INTERPRETATION STRATEGY
"Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining"

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

The UNESCO World Heritage Committee, at its 39th ordinary session in July 2015, inscribed the *Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining* as a World Heritage Site.

Recommendation g) in the World Heritage Committee's decision stated:

"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."

The report of "ICOMOS Evaluations of Nominations of Cultural and Mixed Properties" (WHC-15/39.COM/INF.8B, pp 99-100) noted the following points as the premise of the Recommendation g) consequently included in the Decision by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015:

- *The presentation of the components is mainly place specific and does not present the OUV or indicate how each component relates to each other or to the whole property.*
- *What is urgently needed is clear interpretation to show 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 OUV.*

Recommendation g) also referred to a footnote regarding the Government of Japan's statement at the time of the inscription, and indicated:

- *Preparing an interpretive strategy which allows an understanding of the full history of each site.*

Recalling the Article 5 of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Government of Japan commits itself to protect, conserve, present and transmit to future generations the World Heritage values of the *Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution*. The Cabinet Secretariat is the agency that takes overall responsibility as the overarching authority to coordinate government ministries, municipalities and all stakeholders, including private companies.

In response to the World Heritage Committee's recommendations, an audit was undertaken of what component parts currently present and/or are developing for their interpretation, followed by an interpretation plan to address any shortcomings, and to optimise opportunities. These actions are contained within this Interpretation Strategy, a dynamic ongoing framework within which to communicate the significances of the World Heritage Site. The *ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites* (2008) provides an international framework for the Interpretation Strategy. From the outset, there has been the full expectation that the implementation of the Charter will be adapted to the characteristics and specific needs of Japan.

2 VISION

We believe that the proud memory of Japan's transformation in the Meiji era should remain vivid by the effective management, protection, conservation and interpretation of the *Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining* in relation to their Outstanding Universal Value as well as national and local values, and we commit to pass this precious heritage to future generations.

Every effort will be made to share and promote this vision. Individual aspects of cultural heritage have differing levels of significance, some with universal values, and others of national, regional or local importance. We will ensure the consultation and participation of local communities in the protection, conservation and interpretation of their heritage as represented within the WHS.

STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE (OUV)

Brief synthesis

A series of industrial heritage sites, focused mainly on the Kyushu-Yamaguchi region of southwest of Japan, represent the first successful transfer of industrialisation from the West to a non-Western nation. The rapid industrialisation that Japan achieved from the middle of the 19th century to the early 20th century was founded on iron and steel, shipbuilding and coal mining, particularly to meet defence needs. The sites in the series reflect the three phases of this rapid industrialisation achieved over a short space of just over fifty years between 1850s and 1910.

The first phase in the pre-Meiji Bakumatsu isolation period, at the end of Shogun era in the 1850s and early 1860s, was a period of experimentation in iron making and shipbuilding. Prompted by the need to improve the defences of the nation and particularly its sea-going defences in response to foreign threats, industrialisation was developed by local clans through second hand knowledge, based mostly on Western textbooks, and copying Western examples, combined with traditional craft skills. Ultimately most were unsuccessful. Nevertheless, this approach marked a substantial move from the isolationism of the Edo period, and in part prompted the Meiji Restoration.

The second phase from the 1860s accelerated by the new Meiji Era, involved the importation of Western technology and the expertise to operate it; while the third and final phase in the late Meiji period (between 1890 to 1910), was full-blown local industrialisation achieved with newly-acquired Japanese expertise and through the active adaptation of Western technology to best suit Japanese needs and social traditions, on Japan's own terms. Western technology was adapted to local needs and local materials and organised by local engineers and supervisors.

The 23 component parts are in 11 cities within 8 discrete areas. Six of the eight areas are in

the southwest of the country, with one in the central part and one in the northern part of the central island. Collectively the sites are an outstanding reflection of the way Japan moved from a clan based society to a major industrial society with innovative approaches to adapting Western technology in response to local needs and profoundly influenced the wider development of East Asia.

After 1910, many sites later became fully-fledged industrial complexes, some of which are still in operation or are part of operational sites.

3 AIMS and OBJECTIVES

Through the implementation of this Strategy, we anticipate that our audience will gain an understanding of the significance of the *Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* World Heritage Site, and that they will achieve specific gains in what they experience, learn, feel and do as a result of the interpretation and presentation that is provided for, and at, the property, and its general awareness achieved through promotion and other activity. Specifically:

1. The meaning and values of the property communicated to a diverse range of audiences through careful, documented recognition of significance by accepted scientific and scholarly methods, safeguarding tangible and intangible values, whilst presenting and promoting material in an accessible way that meets various audience needs.

2. Engage with an appropriate presentation of the property that uses comprehensive themes and topics that are linked in a coherent and compelling story, thus facilitating the understanding and appreciation of the whole property, the way each component part contributes to the whole, and associated and related features in its wider setting, fostering public awareness in the protection and conservation of its values. While the period relevant to OUV will be the primary focus, interpretation will also include important aspects of the history of each component part before and after the period relating to OUV.

3. A respect for the authenticity and sense of place of all aspects of the property through the communication of the significance of its historic fabric and cultural values, and through their protection from the adverse impact of intrusive interpretive infrastructure, visitor pressure, and inaccurate or inappropriate interpretation and promotion.

4. A feeling and spirit of inclusiveness in the interpretation of the property through the facilitation of the involvement of stakeholders and associated communities in the development and implementation of interpretive programmes, promoting public understanding of, and participation in, ongoing conservation efforts.

5. An experience that is worthwhile, satisfying and enjoyable, and which engages audiences in a way that meets their range of learning needs, increases their knowledge and understanding, and influences their attitudes and feelings in a way that positively contributes to the vision and aims of the property's Management Planning.

6. The Nomination Document has established a new set of values for the property, and these values will be progressively reflected in all associated media hosted by all stakeholders, whether on-site (for example interpretation panels) or off-site (for example website, leaflets and booklets).

7. The overarching interpretive theme (derived from OUV) will be shared consistently between all areas and component parts as the headline theme for a hierarchy of area- and site-specific themes and stories that ensure all property values are integrated into interpretive content and that a consistent and integrated presentation is achieved across the whole property

and its stakeholders.

8. Develop a manual of technical and professional guidelines for heritage interpretation and presentation, including technologies, research, and training, and integrate a diverse range of media across all attributes of the property to deliver engaging interpretation that enhances the visitor experience in an inclusive way. Such guidelines must be appropriate and sustainable in their social and financial contexts.

9. Ensure long-term maintenance of interpretive infrastructure and regular review of its content, updating marketing and promotional programmes as appropriate.

4 PRINCIPLES

The Interpretation Working Group (A group established under the National Committee of Conservation and Management to formulate action plans responding to tourism pressures and conducting promotional activities) identified the importance of the transmission of World Heritage values through interpretation and presentation, and considered a set of principles, derived from the ICOMOS Interpretation Charter, 2008, as fundamental to the interpretation process.

Principle 1: Access and Understanding
Principle 2: Information Sources
Principle 3: Context and Setting
Principle 4: Authenticity
Principle 5: Sustainability
Principle 6: Inclusiveness (Participatory Approach)
Principle 7: Research, Training, and Evaluation

Principle 1: Access and Understanding

Interpretation, presentation and promotion programmes should facilitate and coordinate public intellectual and, where appropriate, physical access to the multiple component parts that comprise the single World Heritage Site. This will be done in a way that assists actual, or potential, visitors and users in gaining maximum benefit from their engagement.

1.1 Effective interpretation and presentation should enhance personal experience, increase public respect, understanding, care and other positive actions, and communicate the importance of the conservation of cultural heritage across the series of component parts.

1.2 Interpretation and presentation should encourage individuals and communities to reflect on their own perceptions of a site and its values, and assist them in establishing a meaningful connection to it. The aim should be to stimulate further interest, learning, experience, and exploration.

1.3 Interpretation and presentation programmes should identify and assess their audiences demographically and culturally. Every effort should be made to communicate values and significance across the range of varied audiences.

1.4 The diversity of language among visitors and associated communities connected with sites, particularly in the case of a widely spread serial World Heritage Site, will be taken into account in interpretive infrastructure. A level of multilingual interpretation is desirable at sites,

including Japanese, English, Chinese and Korean. Multilingual information and accessibility is easier with increasing digitised content. Websites should be ideally available in different languages.

1.5 Interpretation and presentation activities should also be physically accessible to the public, in all its variety.

1.6 Interpretation and presentation will be provided off-site in cases where physical access to a cultural heritage site is restricted due to operational activity in working sites, conservation concerns, cultural sensitivities, private and adaptive re-use, or safety issues.

Principle 2: Information Sources

Interpretation and presentation should be based on evidence gathered through accepted scientific and scholarly methods, with reliable accuracy and authenticity of information and sources being paramount.

2.1 Interpretation should reflect the wide range of written information, illustrative records, material remains, traditions, and meanings attributed to a site. The sources of this information should be documented, archived, and made accessible to the public.

2.2 Interpretation should be based on a well-researched multidisciplinary study of the site, its setting and wider context. It should also acknowledge that meaningful interpretation necessarily includes the potential of reflection on alternative historical hypotheses, local traditions, and stories.

2.3 At cultural heritage sites where traditional storytelling or memories of historical participants provide an important source of information about the significance of the site, interpretive programmes should incorporate these oral testimonies.

2.4 Visual reconstructions, whether by artists, architects, or computer modelers, should be based upon detailed and systematic analysis of environmental, archaeological, architectural, and historical data.

2.5 Interpretation and presentation programmes and activities should also be documented and archived for future reference, reflection and review.

Principle 3: Context and Setting

Interpretation and presentation of cultural heritage sites should relate to their wider social, cultural, historical, technological and natural contexts and settings, and further reflect the full history of the component parts and sites – both prior to 1850s and after 1910.

3.1 Interpretation should explore the significance of a site in its multi-faceted historical, political, spiritual, and artistic contexts. It should consider all aspects of the site's cultural,

social, and environmental significance and values.

3.2 The public interpretation of a cultural heritage site should clearly distinguish and date the successive phases and influences in its evolution. The contributions of all periods to the significance of a site should be respected.

3.3 Interpretation should also take into account all groups that have contributed to the historical and cultural significance of the site.

3.4 The surrounding landscape, natural environment, and geographical setting are integral parts of a site's historical and cultural significance, and, as such, should be considered in its interpretation.

3.5 Intangible elements of a site's heritage such as cultural and spiritual traditions, stories, music, dance, theatre, literature, visual arts, local customs and culinary heritage should be considered in its interpretation.

3.6 The cross-cultural significance of heritage sites, as well as the range of perspectives about them based on scholarly research, historic records, and living traditions, should be considered in the formulation of interpretive programmes.

Principle 4: Authenticity

Interpretation and presentation of cultural heritage sites must respect the basic tenets of authenticity in the spirit of the Nara Document (1994). Authenticity of information that underpins interpretive content is paramount in the protection of cultural values.

4.1 Authenticity is a concern relevant to human communities as well as material remains. The design of a heritage interpretation programme should respect the traditional social functions of the site and the cultural practices and dignity of local residents and associated communities.

4.2 Interpretation and presentation should contribute to the conservation of the authenticity of a cultural heritage site by communicating its significance without adversely impacting its cultural values or irreversibly altering its fabric.

4.3 All visible interpretive infrastructures (such as access pathways and information panels) must be sensitive to the character, setting and the cultural and natural significance of the site, while remaining easily identifiable. Fixed interpretation should use materials sympathetic to its surroundings and be located so it does not impinge on the character of a site or building.

4.4 On-site concerts, dramatic performances, and other interpretive programmes must be carefully planned to protect the significance and physical surroundings of the site and minimize disturbance to local residents.

Principle 5: Sustainability

Interpretation for a cultural heritage site must be sensitive to its natural and cultural environment, with social, financial, and environmental sustainability among its central goals. Environmental sustainability is an important issue and best practice should be followed in all projects. Live interpretation (e.g. guided walks and demonstrations) is often the most environmentally friendly format, although it may not be suitable for other reasons.

5.1 The development and implementation of interpretation and presentation programmes should be an integral part of the overall planning, budgeting, and management process of cultural heritage sites.

5.2 The potential effect of interpretive infrastructure and the level of visitor numbers on the cultural value, physical characteristics, integrity, and natural environment of the site must be fully considered in heritage impact assessment studies.

5.3 Interpretation and presentation should serve a wide range of conservation, educational and cultural objectives. The success of an interpretive programme should not be evaluated solely on the basis of visitor attendance figures or revenue.

5.4 Interpretation and presentation should be an integral part of the conservation process, enhancing the public's awareness of specific conservation problems encountered at the site and explaining the efforts being taken to protect the site's physical and functional integrity and authenticity.

5.5 Any technical or technological elements selected to become a permanent part of a site's interpretive infrastructure should be designed and constructed in a manner that will ensure effective and regular maintenance.

5.6 Interpretive programmes should aim to provide equitable and sustainable economic, social, and cultural benefits to all stakeholders through education, training and employment opportunities in site interpretation programmes.

Principle 6: Inclusiveness (Participatory Approach)

Interpretation and presentation of cultural heritage sites must be the result of meaningful collaboration between heritage professionals, host and associated communities, and other stakeholders.

6.1 The multidisciplinary expertise of scholars, community members, conservation experts, governmental authorities, site managers and interpreters, tourism operators, and other professionals should be integrated in the formulation of interpretation, presentation and promotion programmes.

6.2 The rights, responsibilities, and interests of property owners and host and associated communities should be noted and respected in the planning of site interpretation, presentation

and promotion programmes.

6.3 Plans for expansion or revision of interpretation and presentation programmes should be open for public comment and involvement. It is the right and responsibility of all to make their opinions and perspectives known.

6.4 Because the question of intellectual property rights is especially relevant to the interpretation process and its expression in various communication media (such as on-site multimedia presentations, digital media, and printed materials), legal ownership and right to use images, texts, and other interpretive materials should be discussed, clarified, and agreed in the planning process.

Principle 7: Research, Training, and Evaluation

Continuing research, training, and evaluation are essential components of the interpretation of a cultural heritage site.

7.1 The interpretation of a cultural heritage site should not be considered complete with the implementation of a specific interpretive infrastructure. Continuing research and consultation are important to furthering the understanding and appreciation of a site's significance. Regular review should be an integral element in every heritage interpretation programme.

7.2 The interpretive programme and infrastructure should be designed and constructed in a way that facilitates ongoing content revision and/or expansion.

7.3 Evaluation of learning and interpretation will help to ensure objectives are met, and to improve future provision. Interpretation and presentation programmes and their physical impact on a site should be continuously monitored and evaluated, and periodic changes made on the basis of both scientific and scholarly analysis and public feedback. Visitors and members of associated communities as well as heritage professionals should be involved in this evaluation process.

7.4 Every interpretation programme should be considered as an educational resource for people of all ages. Its design should take into account its possible uses in school curricula, informal and lifelong learning programmes, communications and information media, special activities, events, and seasonal volunteer involvement.

7.5 The training of qualified professionals in the specialised fields of heritage interpretation and presentation, such as content creation, management, technology, guiding, and education, is a crucial objective. In addition, basic academic conservation programmes should include a component on interpretation and presentation in their courses of study.

7.6 On-site training programmes and courses should be developed with the objective of updating and informing heritage and interpretation staff of all levels and associated and host communities of recent developments and innovations in the field.

7.7 International cooperation and sharing of experience are essential to developing and maintaining standards in interpretation methods and technologies.

5 METHODOLOGY

In 2017, Interpretation Audit of the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution" was undertaken to review the status and achievements of the interpretation since inscription. On-site inspections were made for the Audit in January and May 2017 to review if Outstanding Universal Value, as well as the contribution of each component part to the World Heritage value, was properly presented at the visitor centres of each area or at component parts. To be more specific, in addition to the contribution of each component part to Outstanding Universal Value, the review laid emphasis on the appropriate interpretation related to the industrial connections that exist between component parts. The Audit was carried out in terms of scale, location, management, access and resources, highlighting the complexity and challenges of interpreting a serial World Heritage Site composed of 23 component parts. It makes recommendations to strengthen the interpretive connectivity and consistency between the component parts to foster a better appreciation of the World Heritage value. This Interpretation Strategy was prepared based on the comments and recommendations of the Audit.

Summaries of the Audit are included within the Strategy. The full audit report is contained in the Annexe.

6 AUDIT OF WHS-WIDE DEVELOPMENTS

A number of series-wide developments, both prior to and post-inscription, were noted during the audit, a few key examples of which are summarised below.

Website "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution"

Two different websites have been created.

1. Homepage of General Incorporated Foundation National Congress of Industrial Heritage (https://sangyoisankokuminkaigi.jimdo.com/)

Online since 2013, this mainly consists of explanations on what General Incorporated Foundation National Congress of Industrial Heritage is, news, newsletters and activities.

It includes encouraging comments from Sir Neil Cossons and Dr. Stuart Smith.

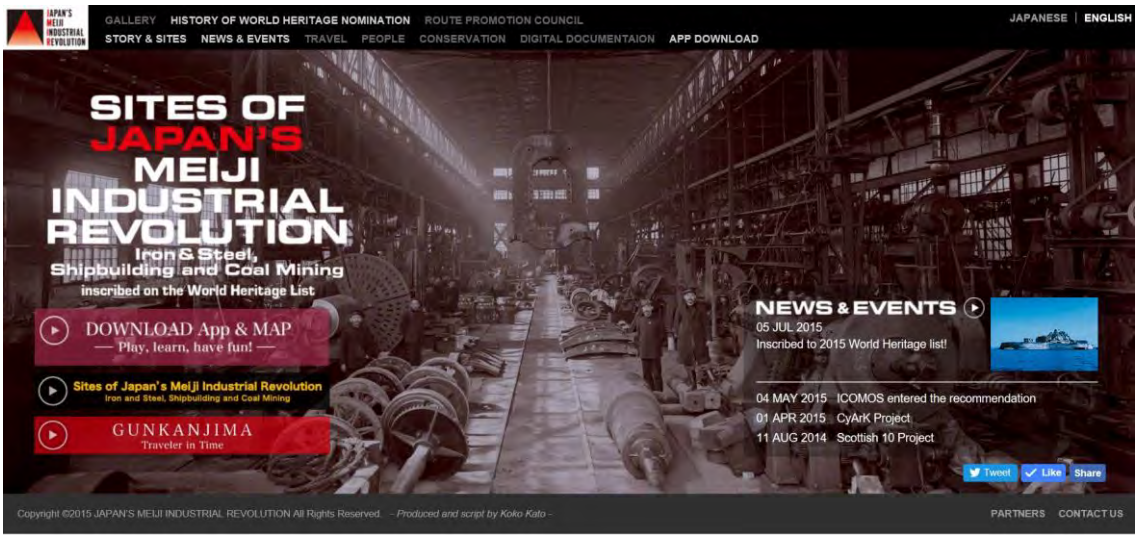
It contains a contributed thesis by Dr. Dietrich Soyez.

It introduces the Joint ICOMOS – TICCIH Principles.

2. Homepage of the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution"
(http://www.japansmeijiindustrialrevolution.com/en/)

This website serves as the principal website for the *"Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution"* and has been online since 2015. It mainly consists of World Heritage-related topics. Please see below.

The update of this website was conducted in November 2017.

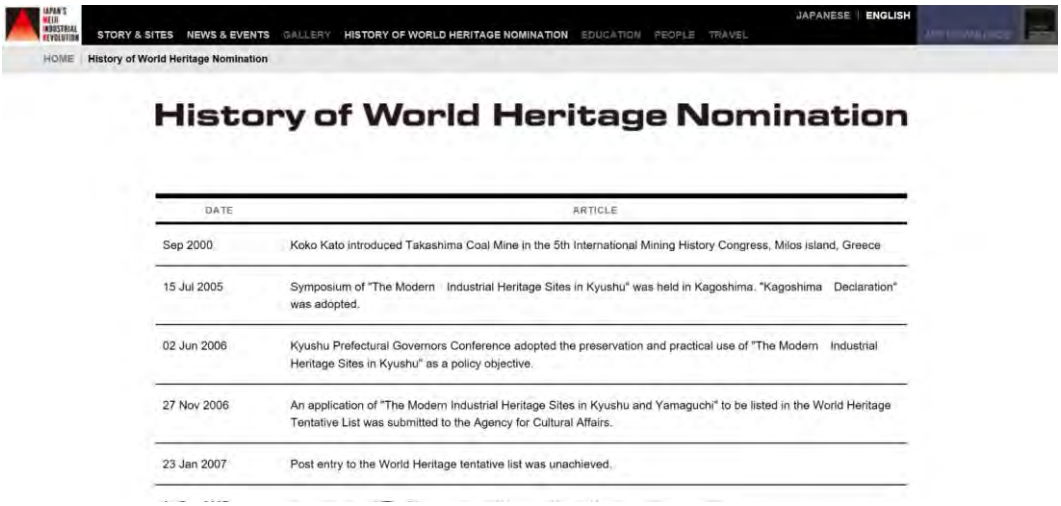


■TOP Page

- There is a button for downloading the app and MAP and for the gallery page which has an assortment of educational videos
- The latest articles of PEOPLE and NEWS & EVENTS are highlighted.

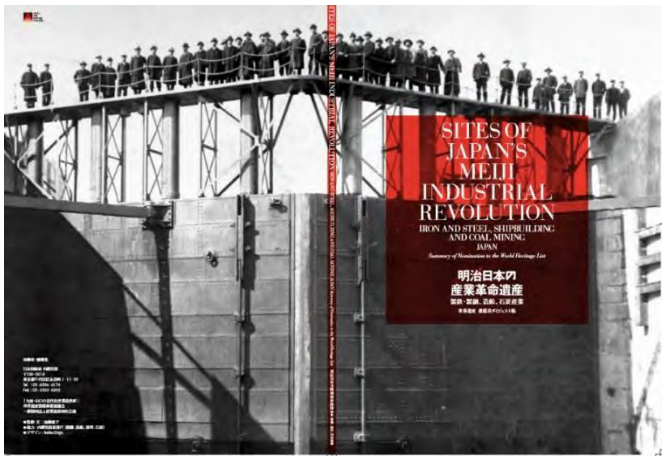
■Each Category

- Story & Sites (1 OUV; 2 Historical Background; 3 Chronological Development Phase; 4 Location)



Booklet of "Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List"

This booklet summarises the contents of the World Heritage Nomination Document submitted to UNESCO. The Document was published in Japanese, English and Chinese.



Official Pamphlet for the Public

Although the booklet of the "Summary of Nomination to the World Heritage List" precisely summarised the contents of the World Heritage Nomination Document, it was not intended for general readers. Therefore the official pamphlet for the public (the "Mini Pamphlet") was created by the World Heritage Council in order to provide widely accessible interpretation using stories of the *"Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution."* It consists of 24 pages with explanations on OUV in the first 2 pages and stories of each component part using easy-to-understand expressions. This pamphlet is available at each component part and at their guidance centres.

Appendix g)-1

Map of the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution"

An access guide MAP, both in Japanese and English, has been produced and is distributed free to visitors to help them with World Heritage Site orientation and to understand all component parts across Japan - and encourage them to visit as many as possible.

An Application (described below) and the MAP are linked with each other.

By casting a smartphone over the Map QR codes, users can easily and quickly get information on how to access each component part. Using the AR camera function, you can see pop-up photos of component parts by casting a smartphone over the World Heritage logos.

Map QR Codes Pop-up photos by the AR camera function of the app.

Appendix g)-1

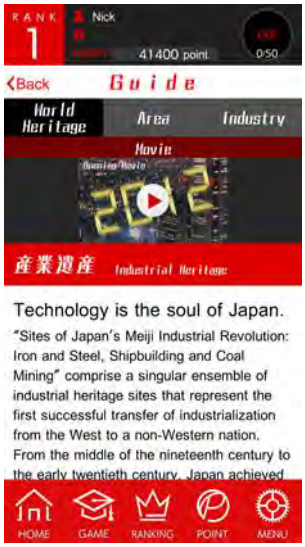
App of "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution"

Overview

The World Heritage Council of the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution" developed a guiding application available in Japanese, English, Korean, simplified Chinese and traditional Chinese to promote interpretation and education among the general public regarding the *"Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution."* The application was launched on March 20th, 2017.

The App is available in several languages:

Japanese



English

Korean

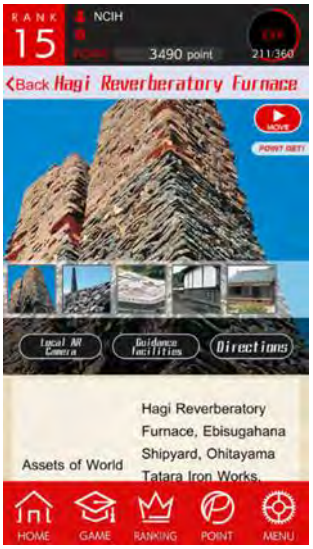
Simplified Chinese

Traditional Chinese

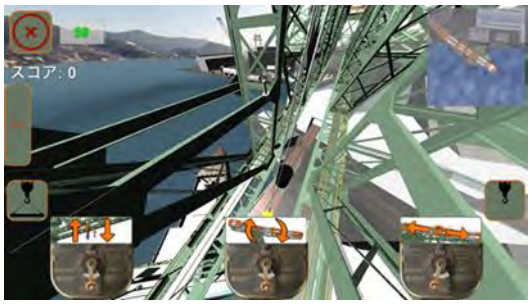
What the application offers:

Guidance

The app provides guidance to the *"Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution"* with detailed stories and explanations, their historical background, movies, CG animations and photos. It also allows easier access to each component part by linking with car navigation and with the MAP.

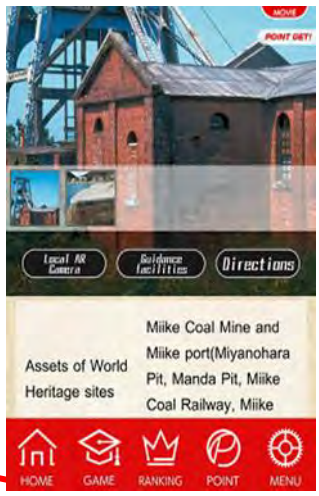


Although some of the component parts are not open to the public because they are operating facilities, visitors can view those component parts via this app and learn about them as an alternative “visiting” solution. One of them is Mitsubishi Giant Cantilever Crane. Using the data measured through The Scottish Ten Project, a joint project with the Scotland Government, the app offers a “3D viewer” that can be activated only at the site and a “simulator” that allow users to intuitively learn the structure of the Mitsubishi Giant Cantilever Crane. By these functions, the app can provide such digital documentation information about component parts that cannot be physically accessed.



AR (Augmented Reality Effect)

When you activate the camera, you’ll see some tags. You can see some contents such as movies, photos and explanations of the component parts. This is an example of Miike Port. You can a view a 360-degree drone movie that can be adjusted by changing the angle of your smartphone.



Quizzes

The app allows users to learn about each component part by doing quizzes.
By giving correct answers and by high utilisation of the app, users can earn certain titles.

Points

Users can earn points by giving correct quiz answers and by visiting component parts and related facilities. With those earned points, users can exchange points with additional quizzes and a daily fortune-teller.

Ranking

Users can move up or down in the ranking by the points and the number of correct answers on quizzes.

Collaboration with a local private company

Featuring Nagasaki's Glover House and Office, a collaboration campaign was conducted from April 2017 (for a limited duration within the app) with the Nagasaki Branch of KIRIN Brewery Company (that is associated with Thomas Glover). By holding the app over the limited edition of canned and bottled beer of KIRIN, the app showed a special movie about Thomas B. Glover who was based in the Glover House and Office which played a critical role during Japan's emergent period of industrialisation.

“Immersive Multi-Display Platform” “LIQUID GALAXY”

The Platform

The "Liquid Galaxy" utilizes several servers to show Google Earth 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 utilised 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”* can be shown as they appear on the globe, combining photos and videos to give a full sense of a specific site.

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

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

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

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 at UNESCO HQ (Paris).

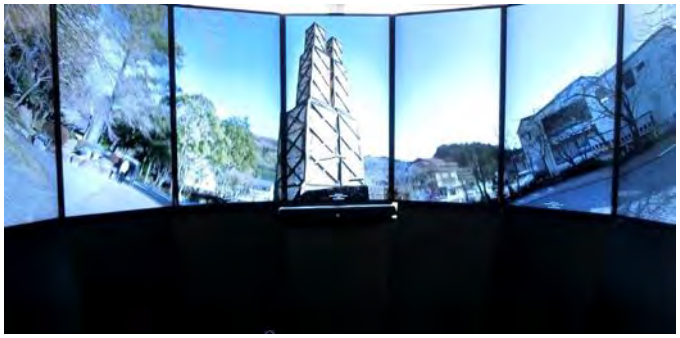
Following the presentation in Paris, General Incorporated Foundation National Congress of Industrial Heritage and the local authorities started a 24-month tour exhibition in each World Heritage Site city.

The system was set in each local venue for a three-month period in 8 locations. (January 2016 to January 2018). With this presentation, more visitors were able to learn about the “serial property” of the “Meiji Industrial Revolution”; virtual visits to see the sites from a remote location.

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 component parts are categorised by “Chronology” and by “Industry”. Each box represents access to the information of individual sites.



Nirayama

Using the Google Earth function, visitors can enjoy viewing the images of sites that are not open to the public. This is an example of Yawata Steel Works, an operational industrial production site with preserved World Heritage at its core, and that belongs to Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation.

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

Hashima (Gunkanjima), especially the interior of much of the complex that is closed for safety reasons as well as for preservation and conservation actions.

The system also has access to other 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.

Commemorative Coin Sets of the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution World Heritage Site"

This set of six new Japanese coins, issued by the Japan Mint in July 2015, is presented in a case accompanied by a special booklet that explains the OUV of the property and each component part in detail.

Commemorative Proof Medal Sets of the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution World Heritage Site"

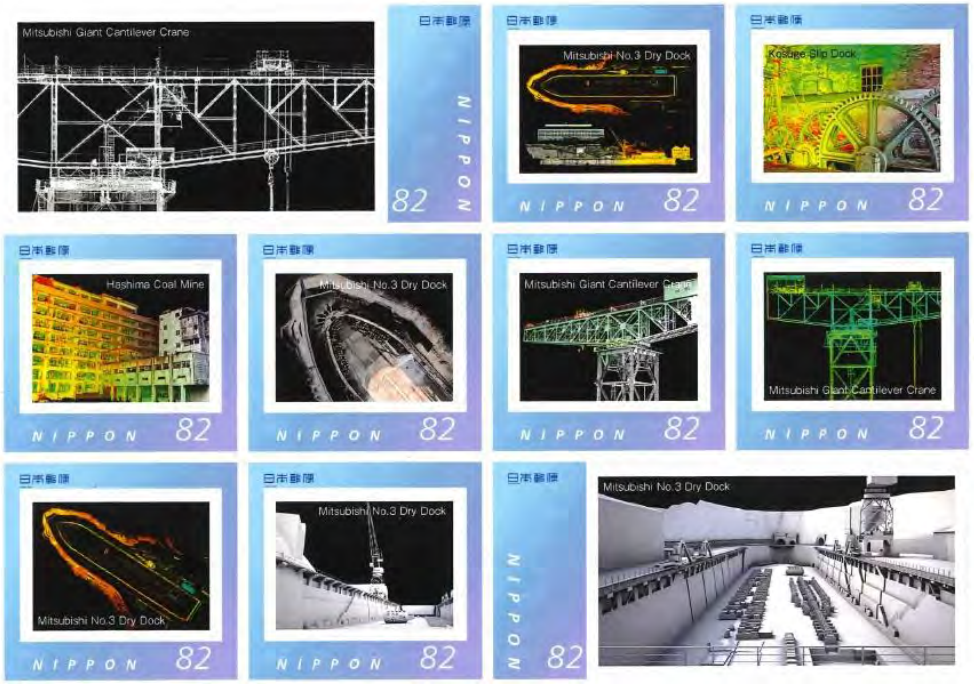
Three commemorative medals, issued by the Japan Mint in July 2015, represent component parts. Their presentation includes a special booklet that explains the OUV of the property and each component part in detail.

Elevation drawings of the Giant Cantilever Crane and No.3 Dry Dock in Nagasaki derived point cloud data generated by 3D laser-scan surveys by the Centre for Digital Documentation and Visualisation (CDDV) as part of the Scottish Ten project in 2014.

Commemorative Stamps

These commemorative stamps, issued by Japan Post in July 2016, are presented in a special black folder that consists of explanations on the *Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* and stamps sorted by 8 areas.

Point-cloud elevation drawings of the Giant Cantilever Crane, Kosuge Slip Dock, No.3 Dry Dock and Hashima Coal Mine in Nagasaki, drawn from data generated by a 3D laser-scan surveys by the Centre for Digital Documentation and Visualisation (CDDV) as part of the Scottish Ten project in 2014.



7 AUDIT OF COMPONENT PARTS AND SITES

All component parts and sites were independently audited during January-February 2017 and May 2017, the report subsequently produced in summer 2017. The full Interpretation Audit Report is annexed to this Strategy.

Recommendations arising from the interpretation audit conducted in January and May 2017

The Audit Report *...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 component parts to communicate Outstanding Universal Value and how the component parts relate to each other.*

Overall, there has been significant progress across the 8 areas and 23 component parts in:
- (1)* Coordination of WHS-wide overarching interpretation, and
- (2)* Site-specific interpretation.

Various factors are taken into account when reviewing progress, and setting future targets:
- WHS inscription in July 2015 triggered a centralised and coordinated initiative for strategic interpretation across the series (under the Strategic Framework management system),
- the auditing of all component parts and sites in 2017, and
- in terms of resources the complex prefectural and city budget planning and appropriation cycles.

(1)* Coordination of WHS-wide overarching interpretation
- New WHS website.
- Web-based WHS-wide application available for download at all component parts.
- Introductory WHS film made and distributed for use at all sites.
- Japanese and English language WHS summary booklet available freely across all component parts.
- Single WHS map created and made available at all component parts.
- WHS-wide traffic signage using the common logo implemented at all component parts and sites, and a WHS 'Route' implemented.
- Site assistance 3D laser scanning of major sites and features, for conservation and interpretive purposes, such as Mitsubishi Nagasaki Giant Cantilever Crane (unavailable for public access, so a high-quality versatile virtual tool has been created).
- WHS awareness raising completed through popular products and product endorsement, including special WHS coin sets issued in silver, WHS postage stamps, and iconic site images (such as the Giant Cantilever Crane) appearing on cans of KIRIN Beer (with its origins in the WHS story).

(2)* Site-specific interpretation

- New major visitor centres at Hagi and Nirayama (local government), and Nagasaki (Gunkanjima Digital Museum, private)
- Significant investment in IT-based virtual reality and audio and visual interpretive tools at Hagi, Saga, Miike and Kamaishi
- New WHS exhibitions in Hagi, Kagoshima, Nirayama, Saga, Nagasaki and Yawata.
- New site-based interpretive facilities in all component parts.

Summary

Although the site-specific interpretation at each component part has significantly progressed since pre-inscription, the OUV interpretation and the area-specific/industry-specific interpretation need further enhancement/improvement in all the component parts. From FY 2018, the interpretation at the visitor centres of each area is planned to be implemented serially. For its implementation, the Cabinet Secretariat, local authorities and General Incorporated Foundation National Congress of Industrial Heritage need to carry out sufficient adjustments whilst considering advice from international experts in order to ensure consistency among the WHS-wide overarching interpretation, the area-specific interpretation and the site-specific interpretation.

Upon implementation of the interpretation at each component part, proper progress management would be required by conducting a regular audit by international experts.

Regarding the 'full history' of each site, a recommendation of the World Heritage Committee, the period of greatest contribution to OUV, through attributes linked to criteria ii) and iv), is 1850s-1910. The *relevant* full history, therefore, needing to be addressed at sites, is pre-1850s at some sites and post-1910 at others. Irrelevant, or at least history not featuring significantly before or after the period of OUV, is explained in the chart, "Consideration of the Full History of Sites" on page 78.

Following the inception series of interpretation lectures given at all component parts during the Interpretation Audit, a further series of interpretation workshops are being provided at sites during FY 2017, together with the provision of a training manual to be used by sites' interpretive staff and volunteers.

Other recommendations include:

- World Heritage plaque – installation of the plaques should be completed as soon as possible and placed where they can be easily viewed as a visitor enters a site to inform them that it is part of the WHS.
- Audience evaluation – audience research and analysis should be undertaken on a regular basis across all component parts to inform the ongoing development of interpretive material and experiences.
- Interpretive themes - the continued development of consistent and connected themes and stories is essential to optimize understanding of OUV. This will ensure that the audience experience is memorable and engaging.

- Consistency and brand for the WHS - a consistent look and feel of the introductory presentation of OUV, across all the component parts, should be implemented. This should also clearly articulate the connections between the component parts and their respective contributions. This should be informed by the development of a style guide.
- Collaboration – regular opportunities should be provided for the managers, staff and volunteers to meet to discuss joint interpretive projects and share ideas, opportunities and best practice. This will also enable the sharing of resources across the component parts and provide a consistency of interpretation and connectivity.

Road Signs with ΔLogo

As of November 1, 2017

Prefecture	City	Settled	To be Settled	Total	Memo
Fukuoka	Kitakyushu	53	0	53	
	Omuta	20	0	20	
	Nakama	13	0	13	
Saga	Saga	25	0	25	
Nagasaki	Nagasaki	3	13	16	Three more signs are planned in FY 2018
Kumamoto	Arao	41	0	41	
	Uki	18	0	18	
Kagoshima	Kagoshima	29	8	37	
Yamaguchi	Hagi	44	0	44	
Iwate	Kamaishi	20	0	20	
Shizuoka	Izunokuni	4	0	4	Four more signs are planned by FY 2020. After that, more signs are planned upon regular renewal
Total		270	21	291	

(Ref: Council for "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution")

Examples of the Logo

Appendix g)-1

Area 1 Hagi

The **Principal Interpretive Centre** for Area 1 Hagi is the new **Hagi Meiringakusha Visitor Centre**, installed in the former Hagi Domain School. This facility is designed in two parts: the main WHS visitor centre and the Bakumatsu Museum that houses collections and interpretation of the important pre-1850s history of the Hagi area. **Hagi Museum** supports the World Heritage Site visitor centre.

Access

Hagi Castle Town, Hagi Reverberatory Furnace, Ebisugahana Shipyard, Shokasonjuku Academy and Oitayama Tatara Iron Works are mainly reached by car. There is enough space for 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 Ohitayama Tatara Iron Works is very narrow, thus new access measures have been developed as identified in the audit.

Site audit

Uniform WHS-wide, branded road signs using the common logo of the *"Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution"* have been installed at all key locations. They are clear, and work extremely effectively.

The principal visitor centre for the Hagi area, the Hagi Meiringakusha Visitor Centre is located centrally, immediately adjacent to Hagi Castle Town. A new custom-made visitor centre for the World Heritage Site, and the orientation and interpretation of its Hagi component parts, is housed in an attractive historic building (former domain school). The other 'half' of the building contains 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.

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

Orientation and introduction is efficient, an audio-visual theatre setting the scene. Overall, 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.
With the additional Bakumatsu Museum, the two distinctive exhibitions comprise an exemplary facility.

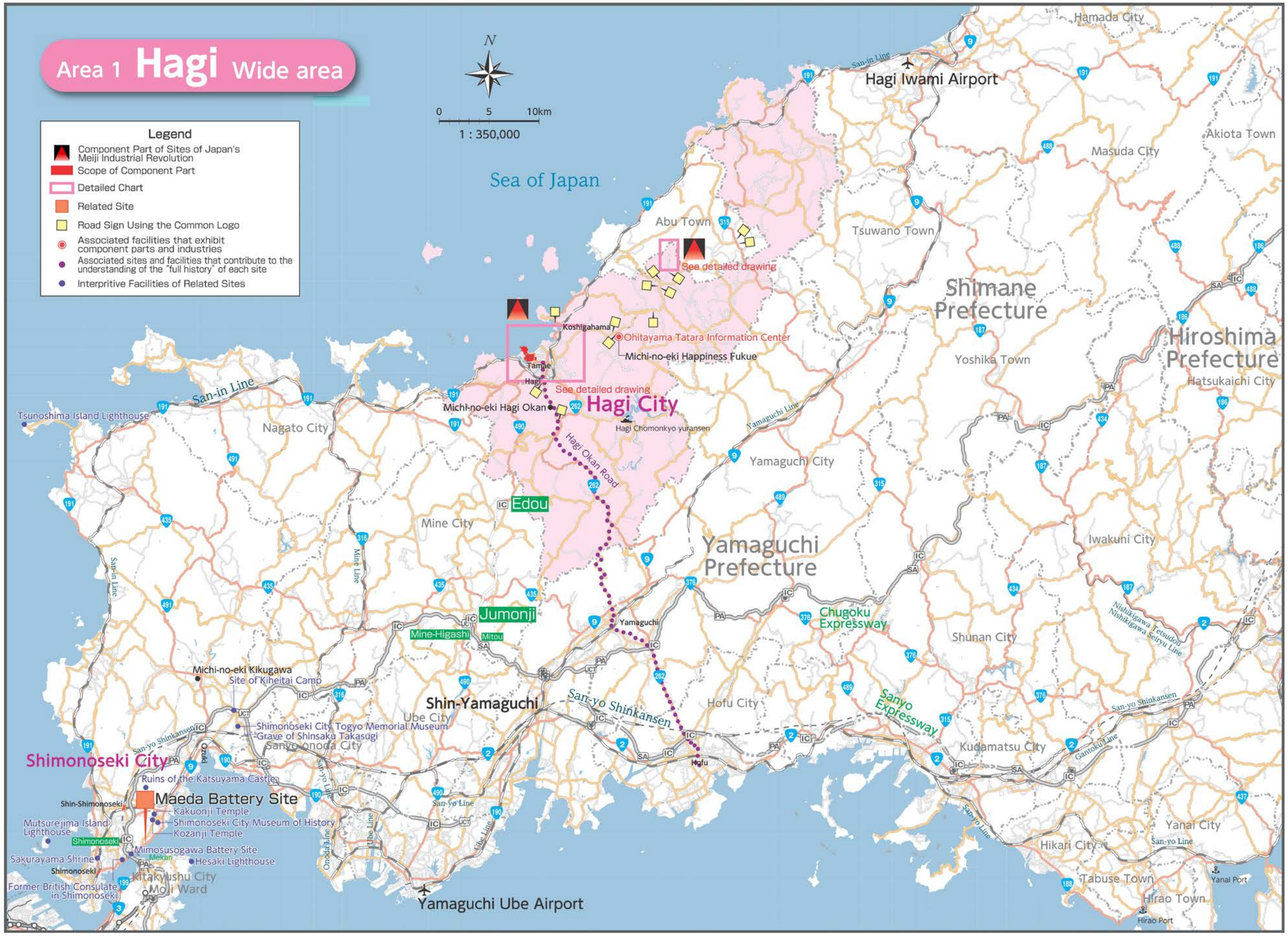
A new mix of interpretive media has been applied to all sites (see Interpretation Audit

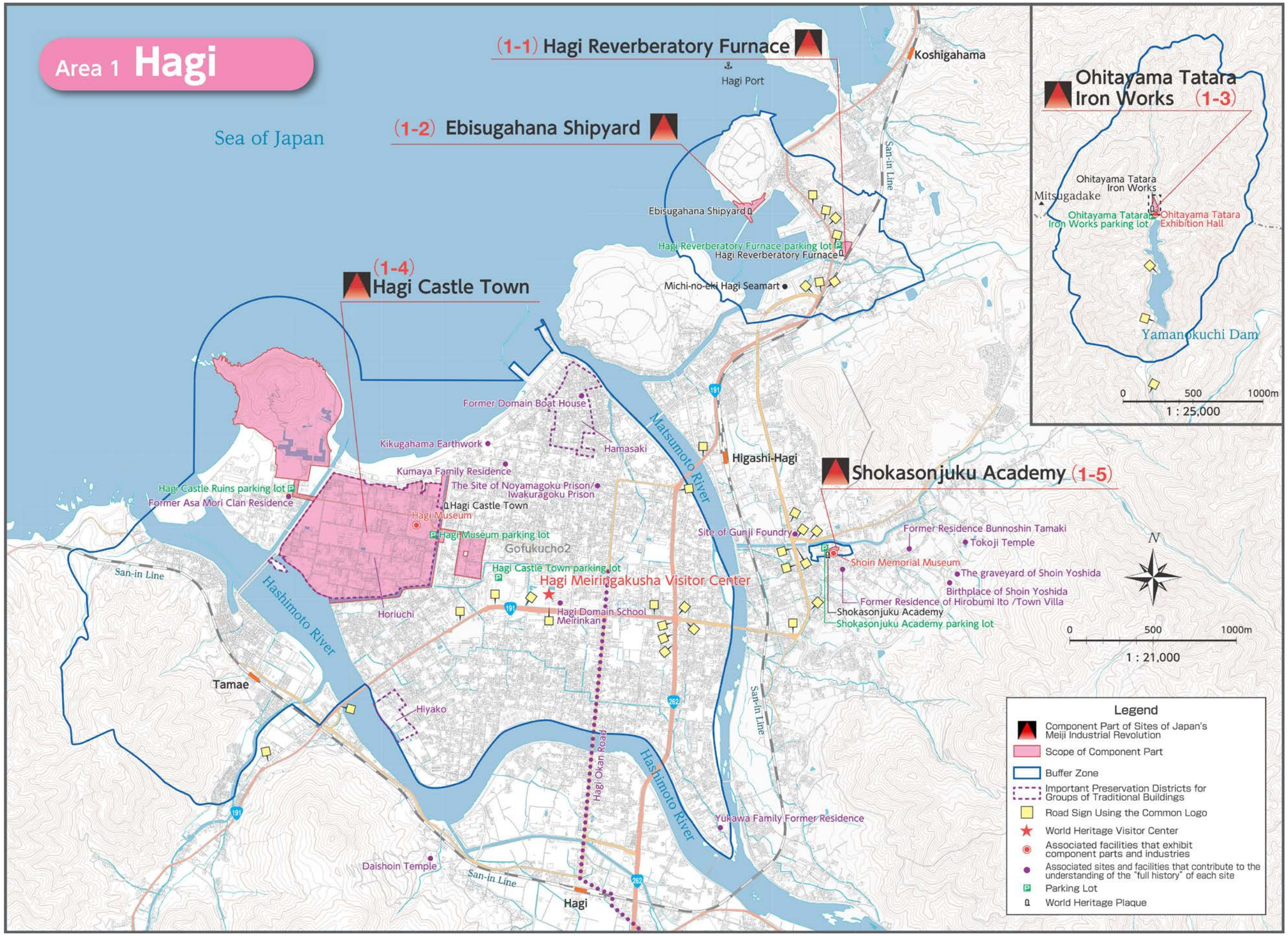
with annexed Photo Trails).

Maps of Interpretation Facilities

Maps (a broad map and a detailed map) are attached to indicate interpretation facilities on the following list and how to get there.

World Heritage Visitor Centre	Hagi Meiringakusha Visitor Center
Associated facilities that exhibit component parts and industries	Hagi Museum
	Ohitayama Tatara Information Center
	Ohitayama Tatara Exhibition Hall
	Shoin Memorial Museum
Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the “full history” of each site	Hagi Domain School Meirinkan
	Yukawa Family Former Residence
	Former Residence of Hirobumi Ito /Town Villa
	Site of Gunji Foundry
	Former Domain Boat House
	Former Asa Mori Clan Residence
	Tokoji Temple
	Daishoin Temple
	Kumaya Family Residence
	Hagi Okan Road
	Horiuchi（Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings）
	Hamasaki（Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings）
	Hiyako（Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings）
	Birthplace of Shoin Yoshida
	The graveyard of Shoin Yoshida
	Former Residence Bunnoshin Tamaki
	Kikugahama Earthwork
	The Site of Noyamagoku Prison/Iwakuragoku Prison


Area 1 Hagi Wide area
N
0 5 10km
1 : 350,000
Legend
Component Part of Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution
Scope of Component Part
Detailed Chart
Related Site
Road Sign Using the Common Logo
Associated facilities that exhibit component parts and industries
Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of each site
Interpritive Facilities of Related Sites
Sea of Japan
Hamada City
Hagi Iwami Airport
San-in Line
Akiota Town
Masuda City
Abu Town
See detailed drawing
Tsuwano Town
Shimane Prefecture
Hiroshima Prefecture
Hatsukaichi City
Yoshika Town
Koshigahama
Ohitayama Tatara Information Center
Michi-no-eki Happiness Fukue
Tamae
Hagi
See detailed drawing
Hagi City
Michi-no-eki Hagi Okan
Hagi Chomonkyo yuransen
Hagi Okan Road
Yamaguchi Line
Tsunoshima Island Lighthouse
Nagato City
Yamaguchi City
Edou
Mine City
Yamaguchi Prefecture
Iwakuni City
Jumonji
Mine-Higashi
Mitou
Yamaguchi
Chugoku Expressway
Shunan City
Nishikigawa Tetsudou Nishikigawa Seiryu Line
Michi-no-eki Kikugawa
Site of Kiheitai Camp
Shin-Yamaguchi
Ube City
San-yo Shinkansen
Hofu City
Sanyo Expressway
Kudamatsu City
Shimonoseki City Togyo Memorial Museum
Grave of Shinsaku Takasugi
Sanyo-onoda City
Shimonoseki City
Ruins of the Katsuyama Castle
Maeda Battery Site
Kakuonji Temple
Shimonoseki City Museum of History
Kozanji Temple
Shin-Shimonoseki
Mutsurejima Island Lighthouse
Shimonoseki
Mimosusogawa Battery Site
Hesaki Lighthouse
Sakurayama Shrine
Kitakyushu City
Moji Ward
Former British Consulate in Shimonoseki
Yamaguchi Ube Airport
Yanai City
Hikari City
Tabuse Town
Hirao Town
Yanai Port
Hirao Port


Area 1 Hagi
(1-1) Hagi Reverberatory Furnace
(1-2) Ebisugahana Shipyard
(1-4) Hagi Castle Town
Ohitayama Tatara Iron Works (1-3)
Shokasonjuku Academy (1-5)
Sea of Japan
Hagi Port
Koshigahama
San-in Line
Ebisugahana Shipyard
Hagi Reverberatory Furnace parking lot
Hagi Reverberatory Furnace
Michi-no-eki Hagi Seamart
Ohitayama Tatara Iron Works
Mitsugadake
Ohitayama Tatara Iron Works parking lot
Ohitayama Tatara Exhibition Hall
Yamanokuchi Dam
0 500 1000m
1 : 25,000
Former Domain Boat House
Kikugahama Earthwork
Hamasaki
Matsumoto River
Higashi-Hagi
Kumaya Family Residence
The Site of Noyamagoku Prison/ Iwakuragoku Prison
Hagi Castle Ruins parking lot
Former Asa Mori Clan Residence
Hagi Castle Town
Hagi Museum
Hagi Museum parking lot
Gofukucho2
Site of Gunji Foundry
Former Residence Bunnoshin Tamaki
Tokoji Temple
Shoin Memorial Museum
The graveyard of Shoin Yoshida
Birthplace of Shoin Yoshida
Former Residence of Hirobumi Ito /Town Villa
Shokasonjuku Academy
Shokasonjuku Academy parking lot
N
0 500 1000m
1 : 21,000
San-in Line
Hagi Castle Town parking lot
Hagi Meiringakusha Visitor Center
Hagi Domain School Meirinkan
Hashimoto River
Horiuchi
Tamae
Hiyako
Hagi Ōkan Road
Yukawa Family Former Residence
Daishoin Temple
Hagi
Legend
Component Part of Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution
Scope of Component Part
Buffer Zone
Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings
Road Sign Using the Common Logo
World Heritage Visitor Center
Associated facilities that exhibit component parts and industries
Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of each site
Parking Lot
World Heritage Plaque

Area 2 Kagoshima

The **Principal Interpretive Centre** for Area 2 Kagoshima is **Shokoshuseikan Museum (Former Shuseikan Machinery Factory)**, together with the Former Kagoshima Foreign Engineers' Residence. This provides visitor information about the site, buildings, its history and conservation. Shuseikan is well equipped with basic amenities and interpretive information for visitors to the Shokoshuseikan Museum, Sengan-en, and the Former Kagoshima Foreign Engineers' Residence. Interpretation boards are displayed in the nature trails in the Terayama Charcoal Kiln and Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate of Yoshino Leat. Guide training at the whole property is now underway.

Access

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, chronic traffic congestion and a potential shortage of parking space is anticipated in the future when the excavation of the archeological remains situated in the current parking area proceeds and its archaeology is subsequently displayed to the public. In consideration of heritage values, some traffic measures shall be discussed based on a comprehensive transportation investigation (park and ride facilities, and possibility of the construction of a new station).

Visitors to the Terayama Charcoal Kiln can use buses as well as park at the nearby parking spaces and Terayama Park and are directed on foot to the site via a nature trail. Visitors to the Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate of Yoshino Leat can access not only by buses but also by cars. They can park at the nearby parking spaces and walk to the site, viewing the idyllic scenery.

Site audit

The uniform WHS-wide, branded road signs and interpretation boards using the common logo of the *"Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution"* have been installed at all key locations. They are clear, and work extremely effectively. Additionally, World Heritage promotional signage appears at the railway station and the main bus station.

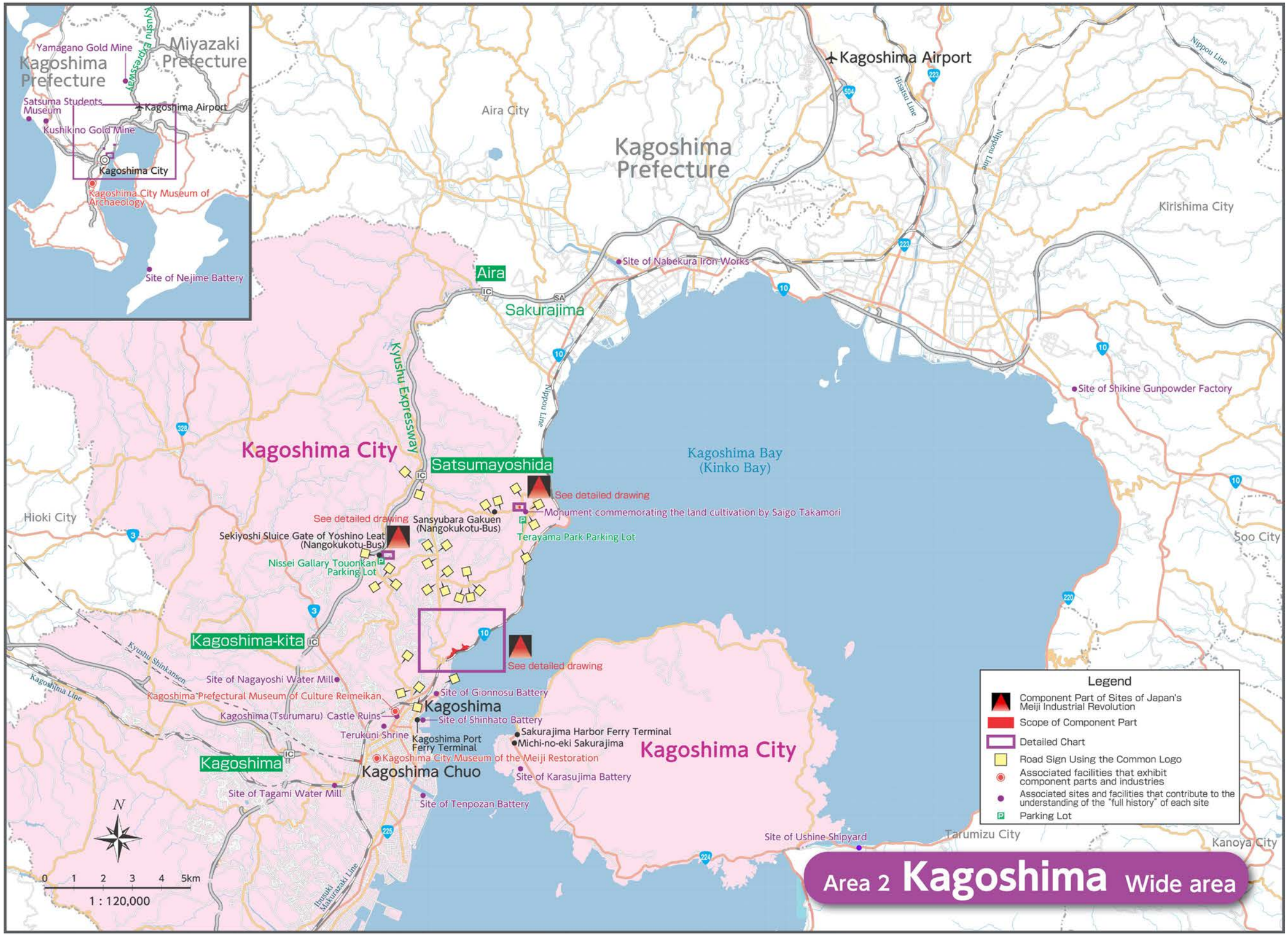
The key visitor facilities are Shokoshuseikan Museum, a pre-existing high-quality museum and interpretive facility, and the Former Kagoshima Foreign Engineers' Residence, followed by Sengan-en. All have uniform WHS-wide interpretation boards stylishly made from metallic plaques set on corten steel. Historic clan motifs of Satsuma clan that represent the Shuseikan business are artistically and effectively used. Entrance fees apply.

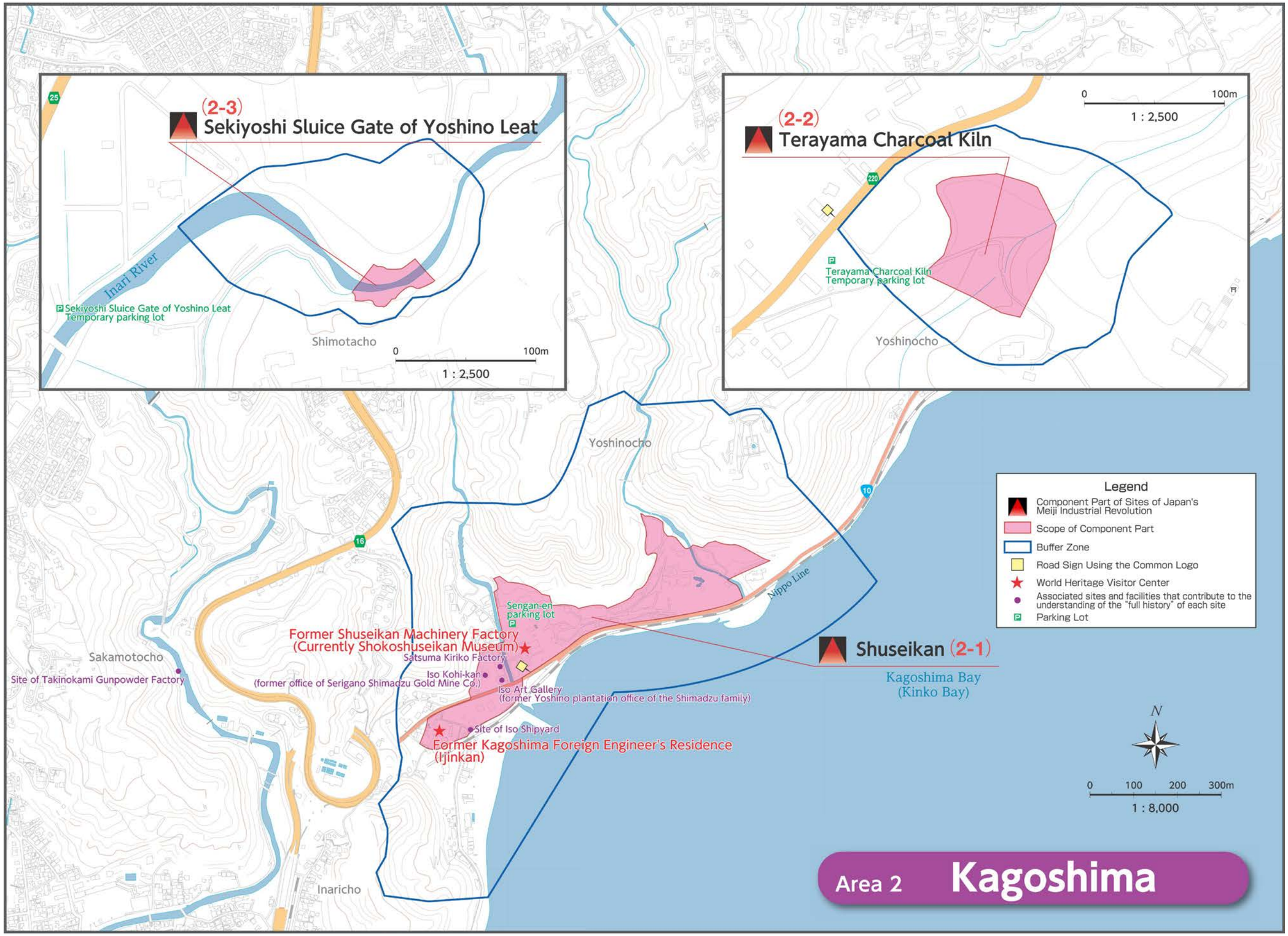
A new mix of interpretive media has been applied to all sites (see Interpretation Audit with annexed Photo Trails).

Maps of Interpretation Facilities

Maps (a broad map and a detailed map) are attached to indicate interpretation facilities on the following list and how to get there.

World Heritage Visitor Centre	Former Shuseikan Machinery Factory(Currently Shokoshuseikan Museum)
	Former Kagoshima Foreign Engineer's Residence（Ijinkan）
Associated facilities that exhibit component parts and industries	Kagoshima Prefectural Museum of Culture Reimeikan
	Kagoshima City Museum of the Meiji Restoration
	Kagoshima City Museum of Archaeology
Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of sites	Site of Shinhato Battery
	Site of Tenpozan Battery
	Site of Gionnosu Battery
	Kagoshima（Tsurumaru） Castle Ruins
	Terukuni Shrine
	Site of Shikine Gunpowder Factory
	Site of Tagami Water Mill
	Site of Nejime Battery
	Site of Karasujima Battery
	Site of Iso Shipyard
	Site of Takinokami Gunpowder Factory
	Site of Nagayoshi Water Mill
	Site of Nabekura Iron Works
	Site of Ushine Shipyard
	Iso Kohi-kan(former office of Serigano Shimadzu Gold Mine Co.)
	Iso Art Gallery（former Yoshino plantation office of the Shimadzu family）
	Satsuma Kiriko Factory
	Monument commemorating the land cultivation by Saigo Takamori
	Kushikino Gold Mine
	Satsuma Students Museum
	Yamagano Gold Mine


Yamagano Gold Mine
Kagoshima Prefecture
Miyazaki Prefecture
Kyushu Expressway
Satsuma Students Museum
Kagoshima Airport
Kushikino Gold Mine
Kagoshima City
Kagoshima City Museum of Archaeology
Site of Nejime Battery
Aira City
Kagoshima Prefecture
Kagoshima Airport
Hisatsu Line
Nippou Line
Kirishima City
Site of Nabekura Iron Works
Aira
IC
SA
Sakurajima
Kyushu Expressway
Nippon Line
Site of Shikine Gunpowder Factory
Kagoshima City
Satsumayoshida
Kagoshima Bay
(Kinko Bay)
See detailed drawing
Monument commemorating the land cultivation by Saigo Takamori
Hioki City
See detailed drawing
Sansyubara Gakuen
(Nangokukotu-Bus)
Terayama Park Parking Lot
Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate of Yoshino Leat
(Nangokukotu-Bus)
Nissei Gallary Touonkan
Parking Lot
Soo City
Kagoshima-kita
IC
Kyushu Shinkansen
Kagoshima Line
See detailed drawing
Site of Nagayoshi Water Mill
Kagoshima Prefectural Museum of Culture Reimeikan
Site of Gionnosu Battery
Kagoshima
Kagoshima (Tsurumaru) Castle Ruins
Site of Shinhato Battery
Terukuni Shrine
Kagoshima Port
Ferry Terminal
Sakurajima Harbor Ferry Terminal
Michi-no-eki Sakurajima
Kagoshima City
Kagoshima
IC
Kagoshima City Museum of the Meiji Restoration
Kagoshima Chuo
Site of Karasujima Battery
Site of Tagami Water Mill
Site of Tenpozan Battery
Site of Ushine Shipyard
Tarumizu City
Kanoya City
Ibusuki Makurazaki Line
N
0 1 2 3 4 5km
1 : 120,000
Legend
Component Part of Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution
Scope of Component Part
Detailed Chart
Road Sign Using the Common Logo
Associated facilities that exhibit component parts and industries
Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of each site
Parking Lot
Area 2 Kagoshima Wide area


(2-3)
Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate of Yoshino Leat
Inari River
Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate of Yoshino Leat
Temporary parking lot
Shimotacho
0
100m
1 : 2,500
(2-2)
Terayama Charcoal Kiln
Terayama Charcoal Kiln
Temporary parking lot
Yoshinocho
0
100m
1 : 2,500
Yoshinocho
Legend
Component Part of Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution
Scope of Component Part
Buffer Zone
Road Sign Using the Common Logo
World Heritage Visitor Center
Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of each site
Parking Lot
Sengan-en
parking lot
Former Shuseikan Machinery Factory
(Currently Shokoshuseikan Museum)
Satsuma Kiriko Factory
Nippo Line
Shuseikan (2-1)
Kagoshima Bay
(Kinko Bay)
Sakamotocho
Site of Takinokami Gunpowder Factory
Iso Kohi-kan
(former office of Serigano Shimadzu Gold Mine Co.)
Iso Art Gallery
(former Yoshino plantation office of the Shimadzu family)
Site of Iso Shipyard
Former Kagoshima Foreign Engineer's Residence
(Ijinkan)
Inaricho
N
0
100
200
300m
1 : 8,000
Area 2
Kagoshima

Area 3 Nirayama

The **Principal Interpretive Centre** for Area 3 Nirayama is **the Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces Guidance Center**. This new visitor centre serves as the main guidance facility to control the visitor entrance and provide interpretation about the property. Local people offer goodwill guides for visitors.

Access

The site is mainly accessed by car, with major routes well developed and signed. There are ample parking spaces for buses and cars.

Site audit

The new, uniform WHS-wide, branded road signs using the common logo of the *"Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution"* have been installed at some key locations. Since additional locations are planned for installation of signs, those branded road signs using the common logo will be installed at all key locations in the near future. They are clear, and work extremely effectively.

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 Cor-Ten 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) The highlight of the visitor centre is the impressive multi-media show (in Japanese), which gives an excellent interpretation of Nirayama Furnaces.

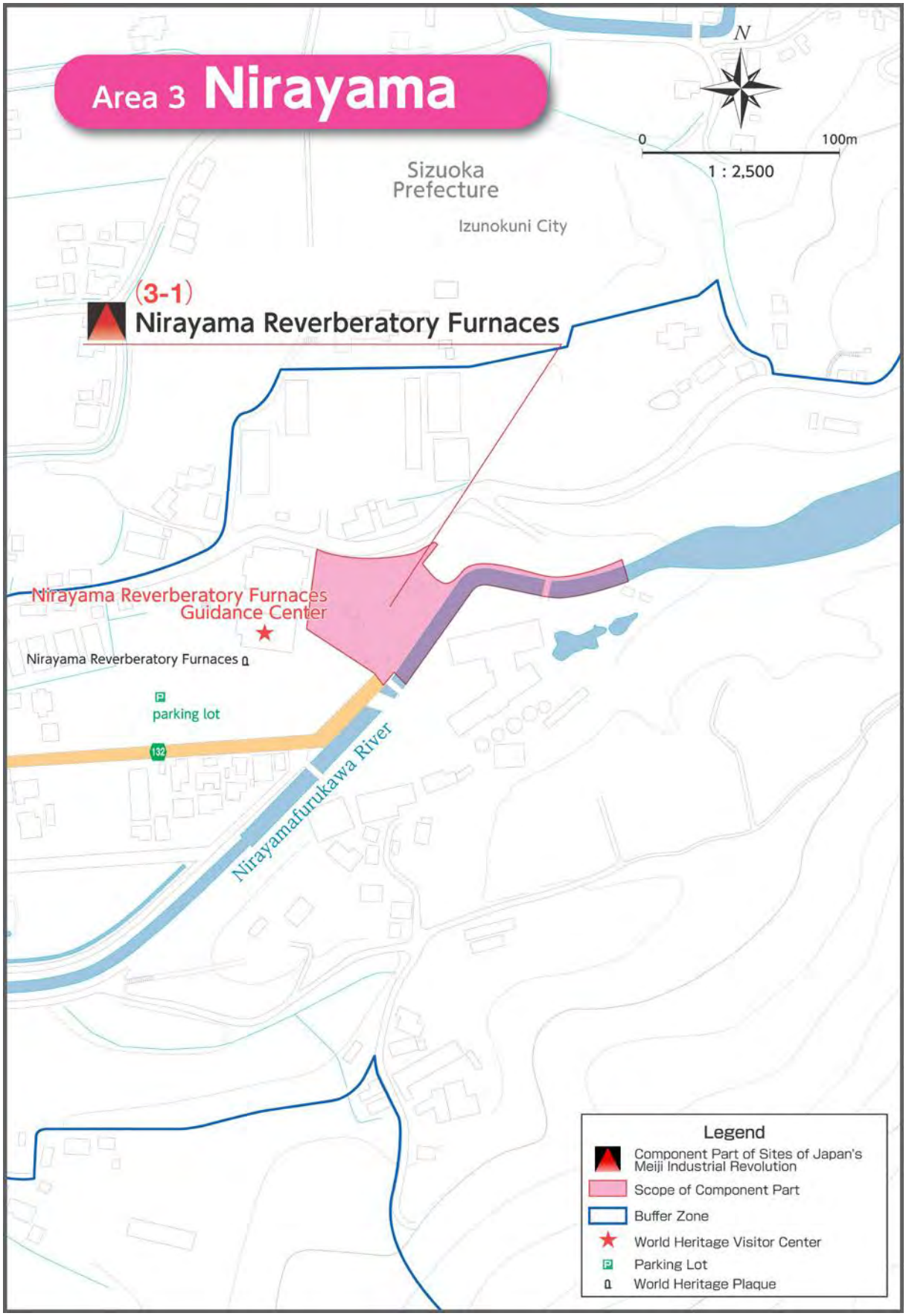
A new mix of interpretive media has been applied to the site (see Interpretation Audit with annexed Photo Trails).

Maps of Interpretation Facilities

Maps (a broad map and a detailed map) are attached to indicate interpretation facilities on the following list and how to get there.

World Heritage Visitor Centre	Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces Guidance Center
Associated facilities that exhibit component parts and industries	Egawa Residence
Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of sites	Shinagawa Battery
	Museum of ship building materials collected from local areas


Area 3 Nirayama Wide area
N
0 1 2 3 4 5km
1 : 125,000
Fuji City
Nagaizumi Town
Numazu City
Susono City
Mishima City
Shin-Tomei Expressway
Surugawan Numazu
Nagaizumi Numazu
Tomei Expressway
Gotemba Line
Numazu
Ashitaka
Tokaido Line
Tokaido Shinkansen
Mishima
Shizuoka Prefecture
Shimizu Town
Kannami Town
Izu Hakone Railway
Suruga Bay
Ema
Izu Chuo Toll Road Expressway
Egawa Residence
Nagaoka-kita
Izu-Nagaoka
See detailed drawing
Izu-no-kuni City
Michi-no-eki Izu no Heso
Numazu City
Museum of ship building materials collected from local areas
Tokyo Metropolis
Shinagawa Battery
Yamanashi Prefecture
Kanagawa Prefecture
Yokohama City
Tomei Expressway
Tokaido Shinkansen
Shizuoka Prefecture
Ashigara
Tokaido Line
Atami City
Numazu City
Legend
Component Part of Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution
Scope of Component Part
Detailed Chart
Road Sign Using the Common Logo
Associated facilities that exhibit component parts and industries
Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of each site


Area 3 Nirayama
N
0
100m
1 : 2,500
Sizuoka Prefecture
Izunokuni City
(3-1)
Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces
Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces Guidance Center
Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces
parking lot
132
Nirayamafurukawa River
Legend
Component Part of Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution
Scope of Component Part
Buffer Zone
World Heritage Visitor Center
Parking Lot
World Heritage Plaque

Area 4 Kamaishi

The **Principal Interpretive Centre** for Area 4 Kamaishi is **Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site Information Centre** constructed in the nearby area outside of the property, with basic amenities. The **Iron and Steel History Museum** located in the centre of the Kamaishi City has several exhibitions including a full-scale replica of one of the blast furnaces at Hashimo Iron Mining and Smelting Site, supporting the Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site Information Centre. Interpretation boards are installed within the property.

Access

Access to the World Heritage Site area is mainly by car via a well-developed road system. A parking area with a capacity for 80 cars is located adjacent to the Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site Information Centre, just outside the property. Another parking area, for about 10 vehicles, is available at the entrance of the Site. Since there is as yet unused capacity in the vicinity, it is possible to expand the parking spaces depending on visitor demand. Regarding the component parts Transportation Site and the Iron Mining Site, Kamaishi City will provide visitor observation tours. Guide training will be carried out for further improvement.

Site audit

The uniform WHS-wide, branded road signs using the common logo of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” have been installed at all key locations. They are clear, and work extremely effectively.

There are three principal visitor centres: Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site Information Center, Iron and Steel History Museum, and the Former Kamaishi Mine's Office Building. All three make an individual contribution.

Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site Information Center, immediately adjacent to the component part, provides an overview of the whole WHS together with site-specific detail of the component part. Audio interpretation devices are available to use on site that explain Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site

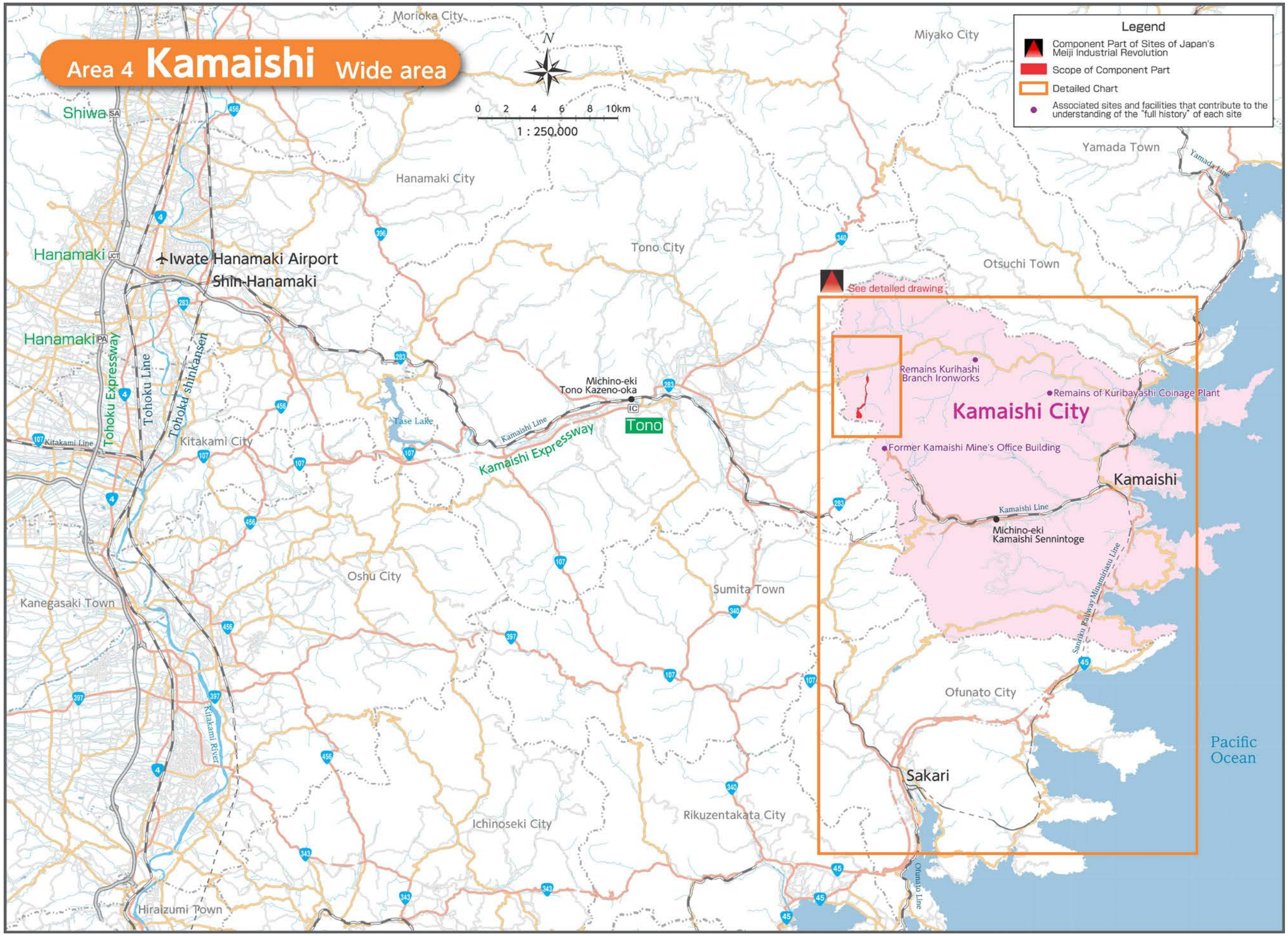
The Iron and Steel History Museum is an excellent principal interpretation centre for the property. The centrepiece of the Iron and Steel History Museum is a full-scale replica section of one of the Hashino blast furnaces, brought to life in a multi-media show that explains its function, operation and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

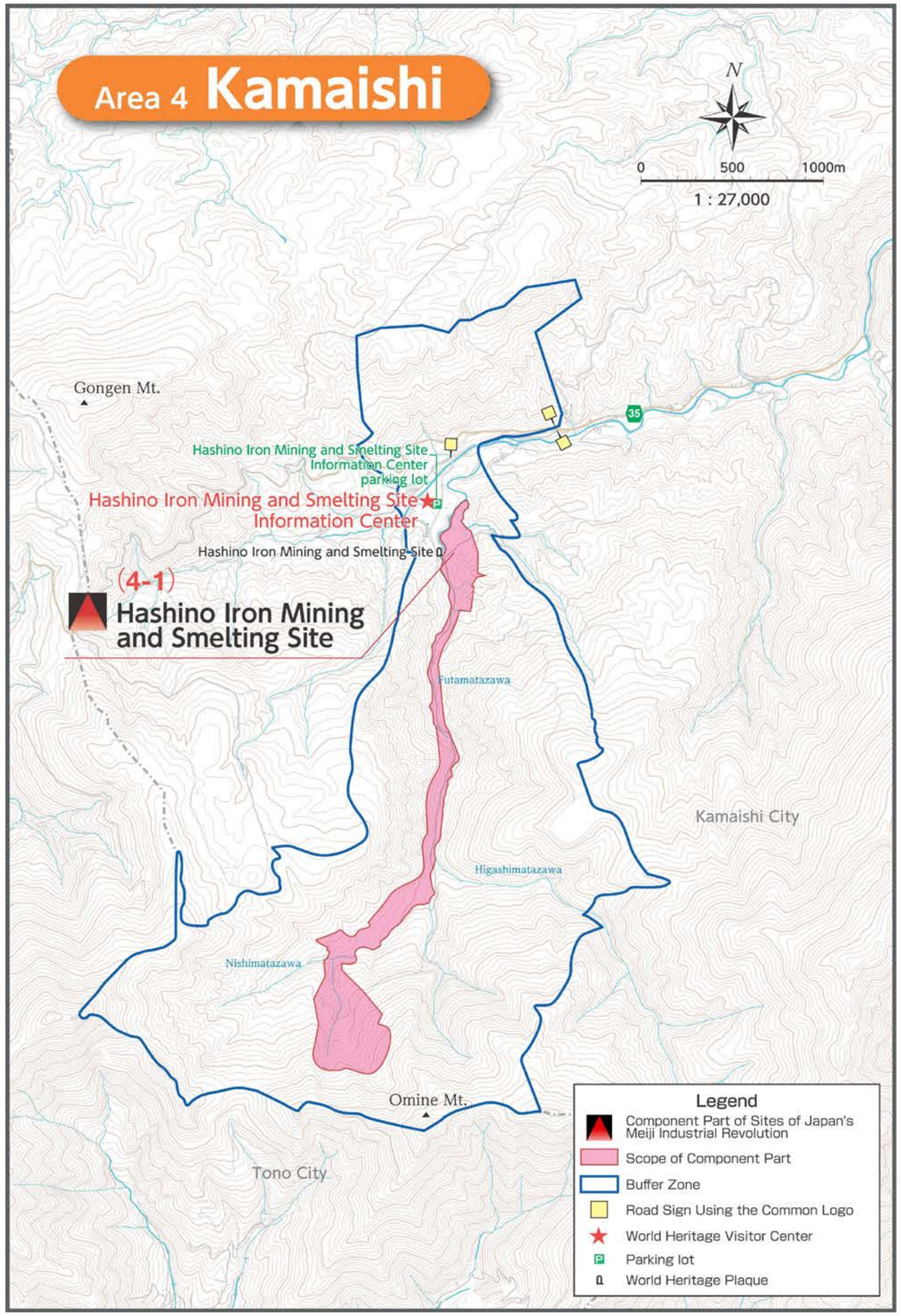
Former Kamaishi Mine's Office Building is Kamaishi Mine’s former office (which still has interesting industrial archaeology and also offers an underground mine tour). There is an interesting exhibition with many original artefacts and archives. The geology of the magnetite deposit is expertly explained.

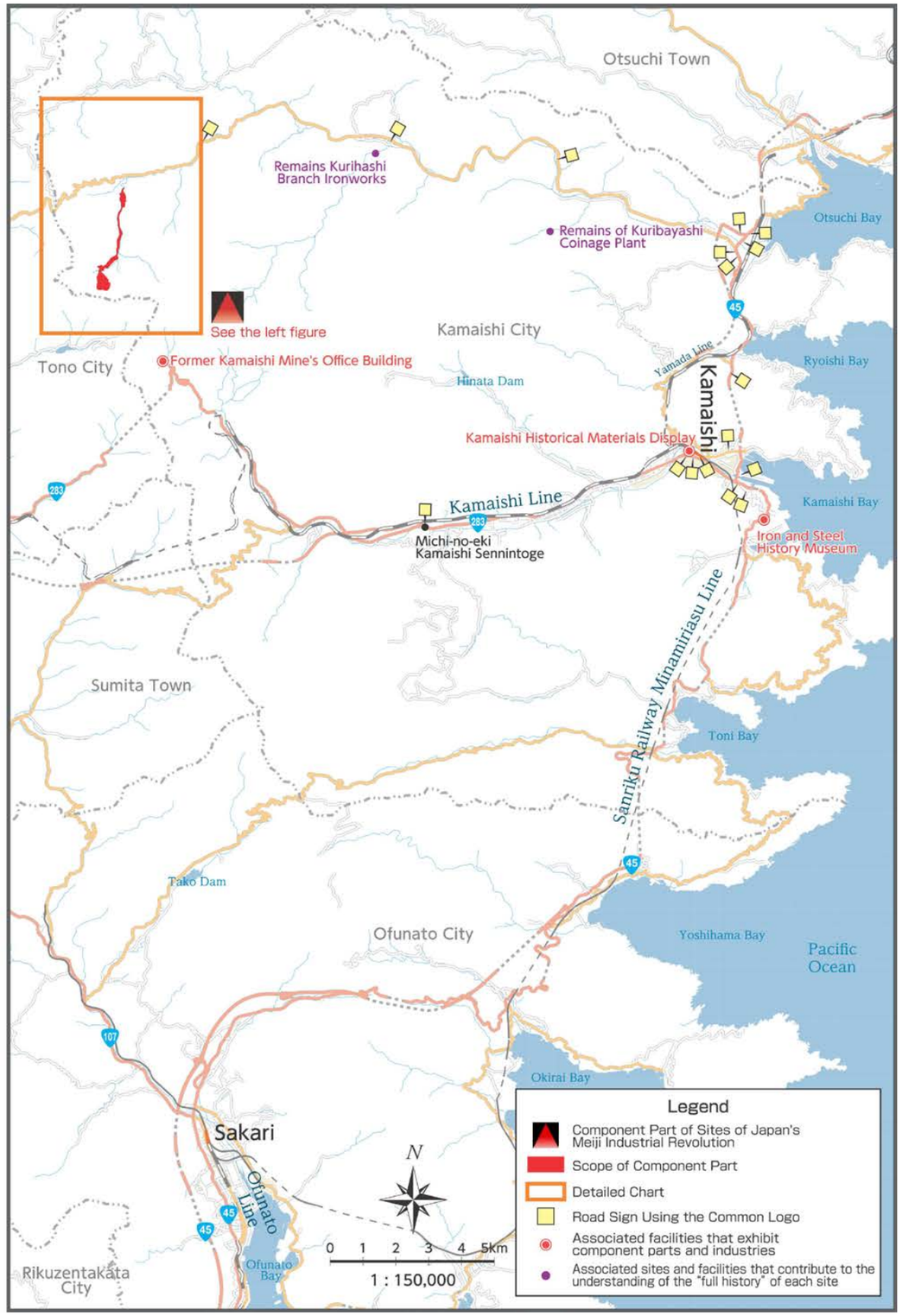
Maps of Interpretation Facilities

Maps (a broad map and a detailed map) are attached to indicate interpretation facilities on the following list and how to get there.

World Heritage Visitor Centre	Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site Information Center
Associated facilities that exhibit component parts and industries	Iron and Steel History Museum
	Former Kamaishi Mine's Office Building
	Kamaishi Historical Materials Display
Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of sites	Remains of Kuribayashi Coinage Plant
	Remains Kurihashi Branch Ironworks


Area 4 Kamaishi Wide area
N
0 2 4 6 8 10km
1 : 250,000
Legend
Component Part of Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution
Scope of Component Part
Detailed Chart
Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of each site
Morioka City
Miyako City
Shiwa SA
Hanamaki City
Yamada Town
Yamada Line
Hanamaki IC
Iwate Hanamaki Airport
Shin-Hanamaki
Tono City
Otsuchi Town
See detailed drawing
Hanamaki PA
Tohoku Expressway
Tohoku Line
Tohoku shinkansen
Michino-eki
Tono Kazeno-oka
IC
Tono
Tase Lake
Kamaishi Line
Kamaishi Expressway
Kitakami Line
Kitakami City
Remains Kurihashi Branch Ironworks
Remains of Kuribayashi Coinage Plant
Kamaishi City
Former Kamaishi Mine's Office Building
Kamaishi
Michino-eki
Kamaishi Sennintoge
Sanriku Railway Minamirisasu Line
Oshu City
Sumita Town
Kanegasaki Town
Ofunato City
Kitakami River
Pacific Ocean
Sakari
Ichinoseki City
Rikuzentakata City
Ofunato Line
Hiraizumi Town


Area 4 Kamaishi
N
0 500 1000m
1 : 27,000
Gongen Mt.
Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site
Information Center
parking lot
Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site
Information Center
Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site
(4-1)
Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site
Futamatazawa
Higashimatazawa
Nishimatazawa
Kamaishi City
Omine Mt.
Tono City
Legend
Component Part of Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution
Scope of Component Part
Buffer Zone
Road Sign Using the Common Logo
World Heritage Visitor Center
Parking lot
World Heritage Plaque


Otsuchi Town
Remains Kurihashi Branch Ironworks
Remains of Kuribayashi Coinage Plant
Otsuchi Bay
See the left figure
Kamaishi City
Tono City
Former Kamaishi Mine's Office Building
Hinata Dam
Yamada Line
Kamaishi
Ryoishi Bay
Kamaishi Historical Materials Display
Kamaishi Line
Michi-no-eki Kamaishi Sennintoge
Kamaishi Bay
Iron and Steel History Museum
Minamiriasu Line
Sumita Town
Sanriku Railway Minamiriasu Line
Toni Bay
Tako Dam
Ofunato City
Yoshihama Bay
Pacific Ocean
Okirai Bay
Sakari
Ofunato Line
Ofunato Bay
Rikuzentakata City
N
0 1 2 3 4 5km
1 : 150,000
Legend
Component Part of Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution
Scope of Component Part
Detailed Chart
Road Sign Using the Common Logo
Associated facilities that exhibit component parts and industries
Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of each site

Area 5 Saga

The **Principal Interpretive Centre** for Area 5 Saga is the **Tsunetami Sano Memorial Museum**, located adjacent to the World Heritage Site. The modern and spacious museum serves as the main visitor information and amenities facility with models and interpretive exhibits. The museum also has an observation deck with excellent views across the site. Mietsu Naval Dock is open to the public at any time, and there are several interpretive panels at strategic positions across the site.

Access

This site can be reached by car as well as by bus from Saga station. There are free parking spaces with the capacity for about 60 cars and several large-sized buses.

Site audit

The uniform WHS-wide, branded road signs using the common logo of the *"Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution"* have been installed at all key locations. They are clear, and work extremely effectively.

The principal visitor centre is the existing Tsunetami Sano Memorial 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.

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 provides interpretation that supports the understanding of Mietsu Naval Dock at that time.

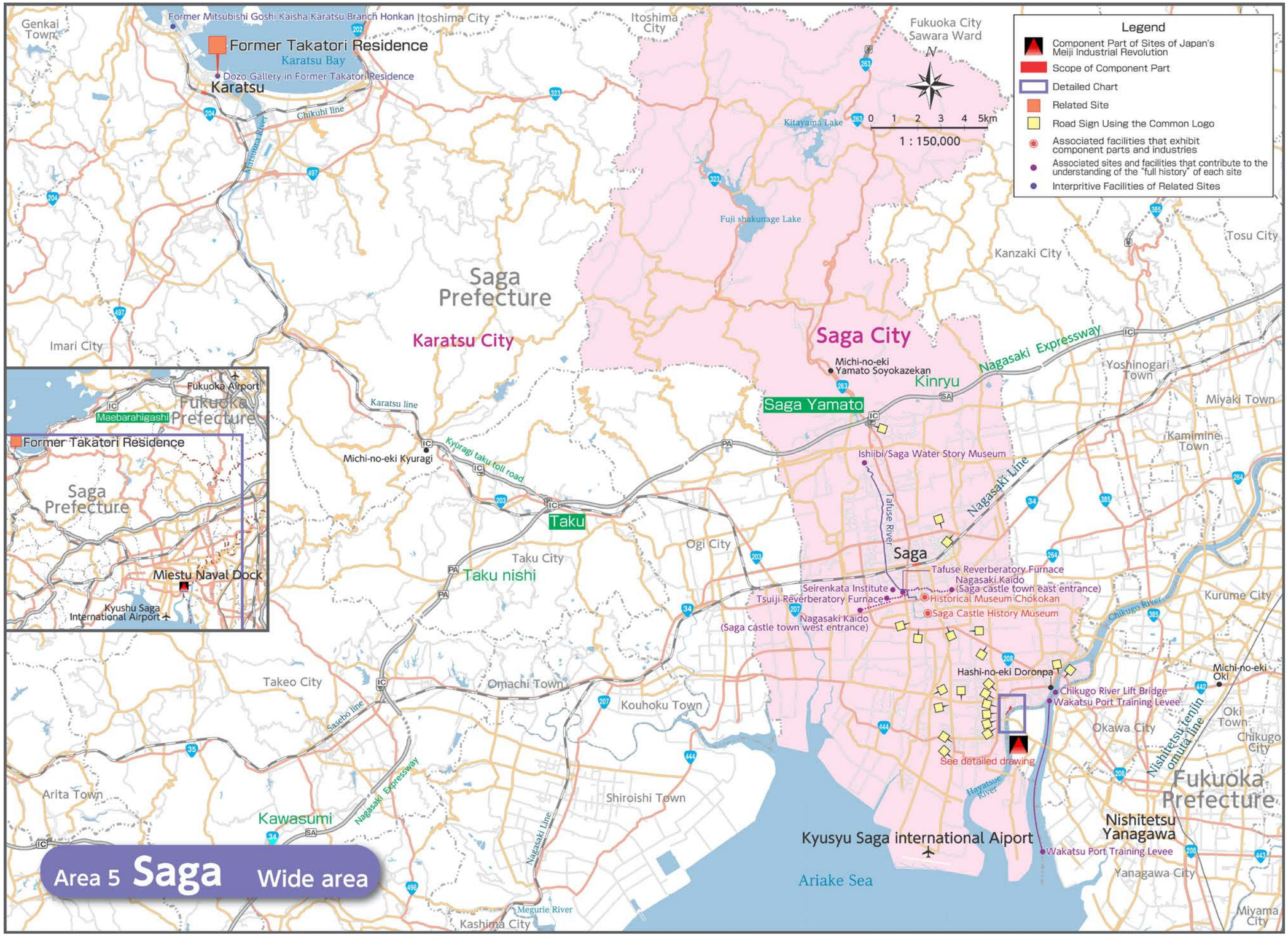
On-site, new interpretive panels complement VR and audio points.

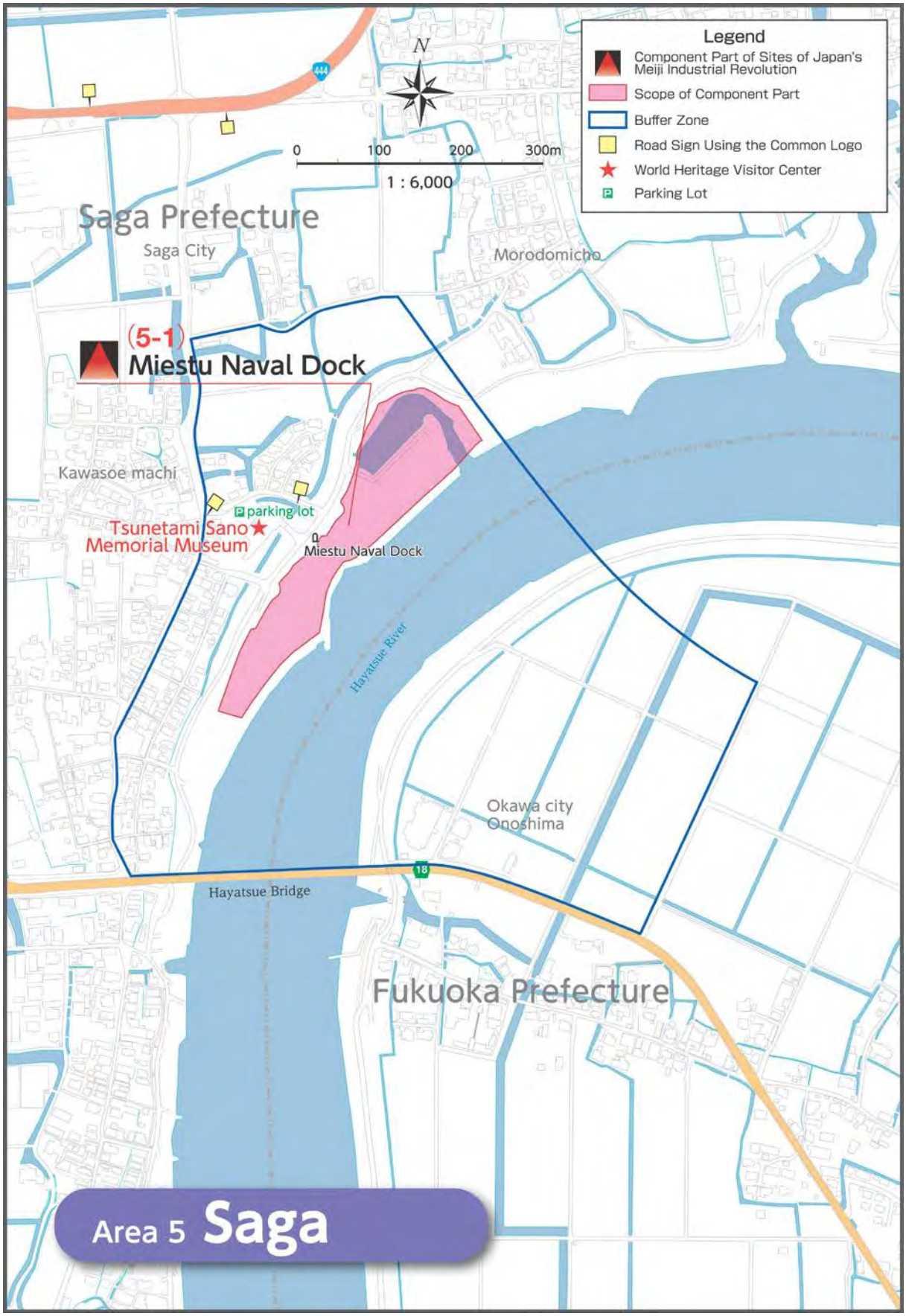
Maps of Interpretation Facilities

Maps (a broad map and a detailed map) are attached to indicate interpretation facilities on the following list and how to get there.

World Heritage Visitor Centre	Tsunetami Sano Memorial Museum
Associated facilities that exhibit component parts and industries	Saga Castle History Museum
	Historical Museum Chokokan

Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of sites	Ishiibi/Saga Water Story Museum
	Tafuse River
	Seirenkata Institute
	Tsuiji Reverberatory Furnace
	Tafuse Reverberatory Furnace
	Nagasaki Kaido(Saga castle town west entrance)
	Nagasaki Kaido(Saga castle town east entrance)
	Wakatsu Port Training Levee
	Chikugo River Lift Bridge


Legend
Component Part of Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution
Scope of Component Part
Detailed Chart
Related Site
Road Sign Using the Common Logo
Associated facilities that exhibit component parts and industries
Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of each site
Interpritive Facilities of Related Sites
N
0 1 2 3 4 5km
1 : 150,000
Former Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha Karatsu Branch Honkan
Former Takatori Residence
Karatsu Bay
Dozo Gallery in Former Takatori Residence
Karatsu
Genkai Town
Itoshima City
Fukuoka City Sawara Ward
Chikuhi line
Matsuura River
Kitayama Lake
Fuji shakunage Lake
Saga Prefecture
Karatsu City
Imari City
Kanzaki City
Tosu City
Saga City
Michi-no-eki Yamato Soyokazekan
Kinryu
Nagasaki Expressway
Yoshinogari Town
Saga Yamato
Miyaki Town
Kamimine Town
Fukuoka Airport
Fukuoka Prefecture
Maebarahigashi
Former Takatori Residence
Karatsu line
Michi-no-eki Kyuragi
Kyuragi taku toll road
Ishiibi/Saga Water Story Museum
Tafuse River
Nagasaki Line
Taku
Taku City
Taku nishi
Ogi City
Saga
Tafuse Reverberatory Furnace
Nagasaki Kaido (Saga castle town east entrance)
Seirenkata Institute
Tsuiji Reverberatory Furnace
Historical Museum Chokokan
Saga Castle History Museum
Nagasaki Kaido (Saga castle town west entrance)
Kurume City
Chikugo River
Hashi-no-eki Doronpa
Michi-no-eki Oki
Chikugo River Lift Bridge
Wakatsu Port Training Levee
Oki Town
Chikugo City
Okawa City
See detailed drawing
Nishitetsu Tenjin Omuta line
Hayatsue River
Fukuoka Prefecture
Nishitetsu Yanagawa
Miesutu Naval Dock
Kyushu Saga International Airport
Takeo City
Omachi Town
Kouhoku Town
Sasebo line
Arita Town
Kawasumi
Nagasaki Expressway
Shiroishi Town
Nagasaki Line
Kyusyu Saga international Aiport
Wakatsu Port Training Levee
Ariake Sea
Yanagawa City
Miyama City
Megurie River
Kashima City
Area 5 Saga Wide area


Legend
Component Part of Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution
Scope of Component Part
Buffer Zone
Road Sign Using the Common Logo
World Heritage Visitor Center
Parking Lot
N
0
100
200
300m
1 : 6,000
Saga Prefecture
Saga City
Morodomicho
(5-1)
Miestu Naval Dock
Kawasoe machi
parking lot
Tsunetami Sano
Memorial Museum
Miestu Naval Dock
Hayatsue River
Okawa city
Onoshima
Hayatsue Bridge
Fukuoka Prefecture
Area 5 Saga

Area 6 Nagasaki

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

Nagasaki Shipyard

The **Principal Interpretive Centre** for Mitsubishi Nagasaki Shipyard (the present Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Nagasaki Shipyard & Machinery Works) is the Historical 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. Reservation is required.

Access

Access to the Historical Museum (Former Pattern Shop) is by designated shuttlebus or chartered bus for groups. There is no public access to the three other (operational) component parts within the Shipyard, though all can be viewed from the water on harbour boat tours.

Kosuge Slip Dock

Kosuge 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 limited at present, the Historical Museum (Former Pattern Shop) at Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Nagasaki Shipyard & Machinery Works 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 "Nagasaki City Takashima Coal Museum" located near the Takashima Port Ferry Terminal.
The **Principal Interpretive Centres** for Hashima Coal Mine are the **Nagasaki City Gunkanjima Museum** located in Nomozaki district on the Nagasaki Peninsula, and the **Gunkanjima Digital Museum** adjacent to the main boat dock in Nagasaki. A model of Hashima is installed in the lobby of the first floor of Ohato Ferry Terminal.

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 are 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.

Glover House and Office

The **Principal Interpretive Centre** for Glover House and Office is located outside the WH property in **The Glover Garden** in a relocated Former Mitsubishi No.2 Dock House. There are good amenities and guidance functions, and it 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.

Site audit

The uniform WHS-wide, branded road signs using the common logo of the *"Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution"* have been installed at some key locations. Since additional locations are planned for installation of signs, those branded road signs using the common logo will be installed at all key locations in the near future. They are clear, and work extremely effectively.

In the area (outside the property), Gunkanjima Digital Museum, Nagasaki City Gunkanjima Museum, Former Mitsubishi No.2 Dock House supplement the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Nagasaki Shipyard & Machinery Works Historical Museum located in the Former Pattern Shop.

Gunkanjima Digital Museum

This is a new pre-visit facility for boat trips to Hashima Island (Gunkanjima).

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.

Nagasaki City Gunkanjima Museum

There is another interpretive facility for Hashima Island (Gunkanjima), near the boat dock on the peninsula to the east 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 Island (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.

On-sites, new interpretive panels and other media have been provided (graphic floor tiles and VR facilities at Hokkei Pit, Takashima).

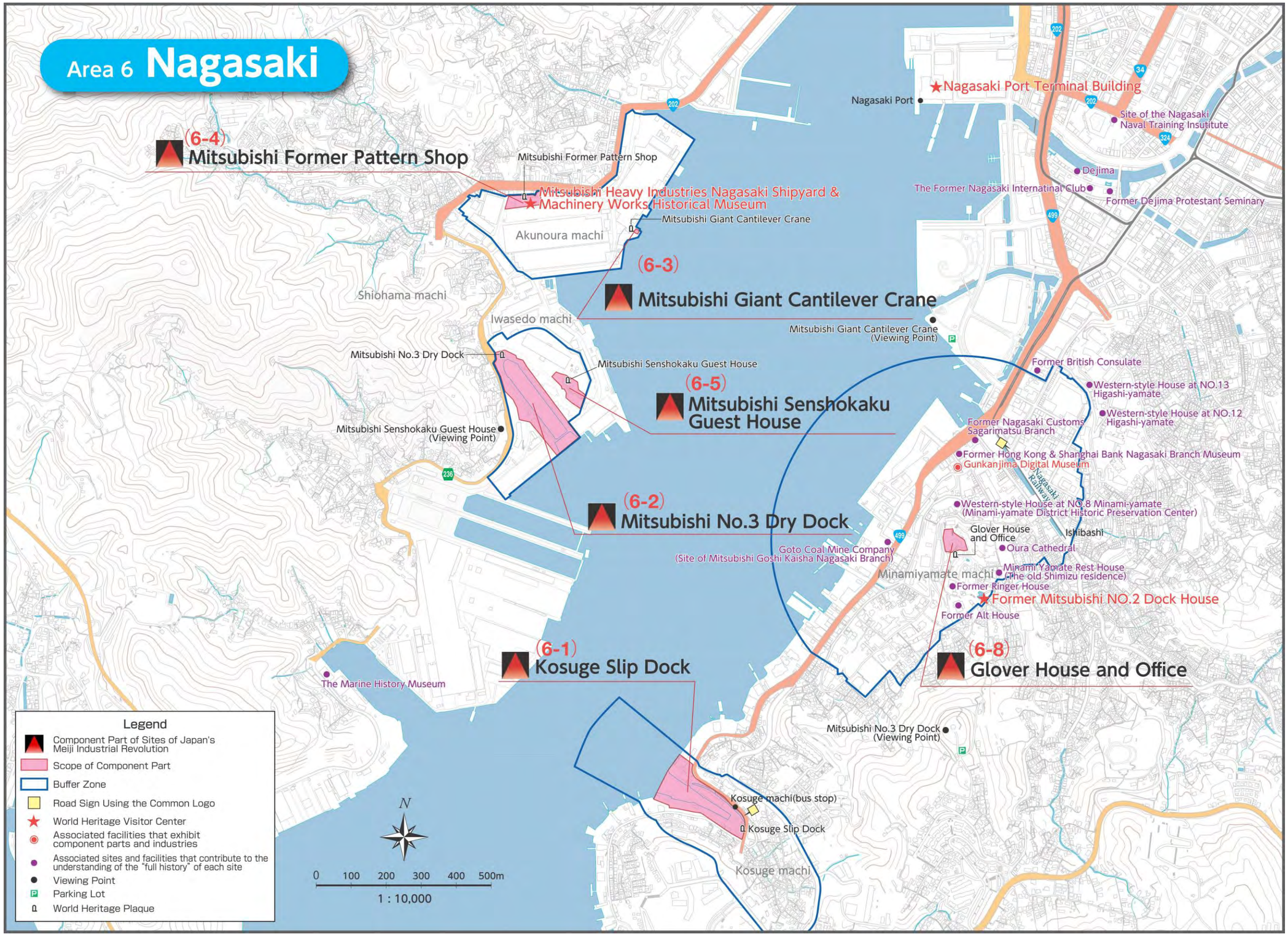
Maps of Interpretation Facilities

Maps (a broad map and a detailed map) are attached to indicate interpretation facilities on the following list and how to get there.

World Heritage Visitor Centre	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Nagasaki Shipyard & Machinery Works Historical Museum
	Nagasaki City Gunkanjima Museum
	Former Mitsubishi No.2 Dock House
	Nagasaki Port Terminal Building
Associated facilities that exhibit component parts and industries	Nagasaki City Takashima Coal Museum
	Gunkanjima Digital Museum
Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of sites	Dejima
	Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture
	Ikeshima
	Site of the Nagasaki Naval Training Insutitute
	Site of Shirogashima Fort
	Nagasaki Kameyama Shachu Memorial Museum
	Former Dejima Protestant Seminary
	The Former Nagasaki International Club
	Former British Consulate

	Western-style House at No.13 Higashi-yamate
	Western-style House at No.12 Higashi-yamate
	Minami Yamate Rest House（The old Shimizu residence）
	Western-style House at No.8 Minami-yamate（Minami-yamate District Historic Preservation Center）
	Former Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Nagasaki Branch Museum
	Remains of Glover's Secondary Residence
	Kogakura Landing Facility of the International Submarine Communication Cables
	The Marine History Museum
	Hongochi Kobu Dam
	Hongochi Teibu Dam
	Himi Tunnel
	Iojima Lighthouse
	Oura Cathedral
	Former Ringer House
	Former Alt House
	Former Nagasaki Customs Sagarimatsu Branch
	Goto Coal Mine Company（Site of Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha Nagasaki Branch）
	Peace Park
	Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum
	Open space in front of Takashima Shrine


Area 6 Nagasaki Wide area
Arita Town
Takeo City
Kawanobori
Sasebo City
Hasami Town
Sasebo Bay
Saga Prefecture
Kawatana Town
Ureshino City
Higashisonogi Town
Nagasaki Expressway
Omura Bay
Saikai City
Omura City
Nagasaki Prefecture
Nagasaki Airport
Koba
Isahaya City
Ikeshima
Nagasaki City
Michi-no-eki Yuhi-ga-oka Sotome
Togitsu Town
Nagayo Town
Nagasaki Line
Peace Park
Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum
Hongochi Teibu Dam
Hongochi Kobu Dam
Himi Tunnel
Sumounada Sea
Nagasaki
Tachibana Bay
See detailed drawing
Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture
Nagasaki Kameyama Shachu Memorial Museum
Nagasaki
Site of Shirogashima Fort
Iojima Lighthouse
Iojima Port
Kogakura Landing Facility of the International Submarine Communication Cables
Nagasaki Bay
See detailed drawing
See detailed drawing
N
Amakusa Sea
Nonogushi Port
0 2 4 6 8 10km
1 : 260,000
Nagasaki City Gunkanjima Museum
Legend
Heritage assets of Japanese Industrial Revolution asset in Meiji Era
Scope of Component Part
Detailed Chart
Road Sign Using the Common Logo
World Heritage Visitor Center
Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of each site


Area 6 Nagasaki
(6-4)
Mitsubishi Former Pattern Shop
Mitsubishi Former Pattern Shop
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Nagasaki Shipyard & Machinery Works Historical Museum
Mitsubishi Giant Cantilever Crane
Akunoura machi
(6-3)
Mitsubishi Giant Cantilever Crane
Shiohama machi
Iwasedo machi
Mitsubishi Giant Cantilever Crane (Viewing Point)
Mitsubishi No.3 Dry Dock
Mitsubishi Senshokaku Guest House
(6-5)
Mitsubishi Senshokaku Guest House
Mitsubishi Senshokaku Guest House (Viewing Point)
(6-2)
Mitsubishi No.3 Dry Dock
(6-1)
Kosuge Slip Dock
The Marine History Museum
Kosuge machi(bus stop)
Kosuge Slip Dock
Kosuge machi
Mitsubishi No.3 Dry Dock (Viewing Point)
Nagasaki Port
★Nagasaki Port Terminal Building
Site of the Nagasaki Naval Training Insutitute
Dejima
The Former Nagasaki Internatinal Club
Former Dejima Protestant Seminary
Former British Consulate
Western-style House at NO.13 Higashi-yamate
Western-style House at NO.12 Higashi-yamate
Former Nagasaki Customs Sagarimatsu Branch
Former Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Nagasaki Branch Museum
Gunkanjima Digital Museum
Nagasaki Railway
Western-style House at NO.8 Minami-yamate (Minami-yamate District Historic Preservation Center)
Glover House and Office
Ishibashi
Oura Cathedral
Goto Coal Mine Company (Site of Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha Nagasaki Branch)
Minamiyamate machi
Minami Yamate Rest House (The old Shimizu residence)
Former Ringer House
★Former Mitsubishi NO.2 Dock House
Former Alt House
(6-8)
Glover House and Office
Legend
Component Part of Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution
Scope of Component Part
Buffer Zone
Road Sign Using the Common Logo
World Heritage Visitor Center
Associated facilities that exhibit component parts and industries
Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of each site
Viewing Point
Parking Lot
World Heritage Plaque
N
0 100 200 300 400 500m
1 : 10,000


Area 6 Nagasaki
Legend
Component Part of Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution
Scope of Component Part
Buffer Zone
World Heritage Plaque
N
0
100m
1 : 2,000
(6-7)
Hashima Coal Mine
Takashima machi
Sumounada Sea
Hashima Coal Mine


Remains of Glover's Secondary Residence
Takashima Coal Mine
185
(6-6)
Takashima Coal Mine
Takashima machi
Open space in front of Takashima Shrine
Nagasaki City Takashima Coal Museum
Takashima Port
Sumounada Sea
Legend
Component Part of Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution
Scope of Component Part
Buffer Zone
Associated facilities that exhibit component parts and industries
Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of each site
World Heritage Plaque
N
0
100
200
300m
1 : 8,000

Area 7	**Miike**

The new, uniform WHS-wide, branded road signs using the common logo of the *"Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution"* have been installed at all key locations. They are clear, and work extremely effectively.

The new visitor sequence is designed as follows (though visitors may arrive at any site, in any order): Omuta Coal Industry and Science Museum > Miyanohara Pit > Manda Pit > Miike Coal Railway > Miike Port > Old Nagasaki Customs House Miike Branch Office > Mikawa Pit > Mitsui Minato Club.

The principal visitor centre is Omuta Coal Industry and Science Museum, 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 Mine – in museum object displays supported by a wide range of interpretive media.

In addition to the story of the Miike Coal Mine, 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.

Another principal visitor centre is Ryujokan situated inside the Misumi West 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).

Each of the component parts has their own interpretive facilities.

Miyanohara Pit, Manda Pit and the Miike Coal Railway

The **Principal Interpretive Centre** for Miike Coal Mine is the **"Omuta Coal Industry and Science Museum"**, with a further visitor centre at "Manda Pit Station". These are equipped with basic amenities and visitor guidance functions to the relevant sites of Miike Coal Mine. Manda Pit Station offers tours by professional guides and audio guidance with four languages. Moreover, the Manda Coal Mine Museum displays relevant materials and exhibitions of Miike Coal Mine. Interpretation boards are also installed both at the Miyanohara Pit and Manda Pit to enhance guidance functions.

Access

Miyanohara Pit, Manda Pit and the Miike Coal Railway can be reached by car and public bus. A parking area at the Manda Pit Station is available for 72 vehicles and 5 large 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 **Principal Interpretive Centre** for Miike Port is **The Old Nagasaki Customs House Miike Branch Office**. This displays historical materials of Miike Port and portrays the coal export story. There is a new interpretive overlook to the port and a new information centre is expected to open in Mikawa Pit next to Mitsui Minato Club, in walking distance of Miike Port.

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

Misumi West Port

The **Principal Interpretive Centre** for Misumi West Port is **"Ryujokan"**, a building that has amenities and visitor guidance functions, and interpretive models and panels that introduce the history of the port. "Urashima-ya", another building, is also used for guidances to visitors. Moreover, the local people offer goodwill guides for visitors.

Access

Misumi West Port can be reached by car and public bus. There are ample parking spaces provided.

Site audit

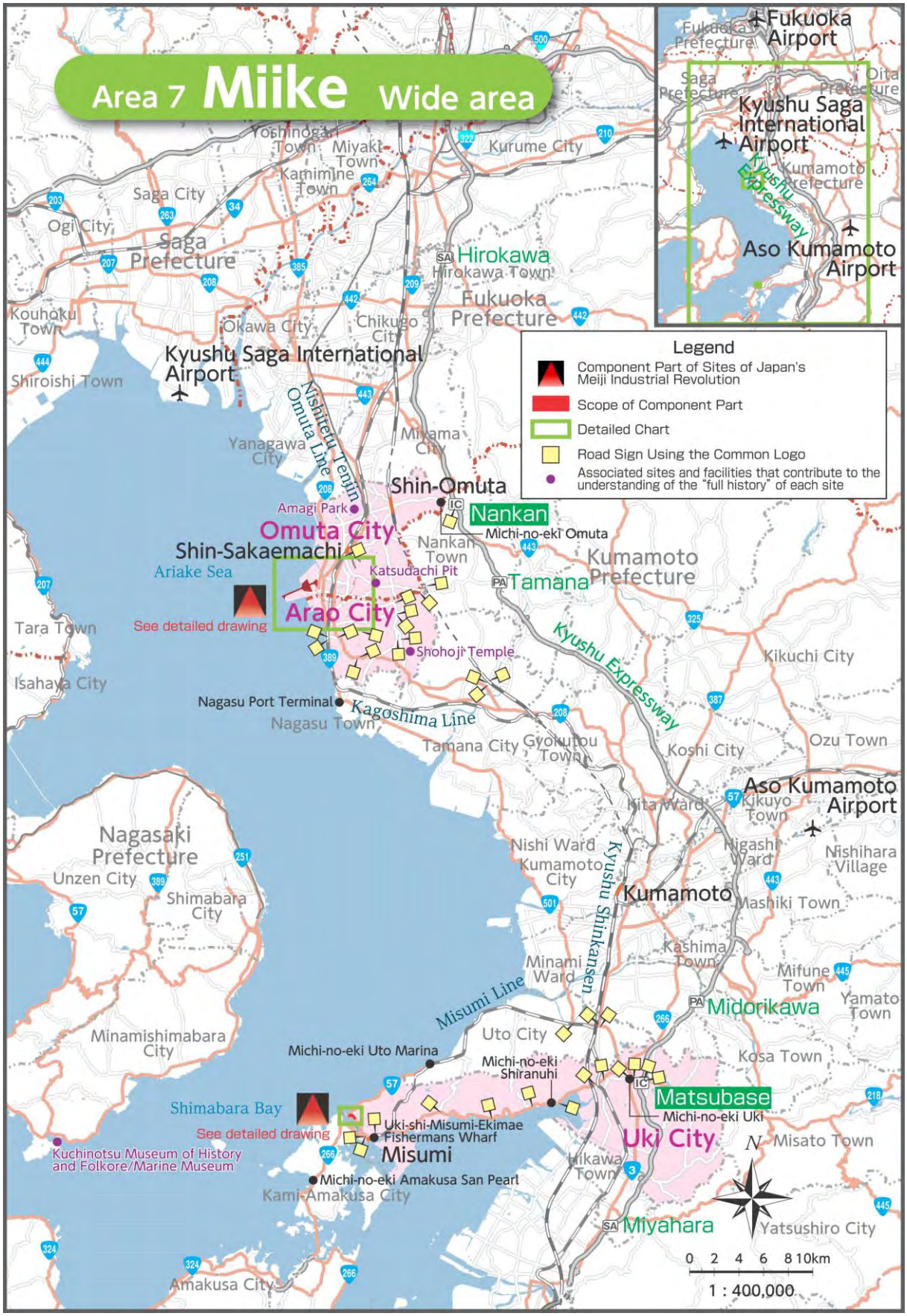
The uniform WHS-wide, branded road signs using the common logo of the *"Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution"* have been installed at all key locations. They are clear, and work extremely effectively.

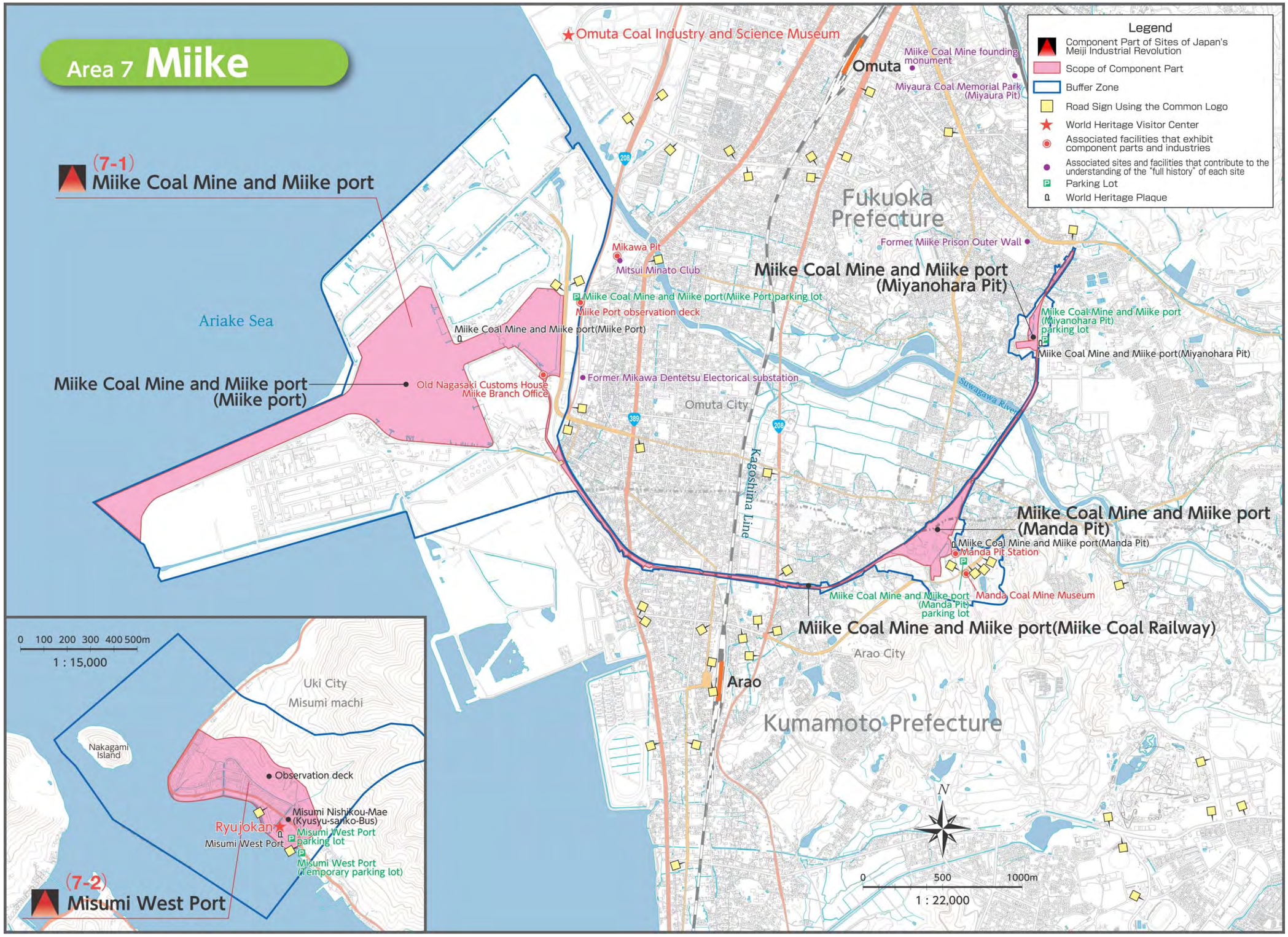
Maps of Interpretation Facilities

Maps (a broad map and a detailed map) are attached to indicate interpretation facilities on the following list and how to get there.

World Heritage Visitor Centre	Omuta Coal Industry and Science Museum
	Ryujokan
Associated facilities that exhibit component parts and industries	Miike Port observation deck
	Old Nagasaki Customs House Miike Branch Office
	Mikawa Pit
	Manda Pit Station
	Manda Coal Mine Museum

Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of sites	Former Mikawa Dentetsu Electorical Substation
	Mitsui Minato Club
	Former Miike Prison Outer Wall
	Miyaura Coal Memorial Park（Miyaura Pit）
	Miike Coal Mine founding monument
	Katsudachi Pit
	Amagi Park
	Shohoji Temple
	Kuchinotsu Museum of History and Folkore/Marine Museum


Area 7 Miike Wide area
Fukuoka Airport
Fukuoka Prefecture
Saga Prefecture
Oita Prefecture
Kyushu Saga International Airport
Kumamoto Prefecture
Kyushu Expressway
Aso Kumamoto Airport
Legend
Component Part of Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution
Scope of Component Part
Detailed Chart
Road Sign Using the Common Logo
Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of each site
Yoshinogari Town
Miyaki Town
Kurume City
Kamimine Town
Saga City
Ogi City
Saga Prefecture
Hirokawa
Hirokawa Town
Fukuoka Prefecture
Kouhoku Town
Okawa City
Chikugo City
Kyushu Saga International Airport
Shiroishi Town
Nishitetu Tenjin Omuta Line
Yanagawa City
Miyama City
Shin-Omuta
Amagi Park
Nankan
Michi-no-eki Omuta
Omuta City
Shin-Sakaemachi
Nankan Town
Kumamoto Prefecture
Ariake Sea
Katsudachi Pit
Tamana
Arao City
See detailed drawing
Tara Town
Shohoji Temple
Kyushu Expressway
Kikuchi City
Isahaya City
Nagasu Port Terminal
Kagoshima Line
Nagasu Town
Tamana City
Gyokutou Town
Koshi City
Ozu Town
Aso Kumamoto Airport
Kita Ward
Kikuyo Town
Nagasaki Prefecture
Unzen City
Shimabara City
Nishi Ward
Kumamoto City
Higashi Ward
Nishihara Village
Kumamoto
Mashiki Town
Kyushu Shinkansen
Kashima Town
Minami Ward
Mifune Town
Misumi Line
Midorikawa
Yamato Town
Minamishimabara City
Uto City
Michi-no-eki Uto Marina
Michi-no-eki Shiranuhi
Kosa Town
Matsubase
Michi-no-eki Uki
Shimabara Bay
See detailed drawing
Uki-shi-Misumi-Ekimae Fishermans Wharf
Uki City
Misato Town
Kuchinotsu Museum of History and Folkore/Marine Museum
Misumi
Hikawa Town
Michi-no-eki Amakusa San Pearl
Kami-Amakusa City
Miyahara
Yatsushiro City
Amakusa City
0 2 4 6 8 10km
1 : 400,000


Area 7 Miike
(7-1)
Miike Coal Mine and Miike port
Miike Coal Mine and Miike port
(Miike port)
Ariake Sea
Miike Coal Mine and Miike port(Miike Port)
Old Nagasaki Customs House
Miike Branch Office
Former Mikawa Dentetsu Electorical substation
Omuta Coal Industry and Science Museum
Omuta
Miike Coal Mine founding monument
Miyaura Coal Memorial Park
(Miyaura Pit)
Fukuoka Prefecture
Former Miike Prison Outer Wall
Mikawa Pit
Mitsui Minato Club
Miike Coal Mine and Miike port(Miike Port)parking lot
Miike Port observation deck
Miike Coal Mine and Miike port
(Miyanohara Pit)
Miike Coal Mine and Miike port
(Miyanohara Pit)
parking lot
Miike Coal Mine and Miike port(Miyanohara Pit)
Omuta City
Chikugo River
Kagoshima Line
Miike Coal Mine and Miike port
(Manda Pit)
Miike Coal Mine and Miike port(Manda Pit)
Manda Pit Station
Miike Coal Mine and Miike port
(Manda Pit)
parking lot
Manda Coal Mine Museum
Miike Coal Mine and Miike port(Miike Coal Railway)
Arao City
Arao
Kumamoto Prefecture
N
0 500 1000m
1 : 22,000
Legend
Component Part of Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution
Scope of Component Part
Buffer Zone
Road Sign Using the Common Logo
World Heritage Visitor Center
Associated facilities that exhibit component parts and industries
Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of each site
Parking Lot
World Heritage Plaque
0 100 200 300 400 500m
1 : 15,000
Uki City
Misumi machi
Nakagami Island
Observation deck
Misumi Nishikou-Mae
(Kyusyu-sanko-Bus)
Ryujokan
Misumi West Port
Misumi West Port
parking lot
Misumi West Port
(Temporary parking lot)
(7-2)
Misumi West Port

Area 8 Yawata

The **Principal Interpretive Centre** for Area 8 Yawata is **Kitakyushu Innovation Gallery & Studio** located near the site. The remains of Higashida Blast Furnace No.1, and the preserved 1960s blast furnace also display materials that interpret Yawata Steel Works. Other amenities and guidance functions are under consideration.

In Nakama City, there is a small visitor centre (Onga River Pumping Station Information Center) 1.5km from the Onga River Pumping Station. This introduces the World Heritage Site as a whole, and the specific contribution of Yawata.

Access

As Yawata Steel Works is still used for industrial purposes, public access is limited and carefully controlled (it is not open to the public presently). Conservation work is in progress at the First Head Office following strengthening by earthquake proofing as a part of the long-term conservation plan. Regarding the First Head Office, the parties concerned have been considering the ways to open the building to public and the associated matters concerning the related roads and lands around it. Access to the Onga River Pumping Station is by car. There are parking spaces at the Onga River Pumping Station Information Center.

Site audit

The uniform WHS-wide, branded road signs using the common logo of the *"Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution"* have been installed at all key locations, particularly Onga River Pumping Station. They are clear, and work extremely effectively.

The World Heritage Site Visitor Centre at the Kitakyushu Innovation Gallery & Studio is a new interpretive facility.

The site of the Imperial Steel Works, Japan, is an operational site and, as yet, only limited access has been granted for special visits. However, the existing Kitakyushu Innovation Gallery & Studio 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 No.1(1962).

The Imperial Steel Works, Japan First Head Office Viewing Space
As the Imperial Steel Works, Japan 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. Contents for interpretation such as old photos are available for download in the WH official app.

Regarding the First Head Office (unavailable to the public, as yet), local authorities and the property owners have been discussing how to utilise it while maintaining the current operations and to what extent they could make it open to the public.

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.

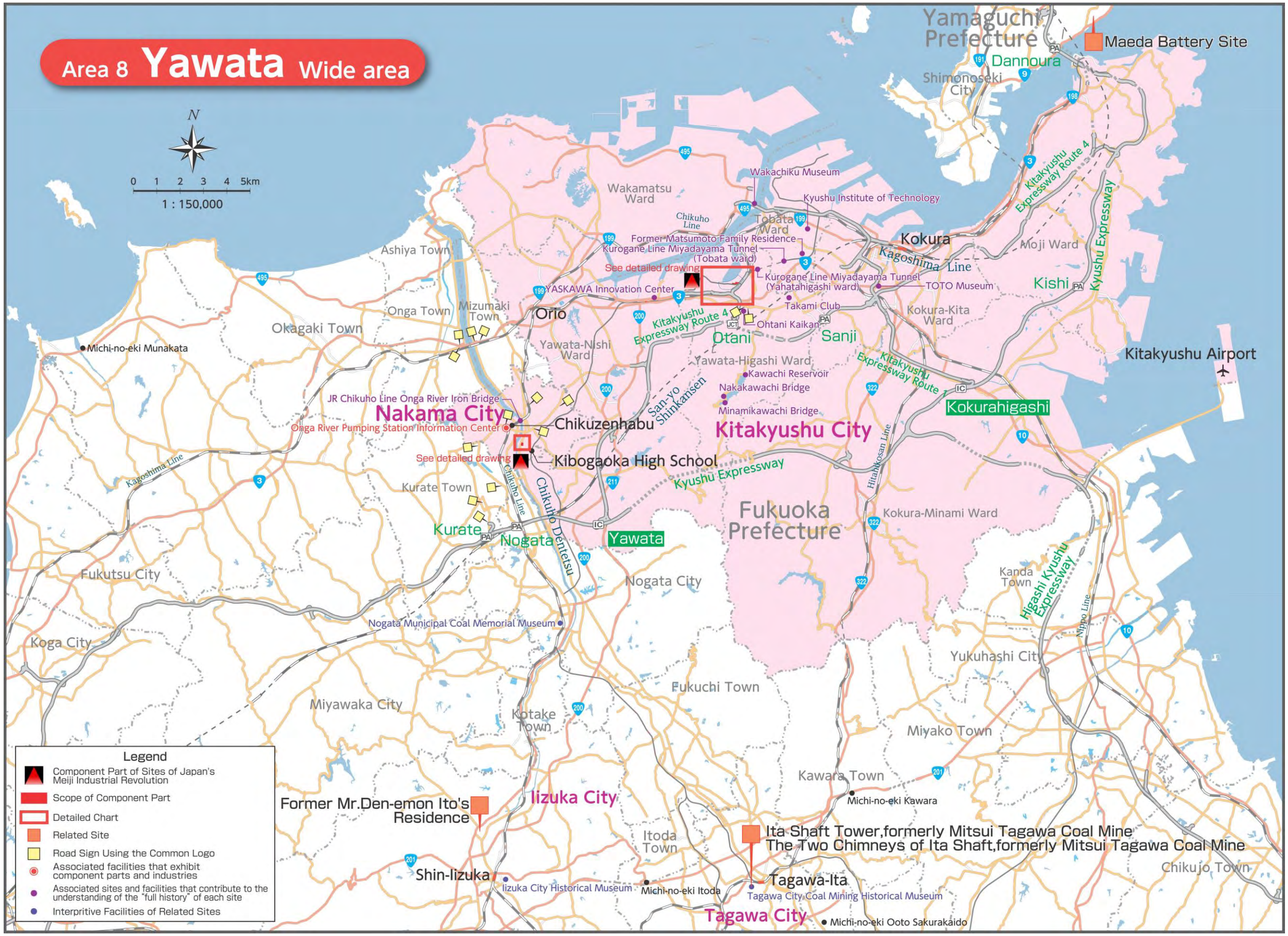
A smartphone or tablet enabled virtual reality programme is available.

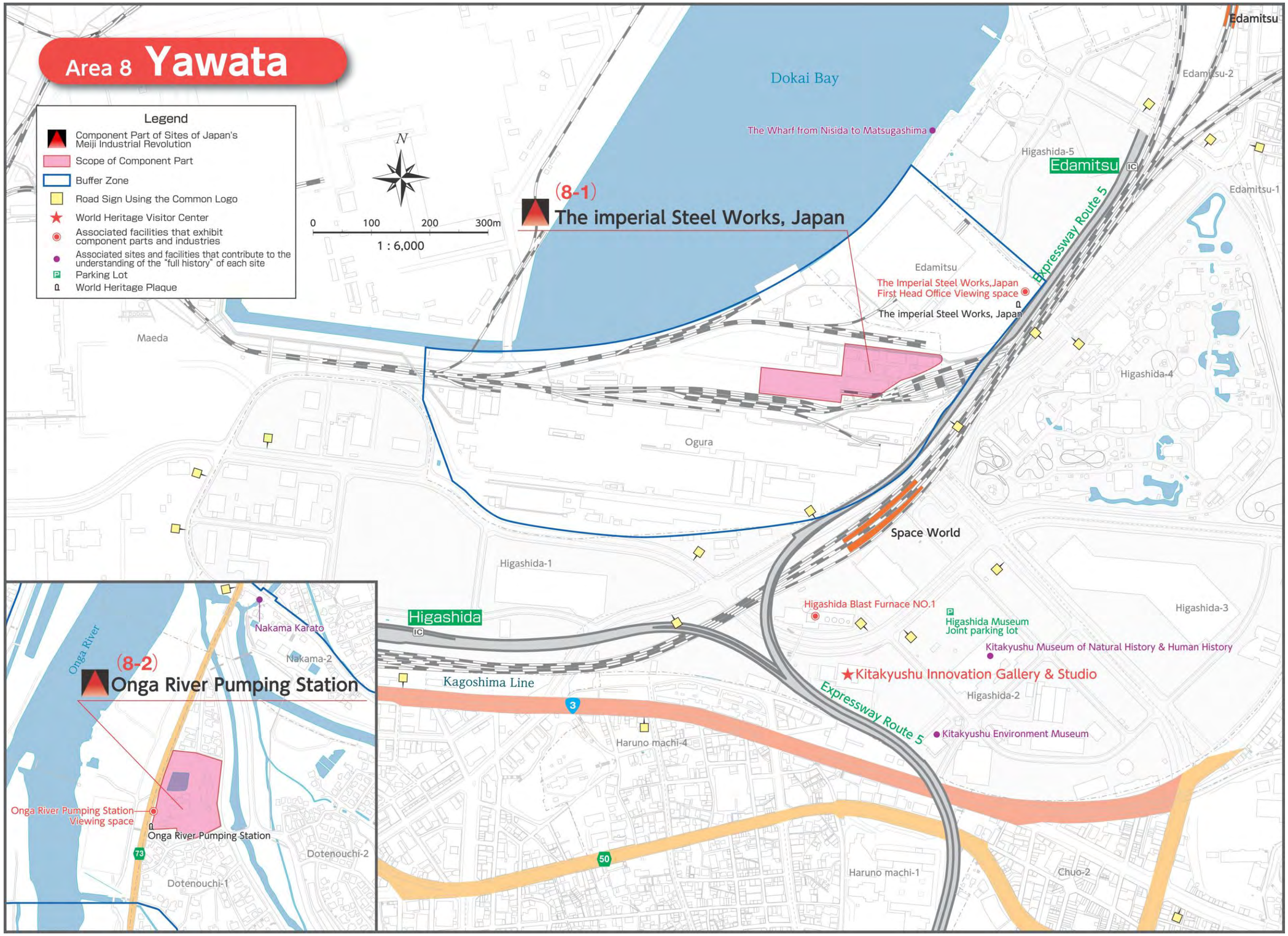
Maps of Interpretation Facilities

Maps (a broad map and a detailed map) are attached to indicate interpretation facilities on the following list and how to get there.

World Heritage Visitor Centre	Kitakyushu Innovation Gallery & Studio
	Onga River Pumping Station Information Center
Associated facilities that exhibit component parts and industries	The Imperial Steel Works,Japan First Head Office Viewing space
	Higashida Blast Furnace No.1
	Onga River Pumping Station Viewing space
Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of sites	Kurogane Line Miyadayama Tunnel（Yahatahigashi ward）
	Kurogane Line Miyadayama Tunnel（Tobata ward）
	Takami Club
	Kawachi Reservoir
	The Wharf from Nisida to Matsugashima
	Kitakyushu Environment Museum
	Kitakyushu Museum of Natural History & Human History
	Wakachiku Museum
	Minamikawachi Bridge
	Nakakawachi Bridge
	Ohtani Kaikan
	TOTO Museum
	YASKAWA Innovation Center

	Former Matsumoto Family Residence
	Kyushu Institute of Technology
	Nakama Karato
	JR Chikuho Line Onga River Iron Bridge


Area 8 Yawata Wide area
N
0 1 2 3 4 5km
1 : 150,000
Yamaguchi Prefecture
Maeda Battery Site
Dannoura
Shimonoseki City
Wakamatsu Ward
Wakachiku Museum
Kyushu Institute of Technology
Chikuho Line
Tobata Ward
Former Matsumoto Family Residence
Kurogane Line Miyadayama Tunnel (Tobata ward)
See detailed drawing
Kokura
Kagoshima Line
Kurogane Line Miyadayama Tunnel (Yahatahigashi ward)
TOTO Museum
Moji Ward
Kitakyushu Expressway Route 4
Kyushu Expressway
Kishi
Ashiya Town
YASKAWA Innovation Center
Takami Club
Kokura-Kita Ward
Onga Town
Mizumaki Town
Orio
Kitakyushu Expressway Route 4
Ohtani Kaikan
Otani
Sanji
Okagaki Town
Michi-no-eki Munakata
Yawata-Nishi Ward
Yawata-Higashi Ward
Kawachi Reservoir
Kitakyushu Airport
Kitakyushu Expressway Route 1
Nakakawachi Bridge
JR Chikuho Line Onga River Iron Bridge
Nakama City
Onga River Pumping Station Information Center
Chikuzenhabu
San-yo Shinkansen
Minamikawachi Bridge
Kitakyushu City
Kokurahigashi
See detailed drawing
Kibogaoka High School
Kurate Town
Chikuho Line
Chikuho Dentetsu
Kyushu Expressway
Hitahikosan Line
Kurate
Nogata
Yawata
Fukuoka Prefecture
Kokura-Minami Ward
Fukutsu City
Nogata City
Kanda Town
Higashi Kyushu Expressway
Nippo Line
Nogata Municipal Coal Memorial Museum
Koga City
Yukuhashi City
Fukuchi Town
Miyawaka City
Kotake Town
Miyako Town
Kawara Town
Michi-no-eki Kawara
Legend
Component Part of Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution
Scope of Component Part
Detailed Chart
Related Site
Road Sign Using the Common Logo
Associated facilities that exhibit component parts and industries
Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of each site
Interpritive Facilities of Related Sites
Former Mr.Den-emon Ito's Residence
Iizuka City
Ita Shaft Tower,formerly Mitsui Tagawa Coal Mine
The Two Chimneys of Ita Shaft,formerly Mitsui Tagawa Coal Mine
Itoda Town
Chikujo Town
Shin-Iizuka
Iizuka City Historical Museum
Michi-no-eki Itoda
Tagawa-Ita
Tagawa City Coal Mining Historical Museum
Tagawa City
Michi-no-eki Ooto Sakurakaido


Area 8 Yawata
Legend
Component Part of Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution
Scope of Component Part
Buffer Zone
Road Sign Using the Common Logo
World Heritage Visitor Center
Associated facilities that exhibit component parts and industries
Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of each site
Parking Lot
World Heritage Plaque
N
0 100 200 300m
1 : 6,000
(8-1)
The imperial Steel Works, Japan
Dokai Bay
The Wharf from Nisida to Matsugashima
Edamitsu
Edamitsu-2
Edamitsu-1
Higashida-5
Edamitsu IC
Expressway Route 5
Edamitsu
The Imperial Steel Works,Japan First Head Office Viewing space
The imperial Steel Works, Japan
Maeda
Higashida-4
Ogura
Space World
Higashida-1
Higashida Blast Furnace NO.1
Higashida Museum Joint parking lot
Higashida-3
Kitakyushu Museum of Natural History & Human History
★Kitakyushu Innovation Gallery & Studio
Higashida IC
Kagoshima Line
Higashida-2
Expressway Route 5
Kitakyushu Environment Museum
Haruno machi-4
Haruno machi-1
Chuo-2
Onga River
(8-2)
Onga River Pumping Station
Nakama Karato
Nakama-2
Onga River Pumping Station Viewing space
Onga River Pumping Station
Dotenouchi-2
Dotenouchi-1

8 AUDIENCES

Our audiences across the property are diverse. Audience research and analysis is integral to informing the ongoing development of WHS interpretation. Audience evaluation is important to understanding the needs 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 programmes. 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.

Through proactive steps to develop audiences we aim to:

1. Gain a greater understanding of what our visitors want.

2. Increase the commitment of existing audiences by maintaining our appeal and remaining relevant to them, with a greater number of people engaging more frequently, or getting more actively involved.

3. Attract new and wider audiences by engaging first-timers and people from under-represented groups that reflect the diversity of our visitors, and potential visitors, from local – regional – national - international sources.

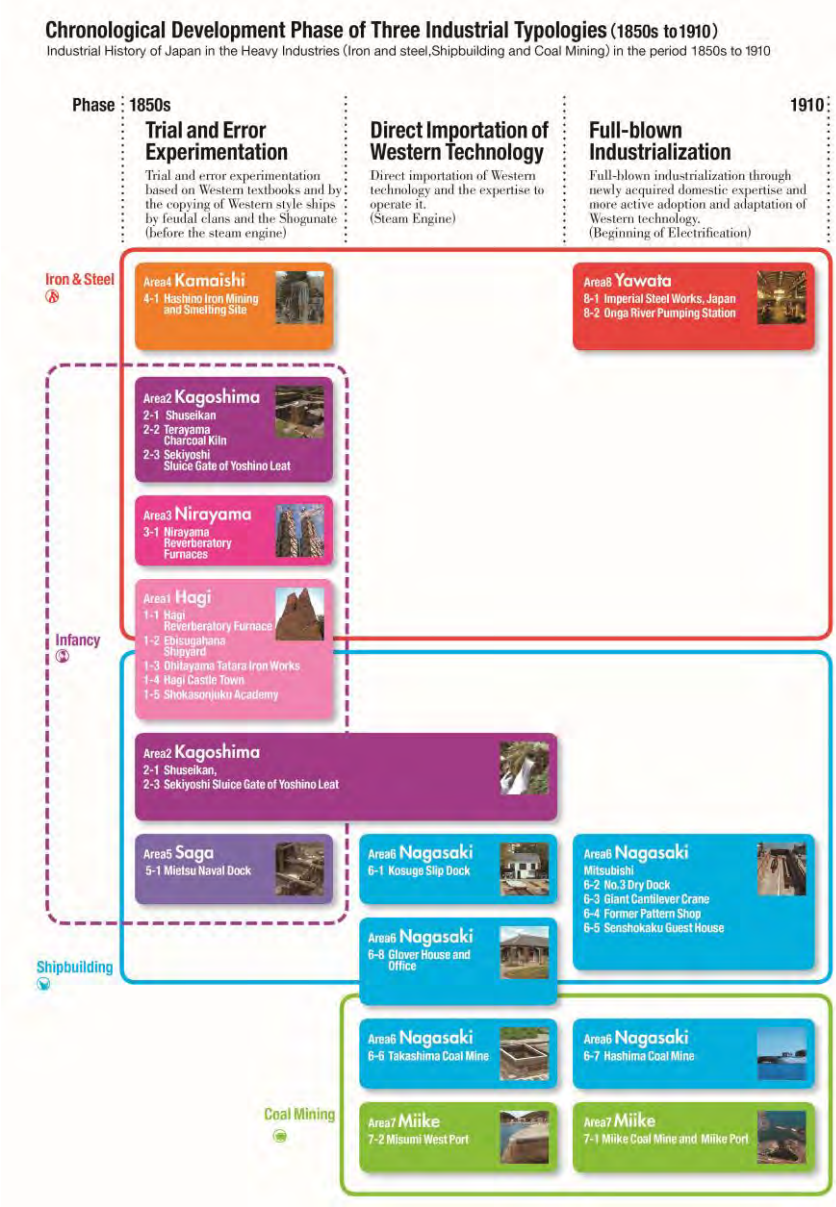
4. Build on-going relationships to encourage participation and support for protection, conservation and presentation of the property from as broad a range of people as possible, for the long-term.

5. Embed interpretation as a foundation for our marketing and communication activities.

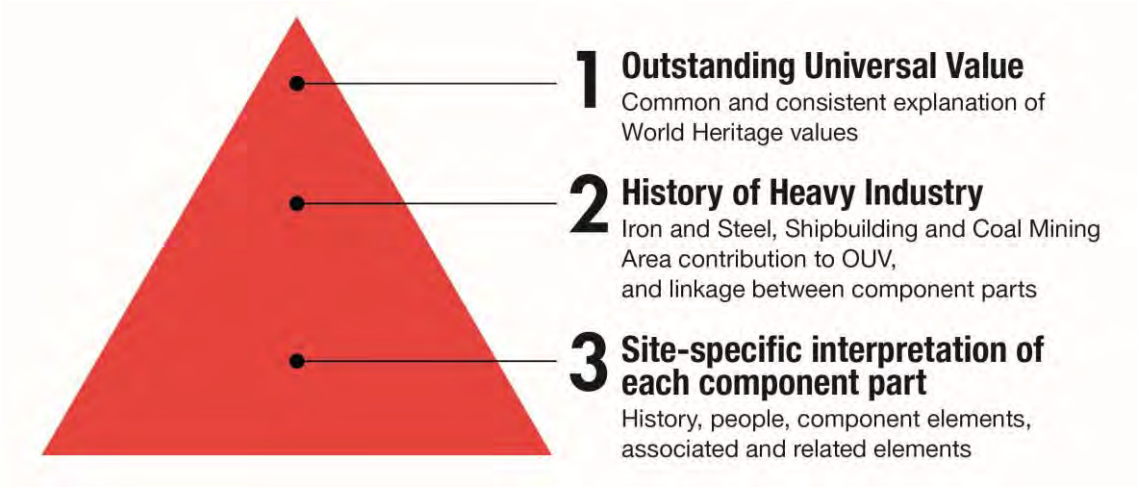
9 THEMES

When implementing the interpretation, themes and topics help to deliver the messages. Themes help to convey the main points or message by grouping related topics in a way that readily connects with the target audience. A topic is a particular subject matter, and a number of topics can support an individual theme. Interpretation will be organised around a hierarchy of themes and will offer an integrated message.

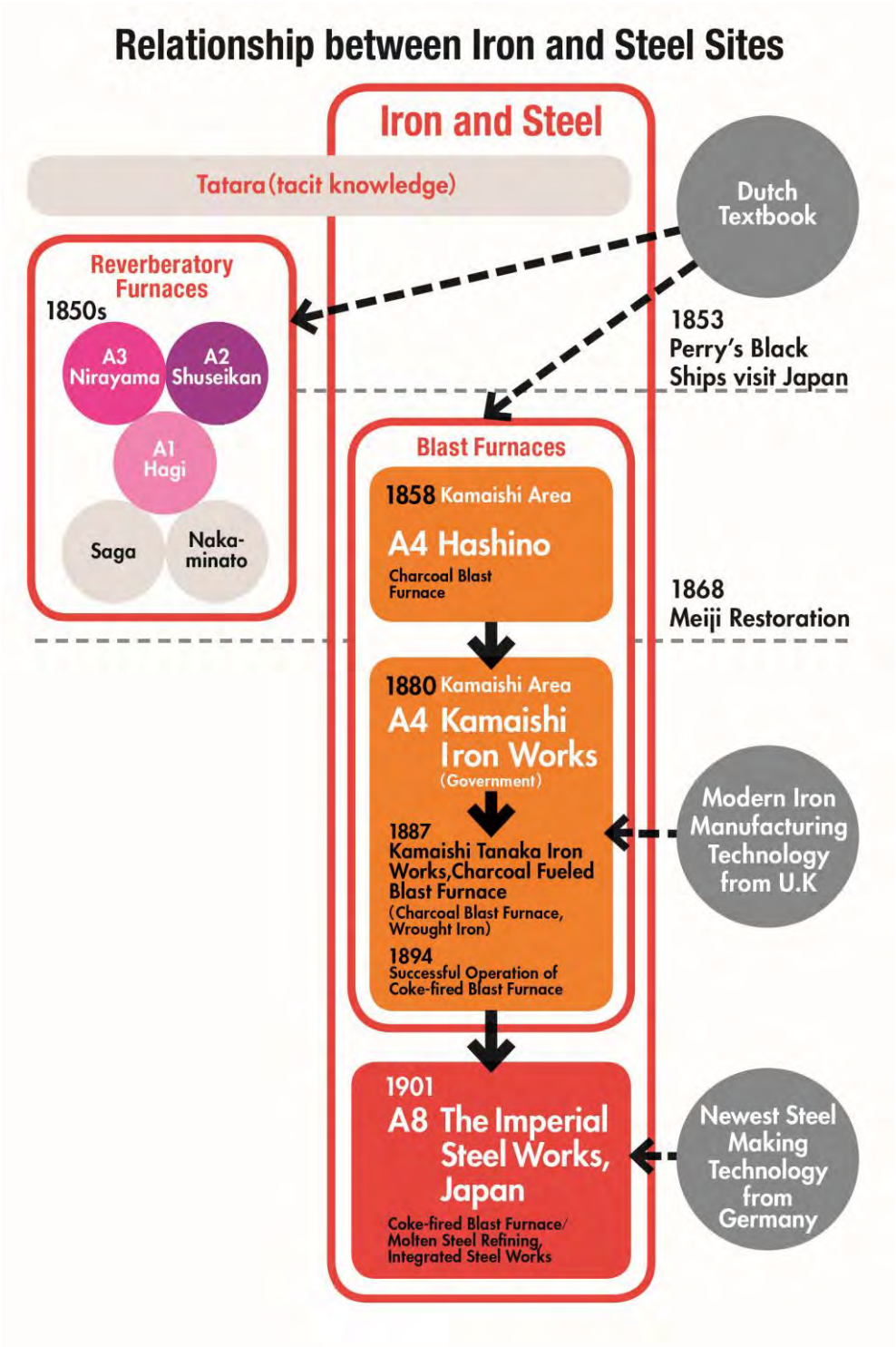
The World Heritage Site Statement of Outstanding Universal Value already identifies the major themes that connect component parts. Themes must be developed into a format that ensures that OUV is clearly understood by the WHS's audiences and is consistent and connected. The development of stories based on the themes will further enhance audience experience, making it more memorable and engaging.

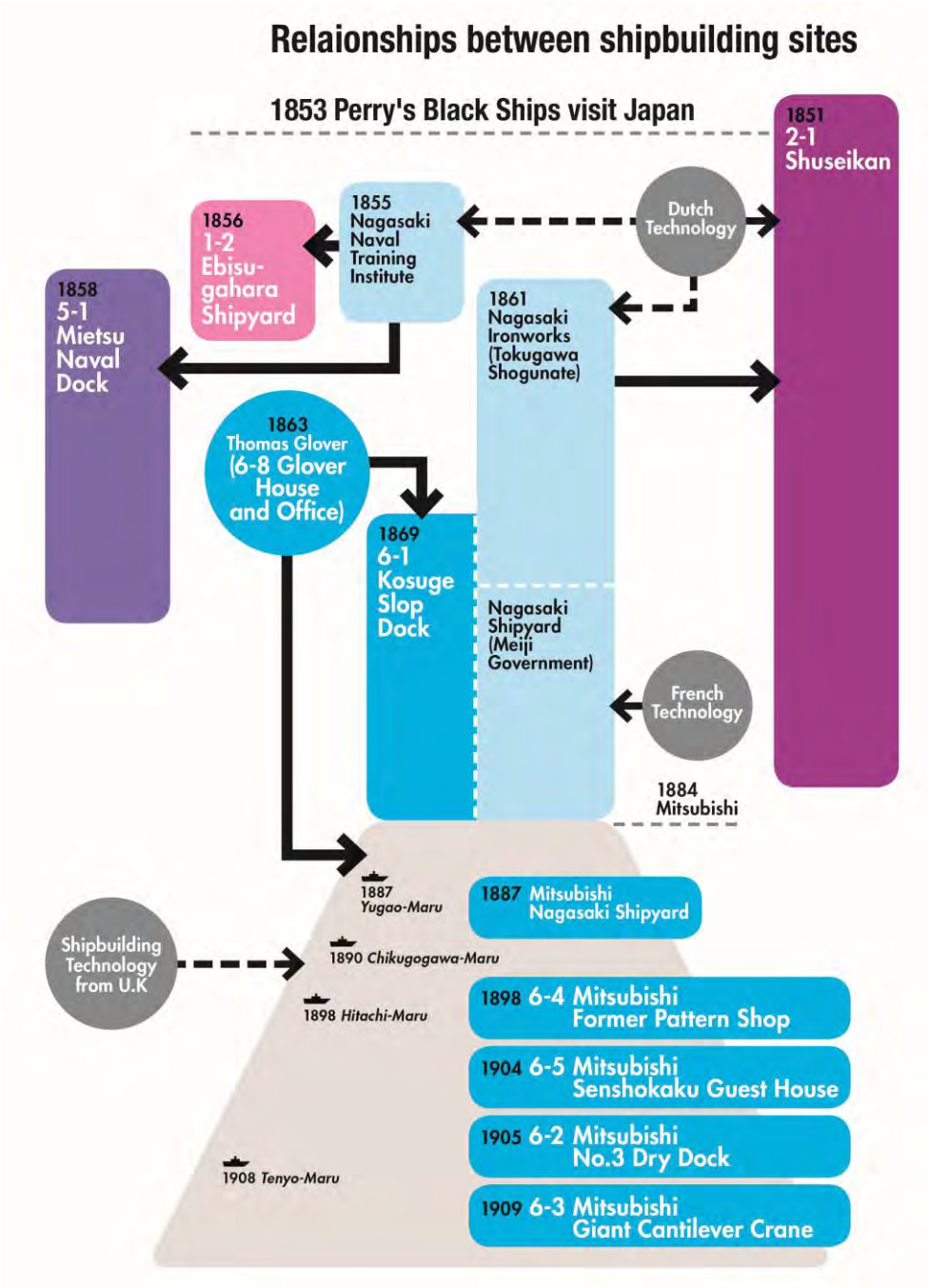


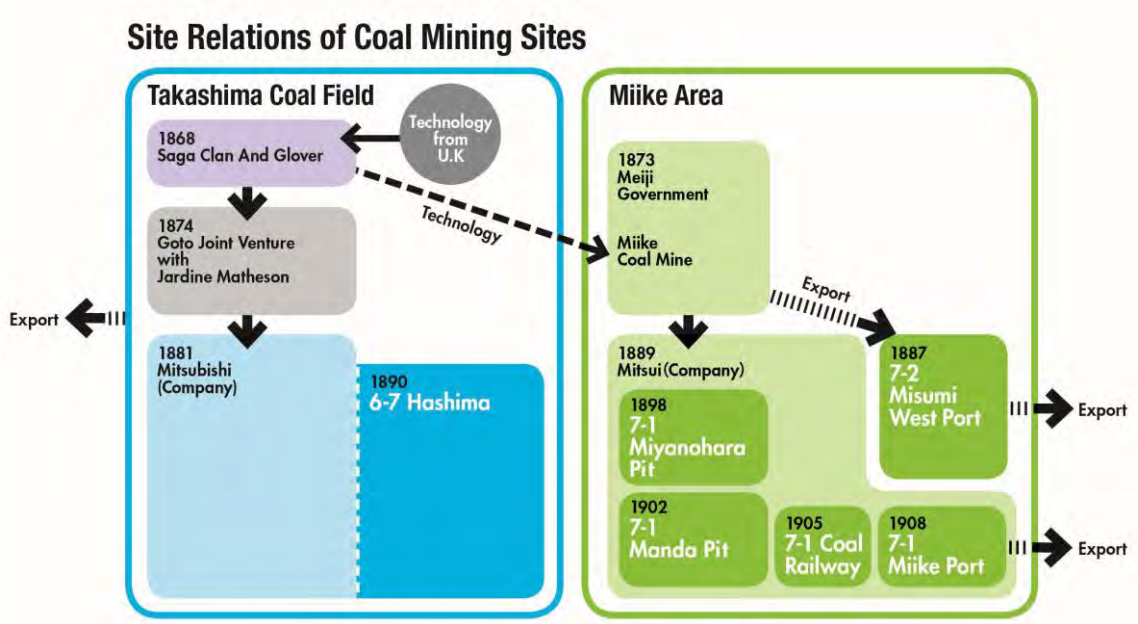
Concepts for interpretation and presentation



Interpretation flow at each local visitor centre
Hierarchy of Interpretation


Relationship between Iron and Steel Sites
Iron and Steel
Tatara (tacit knowledge)
Dutch Textbook
Reverberatory Furnaces
1850s
A3 Nirayama
A2 Shuseikan
A1 Hagi
Saga
Naka-minato
1853 Perry's Black Ships visit Japan
Blast Furnaces
1858 Kamaishi Area
A4 Hashino
Charcoal Blast Furnace
1868 Meiji Restoration
1880 Kamaishi Area
A4 Kamaishi Iron Works
(Government)
1887 Kamaishi Tanaka Iron Works, Charcoal Fueled Blast Furnace
(Charcoal Blast Furnace, Wrought Iron)
1894 Successful Operation of Coke-fired Blast Furnace
Modern Iron Manufacturing Technology from U.K
1901
A8 The Imperial Steel Works, Japan
Coke-fired Blast Furnace/ Molten Steel Refining, Integrated Steel Works
Newest Steel Making Technology from Germany

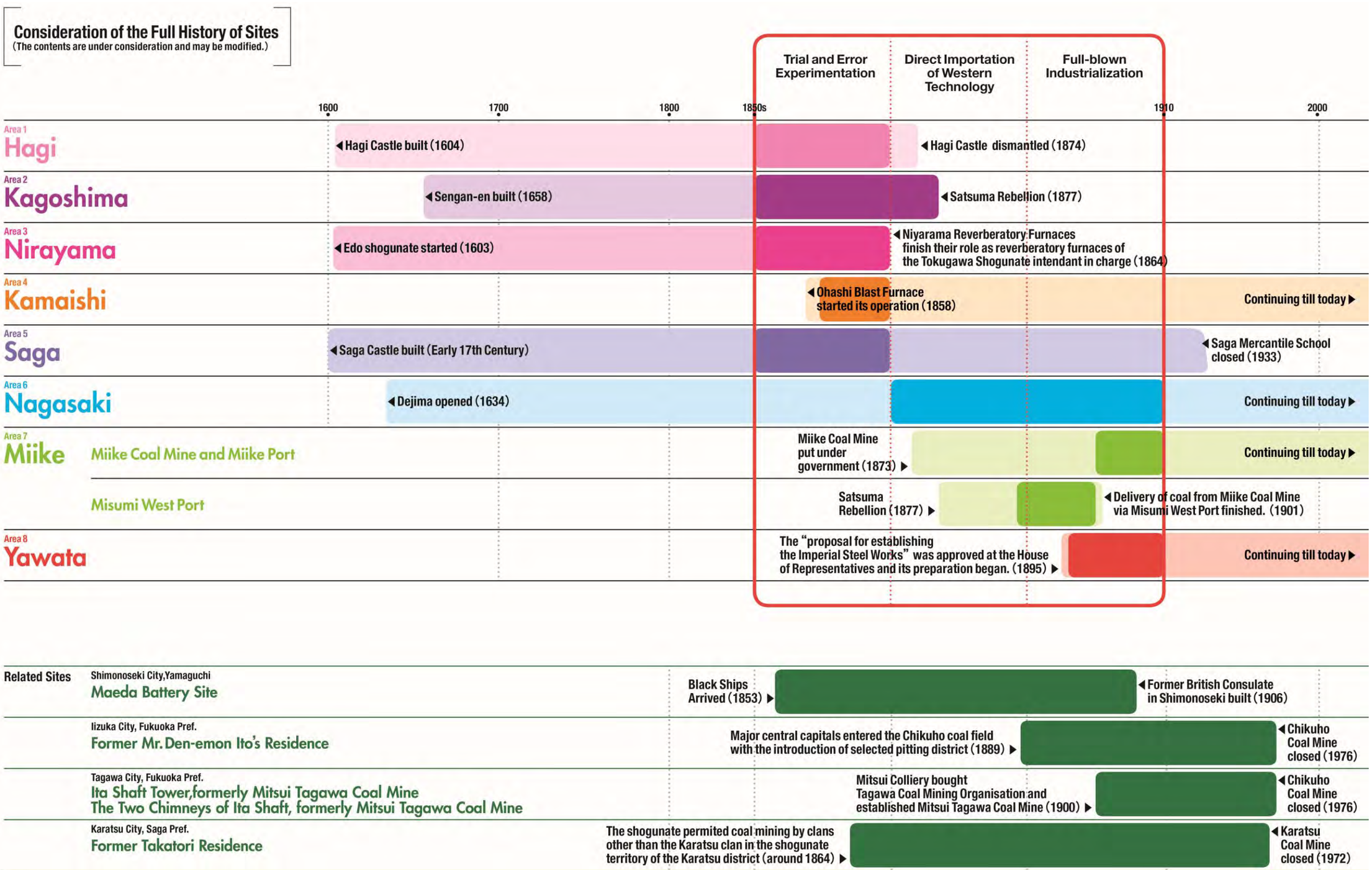

Relaionships between shipbuilding sites
1853 Perry's Black Ships visit Japan
1851
2-1
Shuseikan
1855
Nagasaki
Naval
Training
Institute
Dutch
Technology
1856
1-2
Ebisu-
gahara
Shipyard
1858
5-1
Mietsu
Naval
Dock
1861
Nagasaki
Ironworks
(Tokugawa
Shogunate)
1863
Thomas Glover
(6-8 Glover
House
and Office)
1869
6-1
Kosuge
Slop
Dock
Nagasaki
Shipyard
(Meiji
Government)
French
Technology
1884
Mitsubishi
1887
Yugao-Maru
1887 Mitsubishi
Nagasaki Shipyard
Shipbuilding
Technology
from U.K
1890 Chikugogawa-Maru
1898 Hitachi-Maru
1898 6-4 Mitsubishi
Former Pattern Shop
1904 6-5 Mitsubishi
Senshokaku Guest House
1905 6-2 Mitsubishi
No.3 Dry Dock
1908 Tenyo-Maru
1909 6-3 Mitsubishi
Giant Cantilever Crane


Site Relations of Coal Mining Sites
Takashima Coal Field
1868
Saga Clan And Glover
Technology from U.K
Technology
1874
Goto Joint Venture with Jardine Matheson
Export
1881
Mitsubishi (Company)
1890
6-7 Hashima
Miike Area
1873
Meiji Government
Miike Coal Mine
Export
1889
Mitsui (Company)
1898
7-1
Miyanohara Pit
1887
7-2
Misumi West Port
Export
1902
7-1
Manda Pit
1905
7-1 Coal Railway
1908
7-1
Miike Port
Export

AREA THEMES are derived from the contribution each area makes to OUV:

Area 1 Hagi ***Cradle of the Meiji Restoration***
Area 2 Kagoshima ***Defending Japan's Southern Gateway / Samurai's Challenge in Science and Technology / Cradle of Industrial Japan***
Area 3 Nirayama ***Defending Edo / Challenge of the Iron Cannon***
Area 4 Kamaishi ***Birthplace of Japan's Modern Iron and Steel Industry***
Area 5 Saga ***Defending Nagasaki / Samurai's Challenge in Technology / Developing Skills for Naval Defense***
Area 6 Nagasaki ***From Clan to Company / Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha / Technology as the Spirit for Developments for the Sea and Land***
Area 7 Miike ***Mitsui, Miike, Coal Industry and Logistics / to Japan's First Coal-Based Chemical Industry Complex***
Area 8 Yawata ***The Imperial Steel Works and the Emergence of Industrial Japan / Japan's Industrial Revolution***

Consideration of the Full History of Sites
(The contents are under consideration and may be modified.)



Related Sites

Shimonoseki City,Yamaguchi
Maeda Battery Site
Black Ships Arrived (1853)
Former British Consulate in Shimonoseki built (1906)

Iizuka City, Fukuoka Pref.
Former Mr. Den-emon Ito's Residence
Major central capitals entered the Chikuho coal field with the introduction of selected pitting district (1889)
Chikuho Coal Mine closed (1976)

Tagawa City, Fukuoka Pref.
Ita Shaft Tower,formerly Mitsui Tagawa Coal Mine
The Two Chimneys of Ita Shaft, formerly Mitsui Tagawa Coal Mine
Mitsui Colliery bought Tagawa Coal Mining Organisation and established Mitsui Tagawa Coal Mine (1900)
Chikuho Coal Mine closed (1976)

Karatsu City, Saga Pref.
Former Takatori Residence
The shogunate permited coal mining by clans other than the Karatsu clan in the shogunate territory of the Karatsu district (around 1864)
Karatsu Coal Mine closed (1972)

In the support of the understanding of the “full history” of each site, sites that are supplementary to component parts are to be interpreted and the following definition applies:

Associated sites and facilities = Sites and facilities that possess local/national values that contribute to the understanding of the full history of each site

Related sites = Sites that are closely connected to, or belong to the same “family group” as, component parts of the Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution, and that supplement the series to fully understand its World Heritage significance; although such sites do not necessarily meet UNESCO requirements to be included.

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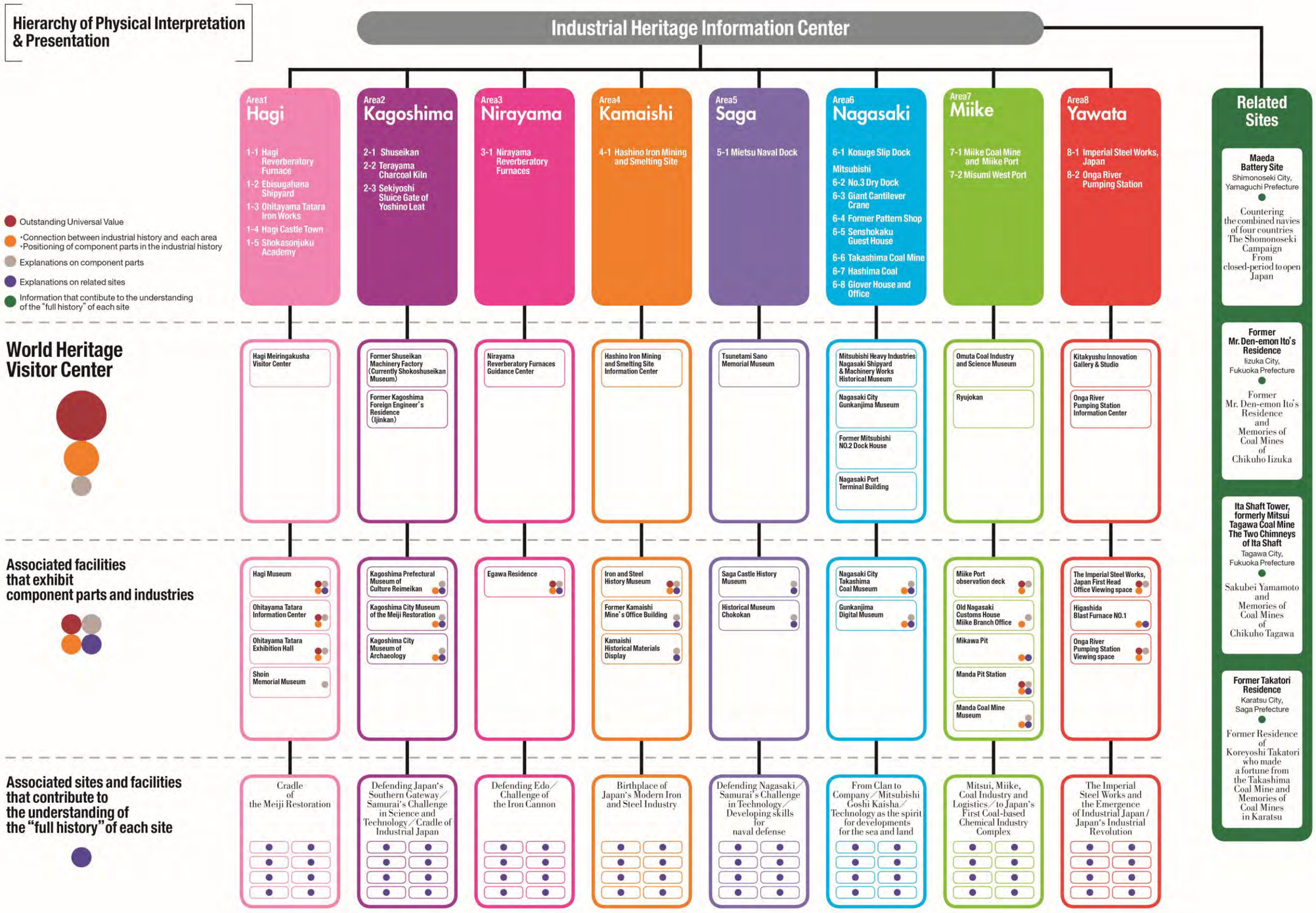
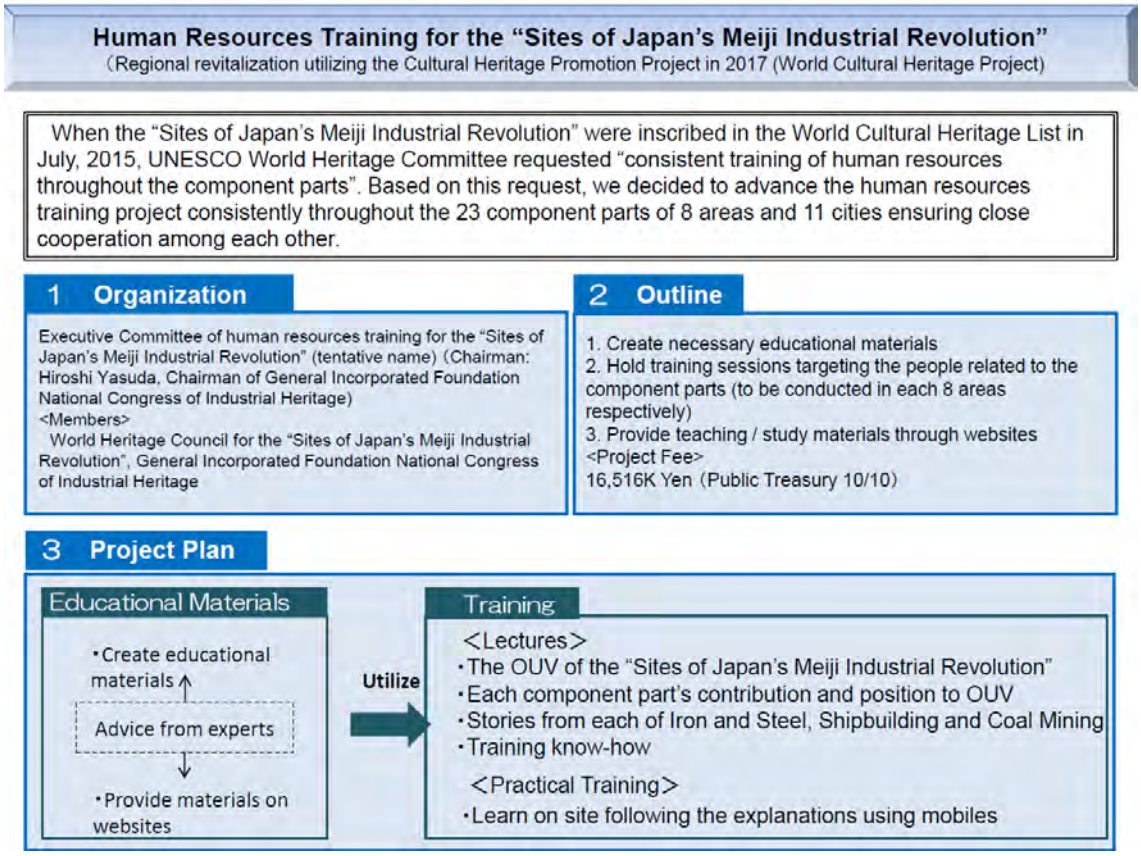

Hierarchy of Physical Interpretation & Presentation
Industrial Heritage Information Center
Outstanding Universal Value
・Connection between industrial history and each area
・Positioning of component parts in the industrial history
Explanations on component parts
Explanations on related sites
Information that contibute to the understanding of the "full history" of each site
World Heritage Visitor Center
Associated facilities that exhibit component parts and industries
Associated sites and facilities that contribute to the understanding of the "full history" of each site
Area1 Hagi
1-1 Hagi Reverberatory Furnace
1-2 Ebisugahana Shipyard
1-3 Ohitayama Tatara Iron Works
1-4 Hagi Castle Town
1-5 Shokasonjuku Academy
Area2 Kagoshima
2-1 Shuseikan
2-2 Terayama Charcoal Kiln
2-3 Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate of Yoshino Leat
Area3 Nirayama
3-1 Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces
Area4 Kamaishi
4-1 Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site
Area5 Saga
5-1 Mietsu Naval Dock
Area6 Nagasaki
6-1 Kosuge Slip Dock
Mitsubishi
6-2 No.3 Dry Dock
6-3 Giant Cantilever Crane
6-4 Former Pattern Shop
6-5 Senshokaku Guest House
6-6 Takashima Coal Mine
6-7 Hashima Coal
6-8 Glover House and Office
Area7 Miike
7-1 Miike Coal Mine and Miike Port
7-2 Misumi West Port
Area8 Yawata
8-1 Imperial Steel Works, Japan
8-2 Onga River Pumping Station
Related Sites
Maeda Battery Site
Shimonoseki City, Yamaguchi Prefecture
Countering the combined navies of four countries The Shomonoseki Campaign From closed-period to open Japan
Former Mr. Den-emon Ito's Residence
Iizuka City, Fukuoka Prefecture
Former Mr. Den-emon Ito's Residence and Memories of Coal Mines of Chikuho Iizuka
Ita Shaft Tower, formerly Mitsui Tagawa Coal Mine The Two Chimneys of Ita Shaft
Tagawa City, Fukuoka Prefecture
Sakubei Yamamoto and Memories of Coal Mines of Chikuho Tagawa
Former Takatori Residence
Karatsu City, Saga Prefecture
Former Residence of Koreyoshi Takatori who made a fortune from the Takashima Coal Mine and Memories of Coal Mines in Karatsu
Hagi Meiringakusha Visitor Center
Former Shuseikan Machinery Factory (Currently Shokoshuseikan Museum)
Former Kagoshima Foreign Engineer's Residence (Ijinkan)
Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces Guidance Center
Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site Information Center
Tsunetami Sano Memorial Museum
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Nagasaki Shipyard & Machinery Works Historical Museum
Nagasaki City Gunkanjima Museum
Former Mitsubishi NO.2 Dock House
Nagasaki Port Terminal Building
Omuta Coal Industry and Science Museum
Ryujokan
Kitakyushu Innovation Gallery & Studio
Onga River Pumping Station Information Center
Hagi Museum
Ohitayama Tatara Information Center
Ohitayama Tatara Exhibition Hall
Shoin Memorial Museum
Kagoshima Prefectural Museum of Culture Reimeikan
Kagoshima City Museum of the Meiji Restoration
Kagoshima City Museum of Archaeology
Egawa Residence
Iron and Steel History Museum
Former Kamaishi Mine's Office Building
Kamaishi Historical Materials Display
Saga Castle History Museum
Historical Museum Chokokan
Nagasaki City Takashima Coal Museum
Gunkanjima Digital Museum
Miike Port observation deck
Old Nagasaki Customs House Miike Branch Office
Mikawa Pit
Manda Pit Station
Manda Coal Mine Museum
The Imperial Steel Works, Japan First Head Office Viewing space
Higashida Blast Furnace NO.1
Onga River Pumping Station Viewing space
Cradle of the Meiji Restoration
Defending Japan's Southern Gateway／Samurai's Challenge in Science and Technology／Cradle of Industrial Japan
Defending Edo／Challenge of the Iron Cannon
Birthplace of Japan's Modern Iron and Steel Industry
Defending Nagasaki／Samurai's Challenge in Technology／Developing skills for naval defense
From Clan to Company／Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha／Technology as the spirit for developments for the sea and land
Mitsui, Miike, Coal Industry and Logistics／to Japan's First Coal-based Chemical Industry Complex
The Imperial Steel Works and the Emergence of Industrial Japan / Japan's Industrial Revolution

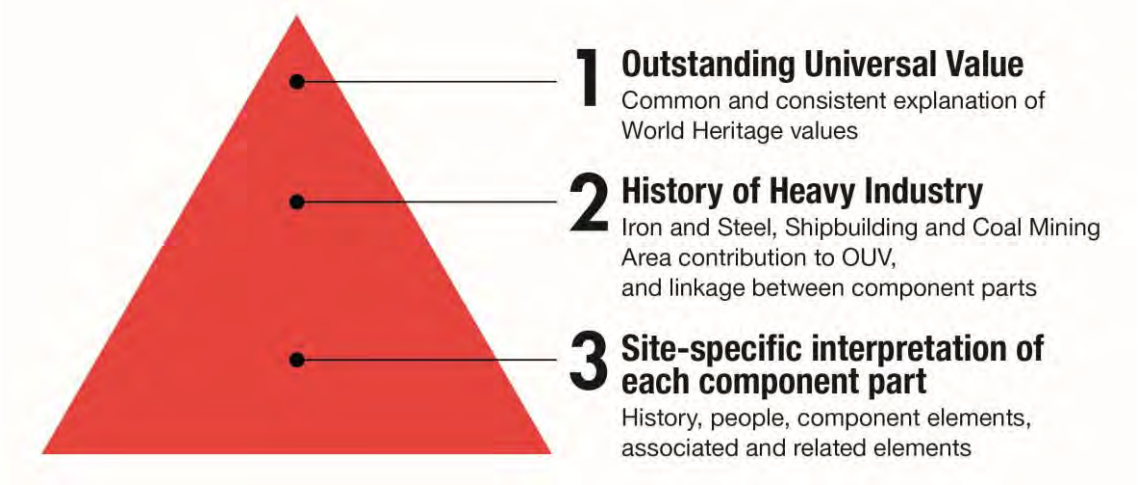
10 INTERPRETATION MANUAL AND STYLE GUIDE

A resource manual is being 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 value, from staff to volunteers. A style guide and a series of site-based interpretation workshops will supplement the manual.

In the meantime, training of site staff and volunteers has been ongoing, guided by the following framework:



Human Resources Training Program for the "Sites of Japan's Industrial Revolution"



Main Textbooks for the Training

Textbook that explains all the component parts and their conservation and interpretation, mainly dealing with OUV and the contributions and the positions of each component part (to be completed in December, 2017).

Guidebooks that explain industrial history (the part on "Iron & Steel" is to be completed in December, 2017)

Contents of the Training

Day 1: Lecture-style Training

1. The importance of "Outstanding Universal Value"
2. About Iron & Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining
3. How to interpret and tell visitors stories
4. How to use app by smartphones

Day 2: On-site Training

1. Concrete method of telling OUV and each component part
2. Function and special feature of the app as a supporting tool

Schedule

2017	October 31	Area 4. Kamaishi
	November 29	Area 8. Yawata
	December 4-5	Area 3: Nirayama
2018	January 18	Area 2: Kagoshima
	January 23	Area 1: Hagi
	January 29	Area 7: Miike
	February 6	Area 5: Saga
	February 8	Area 6: Nagasaki

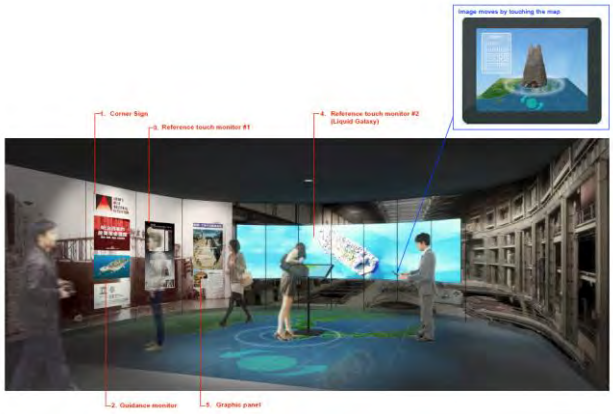
11 INTERPRETATION PLAN

Task	Description	Responsibility	Timescale (Fiscal Year)
(1)	Consistent OUV rollout across all component parts	Cabinet Secretariat, local authorities	From FY 2018
(2)	Updates of the full history of each site	Cabinet Secretariat, local authorities	From FY 2018
(3)	Information gathering related to workers, including Korean workers	General Incorporated Foundation National Congress of Industrial Heritage	Continued from FY 2016
(4)	Establishment of the "Industrial Heritage Information Centre", Tokyo	Cabinet Secretariat	During FY 2019
(5)	Consideration of certification programme for the interpretation of the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution"	General Incorporated Foundation National Congress of Industrial Heritage	From FY 2018
(6)	Human resources training programmes and training manual	General Incorporated Foundation National Congress of Industrial Heritage, World Heritage Council	During FY 2017
(7)	World Heritage Route	World Heritage Route Promotion Council	Ongoing
(8)	Onsite and online interpretation generated from Digital 3D resources developed by the Scottish Ten for Nagasaki sites with no public access: No.3 Dry Dock, and the Giant Cantilever Crane – especially virtual visits	General Incorporated Foundation National Congress of Industrial Heritage	Ongoing
(9)	Onsite and online interpretation generated from Digital 3D resources developed by the Scottish Ten for Kosuge Slip Dock and Gunkanjima – notably digital reconstruction of the coal mine	General Incorporated Foundation National Congress of Industrial Heritage	Ongoing

Details of these steps are provided below.

(1) Consistent OUV rollout across all component parts

Based on the Interpretation Strategy, the consistent interpretation of OUV should be presented across all component parts. This will be agreed by all stakeholders, and coordinated and implemented commonly in a branded World Heritage style.



Concept visualisation for common exhibition plans

(2) and (3) Progress in dealing with the "full history" of each site, including information gathering related to workers

Advice from international experts who are members of the Expert Committee on the Industrial Heritage including Operational Properties (Cabinet Secretariat of Japan), from the international heritage expert who was the ICOMOS technical evaluation field assessor of the World Heritage nomination of the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution", and from the President of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Interpretation and Presentation, comprises the following four key policies:

1) Focus on the interpretation of Outstanding Universal Value; in conformity with the primary purpose of the World Heritage, OUV of the inscribed property should be presented clearly at each site, not confusing with other, albeit related, issues. Based on this, Recommendation g) should be implemented.

2) The scope of the "full history" of each site, except for the OUV period (from 1850s to 1910) as described on page 78, falls into two parts: prior to 1850s, and from 1910 to the present. The target of the full history should be narrowed down, considering the local values that supplement the understanding of the background of each component part. Where relevant, with regard to the interpretation of the full history on the location of each component part, high quality research such as collecting primary historical documents and recording oral testimonies should be carried out, and the result of this research should, at some stage, be made publicly available through appropriate media.

3) Given the focus on OUV, the interpretation of industrial workers' stories should focus on Japanese industrial workers during the OUV period, whilst the interpretation of those outside the OUV period may allow an understanding of the fact that the Government of Japan implemented its policy of requisition of workers under the National Mobilisation Law during World War II, and that there

were a large number of those from the Korean Peninsula who supported Japanese industries before, during, and after the War.

4) In view of the above guidance, research on Koreans in Japan before, during, and after the War, including research on the policy of requisition of Korean workers, should be undertaken.

From the above policies provided (against each of the above points 1) to 4), detailed progress and timescales are as follows:

1) A scheme has been developed in FY 2016-17, and the interpretation of OUV will be implemented at all sites, in a consistent manner, under the coordinated direction of the Cabinet Secretariat of Japan from FY 2018.

2) A specially commissioned "Interpretation Audit" noted that the "full history" as described on page 78 was already adequately interpreted at a number of sites. Those that require attention are planned for updates from FY 2018. In addition, the "Sakubei Yamamoto Collection" composed of annotated paintings and diaries is described on page 239 of the Nomination Document as materials to promote an understanding of industrial workers. The collection can be regarded as part of the Interpretation Strategy, since it was registered as the *Memory of the World* during the nomination process of the *"Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution"*. The collection is of great significance in facilitating an understanding of the coal mine workers at that time in Chikuho Coal Mine that supplied coal to make coke at Yawata. Currently, the collection is exhibited at facilities such as Tagawa City Coal Mining Historical Museum established in the same premise as the Ita Shaft Tower and the Two Chimneys of Ita Shaft, formerly Mitsui Tagawa Coal Mine, one of the related sites of the WHS

3) As appropriate, workers' stories are planned for updates from FY2018, based on primary historical documents and oral testimonies.

4) The Cabinet Secretariat of Japan intends to share the primary historical documents regarding workers' stories with the public, ultimately in the "Industrial Heritage Information Centre" to be located in Tokyo during FY 2019. Numerous research targets have been pursued, including oral testimonies, reviews of published materials, together with the investigation of primary historical documents hitherto little consulted.

(4) Establishment of the "Industrial Heritage Information Centre", Tokyo

When the World Heritage Committee adopted the Decision (39COM 8B.14) at its thirty-ninth session, a record of the Government of Japan's statement was referred to as a footnote to Recommendation g).

Thus, the Government of Japan is planning the establishment of the "Industrial Heritage Information Centre" as a comprehensive information centre in Tokyo during FY 2019, and the construction cost is included in the draft budget for FY 2018. As a "think tank" that contributes to dissemination and enlightenment for industrial heritage conservation, the Centre will dispatch information mainly on the overall property of the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution", as well as other information on industrial heritage, including workers' stories. The details of the

contents are under consideration.

(5) Consideration of a certification programme for the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution"

Following the implementation of the Interpretation Strategy, in order to ensure a "quality assurance" of interpretation, a certification programme for a wide range of interpretive providers will be considered from FY 2018, promoting dissemination and enlightenment of interpretation at all component parts as well as at related sites.

(6) Human resource training programmes and training manual

Following the inception series of interpretation lectures given at all component parts during the Interpretation Audit, a further series of human resources training programmes are being provided at each site during FY 2017, together with the provision of a training manual to be used by sites' interpretive staff and volunteers.

(7) World Heritage Route

Promotion of the World Heritage Route, providing WH guidance and tourism infrastructure, is ongoing. This includes maps and apps, GPS navigation, traffic signage using the common logo, and other aspects, guiding visitors to all component parts, and related sites. The "World Heritage Route Promotion Council" comprises WHS stakeholders, tourism agencies, and transport agencies including railways, airlines, bus and taxi.


Promotion using Classic Car Promotion at a Travel Fair in Taiwan, 2016


Special Promotion by JR Kyushu, Kumamoto Prefecture:
Special limited tours by Roman Cruise and 'A' Train for 80 people per day to visit Manda Pit and Misumi West Port.

(8) Onsite and online interpretation generated from Digital 3D resources developed by the Scottish Ten for Nagasaki sites with no public access: No.3 Dry Dock, and the Giant Cantilever Crane – especially virtual visits

In 2014, the 3D digital documentation work by the Scottish Ten resulted in the laser scanning of both the Giant Cantilever Crane and No.3 Dry Dock in Nagasaki. Both these sites are operational and cannot be accessed by members of the public. For this reason, detailed 3D model created by these surveys is being developed as a content of official apps, providing virtual visits to the sites.

(9) Onsite and online interpretation generated from Digital 3D resources developed by the Scottish Ten for Kosuge Slip Dock and Gunkanjima – notably digital reconstruction of the coal mine

In 2014, the 3D digital documentation work by the Scottish Ten resulted in the laser scanning of both Kosuge Slip Dock and Gunkanjima in Nagasaki. Both these sites can be accessed by members of the public, but the enhanced digital resources provided by the detailed 3D record can be used to develop both onsite and online interpretation resources in the future.

12 PROGRESS MANAGEMENT

The responsible organisations of the Interpretation Plan will conduct each activity, working closely with the parties concerned and receiving advice from international and domestic experts who are knowledgeable on the WHS, and, in order to improve the status of interpretation, manage the progress at the Interpretation Working Group, a committee established under the National Committee of Conservation and Management for the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution". In addition, the Working Group will monitor the progress of each activity, conducting a regular interpretation audit by international experts, and revise the Interpretation Plan in accordance with the progress and the outcome.

Annexe: Interpretation Audit