

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

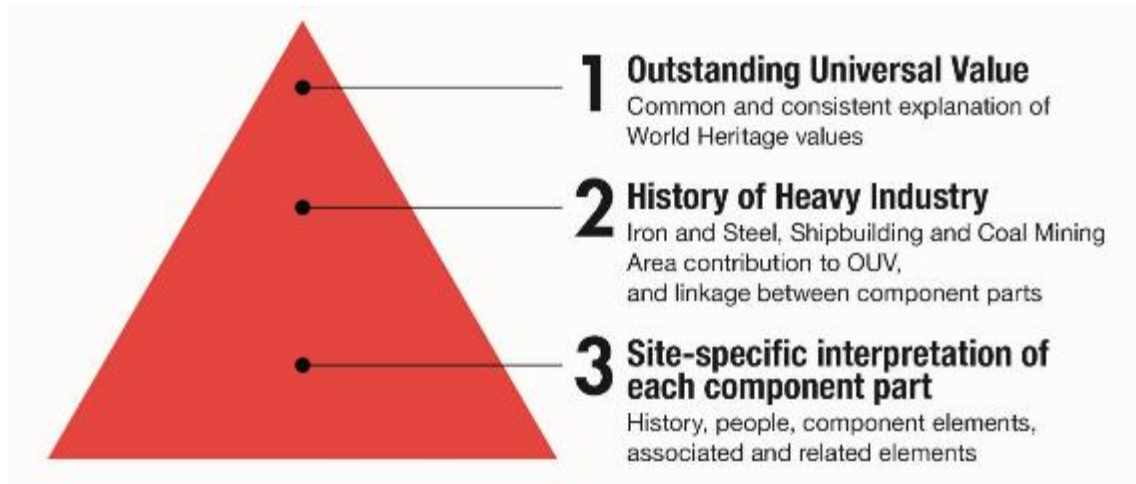


Fig. 1. Hierarchical approach to interpretation

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)

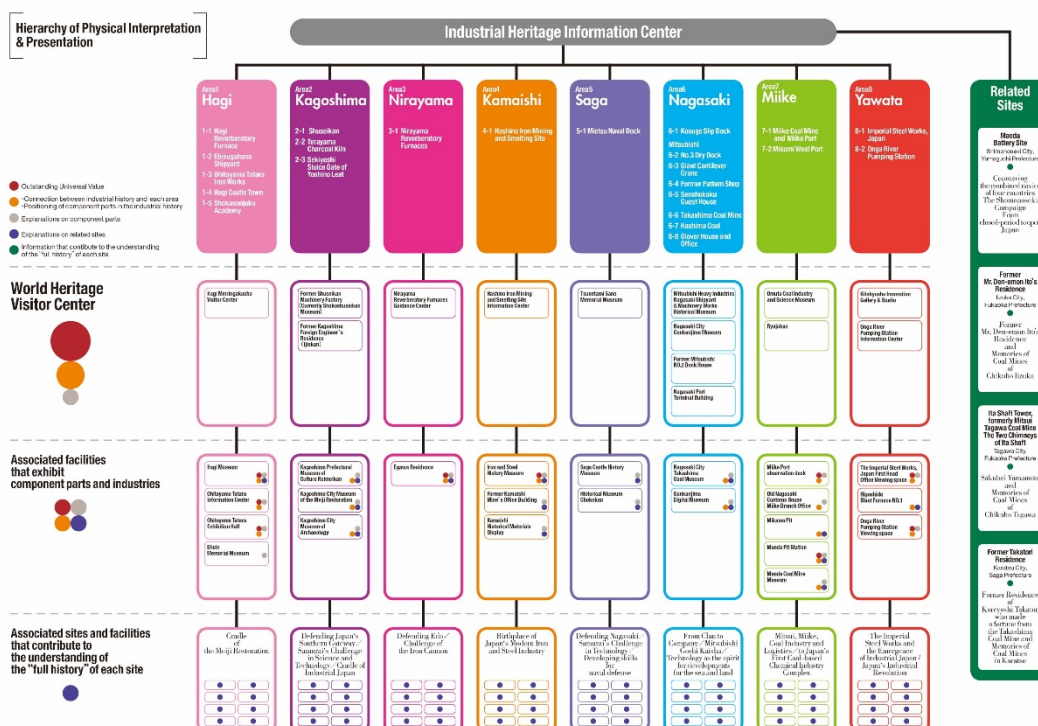
- Following inscription on the World Heritage List, under a policy arranged by the Cabinet Secretariat, two independent overseas specialists, Sarah Jane Brazil and Barry Gamble, conducted interpretation audits in 2017 and again in 2019.
- In the interpretation audit conducted in January to February 2017 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)



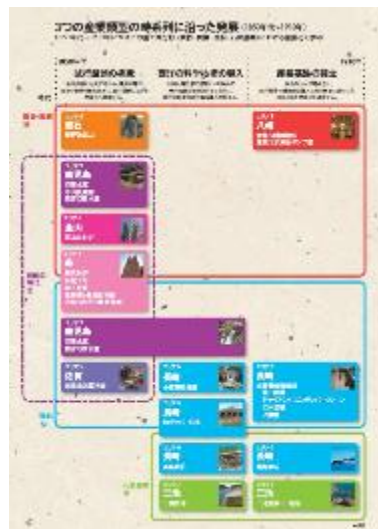
On the interpretation audit, the overseas specialists noted that “the Cabinet Secretariat, local authorities, and the National Congress of Industrial Heritage need to carry out sufficient coordination while considering advice from international experts in order to ensure consistency across the WHS-wide 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.

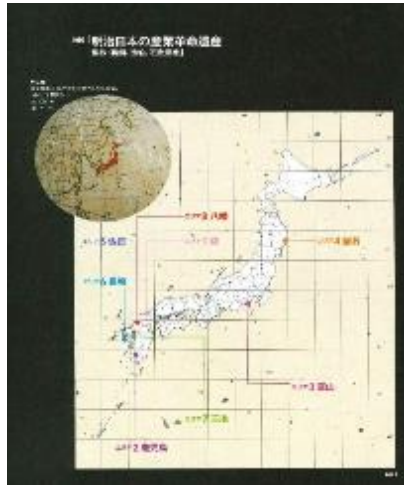
- In considering the common presentations, the Industrial Heritage Information Centre and visitor centres in each of the regions worked together to coordinate ways for effectively communicating the value of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” as a World Heritage.
- Elements making up the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

- a) Panel display presenting an overview of the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”
(Fig. 3) Photo by NIPPON STEEL CORPORATION Kyushu Works



- b) Panel display explaining that the “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” is a serial property consisting of 23 component parts located in 11 cities across eight prefectures, and that the World Heritage value exists in the whole of its parts (Fig. 4)





- 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

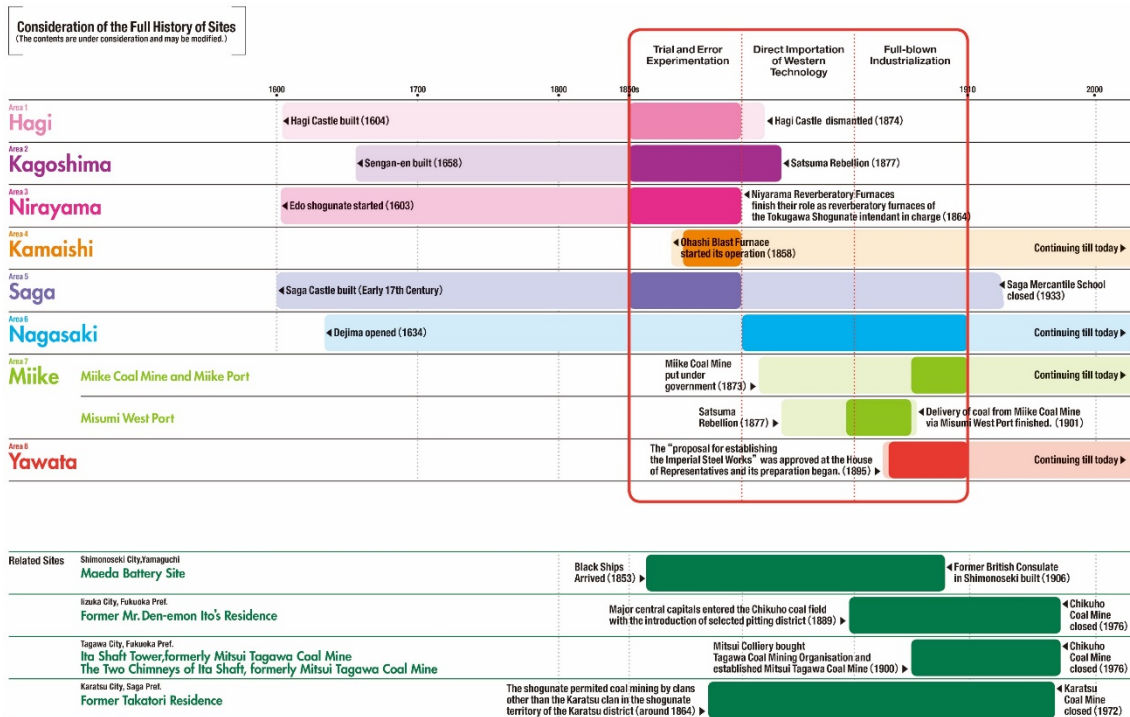
- Conducting interpretation audits

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.

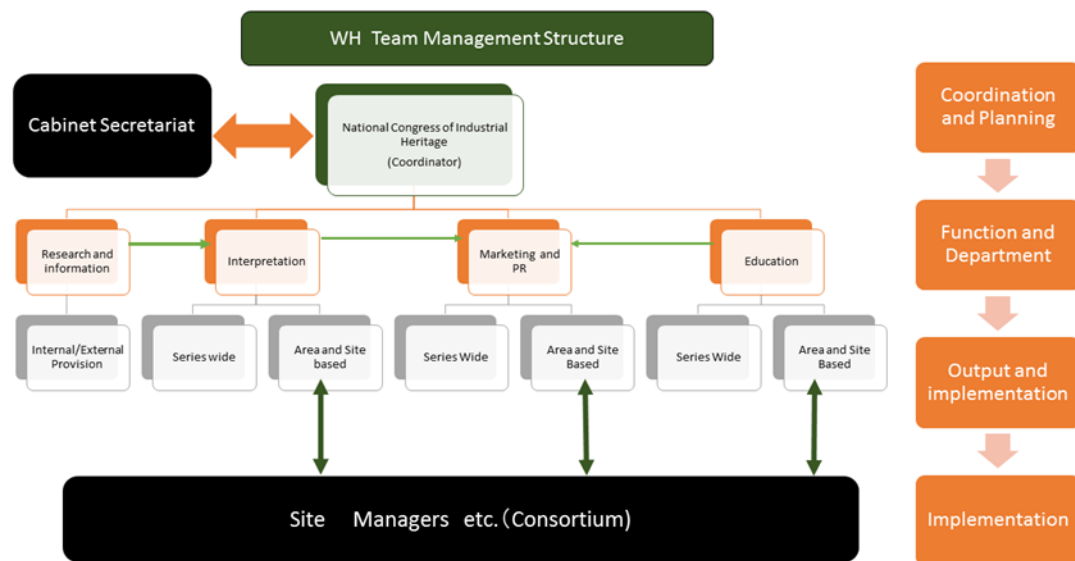
Fig. 6. Changes over time to the Hashima Coal Mine



- 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)

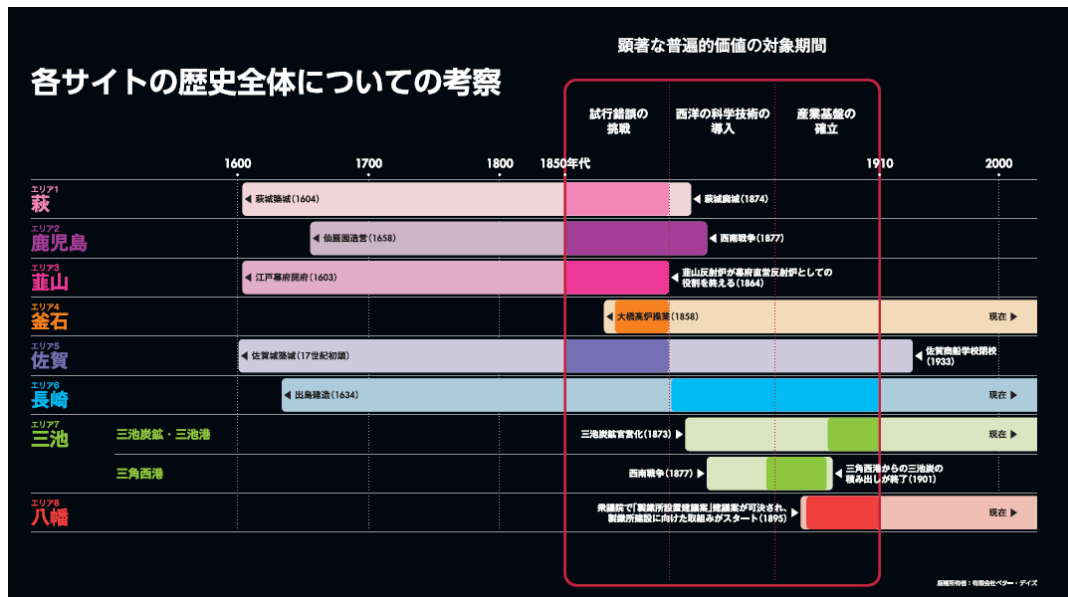


Fig.14. Zone 1 Immersive multi-display



- 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.

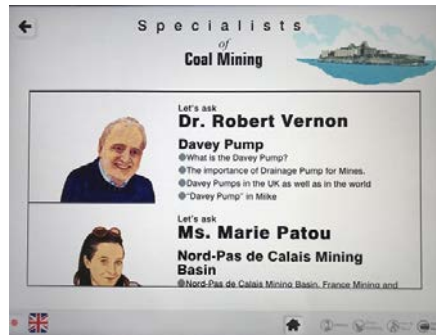
a) Overview of tablets

- 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

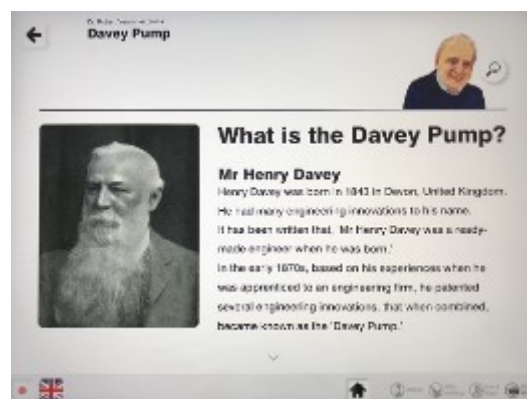
Example: Screen that appears when coal mining is selected



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

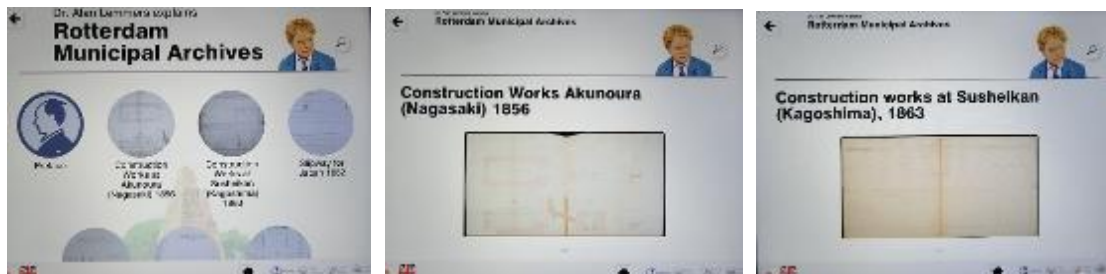


Example: Screen that appears when the first item is clicked on



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)



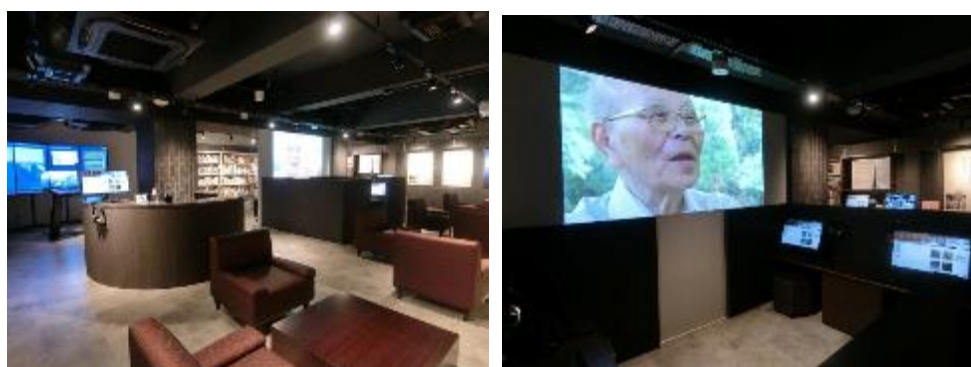
- Zone 3 of the Industrial Heritage Information Centre houses records with clear citations about work sites during World War II, and archives large numbers of records

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



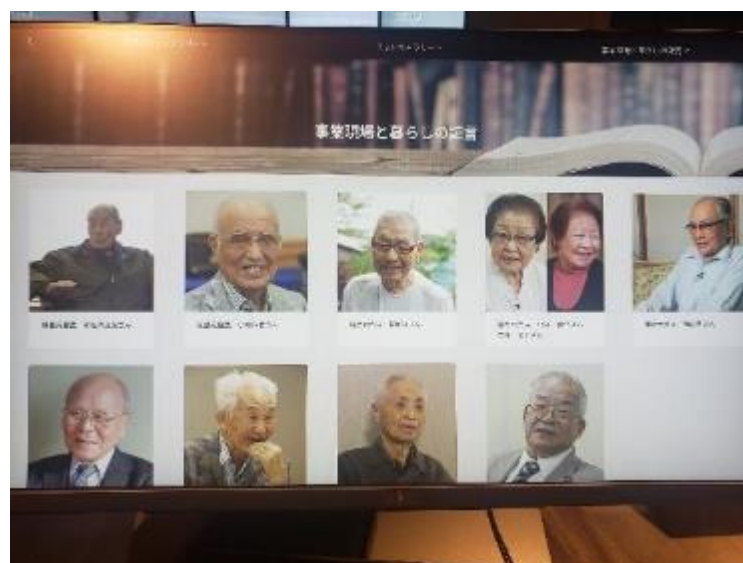
Fig. 25. Article on mine accident of March 26, 1935: Nagasaki Nichinichi Shimbun



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

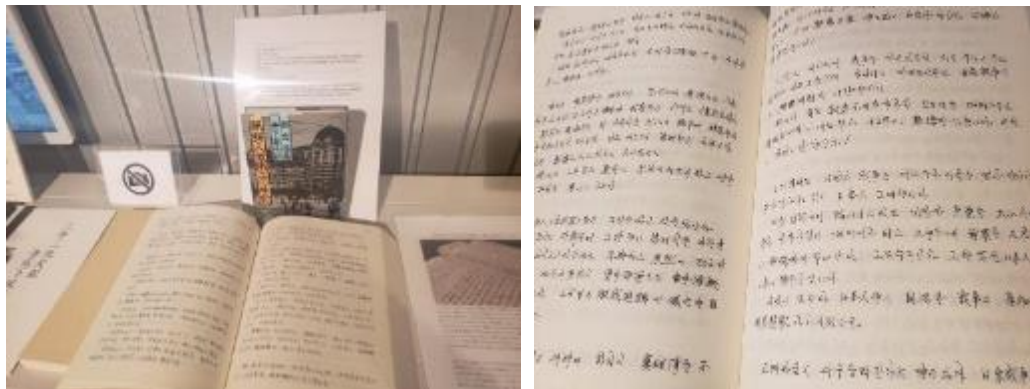


Fig. 32. Images of Chikuho Coalfield



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○Training for new appointees Timeline of “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” inscription, their value, and conservation and management Overview of World Heritage Committee Decision and response status
Dec. 21, 2017	Conference ASC (Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Prefecture)	48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actions taken since submitting report to UNESCO Report of 41st World Heritage Committee Session 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)
May 9, 2018	Fukuoka Prefecture Kasuya General Government Office Bldg.	48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○Training for new appointees Timeline of “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” inscription, their value, and conservation and management Overview of World Heritage Committee Decision and response status
Sep. 5, 2018	Fukuoka Prefecture East General Government Office Bldg.	46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) Devising visitor management strategy Status of Industrial Heritage Information Centre provision
May 14, 2019	Fukuoka Prefecture East General Government Office Bldg.	46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○Training for new appointees Timeline of “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution” inscription, their value, and conservation and management Overview of World Heritage Committee Decision and response status
Dec. 25, 2019	Fukuoka Prefecture East General Government Office Bldg.	45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lecture on heritage impact assessment Report of 43rd World Heritage Committee Session Heritage impact assessment manual for the Sacred Island of Okinoshima and Associated Sites in the Munakata Region Efforts of Kagoshima City to document the status of damage at the Terayama Charcoal Kiln

➤ 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

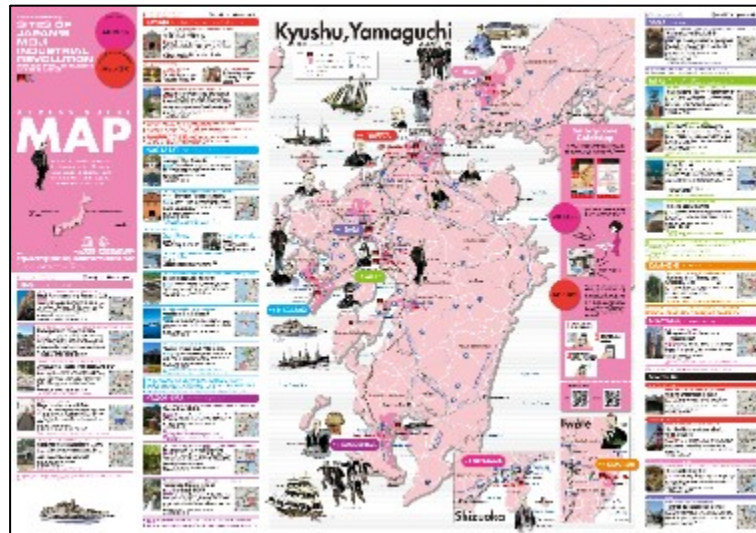


Fig.45. FY 2019 Plenary Meeting of the World Heritage Route Promotion Council (Nov. 2019)



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 Müike, 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

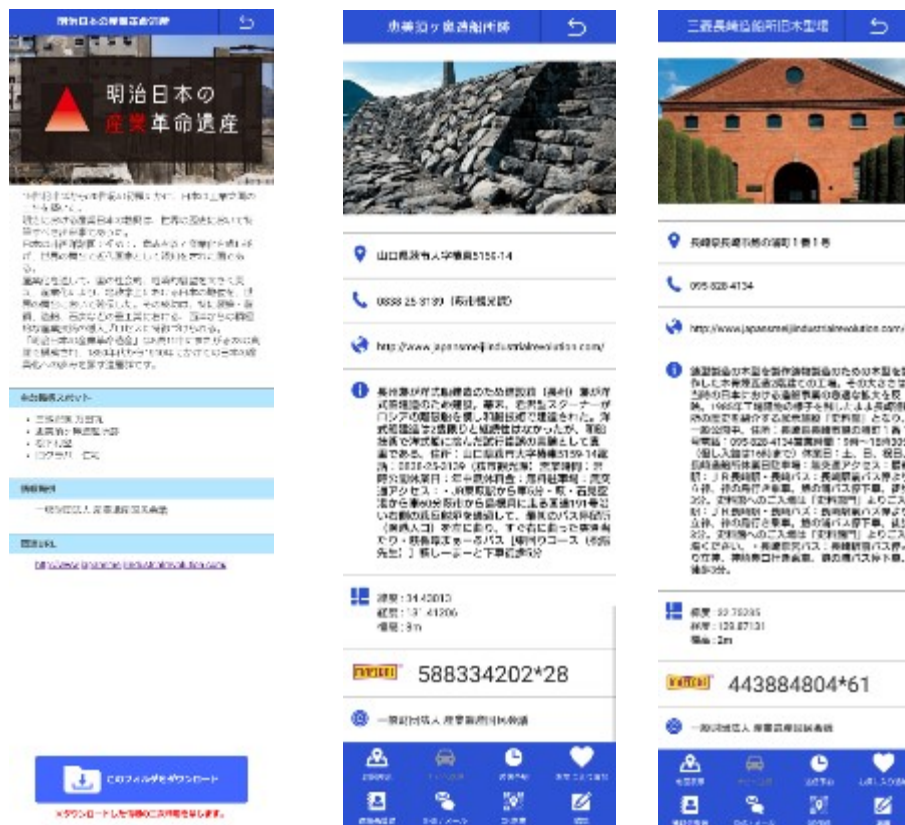


Fig. 55. Area guide map using MapQR introduced in magazine



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

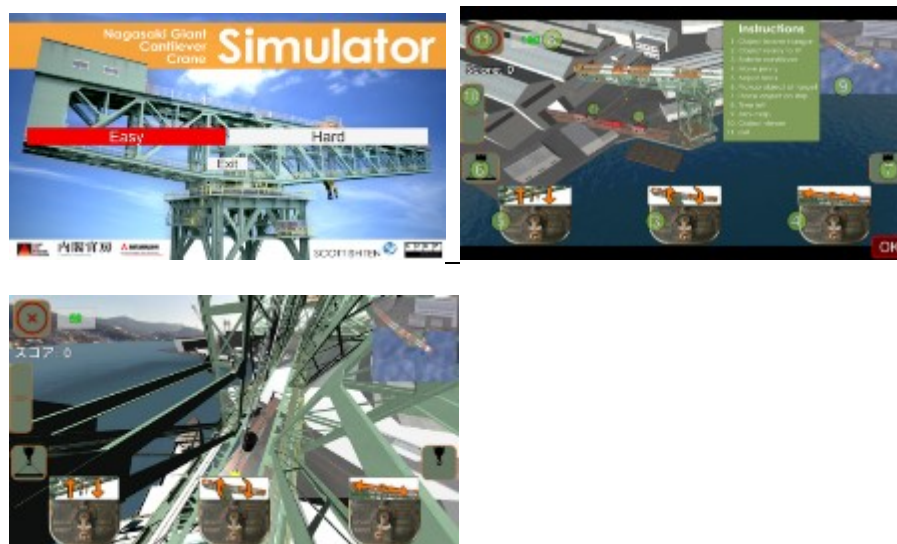


Fig. 58. Kosuge Ship Repair Dock and Gunkanjima (3D resources)



➤ 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.

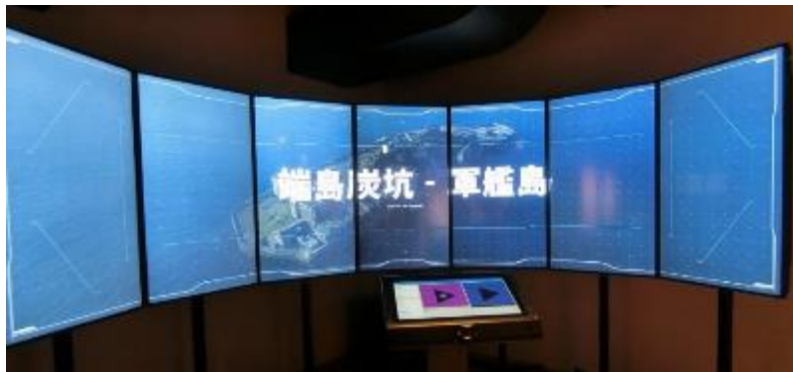
Fig. 61. Digital signage and application (2)



➤ 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

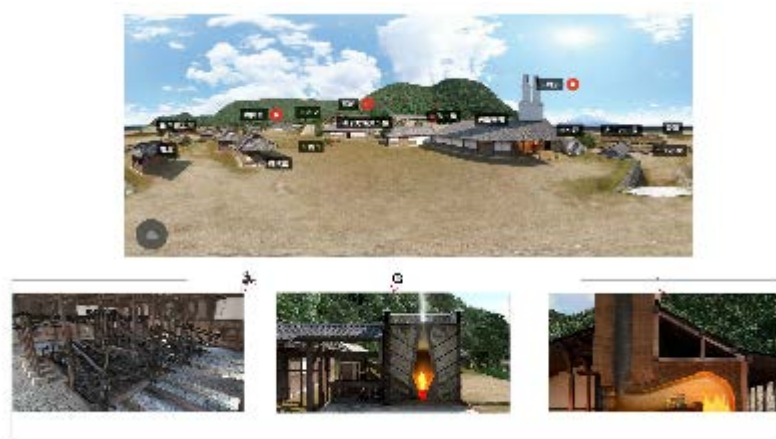


Fig. 64. Area 4 Kamaishi (AR/VR application) Fig. 65. Area 8 Yawata (VR application)



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



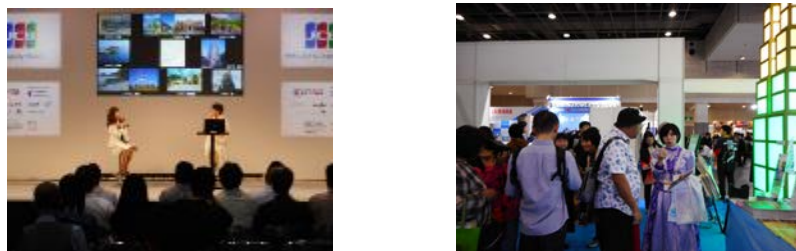
➤ Domestic and international promotion activities by the World Heritage Council

- 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)

