

Report on the Implementation Status of the Interpretation Strategy

Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution:

Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining (Japan) (ID: 1484)

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1. Executive Summary

This Report describes the implementation status of Japan's "Interpretation Strategy for the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining" provided in g)-1 in Appendices to the State of Conservation Report submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre on November 30, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "Interpretation Strategy"), having been drawn up based on the recommendations and requests in the 39th World Heritage Committee Session Decision (39 COM 8B.14). The Government of Japan established the Industrial Heritage Information Centre on March 31, 2020, but temporarily closed it to prevent the spread of COVID-19. It was then reopened to the public on June 15, 2020. The status of implementation of the Interpretation Strategy by the Government of Japan is reported below in light of the 42nd World Heritage Committee Session Decision (42 COM 7B.10).

The Report was drafted through discussions in September 2020 among the Local Conservation Councils that are established in areas where component parts are located, made up of the national and local governments, owners, and other related parties. The draft of the report was prepared based on the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Kyushu-Yamaguchi and Related Areas, General Principles and Strategic Framework for Conservation and Management"¹ (hereinafter referred to as the "Strategic Framework") established by the Cabinet Secretariat during the nomination process of the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution" for inscription on the World Heritage List.

In accordance with the Strategic Framework, the Industrial Heritage Expert Committee (Including Working Properties), made up of Japanese and international specialists, met on September 30, 2020, the views of experts were obtained, and these have been properly reflected in the Report. The Report was further approved on October 30, 2020 by the National Committee of Conservation and Management of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution, established as a venue for mutual exchanges of views and discussions with relevant ministries and local government organizations. In these ways, substantial efforts have been made to ensure all due exchange of views and solid consensus-building among parties relating to the component parts (working and non-working properties).

¹ Please refer to the following UNESCO website for the main text of the Strategic Framework:
<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1484/documents/> 2015 Nomination file 1484, pp. 487-560 (197 MB).

2. Summary of responses to the Decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee

This Report consists of 1. Main Document and 2. Appendices.

(1) Main Document

The main text of replies to each matter requested in the Decision

(2) Appendices

Additional materials relating to each of the replies in (1) Main Document

Summary of responses to the Decision by the 42nd World Heritage Committee Session

The replies to each matter requested in the Decision are summarized below. See (1) Main Document and (2) Appendices for further details.

➤ Paragraphs 7, 8, and 9: Report on Interpretation Strategy Implementation

The Government of Japan opened the Industrial Heritage Information Centre based on the Interpretation Strategy (submitted to UNESCO November 30, 2017), respecting the spirit of the ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites of 2008 (hereinafter, the “ICOMOS Charter (2008)”). Explanations of exhibits at the visitor centres in each Area are made in coordination with this Centre. In this Report, the status of implementing the Interpretation Strategy is as described below.

(1) Achieving common presentations of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)

The Industrial Heritage Information Centre was established on March 31, 2020 in Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo and reopened to the public on June 15, 2020. With the presentations at this Centre serving as a model, the visitor centres in each Area are introducing consistent exhibits and explanations that communicate the World Heritage value of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution.”

(2) Updating the “full history” of each site

Descriptions and interpretations of the “full history” of each component part are planned at the Industrial Heritage Information Centre, making use of an immersive multi-display, and in line with the Interpretation Strategy. While paying attention to the advice of domestic and international specialists, the Centre will continue to work with each visitor centre in considering how to present the “full history.”

(3) Information gathering related to workers, including former civilian workers from the Korean Peninsula and others

The Government of Japan conducted investigations of industrial labor at work sites during World War II as regards workers, including former civilian workers from the Korean Peninsula and others, and collected information focusing mainly on primary sources. At the Industrial Heritage Information Centre, primary sources (laws, official notices, public documents and documents of

related organizations and corporations) that enable visitors to understand recruitment, official placement, requisition, and repatriation and testimonies are being collected, as well as newspaper articles, publications and books, and other documents from before, during and after the War are being archived; and these efforts are to be expanded in the future.

(4) Establishment of the Industrial Heritage Information Centre

The Industrial Heritage Information Centre was established on March 31, 2020 in Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo and reopened to the public on June 15. As the focal point of visitor centres established in various areas of Japan, it is to be used for properly conveying the World Heritage value of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”; in addition, as a comprehensive information centre concerning industrial heritage, it will be used for actively communicating information about industrial heritage properties in Japan and other countries.

(5) Consideration of certification programme for interpretation of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”

Interpretation of the World Heritage value is part of the work of preserving the value. To ensure consistency of interpretation, training sessions were held for staff and volunteer guides, and participants were given a certificate upon completion. Staff training will continue to be carried out, and efforts are planned for raising quality of interpretation.

(6) Capacity building programmes and training manuals

Training programmes were established and implemented for guides and others responsible for the day-to-day management of each component part, and various manuals and guidebooks were drawn up as supplementary teaching materials.

(7) World Heritage Route

The World Heritage Route Promotion Council prepared maps and applications, GPS navigation, and road signs with the standard logo, to guide visitors to all component parts and related sites.

(8) On-site and online interpretation

As part of activities for educating the public, virtual visits and digital reconstruction (including digital 3D resources developed by Scottish Ten) have been prepared.

The 3D resources of Scottish Ten, guide applications, an immersive multi-display system in the Industrial Heritage Information Centre, and augmented reality/virtual reality applications were prepared for each Area, providing virtual visits and digital reconstructions to enable a more immersive experience of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution.”

(9) Other initiatives

Along with participation in seminars in Japan and abroad, and placing of digital signage advertising in train stations, interpretation was implemented in each Area.

Overview and implementation status of other capacity building, training, and publications

No.	Item	Description	Progress status
1	Capacity development and training	Workshops and other training are provided for local guides and those involved in conservation and management of the component parts.	Conducted provisionally, to be continued
2	Publications	Interpretation manuals, textbooks, and specialized books on the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining” are published.	Prepared as needed
3	Road signs	Road signs with a standard logo are installed to guide visitors to all the component parts and related sites.	Prepared as needed
4	Area guide maps	In addition to the component parts of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution,” the World Heritage Visitor Centre, and local interpretation facilities, these guide maps provide information to Area visitors about World Heritage and other sites other than the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution.” They can be linked to applications and can display facilities not open to the public.	Maps for all eight Areas will be made both in Japanese and English (currently they have been completed for four Areas).
5	Smartphone guide applications	Applications with multilingual support (Japanese, English, Korean, Chinese, Vietnamese) have been developed for the purpose of explaining and promoting education about the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution.”	Available since March 2017
6	Digital signage, etc.	Digital signage will be installed in the Industrial Heritage Information Centre to show the tour routes at the sites. They will be equipped with an AI chatbot that responds in real time to a wide range of questions about sightseeing.	Planned for March 2021

In addition, an Interpretation Plan will be developed for each Area one by one.

3. Public access to this Report

This Report is available to the public.

4. Signature of the Authority



Jun Manabe

Director-General, Department of Industrial Heritage, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of Japan

I. Main Document

Responses to the Decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee

The following decision was adopted at the 42nd World Heritage Committee Session. For reference, an excerpt from the eight recommendations included in the Decision of the 39th World Heritage Committee Session is also appended.

Decision of the 42nd of the World Heritage Committee Session

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/18/42.COM/7B, Add.2
2. Recalling Decision 39 COM 8B.14², adopted at its 39th Session (Bonn, 2015),
3. Takes note of the illustrated reports provided on conservation work carried out at various component sites, along with future priorities;
4. Commending the State Party on the details provided so far concerning Hashima Island, notes the substantial progress achieved in the development of a detailed 30-year conservation work programme for the island and the commitment of resources for the length of the plan and also notes that the programme will stabilise the island's retaining walls, conserve decaying remains and preserve the battleship form of its silhouette, and that priority will be given in the first phase to the retaining walls and researching conservation techniques;
5. Requests the State Party to submit the following information to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, as it becomes available:
 - a) One or more study (ies) on those buildings made of wood, steel, and reinforced concrete which have collapsed or irreversibly decayed since 1974, and whether they can be conserved,
 - b) Further archaeological studies,
 - c) More research on historical documents, structural materials and visitor movements,
 - d) An Action Plan, developed by Nagasaki City, covering project deadlines, implementation techniques for phased work, and setting annual goals;
6. Further notes that monitoring of the number of visitors is being undertaken systematically for all component sites, and that a visitor management strategy, including carrying capacities, will be formulated in 2018 on the basis of these results; and also requests the State Party to submit this strategy to the World Heritage Centre, once it is completed, for review by the Advisory Bodies;

² The World Heritage Committee takes note of the statement made by Japan, as regards the interpretive strategy that allows an understanding of the full history of each site as referred to in paragraph 4.g) of the Decision 39 COM 8B.14, which is contained in the Summary Record of the session (document WHC-15/39.COM/INF.19).

7. Notes furthermore that interpretation is available for all component sites, and that digital communications have been developed, but that further improvements are planned, including Information Centre to be opened;
8. Further requests the State Party to provide an update on overall interpretation upon completion of Information Centre;
9. Strongly encourages the State Party to take into account best international practices for interpretation strategies when continuing its work on the interpretation of the full history of the property, both during and outside of the period covered by its OUV, and in the digital interpretation materials;
10. Encourages continuing dialogue between the concerned parties;
11. Requests furthermore the State Party to fully implement Decision 39 COM 8B.14 and to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 December 2019, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

(For reference: excerpt from the eight recommendations in 39 COM 8B.14)

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Developing as a priority a detailed conservation work programme for Hashima Island;
- b) Developing a prioritised conservation work programme for the property and its component sites and an implementation programme;
- c) Defining acceptable visitor threshold levels at each component part to mitigate any potential adverse impacts, commencing with those most likely to be at risk;
- d) Monitoring the effectiveness of the new partnership-based framework for the conservation and management of the property and its components on an annual basis;
- e) Monitoring the implementation of the conservation management plans, the issues discussed and the decisions made by the Local Conservation Councils on an annual basis;
- f) Establishing and implementing an ongoing training programme for all staff and stakeholders responsible for the day-to-day management of each component to build capacity and ensure a consistent approach to the property's ongoing conservation, management and presentation;
- g) Preparing an interpretive strategy for the presentation of the property, which gives particular emphasis to the way each of the sites contributes to Outstanding Universal Value and reflects one or more of the phases of industrialisation, and also allows an understanding of the full history of each site³;
- h) Submitting all development projects for road construction projects at Shuseikan and Mietsu Naval Dock and for new anchorage facility at Miike Port and proposals for the upgrade or development of visitor facilities to the World Heritage Committee for examination, in accordance with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines;

³ The World Heritage Committee takes note of the statement made by Japan, as regards the interpretive strategy that allows an understanding of the full history of each site as referred to in paragraph 4.g), which is contained in the Summary Record of the session.

Responses to the Decision of the 42nd World Heritage Committee Session

Details of the response to Paragraphs 7, 8, and 9 of the 42nd World Heritage Committee Session Decision (document 42 COM 7B.10) are reported here.

Decision 42 COM 7B.10 Paragraphs 7, 8, and 9

7. Notes furthermore that interpretation is available for all component sites, and that digital communications have been developed, but that further improvements are planned, including Information Centre to be opened;
8. Further requests the State Party to provide an update on overall interpretation upon completion of Information Centre;
9. Strongly encourages the State Party to take into account best international practices for interpretation strategies when continuing its work on the interpretation of the full history of the property, both during and outside of the period covered by its OUV, and in the digital interpretation materials

1. Background

- The report “ICOMOS Evaluations of Nominations of Cultural and Mixed Properties” (WHC-15/39.COM/INF.8B) noted the following points regarding interpretation.
 - “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 one or more phases of Japan’s industrialisation and convey their contribution to OUV.”
- The Decision of the 39th Session of the World Heritage Committee (39 COM 8B.14) notes that the World Heritage value of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” exists in the component parts in their entirety.

(Excerpted from the 39th World Heritage Committee Session Decision (39 COM 8B.14))

The 23 components are in 11 sites within 8 discrete areas. Six of the eight areas are in the south-west 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.

- In the Decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th Session (39 COM 8B.14), Recommendation g) calls for Preparing an interpretive strategy for the presentation of the property, which gives particular emphasis to the way each of the sites contributes to Outstanding

Universal Value and reflects one or more of the phases of industrialisation, and also allows an understanding of the full history of each site.

- In a footnote to the decision on inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List, the statement made by Japan regarding interpretative strategy is noted, and the following point is made.
 - An interpretive strategy should allow an understanding of the full history of each site.
- In developing an Interpretation Strategy, interpretation audits were conducted by independent international experts regarding the two main levels, the World Heritage as a whole and the component part/site-specific level. The head of the relevant ICOMOS International Scientific Committee was invited and provided advice on interpretation of the full history of each site.
- On this basis, an Interpretation Strategy was drawn up and included as an appendix in the State of Conservation Report submitted November 30, 2017.
- As noted above, the Decision (42 COM 7B.10) at the 42nd World Heritage Committee Session indicated additional matters to note and requests.
- In response to the Decision of the 42nd World Heritage Committee Session, the State of Conservation Report submitted on November 29, 2019 stated that the matters pertaining to interpretation had been properly implemented in accordance with the Interpretation Strategy.
- Based on the Interpretation Strategy, the Industrial Heritage Information Centre was established on March 31, 2020, in Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo, Japan, as a comprehensive information hub for Japan's industrial heritage centering on the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution." Although it was planned to open from April 1, 2020, after its opening ceremony, it temporarily closed along with other similar facilities to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Following the lifting of the state of emergency declaration, it was reopened to the public from June 15, 2020.

2 Basic Matters regarding Interpretation

Hierarchical approach to interpretation

Interpretation and Presentation of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”: Hierarchy of Values and Themes

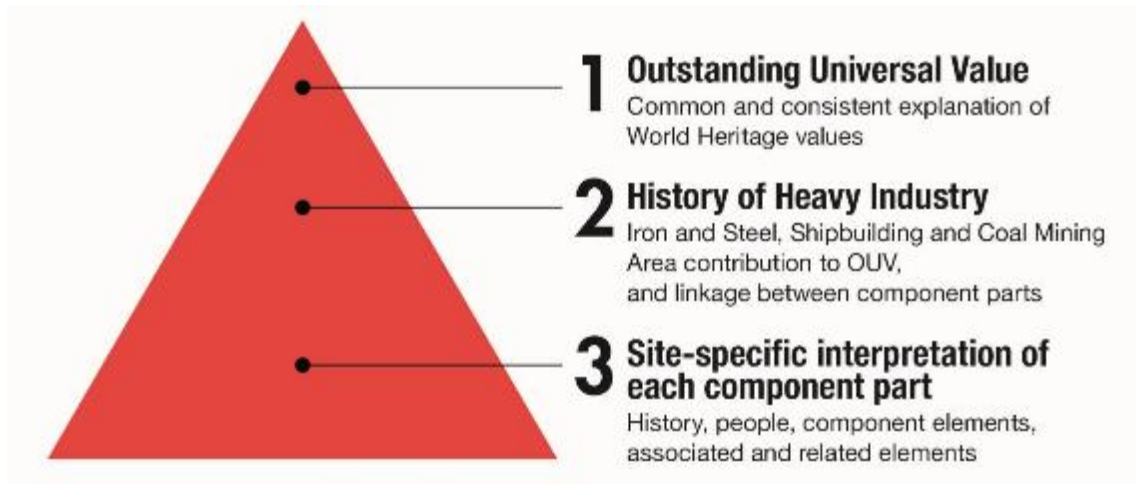


Fig. 1. Hierarchical approach to interpretation

At the Industrial Heritage Information Centre as well as at each local visitor centre, OUV is at the top of the interpretation hierarchy. It is the top theme, taking precedence over regional or industry-specific interpretive presentations such as the separate histories of Areas or component parts. In this way, (1) Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), (2) History of heavy industry, and (3) Interpretation for each of the component parts, shown in the above figure, will be consistently presented across the entire property.

Flow of interpretation at each visitor centre:

Interpretation hierarchy



Fig. 2. Flow of interpretation at each local visitor centre

3. Implementation Status of the Interpretation Strategy

- The State of Conservation Report including the Interpretation Strategy and an Interpretation Plan to promote this strategy was submitted on November 30, 2017.

Table 1. Overview of the Interpretation Plan (Time scale etc. adjusted to reflect the latest status)

Task	Description	Responsibility	Time scale
(1)	Consistent OUV common presentations across all component parts	Cabinet Secretariat, local authorities	To be introduced successively starting in FY 2020
(2)	Updating the “full history” of each site	Cabinet Secretariat, local authorities	Ongoing
(3)	Information gathering related to workers, including former civilian workers from the Korean Peninsula and others	National Congress of Industrial Heritage	Ongoing
(4)	Establishment of the Industrial Heritage Information Centre, Tokyo	Cabinet Secretariat	FY 2019
(5)	Consideration of certification programme for interpretation of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”	National Congress of Industrial Heritage, local authorities	Ongoing
(6)	Capacity building programmes and training manuals	National Congress of Industrial Heritage, World Heritage Council for the Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution	Ongoing
(7)	World Heritage Route	World Heritage Route Promotion Council	Ongoing
(8)	On-site and online interpretation generated from Digital 3D resources developed by Scottish Ten for Nagasaki sites with no public access: No.3 Dry Dock, and the Giant Cantilever Crane--especially virtual visits	National Congress of Industrial Heritage	Ongoing
(9)	On-site and online interpretation generated from Digital 3D resources developed by Scottish Ten for Kosuge Slip Dock and Gunkanjima - notably digital reconstruction of the coal mine	National Congress of Industrial Heritage	Ongoing

- The Cabinet Secretariat, relevant ministries, local authorities, World Heritage Council for the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution (formerly “Consortium for the World Heritage Inscription of Modern Industrial Heritage (Kyushu-Yamaguchi)”) (hereinafter referred to as the “World Heritage Council”), National Congress of Industrial Heritage, World Heritage Route Promotion Council for Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution Heritage (hereinafter, “World Heritage Route Promotion Council”), and others are cooperating and implementing various

activities in accordance with the Interpretation Plan for the Interpretation Strategy.

The following is a report on the Interpretation Plan including subsequent progress in implementing it.

(1) Achieving common presentations of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)

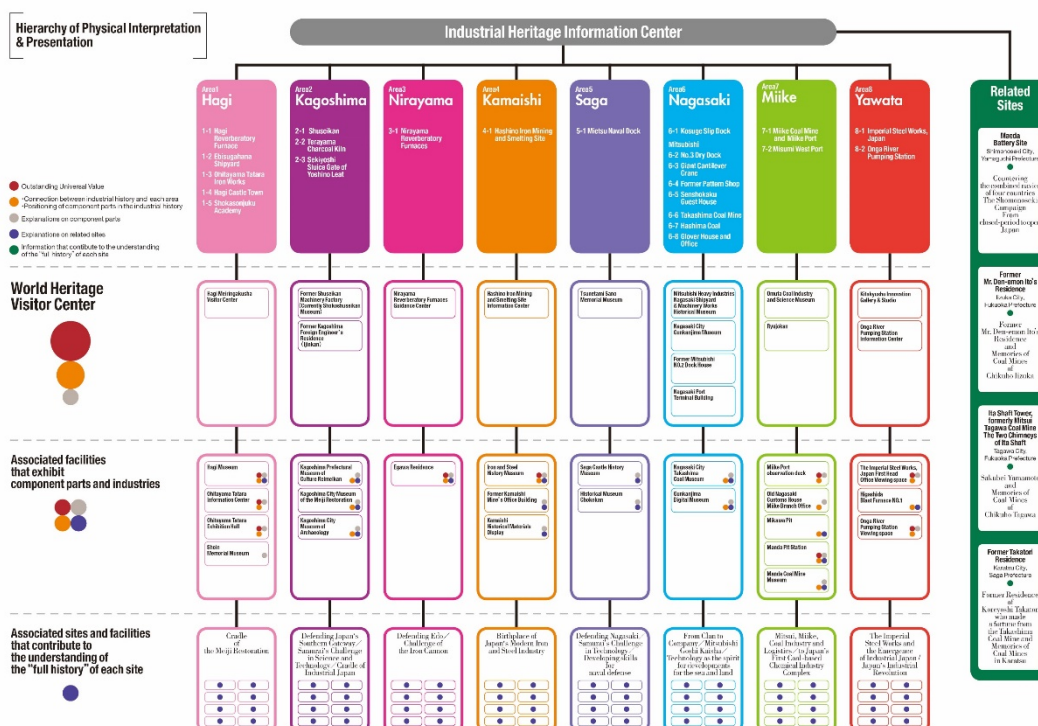
- Following inscription on the World Heritage List, under a policy arranged by the Cabinet Secretariat, two independent overseas specialists, Sarah Jane Brazil and Barry Gamble, conducted interpretation audits in 2017 and again in 2019.
- In the interpretation audit conducted in January to February 2017 and May 2017, the specialists pointed out that, “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,” noting that the presentations of interpretation of the World Heritage value and each industry lacked consistency and were inadequate.

- Common presentations

Background and purpose of introducing common presentations:

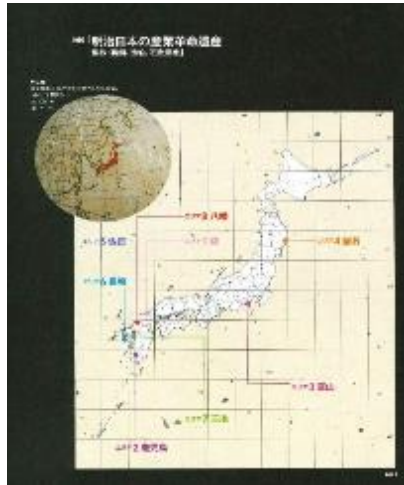
The Cabinet Secretariat, in response to the results of the interpretation audit, instructed related agencies to study and introduce common presentations for OUV in all Areas, aimed at OUV interpretation and explaining the contribution of each component part to the World Heritage value, as well as showing their interrelatedness. With the opening of the Industrial Heritage Information Centre as a hub of interpretation, coordination was carried out with the visitor centres in each region, using the Information Centre as a model of presentations.

(Place of visitor centres in hierarchy)



On the interpretation audit, the overseas specialists noted that “the Cabinet Secretariat, local authorities, and the National Congress of Industrial Heritage need to carry out sufficient coordination while considering advice from international experts in order to ensure consistency across the WHS-wide overarching interpretation, the Area-specific interpretation, and the site-specific interpretation.” Taking note of the clear implication being that coordination among parties concerned was insufficient, the Cabinet Secretariat, based on the matters indicated by the overseas specialists, launched a new study on common presentations of the OUV, and indicated the results to the parties concerned.

- In considering the common presentations, the Industrial Heritage Information Centre and visitor centres in each of the regions worked together to coordinate ways for effectively communicating the value of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” as a World Heritage.
- Elements making up the common interpretive presentations are shown below (work in progress; images are for illustrative purposes only).



- c) Video describing the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” in a concise and clear manner
- d) Panel display providing an overview of the history behind the three fields of Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining
- e) Video showing the location of the 23 component parts across eight Areas in relation to each other and providing immersive overviews
- f) Panel display giving an overview of the component parts in the Area and their relation to the property as a whole, and explaining their contribution to OUV

Fig. 5. Illustration of the overall exhibit layout:



- Planned timing for introducing the common interpretative presentations in each Area

Area 1 Hagi	FY 2021 or after
Area 2 Kagoshima	FY 2021 or after
Area 3 Nirayama	To be determined (at changeover to next exhibit)
Area 4 Kamaishi	FY 2021-22
Area 5 Saga	FY 2021
Area 6 Nagasaki	FY 2023 or after
Area 7 Miike	FY 2020
Area 8 Yawata	FY 2022

(2) Updating the “full history” at each site

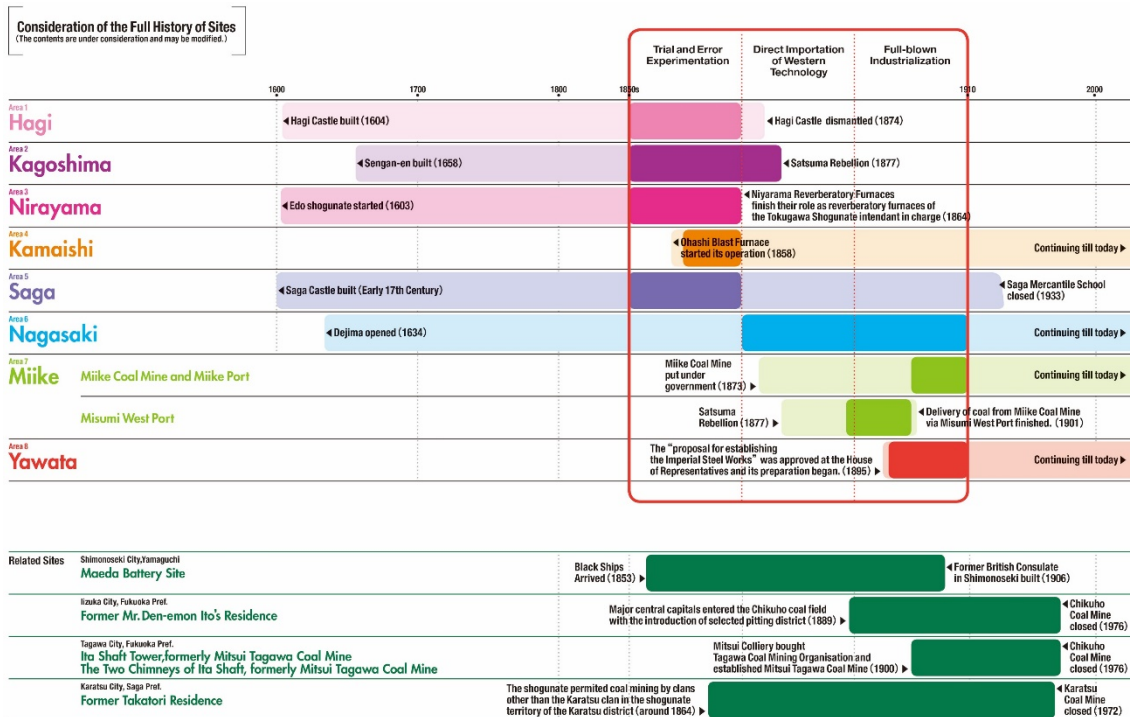
- Conducting interpretation audits

Detailed interpretation audits were conducted by international experts well familiar with the worldwide industrial heritage sites and their interpretation.

- Report on interpretation audits of the World Heritage as a whole
(Audit conducted in January to February and May 2017, and the report prepared from February to March and August 2019)
The Cabinet Secretariat, World Heritage Council, and National Congress of Industrial Heritage together invited international experts to perform the audit, asking them to review the status of implementing the Interpretation Strategy for the component parts including visitor centres of each of the Areas.
(Auditors: Sarah Jane Brazil and Barry Gamble)

- Conducting interpretation of the “full history”

- In addition, Sue Hodges, President of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites, and other ICOMOS experts, offered guidance on international best practices on interpretation for World Heritage, including the proper balance between presentation of World Heritage value and the full history of the sites, and the approach to presentation. In the Industrial Heritage Information Centre, interpretation is being carried out based on the definition of the “full history” indicated in the Interpretation Strategy submitted to UNESCO in 2017. Once the restrictions on international air travel due to the COVID-19 pandemic have been eased, it is planned to receive an audit by overseas specialists for the Information Centre. It is further planned to coordinate with the Industrial Heritage Information Centre at the visitor centres in each Area.



➤ Exhibits at the Industrial Heritage Information Centre

At the Industrial Heritage Information Centre, in addition to the OUV period covered as World Heritage (1850s to 1910), with reference to the above figure included in the Interpretation Strategy of 2017, an immersive multi-display is used, panel displays show the “full history” through charts and figures, and historical documents showing conditions especially during wartime are exhibited.

Zone 1 Introductory exhibition (Invitation to Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution)

Zone 2 Main exhibition (Path toward an Industrial State)

Zone 3 Reference Room

- An immersive large-screen multi-display is equipped using highly realistic panoramic visuals projected onto seven large display screens. The visuals describe the history and transition of the component parts, with footage describing the primary areas, lifestyles and other aspects. The interpretation will be enhanced to provide an experiential understanding of changes to the component parts, their contribution to the World Heritage value, and the full history.

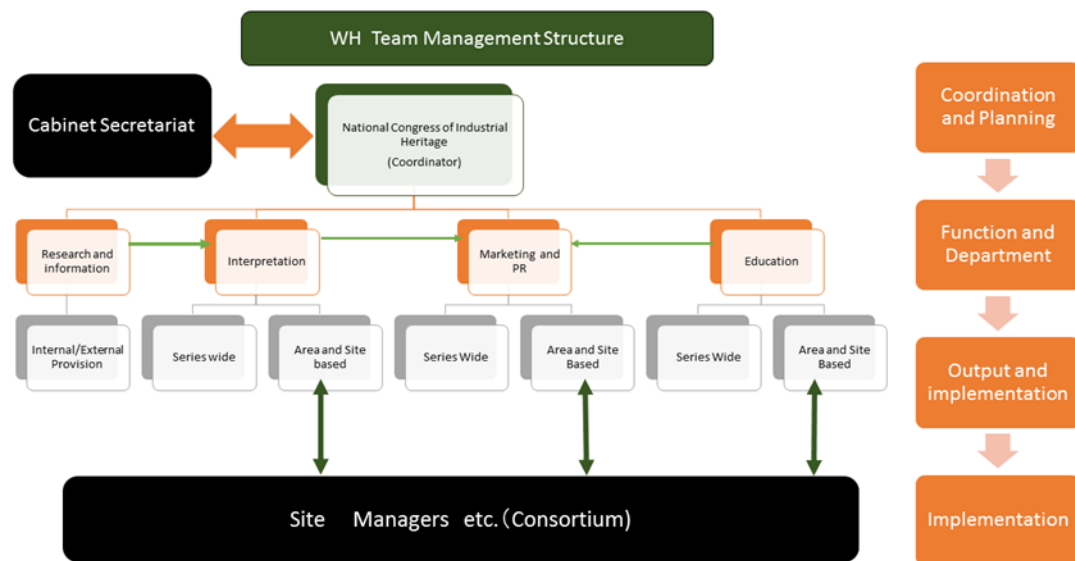
Fig. 6. Changes over time to the Hashima Coal Mine



- Studies of best practices for interpretation in each Area
 - The Government of Japan, respecting the spirit of the ICOMOS Charter (2008), drew up an Interpretation Strategy and submitted it to UNESCO in 2017.
 - Explanations of exhibits at the visitor centres in each Area are made in accordance with this Interpretation Strategy in cooperation with the Industrial Heritage Information Centre.
 - There have already been Areas where local authorities display original exhibits related to sites at visitor centres in their region; but in the future, working together with the Industrial Heritage Information Centre, the contents will be changed to reflect the World Heritage value in accordance with the Interpretation Strategy.
 - The ICOMOS Charter (2008) regards interpretation as “part of the overall process of cultural heritage conservation and management,” and asks that pamphlets and other interpretation tools that accurately reflect the World Heritage value be provided in the World Heritage visitor centres.
 - At the World Heritage visitor centres, the intrinsic World Heritage value must be given priority, and the display of World Heritage value must be presented in a way that stands out above the others, taking measures enabling visitors to readily understand the value of the properties. Moreover, the World Heritage value and how each component part contributes to that value must be properly and accurately indicated in exhibit descriptions, printed materials, digital materials, public lectures, direct and indirect educational programmes, supplementary texts, community activities, and also in research, training, and assessment of interpretation.
 - The main interpretation tools are the Nomination file (prepared with the cooperation of numerous domestic and international specialists), the digest version of the Nomination file, mini pamphlets, and local guide maps as well as smartphone applications. The pamphlets created independently by each local government for distribution at each visitor centre are to be seen as no more than supplements to the pamphlets explaining World Heritage value. Each visitor centre must prepare the digest version of the Nomination file and mini pamphlets so they can always be viewed or distributed. The Cabinet Secretariat will take measures to ensure these materials are always available at each visitor centre for viewing or distribution.
 - In the pamphlets and websites created independently by each local government, even when an original story is told in which the property in that location takes center stage, priority must be given to mention of the mini pamphlet about the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” overall or to links to the official website of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution.”

- As shown in the figure below, the Cabinet Secretariat and National Congress of Industrial Heritage work closely with local areas to ensure interpretation is implemented properly, and provide suitable guidance and consultation to the World Heritage visitor centres so that the interpretation of the World Heritage value of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution is in harmony with the historical and cultural values of each region.

Fig 7. Structure for Management of Interpretation



(Studies of best practices for interpretation in each Area)

The main points of discussion are as follows. The next step will be to draw up Interpretation Plans for each Area individually.

- (1) Approach to interpretation strategy
- (2) Hierarchy and correlation of physical interpretation and presentation
- (3) Interpretation facilities and exhibit contents
- (4) Visitor centres in the Area
- (5) Facilities providing explanations of the history of heavy industry
- (6) Facilities providing explanations of the full history of each site
- (7) Exhibits and others at each component part
- (8) Installation of road signs using the common logo
- (9) Enhancement of digital content

(3) Information gathering related to workers, including former civilian workers from the Korean Peninsula and others

- Investigations of primary sources, oral testimony, and published materials were conducted regarding industrial labor as regards workers, including former civilian workers from the Korean Peninsula and others before, during, and after World War II.
 - Among the materials collected regarding industrial labor were academic papers, data on wages, and court documents.
 - Information was collected from overseas specialists on industrial heritage and industrial archaeology regarding international cases related to industrial labor.
 - The main events related to the Hashima Coal Mine were studied using surveys by government agencies, newspaper articles and other materials. A survey of conditions inside the mine, where coal extraction took place, was conducted with the help of specialists.
 - To gain an accurate understanding of the conditions, environment, and atmosphere of industrial labor, experts analyzed materials, mainly pre-war to post-war newspaper coverage.
 - To gather information regarding industrial labor at the coal mine, interviews were conducted with individuals who had experience working in the coal mine and knew the workers' conditions of that time.

- Reflecting the survey results in the exhibits
 - Industrial Heritage Information Centre
 - A panel display illustrates laws and regulations that served as the basis of Japan's policy of requisition during World War II.
 - Materials (including video testimonies) are on display, so that the situation in which both Japanese workers and those from the Korean Peninsula and others worked under the same harsh conditions at that time can be understood.
 - Bookshelves contain a wide offering of materials related to industrial heritage overall, including industrial labor.
 - On display monitors, visitors can view interview footage describing working and living conditions of the time. Testimony and portions of diaries are also shown on panel displays.
 - A search mechanism enables visitors to go through archived primary sources related to industrial labor (administrative documents, recorded documents, newspaper articles of the time, etc., including public records related to requisition policy).
 - An immersive multi-display provides access to the industrial heritage database.

(4) Establishment of the Industrial Heritage Information Centre

➤ Overview

- The Industrial Heritage Information Centre was established in Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo on March 31, 2020, based on the Interpretation Strategy submitted in 2017, and reopened to the public on June 15, 2020.

➤ Venue

- Annex Building, Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
Address: 19-1 Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo
Construction: Steel framed reinforced concrete, four above-ground stories
Building area: 1,081 m²
Total floor space: 2,781 m² (of which approximately 1,000 m² on portions of the first and second floors is used for the Centre)
- Given that the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” spans eleven cities in eight prefectures from the Kyushu to Tohoku regions, Tokyo was chosen as the location for its advantage in gathering and communicating information throughout Japan.

Fig. 8. Entrance to the Industrial Heritage Information Centre



Fig. 9. Ribbon-cutting ceremony at opening



➤ Purpose, roles, functions, etc.

- The facility provides functions for investigation and research, capacity building, and information provision, as a place for communication about industrial heritage centering on the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution.”
- Serving as a comprehensive information centre related to industrial heritage, it is expected that by actively communicating information about industrial heritage properties in Japan and overseas, it can raise awareness and understanding of the history of the related industry and industrial heritage. Another aim is to contribute to regional revitalization, such as by encouraging visits and relocation to regions away from large metropolitan centres.

(i) Investigative functions

- Investigation and research on methods for conservation and management of industrial heritage
- Digital archiving of materials, etc.

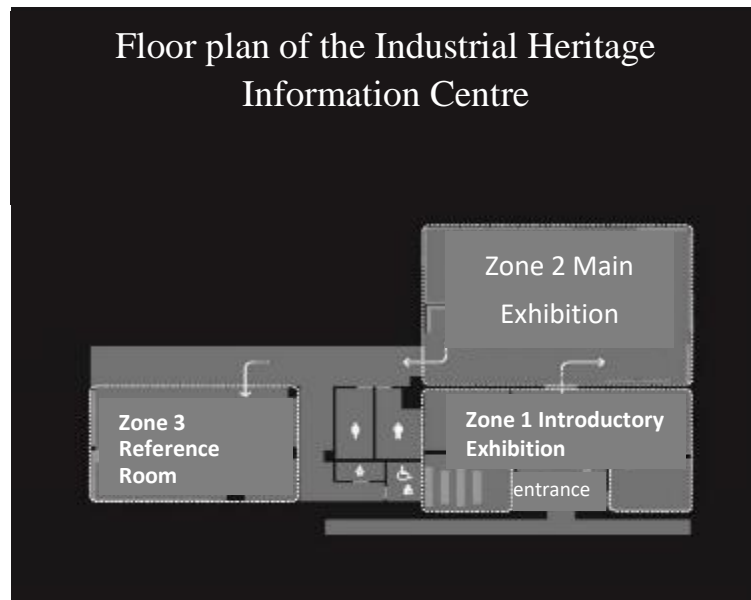
(ii) Capacity building

- Development and provision of training programmes on interpretation of World Heritage value
- Guidance and support for conservation and management of industrial heritage (in coordination with visitor centres in each Area), etc.

(iii) Information provision functions

- Providing information related to industrial heritage overall, primarily regarding the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”
(coordinating with visitor centres in each Area)
- Providing information to enable understanding of the full history of each site
- Explaining World Heritage value by means of digital tools
- Planning and holding special exhibitions and traveling exhibitions, etc.

Fig. 10. Floor plan of the Industrial Heritage Information Centre



➤ Overview of exhibits

The exhibit area on the first floor is divided into three zones- Introductory Exhibition, Main Exhibition, and Reference Room. Zone 1 presents an overview of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” and the process leading to the inscription of the sites as a World Heritage Site. Zone 2 depicts the phases in which Japan developed into an industrial state in just half a century, from the late Edo period to the Meiji period. The exhibition in each zone makes abundant use of photos and visuals in describing the World Heritage value of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” and the contributions to that value of the 23 component parts, as well as the full history of the component parts, leading to broad understanding. Zone 3, Reference Room, contains large numbers of clear primary sources concerning industrial labor at work sites during World War II, secondary sources, and testimonies.

The second floor has office space and a resource area for storing collected materials, along with training seminar rooms and other spaces.

- Zone 1 Introductory Exhibition (Invitation to Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution)
 - This exhibit zone, playing an introductory role, has panel displays providing an overview of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution,” the background leading up to the inscription of the sites as a World Heritage, and the statement by the Japanese government made at the time of inscription. It is intended to enable visitors to understand the full history of the sites.
 - An immersive multi-display depicts the history of the component parts of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” as a whole, utilizing photos and videos. This

will be further enhanced in the future. The industrial heritage sites in various parts of Japan will be indicated on maps based on satellite images, with displays of photo images and explanatory text.

The Guidance Theater enables visitors to deepen their understanding of this heritage, explaining the road to becoming inscribed as a World Heritage Site and details regarding the World Heritage value of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution,” with a 30-minute readily understood video playing continuously.

Fig. 11. Panel showing the timeline to inscription as a World Heritage Site



Fig. 12. Statement by the Government of Japan (full statement shown in both Japanese and English)



Fig. 13. Panel display enabling an understanding of the full history of each site (introduction to the full history)

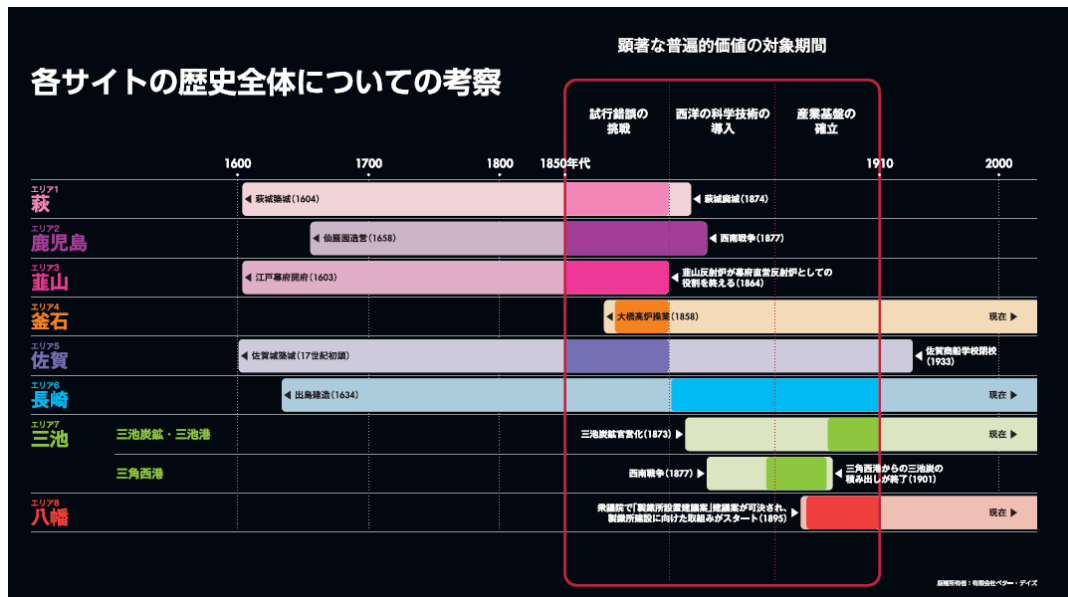


Fig.14. Zone 1 Immersive multi-display



- Zone 2 Main exhibition (Path toward an Industrial State)
 - This zone consists of five areas: (1) Early attempts under the Isolation Strategy, (2) Shipbuilding, (3) Iron and Steel, (4) Coal Mining, and (5) Industrialisation. The phases in which Japan developed into an industrial state in just half a century, from the late Edo period to the Meiji period, are described clearly and concisely. In addition to panel displays, explanation is offered through videos of interviews with foreign experts in the field of industrial heritage, as well as a video showing the historical value of Miike Port.

- a. Early attempts under the Isolation Policy
 - The samurai are depicted in their trial and error attempts to incorporate Western science, Dutch books in hand, as they raised a sense of crisis regarding national defense.
 - Focusing on events during the start of the industrial revolution in Meiji Japan, the exhibits show how the clans and the Edo shogunate took up the challenges of manufacturing cannons and building ships.
- b. Shipbuilding
 - Exhibits show the sequence of events leading to the establishment of Japan's first full-scale ship repair facility in Kosuge, and its significance as the first step toward modern shipbuilding in Japan.
 - Centering on the Mitsubishi-related component parts, an overview is given of the development of Japan's modern shipbuilding industry, including the purchase of the government-run Nagasaki Shipyard & Machinery Works and success in building a large-scale modern ship, which only the British had been able to accomplish previously.
- c. Iron and Steel
 - The history depicted here starts with the building of a Western blast furnace, Dutch books in hand, followed by successful continuous tapping in iron ore smelting by Oshima Takato. Also shown are the opening and failure of the government-owned Kamaishi Steel Works, the attempts by Tanaka Iron Works and success of Japan's first coke blast furnace, and the completion of a full-scale integrated ironworks facility at the Yawata Imperial Steel Works.
- d. Coal Mining
 - Exhibits trace the development from Takashima Coal Mine, Japan's first modern coal mine, to Hashima Coal Mine, which continued expanding with the increase in demand for coal, and Miike Coal Mine, one of the world's leading coal mines at the time.
 - Addressing the need of the coal mining industry not only for the extraction of coal but for a comprehensive system including logistics, the exhibits show the challenges that were taken on across a wide range of fields including the development of Miike Port.
- e. Industrialisation
 - The Japan-British Exhibition in 1910 is introduced as a symbol of Japan becoming a world-class industrial nation.

Fig. 15. Inside the facility (Zone 2)



- At the information search table centrally located in the zone, visual images of component parts are projected on a screen and visitors can look up more detailed information regarding the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” on tablets.

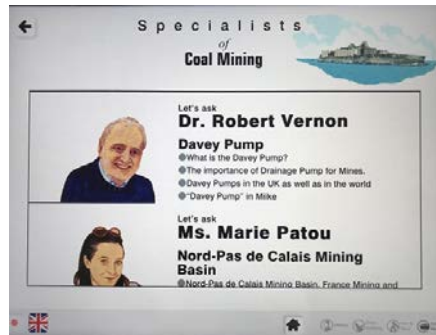
a) Overview of tablets

- The following content for each of the categories of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”-late Edo period, shipbuilding, iron and steel, and coal mining--is provided both in Japanese and English. Content is displayed by clicking first on one of the items and then on the photo of one of the experts.
 - Late Edo period: Descriptions by Dr. Alan Lemmers of old photos of Akunoura in Nagasaki and Shuseikan in Kagoshima
 - Shipbuilding: Explanation of the Giant Cantilever Crane by Dr. Brian Newman and of the Kosuge Ship Repair Dock by Dr. Miles Oglethorpe
 - Iron and Steel: Discussion by Dr. Dietrich Soyeze of the connection between the history of the Imperial Steel Works and Germany
 - Coal Mining: Explanation of the Hathorn Davey pumping engine by Dr. Robert Vernon, the Nord-Pas-de-Calais Mining Basin in France by Dr. Marie Patou, and the

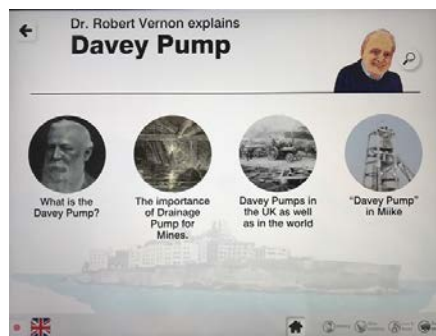
history of mining and the industry as a whole

b) Typical tablet screen

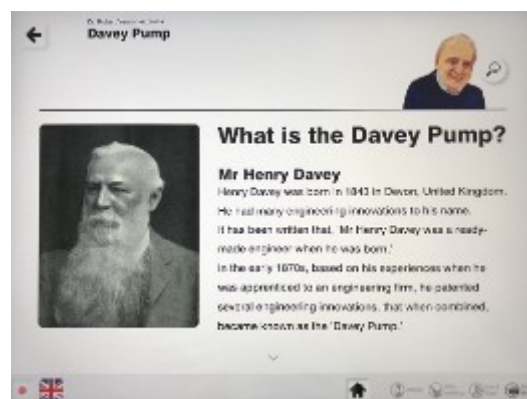
Example: Screen that appears when coal mining is selected



Example: Screen that appears when the photo of Dr. Robert Vernon is clicked on



Example: Screen that appears when the first item is clicked on



Example: Content shown for the late Edo period (original text in English)

Blueprints for Akunoura in Nagasaki and for Shuseikan



- Zone 3 Reference Room
 - This zone has reading corner and a reference counter as well as bookshelves and various digital equipment (display monitors, searching device, immersive multi-display, etc.), thus visitors have access to information on industrial labor at work sites during World War II, and a wide variety of primary source materials (including that from outside the time period designated for World Heritage).

Fig. 16. Inside the facility (Zone 3)



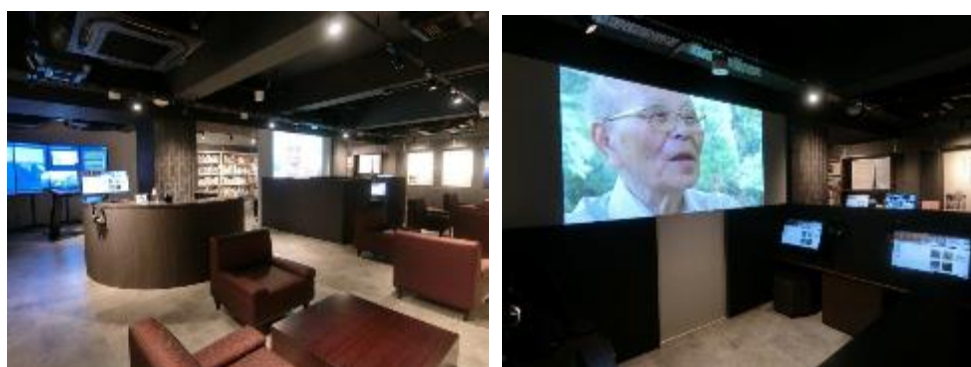
- Zone 3 of the Industrial Heritage Information Centre houses records with clear citations about work sites during World War II, and archives large numbers of records

and recollections. The searching device enables visitors to view archived interview and testimony footage regarding working and living conditions of the time, photos, primary sources (laws, official notices, public documents, documents and records of corporations, private publications by people involved, etc.), and newspaper articles, as well as magazines, academic papers and other sources. Many of the primary sources and testimonies have been made public in Japan for the first time. These are to be further enhanced in the future.

Fig. 17. Panel display describing documents related to the requisition policy



Fig. 18. Digital archives enabling access to public documents about the requisition policy, and video testimonies





- ・ A digital archives searching device is provided for accessing public documents relating to the requisition policy. Historical materials are classified as follows.

Category A: Legal and administrative documents

Category B: Documents and records of governments, related organizations, and companies

Category C: Publications, etc. by individuals close to related people in government or companies

Category D: Testimonies

Category E: Newspapers and magazines

Category F: Academic papers, books, etc.

Fig. 19. Digital archives top page



Fig. 20. Library of related materials



Fig. 21. Example from digital archives about the National Requisition Ordinance

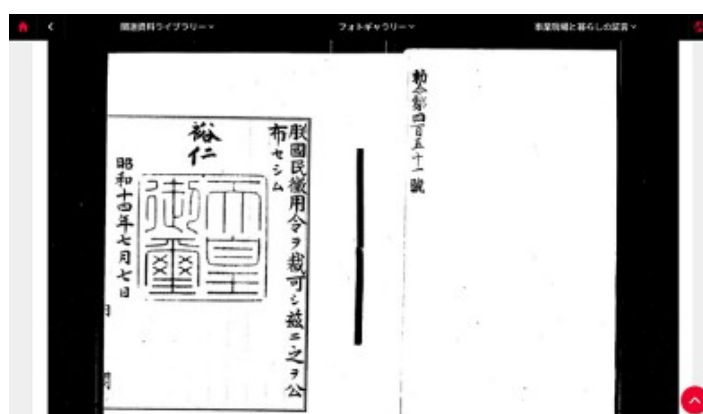


Fig. 22. Busan Ilbo newspaper of August 22, 1941: Volunteer soldier from Goseong wishes to be a miner again



Fig. 23. Toyo Hinode Shimbun (July 11, 1918) Scuffle between Korean and Japanese miners at the Hashima Coal Mine



Fig. 24. Tong-A-Ilbo of June 8, 1922



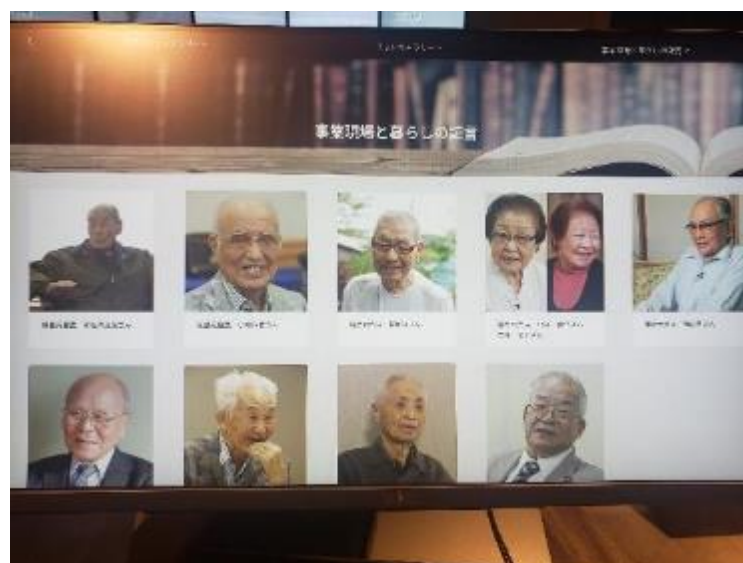
Fig. 25. Article on mine accident of March 26, 1935: Nagasaki Nichinichi Shimbun



Fig. 26. Record of mine accident



Fig. 27. Testimonies from several people are uploaded every month





In the library area, visitors have access to open-shelf books under the following classification. Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution (Overall/Component Parts), Gunkanjima (Hashima Island), Iron/Ironmaking/Steelmaking, Ships/Shipbuilding, Coal Industry, Textile Industry, People Active during Late Edo Period (Bakumatsu), Meiji Restoration, World Heritage Overall, Heritage of Industrial Modernization Overall, Requisition policy etc.

The bookshelves contain a wide range of books relating to Japanese and overseas industrial heritage in general, industrial labor, and the policy of requisition. Among these are memos and notes by workers who were requisitioned from the Korean Peninsula, diaries of Japanese who worked alongside people from the Korean Peninsula and Chinese captives at the work sites during the wartime, and other sources.

- The immersive multi-display provides access to the industrial heritage database, just as in Zone 1.
- The materials provided here include panel displays showing laws that were the basis of the Japan's policy of requisition during World War II, pay envelopes of a worker who was requisitioned, video testimonies about the harsh living and working conditions before, during, and after the war, and a wide range of other related materials and books. In such ways the Government of Japan has been faithfully implementing its commitment in line with the statement Japan made at the 2015 World Heritage Committee.
- An area for showing of small-scale exhibits is provided as a place for communicating a variety of information from each site.

Fig. 28. Some of the bookshelves



Fig. 29. An essay of wartime by a former resident of Hashima Island



Fig. 30. Reminiscences of the Yotsuyama Pit of Miike Coal Mine during WWII



Fig. 31. Notes (in Hangul) by a worker from the Korean Peninsula who worked for Toyo Kogyo

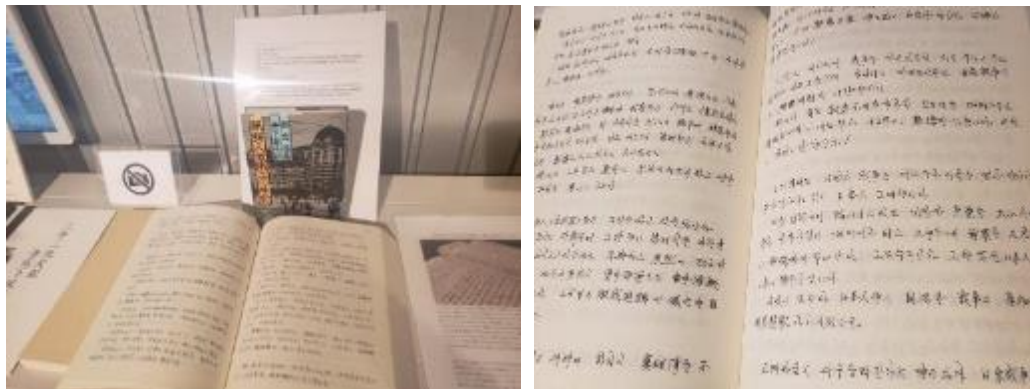


Fig. 32. Images of Chikuho Coalfield



Fig. 33. Video testimonies and diaries of former residents of Hashima Island depicting life before, during, and after World War II



Fig. 34. Testimony of a former Hashima Island resident (second-generation Korean in Japan)
displayed on panel



- Current status

- 39 -

- Purpose

All residents were evacuated in 1974, but objects remaining from the extremely overcrowded living quarters are a valuable record in learning about the lifestyles and interests of people living on Hashima Island when the mine closed. To record life on Hashima at the time, detailed photos were taken of furniture and daily items remaining in the units and rooms, magazines of the time, and other items left behind by the residents.

Fig. 36. Hashima Coal Mine safety regulations



(5) Consideration of certification programme for interpretation of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”

- Following implementation of the Interpretation Strategy, to ensure the quality of interpretation, a system to widely certify interpretation providers was deliberated. As a part of that system, when training sessions were held for interpretation staff and volunteer guides, participants received a seminar certificate to certify their completion of the programme designed to properly understand and communicate World Heritage values. Staff training will continue to be carried out, and efforts are planned for further raising quality.

Fig. 37. Issuance of badges

Fig. 38. Certificate of programme completion



(6) Capacity building programmes and training manuals

The followings are capacity building programmes that have shown notable progress since FY 2017.

- Establishing and implementing an ongoing training programme for guides and others

responsible for the day-to-day management of each component part to build capacity, and to ensure a consistent approach to the property's ongoing conservation, management, and presentation

- While various training programmes are conducted in most Areas for guides, the training topics were not always adequate. Accordingly, in the Executive Committee for Capacity Building Projects of Human Resources for the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution, a capacity building programme started in FY 2017 as a nationally funded project of the Agency for Cultural Affairs. Specifically, the programme consists of creating teaching materials for capacity building and providing workshops for local guides at each of the component parts.
- The supplementary teaching materials for capacity building have already been distributed to guides and site managers through relevant institutions, and are available for viewing online as a digital book.

(URL: www.japansmeijiindustrialrevolution.com)

Teaching materials already completed are as follows.

1) Interpretation Manual for the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining

A supplementary interpretation guide manual for the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution." Prepared with the support of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

Issued by: Executive Committee for Capacity Building Projects of Human Resources for the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution

Concept: National Congress of Industrial Heritage

Publisher: Seikosha Printing

Issued October 2017.



Fig. 39. Interpretation Manual

2) “Communicating World Heritage: Interpretation Textbook for the Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining”

A textbook for those engaged in guide activities for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution,” giving hints for clearer communication methods. It is divided into Fundamentals and Practice. Prepared with the support of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

Issued by: Executive Committee for Capacity Building Projects of Human Resources for the Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution

Concept: Satoyama wo Kangaeru Kai (NPO)

Issued 2017.



Fig. 40. Interpretation Textbook

3) “Understanding Steel (Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution Guidebook: Iron and Steel Industries)”

Of the three industrial areas to which the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” relate, this text gives a specialized treatment of the iron and steel industry. Prepared with the support of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

Issued by: Executive Committee for Capacity Building Projects of Human Resources for the Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution

Concept and writing: National Congress of Industrial Heritage, Tadahiro Inazumi, Kazuhiko Suga

Printing: Nikkatsu Advertising Agency Ltd.

Issued November 2017.



Fig. 41. Understanding Steel

4) “Understanding Coal (Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution Guidebook: Coal Industry)”

Of the three industrial areas to which the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” relate, a specialized and comprehensive treatment of the coal industry.

Prepared with the support of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

Issued by: Executive Committee for Capacity Building Projects of Human Resources for the Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution

Planning by: National Congress of Industrial Heritage, Japan Coal Energy Center

Printing: Nikkatsu Advertising Agency Ltd.

Issued November 2019.



Fig. 42. Understanding Coal

5) “Understanding Ships (Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution Guidebook: Shipbuilding Industry)”

Of the three industrial areas to which the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” relate, a specialized and comprehensive treatment of the shipbuilding industry.

Prepared with the support of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

Issued by: Executive Committee for Capacity Building Projects of Human Resources for the Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution

Concept: National Congress of Industrial Heritage

Printing: Nikkatsu Advertising Agency Ltd.

Issued March 2020.



Fig. 43. Understanding Ships

The Executive Committee for Capacity Building Projects of Human Resources for the Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution held capacity building programmes using parts of the above guidebooks as teaching materials. Workshops were held as follows in FY 2019, in the eight Areas holding component parts, for staff performing guide activities at component parts or related facilities.

Table 2. Implementation of Capacity Building Training (for Guides)

	Date	Area	Venue		Participants
1	Dec. 19	Hagi	Hagi City	Hagi Meiringakusha Visitor Center (2F of Main Building)	37
2	Jan. 15	Miike	Omuta City	North Annex Bldg., Omuta City Hall	62
3	Jan. 16	Yawata	Kitakyushu City	Kyushu Human Media Creation Center	48
4	Jan. 23	Kagoshima	Kagoshima City	Soho Kagoshima	38
5	Jan. 29	Saga	Saga City	Tsunetami Sano Memorial Museum	34
6	Jan. 31	Nagasaki	Nagasaki City	Nagasaki Prefecture Agricultural Cooperative Hall	47
7	Feb. 13	Nirayama	Izunokuni City	Nirayama Cultural Center, Izunokuni City	34
8	Feb. 25	Kamaishi	Kamaishi City	Kamaishi Information & Community Center	40

Example for the Hagi Area

When: Dec. 19, 2019, 10:00 a.m. - 4:10 p.m.

Where: Hagi Meiringakusha Visitor Center (2F of Main Building)

Participants: 37

Participating organizations: Hagi-Machiju-Hakubutsukan (NPO), Fukue Cultural Heritage Committee for Conservation and Use, Hagi Tourism Association, Hagi Meiringakusha Visitor Center (NPO), Hagi Tourist Guide Association (NPO), Shoin Shrine, Hagi City

Schedule: 10:00 15 minutes Greetings, orientation

10:15 5 minutes Greetings from local authorities, related groups

10:20 50 minutes Lecture on the shipbuilding industry

11:10 10 minutes Q&A

11:20 10 minutes Break

11:30 50 minutes Lecture on the coal industry

12:20 10 minutes Q&A

12:30 50 minutes Lunch

13:20 30 minutes Group discussion

13:50 30 minutes Presentation and exchange of views

14:20 10 minutes Break

14:30 40 minutes Lecture on the current state and outlook for interpretation

15:10 20 minutes Q&A

15:30 20 minutes Announcements (guide maps, apps, etc.)

15:50 20 minutes Closing remarks, commemorative photo

These workshops, based on the Interpretation Strategy, have as their main objective promoting understanding of (1) the OUV of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution,” and (2) the connections between industries (iron and steel, shipbuilding, coal mining) and the 23 component parts in the eight Areas of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution.” At the same time, the workshops aim to share an awareness of “communicating” the value of the sites, and promoting understanding of Passport, the guide application for smartphones, as a tool for this communication. Note that workshops have largely the same contents each time they are held. Future capacity building programmes are scheduled to be held at the Industrial Heritage Information Centre.

In addition to the above workshops, guide workshops are held by the World Heritage Council for the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution. These differ from the previously described workshops in emphasizing greater understanding of the value of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” as World Cultural Heritage and their proper conservation and management, and in aiming for information exchange and collaboration with related communities regarding guide activities. Moreover, by holding workshops where persons serving as guides at each of the component parts get together in one venue, it is hoped that guide quality will be improved and guide activities will be enhanced in each Area. Being held around once a year in each Area, they serve also as local training, and will continue to be held in the future.

- Establishing and implementing an ongoing training programme for all staff and others responsible for the day-to-day management of each component part to build capacity, and to ensure a consistent approach to the property’s ongoing conservation, management, and presentation
 - The World Heritage Council, established to promote collaboration by related local government organizations in conservation and management and interpretation of the sites as a whole and of each of the component parts, has held workshops twice a year to date, in cooperation with the Cabinet Secretariat. These workshops are intended for staff of local government organizations, to provide training on conservation and management of each of the component parts and various measures for their restoration, presentation and public utilization, as opportunities to learn about the programmes of the World Heritage Convention, the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution,” and methods for their conservation and management. The training sessions held up to now are summarized in the table below. Due to personnel transfer in local government organizations, the staff responsible for conservation and management may change over time. It is therefore necessary to continue this programme in the future to make sure new staff receive proper training.

Table 3. Implementation of Capacity Building Training (mainly for site owners)

Date	Venue	Participants	Details
May 22, 2017	Fukuoka Prefecture West General Government Office Bldg.	38	<p>○Training for new appointees</p> <p>Timeline of “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” inscription, their value, and conservation and management</p> <p>Overview of World Heritage Committee Decision and response status</p>
Dec. 21, 2017	Conference ASC (Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Prefecture)	48	<p>Actions taken since submitting report to UNESCO</p> <p>Report of 41st World Heritage Committee Session</p> <p>Lecture on using World Heritage sites as a hook for successfully attracting overseas visitors to local regions (by a member of the Advisory Council on Tourism Nation Promotion)</p>
May 9, 2018	Fukuoka Prefecture Kasuya General Government Office Bldg.	48	<p>○Training for new appointees</p> <p>Timeline of “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” inscription, their value, and conservation and management</p> <p>Overview of World Heritage Committee Decision and response status</p>
Sep. 5, 2018	Fukuoka Prefecture East General Government Office Bldg.	46	<p>Lecture: Results and trends in deliberation of heritage conservation status by the World Heritage Committee (Head, International Information and Research Section, Japan Center for International Cooperation in Conservation, Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties)</p> <p>Devising visitor management strategy</p> <p>Status of Industrial Heritage Information Centre provision</p>
May 14, 2019	Fukuoka Prefecture East General Government Office Bldg.	46	<p>○Training for new appointees</p> <p>Timeline of “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” inscription, their value, and conservation and management</p> <p>Overview of World Heritage Committee Decision and response status</p>
Dec. 25, 2019	Fukuoka Prefecture East General Government Office Bldg.	45	<p>Lecture on heritage impact assessment</p> <p>Report of 43rd World Heritage Committee Session</p> <p>Heritage impact assessment manual for the Sacred Island of Okinoshima and Associated Sites in the Munakata Region</p> <p>Efforts of Kagoshima City to document the status of damage at the Terayama Charcoal Kiln</p>

➤ Capacity building in each municipality and Area

- In addition to the foregoing programmes, workshops continue to be held in each municipality and each Area. Among these are workshops for volunteer staff regarding the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution,” and new guide training courses. Content on the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” is also woven into various workshops for tourism industry professionals, for newly hired staff in municipalities, and for educators. Such training is not limited to indoor classrooms but includes visits to actual sites as necessary.
- As an example of a capacity building programme for those involved in actual management duties, training is provided each year for designated administrators at the Manda Pit of Area 7 Miike.
- Such training specific to individual municipalities and Areas, which has taken place around 15 times so far in various locales, is included in the annual report of the Local Conservation Councils.

(7) World Heritage Route

Based on the interpretation strategy appended to the State of Conservation Report submitted in 2017, the World Heritage Route Promotion Council was established for the purpose of understanding World Heritage as a whole and to promote the World Heritage Route as indicated on pages 395 to 396 of the Nomination document. Visiting a single component part of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” is not enough to understand the value as a World Heritage. Ongoing promotion of World Heritage routes is being advanced by the World Heritage Route Promotion Council, for providing World Heritage guidance and tourism infrastructure. Included in these promotion efforts, intended to guide visitors to all component parts and related sites, are maps and applications, GPS navigation, and installation of road signs with the standard logo for promoting awareness of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution.” Places where road signs using the standard logo have been installed increased from 291 in 2017 to 303 places as of the end of July 2020. The World Heritage Route Promotion Council is made up of persons associated with World Heritage sites, tourism and travel agents, and transportation providers including railway companies, airlines, and bus and taxi companies.

Fig. 44. World Heritage Route

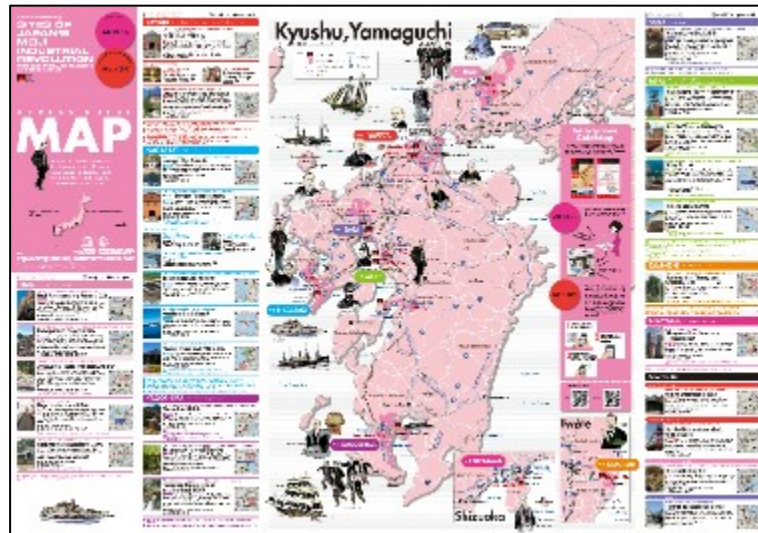


Fig.45. FY 2019 Plenary Meeting of the World Heritage Route Promotion Council (Nov. 2019)



Table 4. Installation of road signs using the standard logo
(As of July 2020)

Prefecture	City	Number installed	Prefecture	City	Number installed
Fukuoka Prefecture	Kitakyushu City	53	Kagoshima Prefecture	Kagoshima City	37
	Omuta City	20	Yamaguchi Prefecture	Hagi City	47
	Nakama City	14	Iwate Prefecture	Kamaishi City	20
Saga Prefecture	Saga City	25		Otsuchi Town	1
Nagasaki Prefecture	Nagasaki City	20	Shizuoka Prefecture	Izunokuni City	6
Kumamoto Prefecture	Arao City	41		Kannami Town	1
	Uki City	18			
Total					303

Fig. 46. Examples of road signs using the standard logo



Fig. 47. Promotion activities being conducted



- As part of a Japan Tourism Agency project, the National Congress of Industrial Heritage planned and conducted a familiarization tour of the World Heritage Visitor Centers in Hagi, Kitakyushu, Nagasaki, Miike, and Kagoshima, inviting travel agencies and influencers mainly from Europe and America. (2019)
- As a Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO) promotion project, feature articles encouraging visits to each of the component parts were placed in a travel magazine (2018), and SNS was used a total of eight times to communicate to foreign travelers the appeal of trips to the sites and surrounding areas. (2018-2019)

Fig. 48. Promotion using classic cars (2017/Area 1 Hagi, component part 1-4 Hagi Castle Town)



Fig. 49. Promotion at a travel fair (2016)



Fig. 50. Special promotion by JR Kyushu (Area 7 Miike, 2015)

“Special tour to Manda Mine and Misumi West Port by Roman Cruise and A-Train, limited to 80 guests per day”



➤ Area guide maps

- In the process of studying approaches to Area-specific interpretation, provision of Area guide maps was promoted by the National Congress of Industrial Heritage with the support of the Agency for Cultural Affairs. In FY 2018, a Nagasaki Area map (Japanese version), and in FY 2019 Kamaishi (Japanese and English versions) and Yawata (Japanese and English versions) Area maps were created. Maps for other Areas are being made from this fiscal year starting with Kagoshima, and maps for all eight Areas will be made both in Japanese and English.
- These guide maps provide comprehensive information to Area visitors by pointing out not only the component parts of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution,” local interpretation facilities such as the World Heritage Visitor Centre, and facilities that help the understanding of the history of the sites, but also other World Heritage and cultural properties in the Area in addition to those from the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution.” In conjunction with smartphone applications, the guide maps can also be used for communication about inaccessible assets, such as by using augmented reality (AR) functions to show 3D models, videos, and 360 degree views of closed heritage assets. The smartphone applications have multilingual support (Japanese, English, Korean, simplified and traditional Chinese, Vietnamese).
- This project was introduced in a road magazine as an advanced example of area guide maps integrated with MapQR (2D code for location information) for readily used guidance.

Fig. 51. Display of 3D images making use of Nagasaki Area guide map and AR functions



Fig. 52. Display of 3D images making use of Kamaishi Area guide map and AR functions



Fig. 53. Yawata Area guide map and display of 3D images making use of AR functions



Fig. 54. Kagoshima Area guide map and display of 3D images making use of AR functions

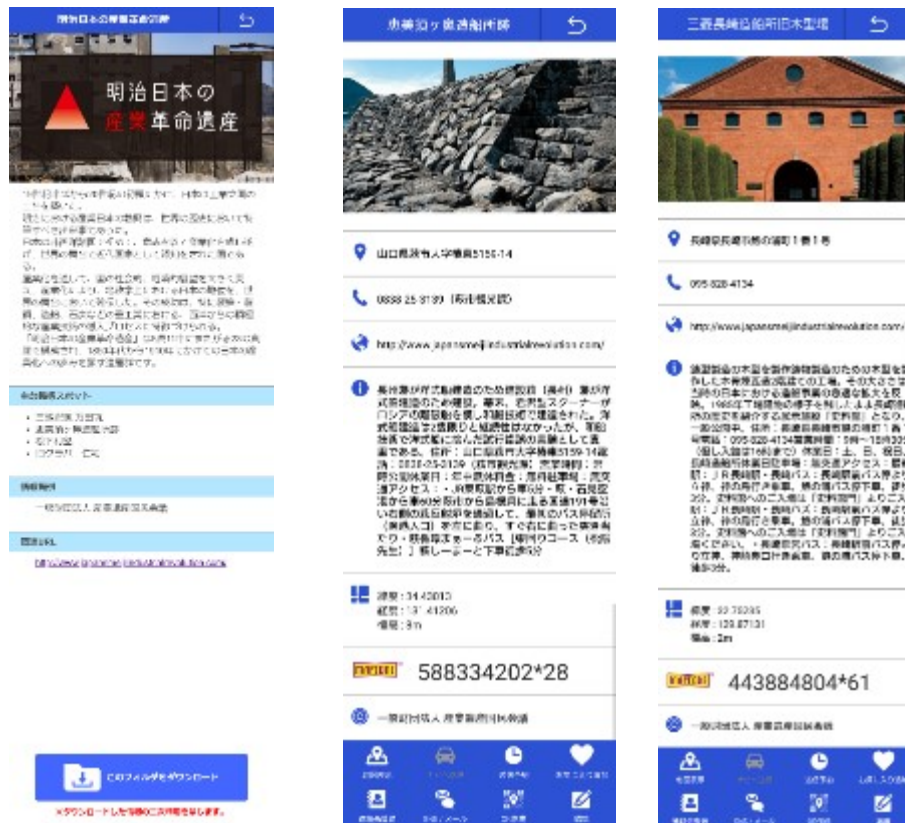


Fig. 55. Area guide map using MapQR introduced in magazine



Japan Road Association “Gekkan Doro” monthly road magazine

Fig. 56. Example of linking with smartphone application enabling destination to be sent to a car navigation system



(8) On-site and online interpretation such as virtual visits and digital reconstruction (including digital 3D resources developed by Scottish Ten)

➤ Introduction of travel facilities using digital 3D resources

In the Scottish Ten 3D digital documentation project, laser scans were made of the Giant Cantilever Crane, No. 3 Dry Dock, Kosuge Ship Repair Dock, and Gunkanjima in the Nagasaki Area. This content is incorporated in the World Heritage official application and used to offer virtual visits to the sites.

Fig. 57. No. 3 Dry Dock and Giant Cantilever Crane, facilities closed to the public

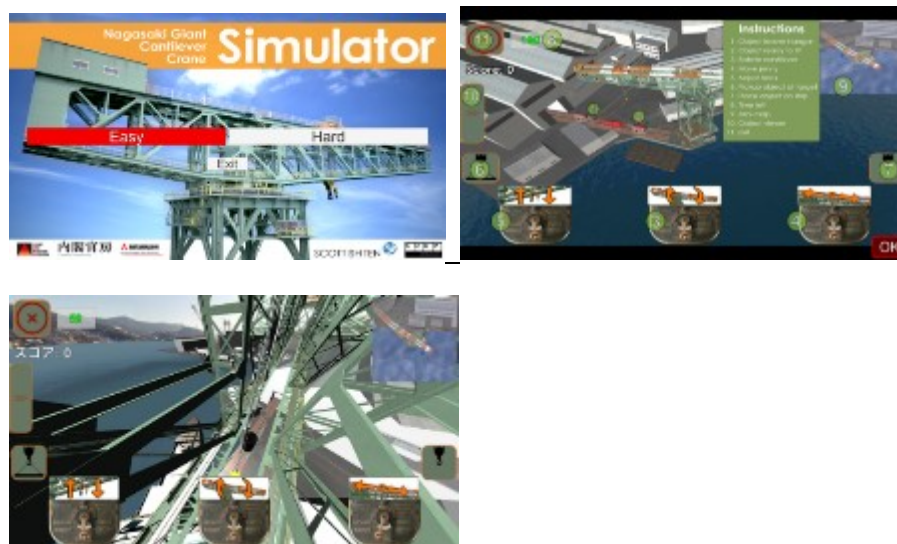


Fig. 58. Kosuge Ship Repair Dock and Gunkanjima (3D resources)



➤ Guide application for “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”

Implementation started on March 20, 2017 for the purpose of explaining and promoting education of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution.” The application has multilingual support (Japanese, English, Korean, simplified and traditional Chinese, and

Vietnamese).

Fig. 59. Guide application



From left (Japanese/English/Korean)



From left (Simplified Chinese/Traditional Chinese/Vietnamese)

- Promotion of tours around the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” using digital signage and applications

Fig. 60. Digital signage and application (1) (overall view)



- Provision of digital signage in the Industrial Heritage Information Centre (planned)
A system is to be developed that promotes tours around the sites by displaying Area guide maps and information on tour routes in the vicinity of the Industrial Heritage. The signs will be equipped with an AI chatbot that responds in real time to a wide range of questions about the tour routes and sightseeing.
- Introduction of Industrial Heritage Information Centre official LINE account (planned)
Using the LINE messaging service as a gateway, interactive communication geared to the user’s situation, based on location information, will be realized, tying up with existing guide applications and providing services such as information about discount coupons that can be redeemed at local shops. Multilingual support will be provided for visitors from overseas.

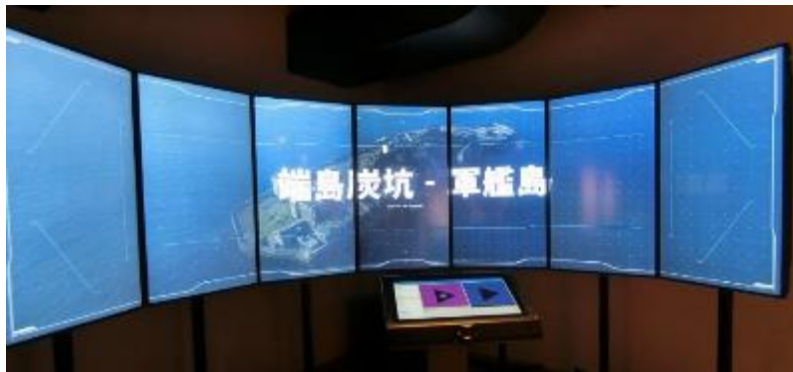
Fig. 61. Digital signage and application (2)



➤ Immersive multi-display at the Industrial Heritage Information Centre

An immersive multi-display provides explanations regarding the component parts of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” utilizing photos and videos. Over time, the industrial heritage sites in various parts of Japan will be indicated on maps based on satellite images, with displays of photo images and explanatory text.

Fig. 62. Immersive multi-display



- Exhibits at visitor centres, etc.

Area 2 Kagoshima (VR application)

Fig. 63. A smartphone application providing a virtual experience of the component parts as they were at the time of operation

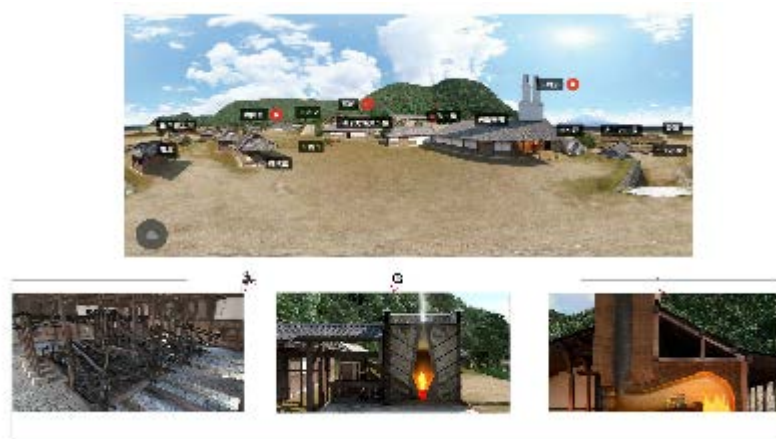


Fig. 64. Area 4 Kamaishi (AR/VR application) Fig. 65. Area 8 Yawata (VR application)



Visitors to the viewing space at the Imperial Steel Works will be able to obtain an immersive experience of the site by means of virtual reality.

(9) Other initiatives

- Initiatives for interpretation outside Japan

The “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” were introduced at a symposium, “JAPAN AND BRITAIN: ISLES OF INNOVATION” hosted by the Science Museum in London on February 25, 2020. Participants discussed the long continuing friendship between Japan and the UK, and exchanged ideas and specialized knowledge.

Fig. 66. At the Science Museum in London



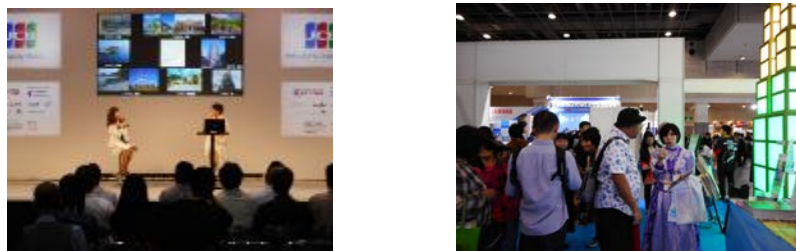
➤ Domestic and international promotion activities by the World Heritage Council

- Exhibit at Tourism EXPO Japan

When: Thursday, October 24 to Sunday, October 27, 2019

Where: Intex Osaka

Fig. 67. At Tourism EXPO Japan



- Advertising on digital signage in JR Shinagawa Station (Tokyo)

When: Monday, February 24 to Sunday, March 1, 2020

Number of showings: 2400

Number of screens: 44

Content: A 15-second video introducing the 23 component parts, etc.

Fig. 68. Advertisement using digital signage



➤ Explanatory meetings for local residents and other events in each Area

Lectures, historic site tours, panel displays, bus tours and various other events are held in each Area to make local residents and visitors feel greater familiarity with the sites, such as by

explaining how the component parts came to be listed as World Heritages and conveying their appeal.

➤ Implementation status of Interpretation in each Area

Each area is utilizing various methods such as publications, websites, symposiums, education projects, and research activities to widely publicize the World Heritage value and how the component parts of each area contribute to this value.

4. Related materials

- Interpretation Strategy
- Interpretation audit report
- Implementation status of Interpretation in each Area (FY 2019)

II. Appendices

The 42nd World Heritage Committee Session Decision(42COM 7B.14) Appendices to Response to Recommendation para7,8,9

- Appendix 1 Interpretation Strategy 1 - 87
- Appendix 2 Interpretation audit report 88 - 98
- Appendix 3 Implementation status of Interpretation in each Area (FY 2019) 99 -106

INTERPRETATION STRATEGY

“Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining”

CONTENTS

1	Introduction	Page 2
2	Vision	Page 3
3	Aims and Objectives	Page 5
4	Principles	Page 7
5	Methodology	Page 12
6	Audit of WHS-wide developments	Page 13
7	Audit of component parts and sites	Page 31
8	Audiences	Page 71
9	Themes.	Page 72
10	Interpretation Manual and Style Guide	Page 81
11	Interpretation Plan	Page 83
12	Progress Management	Page 87

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.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the General Incorporated Foundation National Congress of Industrial Heritage. The header has a dark background with white text for navigation: ホーム (Home), ニュース (News), 産業遺産国民会議について (About the National Congress of Industrial Heritage), 世界遺産登録までの道のり (The path to World Heritage registration), 世界の国 (World countries), 活動しよう (Let's do it), 出版物 (Publications), and デジタルアーカイブス (Digital archives). Below the header is a large video player with a play button and the title '明治日本の産業革命遺産' (Industrial Heritage of Meiji Japan). To the right of the video is a sidebar with a red header 'JAPAN'S MEIJI INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION' and a list of updates. The main content area below the video has a section titled 'このサイトについて' (About this site) with text explaining the foundation's purpose and activities. Below this is a section titled '電報のアップデート' (Telegram updates) with a list of recent news items. At the bottom, there is a 'Movies' section with a video player and a list of featured films.

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

ホーム

ニュース

産業遺産調査員について

お問合せ・お問い合わせ

世界遺産

活動しよう

活動

デジタルアーカイブス

産業遺産国民会議

INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE NATIONAL CONFERENCE

HOME > ニュース

世界の声

Sir Neil Cossons /Former Chairman of English Heritage

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

Sir Neil Cossons

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

Neil Cossons

Stuart B. Smith /Secretary General, TICCIH

The Re-Discovery of Japan's Industrialisation

Forty years ago, in June 1973, the first international conference for those involved with industrial preservation was held in Ikenbuchi, Shizuoka, in England, under the auspices of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum. Its Director was Sir Neil Cossons, and Stuart Smith was its first Curator. This inaugural conference was followed by one three years later in Bochum, Germany, where several Japanese delegates were present. Subsequently this conference became established as the International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH), which has held General Assemblies every three years since, the latest being held in Taiwan in November 2012, where Stuart Smith resigned as General Secretary after 20 years. TICCIH is the only world organisation for the preservation of the industrial heritage and has a reciprocal agreement with ICOMOS whereby it allows an industrial site on a worldwide basis and is particularly concerned with potential industrial world heritage sites.

which knowledge is best known for the iconic symbol of the Iron Bridge, the first bridge to be built of iron in the world, it is more properly recognised as the birthplace of industrialisation as it was here in 1709 that Abner Duryea, a Quaker ironmaster, developed this technique of making iron with coke rather than with charcoal, which allowed the iron industry to expand dramatically. The site of this first baby America is carefully preserved in Coalbrookdale, now under the protection of a modern cover building.

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

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

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世界の産業遺産情報網

世界遺産や年表について世界の声

産業遺産の歴史を学ぶ

産業遺産の歴史を学ぶ

産業遺産の歴史を学ぶ

産業遺産の歴史を学ぶ

最新のアップデート

- 2017.09.11 [産業遺産 更新](#)
- 2017.09.08 [「産業遺産の歴史を学ぶ」の更新](#)
- 2017.09.05 [「産業遺産の歴史を学ぶ」の更新](#)
- 2017.08.17 [「産業遺産の歴史を学ぶ」の更新](#)
- 2017.08.16 [「産業遺産の歴史を学ぶ」の更新](#)
- 2017.07.29 [「産業遺産の歴史を学ぶ」の更新](#)
- 2017.07.13 [「産業遺産の歴史を学ぶ」の更新](#)

Movie

ドキュメンタリー映画

It contains a contributed thesis by Dr. Dietrich Soye.

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

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

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)



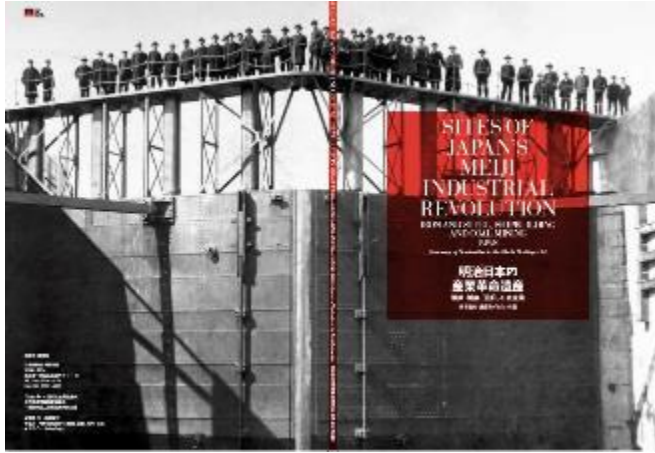
History of World Heritage Nomination

DATE	ARTICLE
Sept. 2000	Koko Kato introduced Tsurumiya Coal Mine in the 5th International Mining History Congress, Mikos Island, Greece.
15 Jul 2005	Symposium of "The Modern Industrial Heritage Sites in Kyushu" was held in Kagoshima. "Oscarodon" was adopted.
02 Jun 2006	Kyushu Prefectural Governors Conference adopted the preservation and practical use of "The Modern Industrial Heritage Sites in Kyushu" as a policy standpoint.
27 Nov 2006	An application of "The Modern Industrial Heritage Sites in Kyushu and Yamaguchi" to be listed in the World Heritage Tentative List was submitted to the Agency for Cultural Affairs.
22 Jan 2007	Final entry to the World Heritage Tentative List was unchanged.



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.



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.

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

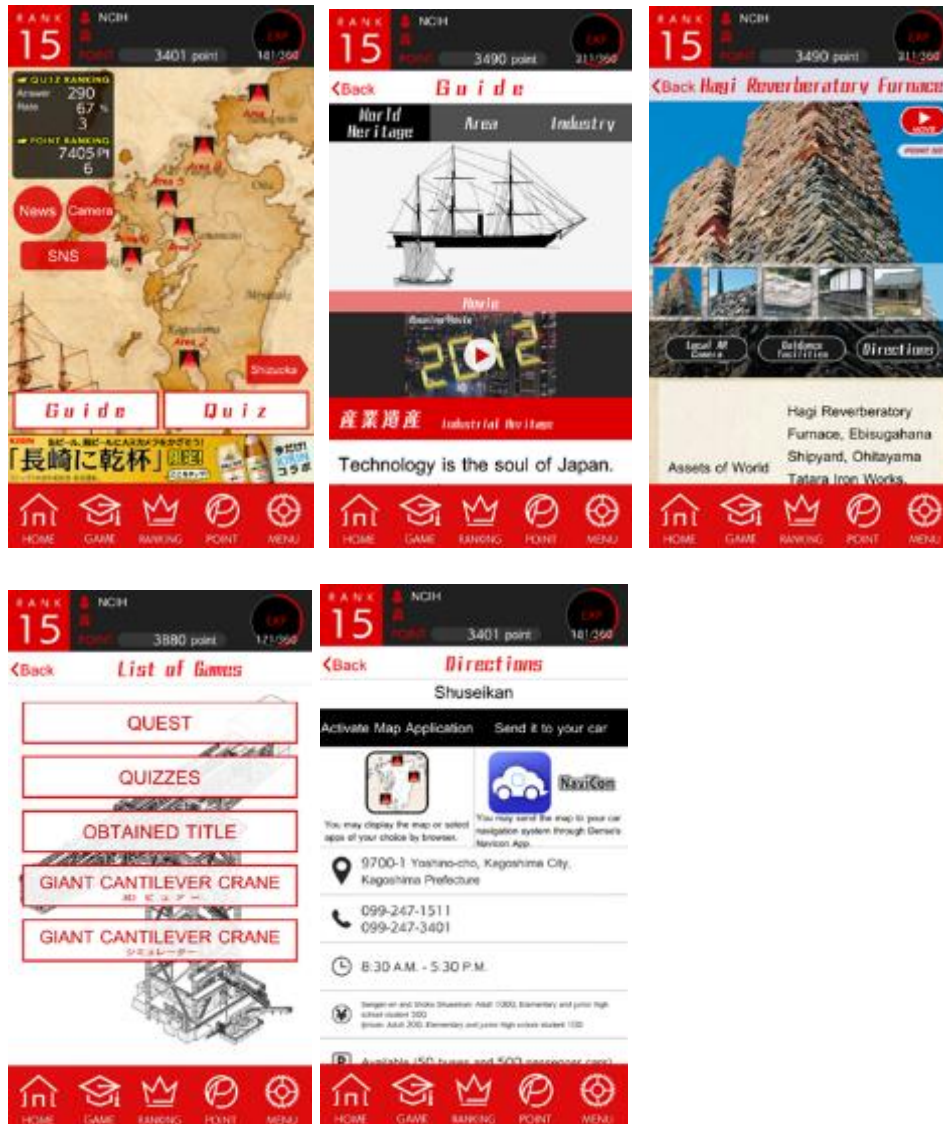


Traditional Chinese

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.

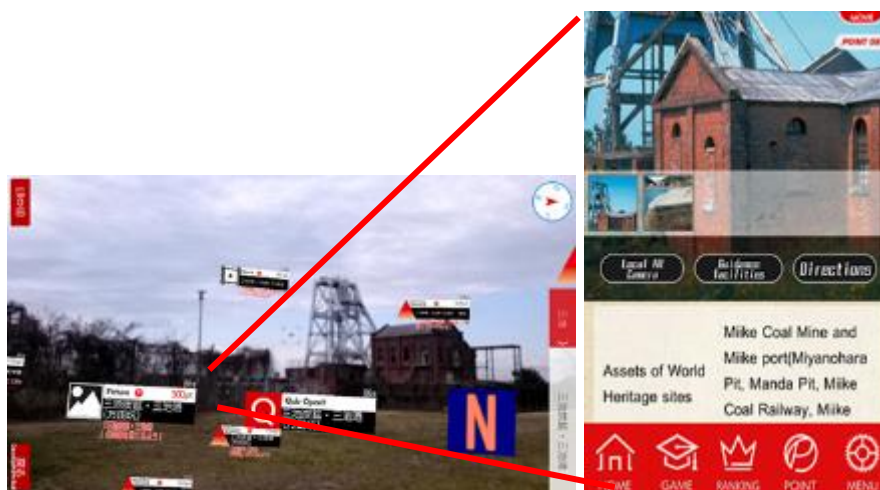


Although some of the component parts are not open to the public because they are operating facilities, visitors can view those component parts via this app and learn about them as an alternative “visiting” solution. One of them is Mitsubishi Giant Cantilever Crane. Using the data measured through The 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)

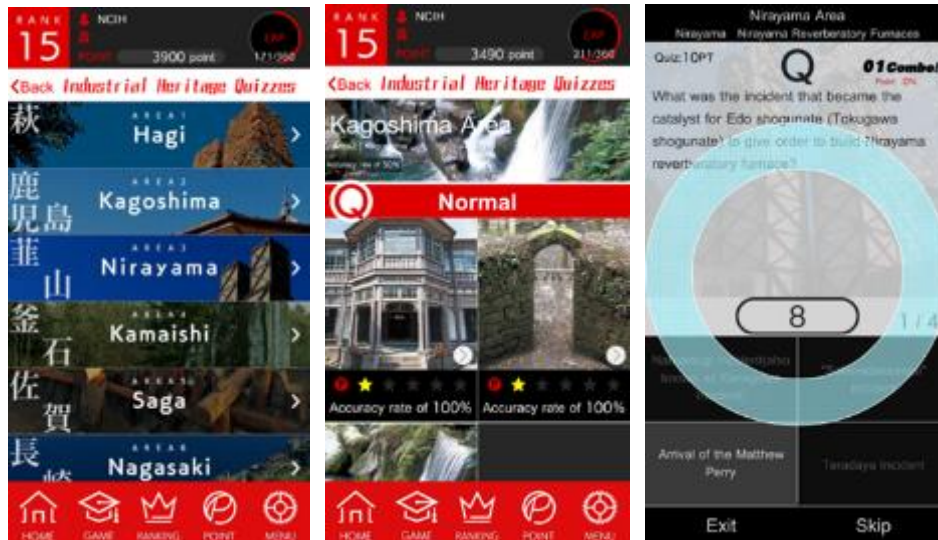
When you activate the camera, you'll see some tags. You can see some contents such as movies, photos and explanations of the component parts. This is an example of Miike Port. You can view a 360-degree drone movie that can be adjusted by changing the angle of your smartphone.



Quizzes

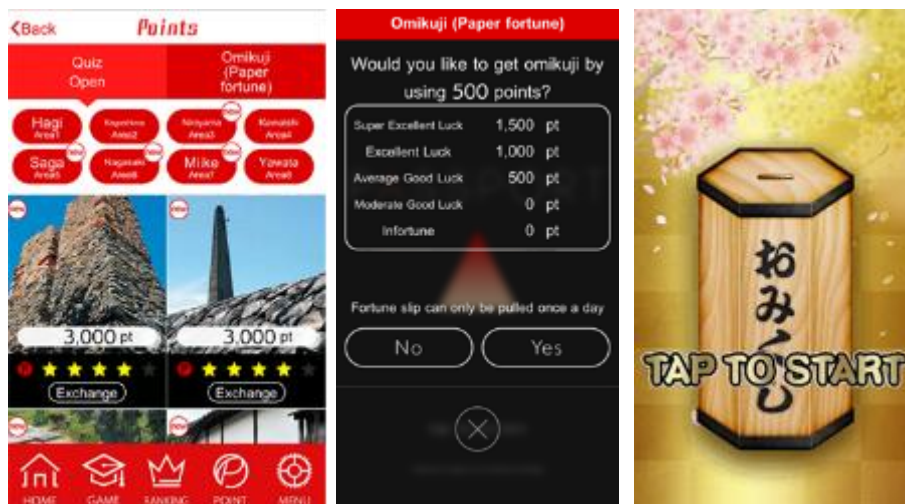
The app allows users to learn about each component part by doing quizzes.

By giving correct answers and by high utilisation of the app, users can earn certain titles.



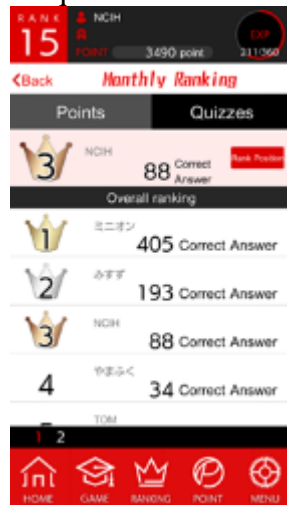
Points

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.



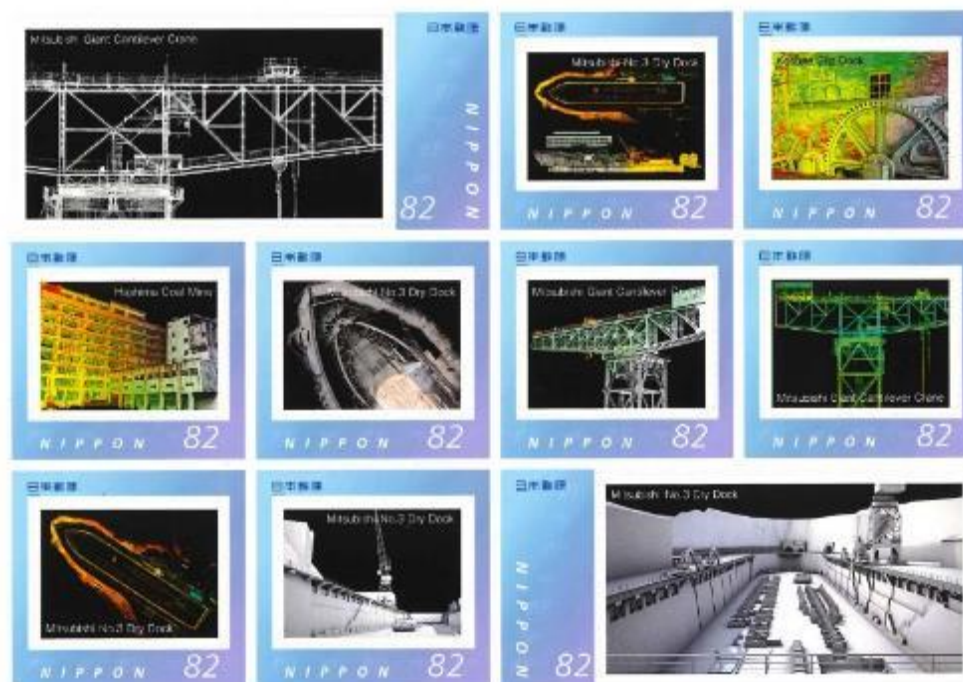
Commemorative Stamps

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



Area 1	Hagi
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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 Oitayama 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.

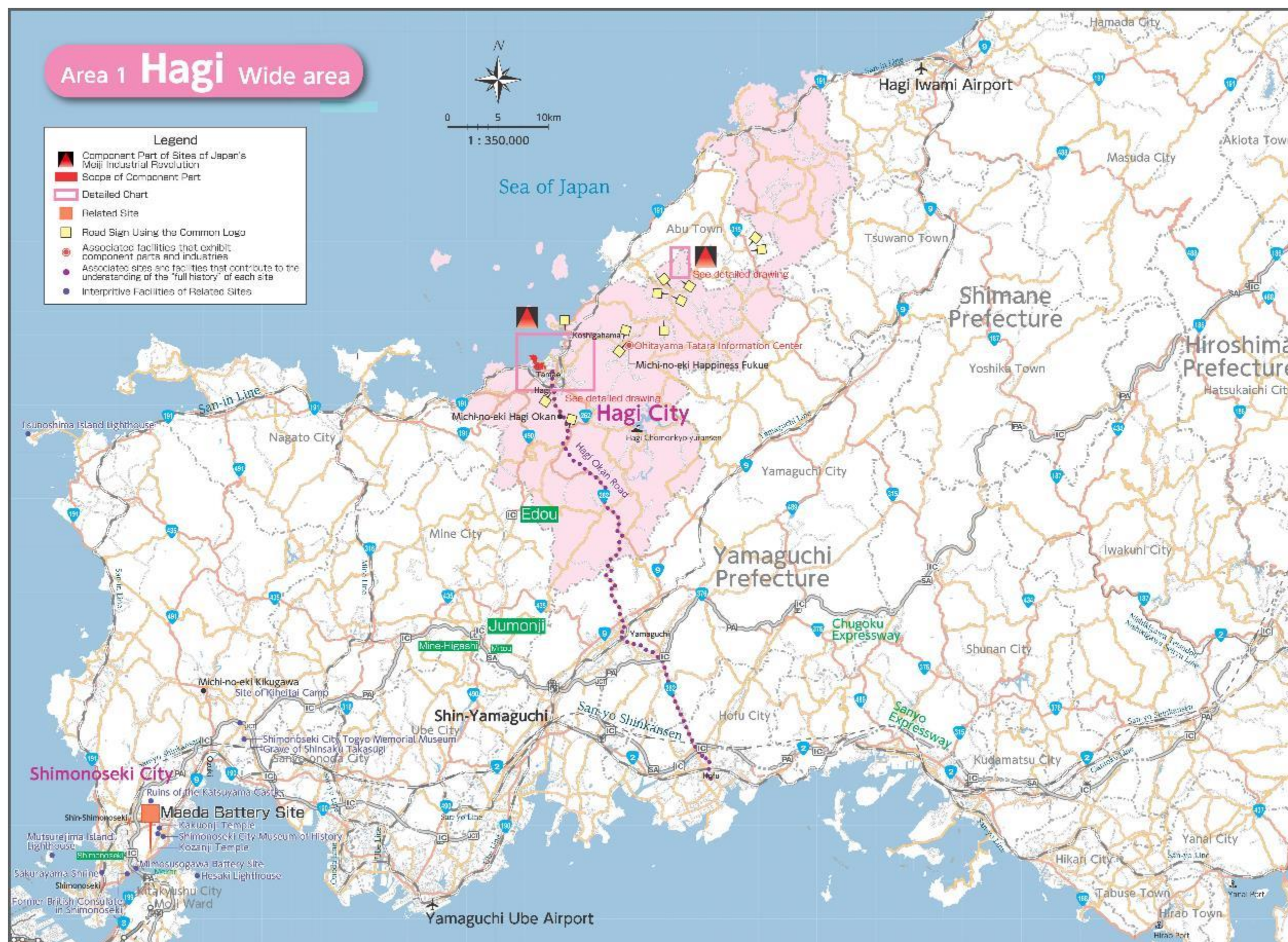
A new mix of interpretive media has been applied to all sites (see Interpretation Audit

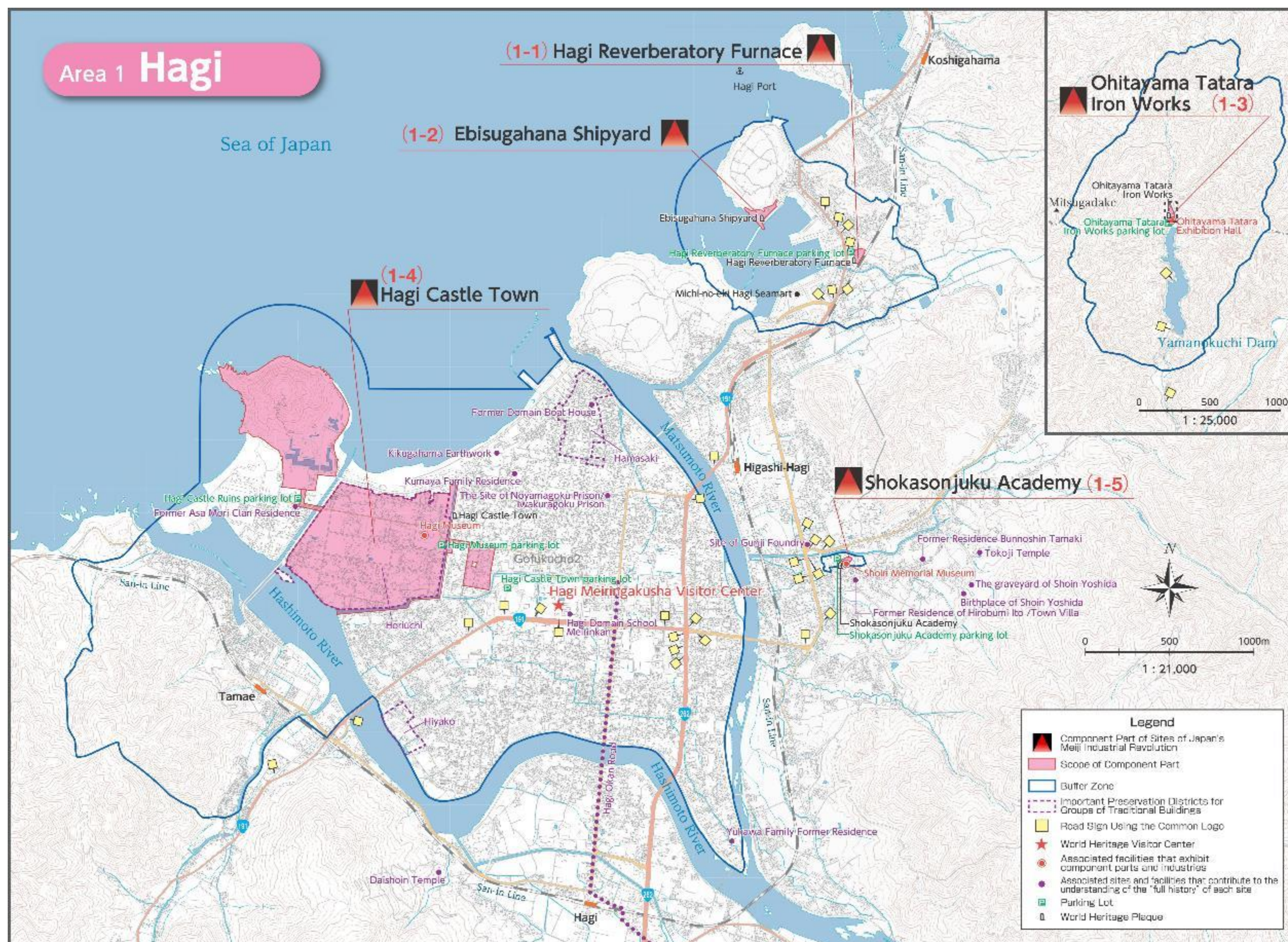
with annexed Photo Trails).

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 2	Kagoshima
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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.

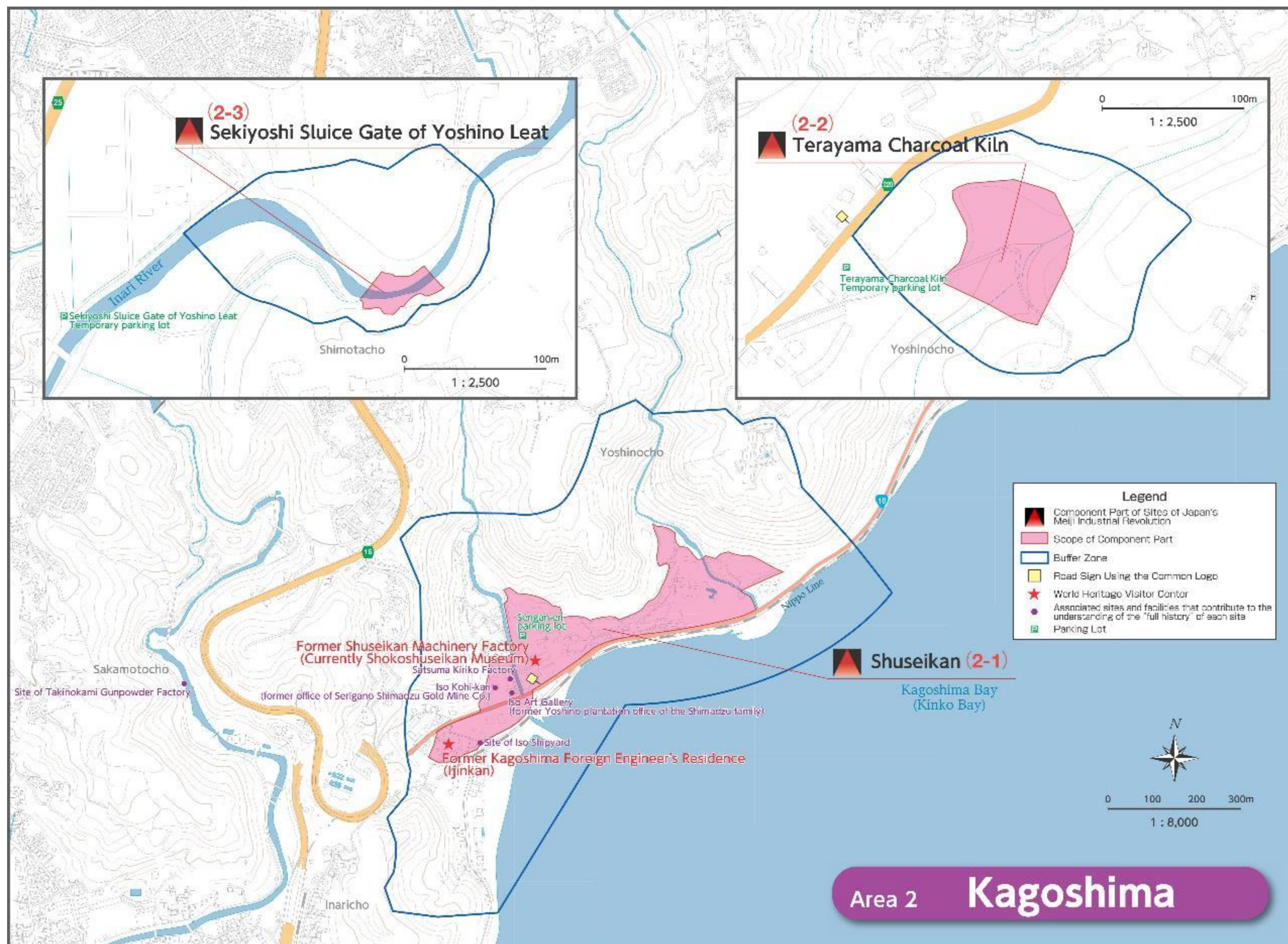
A new mix of interpretive media has been applied to all sites (see Interpretation Audit with annexed Photo Trails).

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





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.

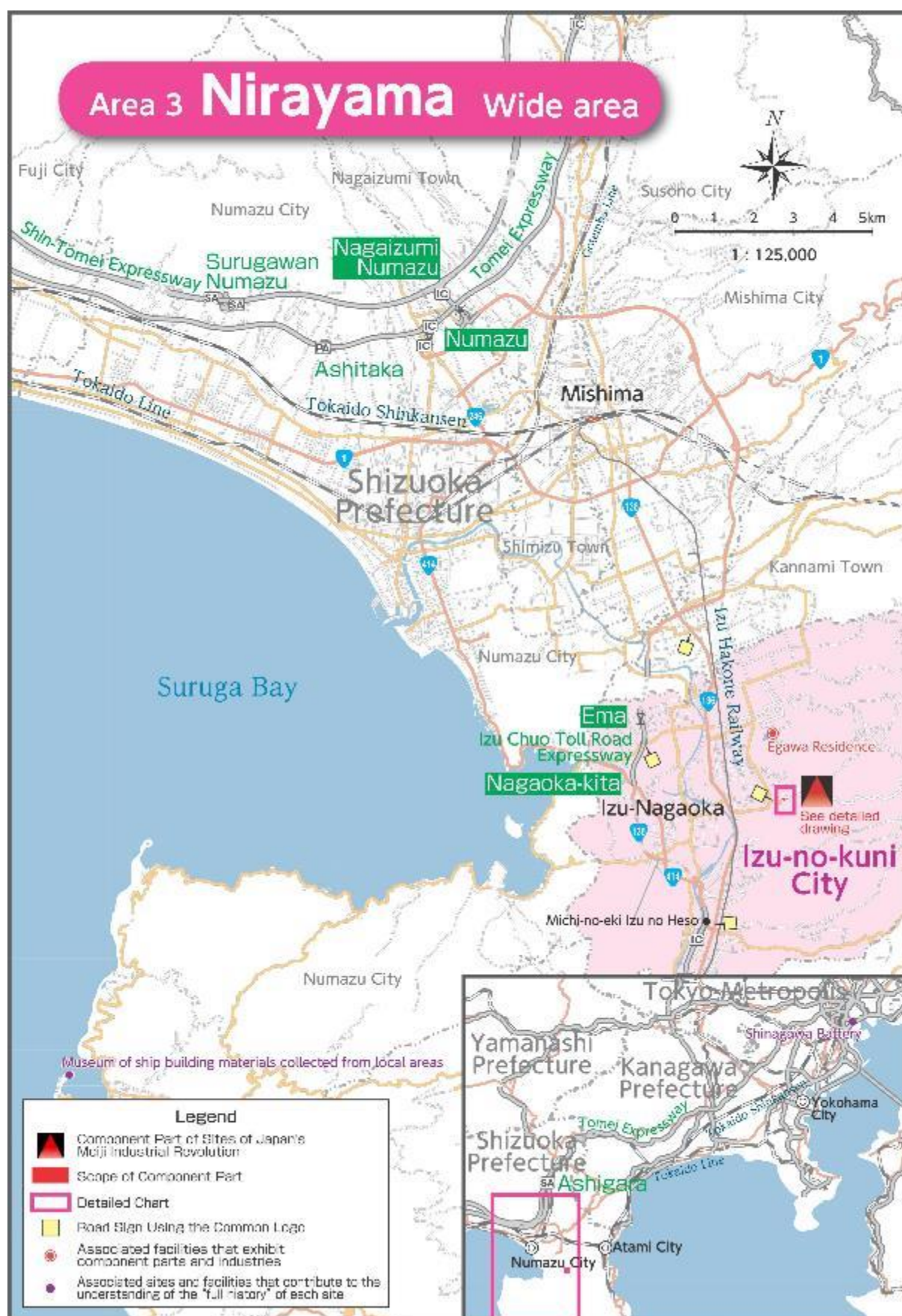
The quality of internal architecture, finishes and interpretive content is very high (some further progress to be completed including an overall introduction to the World Heritage Site, series-wide, as an introductory film, to be shown prior to the excellent site-specific film) The highlight of the visitor centre is the impressive multi-media show (in Japanese), which gives an excellent interpretation of Nirayama Furnaces.

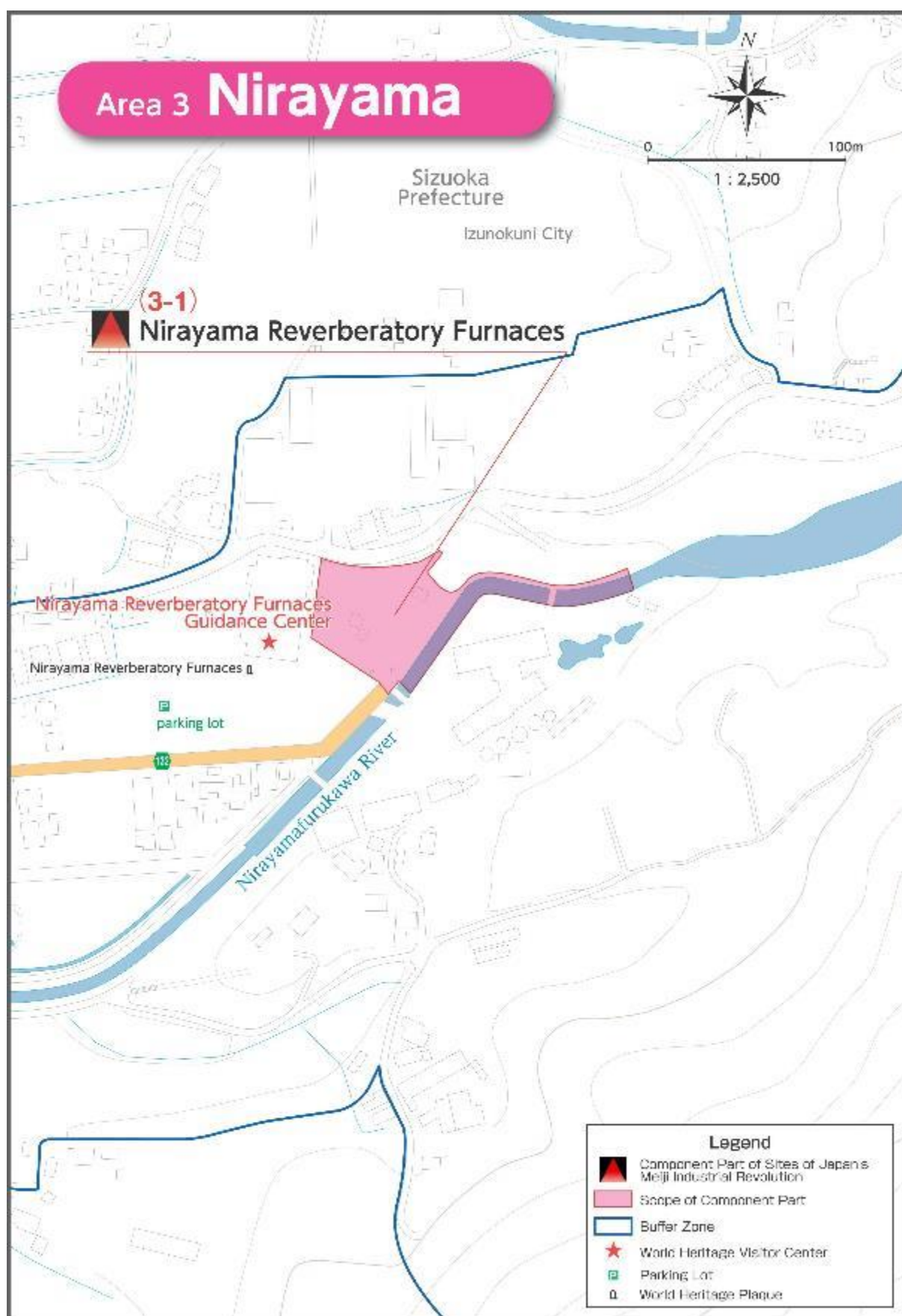
A new mix of interpretive media has been applied to the site (see Interpretation Audit with annexed Photo Trails).

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 4	Kamaishi
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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 Hashino 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

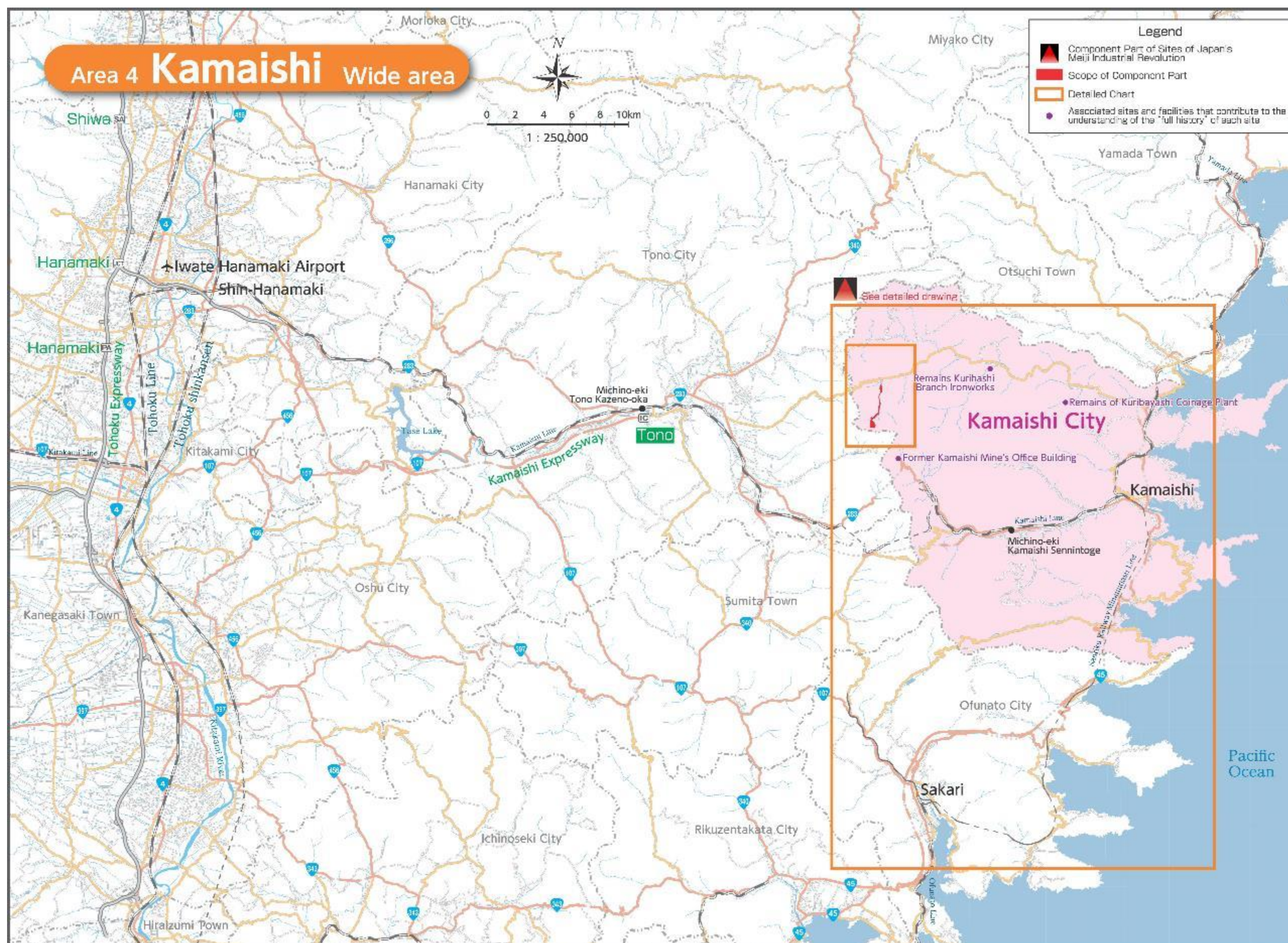
The Iron and Steel History Museum is an excellent principal interpretation centre for the property. The centrepiece of the Iron and Steel History Museum is a full-scale replica section of one of the Hashino blast furnaces, brought to life in a multi-media show that explains its function, operation and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

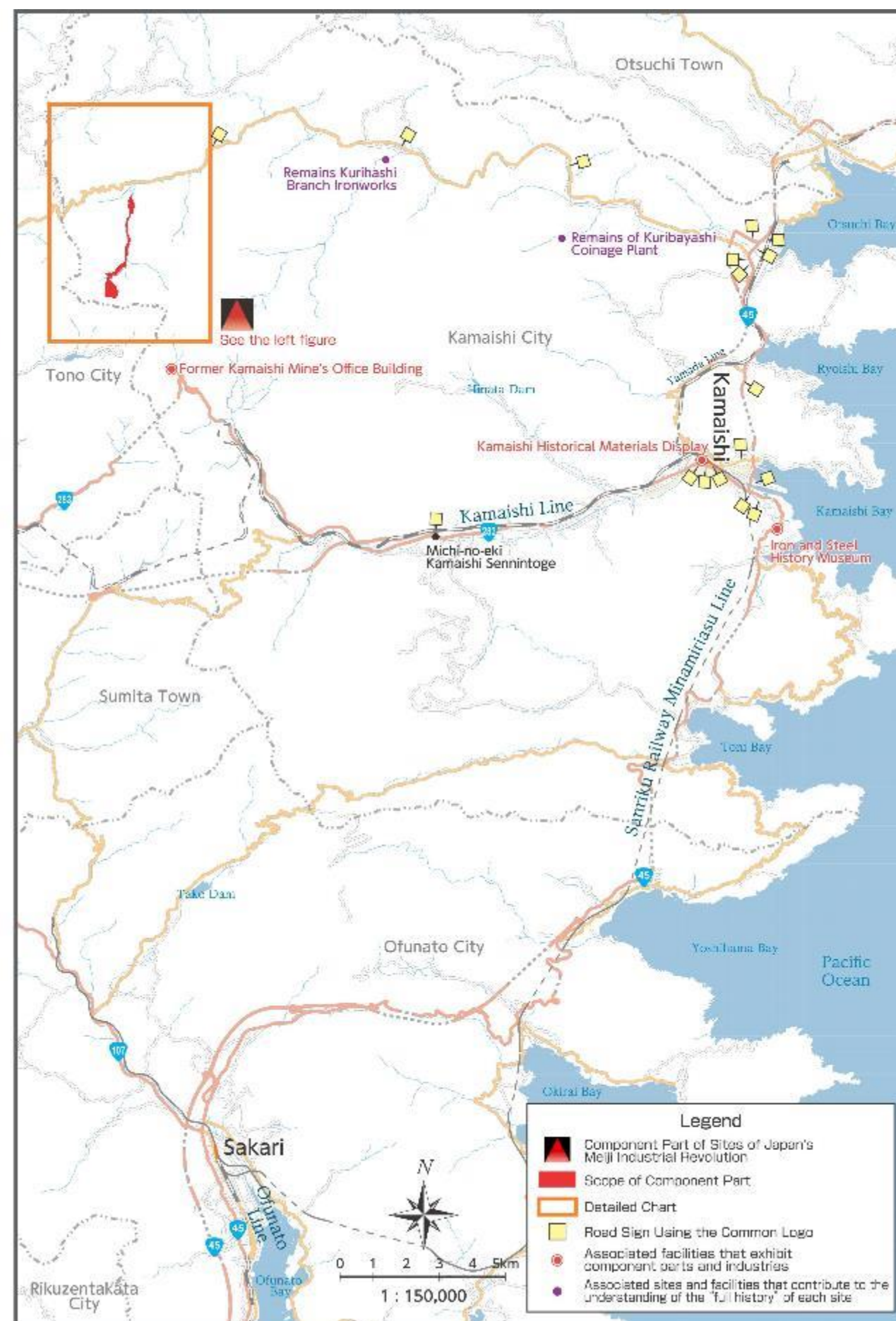
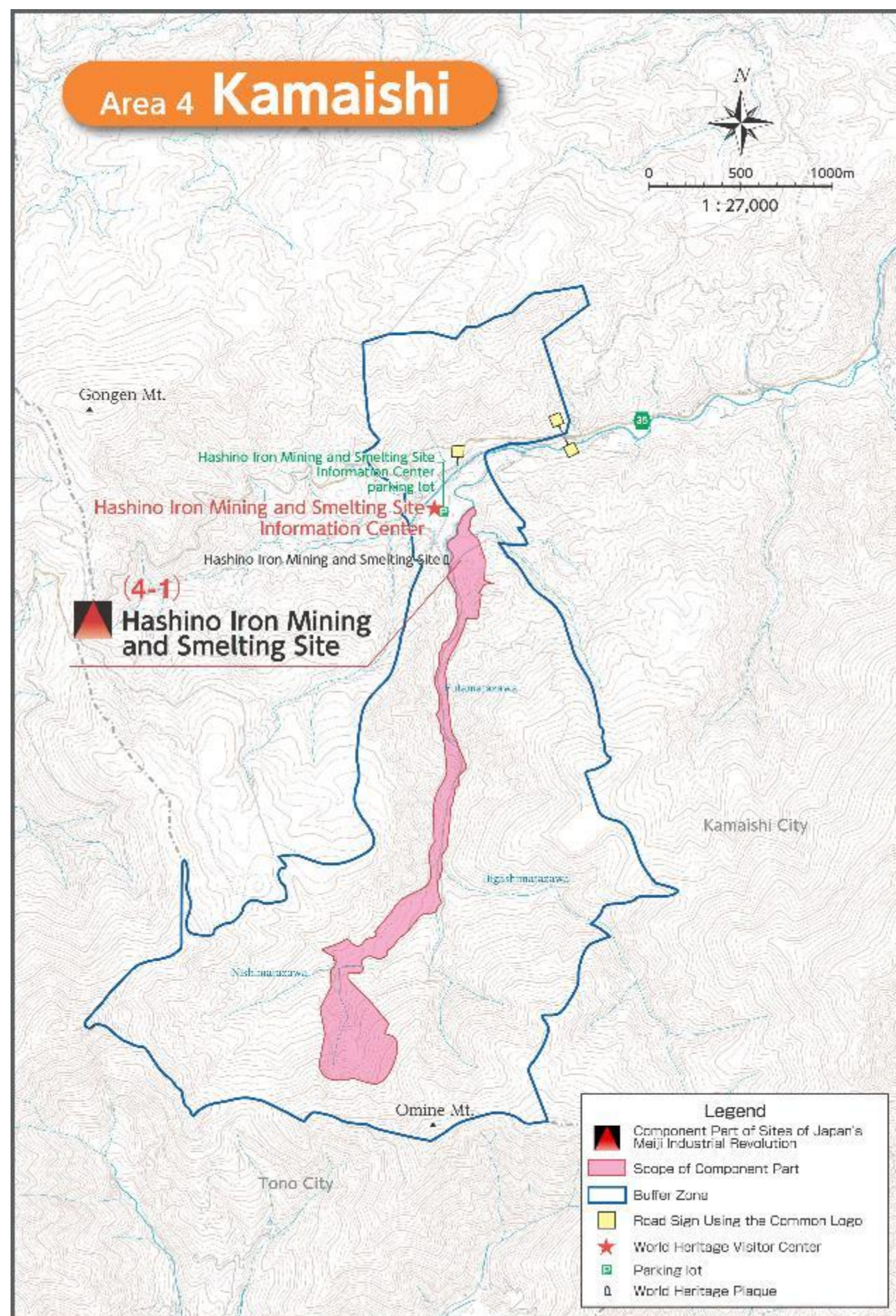
Former Kamaishi Mine's Office Building is Kamaishi Mine’s former office (which still has interesting industrial archaeology and also offers an underground mine tour). There is an interesting exhibition with many original artefacts and archives. The geology of the magnetite deposit is expertly explained.

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 5	Saga
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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.

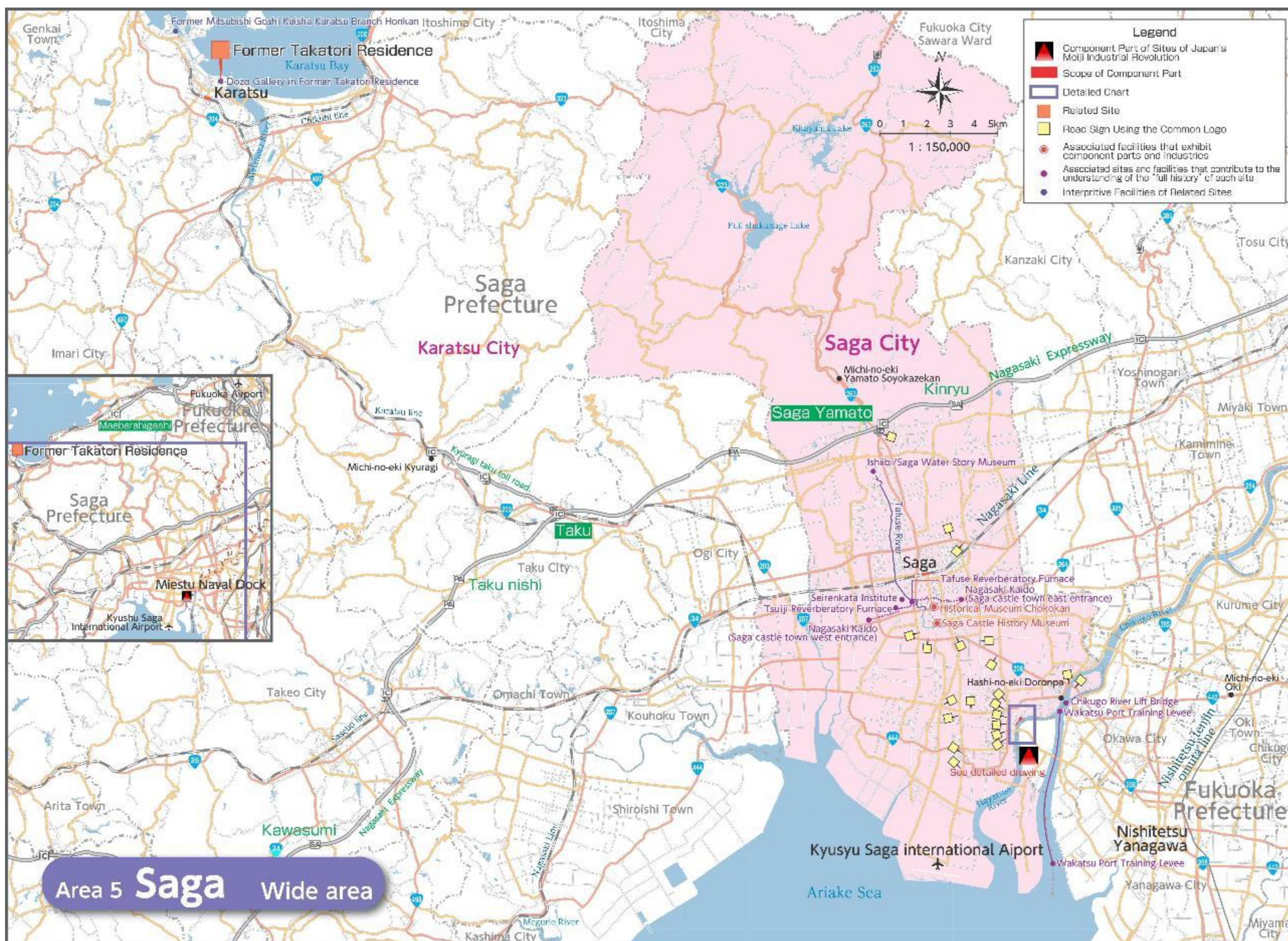
On-site, new interpretive panels complement VR and audio points.

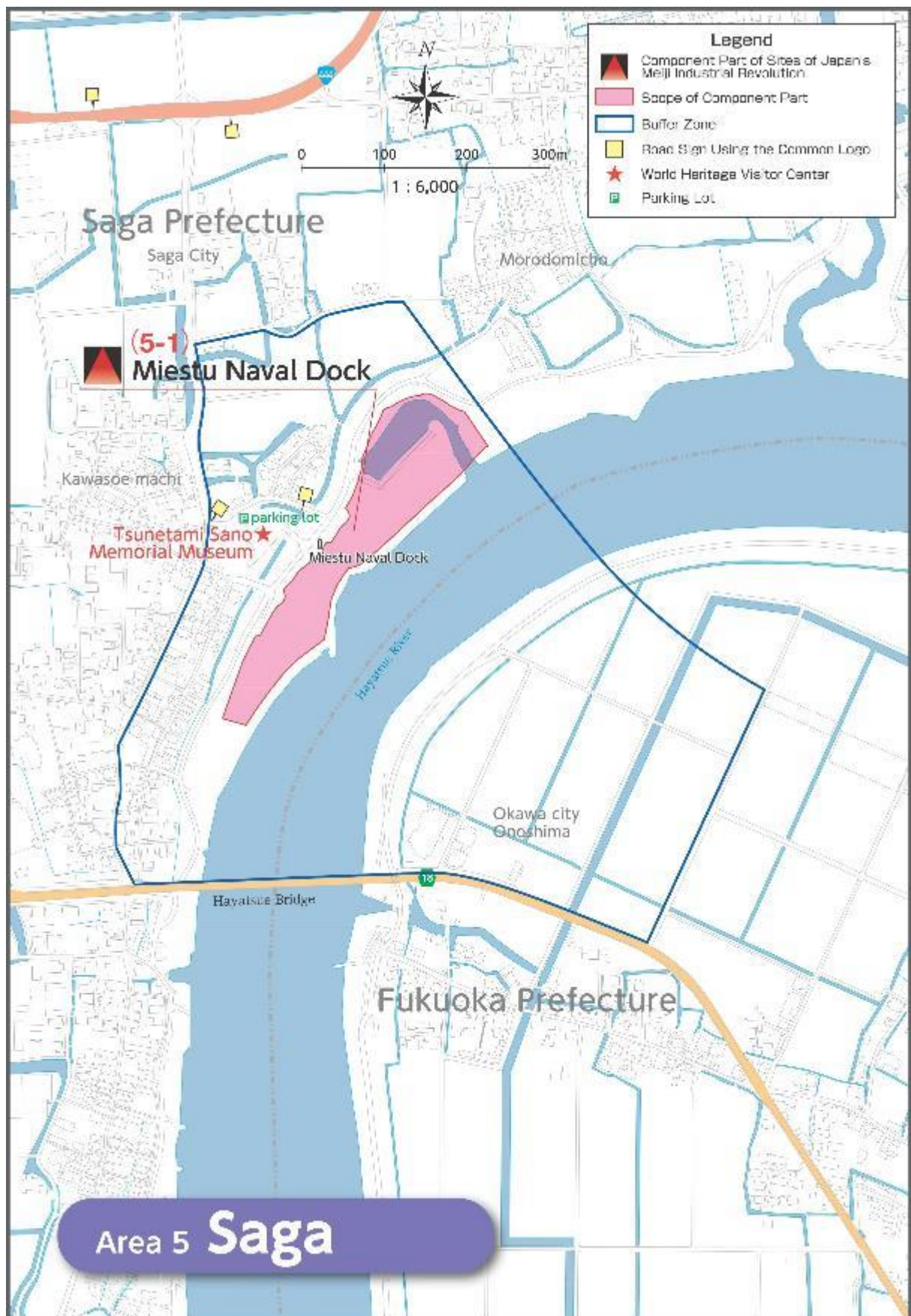
Maps of Interpretation Facilities

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





Area 6	Nagasaki
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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.

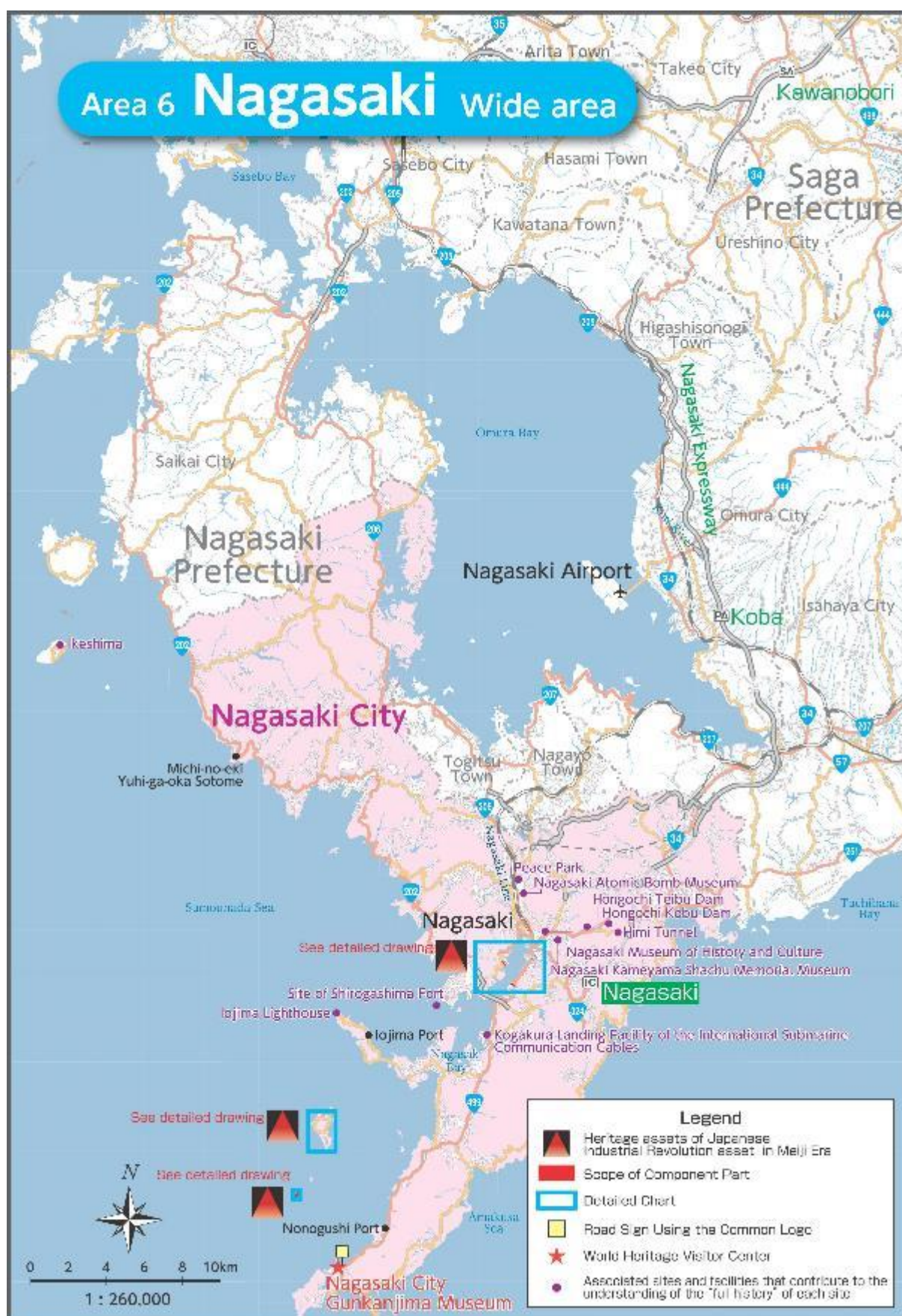
On-sites, new interpretive panels and other media have been provided (graphic floor tiles and VR facilities at Hokkei Pit, Takashima).

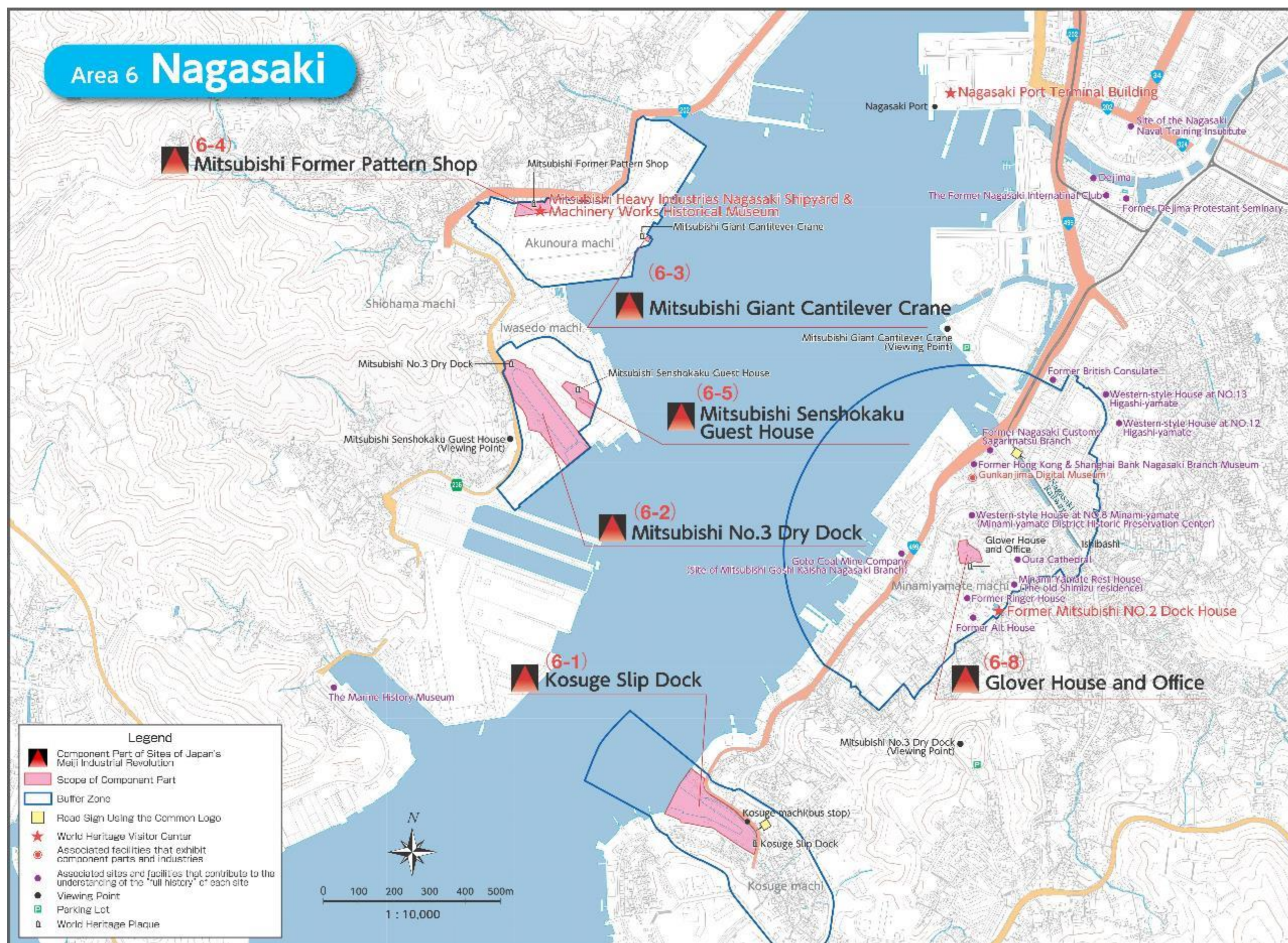
Maps of Interpretation Facilities

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 7	Miike
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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

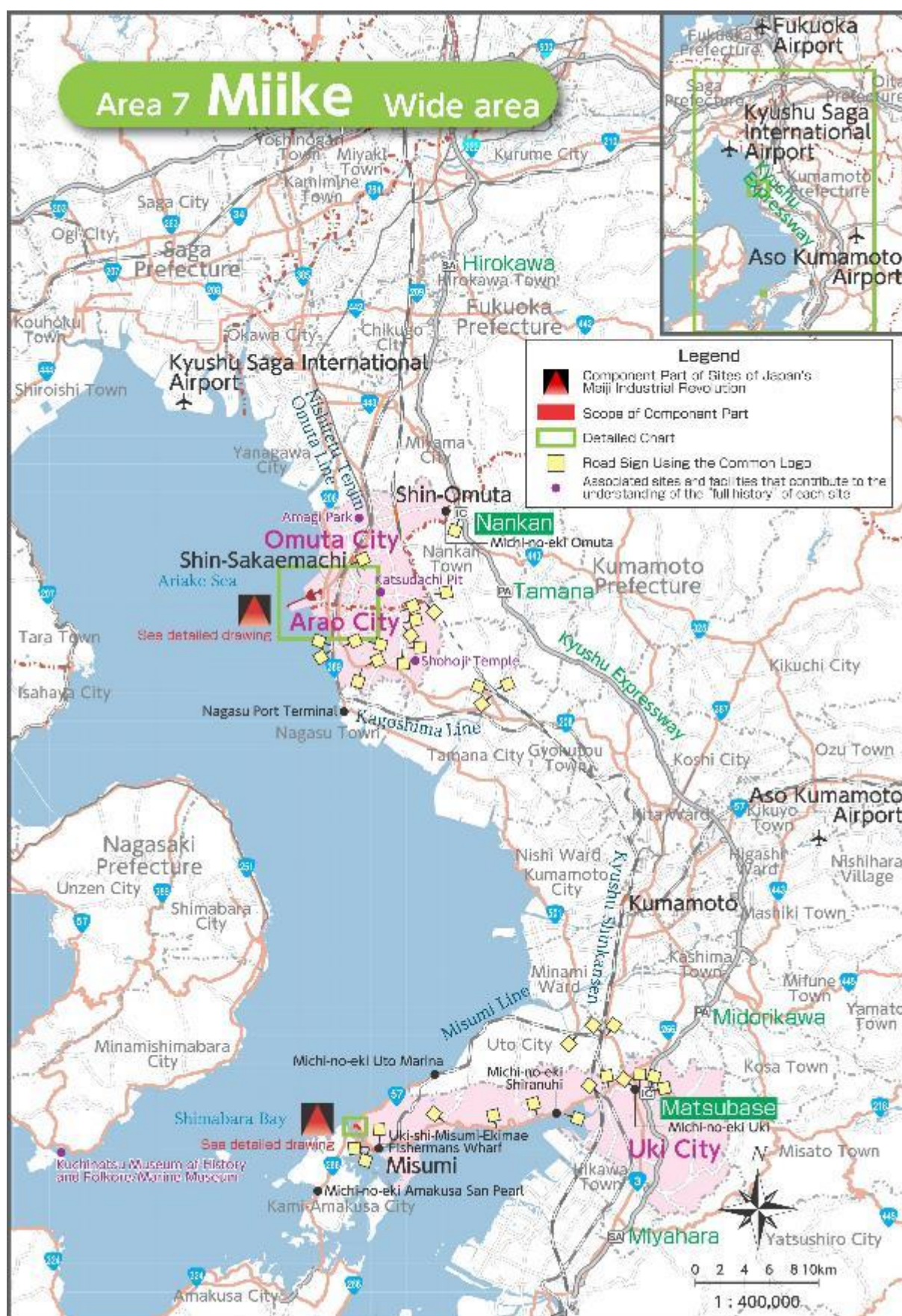
The uniform WHS-wide, branded road signs using the common logo of the “*Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution*” have been installed at all key locations. They are clear, and work extremely effectively.

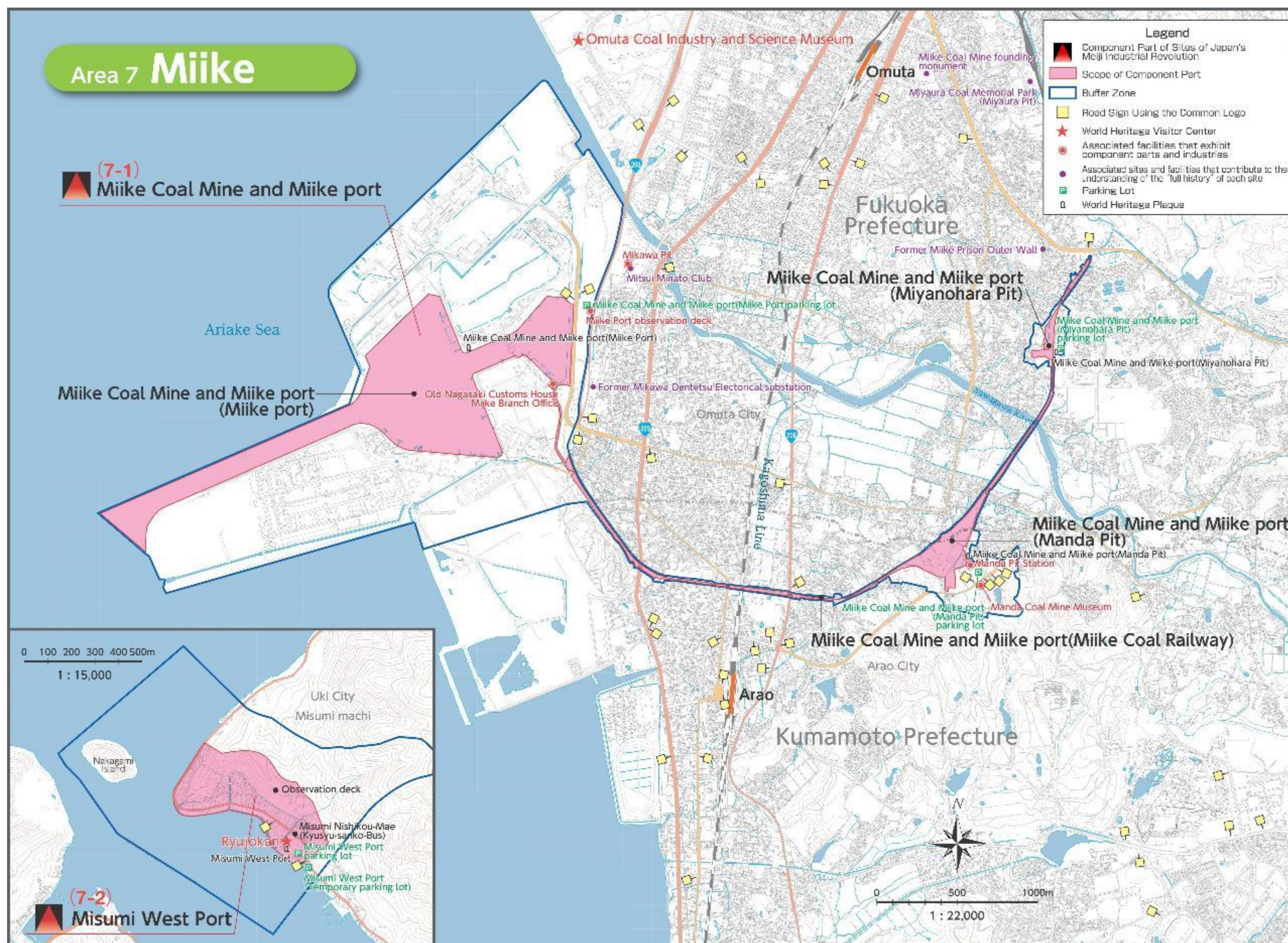
Maps of Interpretation Facilities

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 8	Yawata
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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.

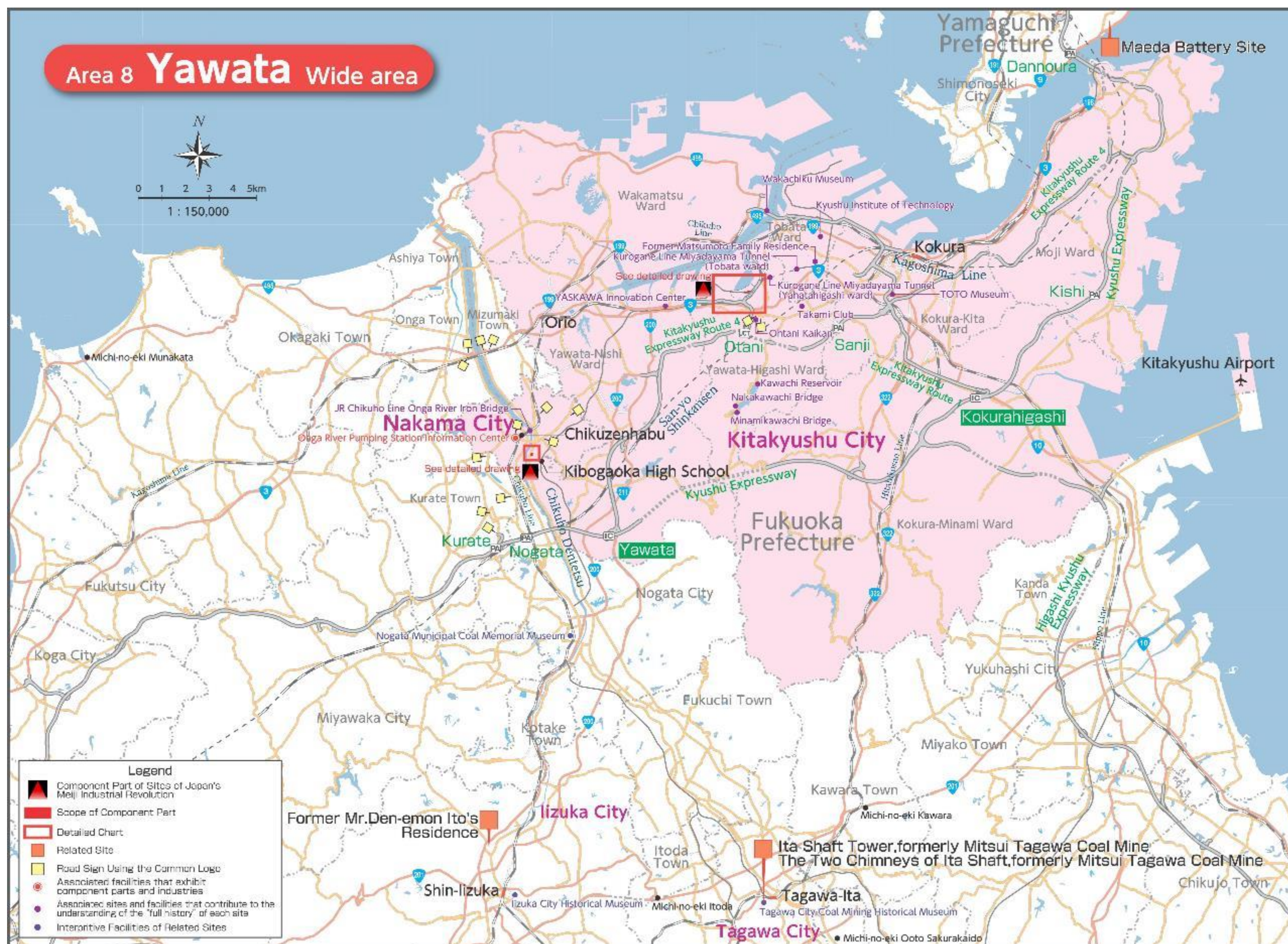
A smartphone or tablet enabled virtual reality programme is available.

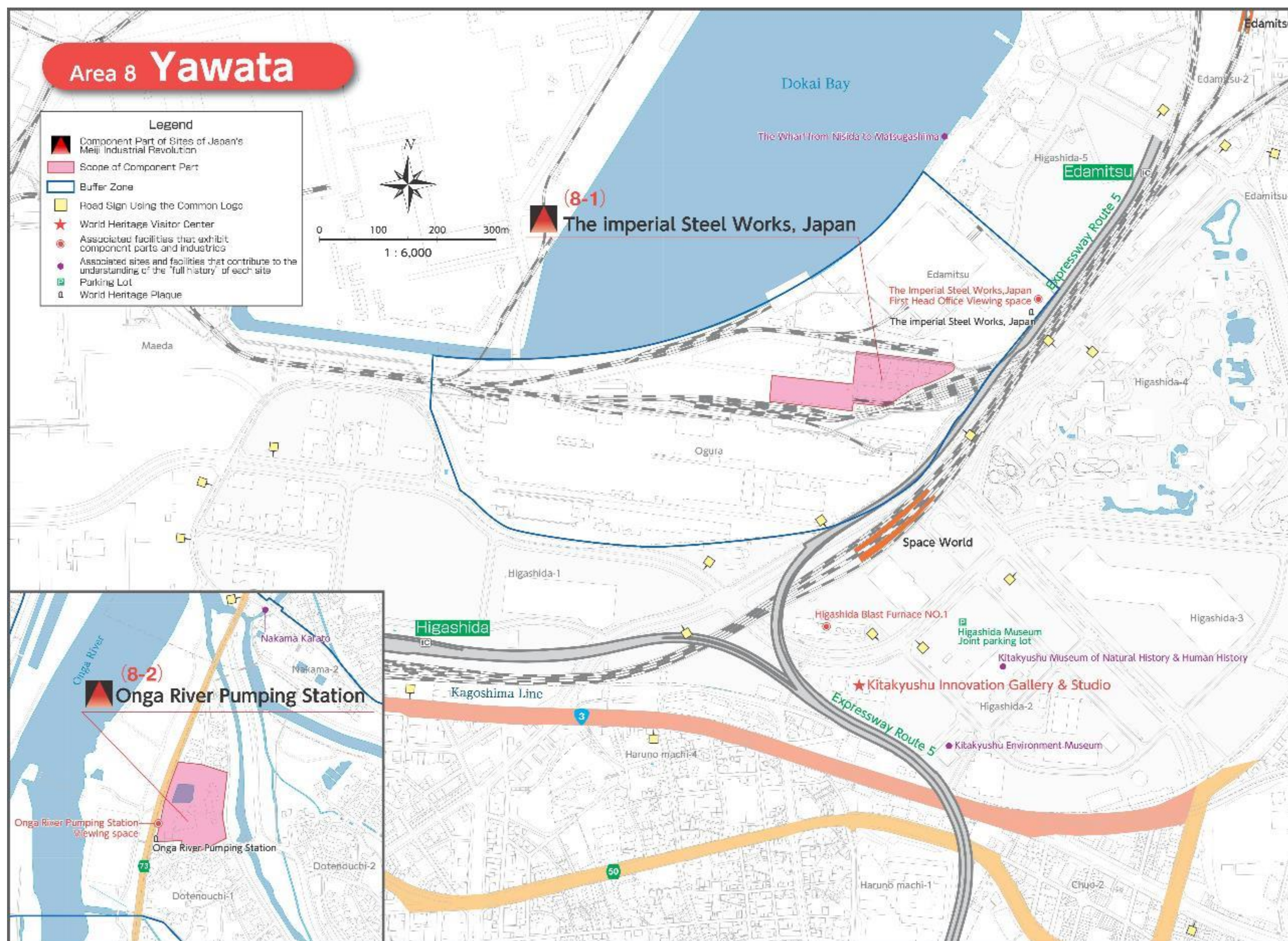
Maps of Interpretation Facilities

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





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.

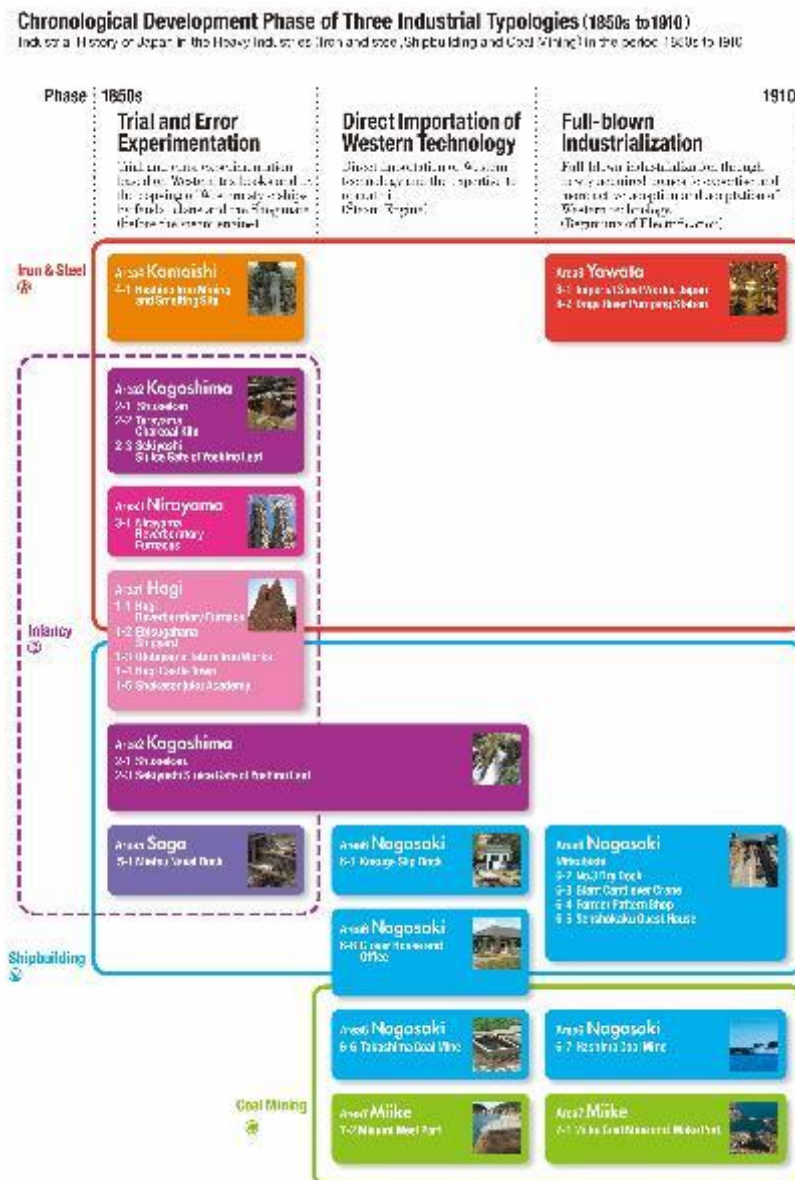
Through proactive steps to develop audiences we aim to:

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.

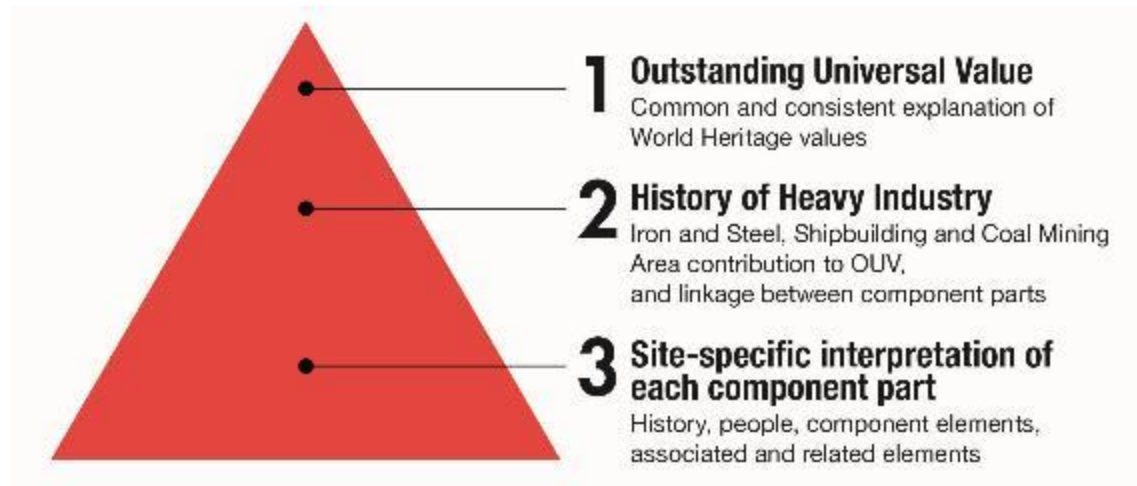
9 THEMES

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.



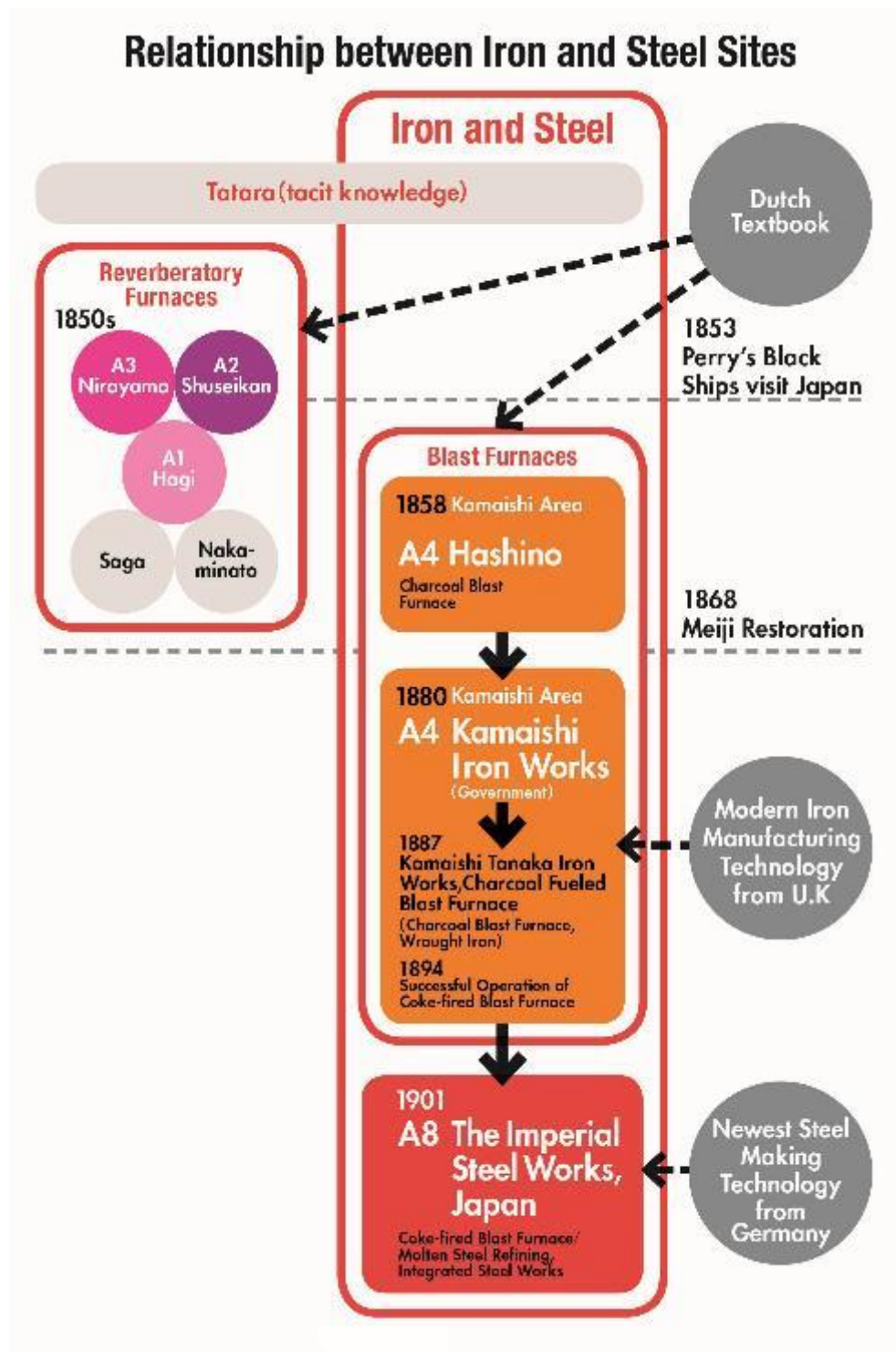
Concepts for interpretation and presentation

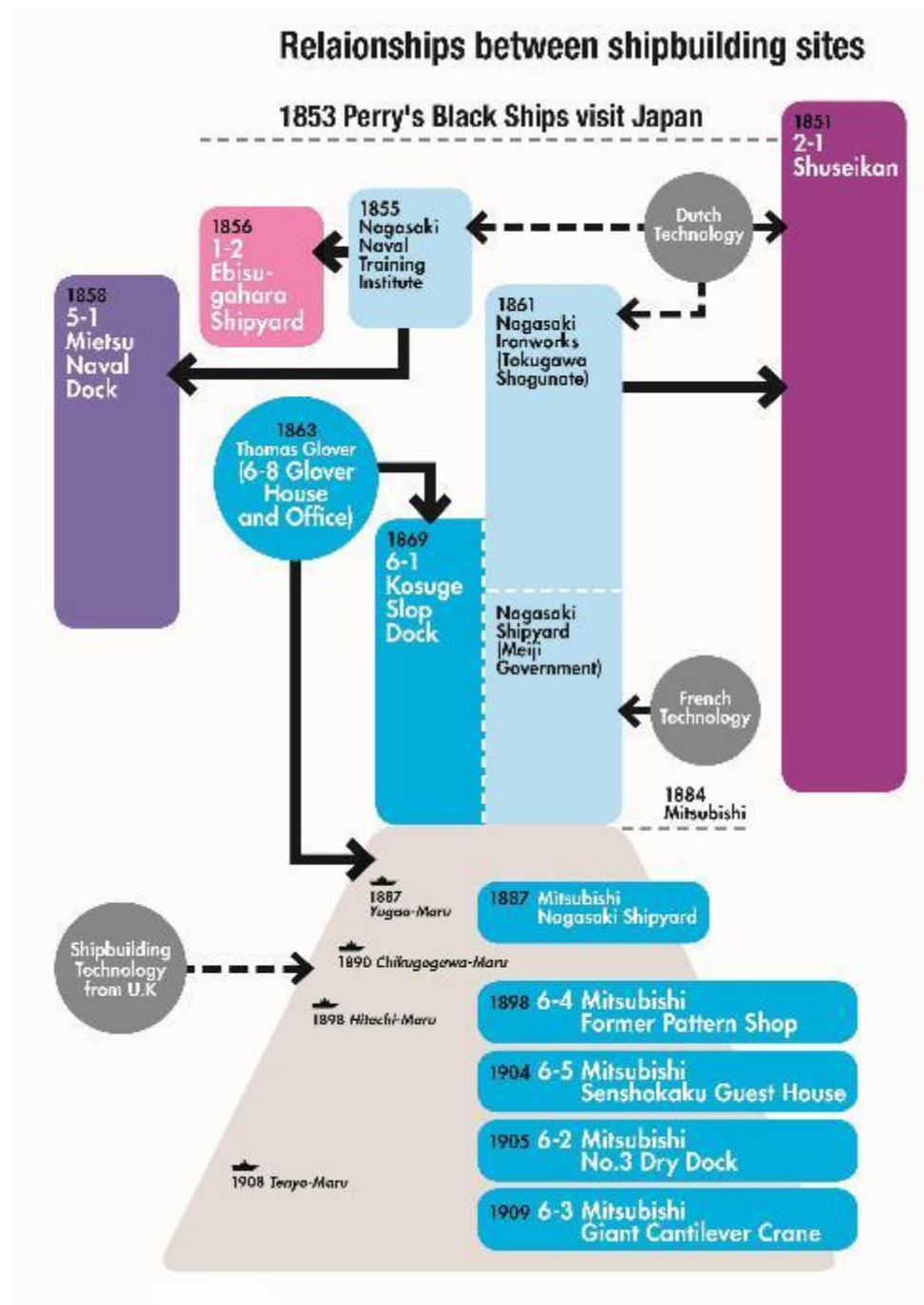


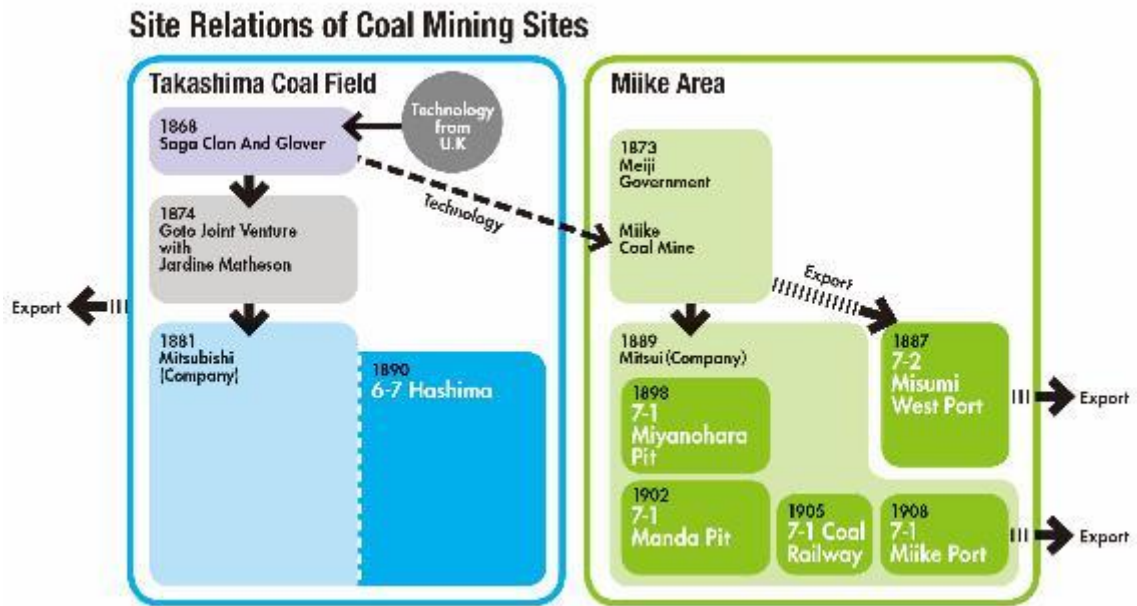
Interpretation flow at each local visitor centre

Hierarchy of Interpretation









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

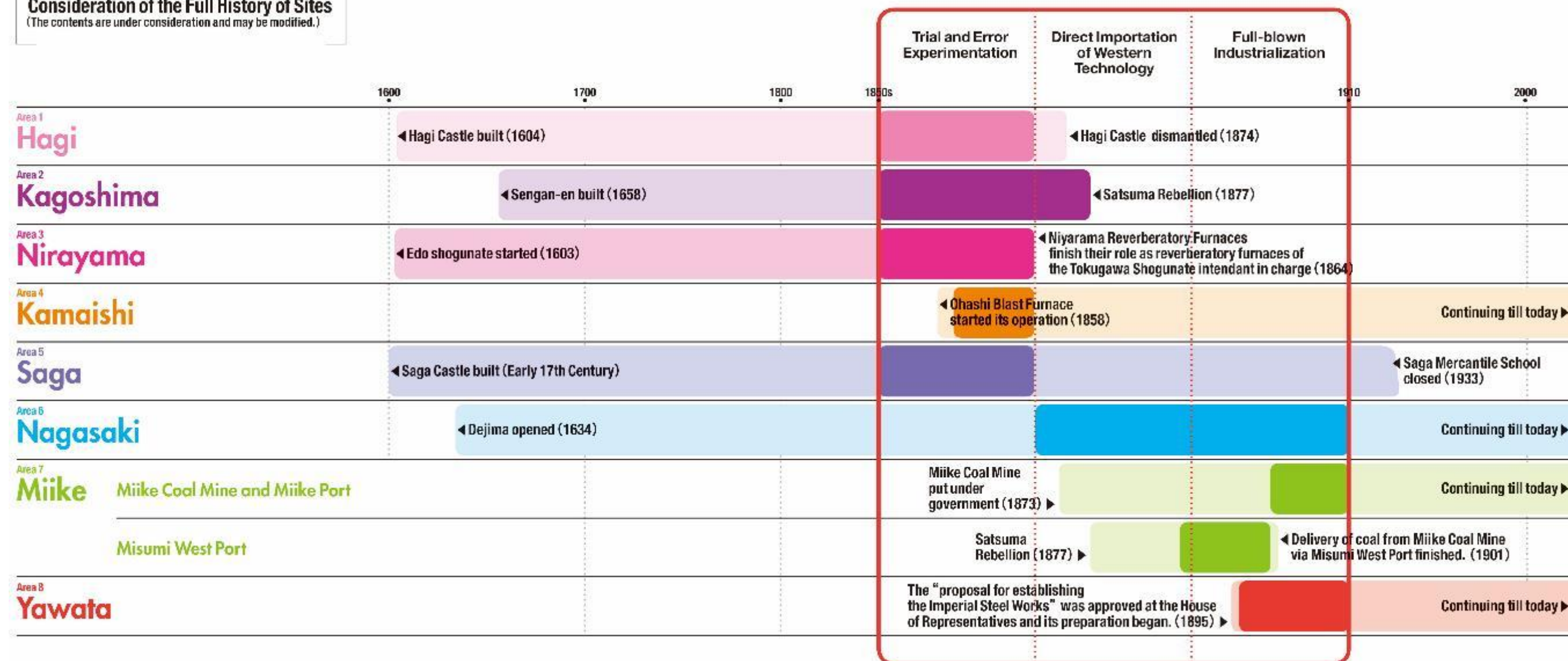
Area 6 Nagasaki
From Clan to Company / Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha / Technology as the Spirit for Developments for the Sea and Land

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 permitted coal mining by clans other than the Karatsu clan in the shogunate territory of the Karatsu district (around 1864) ▶	◀ Karatsu Coal Mine closed (1972)

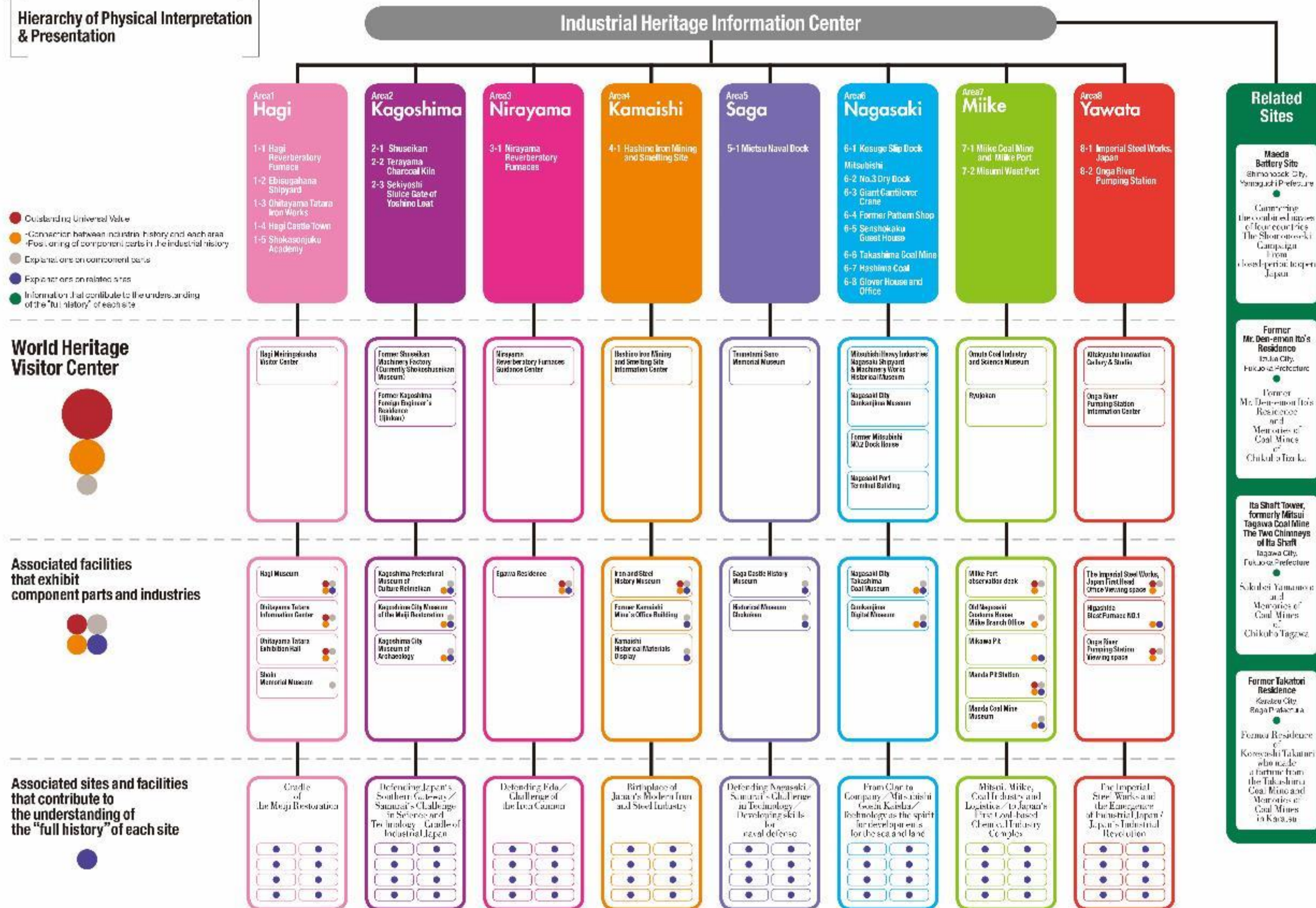
In the support of the understanding of the “full history” of each site, sites that are supplementary to component parts are to be interpreted and the following definition applies:

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.

•

Hierarchy of Physical Interpretation & Presentation



10 INTERPRETATION MANUAL AND STYLE GUIDE

A resource manual is being 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 for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”

(Regional revitalization utilizing the Cultural Heritage Promotion Project in 2017 (World Cultural Heritage Project))

When the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” were inscribed in the World Cultural Heritage List in July, 2015, UNESCO World Heritage Committee requested “consistent training of human resources throughout the component parts”. Based on this request, we decided to advance the human resources training project consistently throughout the 23 component parts of 8 areas and 11 cities ensuring close cooperation among each other.

1 Organization

Executive Committee of human resources training for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” (tentative name) (Chairman: Hiroshi Yasuda, Chairman of General Incorporated Foundation National Congress of Industrial Heritage)

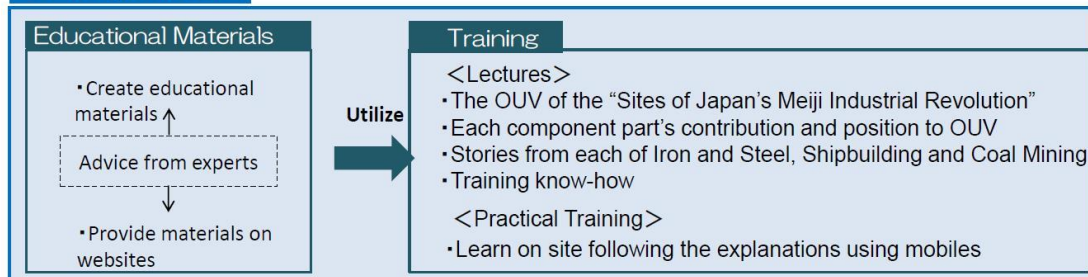
<Members>

World Heritage Council for the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”, General Incorporated Foundation National Congress of Industrial Heritage

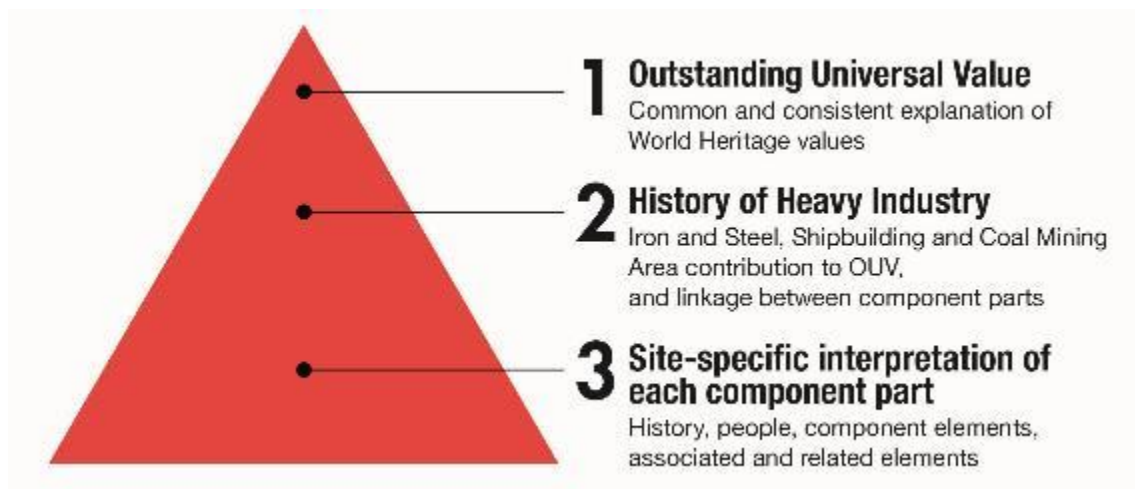
2 Outline

1. Create necessary educational materials
 2. Hold training sessions targeting the people related to the component parts (to be conducted in each 8 areas respectively)
 3. Provide teaching / study materials through websites
- <Project Fee>
16,516K Yen (Public Treasury 10/10)

3 Project Plan



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

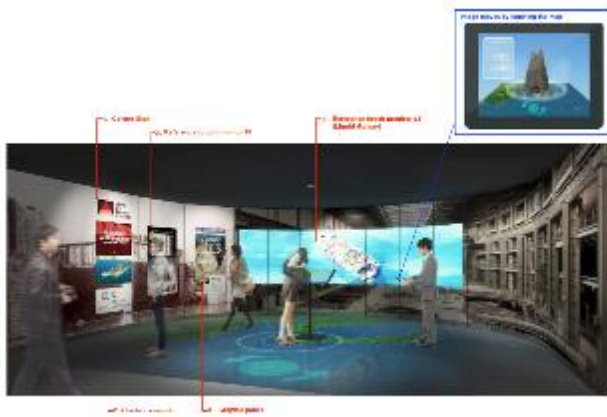
11 INTERPRETATION PLAN

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, 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.

SITES OF JAPAN'S MEIJI INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Interpretation Audit March & August 2019

Prepared by Barry Gamble & Sarah Jane Brazil, October 2019

INTRODUCTION

There is an obligation to convey the significance of a World Heritage Site to visitors - and to local communities - in order to increase public awareness, enhance understanding of its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), and to encourage public support in the activities directed at its management and conservation.

This is a progress monitoring report on the implementation of the *Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* World Heritage Site (WHS) Interpretation Strategy 2017. It focusses on the key changes that have occurred since 2017, on how each Area/Component Part is presenting the OUV of the whole WHS, and the connections and historic linkages that exist between them. The report provides comments and recommendations for the ongoing interpretation of this WHS in order to strengthen the interpretive connectivity and consistency between the Areas and their Component Parts and to foster a better appreciation of its OUV.

There has been considerable and positive progress on the WHS interpretation and presentation since the 2017 audit – both remotely (especially the custom-developed maps and phone/tablet-based interpretive resources), and on-site (presentation). It is addressing the complexity and challenges of interpreting a serial WHS, particularly in terms of scale, location, management, access and resources.

This audit provides an overview of how the WHS and its Component Parts is currently presenting its OUV. It highlights that there is a need for a more consistent, cohesive and coordinated approach to connect and present the 23 Component Parts, to communicate the OUV and how they relate to each other. This will be addressed by the completion of the already planned implementation of the overarching interpretation of the singular OUV which will be led by the “common exhibition” being developed for the *Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* Tokyo Centre, opening in 2020.

BACKGROUND

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

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

In response, the Government of Japan developed an interpretation strategy in 2017. The strategy's development was informed by a comprehensive audit of the WHS and its Component Parts to create a baseline. It also includes an action plan based on issues

raised in the audit and advice received following a sites' tour by ICOMOS' President of the International Scientific Committee on Interpretation and Presentation.

The Strategy was submitted as part of the Government of Japan's State of Conservation Report 2017 to the World Heritage Committee, which:

7. *Further notes that monitoring of the number of visitors is being undertaken systematically for all component sites, and that a visitor management strategy, including carrying capacities, will be formulated in 2018 on the basis of these results; and also requests the State Party to submit this strategy to the World Heritage Centre, once it is completed, for review by the Advisory Bodies;*
8. *Notes furthermore that interpretation is available for all component sites, and that digital communications have been developed, but that further improvements are planned, including Information Centre to be opened;*
9. *Further requests the State Party to provide an update on overall interpretation upon completion of Information Centre;*
10. *Strongly encourages the State Party to take into account best international practices for interpretation strategies when continuing its work on the interpretation of the full history of the property, both during and outside of the period covered by its OUV, and in the digital interpretation materials. (Decision 42 COM 7B.10)*

CURRENT SITUATION

This monitoring report is based on sites visits to each Area in March and August 2019 and meetings which discussed progress to date and shared ideas to further develop the WHS's interpretation and presentation.

The "common exhibition"

- The 2017 Interpretation Strategy and audit recommended the development of consistent content and brand for the presentation of the WHS OUV at each Area. It is a key task of the Strategy. This should also clearly articulate the connections between the component parts and their respective contributions - in a balanced way; as there is often a tendency for sites to (over) emphasize their own achievements in a way that neglects the fundamental (linked) contributions by others. It should also include why the three themes were selected. As informed during the 2019 interpretation audit, this recommendation has a functional working title the "common exhibition".
- The Cabinet Secretariat will provide immediate and clear direction on who is responsible for leading the development and content of the "common exhibition" to provide well defined guidance to all Areas for the presentation of OUV'. It is important to have consistency in content and design and present OUV in a clear, structured and succinct manner. It is further essential that sites provide a suitably large enough, dedicated, area that greets the visitor on arrival and helps them to understand that they are in one serial World Heritage Site, and why it is significant.
- Guidance on the content and design of the "common exhibition" should draw from the widely-consulted and approved texts in the Nomination Document, and existing

exemplars from the exhibitions at the Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site Information Centre (specifically regarding a model approach for technical and accessible content) and the Hagi Visitor Centre (specifically regarding the successful approach to design, graphic techniques and a range of diverse and wholly appropriate easily accessible media). Hashino provides well-balanced information on the OUV, which is presented both in its exhibition and brochure that is provided in multiple languages. Hagi's design and presentation of the OUV has been developed to a high standard and is consistent with design and presentation of the nomination document, website, WHS's brochures and road signs.

- A detailed brief, including the content and design informed by the Hashino and Hagi exhibitions, should be developed and provided to all Areas so that the "common exhibition" can be developed and installed at each appropriate facility. The exhibition's design should also be modular so that its installation can be flexible and adapted to fit each Area's available exhibition space, particularly as some facilities have limited space and resources.

Area 1 – Hagi

- Provides an exemplar regarding the successful approach to design, graphic techniques and a range of diverse and wholly appropriate easily accessible media. Interpretation of the overall OUV is provided at the visitor centre (300,000 visitors in 2018), then more specific information is provided at the associated facilities. The amount of spaces allocated for the exhibition of OUV in the museum ought to be the model for all other Areas to follow (although in terms of visitor experience, OUV should be presented first, before the Component Part's specific contribution, and national and/or local stories). It is also important to remember balanced, accurate history, as some storyboards/presentations can become "over-enthusiastic" when relating the achievements of a specific aspect of the site or component part; sometimes to the detriment of others in their equally important contributions.
- Current detailed design development for the new exhibition in the Hagi Museum provides the opportunity to incorporate an object-rich display (in contrast to the interpretation-only visitor centre) that is relevant to each of Hagi's Component Parts and elements. This can be backed by succinct WHS interpretive context and labels; the exhibit fitting seamlessly into the rest of the museum and its current exhibition style.
- Ohitayama Tatara Exhibition Hall provides sufficient interpretation for an introduction to the adjacent site. The archaeological site is supplemented with interpretation boards and a virtual reality facility.

Area 2 – Kagoshima

- It is important to intercept and capitalise on the 600,000 visitors to Sengan-en and the 300,000 to the Shoko-Shuseikan museum (Former Shuseikan Machinery Factory) to present and communicate the WHS OUV and how this area contributes to it. Content should draw from the widely-consulted and approved texts in the Nomination Document.

- Projected earthquake-strengthening of the structure of the Former Shuseikan Machinery Factory presents (as current exhibits will be temporarily removed) an opportunity to refresh, in particular, the introductory interpretive exhibition at the beginning of the visitor experience. This can assist with the above task.
- In developing the visitor experience in this area, it is important to understand and manage the limitations, and conservation vulnerability, of the Foreign Engineers' Residence. In terms of visitor carrying capacity, only 50 people may be accommodated in the house at any one time. The addition of a new interpretation facility in the vicinity of the site of the demolished apartment block, together with enhancements of the immediate seaward setting of the Foreign Engineers' Residence, will enable a greater capacity for visitors and their management at the site. The ongoing conservation and enhancement work at the Foreign Engineers' Residence are to be commended. It demonstrates the local government's ongoing commitment to the WHS, its obligations and opportunities.
- Based on advice provided at the site visit and subsequent meetings between Kagoshima City and Shimadzu, the new Sengan-en guidance facility is to be called the 'Kagoshima World Cultural Heritage Orientation Centre' which is to be open in October 2019. This Centre will ideally provide the first point of contact to succinctly inform the 600,000 visitors that they are in a WHS and why it is important. It should also "signpost" visitors to the Garden, the Reverberatory Furnace, Former Shuseikan Machinery Factory and the Foreign Engineers' Residence.
- In all developments, it is important to remember balanced, accurate history. Some storyboards/presentations can become "over-enthusiastic" when relating the achievements of a specific aspect of the site or component part; sometimes to the detriment of others in their equally important and often linked contributions.

Area 3 – Niriyama

- Izunokuni City's development of the Furnace Visitor Centre (200,000 visitors in 2018) and the ongoing enhancement of the site is to be commended. Since the audit in 2017, the further works undertaken (tree management, new signage, land acquisition, conservation works) provide a more holistic understanding and experience of the site. For example, the now clearer visual connection between the river and the furnaces illustrates the direct relationship between the two elements. These works also embrace other experiences around the site such as the tea plantation and the viewing areas.
- The City's ongoing conservation, management and presentation of the site is an exemplar model that should be shared with the other Areas. It also clearly demonstrates one of the aims of the WH Convention, that is the WHS should have social and economic benefits to the local and broader communities.
- Izunokuni City is proposing to install the "common exhibition" within the visitor centre's entrance area. The visitor will then be able to better understand and experience the engaging and well-designed exhibition on the Component Part and its broader history. Currently, the quality and content of the presentation of overall OUV

of the series is not adequate in comparison with the (occasional) over-emphasis of the contribution of the site (Component Part).

- The presentation of the site should also include what, and where, significant events/impacts/achievements relevant to Nirayama were experienced elsewhere in the WHS and beyond. Content should draw from the widely-consulted and approved texts in the Nomination Document. Again, it is important to remember balanced, accurate history, as some presentations can become “over-enthusiastic” when relating the achievements of a specific aspect of the site or component part, sometimes to the detriment of others in their equally important contributions.
- There is the opportunity with the Egawa House for Izunokuni City to enhance its interpretation while also supporting an increase in visitation to the Egawa House (currently around 30,000, with an estimated annual carrying capacity of 50,000); thus extending the overall visitor experience to the area and expanding on the WHS story. However, this will need to be carefully managed to retain the current personable and intimate experience, and ensure that the structures and gardens are not adversely impacted. Around 50,000 visitors seem viable as a manageable and achievable target.
- The new archival facility at the Egawa House provides the opportunity to provide additional educational experiences and materials that could be used for exhibitions etc.
- Izunokuni City is proposing to remove the Heda Shipbuilding Museum from the third tier of the Interpretation Strategy’s hierarchy in developing their interpretation plan. There was a discussion that this associative site demonstrates one of the significant impacts of the Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces’ technological achievements and one of the WHS three themes. The museum is not managed by Izunokuni City. The removal of this facility from the hierarchy’s third tier will not have an adverse impact on the interpretation of the WHS OUV and its attributes.

Area 4 – Kamaishi

- Since the last audit, key changes and developments at the Hashino Iron Mining Smelting site and Information Centre include the presentation of information with the introduction of new interpretation panels and the updated application (based on augmented reality) to use with mobile devices. Both provide information in more than one language. The Information Centre provides a well-balanced presentation of the WHS OUV, followed by the contribution made by the Component Part and how it links with other relevant Component Parts. Its fuller history is also outlined.
- At the Iron and Steel History Museum (13,000 visitors), ongoing interpretation and presentation includes further developing the exhibition content to clearly demonstrate the connection and links between Nirayama, and Yawata, via Kamaishi. It also includes the impacts of the legacy of iron mining and smelting, and its continuous development, until the present day. The museum presents in more than one language, including the furnace sound and light show, exhibition panels and labels, and a guide book.
- At the Former Kamaishi Mine Office site, holistic improvements offer a more diverse experience that provides a wider interpretation and presentation of the site eg new

interpretive panels which show how the site operated. This is provided in multiple languages, museum labels, and a guide leaflet.

- The Kamaishi Historical Material Display provides an appropriate associative understanding of the fuller history of the Area drawing links with the WHS and this Component Part. Labels in English.
- Training for guides and teachers and educational programs which focus on smelting.

Area 5 – Saga

- Ongoing professional work at Mietsu Naval Dock and the associated museum, including excavation archaeology, furthers the interpretation and conservation of the Component Part. This is to be complimented.
- The plans they have developed to inform the development of Mietsu Naval Dock and the museum are to be commended.
- The OUV and linkages with other component parts (especially those in Nagasaki where there are very close historic relationships) will be essential in these developments. Great care must be taken to achieve balanced, accurate (evidenced) history, as some storyboards/presentations can become “over-enthusiastic” when relating the achievements of a specific aspect of the site or component part; sometimes to the detriment of others in their equally important contributions. Content and story should draw from the widely-consulted and approved texts in the Nomination Document.

Area 6 - Nagasaki

- It is appropriate for the proposed ‘Nagasaki Area Centre’ to be located in the Former Mitsubishi No 2 Dock House in Glover Park to present the “common exhibition”. This facility will optimize the existing catchment of over one million annual visitors. Together with other buildings and the spacious grounds in the park adjacent to Glover House, it is easily able to accommodate large numbers.
- An interpretation plan for the Glover House should be being developed in parallel with the current conservation works which are due to be completed within two years. We look forward to providing ongoing advice for the design and interpretive development of these two places.
- There is some merit in considering parallel planning with the proposed developments in Nagasaki and Saga as their content and timescales are to a degree overlapping.
- The Nagasaki Shipyard Museum clearly interprets and presents the history of the shipyard and its role as part of the overall WHS. There is the opportunity to increase the visitation to the facility. However, as the site is still operational, access will need to be managed by the company.
- The Takashima Coal Mining Museum should further embrace its association with the WHS by introducing greater visibility in branding, including further relevant interpretive content and raising its profile and visitor numbers through networking with other Component Parts in the Nagasaki Area. The World Cultural Heritage Division could provide advice to achieve this.

Area 7 – Miike

- The principal interpretation centre, Omuta Coal industry and Science Museum, is currently redeveloping its exhibitions. The proposed location for the “common exhibition” within the entrance area is appropriate. From here, it will be a straightforward task of interpretation planning to reorganize and re-present the first section of the galleries to introduce Miike’s contribution to OUV, and that of its Component Parts and various elements. There are already good exhibits on a number of these that will require little modification.
- The museum has the opportunity to become a world class coal mining interpretive centre as, not only is it located next to a key coal mining Component Part of a WHS, it contains innovatively displayed and highly impressive working exhibits of large-scale coal mining equipment (albeit more recent technology). To achieve this goal, it is recommended that a study tour is undertaken of some European coal mines such as the recently inscribed World Heritage sites in France and Belgium, Big Pit in Wales (part of Blaenavon WHS in the UK), and the German Mining Museum in Bochum (Germany) that has just had a major redevelopment of its galleries.
- The Nagasaki Customs House is awaiting further interpretive developments. A word of advice given on site was that the installation of facilities or structures close to the building should be given greater consideration as to their location (e.g. new visitor toilet).
- Mikawa Pit is the last production section to exploit the Miike Coalfield (from 1945), even mining under the Ariake Sea. Presentation of this associated site enhances the ‘full history’ of the Component Part by its focus on the social theme with the labour strike, coalmine disaster, and labour issues including prisoners of war working in the mine. Along with the Mitsui Manato Club (dating from 1907; contemporary with Miike Port) with which it is connected by a short pathway, it provides the opportunity to enhance the visitor offering within the area and to create positive social and economic impacts.
- The opportunity to open up the railway line to connect the Pits to the Port offers both economic potential and the ability to fulfil a critical interpretive aspect on the how the Area functioned and why it is significant. It could also provide a critical attraction to draw visitors to Miike and link its key elements in a single visitor experience that would further encourage perhaps an overnight stay.
- Misumi West Port is currently presenting out of date and poor quality interpretation and needs to address its presentation and exhibitions in relation to the WHS as soon as possible. There has been no significant change to this infrastructure since the 2017 audit. The exterior interpretation panels pre-date the WHS inscription and some of Ryujokan’s exhibitions are in poor condition and quality and are presented with an unacceptable “temporary” appearance. The site visit discussed the WHS responsibility to engage with and to reveal to the community and visitors the OUV of the WHS and the contribution of Miike and Misumi West Port to this. There was an assurance that a permanent exhibition is currently being designed and developed, due to open in four years following earthquake strengthening of the building. However, there was also a financial commitment to update the exterior panels and to install a temporary

exhibition within the Ryijokan of a more appropriate standard (both in content and design) within the next year.

Area 8 – Yawata

- The First Head Office’s conservation works are to be commended. When they are completed in 2020, it will provide a fitting facility to present its contribution to the WHS and that of the Component Part - even though access will (at least for the time being) be limited due to its location within the operational site.
- The First Head Office observatory space has enhanced its visitor experience with the introduction of a virtual reality experience that provides interpretation of the WHS and also the history of this Component Part. There is an early stage proposal to develop a tunnel from the observatory to the First Head Office which would provide safe and controlled physical access to a secured area within this operational site which has necessary restricted access.
- The Innovation Gallery is an appropriate publicly accessible cultural facility that serves as a visitor centre to accommodate the future “common exhibition”.
- The Onga River Pumping Station interpretation is to be commended. It clearly states the significance of the Component Part and its contributions and relationships to other Component Parts and the overall OUV of the WHS.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made to continue to build on the WHS ongoing interpretive development that has been implemented since inscription in 2015. They also aim to strengthen the interpretive connectivity and consistency between the Component Parts in order to foster a better appreciation of this WHS and its Outstanding Universal Value.

1. The content, design and development of the “common exhibition” must be undertaken as a priority and installed in each Area (in appropriate respective Component Parts) as soon as possible. Adequate resources, particularly relevant expertise and funding, and a suitable size of space and location (in terms of visitor arrival), need to be provided to achieve this.
2. Continue the development of the interpretation plans as they are a key tool, based on best international practices, that will guide how each Area and their Component Parts contribute to the OUV and allow an understanding of their full history. This will make sure that there is a consistent, cohesive and coordinated approach to connect and present the 23 Component Parts to communicate OUV and how they relate to each other. The plans are not required to be submitted to the World Heritage Committee.
3. The Government of Japan provides an update on the WHS overall interpretation when the Tokyo Centre is completed (Decision 42 COM 7B.10). This update should report on progress against the nine key steps in the interpretation strategy.
4. The development of the visitor management strategy (as indicated in the decision of the WH Committee) should be progressed as a priority. This is important as it should inform the ongoing decision-making for the interpretation and presentation of the WHS, such as discussed at Kagoshima. Management of visitors is important to the protection of WHS values and attributes as well as contributing to a sustainable,

engaging and quality experience. See

<http://whc.unesco.org/sustainabletourismtoolkit/guides/guide-8-managing-visitor-behaviour>

5. The audit clearly demonstrated that there are highly experienced and professional curatorial and interpretation personnel delivering Area interpretation in accordance with best practices. World Heritage Cultural Division Directors and site managers should continue to meet regularly to discuss and share practices and resources, particularly to ensure consistent content and standards for interpretation across the WHS.
6. All Areas and their Component Parts should embrace the use of the WH logo in all platforms (e.g. signage and brochures) to celebrate and capitalise on the opportunities that being a WHS provides.
7. The authenticity and accuracy of information is very important, and the Nomination Document provides a consulted, balanced and approved story that is backed by extensive research and evidence. Any discrepancies in information should be able to be rectified with the agreed themes and key messages within each Area's interpretation plans.
8. The "third tier" of facilities (associated sites/facilities) identified in the Interpretation Strategy are to be included as locations on the maps currently being developed by the NCIH. These sites do not require additional WHS interpretation, nor do they require to be reported to UNESCO in the Area interpretation plans (other than they are located as map points). They are peripheral to the theme of the WHS, but are nonetheless important visitor sites and attractions.
9. A final monitoring mission should be undertaken within two years to ensure that all the Interpretation Strategy 2017 key steps are complete.

Implementation Status of Interpretation in each Area (FY2019)

1. Hagi	<p><u>Publications</u></p> <p>Hagi, the Starting Point of Japan's Modernization (pamphlet)</p> <p>Hagi Industrial Heritages (guide maps)</p> <p><u>Web</u></p> <p>A World Heritage banner and dedicated pages were created on the official website of Hagi City, introducing the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution" and the Hagi component parts.</p> <p>The Ohitayama Tataro Iron Works website (the Fukue Cultural Heritage Committee for Conservation and Active Use website) introduces the Ohitayama Tataro Iron Works component parts and related events.</p> <p><u>Symposiums and Lectures, Etc.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage local fairs • Panel display of World Heritage "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution" • Panel display of the five World Heritage "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution" component parts in Hagi City • Visiting lectures by Yamaguchi Prefecture government representatives "World Heritage Sites in Yamaguchi Prefecture (Conservation and Public Utilization of Cultural Properties)" • Visiting lectures by Hagi city employees <p><u>Educational Activities</u></p> <p>Elementary and junior high schools in Hagi City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project for utilization of Hagi's treasures • Learning by means of supplementary readers <p>Hagi Tsubaki-higashi public elementary school</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recitation of "The words of Shoin Yoshida" • Guided tour of Shokasonjuku Academy by fifth graders from Tsubaki-higashi public elementary school <p>Yamaguchi Prefecture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of "Understanding Coal: History of Coal Industry" <p>Shoin Shrine, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lectures at Shokasonjuku Academy and Risshiden (shrine hall) <p><u>Capacity Building</u></p> <p>Training of newly hired staff; Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution human resources development workshops, guide development seminars</p>
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	<p><u>Participation in Local Community Activities</u></p> <p>Cleanup campaigns, training, holding of walk events in castle town Hagi and Horiuchi, holding of Ohitayama Tatara Festival</p>
2. Kagoshima	<p><u>Publications</u></p> <p>“Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” pamphlet, PR in local papers, distribution of PR videos on the prefecture’s component parts featuring influencers, PR pamphlet on the prefecture’s component parts featuring influencers, PR posters on the prefecture’s component parts at 12 JR Kyushu train stations featuring influencers, ads on JR Kyushu in-train magazines, textbook for guides on virtual reality application on World Cultural Heritage “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution,” guidebook on explanation and interpretation for guide-interpreters in Kagoshima Prefecture World Cultural Heritage areas, “Shuseikan” leaflet, Terayama Charcoal Kiln leaflet and Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate of Yoshino Leat leaflet, walking map for Kagoshima World Heritage walking trail, guidebook of Kagoshima World Heritage walking trail, Kagoshima Iso Area map, Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate of Yoshino Leat walking map, Former Foreign Engineers’ Residence leaflet, directional road signs with common design</p> <p><u>Web</u></p> <p>Kagoshima Prefecture website, Kagoshima City website, pages relating to Kagoshima Industrial Modernization Heritage Partnership Council, Facebook, VR application</p> <p><u>Symposiums and Lectures, Etc.</u></p> <p>Society for talking with everyone about the Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution from Sengan-en celebrating five years since inscription on the World Heritage List in 2020, guide workshops, distribution of training materials to those planning to take part in guide workshops, “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” symposium, World Heritage Geopark bus tour, Omotenashi [hospitality] human resources development seminar, Premium Jazz Night Sengan-en, “Naruhodo Gatten!” History and geology of Yoshino Plateau taught by Prof. Oki, project for raising the appeal of the Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate of Yoshino Leat, community invigoration project drawing on stone culture and the World Cultural Heritage, event commemorating four years since inscription on the World Heritage List, etc.</p> <p><u>Educational Activities</u></p> <p>Distribution of supplementary readers to 5th graders in prefecture, visiting lectures for elementary school children, Kagoshima University lectures, local</p>

	<p>culture education lectures for staff, visiting classes on Heritage of Industrial Modernization, site tours for teaching staff, sending instructors to schools, etc.</p> <p><u>Capacity Building</u></p> <p>“Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” human resources development workshops, training for guide-interpreters in Kagoshima Prefecture World Cultural Heritage areas, qualification accreditation and registration for guide-interpreters in the region</p> <p><u>Surveys and Research</u></p> <p>Verification excavation survey at Terayama Charcoal Kiln, verification excavation survey at Former Shuseikan</p> <p><u>Participation in Local Community Activities</u></p> <p>Cleanup campaigns (Former Shuseikan, Terayama Charcoal Kiln, Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate of Yoshino Leat), Omotenashi [hospitality] activities at Former Shuseikan, volunteer guide work, etc.</p>
3. Nirayama	<p><u>Publications</u></p> <p>“Public Relations Izunokuni,” Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces pamphlets (for general audience and for children), Volume 2 of collection of materials on Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces, etc.</p> <p><u>Web</u></p> <p>Izunokuni City official website, Shizuoka Prefecture official website</p> <p><u>Symposiums and Lectures, Etc.</u></p> <p>Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces Day project, special lecture and night exploration on Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces, training report session “Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces As Seen from Other Component Parts,” Fiscal 2019 “World Heritage” PR event, Fiscal 2019 “World Heritage” lecture for prefecture residents</p> <p><u>Educational Activities</u></p> <p>Involvement in “comprehensive learning” in elementary school, hands-on casting experience, Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces knowledge test</p> <p><u>Capacity Building</u></p> <p>“Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” human resources development workshop</p> <p><u>Surveys and Research</u></p> <p>Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces old document investigation project, Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces excavation survey project</p> <p><u>Participation in Local Community Activities</u></p> <p>Guide activities (Society of Izunokuni History Guides, Society of Izunokuni</p>

	Foreign Language Guides, Izunokuni City Silver Staffing Center), PR and support activities (Lovers of Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces), Omotenashi [hospitality] activities (Izunokuni City Builders Association)
4. Kamaishi	<p><u>Publications</u></p> <p>Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site pamphlet, Iron and Steel History Museum leaflet, Iron and Steel History Museum clear file, Iron and Steel History Museum explanatory document, PR material for Iron and Steel History Museum exhibits, augmented reality cards, Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site poster, Together with Steel!! 2019 -- Tell Others about the Culture of Steel and Spirit of Manufacturing, tourism guidebooks (all-prefecture editions) Iwate Happiness Major Strategy -- Delicious Food, Scenery, and Events “Gold Country Iwate,” Area Guidebook (four areas of north, central, south, and coastal area)</p> <p><u>Web</u></p> <p>Kamaishi City website</p> <p><u>Symposiums and Lectures, Etc.</u></p> <p>Special Exhibition “Disasters and Steelworks,” Steel Week Exhibition “Iron Railway Exhibit,” lecture by director emeritus of Iron and Steel History Museum, Steel Week Special Exhibition “Company House Town: The Town Which the Steelworks and Mine Made,” Steel Week panel display, exhibit giving early report on excavation surveys in fiscal 2019, Steel Week Exhibition “The People of Kamaishi -- Encounter with Forerunners,” Library Lecture for City Residents (on history of iron and steel), Book exhibit on steel commemoration day, Iwate “World Heritage” traveling panel display, exhibit at “KOUGEI EXPO IN IWATE”</p> <p><u>Educational Activities</u></p> <p>Study presentations on steel, visiting lecture on community promotion for lifelong learning class, visiting lecture on steel, Kamaishi mineshaft tour, plant tour at Kamaishi Steelworks, 12th test on steel knowledge, etc.</p> <p><u>Capacity Building</u></p> <p>Workshops for city employees, on-site workshops for teachers, development course for tour guides</p> <p><u>Surveys and Research</u></p> <p>Project for development of Hashino blast furnace site</p> <p><u>Participation in Local Community Activities</u></p> <p>Hashino Iron Mine cherry festival, Everyone’s Hashino Iron Mine (environmental beautification and commemorative lecture event), tree</p>

	planting festival commemorating afforestation when mine was in operation
5. Saga	<p><u>Publications</u> Clear files, tin badges, stickers and other goods, wrapping bus advertising, public education pamphlet on Mietsu Naval Dock, etc.</p> <p><u>Web</u> City website, special city website “Unseen World Heritage Mietsu, special prefecture website “Mietsu Naval Dock,” Web videos, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.</p> <p><u>Symposiums and Lectures, Etc.</u> Lecture events, visiting lectures, Mietsu lectures, Golden Week event at Mietsu Naval Dock, Saga Mietsu Festival 2019, event celebrating four years since inscription, “Hand down local pride to the future” contest, picture coloring contest, hands-on excavation experience</p> <p><u>Educational Activities</u> History lectures</p> <p><u>Materials for Educational Activities</u> Site study sheets for children</p> <p><u>Capacity Building</u> Workshops for Tsunetami Sano Memorial Museum volunteer staff</p> <p><u>Surveys and Research</u> Excavation surveys, writing up survey reports, literature surveys</p> <p><u>Participation in Local Community Activities</u> Volunteer activity, beautification and cleanup activities by History and Tradition group of Saga Nakakawasoe Community Promotion Council</p>
6. Nagasaki	<p><u>Publications</u> Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Nagasaki Shipyard clear file bag, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Nagasaki Shipyard pamphlet, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Nagasaki Shipyard & Machinery Works Historical Museum pamphlet (simple edition), Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution tourism pamphlet, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Nagasaki Shipyard pamphlet, Nagasaki access guide map for World Cultural Heritage “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding, and Coal Mining”</p> <p><u>Web</u> Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Nagasaki Shipyard & Machinery Works Historical Museum, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries official YouTube channel, Nagasaki City official website</p>

	<p><u>Symposiums and Lectures, Etc.</u></p> <p>Public showing of Kyushu Synchrotron Light Research Center (Hizen Saga Bakumatsu-Meiji Restoration Expo), Nagasaki Saruku Museum festival, visiting lectures at World Heritage room, etc.</p> <p><u>Educational Activities, Materials for Educational Activities, Participation in Local Community Activities</u></p> <p>Project promoting learning for discovery and communication of Nagasaki's treasures, hydrangea notebook, growing Nagasaki, hometown Nagasaki</p> <p><u>Publications</u></p> <p>Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution tourism pamphlet (multilingual), Nagasaki access guide map for World Cultural Heritage "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding, and Coal Mining"</p> <p><u>Web</u></p> <p>Nagasaki City website</p> <p><u>Symposiums and Lectures, Etc.</u></p> <p>Visiting lectures at World Heritage room, etc., Nagasaki History School walking course on cultural property (tour of historic sites)</p> <p><u>Educational Activities</u></p> <p>Project promoting learning for discovery and communication of Nagasaki's treasures</p> <p><u>Materials for Educational Activities</u></p> <p>Hydrangea notebook, growing Nagasaki, hometown Nagasaki</p> <p><u>Capacity Building</u></p> <p>"Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution" human resources development workshop</p> <p><u>Participation in Local Community Activities</u></p> <p>Information provision through local resident associations, Nagasaki residential area festival (Glover House and Office only)</p>
7. Miike	<p><u>Publications</u></p> <p>Creation of public education pamphlet on component parts of the Miike Coal Mine, Fukuoka Prefecture guidebook on Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution, etc., creation of signs indicating component parts of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution</p> <p><u>Websites and Applications</u></p> <p>Omuta Heritage of Industrial Modernization website, Fukuoka Prefecture website, Manda Pit website, updating of Omuta Heritage of Industrial Modernization website, Uki City website</p>

	<p><u>Symposiums and Lectures, Etc.</u></p> <p>“Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” stamp rally 2019, “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” Fukuoka Prefecture panel display, Coal City Miike -- “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” Special Exhibition 2, World Heritage Bus Tour in Omuta, public showing of Heritage of Industrial Modernization “Coal Mine Festival,” pamphlet coupling by Miike Area Omotenashi Promotion Council, training for new Arao City employees, visiting lectures by Arao Historical Society, Manda Pit Festival 2019, workshops for newly hired staff of Uki City elementary and junior high schools, Kumamoto 21 Association World Heritage Symposium, history lecture at Uki City Toyono Community Center, lecture event for 25th anniversary commemoration of Buna no Mori o Sodateru Kai (society for growing buna [beech] forests), Lively [ukiuki] walking for health, symposium on three main Meiji era port building projects</p> <p><u>Educational Activities</u></p> <p>Visiting lectures and instructor requests, etc. regarding World Heritage, 1st World Heritage Art Contest, volunteer guidance by 6th graders from Omuta Hayame Elementary School, elementary school bus tour, World Heritage lecture for children, visiting lecture at Arao Daisan Junior High School, children’s guide to Manda Pit, Uki Misumi Elementary School area learning, Uki Seikai Elementary School area learning</p> <p><u>Capacity Building</u></p> <p>“Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” human resources development workshops, Manda Pit guide workshop</p> <p><u>Surveys and Research</u></p> <p>Survey of Miyahara Pit remains, 3D measurement survey of coal railway remains, project for developing World Heritage community promotion personnel, surveys of visitor numbers</p> <p><u>Participation in Local Community Activities</u></p> <p>Creation of planters at Manda Pit, Planting, weeding and cleanup at Manda Park, Kyushu Electric Power volunteer activity (Collabora Qden), cleanup activities around Misumi West Port</p>
8. Yawata	<p><u>Publications</u></p> <p>Fukuoka Prefecture pamphlet on Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding, and Coal Industries, book on World Heritage “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution,” Fukuoka Prefecture guidebook on “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution,” winning entries in summer</p>

	<p>vacation poster contest “World Heritage Cities Kitakyushu City and Nakama City,” Onga River Pumping Station pamphlet, children’s pamphlet on Onga River Pumping Station, Onga River Pumping Station stickers</p> <p><u>Exhibits</u></p> <p>Onga River Pumping Station Information Center exhibits</p> <p><u>Web</u></p> <p>Fukuoka Prefecture website, Kitakyushu City website, Nakama City website, Nakama City tourism website “NakaMap”</p> <p><u>Symposiums and Lectures, Etc.</u></p> <p>“Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” stamp rally 2019, “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” Fukuoka Prefecture panel display, Coal Mine Festival, Coal City Miike -- “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” Special Exhibition 2, World Heritage Bus Tour in Kitakyushu and Nakama, exhibit at Higashida Museum Park Autumn Festival, monitor bus tour with tour inside first head office, traveling exhibit of poster contest works, exhibit at startup festival 2019, special nighttime opening of illuminated first head office viewing space, night cruise for viewing illuminated first head office, World Heritage bus tour, industrial heritage lecture event, exhibit at Kyushu expedition market, panel display at commemoration of new Nakama Weir completion, exhibit at Fukuoka Townscape festival, exhibit at Celebrity Millennium cruise ship docking event, World Heritage PR at Chikuzen Nakama Yatchare Festival, panel display at Co-suke Walking event, exhibit at I Love Nakama Onga River Festival, visiting lectures</p> <p><u>Educational Activities</u></p> <p>Visiting lectures (5 in Kitakyushu City, 2 in Nakama City), World Heritage lecture for children</p> <p><u>Capacity Building</u></p> <p>Training for Nakama City tour guides, Nakama City tour guide development course</p> <p><u>Participation in Local Community Activities</u></p> <p>Tourism volunteer activities, tour guide activities</p>
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