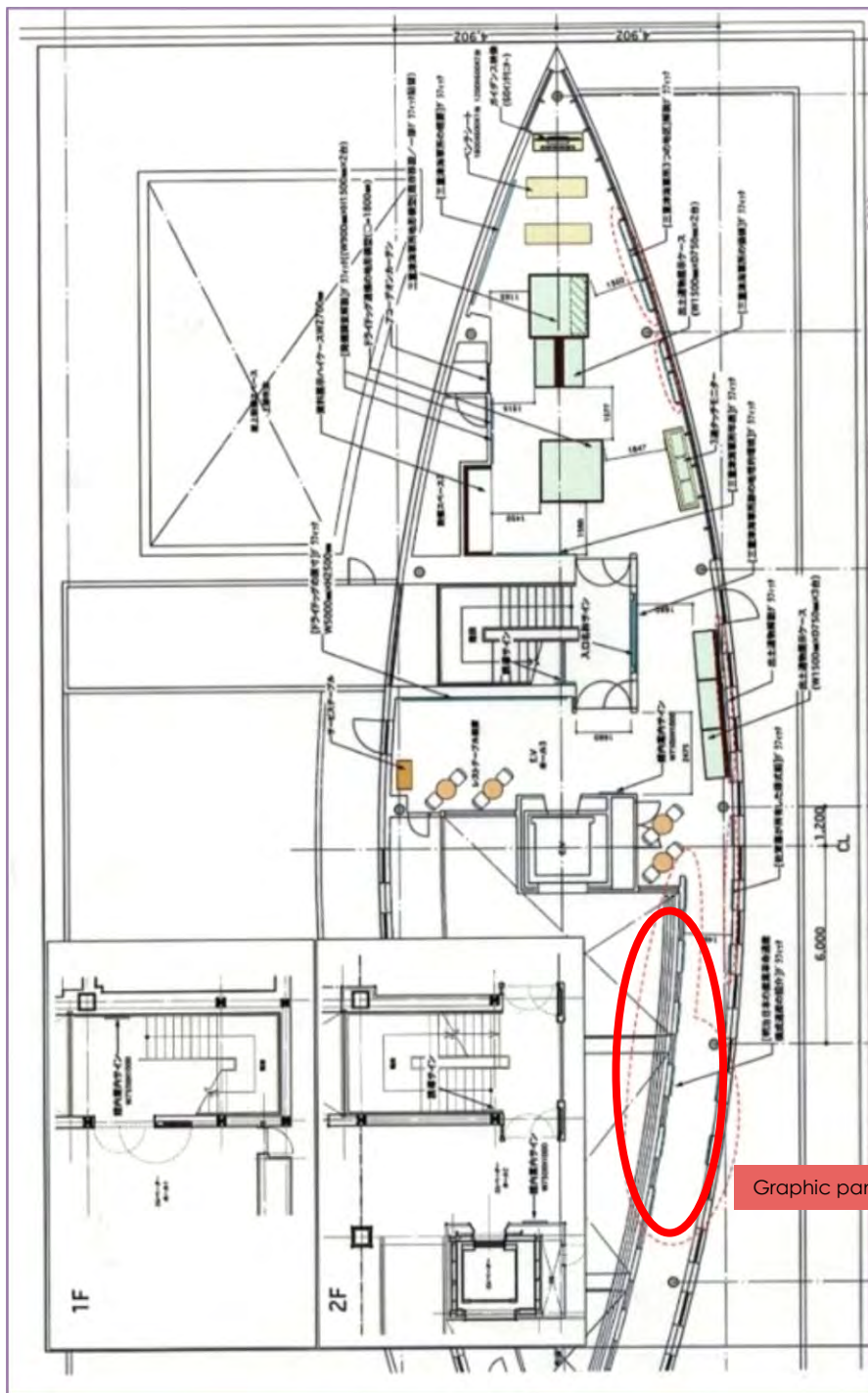
Established by	Saga City
Location	〒840-2202 Saga Prefecture, Saga City, Kawasoe-machi Hayatsu Etsu 446-1
Days Closed	Monday (if it falls on a holiday or substitute holiday, then the following day is closed), Year-end and New Year holidays
Hours of Operation	9:00 to 19:00 (Exhibition room is open until 17:00)
Admission Fee	Free
Exhibition Area	Approximately 160m ²

Exhibitions

- Guidance image
- Dry dock reconstructed model
- Information search device
- Dry dock panel (original size)
- Artifacts
- Exhibitions using virtual reality etc.



Floor Plan



Graphic panel

Other Related Facilities

Saga Castle Honmaru History Museum



Established by	Saga Prefectural Government
Location	〒840-0041 Saga Prefecture, Saga City, Jōnai, 2-18-1
Hours of Operation	9:30 to 18:00
Days Closed	End of Year (12/29 to 12/31) Temporary closings may take place
Admission Fee	Free

Cyoukokan



Established by	Nabeshima Houkokuai (Public interest incorporated foundation)
Location	〒840-0831 Saga Prefecture, Saga City, Matsubara, 2-5-22
Hours of Operation	9:30 to 16:00
Days Closed	Sunday & Holidays, Exhibition Preparation Period (Only planned exhibitions will be closed), Year-end and New Year holidays
Admission Fee	300 yen

Area 6 Nagasaki

Each of the component parts have their own interpretive facility or function.

Nagasaki Shipyard

The **Principal Interpretive Centre** for Mitsubishi Nagasaki Shipyard is the Museum located in the Former Pattern Shop. It is open to public to introduce the shipbuilding history of Mitsubishi Nagasaki Shipyard and has a basic visitor information function. The museum is open to the public year around, but reservation is required.

Access

Access to the Museum (Former Pattern Shop) is mainly by bus and public transportation. In 2007, Mitsubishi Nagasaki Shipyard built a separate entrance gate to the Museum from outside the Shipyard so that visitors could directly enter into the Museum from the bus stop without disturbing industrial activities in the Shipyard. There is no public access to the three other (operational) component parts within the Shipyard.

Kosuge Slip Dock

The Slip Dock and the outside of the steam engine haulage house are open to public access. Both left and right banks (quays and wharves) are still used for industrial purposes, and the inside of the steam engine house is not presently open to the public because of conservation and safety issues. Because access to the site is difficult and limited at present, the Museum (Former Pattern Shop) at Mitsubishi Nagasaki Shipyard serves as a visitor facility to display relevant materials about Kosuge Slip Dock. There is an interpretation panel at the Site but the Conservation Management Plan foreshadows the development of an interpretative plan for Kosuge that would aim to increase and improve public access and interpretation.

Access

The Kosuge Slip Dock can be reached by public bus. Public parking is not available.

Takashima Coal Mine & Hashima Coal Mine

The **Principal Interpretive Centre** for Takashima Coal Mine is “The Takashima Coal Mine Museum” located near the Takashima Port Ferry Terminal.

The **Principal Interpretive Centre** for Hashima Coal Mine is the “Nomozaki Gunkanjima Museum” located in Nomozaki district on the Nagasaki Peninsula.



A model of Hashima is installed in the lobby of the first floor of Ohato Ferry Terminal. Each provides basic amenities and visitor guidance functions.

On Hashima Island, visitor access is strictly controlled. There are no amenities because it is necessary to secure the setting of Hashima Coal Mine. Some visitor information and history is given on the ferries/tour boats that provide guided public access to the island, where interpretation is by guide, and basic temporary interpretation panels are also used.

Access

Cruise ships operated by the ship companies are available for access to both Takashima and Hashima Islands. Guidance is offered to visitors on board, and both Nagasaki City and the ship companies are in the process of enhancing this.

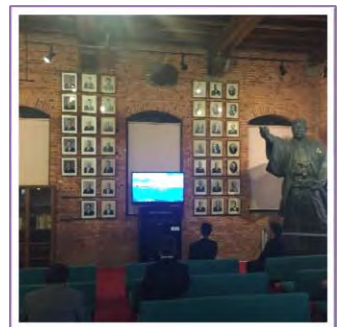
Glover House and Office

The **Principal Interpretive Centre** for Glover House and Office is located in **The Glover Garden**. The World Heritage Site Area has good amenities and guidance functions, and is open to the public seven days a week, with a fee payable. Within Glover House and Office some information boards are provided, and planning is underway to improve visitor interpretation.

Access

Glover House and Office can be reached by car, tram, public bus and sightseeing bus. There is no parking space at the site, but a public parking area is located nearby. Moreover, lifts are installed so that visitors have direct access to the top part of Glover Garden. Road signs and pedestrian signs to the Site are already set up from public parking spaces and bus stops.

Review



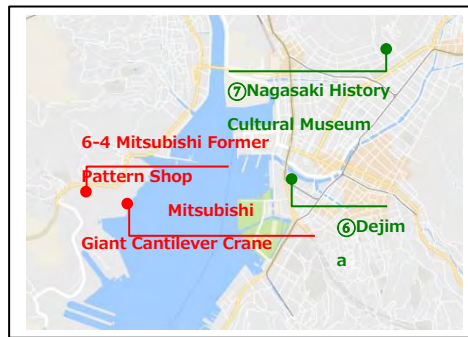
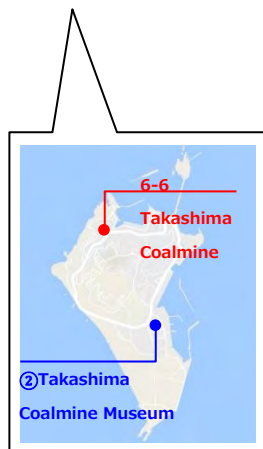
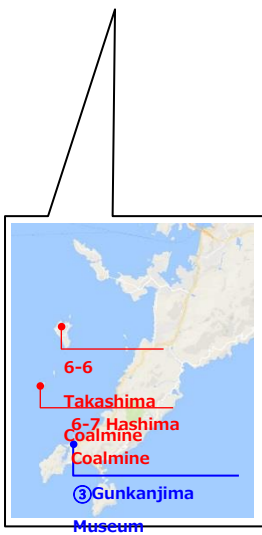
Nagasaki City

Questions	Answers
<p>1. (インタープリテーションに関して) 貴構成資産の現在のビジョンとミッション、及びキーメッセージは何か?</p> <p>What is the component's current vision and mission, and key messages?</p>	<p>Vision</p> <p>Under Consideration</p> <p>Mission</p> <p>Let visitors and local residents correctly understand the value of the serial heritage that consists of 23 component parts and enhance their understanding of how the component parts in Nagasaki contribute to OUV.</p> <p>Key Message</p> <p>Under Consideration</p>
<p>2. 貴構成資産にはインタープリテーション且つ/もしくはマーケティングの戦略があるか?</p> <p>Does the component have an interpretation and/or marketing strategy?</p>	<p>We will follow the interpretation strategy that the Cabinet Secretariat will create on the basis of the recommendations by the 39th session of the World Heritage Committee.</p>
<p>3. 貴構成資産が世界遺産であるということは明記されているか? その場合どこに記されているか? (例: 施設入口、ウェブサイトなど)</p> <p>Does the component state that it is a WHS? If so where is it located (e.g. site entrance, website etc.)</p>	<p>Yes, it does.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have put a world heritage plaque at each component part in Nagasaki City. - The website of Nagasaki City has explanations on the 8 component parts in Nagasaki City. - We have placed flags in our major facilities that publicize that our component parts have been inscribed in the World Heritage List. - We have put signposts designed by the National Congress of Industrial Heritage specifically for the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution" with its logo at some points in the roads that lead to the Kosuge Slip Dock, the Former Glover House and the Gunkanjima Museum.
<p>4. 各構成資産がどのように顕著な普遍的価値に貢献しているかということの説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか? それらの情報はどのように提供されているか?</p> <p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents on its own contribution to the OUV? How is this information provided?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We use the chart in the booklet of the "Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List" of the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution" that explains chronological development phase of three industrial typologies (1850s to 1910) in the Nagasaki City's brochures. - In the information corner for the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution" in the Former Mitsubishi No. 2 Dock House Glover Garden, we exhibit the explanations in the booklet of the "Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List".

<p>5. 各構成資産と他の構成資産とのつながりを説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか？それらの情報はどのように提供されているか？</p> <p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents that links it to the other components? How is this information provided?</p>	<p>We have created and distributed explanatory brochures that are based on the Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution.”</p>
<p>6. 世界遺産や各構成資産の説明や紹介に使用できる、あるいは手直しすれば使用できる既存の観光/旅行や教育関連の製品（冊子等含む）はあるか？</p> <p>Are there any current tourism/travel and education products that could be used or modified to assist in interpreting and presenting the WHS and its components?</p>	<p>Yes, there are.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have created and utilized the brochures (both for adults and for school children in elementary and junior high schools) that explain the component parts in Nagasaki City. - The supplementary reading materials of social studies for elementary and junior high school students in Nagasaki City have some pages on the component parts in Nagasaki. We plan to increase more pages during the next 3 years from the fiscal year of 2017.
<p>7. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションの作成や今後の導入にあたり、貴構成資産には資格要件を満たし知識のあるふさわしい職員(例：専門職員、広報担当職員、教育担当職員など)がいるか？</p> <p>Does the component have appropriately qualified and experienced personnel (e.g. curators and communication and education specialists) for the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are 5 curators in the Cultural Asset Section of the Culture and Tourism Department in Nagasaki City who are in charge of maintaining the component parts in the city. - The Former Glover House has one officially-hired curator who works at the site.
<p>8. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションを作成し今後導入していくのをサポートするにあたり、貴構成資産は十分な予算や情報源を有しているか？</p> <p>Does the component have adequate resources to support the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The World Heritage Council for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” has been creating brochures and movies that can be shared with all the component parts. Nagasaki City bears part of the costs. - Nagasaki City has a certain budget allocation to usual brochures every year. - We have enough information sources such as related literatures and knowledgeable academic experts to develop “Conservation Management Plan” and “Restoration, Conservation and Utilization Plans (conservation work programs)”. The Cultural Assets section collects related information and conduct bibliographic survey if required.
<p>9. 新規のインタープリテーションのツールや製品を開発、導入あるいは手直しして使用するにあたり、各構成資産ではどのような過程や手続き（意思決定も含む）が必要となるか？</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Nagasaki City, the budget to introduce interpretation tools and products will be decided at the City Council after being evaluated by the finance authority and the mayor. - We make it a rule to have our specialist staff/curators check the contents and

<p>What are the processes and procedures, including decision making, that the component is required to follow to develop and implement modified or new interpretation tools and products?</p>	<p>expressions when we create new brochures and explanation boards that explain the component parts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regarding the component parts owned by a corporation, we check with the corporation and take care of procedures and decision-making when required.
<p>10. 現在、貴構成資産が対象としている観光客層や観光客数は？ What are the existing target audience and visitor numbers at the component?</p>	<p>We do not specify any target audience.</p> <p>The number of visitors to the Nagasaki Area increased by 12% from 1,297,317 before the inscription to 1,448,393 after the inscription to the World Heritage List.</p>
<p>11. 今後、対象とする観光客層や観光客数は？ What are the future target audience and visitor numbers for the component?</p>	<p>We do not specify any future target audience. However, since we expect the increase in the number of visitors from abroad as shown in the rise in the number of international cruise ships, we need to prepare receiving more visitors in the near future.</p>
<p>12. 貴構成資産は一般公開されているか？その場合、公開時間と公開範囲は？ Is the component open to the public? If so, when and what areas can be accessed?</p>	<p>Open to the Public</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kosuge Slip Dock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Open anytime except for the hut that stores the lifting device. The hut is open only on weekends and national holidays when there are guides. - Mitsubishi Former Pattern Shop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Open to the public o Reservation needed (for a fee) o Open 9:00 – 16:30 - Takashima Coal Mine (Hokkeisei Pit) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Open anytime - Hashima Coal Mine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Only the limited designated area is accessible by visitors o Visitors are required to participate in a tour to visit it (for a fee) o There are 10 cruise ships per day for the tour from 9:00 to 17:00 - Former Glover House <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Open to the public. o Admission tickets are required to enter the Glover Garden (for a fee). o Open from 8:00 to 18:00 (extended depending on the season) <p>Not Open to the Public</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mitsubishi No.3 Dry Dock - Mitsubishi Giant Cantilever Crane - Mitsubishi Senshokaku Guest House

Map



Nagasaki Shipyard History Museum (Mitsubishi Nagasaki Shipyard Former Pattern Shop Factory)



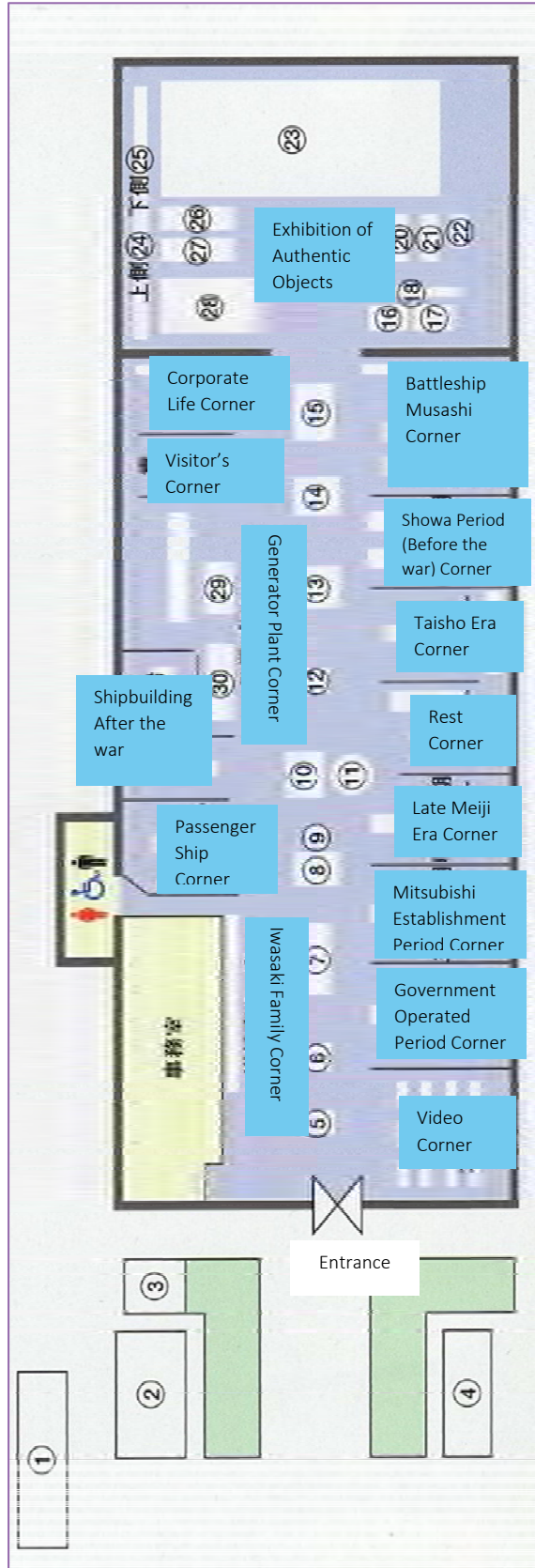
Established by	Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial
Location	〒850-8610 Nagasaki Prefecture, Nagasaki City, Akunouramachi 1-1
Hours of Operation	9:00 to 16:30
Days Closed	Second Saturday of each month, Year-end and New Year holidays
Admission Fee	Adult (high school student and older): 800 yen Elementary and middle school student: 400 yen Preschool Children: Free Discount system for disabled people
Exhibition Area	1562m ²
Remarks	Visitors may call to make reservations (same day reservation possible), Use special shuttle bus (from Nagasaki station to the museum)

Exhibitions

Approximately 900 materials are exhibited, which explain the history of the Nagasaki Shipyard since its original construction as the Nagasaki Iron Mill in 1857 to today. Assets contained are explained mainly in “Mitsubishi establishment period section” and “Later phase of Meiji section”.



Floor Plan



Takashima Coalmine Museum



Established by	Nagasaki City
Location	〒851-1315 Nagasaki Prefecture, Nagasaki City, Takashimamachi 2706-8
Hours of Operation	9:00 to 17:00
Days Closed	Year-end and New Year holidays
Admission Fee	Free
Exhibition Area	511 m ²


Exhibitions

- The course of Takashima coal mine
- The technology Takashima coal mine No. 1
- Life in Takashima
- The technology Takashima coal mine No. 2




Floor Plan

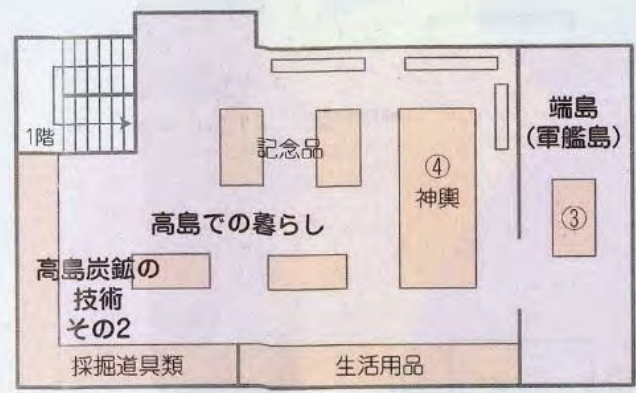
③ 端島(軍艦島)コーナー
はしま
 高島炭鉱の支山であった端島(軍艦島)の概要を説明しています。



④ 高島神社神輿
みこし
 高島唯一の神社である高島神社の神輿と獅子舞を展示しています。




端島(軍艦島)




1階

1階




2階

2階



① 高島炭鉱の技術 その1
 高島炭鉱の保安、救護、仕上、運搬、搬出、採炭、掘進について、実際に使用された道具や模型を展示しています。

② 坑内坑道立体模型
 高島は海底炭鉱であり、広範囲で深部開発が行われました。これは、その坑内坑道を立体模型にしたものです。



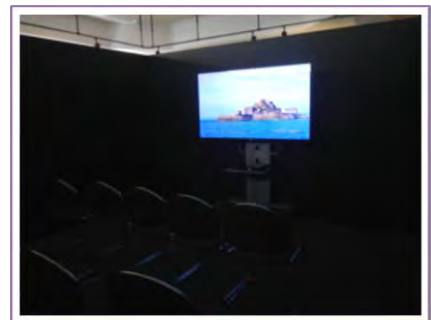
Nagasaki City Gunkanjima Museum



Established by	Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial Nagasaki City (Managed by Nagasaki City Nomozaki promotion corporation (General incorporated foundation))
Location	〒851-0505 Nagasaki Prefecture, Nagasaki City, Nomozaki 562-1 (Nomozaki Sport Park Administration Building 2F)
Hours of Operation	9:00 to 17:00
Days Closed	Year-end and New Year holidays
Admission Fee	Adult: 200 yen Elementary and middle school student: 100 yen Discount system for groups over 15ppl
Exhibition Area	Approximately 180m ²
Remarks	Gunkanjima Museum was established in 2003 by the NPO organization, called “Make Gunkanjima World Heritage” after former Nomozaki Chamber of Commerce Youth Group renovated the local museum

Exhibitions

It was established on the Mitsubishi Takashima Coal Mine Labor Union Site for the purpose of telling the history of the mine operated through the Meiji, Taisho, and Showa eras. Hashima Coalmine is also explained.



Floor Plan

館内のご案内

軍艦島資料館は、軍艦島(端島)の歴史や文化、世界遺産としての価値など、他に類を見ない多様な魅力を、パネル展示や映像などで体感いただける施設です。

軍艦島の映像紹介

軍艦島・明治日本の産業革命遺産の最新の4K映像によるムービーコーナーです。



(イメージ) 現在の軍艦島の空撮映像

時を刻む島

無人島となった現在の軍艦島の写真パネルや、実際に島に残されていた実物資料の展示をしています。時空を超えた島の様子を ご実感いただけます。



65号棟



計算機



残された電化製品

炭坑の島

地下600メートルより深い海底での過酷な作業。その緊張感あふれる様子をご覧ください。



炭坑を採る作業員



閉石機による採石



入口

端島炭坑の歴史・端島の埋立の変遷

最新の研究資料をもとに、世界遺産「端島炭坑」の歴史や、岩盤が切り立った小島にすぎなかった軍艦島(端島)の埋め立ての歴史を専門的に解説するコーナーです。



『端島炭坑』(部分) 1962年(文芸春秋)長崎歴史文化博物館所蔵



『端島埋立図』 1953年(昭和28年)4月 (日本製鋼所株式会社長崎製鋼所)

軍艦島での暮らし

軍艦島が無人島となる前の活気あふれる暮らしの様子を紹介しています。



端島の地図図



電化製品が普及した一般的な家庭

世界遺産としての価値と歴史的背景

世界遺産「明治日本の産業革命遺産 製鉄・製鋼、造船、石炭産業」とは？ その中で軍艦島はどのような役割を果たしたのかをご紹介します。



ロケ地としての軍艦島

1948年公開の『緑なき島』にはじまり、近年の『進撃の巨人』など軍艦島が舞台となった映画をはじめとする作品の一部をご紹介します。



映画『進撃の巨人』ロケ風景

軍艦島とは

軍艦島とはどういう島だったのか？なぜ軍艦島と呼ばれるようになったのか？軍艦島の沿革をご紹介します。



明治末期頃の全貌



昭和13年頃の全貌

Other Related Facilities

Gunkanjima Digital Museum



Established by	Gunkanjima concierge (Universal Workers Inc.)
Location	〒850-0921 Nagasaki Prefecture, Nagasaki City, Matsugaemachi 5-6
Hours of Operation	9:30 to 18:00 (Last admission 17:30)
Days Closed	Year-end and New Year holidays
Admission Fee	General: 1,800 yen (Group: 1,500 yen) Middle and High School Student: 1,300 yen (Group: 1,000 yen) Elementary School Student : 800 yen (Group: 600 yen) Preschool Children (3 to 6 years old) : 500 yen (Group: 300 yen) 2 years old or younger: Free ❖ Group Price: 15 people or more ❖ Group price is applied to the visitor with physical disability certificate and one accompanying person ❖ Half price for Nagasaki Prefecture (Certificate required)

“Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” Information Center (Mitsubishi No 2 Dock House)



Established by	Nagasaki City
Location	〒850-0931 Nagasaki Prefecture, Nagasaki City, Minamiyamatemach 8-1 Inside of Glover Garden
Hours of Operation	8:00 to 18:00
Days Closed	None
Admission Fee	General: 610 yen, High School Student: 300 yen, Elementary and Middle School Student: 180 yen ❖ Group discount (over 15ppl)

Dejima



Established by	Nagasaki City
Location	〒850-0862 Nagasaki Prefecture, Nagasaki City, Dejimamachi 6-1
Hours of Operation	8:00 to 18:00
Days Closed	None
Admission Fee	General: 510 yen High School Student: 200 yen Elementary and Middle School Student: 100 yen ❖ Group discount (over 15ppl)

Nagasaki History Cultural Museum



Established by	Nagasaki prefectural government, Nagasaki City government
Location	〒850-0007 Nagasaki Prefecture, Nagasaki City, Tateyama 1-1-1
Hours of Operation	8:30 to 19:00 (Last admission 18:30) ❖ 10:00 to 18:00 for 12/30 to 1/3
Days Closed	None (except for maintenance)
Admission Fee	Permanent Exhibition Adult: 600 yen (480 yen) Elementary, Middle and High School Student: 300 yen (200 yen) ❖ Advance ticket or Group discount (over 15ppl)

Area 7 Miike

This Area encompasses the *Manda and Miyanohara Pits, the Coal Railway, Miike Port* and *Misumi West Port*. Each of these components has their own interpretive facility or function.

Manda and Miyanohara Pits, and the Coal Railway

The Omuta City Coal Industrial Science Museum is the principal interpretive centre for the pits and railway. There is also a visitor centre at Manda Pit Station and the Manda Coal Mine Museum displays relevant materials and exhibitions of Miike Coal Mine. These facilities are equipped with basic amenities and visitor guidance functions to the components.

Access

The pits open to the public most of the year. The railway is not open to the public, except for special occasions.

The components can be reached by car and public bus. A parking area at the Manda Pit Station is available for 80 vehicles and buses, capable of 50,000 visitors a year. Miyanohara Pit has a parking area with the capacity of 5 large-sized buses and 57 vehicles in an area adjacent to the property.

Miike Port

The Old Nagasaki Customs House Miike Branch Office is the principal interpretive centre for the port. This displays historical materials of Miike Port and portrays the coal export story. There is a new interpretive observation space overlooking the port. A new information centre is expected to open in Mikawa coal mine next to Mitsui Miike Club, in walking distance of Miike port as well as the Omuta City Coal Industrial Science Museum.

Access

The Miike Port observation space is open all year round.

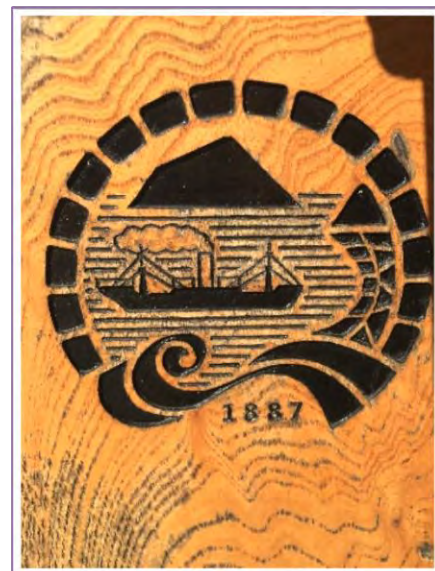
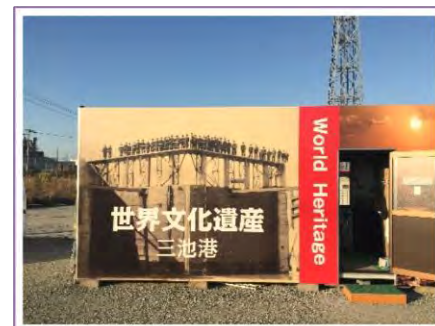
The Old Nagasaki Customs House Miike Branch Office and the observation space can be reached by car and public bus. There are parking spaces for cars and buses at both places.

Misumi West Port

The Urashima-ya is the principal interpretive centre for this component. It provides staff and visitor amenities and visitor guidance functions. Interpretive models and panels introduce the history of the port. Ryujo-kan another building, is also open to visitors.

Access

The port is open all year round with the exception of the private residences. It can be reached by car and public bus. There are ample parking spaces provided.



Comments

World Heritage Plaque

The plaque has yet to be installed at all the components. Where it has been installed, its placement varies on how it can easily be seen by the audience. It should be placed in a prominent and accessible position.

Audience

This Area of the WHS has experienced a significant increase in visitor numbers since the Site's inscription. No information on the visitor markets was provided. A more detailed understanding of the difference visitor segments will inform the ongoing development of interpretive experiences to attract new and diverse audiences, whilst maintain existing audiences.

Interpretive media

The Area's mission is to let visitors and residents correctly understand the value of the WHS and how the Area's component's contribute to the WHS values. The key messages are as follows.

- "As its high-quality and rich coal mines supported Japan during the eras of Meiji, Taisho and Showa", Misumi West Port is Japan's first authentic modern harbor facility that played a key role in exporting coals to other countries and is the only modern trading port that remains as it looked then".
- "Explain the coal industrial system of Miike Coal Mine that built the foundation for modern Japan and utilize the site that could offer first-hand experiences."
- "Utilize the facilities related to Miike Coal Mine such as Manda Pit that contributed enormously to the formation of the city of Arao . . ."

There is the appropriate use of different interpretative media at each of the components which in turn provides a variety of experiences at each place. The main media used are interpretive panels, and guided tours and a smart phone application. The interpretive panels have been largely updated since the Site's inscription and strategically place. However, the interpretive panels at Misumi West Port remain unchanged.

The smartphone application provides pictorial information relating to each component. The WHS's website is presented in both Japanese and English. Existing Prefecture and City websites makes reference to these components. Manda Pit Station offers audio guidance with four languages.

There are also various printed materials including brochures, maps and guides, mainly presented in Japanese. Misumi West Port also provides brochures and maps in English, Chinese and Korean.

Educational material has been developed for elementary and high school children to explain the Area's components history and significance.

The key information focuses on the Area's components' history. Though there is some information on how the component relates to the WHS other components (based on the chart presented in the nomination document), the components' relationship and connectivity should be further developed.

There should be more uniformity in the graphic look and feel, language and tone used across the media. This will ensure that each component is clearly recognized as part of the overall WHS and how they connect to each other the WHS heritage values.

Resources

There are professional staff who provide educational activities. Support the ongoing development of the Area's interpretation e.g. curators who provide input into the development of brochures and interpretive panels.

Uki and Omuta Cities has a budget allocation for some interpretive experiences such as developing brochures and providing guides. Further more comprehensive development of interpretive media will require seeing government financial support. In addition, Omuta City has established a promotion council to training guides.

The difference level in resources available to interpret each component is reflected in their various interpretive media. There is the opportunity to facilitate the collaboration across each component to share ideas and opportunities to work towards a more cohesive and immersive interpretive experiences.

Fukuoka Prefecture

Questions	Answers
<p>1. (インタープリテーションに関して) 貴構成資産の現在のビジョンとミッション、及びキーメッセージは何か?</p> <p>What is the component's current vision and mission, and key messages?</p>	<p>Our current vision and mission are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Let visitors and local residents correctly understand the value of the serial heritage that consists of 23 component parts and enhance their understanding of how Miike Coal Mine and Miike Port contribute to OUV. - Provide information on how Miike Port has been functioning as an industrial port and on the world heritage value of the component parts including the related facilities (Mikawa Pit, Minato Club, etc.)
<p>2. 貴構成資産にはインタープリテーション且つ/もしくはマーケティングの戦略があるか?</p> <p>Does the component have an interpretation and/or marketing strategy?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We will consider utilizing them in accordance with the interpretation strategy that the Cabinet Secretariat will create and the related Restoration, Conservation and Utilization Plans (conservation work programmes) of Miike Coal Mine that Omuta City develops. - We state in the "Harbor Planning of Miike Port" that we aim to develop and utilize the port while managing proper conservation of the heritage.
<p>3. 貴構成資産が世界遺産であるということは明記されているか? その場合どこに記されているか? (例: 施設入口、ウェブサイトなど)</p> <p>Does the component state that it is a WHS? If so where is it located (e.g. site entrance, website etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We will put the world heritage plaque that was designed for all the component parts in accordance with the UNESCO's Operational Guidelines in the fiscal year of 2016 (March, 2017). - We have put road signs designed specifically for the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution" in the main roads to state that it is a component part of the World Heritage Site.
<p>4. 各構成資産がどのように顕著な普遍的価値に貢献しているかということの説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか? それらの情報はどのように提供されているか?</p> <p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents on its own contribution to the OUV? How is this information provided?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We explain that the "Coal Industry" has contributed to OUV in the booklet of "Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List" and in the official website of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution. - We explain it in the brochures made by the World Heritage Council that consists of 11 cities and 8 prefectures. - We explain it in the brochures made by Liaison Council composed of Fukuoka Prefecture, Kita-Kyushu City, Nakama City and Omuta City.
<p>5. 各構成資産と他の構成資産とのつながりを説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか? それらの情報はどのように提供されているか?</p> <p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents that links it to the other components? How is this information provided?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We explain that the "Coal Industry" has contributed to OUV in the booklet of "Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List" and in the official website of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution. - We explain it in the brochures made by the World Heritage Council that consists of 11 cities and 8 prefectures. - We distribute the brochures made by the Liaison Council composed of Fukuoka Prefecture, Kita-

	<p>Kyushu City, Nakama City and Omuta City. We also display an explanatory panel made by the Liaison Council in the lobby of the prefectural office building. The panel is lendable upon request.</p>
<p>6. 世界遺産や各構成資産の説明や紹介に使用できる、あるいは手直しすれば使用できる既存の観光/旅行や教育関連の製品（冊子等含む）はあるか？</p> <p>Are there any current tourism/travel and education products that could be used or modified to assist in interpreting and presenting the WHS and its components?</p>	<p>We have some brochures made by the Tourism Department that provide information on the industrial heritages in Fukuoka Prefecture (the coal and iron/steel industries), adding information on neighboring facilities and restaurants.</p>
<p>7. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションの作成や今後の導入にあたり、貴構成資産には資格要件を満たし知識のあるふさわしい職員(例：専門職員、広報担当職員、教育担当職員など)がいるか？</p> <p>Does the component have appropriately qualified and experienced personnel (eg curators and communication and education specialists) for the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<p>We have specialist staff in the World Heritage Registration Promotion Division in the Fukuoka Prefectural Government, who oversee not only Miike Port, but also all the component parts in the prefecture. We also offer prefectural educational courses and lectures by sending those staff upon requests.</p>
<p>8. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションを作成し今後導入していくのをサポートするにあたり、貴構成資産は十分な予算や情報源を有しているか？</p> <p>Does the component have adequate resources to support the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<p>We have organized the Liaison Council that composed of Fukuoka Prefecture, Kita-Kyushu City, Nakama City and Omuta City in order to preserve, utilize and promote the component parts in the region. We create brochures and provide symposiums funded by each region.</p>

<p>9. 新規のインタープリテーションのツールや製品を開発、導入あるいは手直しして使用するにあたり、各構成資産ではどのような過程や手続き（意思決定も含む）が必要となるか？</p> <p>What are the processes and procedures, including decision making, that the component is required to follow to develop and implement modified or new interpretation tools and products?</p>	<p>Regarding Miike Port, the Council for Conservation Management in Miike Area (working properties) conducts decision-making with all the parties concerned. After the consensus is built in this Council, National Committee of Conservation and Management hosted by the Cabinet Secretariat will be informed.</p>
<p>10. 現在、貴構成資産が対象としている観光客層や観光客数は？</p> <p>What are the existing target audience and visitor numbers at the component?</p>	<p>Since it is a working industrial harbor, in principle, we do not plan to invite tourists to the site or to increase visitor numbers in a positive manner.</p>
<p>11. 今後、対象とする観光客層や観光客数は？</p> <p>What are the future target audience and visitor numbers for the component?</p>	<p>In principle, our answer is the same as Q10. However, we aim to keep balance between operating the industrial harbor and providing information on its value as a world heritage by utilizing the neighboring facilities (Mikawa Pit) and observation deck, while limiting the number of visitors.</p>
<p>12. 貴構成資産は一般公開されているか？その場合、公開時間と公開範囲は？</p> <p>Is the component open to the public? If so, when and what areas can be accessed?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Miike Port Observatory Deck is open all days from 9:30 to 17:00 except for the period from December 29 to January 3. - The old Nagasaki Customs House Miike Branch Office is open from 10:00 to 17:00 on Saturdays, Sundays and national holidays.

Uki City

Questions	Answers
<p>1. (インタープリテーションに関して) 貴構成資産の現在のビジョンとミッション、及びキーメッセージは何か?</p> <p>What is the component's current vision and mission, and key messages?</p>	<p>Our current vision and mission are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Let visitors and local residents correctly understand the value of the serial heritage that consists of 23 components and enhance their understanding of how Misumi West Port contributes to OUV. - Let people know the value of the cultural assets related to Misumi West Port as regional tourism resources and promote regional revitalization mainly by increasing tourists - Our key message is "As its high-quality and rich coal mines supported Japan during the eras of Meiji, Taisho and Showa", Misumi West Port is Japan's first authentic modern harbor facility that played a key role in exporting coals to other countries and is the only modern trading port that remains as it looked then.
<p>2. 貴構成資産にはインタープリテーション且つ/もしくはマーケティングの戦略があるか?</p> <p>Does the component have an interpretation and/or marketing strategy?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We will consider detailed regional actions in accordance with the interpretation strategy that the Cabinet Secretariat will create in cooperation with international experts. - Also, we plan to launch DMO. Putting Misumi West Port as the core of the tourism strategy, we aim to increase more visitors by promoting attractive tourism schemes in cooperation with various stakeholders in the region.
<p>3. 貴構成資産が世界遺産であるということは明記されているか? その場合どこに記されているか? (例: 施設入口、ウェブサイトなど)</p> <p>Does the component state that it is a WHS? If so where is it located (e.g. site entrance、 website etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regarding the world heritage plaque compliant with the UNESCO's Operational Guidelines, the World Heritage Council has already made the common design for all the components of the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution". In Uki City, it is scheduled to be put up during the fiscal year of 2017. - There are banners inside the Misumi West Part and signposts designed specifically for the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution" in the main roads and at the entrance that lead to Misumi West Port. Also, the websites of Uki City and Kumamoto Prefectures show an article (explanations) that Misumi West port has been inscribed in the World Heritage List. - We also plan to state that it is a world heritage on the explanation boards inside Misumi West Port.
<p>4. 各構成資産がどのように顕著な普遍的価値に貢献しているかということを説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか? それらの情報はどのように提供されているか?</p> <p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents on its own</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We explain how the component parts contribute to OUV by showing a chart that explains chronological development phase of three industrial typologies (1850s to 1910) in the booklet of "Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List". - We also do the same through our brochures and guidance facility called "Ryujokan".

<p>contribution to the OUV? How is this information provided?</p>	
<p>5. 各構成資産と他の構成資産とのつながりを説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか？それらの情報はどのように提供されているか？</p> <p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents that links it to the other components? How is this information provided?</p>	<p>The relations with other components in each area of iron and steel, shipbuilding and coal mining are clearly stated with a chart in the 2b section of the book of the World Heritage Nomination. This chart can be found consistently in the Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List in each area also in our brochures and guidance facility called “Ryujokan”.</p>
<p>6. 世界遺産や各構成資産の説明や紹介に使用できる、あるいは手直しすれば使用できる既存の観光/旅行や教育関連の製品（冊子等含む）はあるか？</p> <p>Are there any current tourism/travel and education products that could be used or modified to assist in interpreting and presenting the WHS and its components?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We utilize the brochures that show public availability and introduce guidance facilities of all the component parts. - We distribute brochures on Misumi West Port in Japanese, English, Chinese and Korean for visitors that are also used as educational materials. Guide maps of Misumi West Port are also available that inform visitors on how to walk around there and where they can find restaurants.
<p>7. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションの作成や今後の導入にあたり、貴構成資産には資格要件を満たし知識のあるふさわしい職員(例：専門職員、広報担当職員、教育担当職員など)がいるか？</p> <p>Does the component have appropriately qualified and experienced personnel (e.g. curators and communication and education specialists) for the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<p>Since Misumi West Port does not have staff on duty at all times, tour guides take care of showing around visitors. 2 of the staff (1 on maternity leave) out of 5 in the Department of Culture in Uki City Education Committee are specialist staff who conduct new staff training and educational activities to corporations and schools. They also hold workshops targeting 6th grade school children in Misumi municipal elementary school to teach them regional history and world heritage.</p>
<p>8. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションを作成し今後導入していくのをサポートするにあたり、貴構成資産は十分な予算や情報源を有しているか？</p> <p>Does the component have adequate resources to support the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regarding the commonly-owned brochures and movies among all the component parts, Uki City bears part of the costs for the World Heritage Council for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”. Regarding our usual local brochures, we allocate some Uki City’s budget upon needs. In case of developing new contents, we would like to utilize the government’s budget. - We plan to start charging admission fees at our guidance facility, “Ryujokan” next year so that we could utilize them to manage the facility and to conduct promotional activities.
<p>9. 新規のインタープリテーションのツールや製品を開発、導入あるいは手直しして使用するにあたり、各構成資産ではどのような過程や手続き（意思決定も含む）が必要となるか？</p> <p>What are the processes and procedures, including decision making, that the component is required to follow to develop and implement modified or new interpretation tools and products?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regarding restoration and maintenance of a component part, the Expert Committee held by Uki City Education Committee takes care of its decision making. Also, we have the Council for Conservation Management in Miike Area that consists of property owners, managers, government-related people etc that was created in accordance with “General Line for Conservation Management and Strategic Framework for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”. After the consensus is built

	<p>in this Council, National Committee of Conservation and Management (and its Interpretation Working Group) hosted by the Cabinet Secretariat will be informed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In case of implementing something on a large scale such as building a new information center, decision-making is done at a regional council that consists of property owners and government-related people. - When we create new brochures etc., we let our specialist staff take initiatives to create and check them from experts' point of views.
<p>10. 現在、貴構成資産が対象としている観光客層や観光客数は？</p> <p>What are the existing target audience and visitor numbers at the component?</p>	<p>Since we also target visitors from overseas regardless of their age, we provide brochures in English, Korean and Chinese.</p> <p>We had about 500,000 visitors in 2015.</p>
<p>11. 今後、対象とする観光客層や観光客数は？</p> <p>What are the future target audience and visitor numbers for the component?</p>	<p>The target audience is the same as the Q10. As we stated in Q2, we plan to launch DMO. Putting Misumi West Port as the core of the tourism strategy, we aim to increase more visitors by promoting attractive tourism schemes in cooperation with various Stakeholders in the region.</p>
<p>12. 貴構成資産は一般公開されているか？その場合、公開時間と公開範囲は？</p> <p>Is the component open to the public? If so、 when and what areas can be accessed?</p>	<p>Basically, all of them are always open for free.</p> <p>However, we do not promote public access to private lands and houses (although they are technically accessible).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quay - West-end drainage channel - West drainage channel - East drainage channel - Ichino-hashii (Stone bridge No.1) - Nino-hashii (Stone bridge No.2) - Sanno-hashii (Stone bridge No.3) - Nakano-hashii (Middle stone bridge) - Rear water channel <p>All the areas of the above are accessible all the time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Old Misumi Marine Transportation Warehouse <p>This has been used as a restaurant called "Misumi West Port Coffee Shop Dutch House". It is open from 11AM to 6PM. Closed occasionally. The building exterior is seeable at all times.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Old Takada Shipping Office <p>Open from 9AM to 5PM. Closed on Tuesdays.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Town layout - Road gutters

All the areas of the above are accessible all the time. However not promoting public access to private lands and houses (although they are technically accessible).

- Wells

The ones in public areas are accessible anytime. The ones in private lands require permissions from the land owners.

- Hinterland

It is accessible anytime since it is a natural trail and footpath.

Arao City

Questions	Answers
<p>1. (インタープリテーションに関して) 貴構成資産の現在のビジョンとミッション、及びキーメッセージは何か?</p> <p>What is the component's current vision and mission, and key messages?</p>	<p>Our current vision and mission are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide correct information on the value of the serial heritage that consists of 23 component parts and on how Miike Coal Mine contributes to OUV. - Explain the coal industrial system of Miike Coal Mine that built the foundation for modern Japan and utilize the site that could offer first-hand experiences. - Utilize the facilities related to Miike Coal Mine such as Manda Pit that contributed enormously to the formation of the city of Arao as materials to teach local history and geography, preserving them properly for the next generation.
<p>2. 貴構成資産にはインタープリテーション且つ/もしくはマーケティングの戦略があるか?</p> <p>Does the component have an interpretation and/or marketing strategy?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We plan to restore to preserve the component parts and expand the observation area in accordance with the interpretation strategy that the Cabinet Secretariat will create and with the Miike Coal Mine (Manda Pit, Industrial Railway) Restoration and Maintenance Plan that we are working on with Omuta City. - Convey the OUV of the component parts represented by Miike Coal Mine to the general public by including it into the Plan of Tourism Promotion in Arao City as its basic strategy, aiming to attract more tourists. - We plan to conduct the Common Exhibitions on the OUV of the component parts at the visitor center (Manda Pit Station).
<p>3. 貴構成資産が世界遺産であるということは明記されているか? その場合どこに記されているか? (例: 施設入口、ウェブサイトなど)</p> <p>Does the component state that it is a WHS? If so where is it located (e.g. site entrance, website etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have posted an article that explains that the Manda Pit and the Industrial Railway have been inscribed in the World Heritage List on Arao City's website. - We display sign boards and banners in the major places in the city (at around the entrance of the component parts, Arao City Office, Arao Station, shopping malls etc.). - We have put road signs designed specifically for the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution" in the main roads that lead to the component parts, guiding visitors to the sites. - We will put the world heritage plaque that was designed in accordance with the UNESCO's Operational Guidelines by March, 2017.
<p>4. 各構成資産がどのように顕著な普遍的価値に貢献しているかということを説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか? それらの情報はどのように提供されているか?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We explain how the component parts contribute to OUV by showing a chart that explains chronological development phase of three industrial typologies (1850s to 1910) (in the brochures made by the World Heritage Council). - We explain the contribution of the "Coal Industry" to OUV in the booklet of "Summary of Nomination

<p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents on its own contribution to the OUV? How is this information provided?</p>	<p>to the World Heritage List” and in the official website of the Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We also explain it by DVD, in brochures and in panels (Please refer to the World Heritage Annual Report 2016).
<p>5. 各構成資産と他の構成資産とのつながりを説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか？それらの情報はどのように提供されているか？</p> <p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents that links it to the other components? How is this information provided?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The relations with other components in each area of iron and steel, shipbuilding and coal mining are clearly stated with a chart in the 2b section of the book of the World Heritage Nomination. - This chart can be found in the booklet of “Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List” consistently in each area. - It is also explained in the brochures and panels made by Arao City.
<p>6. 世界遺産や各構成資産の説明や紹介に使用できる、あるいは手直しすれば使用できる既存の観光/旅行や教育関連の製品（冊子等含む）はあるか？</p> <p>Are there any current tourism/travel and education products that could be used or modified to assist in interpreting and presenting the WHS and its components?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have made and utilized the brochures that show public availability of all the component parts of the Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution and introduce guidance facilities. - In Arao City, we have made and utilize two kinds of brochures (one for adults and the other for children) that are distributed mainly to the visitors to the sites. - We have prepared and distributed below to all the elementary and junior high schools in Arao City so that they could utilize them for their education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Two kinds of promotional videos of the component parts (one for general purposes and the other for educational purposes) o DVD of documentary video about World Heritage inscription process o Supplementary reading materials called “Treasures of Arao” that simply explain cultural assets including the component parts in Arao City to teach local history and geography to pupils - We lend the DVD to local citizens and various organizations for free. - Additionally, we have other brochures made by Tourism Department.
<p>7. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションの作成や今後の導入にあたり、貴構成資産には資格要件を満たし知識のあるふさわしい職員(例：専門職員、広報担当職員、教育担当職員など)がいるか？</p> <p>Does the component have appropriately qualified and experienced personnel (e.g. curators and communication and education specialists) for the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<p>There are three staff (of which one is a specialist staff on cultural assets) in the World Heritage Registration Promotion Division of Industry Promotion Division in Arao City. They conduct educational activities to teach how the serial heritage including the component parts contribute to OUV by giving visiting lectures whether inside Arao City or in another city.</p>

<p>8. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションを作成し今後導入していくのをサポートする</p> <p>にあたり、貴構成資産は十分な予算や情報源を有しているか？</p> <p>Does the component have adequate resources to support the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have borne part of the costs for the common materials for all the component parts - brochures and movies made by the World Heritage Council for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” that is a collective organization consists of each region. The costs are funded by Arao City. - The tourism departments of Omuta City and Uki City where the component parts of Miike Area exist have taken initiatives to set up the “Miike Area Omotenashi Promotion Council”, seeking human resource cultivation by training guides in new skills and training staff in better manners. - The council has also been creating new common brochures within the area. We plan to discuss with travel agencies to seek for possible activities with these brochures.
<p>9. 新規のインタープリテーションのツールや製品を開発、導入あるいは手直しして使用するにあたり、各構成資産ではどのような過程や手続き（意思決定も含む）が必要となるか？</p> <p>What are the processes and procedures, including decision making, that the component is required to follow to develop and implement modified or new interpretation tools and products?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regarding maintenance of a component part, we have been developing Restoration, Conservation and Utilization Plans (conservation work programmes) by exchanging views with the Cabinet Secretariat, the prefectural government and the experts. In the near future, we aim to execute projects in sequence in accordance with the Plans. - We have established the “Council for Conservation Management in Miike Area” composed of property owners, managers, government-related people, etc. in accordance with the “General Principles and Strategic Framework for Conservation and Management” for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”. After the consensus is built in this Council, National Committee of Conservation and Management (and its Interpretation Working Group) hosted by the Cabinet Secretariat will be informed.
<p>10. 現在、貴構成資産が対象としている観光客層や観光客数は？</p> <p>What are the existing target audience and visitor numbers at the component?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>11. 今後、対象とする観光客層や観光客数は？</p> <p>What are the future target audience and visitor numbers for the component?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N/A - However, the “Arao-Tamana / Omuta Tourism Promotion Council” where we work together with Omuta City promote educational travels. - Also the “Miike Area Omotenashi Promotion Council” mentioned in Q8 aims to attract more tourists.
<p>12. 貴構成資産は一般公開されているか？その場合、公開時間と公開範囲は？</p> <p>Is the component open to the public? If so, when and what areas can be accessed?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Miike Coal Mine Manda Pit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o It is open to the public excluding the areas inappropriate for public access such as Number 1 Shaft Pithead, Storage and Pump House (former fan house) and Office (current fan house) etc.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Admission fees required, Closed during the period from December 29 to January 3 and every Mondays (if a public holiday falls on Monday, it will be closed on the subsequent Tuesday) - Miike Cola Mine Industrial Railway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is not open to the public. ○ Although it is available to the public only on special occasions (e.g. events) as of now, we plan to make it open to the public gradually from the areas where we can ensure the safety measures.
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Omuta City

Questions	Answers
<p>1. (インタープリテーションに関して) 貴構成資産の現在のビジョンとミッション、及びキーメッセージは何か?</p> <p>What is the component's current vision and mission, and key messages?</p>	<p>Our current vision and mission are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Let visitors and local residents correctly understand the value of the serial heritage that consists of 23 component parts and enhance their understanding of how Miike contributes to OUV. - Utilize the component parts for the city development and pass down their attractiveness to the next generation. - Let people know the value of the cultural assets in Omuta City as regional tourism resources and promote regional revitalization mainly by increasing tourists.
<p>2. 貴構成資産にはインタープリテーション且つ/もしくはマーケティングの戦略があるか?</p> <p>Does the component have an interpretation and/or marketing strategy?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No, it does not have any concrete strategy as of now. However, as we clearly stated that we plan to utilize our component part effectively and to invite visitors from overseas in the "Omuta City Master Plan Concerning City Planning", we will develop some specific regional plans in accordance with the interpretation strategy that the Cabinet Secretariat will create from now on. - Regarding the Omuta Coal Industry and Science Museum that is a guidance facility, we aim to plan the changes and expansion of the displays within 2018 and to start showing new displays and exhibitions that could promote better understanding of the world heritage in 2019.
<p>3. 貴構成資産が世界遺産であるということは明記されているか? その場合どこに記されているか? (例: 施設入口、ウェブサイトなど)</p> <p>Does the component state that it is a WHS? If so where is it located (e.g. site entrance, website etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have put road signs designed specifically for the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution" on main roads that lead to the component parts. - Additionally, we have put out flags near the component parts and had our guides explain that they are a part of the World Heritage Site. - We have put explanatory boards that state that our component parts have been inscribed in the World Heritage List in the major facilities of our city such as parks and stations. - We have put banners that state that our component parts have been inscribed in the World Heritage List in all the elementary and junior high schools in Omuta City. - We have put up posters that state that our component parts have been inscribed in the World Heritage List in our city government office. We also mention it on our website. - We will put the world heritage plaque that was designed for all the component parts in accordance with the UNESCO's Operational Guidelines by March, 2017.

<p>4. 各構成資産がどのように顕著な普遍的価値に貢献しているかということの説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか？それらの情報はどのように提供されているか？</p> <p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents on its own contribution to the OUV? How is this information provided?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We explain how the component parts contribute to OUV by showing a chart that explains chronological development phase of three industrial typologies (1850s to 1910) in the brochures made by the World Heritage Council. - We also explain it in the booklet of “Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List” (created by the World Heritage Council), by DVD and in the exhibitions in the Omuta Coal Industry and Science Museum.
<p>5. 各構成資産と他の構成資産とのつながりを説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか？それらの情報はどのように提供されているか？</p> <p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents that links it to the other components? How is this information provided?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The relations with other components in each area of iron and steel, shipbuilding and coal mining are clearly stated with a chart in the 2b section of the book of the World Heritage Nomination. - This chart can be found consistently in the Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List. - We once exhibited some charts that explained the relations between the component parts in Miike area and the ones in other areas in the Omuta Coal Industry and Science Museum.
<p>6. 世界遺産や各構成資産の説明や紹介に使用できる、あるいは手直しすれば使用できる既存の観光/旅行や教育関連の製品（冊子等含む）はあるか？</p> <p>Are there any current tourism/travel and education products that could be used or modified to assist in interpreting and presenting the WHS and its components?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We utilize the brochures developed by the World Heritage Council for the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution that show public availability and introduce guidance facilities of all the component parts. - For Miike area (Omuta City), we have developed a supplementary reading material called “Our Omuta” targeting the 3rd and 4th grade children to have them read and learn about our component part, the Miike Coal Mine. - Since We make it a rule to include questions on the world heritage to the “Certificate Exam for Students” targeting the elementary and junior high school students conducted in Omuta City in Miike area, those students can learn about the world heritage and the component parts through answering the quizzes. - All the elementary, junior high and special schools within Omuta City are the members of the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet), promoting the Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). In addition to teaching world heritage to students, we also teach them public welfare and encourage international exchanges in order to foster future global talents. - As part of the activities of the UNESCO Associated Schools Project, we offer guided tours by elementary school students in Miyanohara Pit.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have brochures published by the Omuta Coal Industry and Science Museum, visitor guide brochures created by Omuta City and travel guidebooks made in the private sector.
<p>7. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションの作成や今後の導入にあたり、貴構成資産には資格要件を満たし知識のあるふさわしい職員(例：専門職員、広報担当職員、教育担当職員など)がいるか？</p> <p>Does the component have appropriately qualified and experienced personnel (e.g. curators and communication and education specialists) for the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are two specialist staff in the Omuta Coal Industry and Science Museum, which is a guidance facility. There are three specialist staff in the World Heritage / Cultural Properties Department of Omuta City. - These staff are involved in planning exhibitions and creating brochures, offering technical advice. They also contribute to education the general public by delivering courses targeting local citizens, conducting site visits (as a guide) and offering lectures at several events.
<p>8. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションを作成し今後導入していくのをサポートするにあたり、貴構成資産は十分な予算や情報源を有しているか？</p> <p>Does the component have adequate resources to support the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have borne part of the costs for the common materials for all the component parts - brochures and movies made by the World Heritage Council for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” that is a collective organization consists of each region. The costs are funded by Omuta City. - We allocate a certain budget in creating our usual brochures of Miike area and supplementary reading materials for children every year in our city. We have also requested more budget for further activities. - We keep up to date with information on the history of Miike Coal Mine in cooperation with Mitsui Bunko (Business Archives and Museum of Art) by investigating and researching ancient photographs and documents in the city history editing room of Omuta City in a systematic way. - The cities in Miike area - Omuta City, Arao City and Uki City have set up an interpretation-related organization called “Miike Area Omotenashi Promotion Council” and our city bears a part of the costs to train guides and promote tourism. - Regarding gaining information on coals, we receive assistance from JCOAL (Japan Coal Energy Center)
<p>9. 新規のインタープリテーションのツールや製品を開発、導入あるいは手直しして使用するにあたり、各構成資産ではどのような過程や手続き（意思決定も含む）が必要となるか？</p> <p>What are the processes and procedures, including decision making, that the component is required to follow to develop and implement modified or new interpretation tools and products?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regarding maintenance of a component part, we have been developing Restoration, Conservation and Utilization Plans (conservation work programmes) by exchanging views with the experts. - We have established the “Council for Conservation Management in Miike Area” composed of property owners, managers, government-related people, etc. in accordance with the “General Principles and Strategic Framework for Conservation and Management”

	<p>for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”. After the consensus is built in this Council, National Committee of Conservation and Management (and its Interpretation Working Group) hosted by the Cabinet Secretariat will be informed.</p>
<p>10. 現在、貴構成資産が対象としている観光客層や観光客数は？</p> <p>What are the existing target audience and visitor numbers at the component?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>11. 今後、対象とする観光客層や観光客数は？</p> <p>What are the future target audience and visitor numbers for the component?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>12. 貴構成資産は一般公開されているか？その場合、公開時間と公開範囲は？</p> <p>Is the component open to the public? If so, when and what areas can be accessed?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Miyanohara Pit, Miike Coal Mine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Open to the public (guides available) o When: 365 days a year / 9:30-17:00 o Free of charge o What areas: all the areas that belong to the component part - Miike Coal Mine’s exclusive railway line <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Open to the public (guides not available) o When: open all the time / free of charge o What areas: all the areas that belong to the component part

Map



Omuta Coal Industry and Science Museum



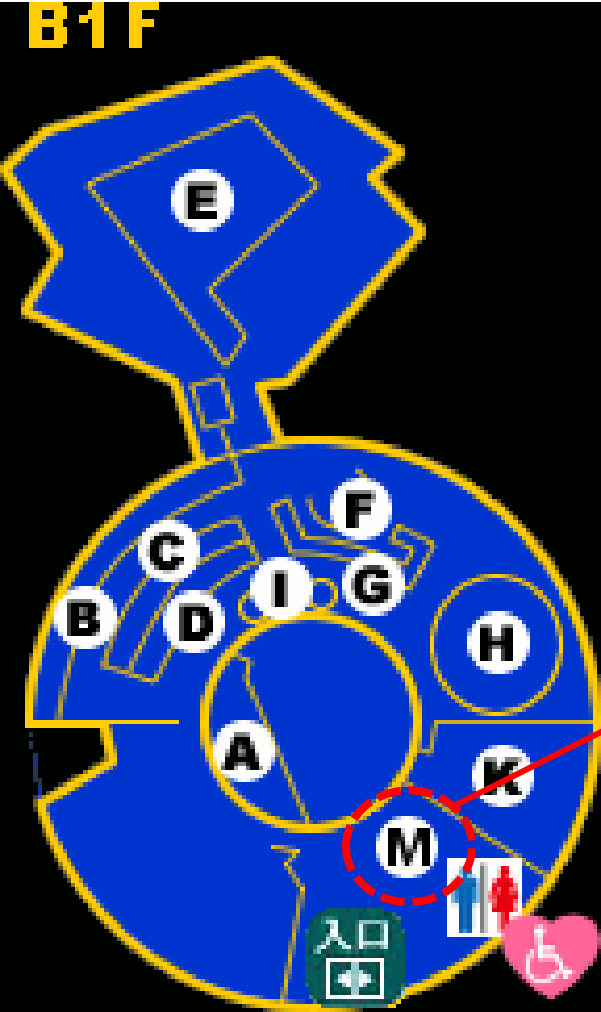
Established by	Omuta City
Location	〒836-0037 Fukuoka Prefecture, Omuta City, Misakimachi 6-23
Hours of Operation	9:30 to 17:00
Days Closed	Last Monday of each month, Year-end and New Year holidays
Admission Fee	Adult (high school student and older): 410 yen 4 years old to Middle School Student: 200 yen ❖ Group Discount
Exhibition Area	3242 m ²

Exhibitions

- Memory of earth
- Beginning of coal industry
- The course of mining technology
- The course of Omuta and its history
- Utilization of coal energy
- Dynamic tunnel
- Let's play with energy
- Coal, supporting daily life
- Movie hall
 - o Project exhibition room
 - o Information corner for World Heritage



Floor Plan



Graphic panel
Image

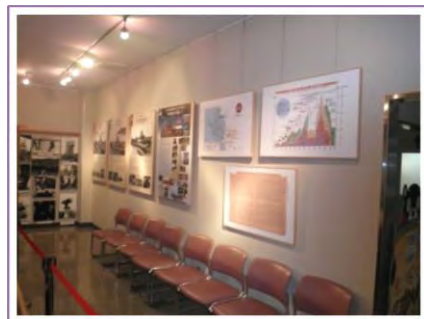
Manda Pit Station



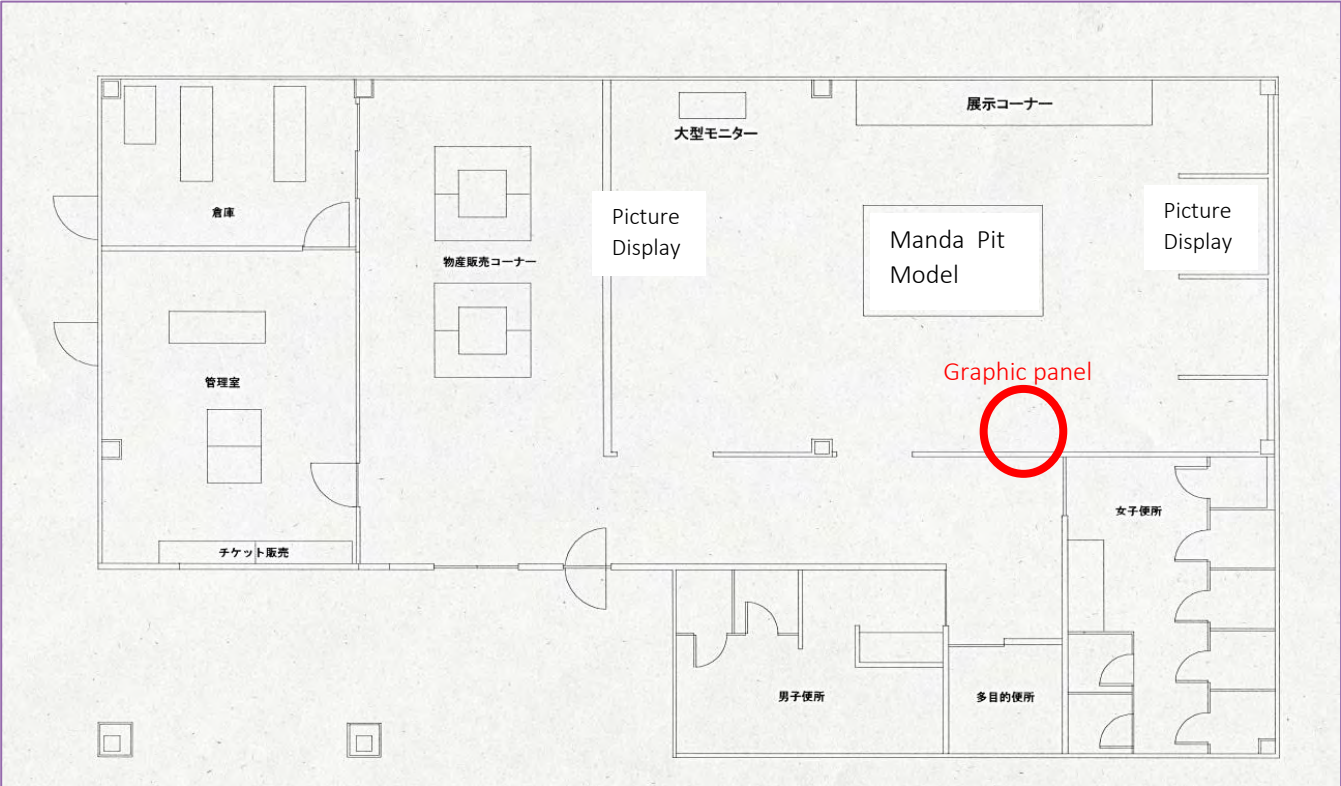
Established by	Arao City
Location	〒864-0001 Kumamoto Prefecture, Arao City, Manda 200-2
Contact	Manda Pit Station 0968-57-9155
Hours of Operation	9:30 to 17:00
Days Closed	Monday (If falls on holiday then the following day), Year-end and New Year holidays
Admission Fee	Adult: 410 yen Child: 200 yen ❖ Group discount exists
Exhibition Area	Approximately 90m ²

Exhibitions

- Read the history of the coalmine in Arao City and the course of Miike Coalmine and Manda Pit
- Facility Guide
 - o Periodic (tour) guides
 - Total of six times from 10:00, 11:00, 12:00, 13:00, 14:00, 15:00
 - (Approximately 30 min)
 - Capacity: 120 people
 - o “Fixed point guides” are located in four main facilities in paid area
- Download service for “Manda Pit Facility Guidebook”
 - o Facilities by tour conductors and bus guides
 - o Download Manda Pit Facility Guidebook from website and use it on the tour



Floor Plan



Ryujo-kan Museum



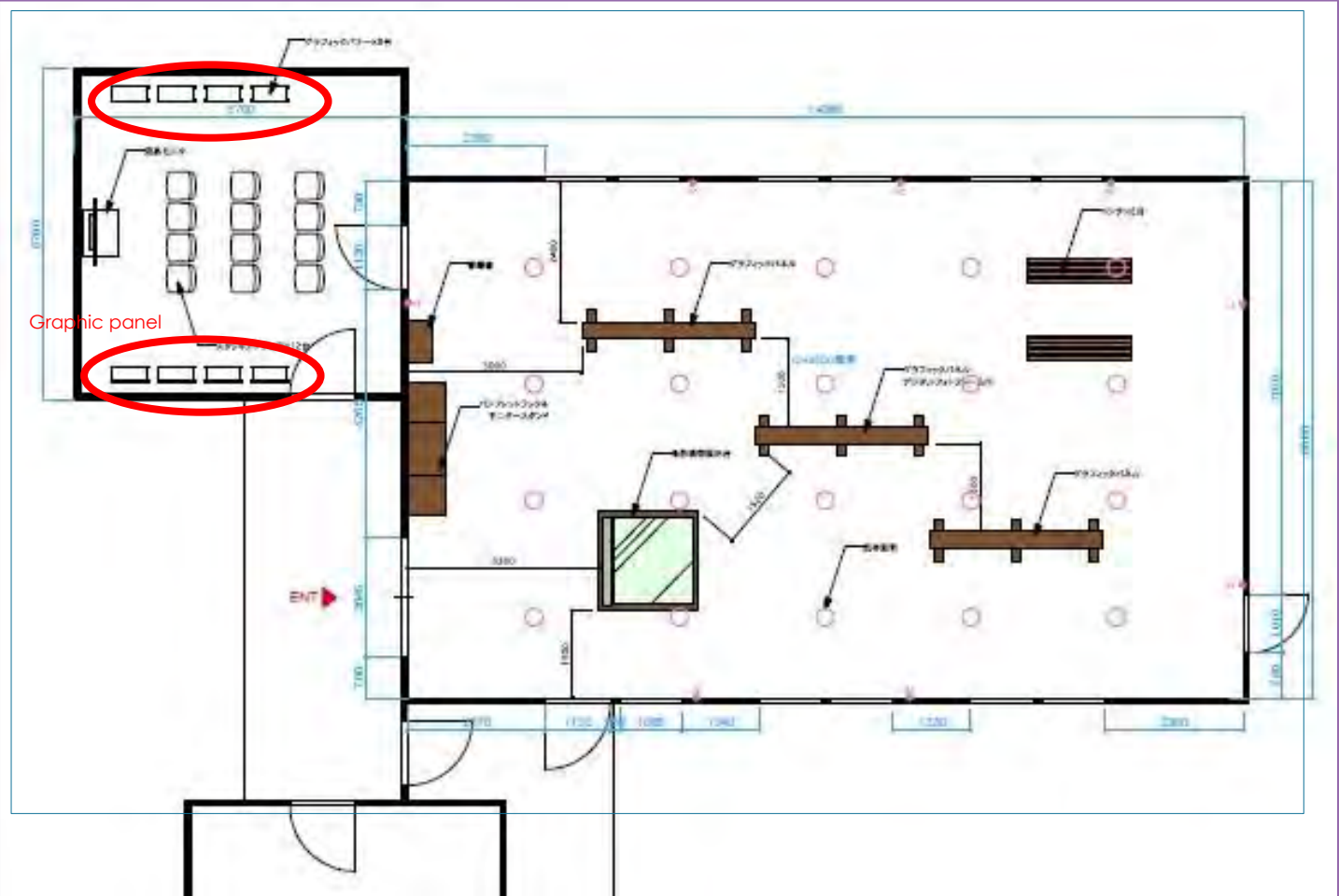
Established by	Uki City
Location	〒869-3207 Kumamoto Prefecture, Uki City, Misumimachi, Misumiura 1230-22
Hours of Operation	9:00 to 17:00
Days Closed	Tuesday, Year-end and New Year holidays
Admission Fee	Free
Exhibition Area	234 m ²

Exhibitions

- “Misumi West Port” History zone
- “Misumi West Port” Topics zone
- “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” zone



Floor Plan



Other Related Facilities

Miike Port Observatory



Established by	Omuta City Government
Location	〒836-0061 Fukuoka Prefecture, Omuta City, Shinkōmachi 1
Hours of Operation	9:30 to 17:00
Days Closed	Year-end and New Year holidays
Admission Fee	Free

The Old Nagasaki Customs House Miike Branch



Established by	Omuta City Government
Location	〒836-0061 Fukuoka Prefecture, Omuta City, Shinkōmachi 1-25
Hours of Operation	9:30 to 17:00
Days Closed	Weekdays, Year-end and New Year holidays
Admission Fee	Free

Mikawa Pit



Established by	Omuta City
Location	〒836-0062 Fukuoka Prefecture, Omuta City, Nishiminatomachi 2-4
Hours of Operation	9:30 to 17:00
Days Closed	Weekdays, Year-end and New Year holidays
Admission Fee	Free

Miike Playing Cards and History Museum



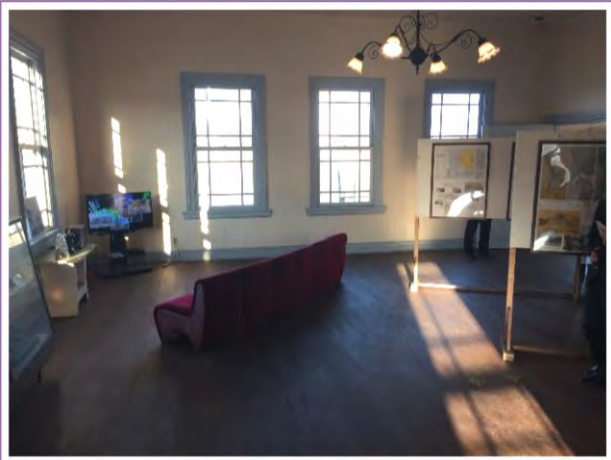
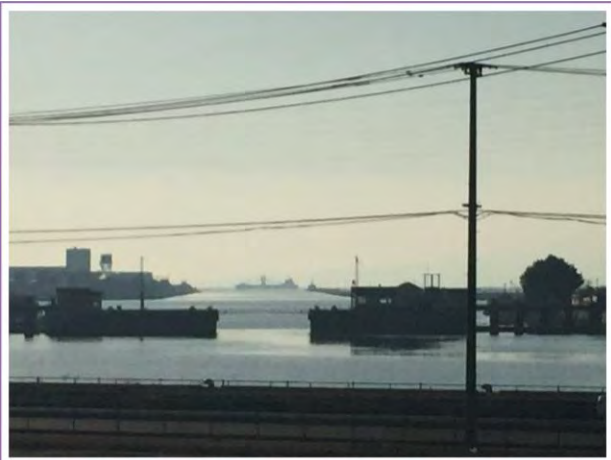
Established by	Omuta City
Location	〒836-0861 Fukuoka Prefecture, Omuta City, Takarazakamachi 2-2-3
Hours of Operation	10:00 to 17:00
Days Closed	Monday (If falls on holiday then the following day), Last Thursday of each month, Year-end and New Year holidays
Admission Fee	Free

Additional Site Photos

Miike Coal Mine



Miike Port



Misumi West Port





Area 8 Yawata

The Kitakyushu Industrial Technology Aggregation & Preservation Centre (Kitakyushu Innovation Gallery) is located near the *Yawata Steel Works*. It is the principal interpretive centre for the Area. An observation space has recently been constructed near the Steel Works, providing an interpretive experience. It is located about 80 meters away from this component.

The *Onga Pumping Station* has also recently developed a viewing area to provide an interpretive experience of this component.

Access

The Yawata Steel Works observation space is open during business hours for most of the year. As the place is still used for industrial purposes, public access is limited and carefully controlled. There are proposals to open the Yawata First Head Office as a public education hub for this Area, subject to resolving the safe and secure access to the building.

The Onga Pumping Station's viewing area is open all year round.

Comments

World Heritage Logo

The logo has been installed at the Yawata Steel Works observation space. ONGA STATION?

Audience

Though access to this Area is restricted, the Steel Works observation space has enjoyed a substantial increase in visitor numbers since the Site's inscription. No information on the visitor markets was provided, nor were visitor numbers at the Pumping Station supplied. The Area wants to focus on engaging with a local and national audience as well as with school children.

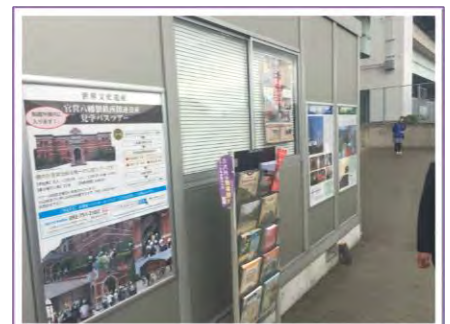
A more detailed understanding of the difference visitor segments will inform the ongoing development of interpretive experiences to attract new and diverse audiences, whilst maintain existing audiences.

Interpretive media

The vision for the Area is to let visitors and residents correctly understand the value of the WHS and enhance how the Imperial Steel Works contributes to the WHS values. The key message is "we are the first one in Asia that turned into an industrial country".

In addition to the visitor centre's experience, the main media used around the place are strategically placed interpretive panels in two languages. Digital platforms include smart phone COCOAR2 application which provides pictorial information relating to each component and existing websites are used to promote the components. There are also various printed materials including brochures, maps and guides. In addition, regular lectures are provided to the local community on the component's significance as well as educational material targeting elementary school children.

The key information focuses on the component's history. Though there is



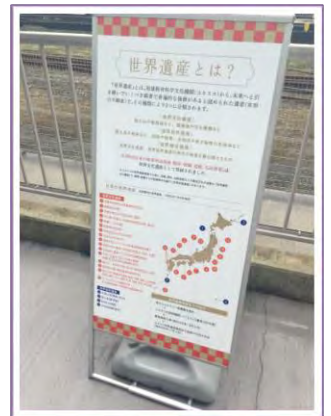
some information on how the component relates to the WHS other components, the relationship and connectivity should be further developed.

There should be more uniformity in the graphic look and feel, language and tone used across the media and across all the WHS components. This will ensure that each component is clearly recognized as part of the overall WHS and how they connect to each other the WHS heritage values.

Resources

There are professional staff available who conduct public relations activities as well as providing lectures. Volunteers also provide an invaluable interpretive resource.

The City of Kitakyushu provides budgetary support to the WHS Interpretation Committee's development of brochures and digital media. Any further development of interpretive materials and experiences will require government financial support.



Kitakyushu City

Questions	Answers
<p>1. (インタープリテーションに関して) 貴構成資産の現在のビジョンとミッション、及びキーメッセージは何か?</p> <p>What is the component's current vision and mission, and key messages?</p>	<p>Our current vision and mission are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Let visitors and local residents correctly understand the value of the serial heritage that consists of 23 component parts and enhance their understanding of how the Imperial Steel Works contributes to OUV. - Continue production activities as a working property and increase the number of tourists by publicizing its value as an industrial heritage, promoting regional revitalization. <p>Our key message is “We are the first one in Asia that turned into an industrial country”. After importing technology from Germany, the Imperial Steel Works developed Japanese steel technology by its own continuous technological development, contributing to the industrial modernization in Japan and laying the foundation for making it a technology-oriented nation.</p>
<p>2. 貴構成資産にはインタープリテーション且つ/もしくはマーケティングの戦略があるか?</p> <p>Does the component have an interpretation and/or marketing strategy?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We will create detailed regional strategies on the basis of the interpretation strategy that the Cabinet Secretariat will create in cooperation with international experts. - We state that we utilize world heritage sites in the “City of Kitakyushu Comprehensive Strategy for Regional Development and Population.” - We state that we consider utilizing the “Heritage of Industrial Modernization Series” including the related facilities of the Imperial Steel Works as our own tourism resources in the “City of Kitakyushu Sightseeing Promotional Plan”.
<p>3. 貴構成資産が世界遺産であるということは明記されているか? その場合どこに記されているか? (例: 施設入口、ウェブサイトなど)</p> <p>Does the component state that it is a WHS? If so where is it located (e.g. site entrance, website etc.)</p>	<p>Yes, it does.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have placed the world heritage plaque that is compliant with the UNESCO's Operational Guidelines and is common for all the component parts of the “Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution” in the observation space of the First Head Office. - We have put signs in the observation space of the First Head Office, the Kitakyushu Innovation Gallery & Studio that is a related facility nearby, Kitakyushu Airport and major stations in the city. - We have put signposts designed specifically for the “Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution” at some points in the main roads that lead to the world heritage sites.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The websites of Fukuoka Prefecture and City of Kitakyushu have an article that shows that the Imperial Steel Works has been inscribed in the World Heritage List. - The brochures that introduce the Imperial Steel Works state that it has been inscribed in the World Heritage List.
<p>4. 各構成資産がどのように顕著な普遍的価値に貢献しているかということの説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか？それらの情報はどのように提供されているか？</p> <p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents on its own contribution to the OUV? How is this information provided?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We explain how the component parts contribute to OUV by showing a chart that explains chronological development phase of three industrial typologies (1850s to 1910). - This chart can be found in the booklet of the “Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List” and consistently on the websites of each area. It is also exhibited in the Kitakyushu Innovation Gallery & Studio and used in brochures, etc.
<p>5. 各構成資産と他の構成資産とのつながりを説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか？それらの情報はどのように提供されているか？</p> <p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents that links it to the other components? How is this information provided?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The relations with other components in each area of iron and steel, shipbuilding and coal mining are clearly stated with a chart in the 2b section of the book of the World Heritage Nomination. - This chart can be found in the booklet of the “Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List” consistently in each area.
<p>6. 世界遺産や各構成資産の説明や紹介に使用できる、あるいは手直しすれば使用できる既存の観光/旅行や教育関連の製品（冊子等含む）はあるか？</p> <p>Are there any current tourism/travel and education products that could be used or modified to assist in interpreting and presenting the WHS and its components?</p>	<p>Yes, there are.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have created and utilized the brochures that show public availability and introduce guidance facilities of all the component parts of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”. - The City of Kitakyushu has created and distributed to elementary schools in the city educational materials targeting the 4th to 6th graders called “Let’s learn about the world heritage sites in the City of Kitakyushu together!” that explain mainly the Imperial Steel works.

<p>7. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションの作成や今後の導入にあたり、貴構成資産には資格要件を満たし知識のあるふさわしい職員(例：専門職員、広報担当職員、教育担当職員など)がいるか？</p> <p>Does the component have appropriately qualified and experienced personnel (eg curators and communication and education specialists) for the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The World Heritage Division of Planning and Coordination Bureau in the City of Kitakyushu has 3 staff. They provide visiting lectures and send lecturers upon requests. - The 2 staff in the Culture and Planning Division of the Citizen Services, Culture and Sports Bureau and the 2 staff in the Tourism Division of Industry and Economics Bureau in the City of Kitakyushu concurrently serve as staff in the World Heritage Division who conduct public relations activities for industrial heritage, collaborating closely with the staff in the division.
<p>8. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションを作成し今後導入していくのをサポートするにあたり、貴構成資産は十分な予算や情報源を有しているか？</p> <p>Does the component have adequate resources to support the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The collective entity of local authorities, the World Heritage Council for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” has been creating brochures and movies that can be shared with all the component parts. The City of Kitakyushu bears part of the costs. - The City of Kitakyushu has a certain budget allocation to usual brochures every year. As for development of new contents, we will ask the government for financial support. - The owner of the related facilities of the Imperial Steel Works, which is Nippon Steel and Sumitomo Metal, Yawata Works has enough resources such as relevant ancient documents etc. - The City of Kitakyushu also continues research on the technological transfer from Germany.
<p>9. 新規のインタープリテーションのツールや製品を開発、導入あるいは手直しして使用するにあたり、各構成資産ではどのような過程や手続き（意思決定も含む）が必要となるか？</p> <p>What are the processes and procedures, including decision making, that the component is required to follow to develop and implement modified or new interpretation tools and products?</p>	<p>Regarding the conservation of the component part, we consider by consulting relevant experts such as the heritage owners and government-related people. In addition, we have a “Council for Conservation Management in Yawata Area” that consists of heritage owners, managers, government-related people (the Cabinet Secretariat is the organizer), etc. that was set up in accordance with “General Principles and Strategic Framework for Conservation and Management” of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution.” After the consensus is built in this Council, National Committee of Conservation and Management (and its Interpretation Working Group) hosted by the Cabinet Secretariat will be informed.</p>

<p>10. 現在、貴構成資産が対象としている観光客層や観光客数は？</p> <p>What are the existing target audience and visitor numbers at the component?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Situated inside the premise of the Imperial Steel Works, the component part is not open to the public. We created an observation space to view the First Head Office at the same time as the world heritage inscription with the cooperation of the heritage owners. - The number of visitors to the observation space of the First Head Office was 56,284 in the fiscal year of 2015 and 27,563 in the fiscal year of 2016. - We provide explanation boards in English for foreign visitors at the observation space of the First Head Office. (Some of the explanation boards in the Kitakyushu Innovation Gallery & Studio have English translations.) - Fukuoka Prefecture World Heritage Liaison Council (that consists of local authorities within the prefecture) has created brochures in English, Chinese and Korean. - We plan to start providing multi-language explanations using smartphones and tablets at the observation space of the First Head Office during the fiscal year of 2017.
<p>11. 今後、対象とする観光客層や観光客数は？</p> <p>What are the future target audience and visitor numbers for the component?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For a wide range of age-groups inside and outside the city, we intend to make the First Head Office more attractive where people can learn with pleasure and to lure them to visit other industrial heritage sites including the neighboring ones, thus increasing the number of visitors to the First Head Office. - Focusing especially on the young generation, we plan to conduct social studies field trips in cooperation with Nakama City for the elementary school students in the city to enhance their understanding on the component parts from the fiscal year of 2017.
<p>12. 貴構成資産は一般公開されているか？その場合、公開時間と公開範囲は？</p> <p>Is the component open to the public? If so, when and what areas can be accessed?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is not open to the public. - The observation space is open to the public. It is about 80 meters away from the component part. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Open: 9:30-17:00 o Closed on Mondays and during the year-end and New Year holidays (From December 29 to January 3) o No admission fee o There is a designated volunteer guide there.

Nakama City

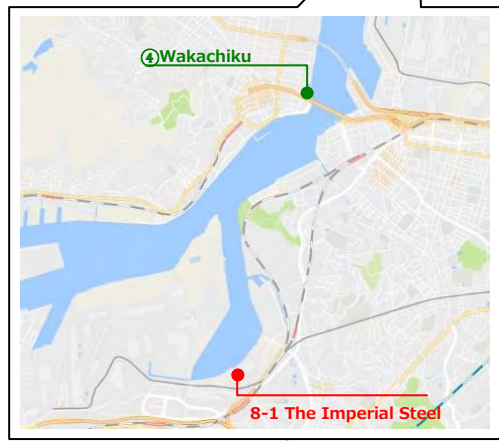
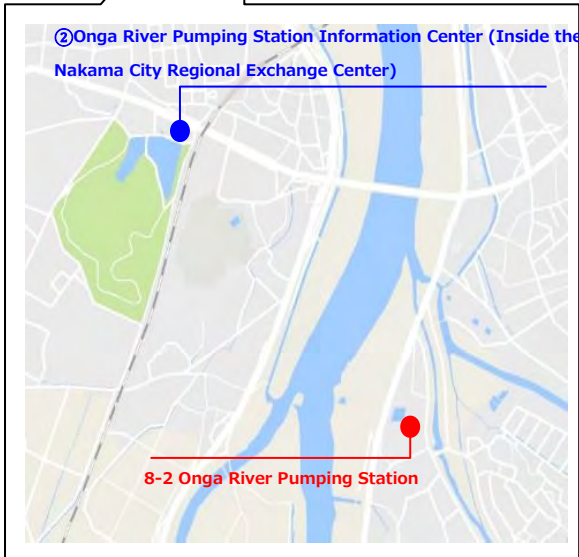
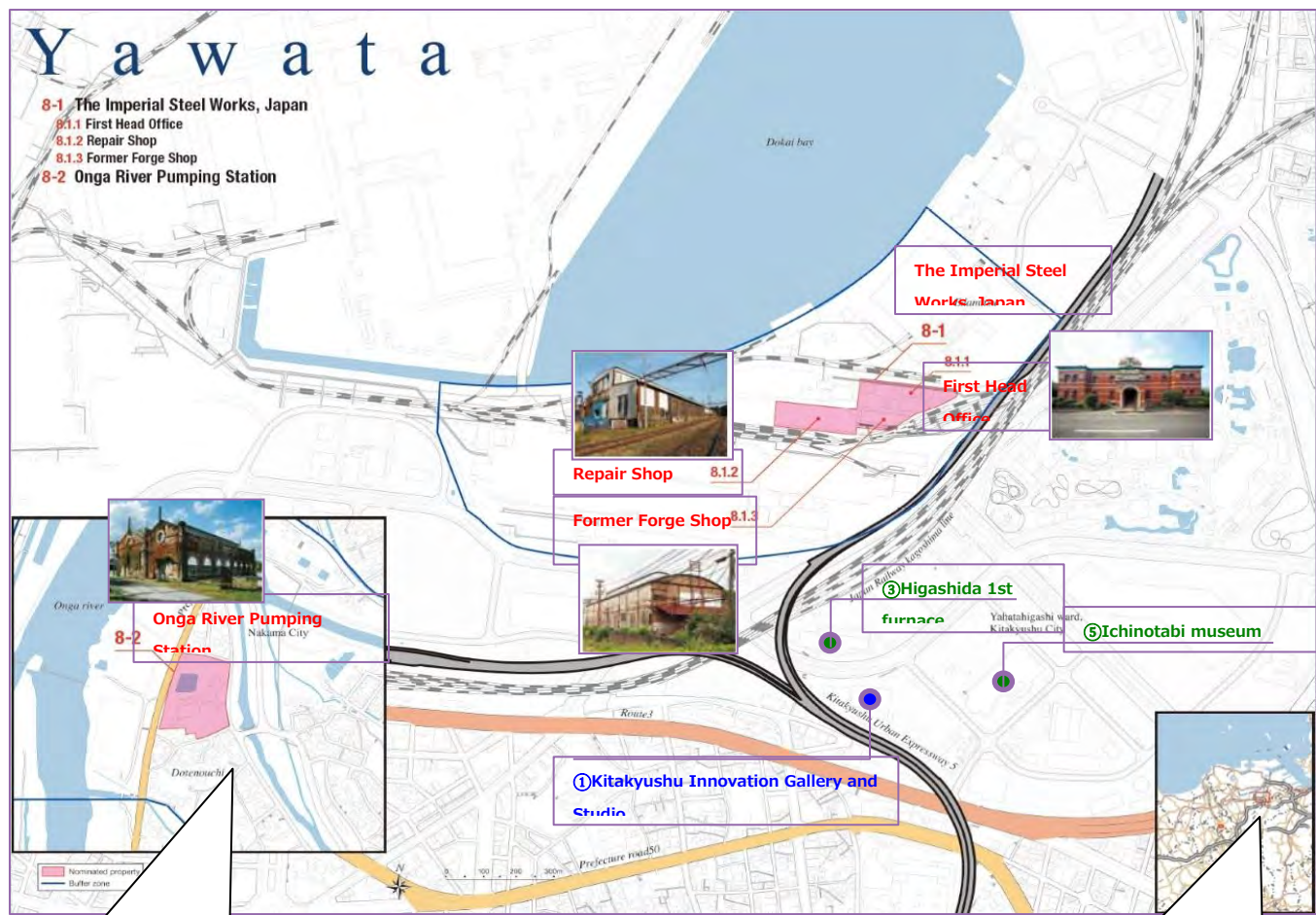
Questions	Answers
<p>1. (インタープリテーションに関して) 貴構成資産の現在のビジョンとミッション、及びキーメッセージは何か?</p> <p>What is the component's current vision and mission, and key messages?</p>	<p>Our current vision and mission are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Let visitors and local residents correctly understand the value of the serial heritage that consists of 23 component parts and enhance their understanding of how the Onga River Pumping Station contributes to OUV. - While maintaining the value as a working property as the first priority, increase tourists and nurture civic pride by explaining the characteristics and values as an industrial heritage. <p>Our key message is "It is the culmination of modern industrial designs that supported the rapid development of the Imperial Steel Works".</p> <p>Also a working property, the Onga River Pumping Station itself shows the historical transformation of industrial technology since it used to be driven by steam before the introduction of electricity.</p>
<p>2. 貴構成資産にはインタープリテーション且つ/もしくはマーケティングの戦略があるか?</p> <p>Does the component have an interpretation and/or marketing strategy?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We state that we utilize world heritage sites in the "Nakama City Comprehensive Strategy for Regional Development and Population." - We conduct marketing targeting the tourists to Nakama City in 2017 so that we could implement effective interpretation on the basis of the interpretation strategy that the Cabinet Secretariat will create.
<p>3. 貴構成資産が世界遺産であるということは明記されているか? その場合どこに記されているか? (例: 施設入口、ウェブサイトなど)</p> <p>Does the component state that it is a WHS? If so where is it located (e.g. site entrance, website etc.)</p>	<p>Yes, it does.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The website of Nakama City has an article that shows that the Onga River Pumping Station has been inscribed in the World Heritage List as a component part of the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution" and introduces other component parts every month. - We have put signposts designed specifically for the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution" at some points in the main roads and walking paths in the city that lead to the world heritage sites. - We put the world heritage plaque that is compliant with the UNESCO's Operational Guidelines and is common for all the component parts of the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution" in March, 2017.
<p>4. 各構成資産がどのように顕著な普遍的価値に貢献しているかということを説明するキーマ</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have put an explanation board at the information center and the observation space that explains how the Onga River Pumping Station contributes to OUV by showing a chart

<p>メッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか？それらの情報はどのように提供されているか？</p> <p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents on its own contribution to the OUV? How is this information provided?</p>	<p>that shows chronological development phase of three industrial typologies (1850s to 1910).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We exhibit an explanation board at the information center and at the site that explains the relation of the Onga River Pumping Station with the Imperial Steel Works and their positional relations with photos and maps.
<p>5. 各構成資産と他の構成資産とのつながりを説明するキーメッセージや情報にはどのようなものがあるか？それらの情報はどのように提供されているか？</p> <p>What are the key messages and information that each component interprets and presents that links it to the other components? How is this information provided?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The relations with other components in each area of iron and steel, shipbuilding and coal mining are clearly stated with a chart in the 2b section of the book of the World Heritage Nomination. - This chart can be found in the booklet of the “Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List” consistently in each area.
<p>6. 世界遺産や各構成資産の説明や紹介に使用できる、あるいは手直しすれば使用できる既存の観光/旅行や教育関連の製品（冊子等含む）はあるか？</p> <p>Are there any current tourism/travel and education products that could be used or modified to assist in interpreting and presenting the WHS and its components?</p>	<p>Yes, there are.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We utilize the brochures that show public availability and introduce guidance facilities of all the component parts of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”. - We have created leaflets on the Onga River Pumping Station targeting school children (elementary school pupils) and have utilized them for site visits and visiting lectures.
<p>7. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションの作成や今後の導入にあたり、貴構成資産には資格要件を満たし知識のあるふさわしい職員(例：専門職員、広報担当職員、教育担当職員など)がいるか？</p> <p>Does the component have appropriately qualified and experienced personnel (e.g. curators and communication and education specialists) for the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are 3 staff in the World Heritage Promotion Office that oversee interpretation. They strive to gain required knowledge by participating actively in training workshops held by the World Heritage Council. - The Information Center is inside the Nakama City Museum of History and Folklore managed by the Lifelong Learning Division of the Education Committee. The museum has one specialist staff on cultural assets who is a curator and concurrently serves in the World Heritage Promotion Office. Regarding the research on historical records and exhibitions in the Onga River Pumping Station, we conduct educational activities liaising with the specialist staff on cultural assets. - Our PR staff conduct promotional activities liaising with the PR staff in the General Policy Department in the same team as the World Heritage Promotion Office.
<p>8. 世界遺産のインタープリテーションを作成し今後導入していくのをサポートするにあたり、貴構成資産は十分な予算や情報源を有しているか？</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The collective entity of local authorities, the World Heritage Council for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” has been creating brochures and movies that can be shared with all the component parts. Nakama City bears part of the costs. - We allocate a certain required budget to our historical research on the Onga River Pumping

<p>Does the component have adequate resources to support the ongoing development and implementation of the WHS interpretation?</p>	<p>Station that we have been continuing with the cooperation of the heritage owners.</p>
<p>9. 新規のインタープリテーションのツールや製品を開発、導入あるいは手直しして使用するにあたり、各構成資産ではどのような過程や手続き（意思決定も含む）が必要となるか？</p> <p>What are the processes and procedures, including decision making, that the component is required to follow to develop and implement modified or new interpretation tools and products?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have a “Council for Conservation Management in Yawata Area” that consists of heritage owners, managers, government-related people, etc. that was set up in accordance with “General Principles and Strategic Framework for Conservation and Management” of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution.” After the consensus is built in this Council, National Committee of Conservation and Management (and its Interpretation Working Group) hosted by the Cabinet Secretariat will be informed. - We make it a rule to have university researchers check them when we create new materials to exhibit in the Information Center such as new brochures and explanation boards.
<p>10. 現在、貴構成資産が対象としている観光客層や観光客数は？</p> <p>What are the existing target audience and visitor numbers at the component?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We created a temporary observation space at the same time as the world heritage inscription with the cooperation of the heritage owners, river and road management authorities. - The number of visitors to the observation space at the year of the world heritage inscription was 7,981. - The number of visitors during the fiscal year of 2016 (From April, 2016 to March, 2017) was 7,069. - We have prepared English explanations on the component part for foreign visitors such as English brochures, exhibitions at the Information Center and explanation boards at the site (as partial translations of the Japanese explanations). - Fukuoka Prefecture World Heritage Liaison Council (that consists of local authorities within the prefecture) has created brochures in English, Chinese and Korean.
<p>11. 今後、対象とする観光客層や観光客数は？</p> <p>What are the future target audience and visitor numbers for the component?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The City of Kitakyushu and Nakama City plan to conduct social studies field trips targeting local elementary school children to enhance their understanding on the component parts, utilizing the government subsidies to accelerate regional revitalization during the fiscal year of 2017. - We plan to increase tourists to the site from 7,981 in the year of world heritage inscription by enhancing interpretation and promoting tours around the area including related component parts in the Chikuhoh Area. - We plan to increase visitors to the Onga River Pumping Station by luring visitors who came to

	<p>the observation area of the Imperial Steel Works.</p>
<p>12. 貴構成資産は一般公開されているか？その場合、公開時間と公開範囲は？</p> <p>Is the component open to the public? If so, when and what areas can be accessed?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is not open to the public. - We allow an observation space in the area facing the border of the component part. - The observation space is free of charge. Guides are available from 10AM to 4PM during weekends and national holidays.

Map



Kitakyushu Innovation Gallery and Studio (Kitakyushu Industrial Technology Aggregation & Preservation Center)



Established by	Kitakyusyu City
Location	〒805-0071 Fukuoka Prefecture, Kitakyusyu City, Yahatahigashi-ku, Higashida 2-2-11
Hours of Operation	Weekday: 9:00 to 19:00 Saturday, Sunday and Holidays: 9:00 to 17:00
Days Closed	Monday (If falls on Holiday then the following day), Year-end and New Year holidays
Admission Fee	Free ❖ Project exhibition requires pay
Exhibition Area	Approximately 2687.35 m ²

Exhibitions

The facility is established to cultivate the power for creating new innovations and to preserve the history of innovations in Kitakyusyu Higashida, which is the birthplace of modern iron manufacturing. Permanent exhibition of themed industrial technology and innovation, and periodical project exhibitions of many themes are shown. At the multipurpose space, there are exhibition of World Heritage, Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution. The Exhibition composed of explanation panel, model, and DVD.



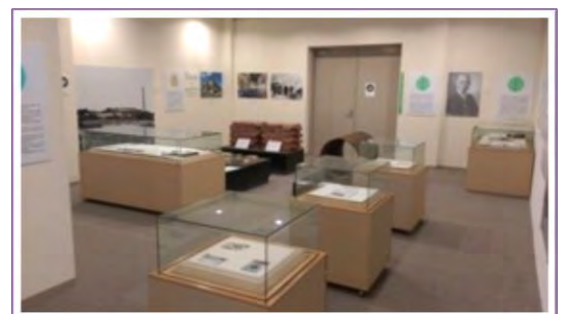
Onga River Pumping Station Information Center (Inside the Nakama City Regional Exchange Center)



Established by	Nakama City
Location	〒809-0001 Nakama City, Habu 660-1
Hours of Operation	9:00 to 18:00
Days Closed	Tuesday (If falls on holiday then the following day), Year-end and New Year holidays
Admission Fee	Free
Exhibition Area	Approximately 50m ²

Exhibitions

- Museum of History and Folklore
 - o The beginning of modernization
 - o What is Onga River Water Resource?
 - o Engineers who worked on Onga River Water Resource
 - o Pumps and boiler of Onga River Water Resource
 - o Value of Onga River Water Resource?
- Exchange space
 - o Brochures on Onga River Pumping Station, The Imperial Steel Works, Japan, and Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution



Other Related Facilities

Higashida 1st Furnace



Established by	Kitakyushu City
Location	〒805-0071 Kitakyusyu City, Yahatahigashi-ku, Higashida 2-3-12
Hours of Operation	9:00 to 17:00
Days Closed	None
Admission Fee	Free

Wakachiku Museum



Established by	Wakachiku construction Co.Ltd
Location	〒808-0024 Kitakyusyu City, Wakamatsu-ku, Hamamachi 1-4-7
Hours of Operation	10:00 to 16:00
Days Closed	Monday, Holidays, Year-end and New Year holidays
Admission Fee	Free

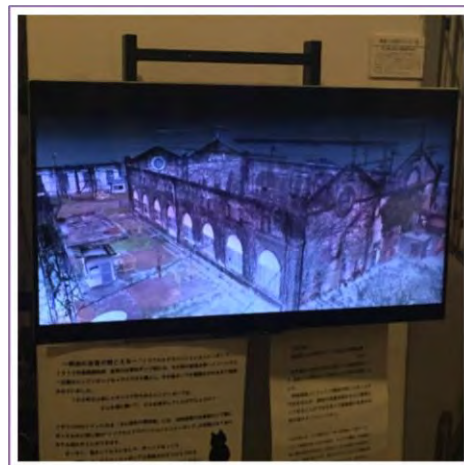
Inochinotabi Museum



Established by	Kitakyushu City
Location	〒805-0071 Kitakyushu City, Yahatahigashi-ku, Higashida 2-4-1
Hours of Operation	9:00 to 17:00 (Last admission 16:30)
Days Closed	Year-end and New Year holidays, End of June every year (For pest control)
Admission Fee	Adult: 500 yen (400 yen) High school student and older: 300 yen (240 yen) Elementary and middle school Student: 200 yen (160 yen) ❖ () Indicates the group price, which consists of 30 or more people ❖ Free on Children's Day (Second Sunday of each month) Preschool children: Free

Additional Site Photos

Onga Pumping Station



Yawata Steel Works



APPENDIX 2 – AUDIT PHOTO TRAIL

Area 1 Hagi

1. Pre-visit, highwaysignage



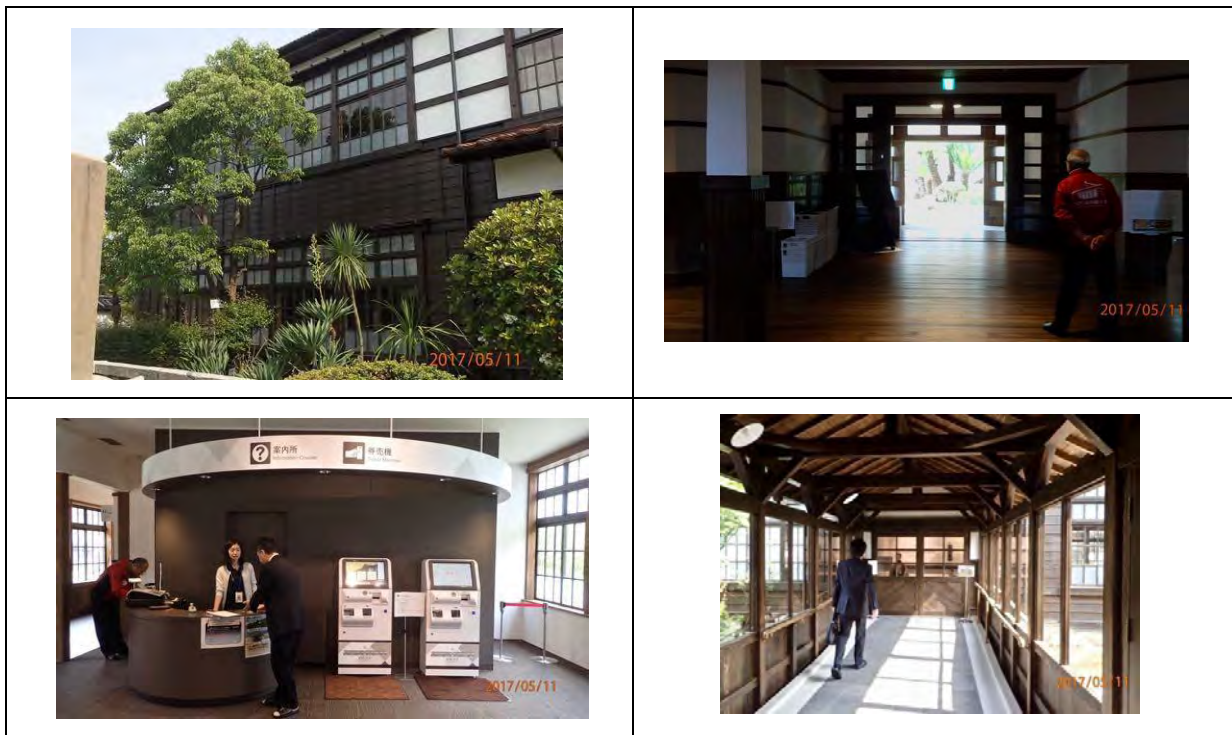
The New uniform series-wide, branded road signs have been installed at all key locations. They are clear, and work extremely effectively.

2. Arrival, facilities, welcome, signage, sites

Hagi WHS Visitor Centre

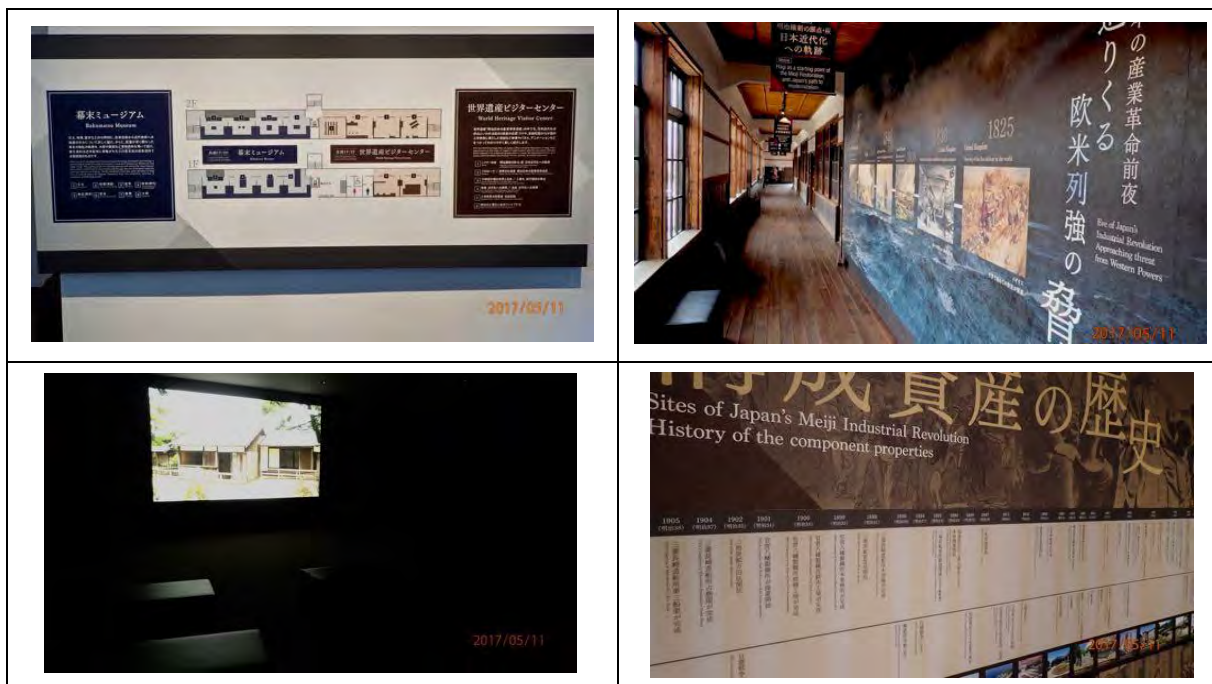
View from visitor centre to car/coach park (higher right), with internal grounds area available for additional facilities to be determined.

The principal visitor centre for the Hagi area is located centrally (immediately adjacent to Hagi Castle Town), in an unused and very attractive historic building (former domain school) that now hosts a new custom-made visitor centre for the World Heritage Site and the orientation and interpretation of its Hagi component parts. In its other 'half', it includes a complementary Bakumatsu Museum that tells the precursor relevant context of Hagi; in other words the 'full relevant history' of the component part, except some post-1910 conservation history. Carrying capacity is high and there is ample car and coach parking, and bus service links. There is a charge.

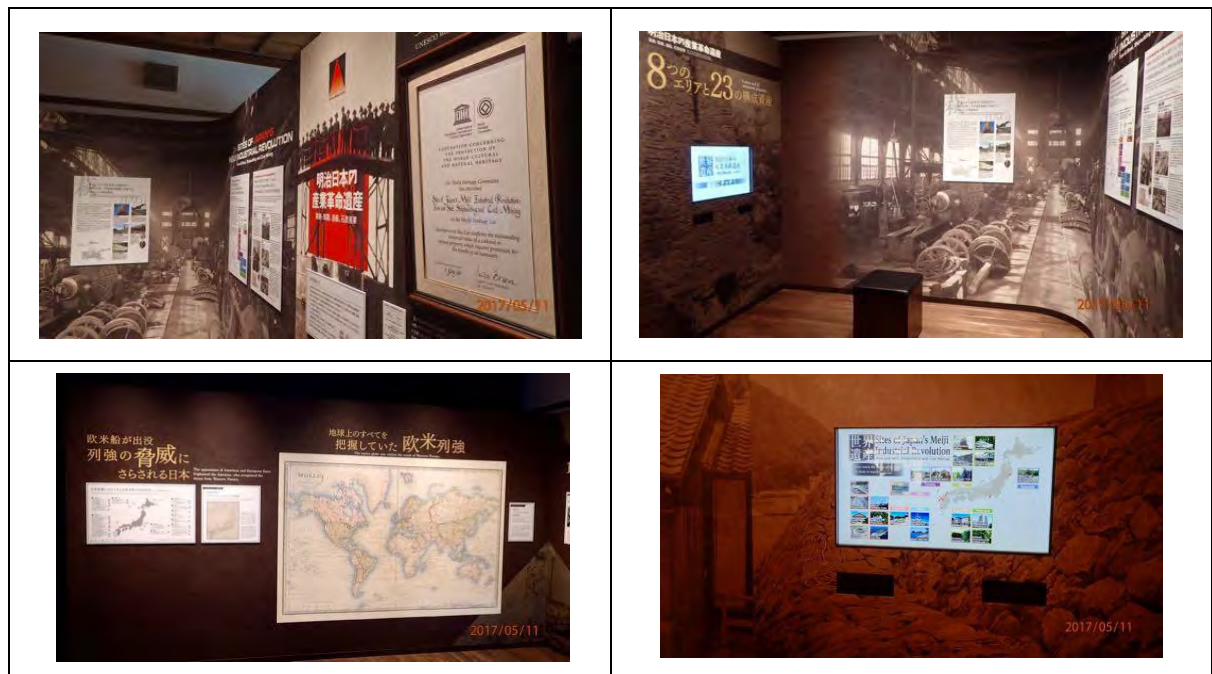


Visitor centre external entrance area, foyer and visitor welcome, and galleries walkway.

The arrival experience is personal and welcoming, efficient, and elegant.



Orientation and introduction is efficient, an audio-visual theatre setting the scene; although the film showing at the time focussed on the 'Choshu 5' in response to visitor expectations following a well-televised recent drama series. A general introduction to the WHS series as a whole, as at other sites, can be shown here of course. Materials and workmanship, quality and interpretive content are exceptional.



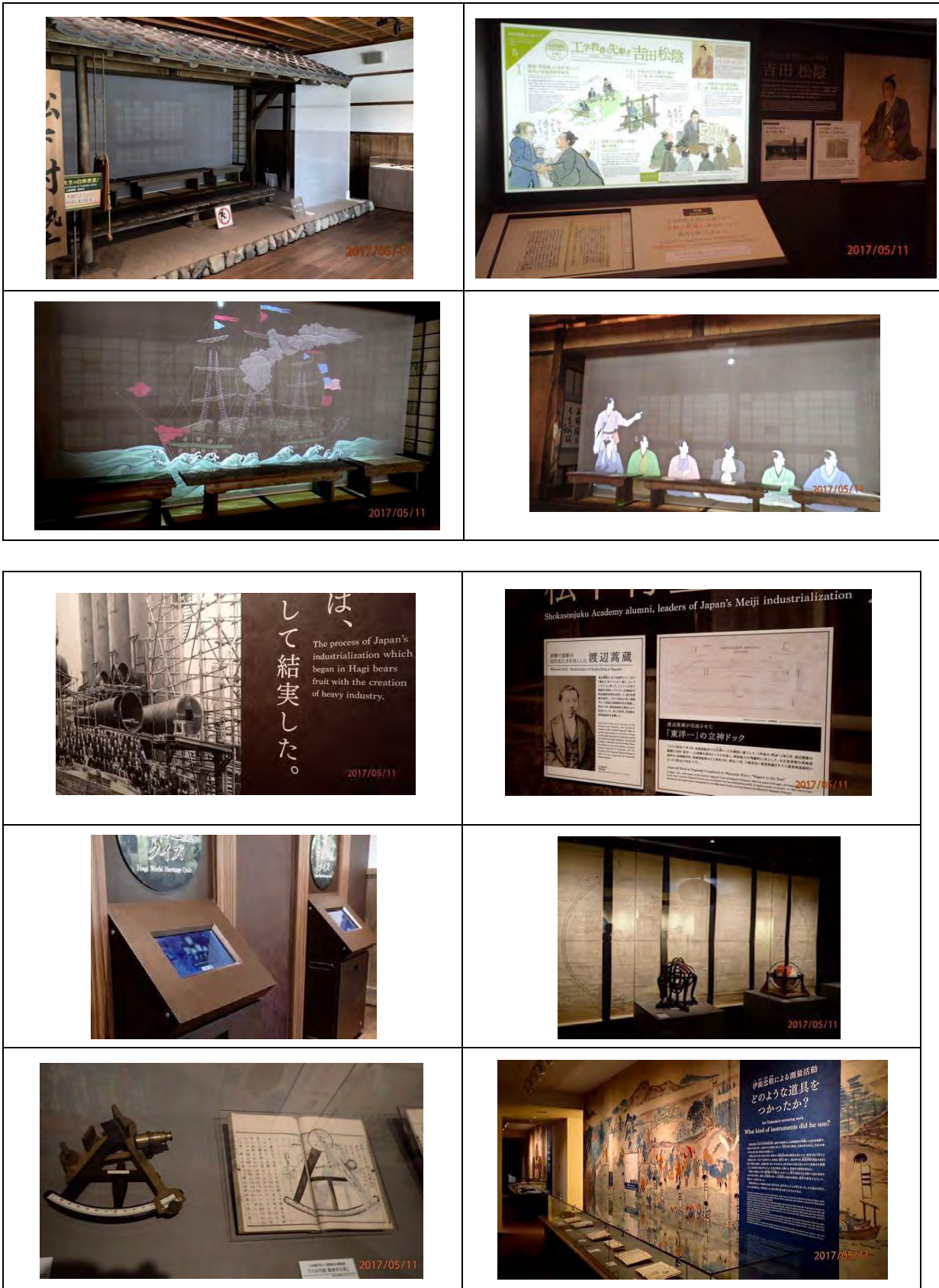
The WHS as a whole receives effective interpretive treatment, with chronological, functional and socio-technical links well expressed.



An excellent diverse range of appropriate media combines with rich and meaningful interpretive content to provide an interactive, engaging and worthwhile experience.



Displays range from low-tech interactives to high-tech virtual reality experiences, and from interpretive reconstructions to conventional high-quality museum showcases of authentic artefacts that relate to the sites.



The last three photos are in the Bakumatsu Museum. Together, the two distinctive exhibitions create an exemplary facility.

3. Arrival,sites/component parts:

Hagi Reverberatory Furnace



A new World Heritage Plaque (uniform style for all Hagi component parts, with format and content template applicable to the series) has been installed at the foot of the entrance steps, and a new disabled access route (and ramp suitable for pushchair/buggies) created and signed. There is new allocated car and small bus parking.

At the top of the steps (and the end of the all-access ramp), visitors are met by a volunteer-staffed welcome kiosk, appropriate to the nature of the site and visitor numbers. Interpretation by graphic panels is in place but we are informed that this is going to be updated/replaced by new signage. Presentation of the site is immaculate for a historic technical monument, and a visual sightline has been opened with the Ebisugahana Shipyard site across the water by sensitive tree management. New IT- based interpretation includes hand-held virtual reality media. There is no charge.

With updated of replacement interpretive panels, no further action necessary.

Ebisugahana Shipyard



This archaeological site, formerly occupied by two reasonably modern residential houses, has now been cleared and archaeologically excavated. The public were invited to observe the excavations performed by Hagi City archaeologists. There is parking for a small number of cars (the quay area near the property is used actively by fishermen), and parking/turning area for the public bus service.

The property is marked with a World Heritage plaque (uniform style for all Hagi component parts, with format and content template applicable to the series). The entrance to the excavated site is presently attended by a volunteer-staffed kiosk to assist visitors.

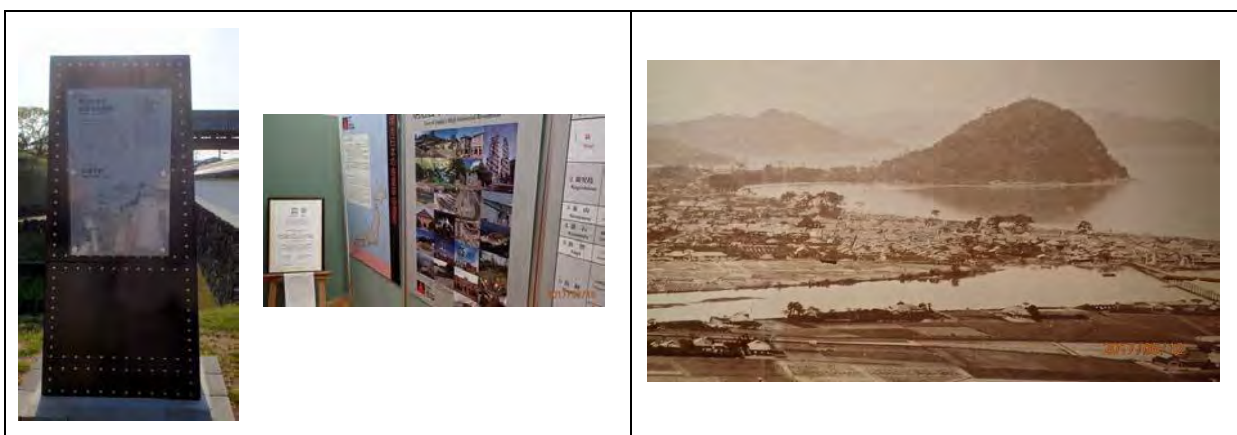
Presentation of the site has been greatly enhanced, the previously obscured landward half of the original breakwater now revealed in its fullest extent.



Future presentation of the archaeological site is planned, including the installation of an elevated timber walkway to give an interpretive overview of the site. Once implemented, no further action is necessary. However, the character of the site (containing buried archaeology) would lend itself to seasonal interpretive reconstructions or light-touch structures to enable interpretive or other such activity on site.

Castle Town, including castle

World Heritage plaques, and some interpretive/information panels have been installed around the town, but the main interpretive point is the Hagi Visitor Centre, supported by the existing Hagi Museum (pictured here).





Museum exhibits numerous authentic artefacts and historic illustrations, picture scrolls etc., many of which relate to component parts. A multi-media presentation features substantial historic background to the series as a whole, and Hagi's contribution to OUV.

Within the Castle Town, and Hagi Castle, there are opportunities to update interpretive panels, and we understand this to be programmed in the near-future. A key message for the apparently 'ruined' castle is its dismantlement in the early Meiji.

Ohitayama Tataro Ironworks

A key issue for visitor management addressed by Hagi authorities is that the ironworks is remote and not easily accessed along a narrow single-track road. The solution has been to provide a shuttle bus service. This operates from the town and from a small visitor centre (associated with a shop and with ample parking) not far from the property. A new appropriately scaled visitor centre has also been built, along with bus turning and parking, adjacent to the property.



Visitor centre/shop at 'bus stop' (left) and new property visitor centre (right)



Visitor centre (left) and property entrance (right) with new World Heritage Site plaque.



Parking and bus turning area, with view from visitor centre to reservoir.





Interpretive techniques include hand-held virtual reality, and see through Perspex screens with former building outlines matched to archaeology. A new presentation scheme is planned, including some new walkways. Once implemented, no further action is necessary.

Area 2 Kagoshima

1. Pre-visit, highway signage



The new, uniform series-wide, branded road signs have been installed at all key locations. They are clear, and work extremely effectively. Additionally, World Heritage promotional signage appears at the railway station (top left) and bus station.

2. Arrival, facilities, welcome, signage, sites

Visitor Centres (in historic buildings within component parts)





The key visitor facilities are Shoko Shuseikan (top left) a pre-existing high-quality museum and interpretive facility, and the Foreign Engineers’ Residence (top right), followed by Sengan-en. All have new World Heritage Site plaques (shown top left and lower left at Shoko Shuseikan) stylishly made from metallic plaques set on corten steel. Historic clan motifs are artistically and effectively used. Entrance fees apply.



World Heritage Site plaque (left) and interpretive plaque and interpretive model reconstruction (right) at Sengan-en.

3. Arrival, sites/component parts:

Foreign Engineers’ Residence

New World Heritage Site interpretation (site-wide) has been installed together with high-quality site-specific interpretation within this building. There is an entrance fee.



An additional, major intervention in the presentation of the Foreign Engineers' Residence is the removal of a modern inappropriately placed tower block of flats, now demolished (lower far right) and the area planned for sensitive remediation.



4. Arrival, sites/component parts:

Terayama Charcoal Kiln



There is ample car and coach parking at a nearby facility, and visitors are directed on a short walk along the footpath that accesses the site. Much work has been implemented towards the presentation of the site, and a new World Heritage plaque has been installed. There is no entrance fee.

5. Arrival, sites/component parts:

Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate of Yoshino Leat



New coach and car parking has been created at this difficult to access site (top left), and additional car parking for volunteers ((top right). At the site entrance a new World Heritage plaque has been installed together with high-quality directional signage and interpretive panels. There is no entrance fee.

Area 3 Nirayama

1. Pre-visit, highwaysignage

The new, uniform series-wide, branded road signs have been installed at all key locations. They are clear, and work extremely effectively.

2. Arrival, facilities, welcome, signage, sites_

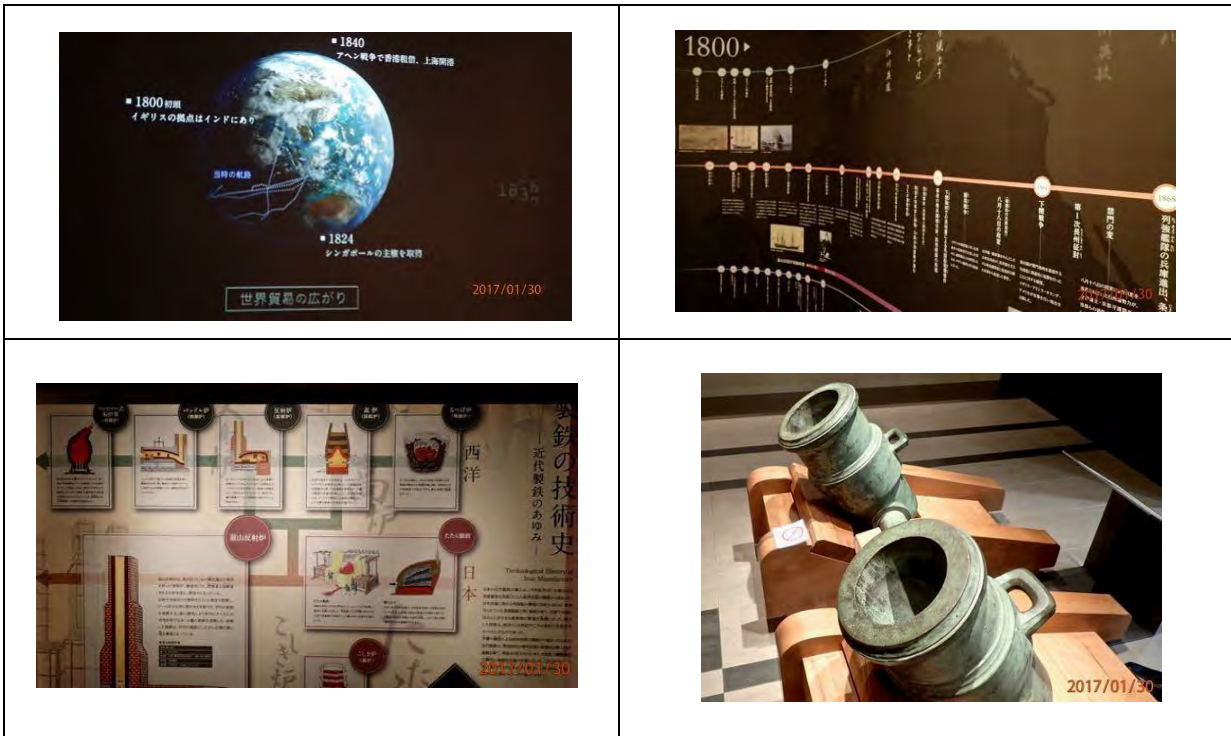
Visitor Centre

A new visitor centre (referred to as 'guidance centre, because all site tours are guided by volunteers) has been sensitively constructed (low height, new overlooks to the furnaces and high-quality materials such as corten steel, metal and wood), and strategically situated. It has been provided with ample coach and car parking.



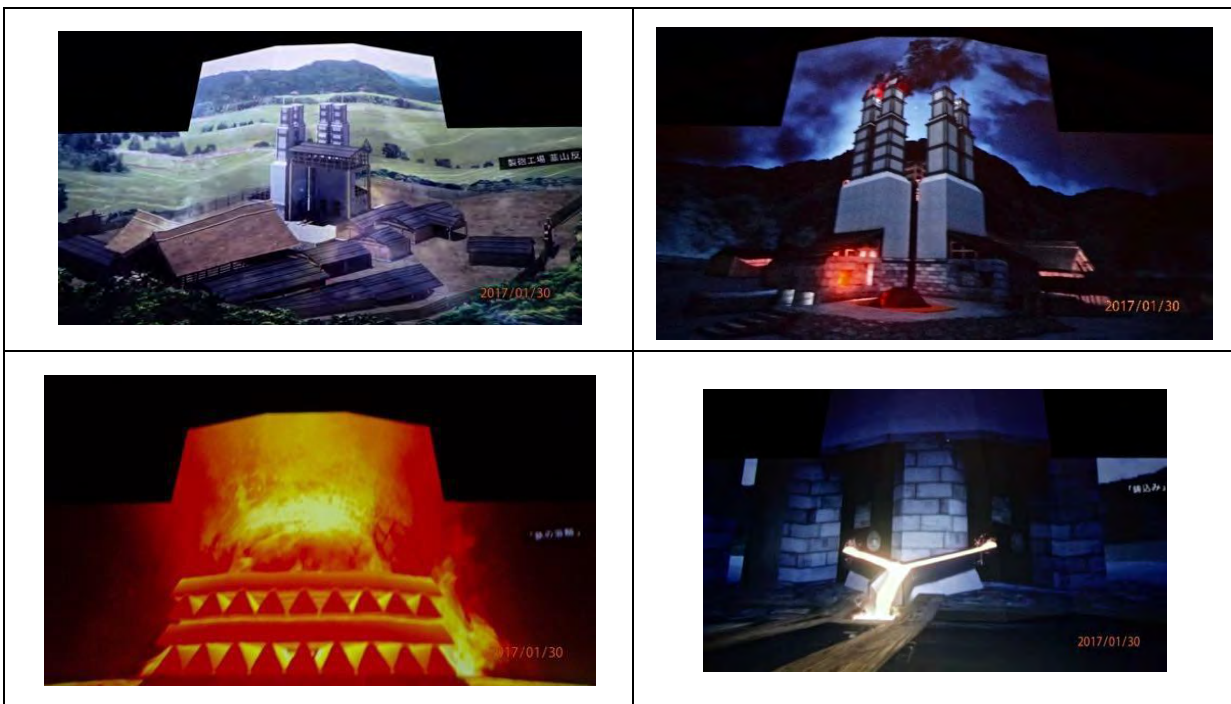


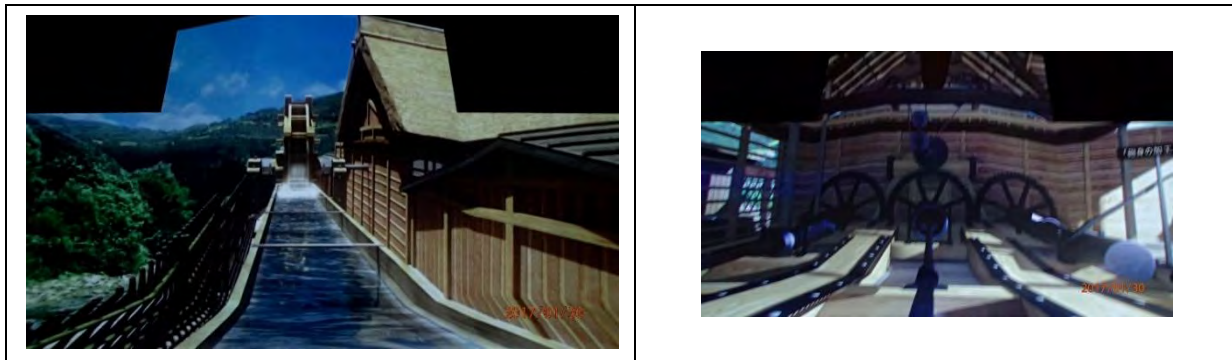
The quality of internal architecture, finishes and interpretive content is very high (some further progress to be completed including an overall introduction to the World Heritage Site, series-wide, as an introductory film, to be shown prior to the excellent site-specific film), and further English-language (plus Chinese and Korean) translations on excellent Japanese language graphic panels.





The highlight of the visitor centre is the impressive mulita-media show, which (noting the above comment) gives an excellent interpretation (in Japanese) of Nirayama Furnaces.





3. Arrival, site/component part:

Improvements to the presentation of the site and its facilities have been substantial. From the new visitor centre, visitors walk up a new approach path with views into the property and a fine elevation to the furnaces (previously obscured by buildings, now demolished). Visits are guided by volunteers, and a fee is charged.



Other major improvements include removal of a former intrusive toilet block (middle left photo) now allowing further views to the furnaces, and the opening of a riverside walk (with interpretation to the river as a power source for the boring mill) with a trail to a new observatory in the extant tea garden, from where there is an overlook to the furnaces with a distant backdrop of Fuji-san, another World Heritage Site. With the exception of the items mentioned to be

completed, no further action is necessary.

Egawa's House, an historic property nearby, and the former home of the Shogunate intendent that built the furnaces (completed by his son) is shown as part of an interpretive trail.

Area 4 Kamaishi

1. Pre-visit, highwaysignage



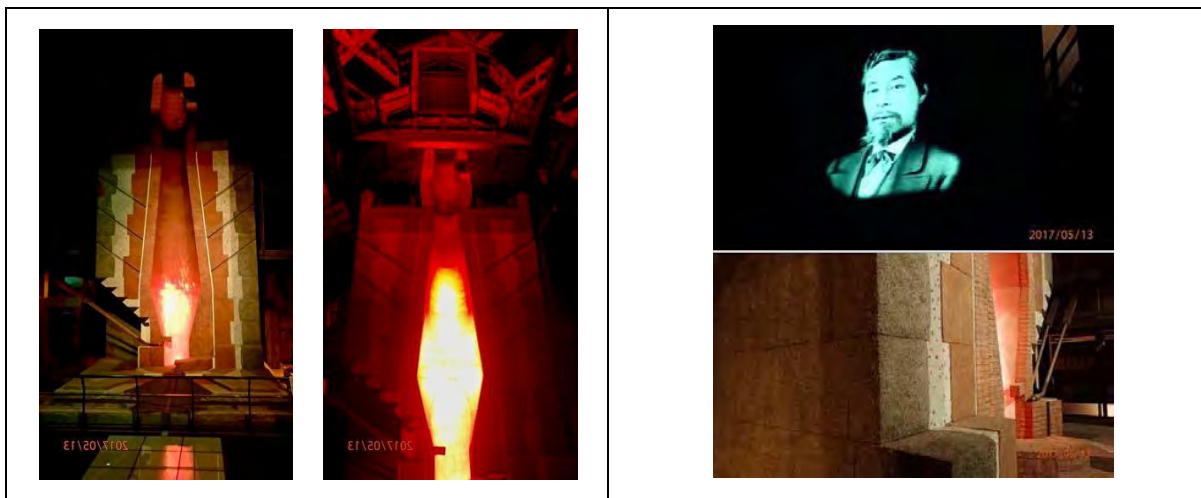
The new, uniform series-wide, branded road signs have been installed at all key locations. They are clear, and work extremely effectively.

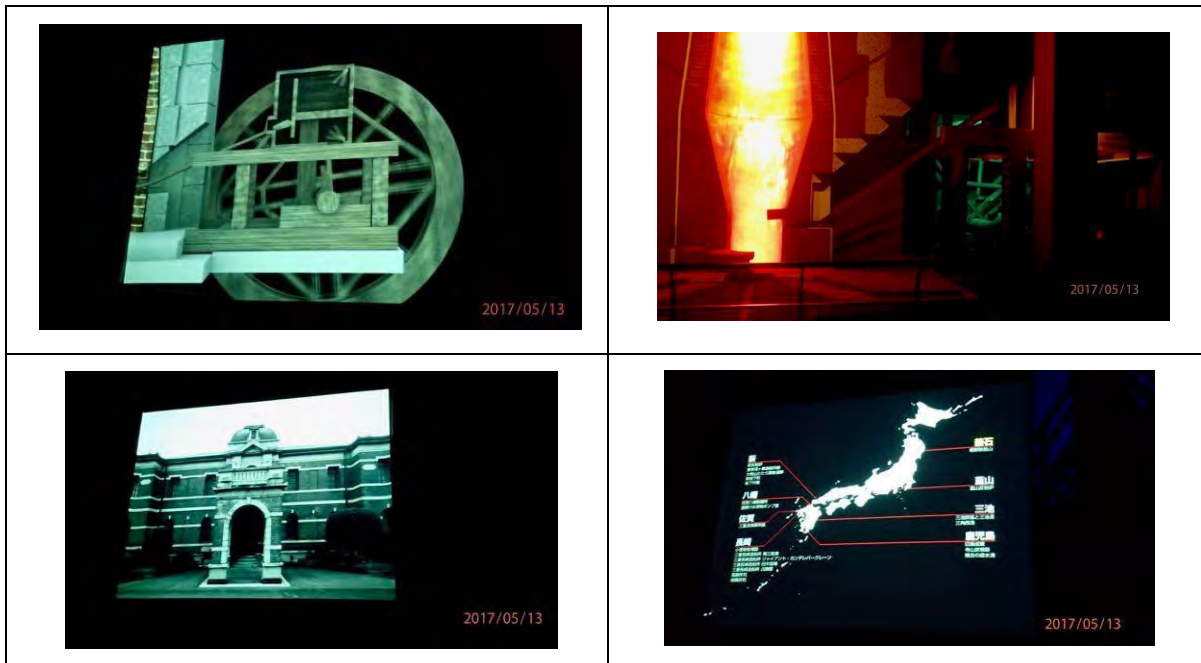
2. Arrival, facilities, welcome, signage, sites

There are three principal visitor centres: The Museum of Iron, the Mining Museum, and the Hashino site visitor centre. All three make an individual contribution.

Museum of Iron

The existing Museum of Iron is an excellent principal interpretation centre for the property.





The centrepiece of the Museum of Iron is a full-scale replica section of one of the Hashino blast furnaces, brought to life in a multi-media show that explains its function, operation and ends with putting it in the context of the series-wide World Heritage Site. Links are made with other component parts.

Mining Museum

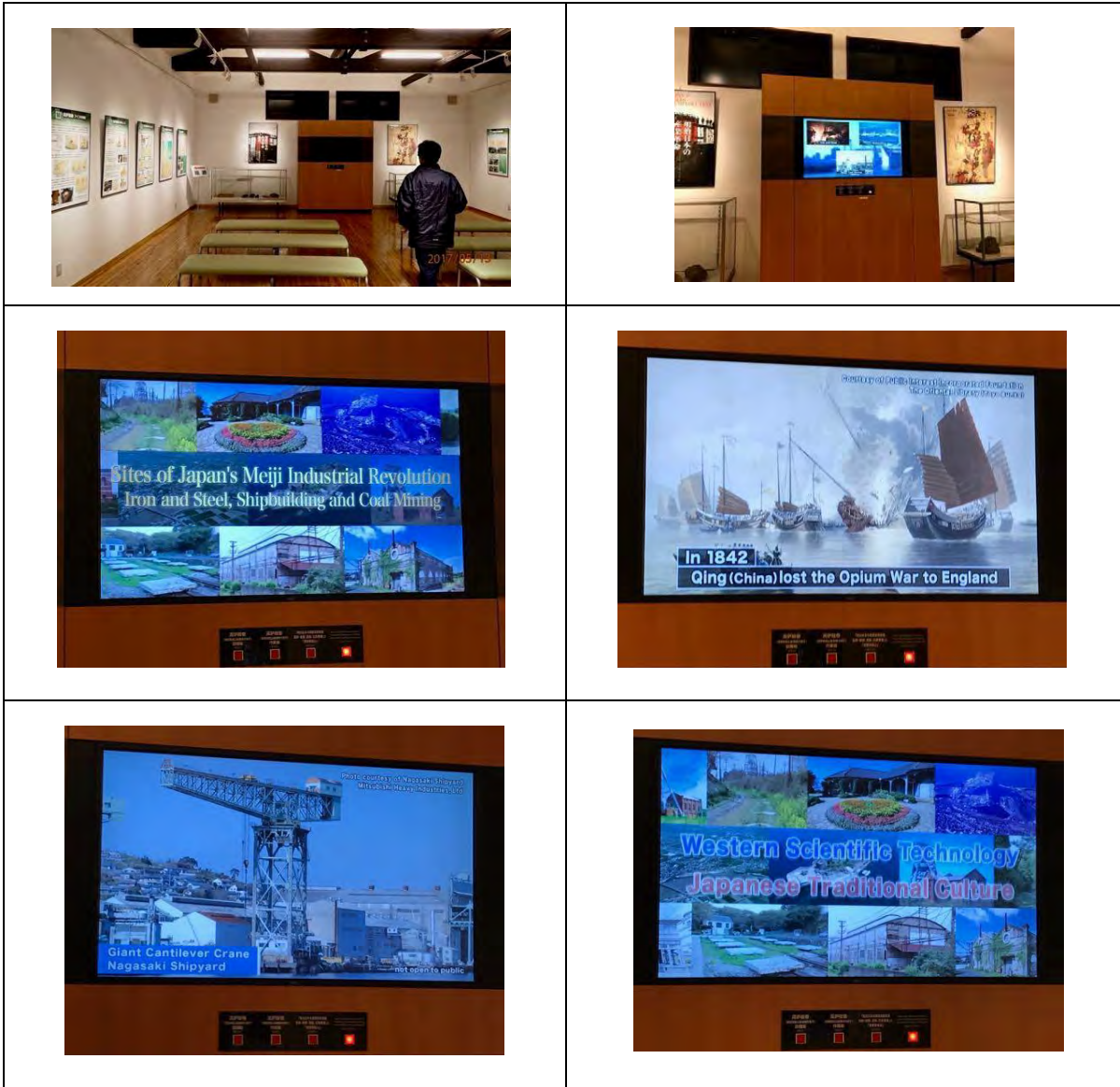
Located at the site of the former Kamaishi Ironworks (which still has interesting industrial archaeology and also offers an underground mine tour), there is an interesting exhibition with many original artefacts and archives, put together by volunteers under Museum staff guidance. The geology of the magnetite deposit is expertly explained.



3. Arrival, sites/component parts: _

Hashino Visitor Centre

A new visitor centre, with ample parking for coaches and cars, has been constructed adjacent to the property.



On site there are new interpretive panels to explain the archaeology. 'Audio-pens' may be used in conjunction with trail leaflets and graphic panels.





Area 5 Saga

1. Pre-visit, highway signage

The new, uniform series-wide, branded road signs have been installed at all key locations. They are clear, and work extremely effectively.

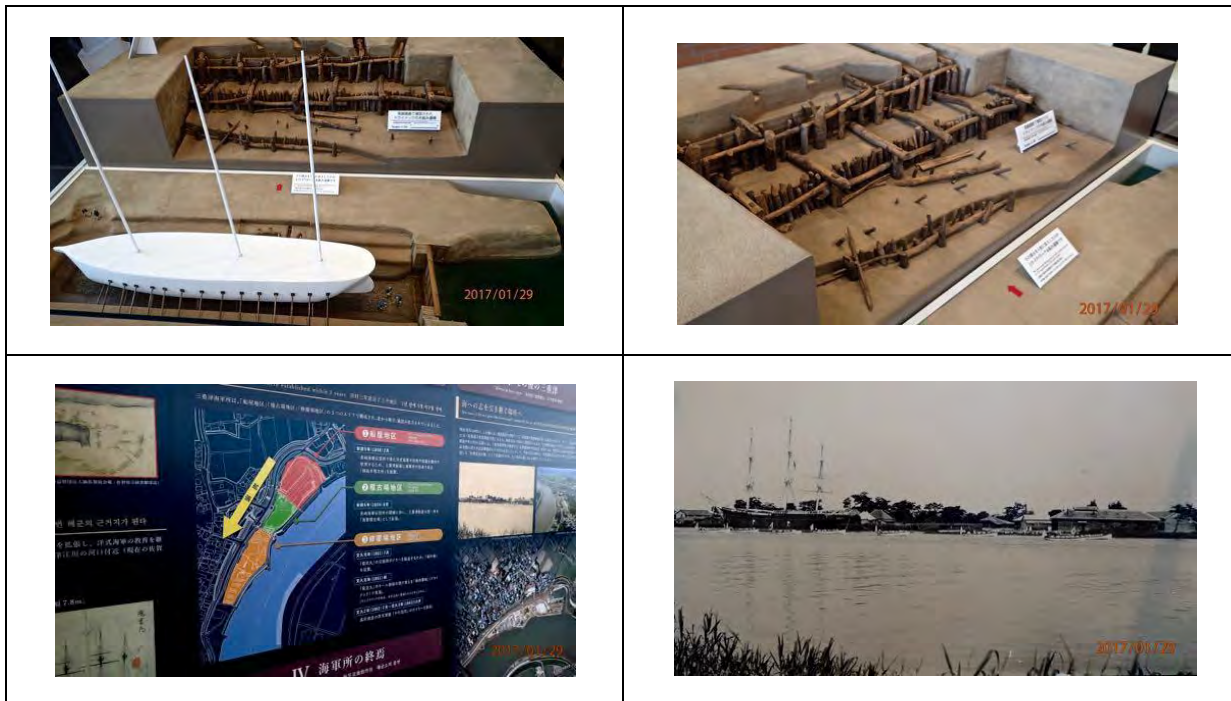
2. Arrival, facilities, welcome, signage, sites

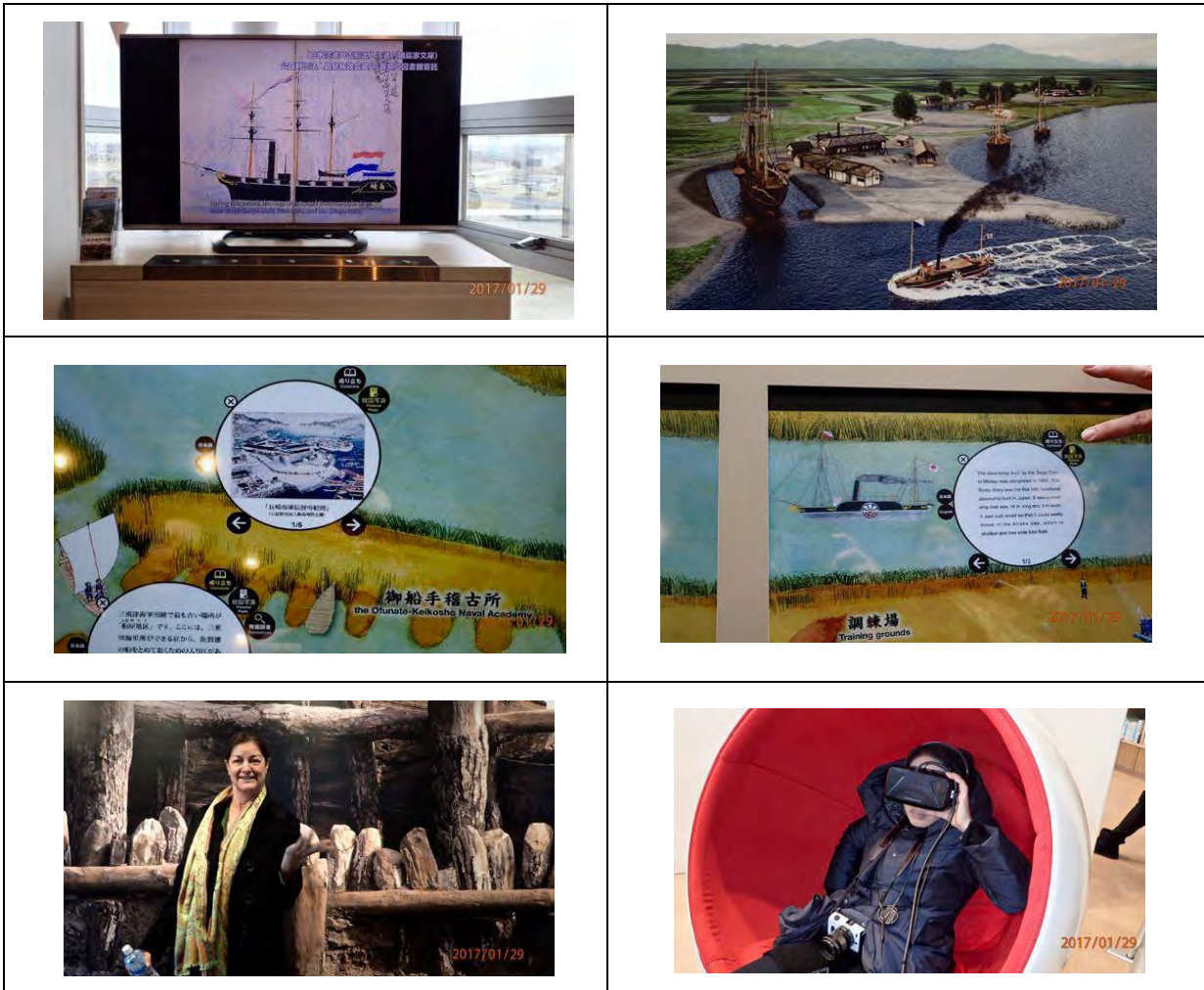


The principal visitor centre is the existing Mietsu Museum that overlooks the property. This is staffed all year round and visitors are greeted at reception. The Museum contains many exhibits related to Mietsu and also displays artefacts recovered during archaeological campaigns on site. Recently, updated exhibitions and World Heritage Site displays have been installed, together with IT-based interactive experiences, including virtual reality (VR). VR glasses are available at the Museum for use exploring the property.



Mitsu Naval Dock is extensively interpreted in the Museum, together with numerous artefacts recovered during archaeological works on the site.

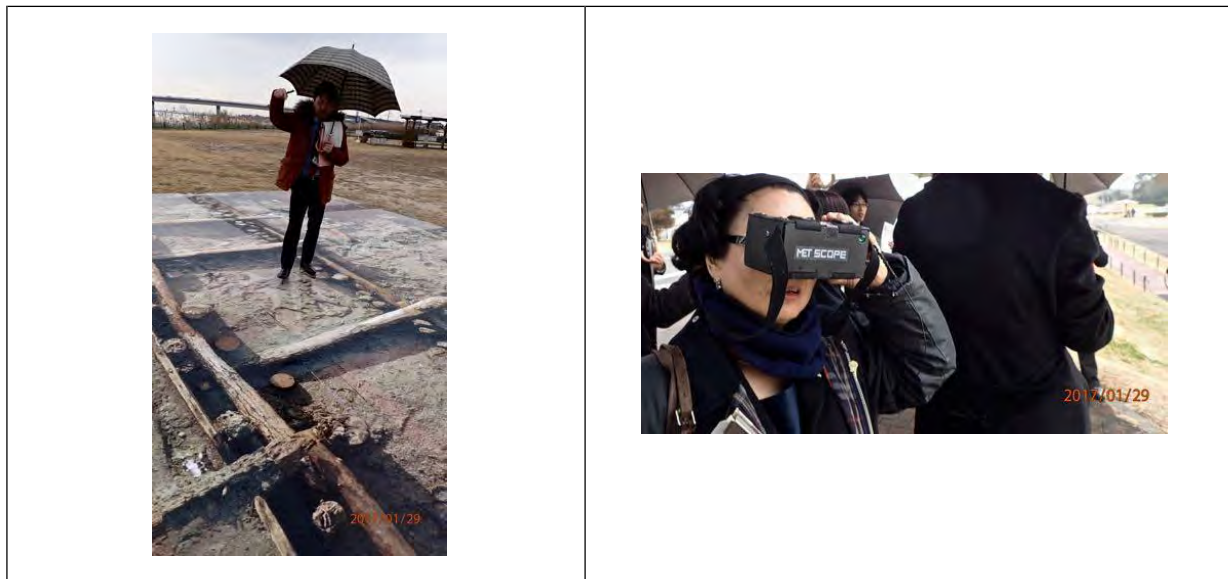




Mietsu Naval Dock is interpreted with the use of scale models, graphic illustrations and even actual- size photography taken during archaeological excavation during the World Heritage nomination process. A seated motion pod virtual reality experience interprets the history and development of the site.

3. Arrival, sites/component parts:





On site, the challenge is one of buried archaeology and little for visitors to see, except the site’s form and context. A range of interpretive techniques has been developed, from interpretive panels with numbered locations that cue virtual reality experiences, to actual size photographic plan views of real archaeology exposed in excavations.

A challenge remains in that the buried wooden dock, the first dry dock in Japan, is an impressive piece of archaeology, well preserved in waterlogged silt but not on view. The open and relatively sparse site could allow for interpretive reconstructions, perhaps seasonal, to be placed on the site to allow for better understanding and, perhaps more importantly, for a range of activity to be performed.

Area 6 Nagasaki

1. Pre-visit, highwaysignage

The new, uniform series-wide, branded road signs have been installed at all key locations. They are clear, and work extremely effectively.

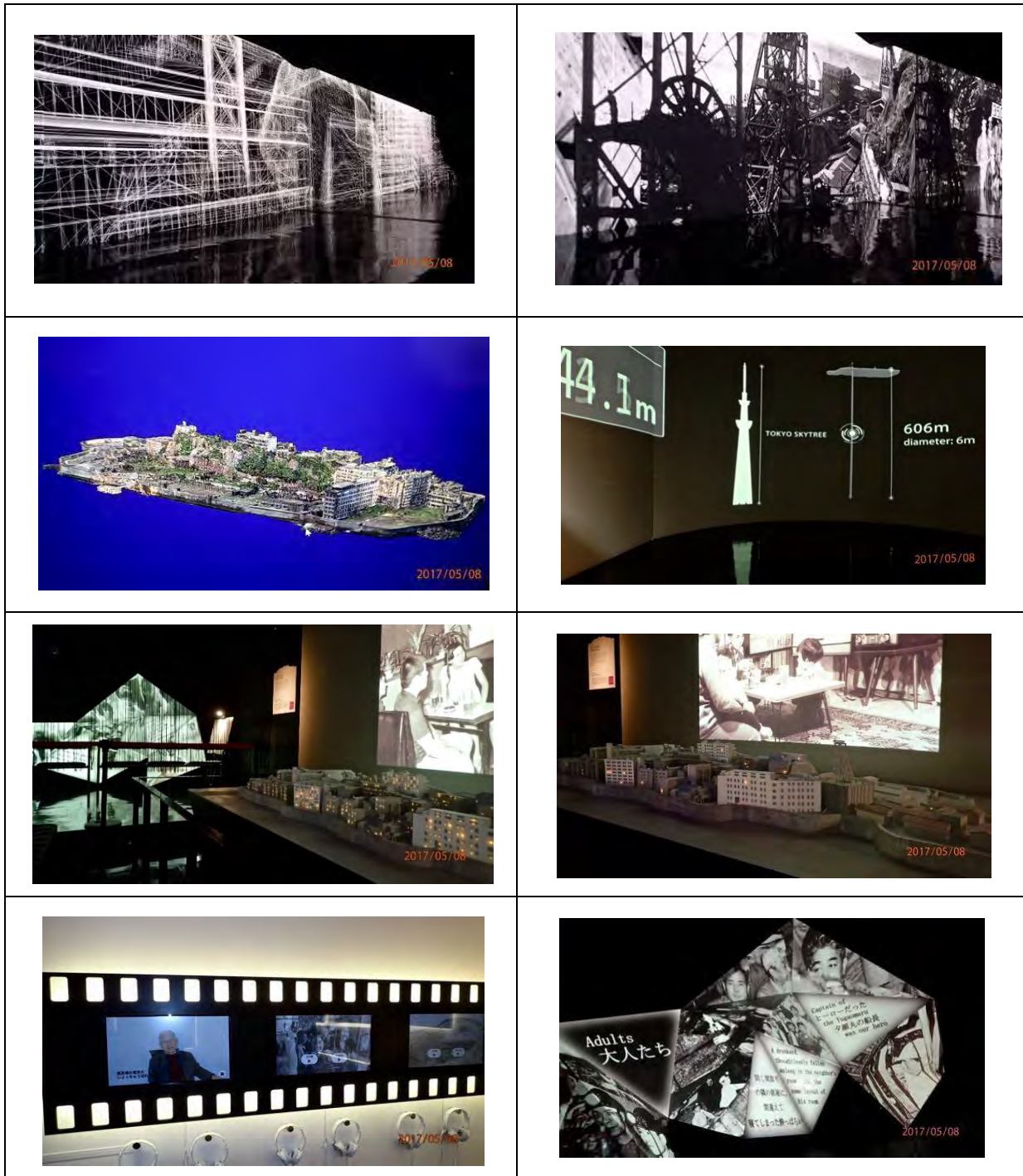
2. Arrival, facilities, welcome, signage, sites_

Gunkanjima Digital Museum

Pre-visit facility for boat trips to Hashima (Gunkanjima) Island

An innovative new ‘digital museum’ has been created as a visitor facility to complement boat trips to the island (especially useful if rough seas prevent a visit on the day; if such visits are not possible then tickets are either refunded or alternatives issued). The Museum is privately owned and located close to the boat dock, not far from Glover House.




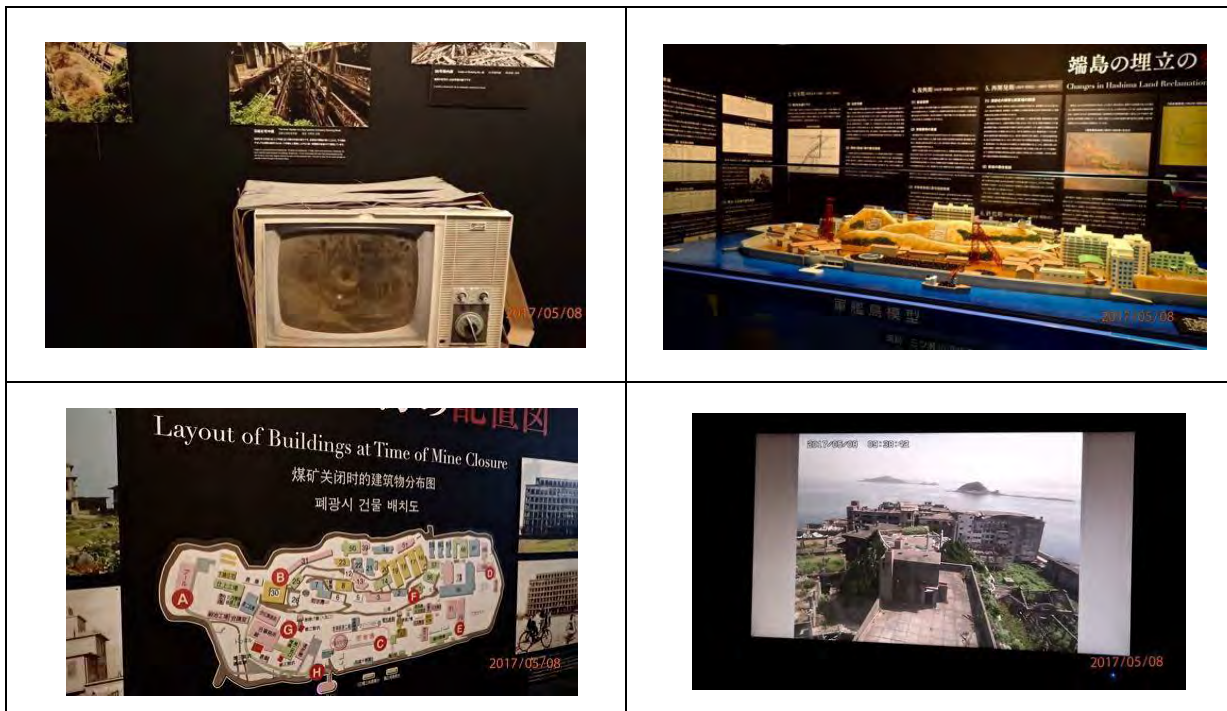


Digital displays and experiences are varied and impressive, and are, importantly, highly authentic in terms of interpretive content which helps to deliver key messages.

Gunkanjima Museum

There is another interpretive facility for Hashima Island (Gunkanjima), near the boat dock on the peninsula to the south of the Island, a museum run by Nagasaki City. There is plenty of coach and car parking. On the adjacent hill, accessed via several flights of steps, is an interpretive overlook to Hashima (Gunkanjima) itself, provided with some graphic panels and picnic facilities.



Exhibitions comprise a range of interpretive material delivered by graphic panels, artefact case displays, audio-visual presentations (including the WHS series) and even live web-cam on top of the island itself.

3. Arrival, sites/component parts:

Takashima Island, Hokkei Pit

Takashima is mostly accessed by ferry service, or small boat, from Nagasaki Harbour. The main interpretive facility is Takashima Coal Mine Museum, a short walk from the boat terminal. A bus service, or another short walk, takes visitors from the Museum to the property of Hokkei Pit and its historic surroundings, including the former harbour and the archaeological site of Glover’s summer villa.





Artefacts recovered from recent archaeological excavations are displayed in the Museum, together with numerous objects from, or related to, the mine. There are a number of historic photographs, interpretive graphic panels, models, audio-visual and other media that interprets both Takashima and Hashima (Gunkanjima) mines, part of the same coalfield and embraced together as Takashima.





Hokkei Pit (component part) is the site of Japan’s first Western-style vertical shaft and steam engine, archeologically excavated as part of the nomination process. It is free access and interpreted with a guide leaflet, interpretive panels, actual-size photo plans of discovered archaeology, and an internet-based virtual reality experience that can be downloaded with the free wifi point installed.

Plans for a small visitor facility in an existing building would provide a covered interpretive point that could also house an existing model and other displays. The archaeological site, with its open (flooded) mine shaft, is of a nature that could host some accurately informed interpretive reconstruction.

Hashima (Gunkanjima) Island



Hashima is accessed by guided boat trips only. A commentary is provided on the journey, including a background to the World Heritage Site as a whole. Once landed, visitors are personally guided on a concrete access route that gives overlooks to key parts of the site, including the main mining facilities. Historic photographs and maps are used to assist in understanding the site.

Plans for extending the visitor route (using timber decking) to traverse the coal sorting and loading area towards the school and other buildings (bottom left) will give visitors a more in-depth experience, and enhance the carrying capacity of the site for other boat tours.

Glover House & Office

Glover House experienced over a million visitors per year even prior to inscription as part of the World Heritage Site. The house is in need of contents re-display, a depiction of the way it looked when Glover and various samurai were here. Subtle interpretation, as part of the reconstruction, can be included to reveal key messages.

However, in terms of more conventional interpretation of the World Heritage Site as a whole, and Nagasaki's and Glover House's contribution to it, the former Mitsubishi Dock House (relocated to Glover Gardens some time ago) now serves as an interpretive facility. There is also an overlook above Glover House and garden, across the Bay to Mitsubishi Nagasaki Shipyard.



From the Dock House, visitors quickly arrive at Glover House, the boundary of the property marked with a World Heritage plaque.

Kosuge Slip Dock

This property has limited access and is suitable mostly for guided tours by volunteers who periodically open up the steam engine house at the head of the slip dock. Free wifi on site allows for smartphone based interpretation to be used, supplemented by interpretation panels, when guides are unavailable.



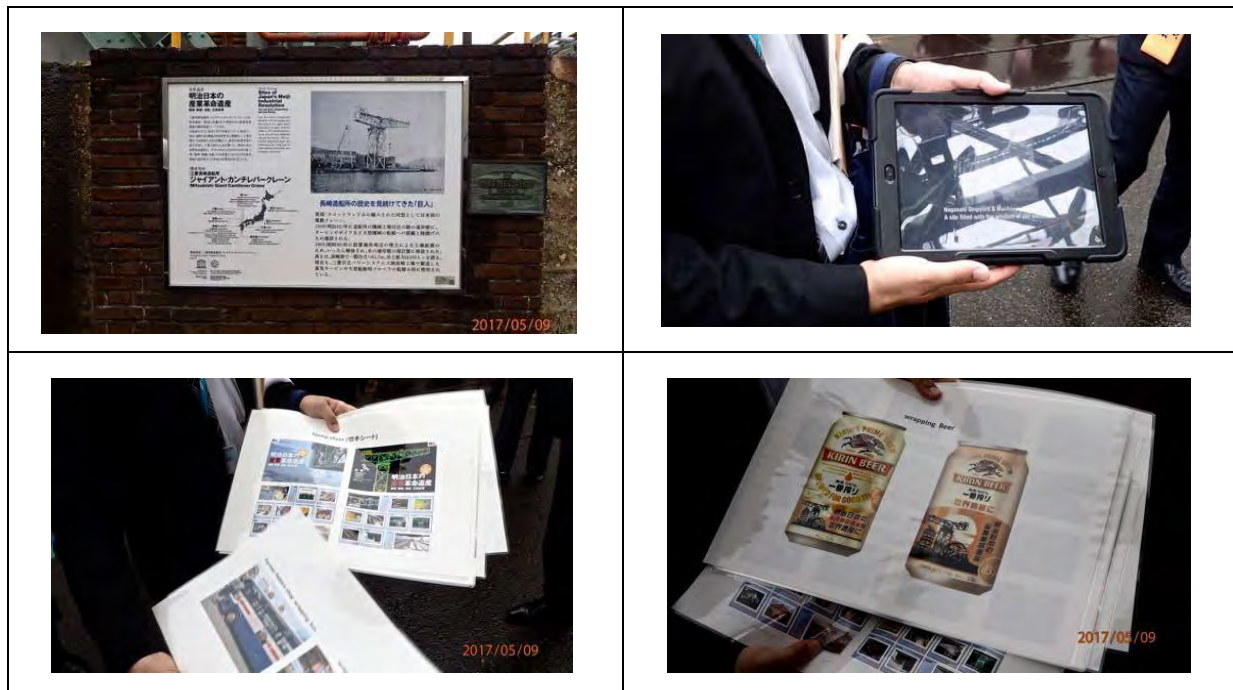
Mitsubishi Nagasaki Shipyard

This cluster of four component parts has access limited to booked bus tours to the Mitsubishi Museum located in the historic Former Pattern Shop within the operational shipyard. Due to operational and security factors, Mitsubishi No 3 Dry Dock, the Giant Cantilever Crane, and Shenkokaku Guest House are only able to be viewed from boat trips in the Bay.





The Museum includes an orientation area with an audio-visual presentation of the whole World Heritage Site, followed by the specific contributions of Nagasaki and of Mitsubishi Shipyard itself. Display cases with numerous historic artefacts, models, photographs etc, then trace the full chronological history of the site (including Kosuge Slip Dock) to from its 19th century origins to the present day.



Within the operational shipyard (no public access), World Heritage plaques mark the component parts whilst interpretive IT-based media enables stories and explanations to be shown via tablets to guests. The Giant Cantilever Crane appears on special postage stamps and cans of Kirin Beer.

Area 7 Miike

1. Pre-visit, highway signage

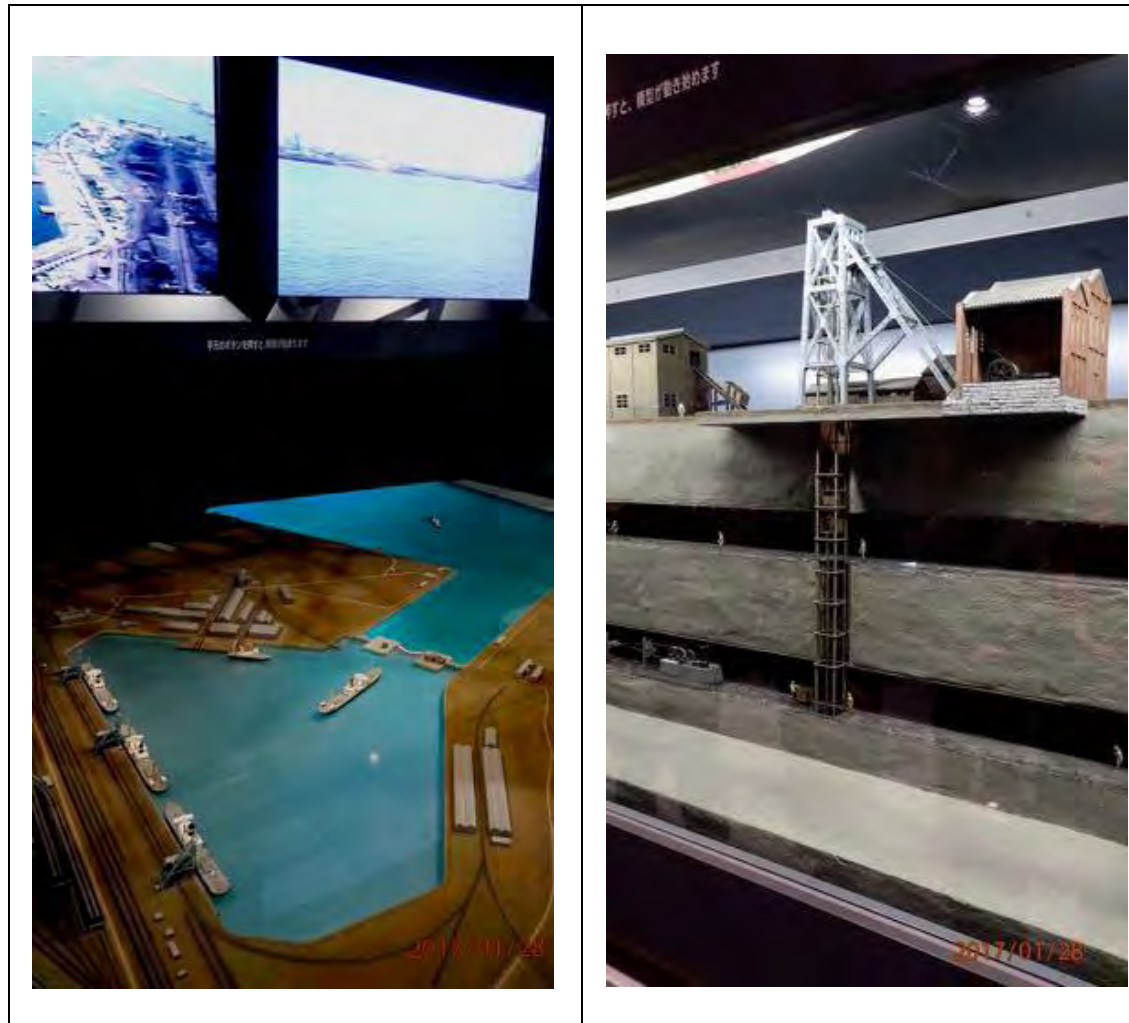
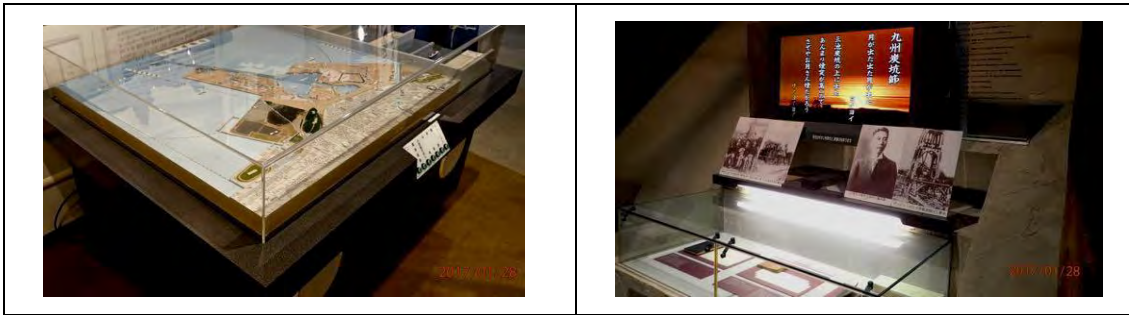


2. Arrival, facilities, welcome, signage, sites

Visitor sequence: Omuta Museum of Coal and Science > Manda Pit > Miyanohara Pit > Miike Coal Railway/Miike Port/Miike Coal Railway Museum/Mikawa Mine/Mitsui Port Club.

The principal visitor centre is Omuta Museum of Coal and Science, located outside the property and near the sea/Miike Port. This provides orientation and an introduction to the World Heritage series, before the presentation of a complete story of Miike coal – in museum object displays supported by a wide range of interpretive media.





In addition to the story of the Miike coalfield, and of each of the component parts of the World Heritage Site, the full history of the property is brought up to date with technological achievements highlighted by original equipment such as coal-cutting machinery displayed in mock mining contexts.

There is another visitor centre in the World Heritage Site, at Manda Pit, and there are interpretive points at

Miyanohara Pit, Miike Coal Railway, and at the Customs House, Miike Port. A new interpretive overlook has also been constructed at Miike Port that allows a view along the axis of the ‘hummingbird’ (inner dock, lock gates, and outer harbour/breakwater groins).

3. Arrival, sites/component parts:

Manda Pit ‘Station’ visitor centre has an orientation room with an audio-visual presentation about the World Heritage Site and its component parts. The main gallery deals with the specific contribution of Miike and its component parts, particularly Manda Pit. The full history of Manda is covered here (and on site). There is a large mine model (to scale), archive films and photographs, complemented by objects displayed from the mine.



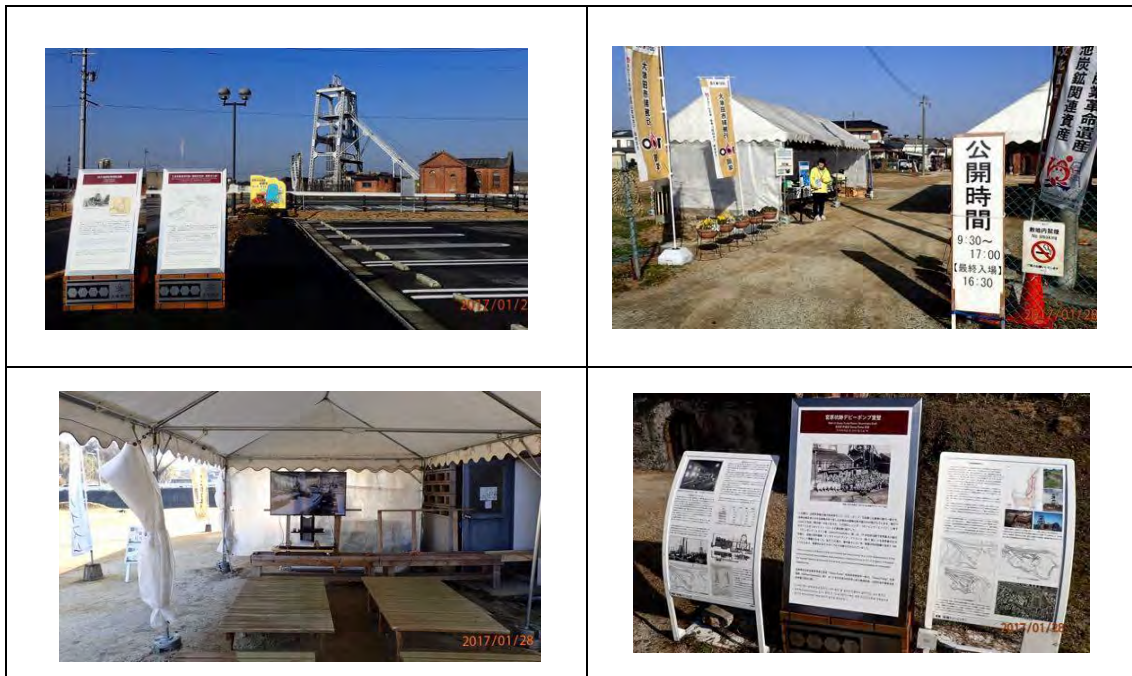
The tour of Manda Pit starts here and tablets (on hire) or personal smartphones may be used when on site, cued by interpretive panels to retrieve data. Multiple languages are available and wifi hotspots are free. Most rewarding first person interpretation is also available around the site, many of the trained guides being ex-miners that worked here (a project in collaboration with the University of Fukuoka is currently underway to record the voices and stories of ex-miners, to be made available on site).



Manda closed only in the 1990s, so a continuous and associated history is told to complement the principal period of OUV.

Miyanohara Pit

Located across the railway from the mine, a new spacious coach and car park (with toilets) has been constructed. World Heritage interpretive panels have been installed to provide a welcome and brief overview of the site.



Archaeological work on site continues, and for the season a temporary welcome area (marquis) operates with volunteer guides. At key points/features around the mine, permanent World Heritage Site interpretive panels have been installed.

Miike Coal Railway

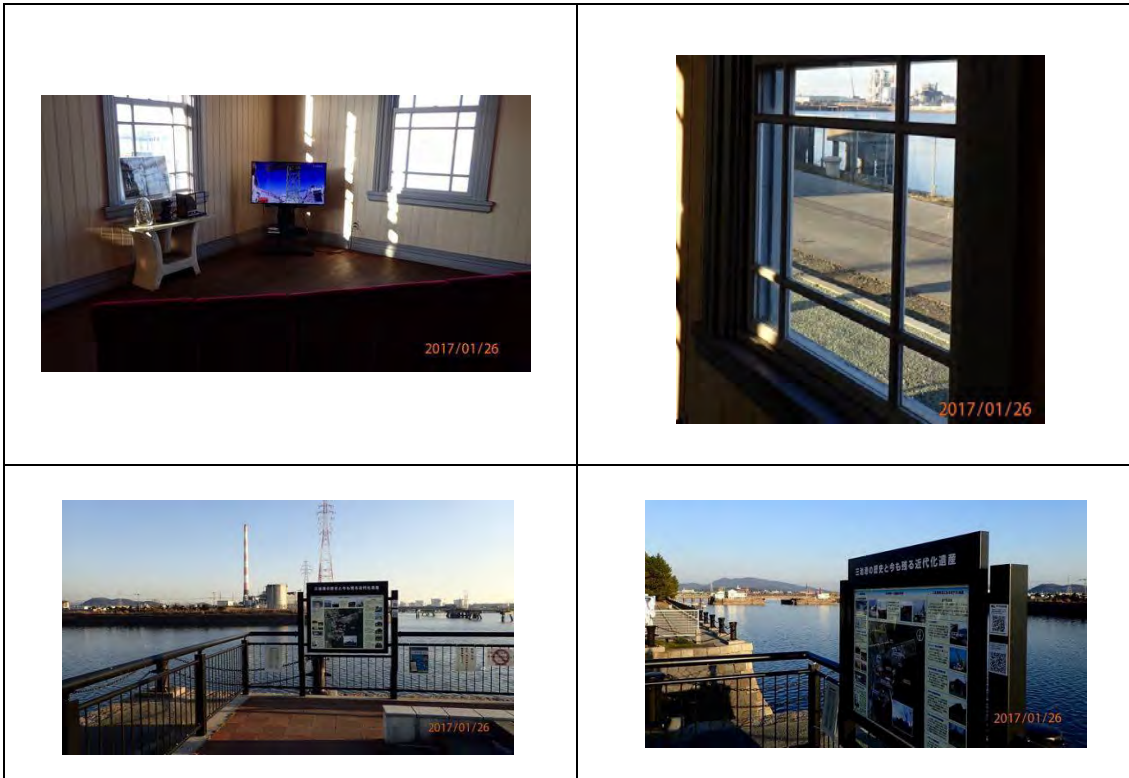
Miike Coal Railway has been extensively cleared to reveal a continuous run of track-bed with sleepers still in place. At the Miike Port end, Miike Coal Railway Museum has been set up, next to the Mitsui Port Club historic building and Mikawa Pit. There is huge potential for further development here: along the railway (for revelation and experience of the railway route/visitor movement) and at Mikawa Pit with its very rich socio-technical mining heritage).



Miike Port

A new interpretive overlook has been constructed where railway embankments once stood. This gives a perfect axial view along the shipping lane of Miike Port – from the Ariake Sea down the long approach to the harbour, lock gates and inner basin – where activity may still be observed daily in this still-operational industrial port. Boat tours are also offered, dependent on tides and weather.





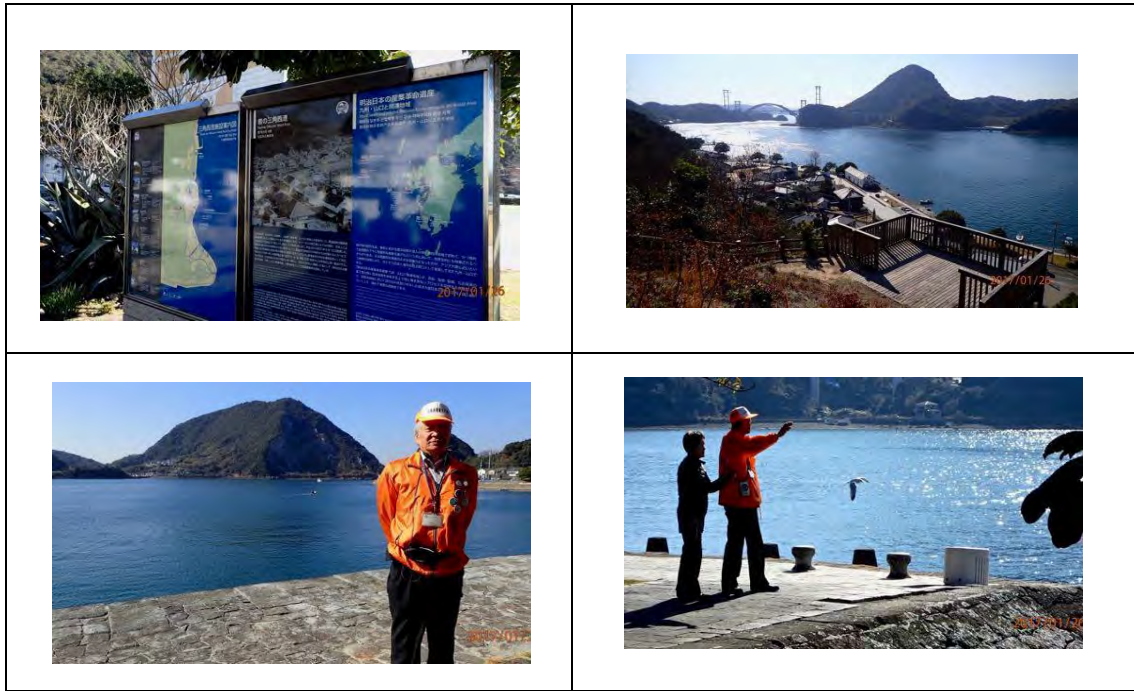
Miike Customs House contains interpretive displays and has views straight into the inner basin (top left and right). Elsewhere around the perimeter of the port there is generous public access, including car parking and interpretive panels.

Misumi West Port

The principal visitor interpretation facility is provided in a historic building in the ‘centre’/focal area of the small port town, adjacent to the waterfront and its historic buildings. Inside, an orientation room shows a film about the World Heritage Site and its serial components. A separate gallery interprets Misumi West Port and its connection with Miike Mine, using models, historic illustrations and photos and graphics.



Around the port there are various interpretive panels. Guided tours are available with a trained corp of volunteers. A steep walk up through the forest leads to an attractive overlook built by local people. It provides a wonderful panorama over the bay and channel, the port and its built plan and heritage. This would be an ideal location for some interpretation.



In general, interpretation needs updating and refreshment.

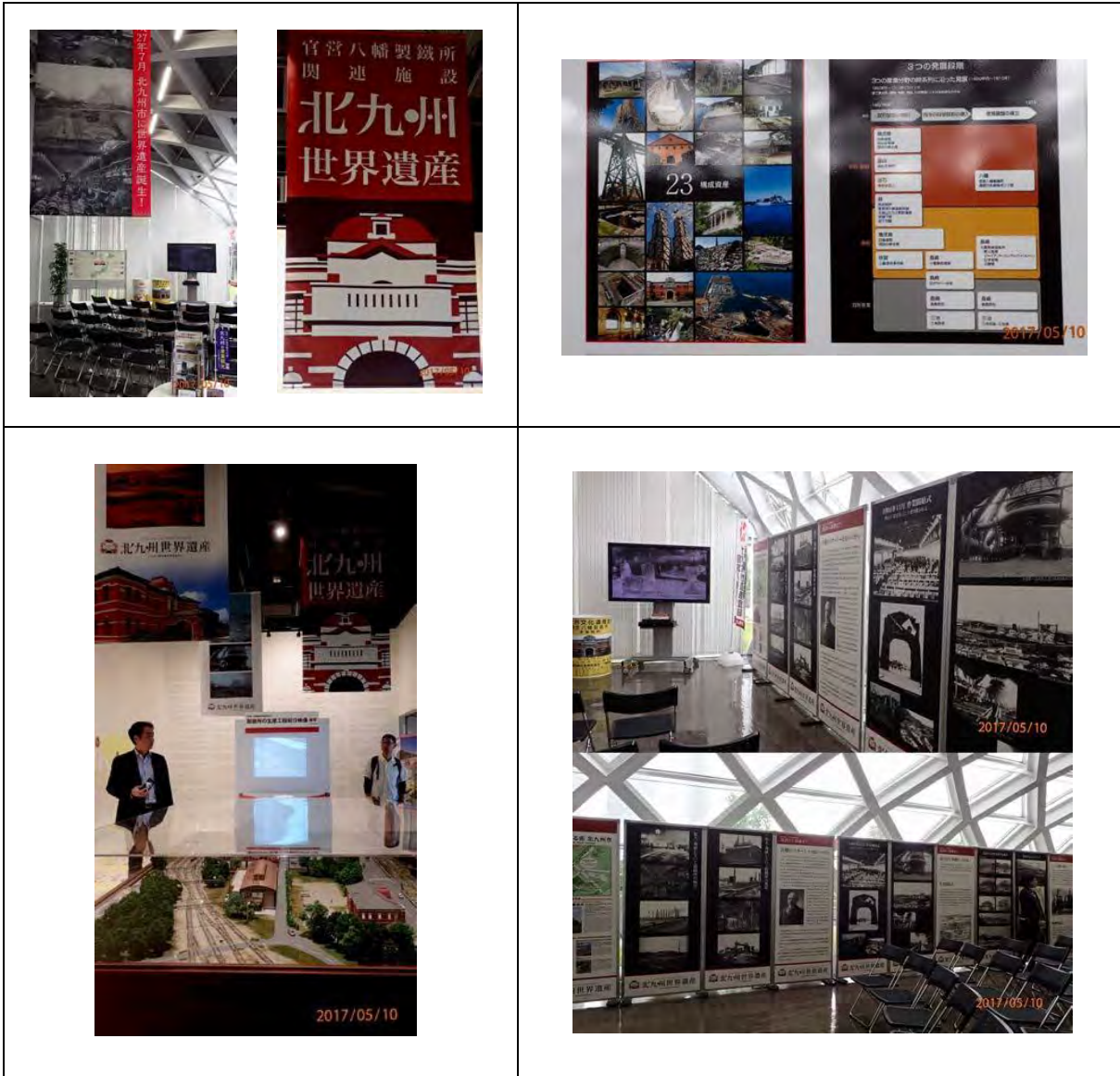
Area 8 Yawata

1. Pre-visit, highway signage

The new, uniform series-wide, branded road signs have been installed at all key locations, particularly Onga River Pumping Station. They are clear, and work extremely effectively.

2. Arrival, facilities, welcome, signage, sites

World Heritage Site Visitor Centre/Kitakyushu Innovation Centre





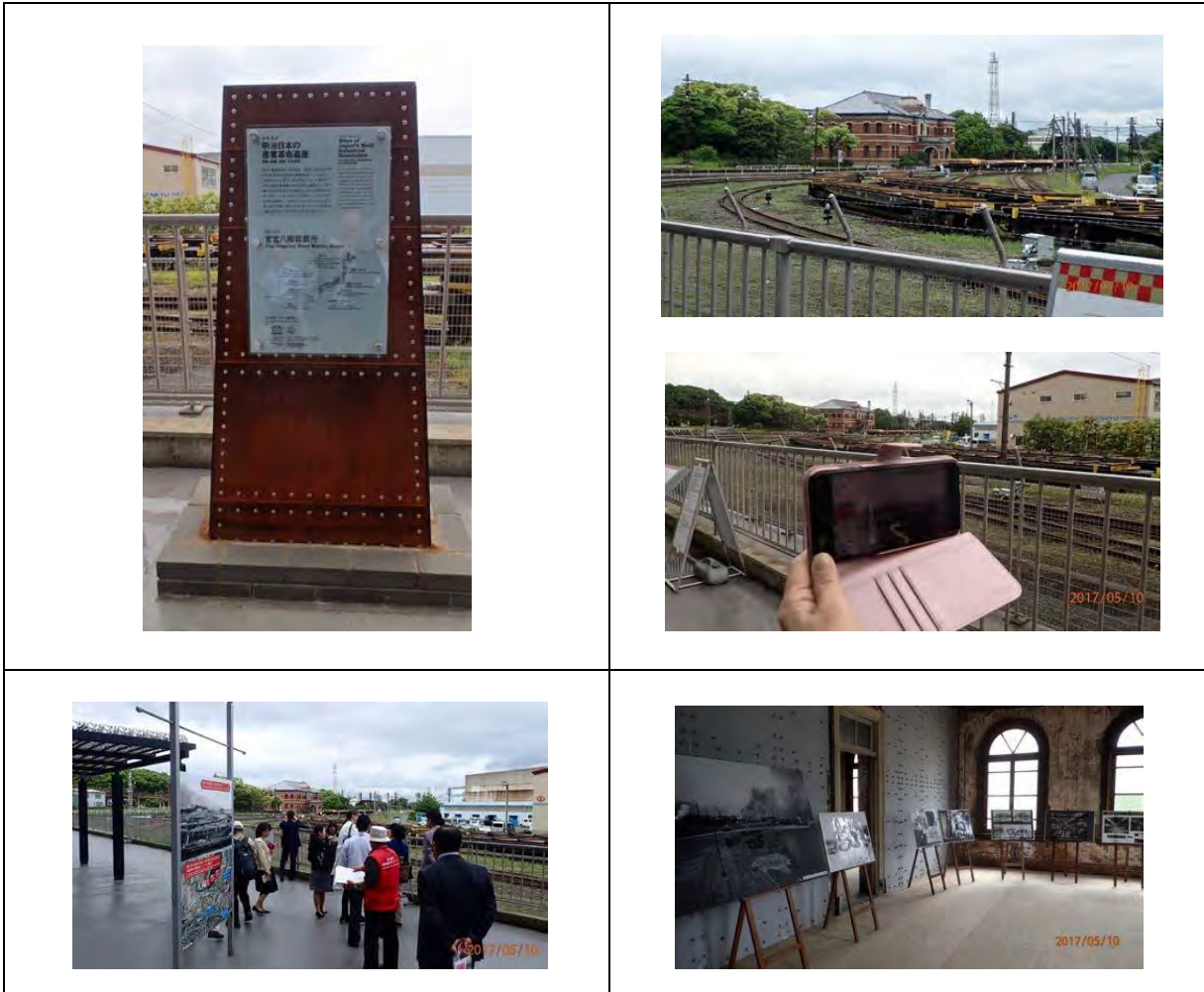
The Imperial Steelworks, Yawata, is an operational site and, as yet, only limited access has been granted for special visits. However, the existing Kitakyushu Innovation Centre now serves as an interpretation centre for the cluster of component parts. An orientation area interprets the World Heritage Site as a whole, and Yawata’s specific contribution. The Centre is conveniently located next to the impressive monument of the preserved Higashida blast furnace (1962).

3. Arrival, sites/component parts:

Visitor overlook First Head Office

As Yawata remains an operational industrial site, there is limited viewing opportunities to the component parts within the active steelworks. However, a new viewing area has been constructed, with an overlook to the complex including the First Head Office. Volunteer guides are usually on hand to interpret the vista, whilst standalone interpretive panels explain component elements. Smartphone enabled interpretation is available for download.





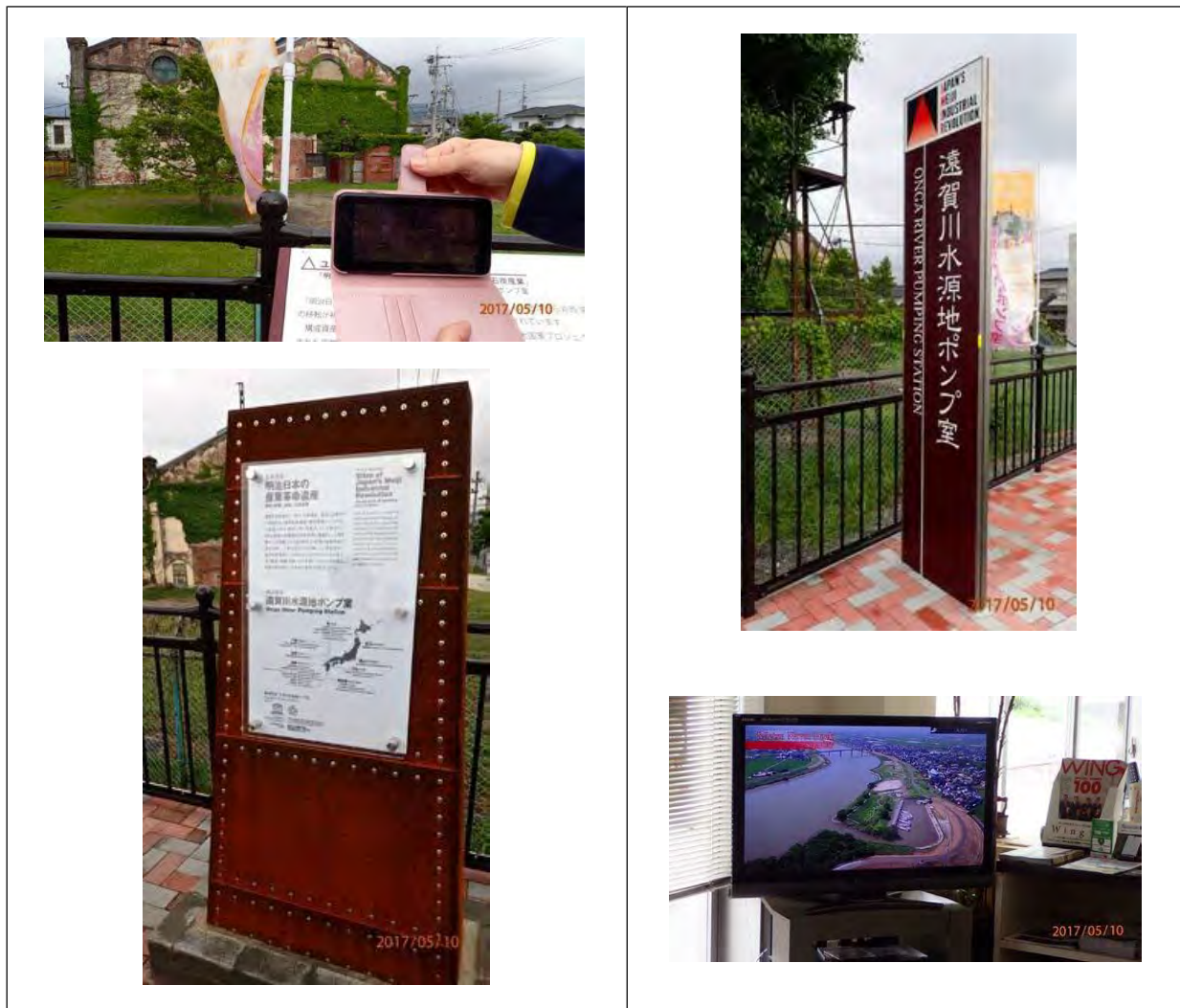
The First Head Office (unavailable to the public, as yet) could make an excellent Museum and Archive (and interpretive facility) for the component parts.

In Nakama City, there is a small visitor centre adjacent to the Onga River Pumping Station. This introduces the World Heritage Site as a whole, and the specific contribution of Yawata.



Onga River Pumping Station

The pumping station itself is still operational, and not normally open to the public. For this reason, an overlook has been provided adjacent to the road. This carries a World Heritage plaque and interpretive panels.



A smartphone or tablet enabled virtual reality programme is available.

APPENDIX 3 – INTERPRETIVE MATERIAL EXAMPLES

- 3.1 Access Guide Map
- 3.2 Application
- 3.3 Websites
- 3.4 Booklet
- 3.5 Exhibition – Liquid Galaxy
- 3.6 Site Specific Material
- 3.7 Commemorative stamps and coins

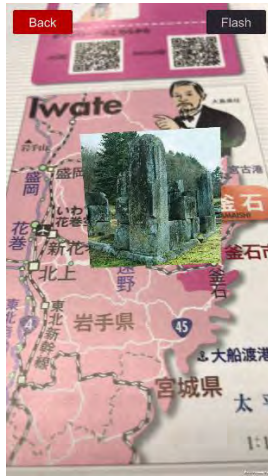
3.1 Access Guide Map

This access guide map, both in Japanese and English, enables let visitors understand all the component parts across Japan and encourages them to visit as many as possible. It is linked to the Application (see 3.2).

By scanning a smart phone over the MapQR codes, users can easily access information on how to access each component part. Using the AR camera function, pop-up photos of each component are provided.



MapQR Codes



Pop-up photos by the AR camera function of the app

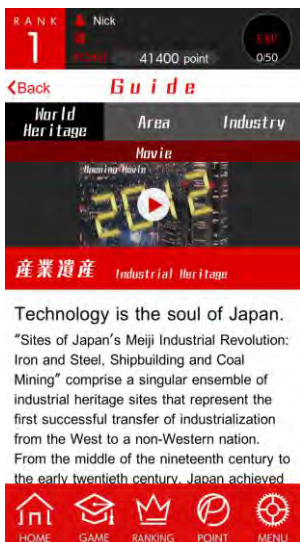
3.2 Application

Overview

The *Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* World Heritage Council (Chairman: Mr. Satoshi Mitazono, the governor of Kagoshima Prefecture / Organizer: Kagoshima Prefecture) has developed a guiding application available in Japanese, English, Korean, simplified Chinese and traditional Chinese. It aims to promote and raise awareness of the WHS. The application was released on 20 March 2017 and it is available in several languages.



Japanese



English



Korean



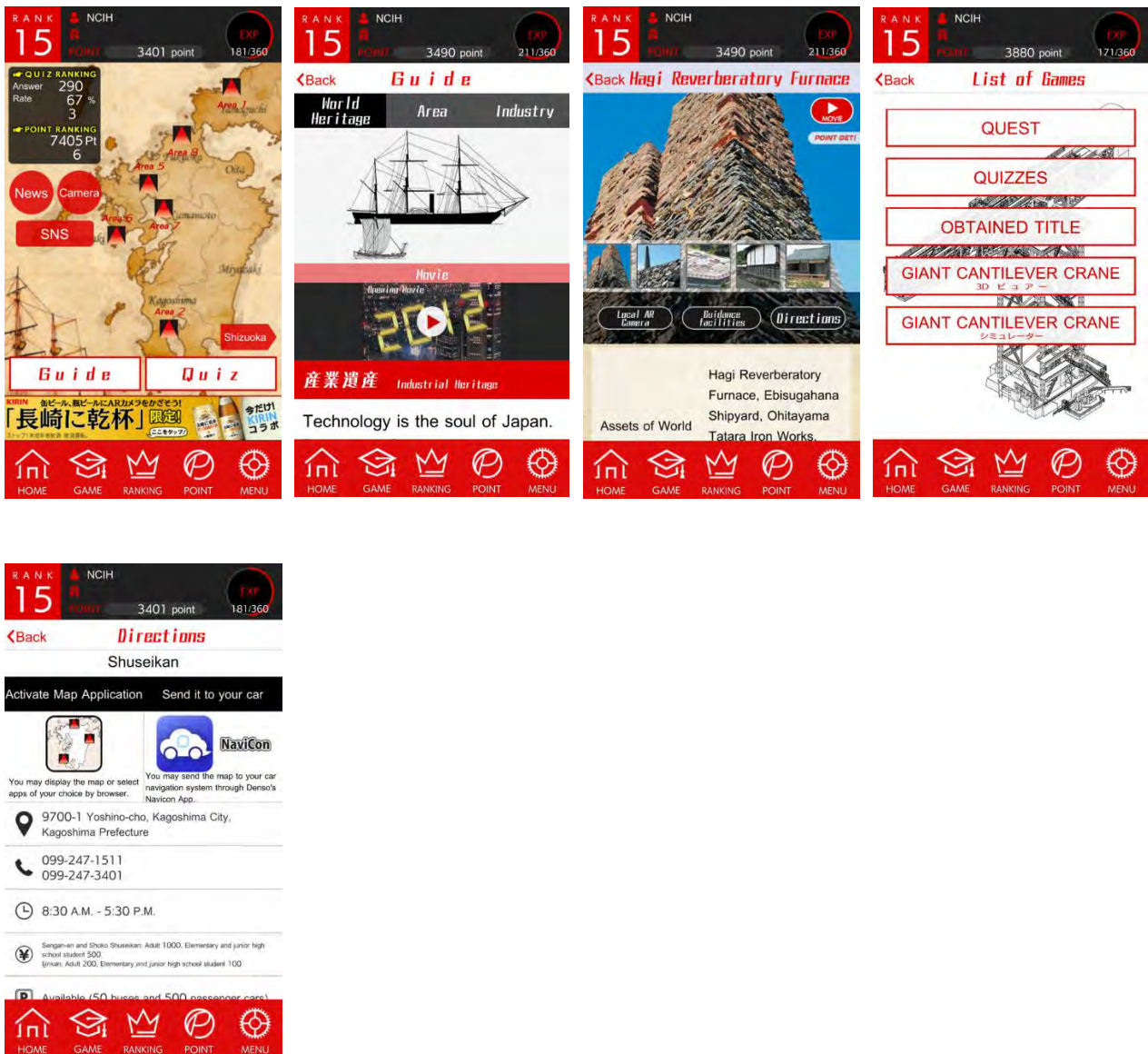
Simplified Chinese



Traditional Chinese

Guidance

The application provides guidance to the WHS through detailed stories and explanations on each component with their historical background, movies, CG animations and photos. It also provides easier access to each component part by linking with car navigation and with the access guide map.

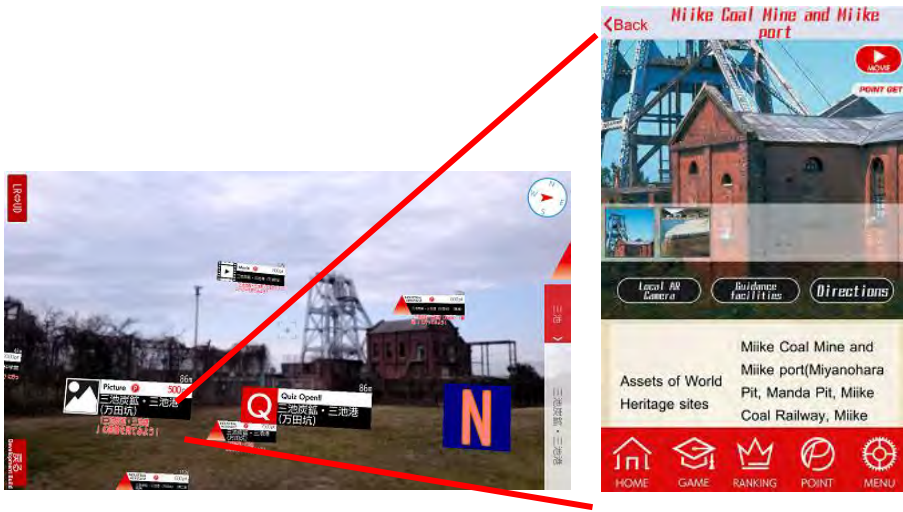


As some of the component parts are not open to the public because they are operating facilities, visitors can view those component parts via this application. One example is the Mitsubishi Giant Cantilever Crane. Using the data measured through The Scottish Ten Project (a joint project with the Scotland Government), the application offers a “3D view” that can be activated only at the site and a “simulator” that allow users to intuitively learn the structure of the Crane.



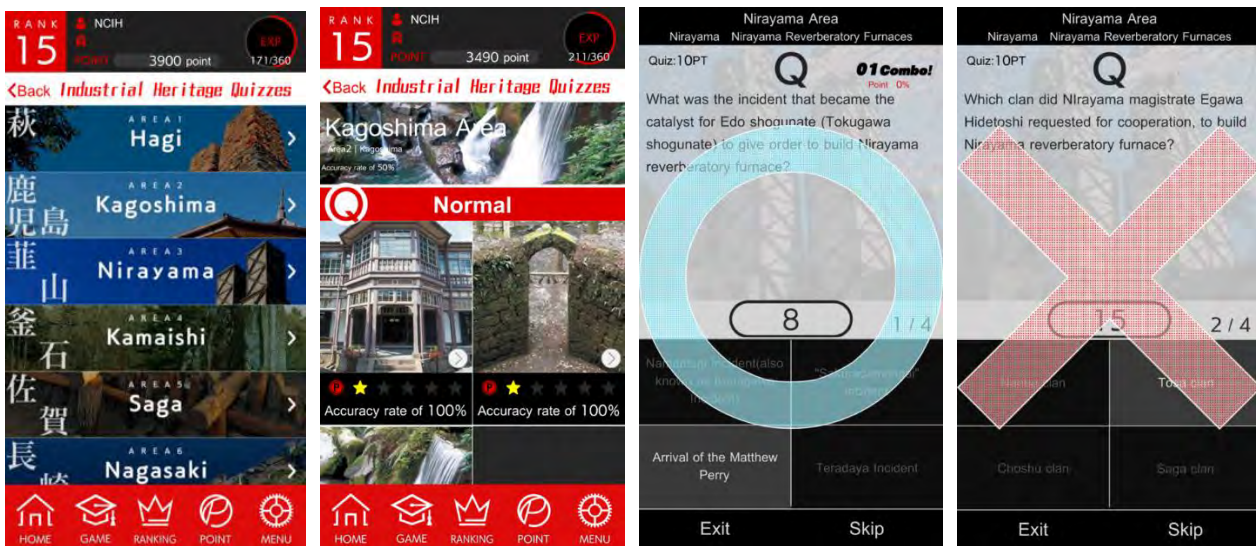
Augmented Reality Effect

When the camera is activated, some tags appear. These provide information such as movies, photos and explanations on the component parts. For example, at Miike Port, a drone 360 degree view movie is available by adjusting by changing the angle of the mobile.



Quizzes

The application's quizzes allow users to learn about each component. Users earn points by giving correct answers and by visiting the components and related facilities.



When points are earned, users can exchange points with additional quizzes and a daily fortune teller.



Users can move up or down in the ranking by the number points earned.



Partnerships

For Glover House, a partnership campaign with the Nagasaki Branch of KIRIN Brewery Company has been developed for a limited period within the application (commenced April 2017). By holding the application over the limited edition of canned and bottled beer of KIRIN, a movie about Thomas B. Glover who was based in the Glover House and played a critical role during Japan's emergent period of industrialization is provided.



3.3 Websites

Two different websites have been developed:

- National Congress of Industrial Heritage
- Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution

The updated version of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution website is being launched in November 2017.

National Congress of Industrial Heritage
<https://sangyoisankokuminkaigi.jimdo.com/>

This website was launched in 2013. It provides information on the National Congress of Industrial Heritage, and its news and activities.



It also includes:

- comments from Sir Neil Cossons and Dr Stuart Smith
- Dr Dietrich Soyez's thesis
- Joint ICOMOS TICCIH Principles

ホーム
ニュース
産業遺産国民会議について
世界遺産登録までの道のり
世界の声
応援しよう
出版物
デジタルアーカイブス

産業遺産国民会議

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

世界の声

Sir Neil Cossons / former Chairman of English Heritage

Japan has a distinctive and distinguished industrial heritage which deserves the widest support. Commitment from Japan's industrial, corporate and financial sectors is especially important, not least because it affords an example to the wider community of the value of caring for what matters in Japan's rise as one of the World's great industrial societies.

Sir Neil Cossons
"Sir Neil Cossons has spent a lifetime in historic conservation and from 2000 to 2007 was Chairman of English Heritage, the United Kingdom Government's principal adviser on the historic environment of England. He has chaired the Expert Advisory Committee for the Kyushu Yamaguchi World Heritage Nomination and is currently a member of the Japan Government Advisory Committee on Industrial Heritage."

Stuart B. Smith / Secretary General, TICCIH

The Re-Discovery of Japan's Industrialisation

Forty years ago, in June 1973, the first international conference for those involved with industrial preservation was held in Ironbridge, Shropshire, England, under the auspices of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum. Its Director was Sir Neil Cossons, and Stuart Smith was its first Curator. This inaugural conference was followed by one three years later in Bochum, Germany, where several Japanese delegates were present. Subsequently this conference became established as The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) which has held General Assemblies every three years since, the latest being held in Taiwan in November 2012, where Stuart Smith resigned as General Secretary after 26 years. TICCIH is the only world organisation for the preservation of the industrial heritage and has a reciprocal agreement with ICOMOS whereby it advises on industrial sites on a worldwide basis and is particularly concerned with potential industrial world heritage sites. Whilst Ironbridge is best known for the iconic symbol of the Iron Bridge, the first bridge to be built of iron in the world, it is more properly recognised as the birthplace of industrialisation as it was here in 1709 that Abraham Darby I, a Quaker Ironmaster, developed the technique of making iron with coke rather than with charcoal, which allowed the iron industry to expand dramatically. The site of this first Darby furnace is carefully preserved in Coalbrookdale, now under the protection of a modern cover building.

By 1990 Ironbridge had become a World Heritage Site and Stuart Smith was its Director, but it still came as a surprise to be invited to open the Tohara Memorial Museum of Iron, Yushidomura, Shimane, Japan, where as part of their museum displays they had erected a full scale replica of the Darby furnace in Coalbrookdale. Stuart was amazed not only by this museum with its fabulous interpretation, but also by the strangeness of Japanese Society - he could not read anything, there were no pictograms, driving would have been impossible and the use of the telephone was extremely difficult. Despite all this he fell in love with Japan with its wonderful traditions and ceremonies. In particular, Stuart was pleased to see the Japanese method of making iron in a Tatara furnace which is unique to Japan.

In 1992 Stuart moved from Ironbridge to Cornwall, the most south westerly peninsula of England, to help Cornwall County Council and the National Trust to develop this area as a world heritage site of Cornish Mining, establishing The Trevithick Trust -

Dietrich Soyez

①ドイツTICCIH専門家 Dr. Soyez...

②ドイツTICCIH専門家 Dr. Soyez...

③ドイツTICCIH専門家 Dr. Soyez...

④ドイツTICCIH専門家 Dr. Soyez...

Dr.Soyezによる寄稿文①.pdf
PDFファイル 279.1 KB
[ダウンロード](#)

Dr.Soyezによる寄稿文②.pdf
PDFファイル 399.8 KB
[ダウンロード](#)

Dr.Soyezによる寄稿文③.pdf
PDFファイル 279.1 KB
[ダウンロード](#)

Dr.Soyezによる寄稿文④.pdf
PDFファイル 2.8 MB
[ダウンロード](#)

世界の産業遺産最新情報

標榜遺産や特組みについて世界の声

日本国政府の承認
国連、世界遺産、世界遺産
登録サイト

産業遺産国民会議は 真実の歴史を追求する 福島県民の会 を応援しています。

最近のアップデート

- 2017.09.11 [新体制 更新](#)
- 2017.09.08 [「デジタルトキオ」メンタリション 展」佐賀市オープン](#)
- 2017.09.05 [「Facebookページ」にて、世界遺産とクラシックカー展を開閉](#)
- 2017.08.17 [トップページ「鉄橋ページ」に、真実の歴史を追求する福島県民の会発表の報道掲載（「朝日新聞」）についての声明文掲載](#)
- 2017.08.15 [「世界遺産の歴史を伝える福島県民の会」の設立に、南ドイツ新聞への掲載文をアップロード](#)
- 2017.07.29 [代表理事 ごあいさつ更新](#)
- 2017.07.13 [新事業、町並みの景観再生事業](#)

Movies

ドイツTICCIH専門家 新白根金山（株） 標榜工場訪問

産業遺産国民会議

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

トップ > [ICOMOS-TICCIH共同原則](#)

ICOMOS-TICCIH共同原則

日本語・英語 ICOMOS-TICCIH共同原則14.01.2011.pdf
PDFファイル 614.0 KB
[ダウンロード](#)

随議決定

協議会活動

有識者会議

産業遺産の世界遺産登録推進案

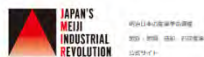
これまでの経緯

港湾 P T

製鉄 P T

造船 P T

ICOMOS-TICCIH共同原則



産業遺産国民会議 **賛助会員募集** 産業遺産を応援しよう

産業遺産国民会議は **真実の歴史を追求する 諸島島民の会** を応援しています。

Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution

<http://www.japansmeijiindustrialrevolution.com/en/>

This website has been online since 2015. An update is due to be launched at the end of October 2017. It includes:

- the access guide map and the application
- a *Gallery* page which has an assortment of educational videos
- latest articles and interviews of *people* (including international experts) and *News and Events*
- *Story and Sites* (1 OUV 2 Historical Background 3 Chronological Development Phase 4 Location)
- *Travel* (1 Photos of classic car marketing on SNS 2 Links with travel agencies) **NEW**
- Conservation (Homework from UNESCO) **NEW**
 1. Strategic Management Framework
 2. Records (Date, place and a photo) of Council for Conservation Management, Miike Meetings, Yawata Meetings
 3. Conservation Work – Michael's presentation in Nagasaki in March
 4. Interpretation Strategy – international meetings, industrial PTs, site visits
- *Digital Documentation* (CyArk, Scottish Ten, Liquid Galaxy etc) **NEW**
- *History of the World Heritage Nomination*
- *Route Promotion Council*

The screenshot shows the homepage of the website. At the top, there is a navigation menu with the following items: GALLERY, HISTORY OF WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION, ROUTE PROMOTION COUNCIL, JAPANESE | ENGLISH, STORY & SITES, NEWS & EVENTS, TRAVEL, PEOPLE, CONSERVATION, DIGITAL DOCUMENTAION, and APP DOWNLOAD. The main content area features a large background image of a factory interior. Overlaid on this image are several elements:

- A large title: **SITES OF JAPAN'S MEIJI INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION** with the subtitle *Iron & Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining* and the note *inscribed on the World Heritage List*.
- A pink button: **DOWNLOAD App & MAP** with the text *— Play, learn, have fun! —*
- A yellow button: **Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution** with the subtitle *Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining*
- A red button: **GUNKANJIMA** with the subtitle *Traveler in Time*
- A **NEWS & EVENTS** section on the right with a play button icon, listing:
 - 05 JUL 2015: Inscribed to 2015 World Heritage list!
 - 04 MAY 2015: ICOMOS entered the recommendation
 - 01 APR 2015: CyArk Project
 - 11 AUG 2014: Scottish 10 Project
- At the bottom right of the news section are social media icons for **Tweet**, **Like**, and **Share**.

 At the very bottom of the page, there is a copyright notice: *Copyright ©2015 JAPAN'S MEIJI INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION All Rights Reserved. - Produced and script by Koko Kato -* and links for **PARTNERS** and **CONTACT US**.

History of World Heritage Nomination

DATE	ARTICLE
Sep 2000	Koko Kato introduced Takashima Coal Mine in the 5th International Mining History Congress, Milos island, Greece
15 Jul 2005	Symposium of "The Modern Industrial Heritage Sites in Kyushu" was held in Kagoshima. "Kagoshima Declaration" was adopted.
02 Jun 2006	Kyushu Prefectural Governors Conference adopted the preservation and practical use of "The Modern Industrial Heritage Sites in Kyushu" as a policy objective.
27 Nov 2006	An application of "The Modern Industrial Heritage Sites in Kyushu and Yamaguchi" to be listed in the World Heritage Tentative List was submitted to the Agency for Cultural Affairs.
23 Jan 2007	Post entry to the World Heritage tentative list was unachieved.

PEOPLE

- 2017.08.10
Vol. 25

「ICOMOS – TICCHI共同原則」の真価問われる"世界の実験場"~日本政府が推進する新たな保全へのチャレンジ~

ヘリテージ・モントリオール政策部長
ディヌ・ブンバル(Dinu Bumbaru)氏


- 2017.07.19
Vol. 24

忘れ難いS・スミス氏との激論の日々~異文化の中で出会った"なじみ深い19世紀の産業遺産"~

世界遺産コンサルタント
バリー・ギャンプル(Barry Gamble)氏



3.4 Booklet – Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List

This booklet summarises the World Heritage Nomination document that was submitted to UNESCO. Although the book was originally written in English, the booklet is now published both in English and in Japanese. Translation into other languages is planned

Official Pamphlet for the Public



The booklet was not aimed for general readers. Therefore the official pamphlet for the public, “Mini Pamphlet”, was created by the World Heritage Council in order to educate them on the stories of the WHS.

It consists of 24 pages explaining the Site’s OUV and the stories of each component parts with easy-to-understand language. The pamphlet is available at each component parts and at their visitor centers.



3.5 Exhibition – Liquid Galaxy

The Platform

The Liquid Galaxy¹ is an immersive multi-display platform. It utilises several servers showing Google Earth² and panoramic images that surround the viewer in an immersive display setting. Seven (55 inch to 60 inch) displays show a full HD 1920 x 1080 resolution image, and each is adjusted for the correct viewing angle in an arc around the viewers.

Liquid Galaxy began as a Google project and is now an open source platform utilized in over 50 locations around the globe by large companies, universities, museums and aquariums, including the Air & Space Museum in Washington DC and the Musée Océanographique in Monaco.

With this platform, various locations of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” as they appear on the globe, and combine photos and videos to give a full sense of a specific site.



First deployment in October 2015 at “Digital Documentation” exhibition at UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

The initial presentation of the system took place as part of the exhibition “Digital Documentation: Conservation and Preservation with Science and Technology” in October 2015 in UNESCO HQ (Paris).

Following the presentation in Paris, the National Congress of Industrial Heritage and the local authorities started a 24-month tour exhibition in each world heritage site city. The exhibition runs from January 2016 to January 2018 and will be shown in eight locations for a three month period. It aims to inform visitors of the WHS by providing a virtual visit of each component.

By using the touch screen monitor, users can search and view the 23 components by industry and chronologically. They learn about each place by reading the explanations on them supported by some photos and educational videos. The exhibition provides an experience to components not open to the public including the inside of Hashima Coal Mine. It also presents other world heritage sites all over the world for a reference.

¹ Liquid Galaxy is a trademark of End Point Inc, USA

² Google Earth and Street View is a trademark of Google, Inc, USA



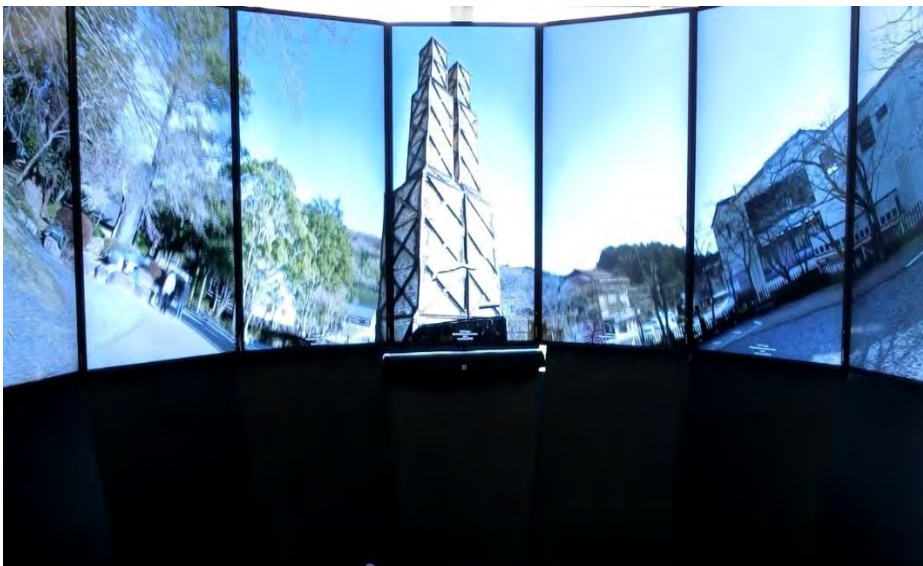
Seven 55-inch displays set vertically controlled by the central touch screen panel.



Top menu ("Home Screen") of the touch panel screen. The joystick type controller gives the user a simple and interactive presentation display.



The 23 sites are categorized by “Chronology” and by “Industry”. Each box represents the access to the information of individual component.



Nirayama



Visitors can enjoy viewing the images of sites that are not open to the public. This is an example of Yawata Steel Works that belongs to Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation.



Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Group, Nagasaki Shipyard, No. 3 Dry Dock



Hashima (Gunkanjima), now closed because of the safety reason as well as the conservation and preservation strategy.

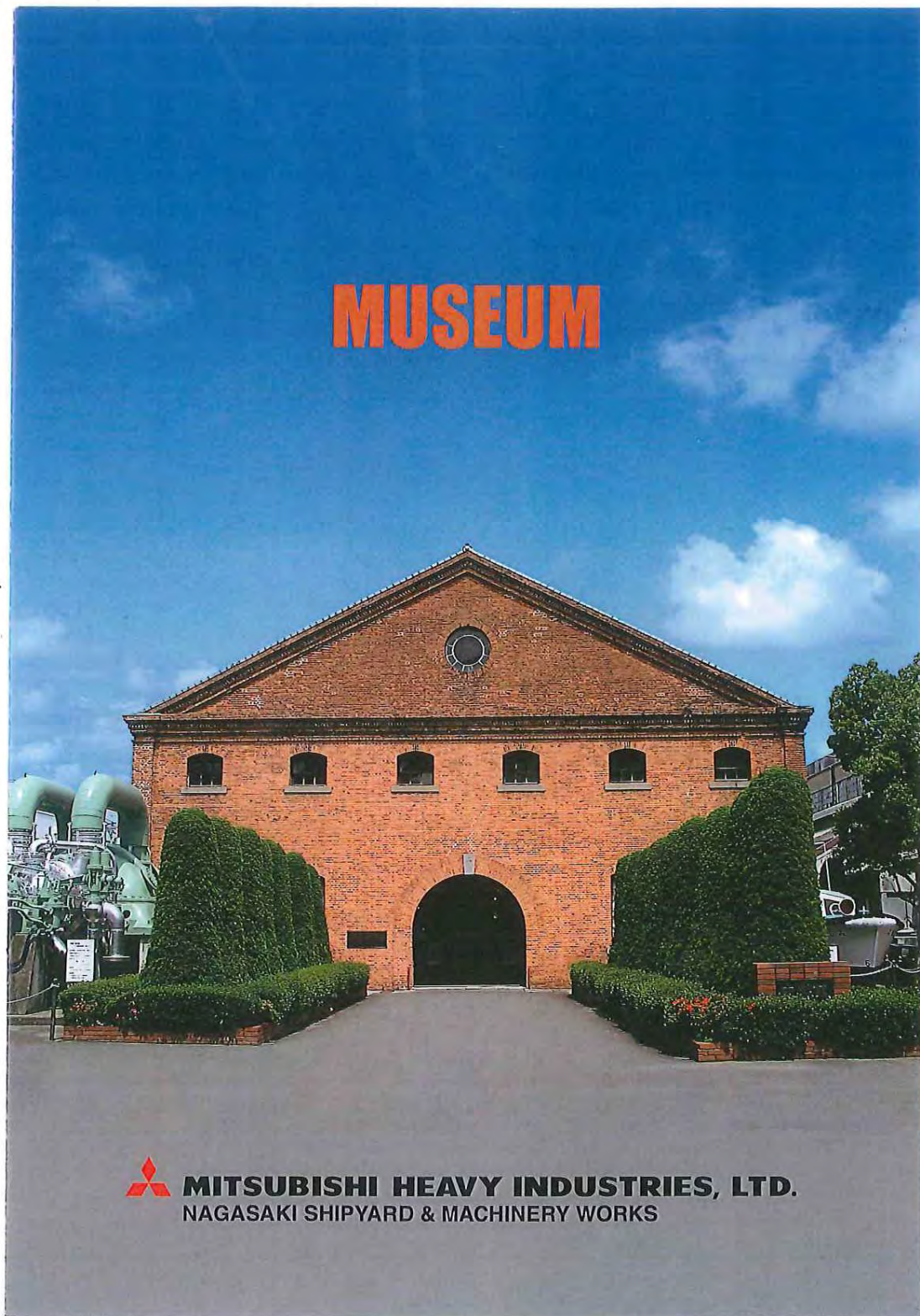


The system also has access to Industrial Heritage in the world. The image is a 3D image of the "Forth Bridge" which was inscribed on the world heritage list in 2015.

Exhibition Touring Schedule

	Duration	Area / Venue	Photos
1	Jan-Apr, 2016	Hagi City, Yamaguchi Prefecture Hagi World Heritage Visitor Center School (open since Jan)	
2	May-Jul, 2016	Kagoshima City, Kagoshima Prefecture Kagoshima Prefectural Center for Historical Material Reimeikan	
3	Aug-Oct, 2016	Arao City, Kumamoto Prefecture Manda Pit Station	
4	Nov, 2016-Jan, 2017	Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture Glover House (No.2 Dock House)	
5	Feb-Mar, 2017	Kita-Kyushu City, Fukuoka Prefecture Prefecture Kita-Kyushu Innovation Gallery and Studio	
6	Apr-May, 2017	Omuta City, Fukuoka Prefecture Omuta Coal Industry and Science Museum	
7	Jun-Aug, 2017	Saga City, Saga Prefecture Tsunetami Sano Memorial Museum	
8	Sep-Nov, 2017	Kamaishi City, Iwate Prefecture The Kamaishi Iron and Steel History Museum	
9	Dec, 2017-Jan, 2018	Izunokuni City, Shizuoka Prefecture Prefecture Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces Guidance Center	

3.6 Site specific printed material



OMUTA

~ A City with World Heritages ~

OMUTA FUKUOKA KYUSHU JAPAN

Travel Guide Book

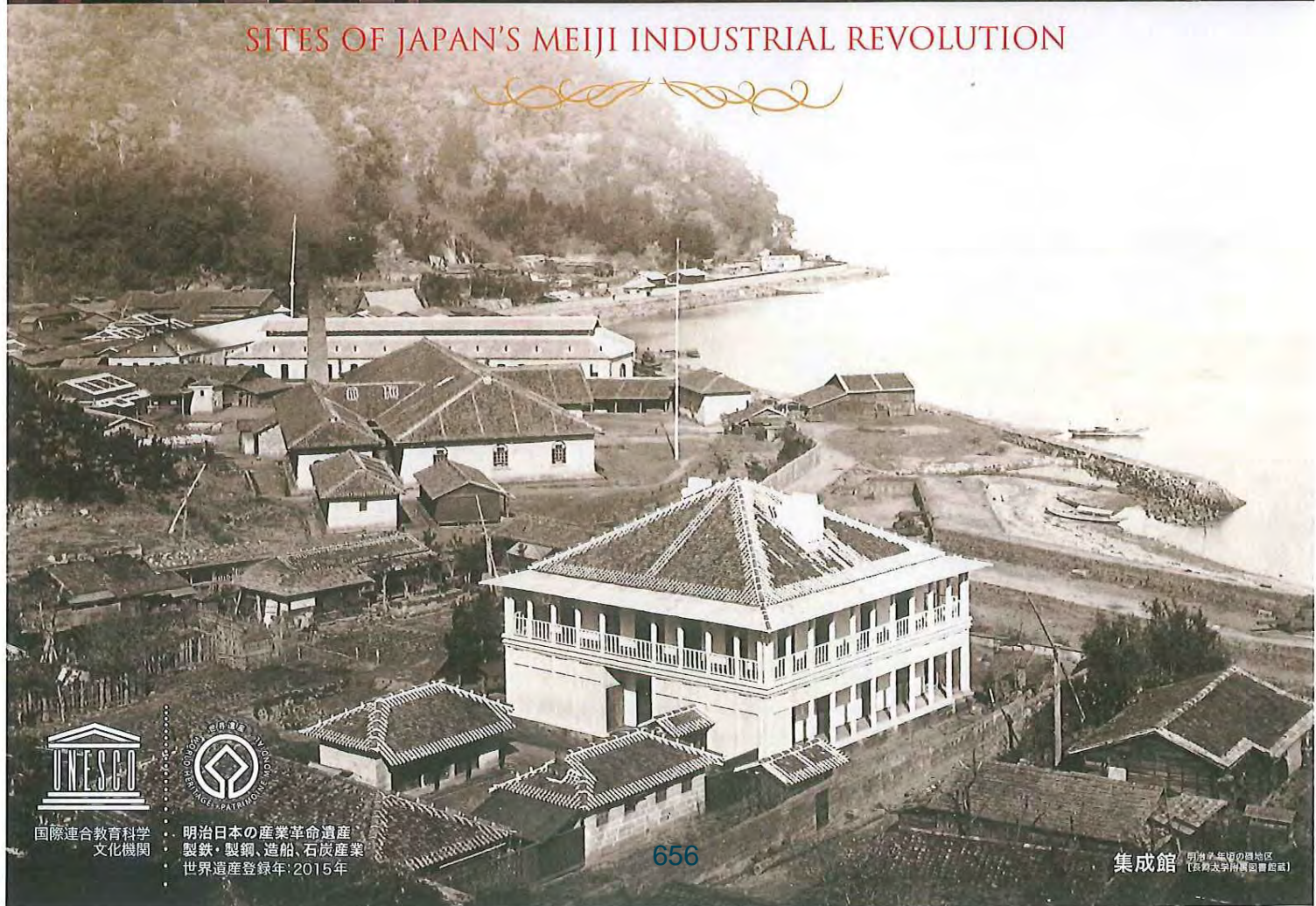


日本近代化の夜明け

明治日本の産業革命遺産

「産業国家」日本の原点 鹿児島

SITES OF JAPAN'S MEIJI INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



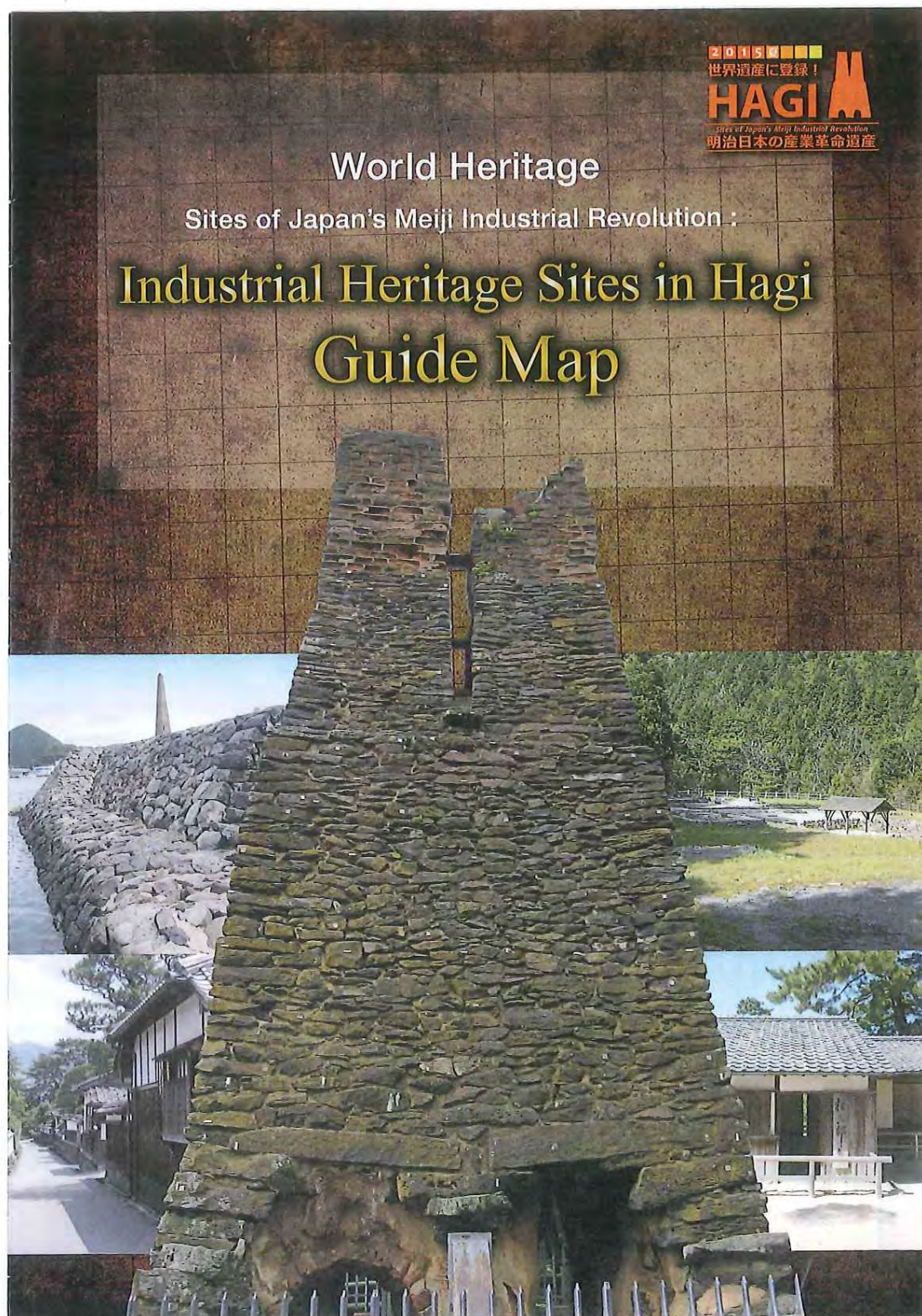
国際連合教育科学文化機関



明治日本の産業革命遺産
製鉄・製鋼、造船、石炭産業
世界遺産登録年：2015年

656

集成館 明治時代の鹿児島地区
【鹿児島市中央図書館蔵】





[p) @rr® filh® ¥YAY/@rr ©1 ®rr ® itoo



Industrial Heritage Sites in Hagi



@ruJ0@1

®

Watch the photos in this guide come to life

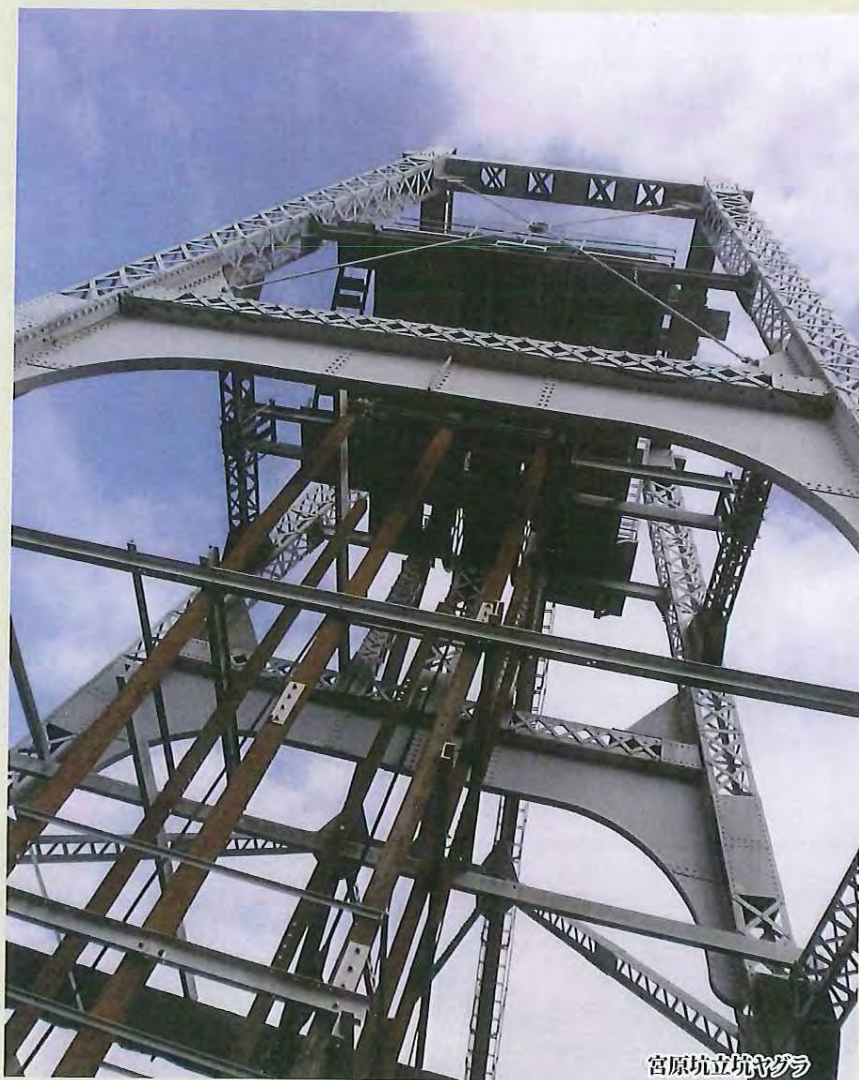
Download the COCOAR2 application for free and scan the marked photos to play the videos.



世界遺産巡り

三池炭鉱関連の 産業遺産ガイドマップ

Guide Map of Miike Coal Mining Heritage



宮原坑立坑タワー

大牟田市

石炭産業科学館

OMUTA COAL INDUSTRY AND SCIENCE MUSEUM

Mikuni

【宇城市】

三角西港の世界文化遺産への登録が決定しました

ドイツのボンで開催されている第39回世界遺産委員会で、三角西港を含む「明治日本の産業遺産 製鉄・製鋼、造船、石炭産業」が世界文化遺産に登録することが決定しました。

登録決定に当たっての宇城市員コメント

本日、ユネスコの世界遺産委員会において、「明治日本の産業革命遺産」が世界文化遺産に登録されることが決定しました。これまで約10年の長きにわたり、9県11市が一体となって取り組んできたプロジェクトが実を結んだことは、大変喜ばしいことです。これまでにご協力を賜りました関係府庁及び内外の専門家の方々をはじめ、三角西港地区にお住まいの方々など、関係する皆さまにあらかじめ御礼申し上げます。

三角西港が「明治日本の産業革命遺産」の構成資産として世界遺産に登録されたことは、産業遺産としての日本の礎を築いた先人の偉業が評価されたもので、宇城市にとって大変誇らしいことです。今後は、関係する皆さまと手をとり合いながら、「世界の宝」として認められた三角西港を種々に次の世代に受け継ぐとともに、宇城市の発展に活かしてまいります。

多くの皆さまに三角西港にお越しいただき、日本で唯一残る明治期の海の魅力を感じていただけるよう、さらに努力してまいります。

平成27年7月5日
宇城市員 守田章史

宇城市役所

地域関連情報まとめ

2016年12月9日
【更新】 熊本地震に伴う雇用・労働関係の特例措置について

平成26年度熊本地震を受け、厚生労働省では雇用や労働に関するさまざまな特例措置を設けています。詳しくは、職員の労働局、労働基準監督署、ハローワークにお問い合わせください。 ※ [5月13日] 専業主向け雇用奨励助成金についての情報を更新しました。 ※ [12月9日] 専業主向け地域雇用奨励助成金(熊本地震特例)についての情報を追加しました。 熊本地震発生に伴う地域雇用特例奨励助成金の特例措置について 厚生労働省では、...

2016年11月7日
【11/17更新】 さまざまな情報のご案内

2016年7月1日
県議会委員口歴と新県長口歴届出について

2016年6月15日
本報日の選挙区口を9月1日から再編します

2016年5月5日
熊本地震の生毛線は専用・住まいのダイヤルの終了について

2016年12月14日
セーフティネット制度のお知らせ

「明治日本の産業革命遺産 製鉄・製鋼、造船、石炭産業」
世界文化遺産、三角西港の公式プロモーションビデオが完成!

宇城市

三角西港

世界文化遺産
MISUMI WEST PORT

世界遺産としての価値
「明治日本の産業革命遺産」

三角西港について

歴史・文化財指定

おすすめ散策コース

ガイドについて

GUIDE

交通アクセス

ACCESS

3.7 Commemorative Stamps & Coins

Commemorative Stamps



World Cultural Heritage Coin Set

明治日本の産業革命遺産
Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution

「世界遺産」は、人類の貴重な文化遺産や自然遺産を保護し、未来世代に引き継いでいくことを目的として、ユネスコ（国連教育科学文化機関）で採択された世界遺産条約に基づき作成される世界遺産リストに記載された遺産のことです。

「明治日本の産業革命遺産 製鉄・製鋼、造船、石炭産業」は、2015年7月に世界遺産リストに記載され、西洋から非西洋への産業化の波及を顕し代表するものとして、8県11市に立地する23の遺産群により構成されています。日本各地に広範囲に存する多くの構成員が、一体としてその普遍的価値を認められ、世界遺産リストに記載されるのは、日本では初めてになります。

造幣局では、この世界遺産リストへの記載を記念し、貨幣セット及びプルーフメダル3点セットを製造・販売いたします。この製品を通じて、近代日本の産業化の歴史に思いをはせていただければ幸いです。

※お申込み方法については、ご案内をご覧ください。
※写真はイメージのため、実際とは異なります。

世界文化遺産貨幣セット
(明治日本の産業革命遺産 製鉄・製鋼、造船、石炭産業)

この貨幣セットは、平成28年銘の未使用の500円から1円までの6種類の通常貨幣をプラスチックケースに組み込んだブック型ケースと、「明治日本の産業革命遺産 製鉄・製鋼、造船、石炭産業」を詳しく紹介した特製小冊子（プルーフメダル3点セットに同封しているものと同じ）で構成しています。

明治日本の産業革命遺産
Meiji Japan's Industrial Revolution

世界文化遺産貨幣セット

販売価格
2,300円（消費税・送料込）

販売予定数量
70,000セット
(申込数の制限はありません)
※お申込みの状況によっては、販売数量を変更する場合があります。

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(平日 9:00 - 17:00)
お電話は受付時間内（通話料は別途）にのみご利用いただけます。LIS（線）を介して、お電話ください。

造幣局ホームページ
(URL) <http://www.mint.go.jp/>

Name: World Cultural Heritage Coin Set

The Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution

Contents: 6 new Japanese coins in a plastic case with a special booklet that explains the component parts of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution in detail.

Issue Date: July, 2015

Price: 2,300 yen (including tax and shipping cost)

Expected Sales Volume: 70,000 set

Point of Sales: Japan Mint or its online shop <https://www3.mint.go.jp/>

World Cultural Heritage Proof Medal Set

世界文化遺産貨幣セット

世界文化遺産プルーフメダル3点セット
(明治日本の産業革命遺産 製鉄・製鋼、造船、石炭産業)



独立行政法人 造幣局

世界文化遺産プルーフメダル3点セット

(明治日本の産業革命遺産 製鉄・製鋼、造船、石炭産業)

この製品は、明治日本の産業発展に大きな役割を果たした製鉄・製鋼、造船、石炭産業をモチーフにデザインした3種類のメダルと、「明治日本の産業革命遺産 製鉄・製鋼、造船、石炭産業」を詳しく紹介した特製小冊子（貨幣セットに同封しているものと同じ）で構成しています。3種類のメダルは、製鉄・製鋼、造船、石炭産業を代表する構成資産をデザインし、表面はレリーフ（浮き彫り）で、裏面はカラー印刷や彩色発色技術（※）を用いて表現しています。

（※）微細な凹凸に彫られた溝に当たり反射した光が、干渉し虹色に輝いて見えるよう加工する技術。

表



製鉄・製鋼
IRON
STEEL

富岡八幡製鐵所第一高炉

造船



SHIPBUILDING

三菱長崎造船所第三船渠

石炭産業



COAL MINING

鹿島炭坑

裏



製鉄・製鋼作業
(イメージ)
(カラー印刷)



三菱長崎造船所
ジャイアント・カンチレバークレーン
(彩色発色)



三池港
(カラー印刷)

メダルの仕様（3種類共通）
素材：925純銀
厚径：3.5mm
重量：約2.0g
仕上げ：プルーフ

販売価格 20,000円（消費税・送料込）

販売予定数量 10,000組（申込数の制限はありません）

※お申込みの状況によっては、販売数量を変更する場合があります。
また、販売予定数量を超過したときは、抽選とさせていただきます。
その際には、お一人様5組までとさせていただきます。

※お申込み方法については、右面をご覧ください。
※写真はイメージのため、実際とは異なります。

Name: World Cultural Heritage Proof Medal Set

The Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution

Contents: 3 medals with a design of a representative component part on each and a special booklet that explains the component parts of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution in detail.

Issue Date: July, 2015

Price: 20,000 yen (including tax and shipping cost)

Expected Sales Volume: 10,000 sets

Point of Sales: Japan Mint or its online shop <https://www3.mint.go.jp/>

APPENDIX 4 – STYLE GUIDE EXAMPLE



Australian Government

National Heritage List



BRANDING STYLE GUIDE

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Introduction

Welcome to the National Heritage List *Branding Style Guide*.

This style guide has been developed by the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts to:

- illustrate key aspects of the National Heritage List identity and brand, and
- ensure the integrity and consistency of the identity across sites and products.

The identity is made up of a colour palette, logo, fonts and general layout conventions: all of which give a consistent, professional appearance to National Heritage List (NHL) visual communications and products.

The Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (the Department) works to raise the profile of NHL sites through a comprehensive national and international promotional strategy. This identity (or 'branding') is a part of that overall strategy, and aims to help Australians easily identify and connect with our most outstanding heritage sites.

This guide is a quick and simple reference which briefly outlines the main elements of the NHL identity.

Key elements of the NHL identity (including photographs) are available online for use by sites in their own promotions. Visit: www.heritage.gov.au.

For more information

Heritage Division

Australian Government Department of the Environment,
Water, Heritage and the Arts

GPO Box 787, Canberra ACT 2601 Australia

Identity overview

The NHL corporate identity has been developed as an arrangement of simple elements. Blocks of background colour are separated horizontally by a montage strip of images and an illustration element: the golden thread. The golden thread is the centrepiece of our heritage branding.

“Our heritage provides an enduring golden thread that binds our diverse past with our life today and the stories of tomorrow.”

The main document title and subheadings may appear above or below these central elements.

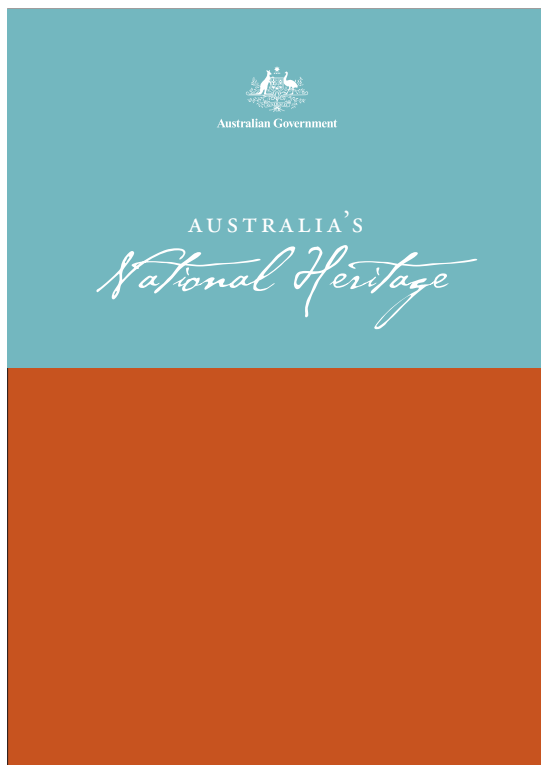
The Australian Government logo must always appear at the top of the page, above the title, in the most prominent position.

The arrangement of photographic images can adapt in shape, size and the number of images used. The intention of the montage is to allow scope to illustrate the diversity of NHL sites, or multiple aspects of one site.

The golden thread element sits above the images.



Layout and design elements



Top colour block

- The Australian Government logo must appear in the most prominent position
- Document title
- Ornate script font should be used judiciously
- Colour may be selected from the colour palette (see page 5)

Golden thread illustration

Montage of images

- Any arrangement or number of images is acceptable. Images should represent the variety of places on the NHL (where appropriate)
- Images sit beneath the golden thread element

Bottom colour block

- Subtitle may be placed here
- Watermark image may appear here
- Colour may be selected from the colour palette (see page 5)

Golden thread illustration



The golden thread element may also be incorporated as a large graphic watermark element.

The Australian Government logo

All NHL communications produced by the Department must include the Australian Government logo.

The Australian Government logo is available in two forms:

- a vertical ('stacked') version, and
- a horizontal ('inline') version.

The logo should always have prominence over other images and graphic elements on the page. Where possible, the logo should be placed at the top of the product in the most prominent position.

The Australian Government logo must be reproduced with the Coat of Arms (crest) element at no less than 20mm width. A reasonable isolation zone should be established around the logo to ensure it is not crowded by other elements.

Logo files and a more detailed guide to use of the Australian Government logo is available from the Department.



Australian Government

Australian Government

Colour palette

The colour palette is an integral part of the NHL identity. Colours have been chosen to echo tones from the natural Australian environment: terracotta, gold, orange, red and brown of the central and desert areas; eucalypt, green, steel and navy blue of the mountains and coasts.

PMS (Pantone Matching System) colours are made from colour pigments which printers mix to a consistent formula to make a 'spot' colour. PMS colors are commonly used in the printing of one-two or three colour jobs like stationery. Printing in limited colours is often a cost-effective option for large print runs.

CMYK or full-colour printing uses a combination of four process inks: cyan (c), magenta (m), yellow (y) and black (k) which combine to make all colours. Materials which feature colour photographs are always produced in CMYK, as is most fast turnaround digital printing.

Web (hexadecimal) colours are used to describe onscreen monitor colours.

Where possible CMYK colours should be used. The PMS references below are the best available match.



Terracotta

CMYK = 0 / 75 / 95 / 20

PMS 167

Web #B8322D



Navy

CMYK = 100 / 50 / 0 / 40

PMS 540

Web #00315B



Gold

CMYK = 0 / 35 / 95 / 5

PMS 130

Web #D9922D



Mid blue

CMYK = 50 / 15 / 0 / 20

PMS 7454

Web #5182AD



Eucalypt

CMYK = 45 / 0 / 15 / 15

PMS 5493

Web #65A3A3



Orange

CMYK = 10 / 50 / 100 / 0

PMS 1385

Web #D1710D



Green

CMYK = 60 / 0 / 100 / 30

PMS 370

Web #3C7527



Brown

CMYK = 0 / 40 / 80 / 35

PMS 1395

Web #8F5910



Red

CMYK = 0 / 85 / 85 / 10

PMS 179

Web #B8322D



Cream

CMYK = 0 / 5 / 15 / 0

PMS 7401

Web #F2E9BF

Fonts

The NHL corporate identity uses three fonts:

- Adobe Garamond (serif)
- Frutiger (sans serif), and
- P22 Cezanne (ornate script).

These fonts have been chosen for their combination of classic style, readability, and artistic appeal.

The ornate script style font P22 Cezanne should be used judiciously as a decorative element only. It is not suitable for typesetting large amounts of body text and is most effective when used for key words, short phrases or as a watermark.

Adobe Garamond Regular

Adobe Garamond Italic

Adobe Garamond Semibold

Adobe Garamond Semibold

Frutiger Light

Frutiger Light Italic

Frutiger Roman

Frutiger Roman Italic

Frutiger Bold

Frutiger Bold Italic

P22 Cezanne

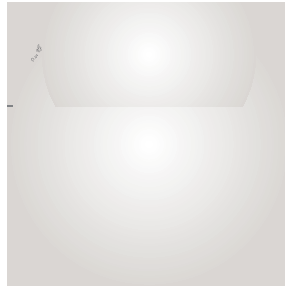
Alternatives to these fonts for in-house word processing applications are Times New Roman and Helvetica.

Signage

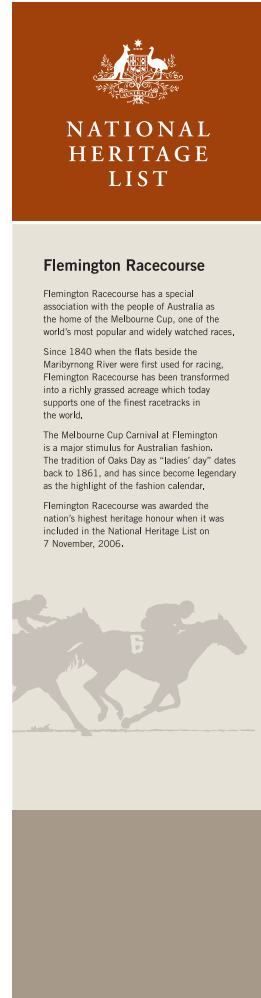
To date we have worked with several sites to develop eye catching plinths, plaques and directional posts that promote these significant places and their importance on the National Heritage List.



Plaque (450 x 450mm)



Post (1m height)

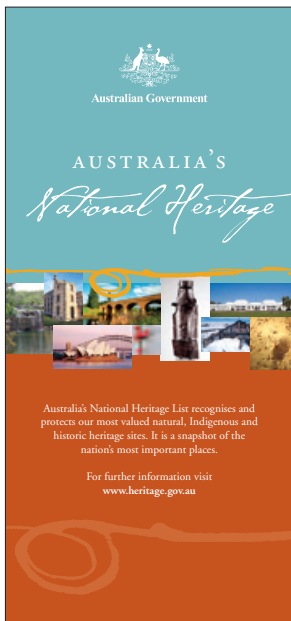


Plinth (2m height)

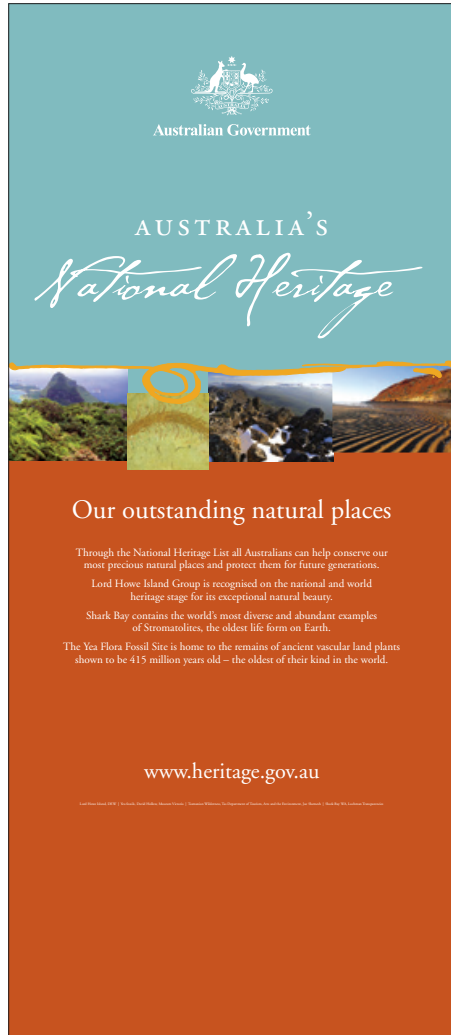
Examples of NHL products



Heritage values brochure



DL brochure



Large scale display banner



A4 brochure



The Melbourne Cricket Ground

Few people ever forget their first visit to the Melbourne Cricket Ground, the MCG, or 'the G', as it is also known. As one steps into the vast stadium the magnetic atmosphere, left by the thrills and excitement of thousands of games and events where sporting legends have been made, is almost tangible.

Widely recognised as the home of Australian sport, the MCG has outstanding heritage value to Australia and has been included in the National Heritage List so that these values may be protected for generations to come.

The MCG has been the scene of many great sporting events, as well as many 'firsts' in Australian sporting history. It is one of Australia's most significant sporting stadiums, dating back to September 1853, when Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe made a game of the 'Police Palace' in the Melbourne Cricket Club (MCC). The association of the MCG with the MCC, the Melbourne Football Club, and the nation's most popular sports, cricket and Australian Rules football, has extended over more than 150 years.

The home of Australian sport

The MCC hosted the inaugural Victorian versus New South Wales first-class cricket match on the MCG in March 1856. The first appearance by an English cricket team on Australian soil occurred when H H Stephenson's XI played Victoria, beginning at the MCG on New Year's Day 1862. Tom Wills, secretary of the MCC and Victorian cricket captain, led an Aboriginal team against an MCC team on the MCG before 11,000 spectators in December 1866.

The first test match between Australia and England began on 15 March 1877, with Australian batsman Charles Bannerman scoring the first century in test cricket in Australia's first innings.

Sir Don Bradman, Australia's greatest cricketer and generally regarded as the best player of all time, had a truly remarkable record at the MCG. In the 11 tests he played there he scored nine test centuries in 17 innings, averaging 128 runs per innings. He also made 19 centuries in domestic first-class cricket at the MCG.



The MCG also witnessed the birth of Australian Rules football when cricketer, Tom Wills, conceived the game with the aim of keeping cricketers fit during the winter season. In the mid-nineteenth century Wills, who at the age of 24 was both Victorian cricket and Melbourne Football Club captain, was the most influential sportsman of his time.

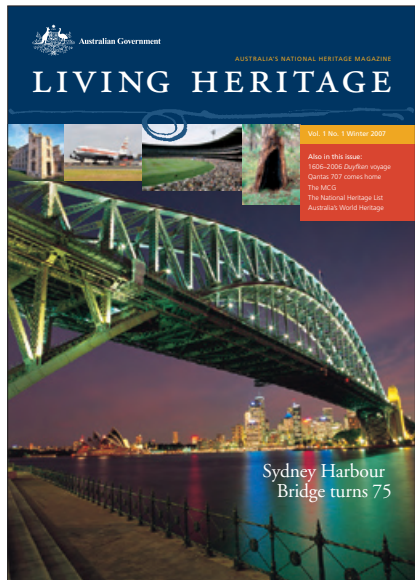
AUSTRALIA'S NATIONAL HERITAGE www.heritage.gov.au

History: Debra Hesse and Robinson Edge of Australia Bureau. Cover Art: Steve Burrell Photo Point © 2008/09, Peter Simpson, Science © Mike Mann. All other images © Department of the Environment and Water Resources.

A4 fact sheet



Full page magazine advertisement



Living heritage magazine

www.heritage.gov.au

