JAPAN'S MEIJI INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

State of Conservation Report

Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution:
Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding, and Coal Mining (Japan) (ID: 1484)

CABINET SECRETARIAT
JAPAN

State of Conservation Report

Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding, and Coal Mining (Japan) (No. 1484)

1. Executive Summary

The Government of Japan created this State of Conservation Report to provide responses to those requests noted in Decision 44 COM 7B.30 adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session. Prepared jointly by the Cabinet Secretariat, relevant ministries and agencies, local governments, component part owners, and other parties, this report is based on the *"Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Kyushu-Yamaguchi and Related Areas, General Principles and Strategic Framework for the Conservation and Management"* (hereinafter referred to as "Strategic Framework"). It also contains reports on progress with those recommendations and requests noted in Decision 39 COM 8B.14 made at the 39th session of the World Heritage Committee.

Our summary of the 44th World Heritage Committee Session Decision (44 COM 7B.30) is as follows:

- **Paragraph 6**

  The Government of Japan has responded sincerely to the decisions of the World Heritage Committee and has faithfully addressed these in line with the statement made by the Government of Japan at the time of the inscription on the World Heritage List in 2015. It has endeavoured to base its interpretation on objective facts, such as by properly exhibiting primary sources of clear provenance and testimonies verified to have a degree of credibility.

  Regarding dialogue with the concerned parties, discussions are being carried on regularly with those involved in the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution, as efforts are made to engage in a wide range of dialogue. Ongoing dialogue is being carried out also at the Industrial Heritage Information Centre (IHIC) with domestic and international experts and visitors. Furthermore, the Government of Japan will continue the dialogue it has conducted to date with the governments of the concerned state parties, including the Republic of Korea.

- **Paragraph 7**

  This report is provided on the state of progress with the conservation of the property since December 2019.

The draft report was discussed in May 2022 with Local Conservation Councils, formed pursuant to the Strategic Framework in each Area in which component parts of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial

Revolution are located and comprising national and local government representatives and component part owners, etc.

The Cabinet Secretariat also heard the opinions from domestic and international members of the Expert Committee on the Industrial Heritage including Operational Sites, established in line with the Strategic Framework, on February 7 and September 14, 2022, and appropriately reflected their feedback in this report. The National Committee of Conservation and Management for the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution, established as a venue for the mutual exchange of views and discussions with relevant government ministries and local governments, met on September 7 and October 31, 2022, and approved this report. In these ways, it was endeavoured to ensure all due communication and solid consensus-building among the various parties involved with working and non-working component parts of the property.

2. Outline of responses to the Decision of 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.

Outline of responses to the Decision of the 44th Session of the World Heritage Committee

Our replies to each matter requested in the Decision are summarized below. For details, see (1) Main Document and (2) Appendices.

- **Paragraph 6**

  The Government of Japan has responded sincerely to the decisions of the World Heritage Committee and has faithfully addressed these in line with the statement made by the Government of Japan at the time of the inscription on the World Heritage List in 2015. It has endeavoured to base its interpretation on objective facts, such as by properly exhibiting primary sources of clear provenance and testimonies verified to have a degree of credibility. In addition to enhancing investigation, research, exhibits and interpretations of the IHIC, ceaseless efforts will continue to be made toward improving the overall interpretation, including initiatives in each Area.

  The Government of Japan has been implementing interpretation appropriately based on the Interpretation Strategy.The following text provides a summary response to each of the requests in paragraph 6 of Decision 44 COM 7B.30.

(1) Consistent OUV common presentations across all component parts (paragraph 6 a))

The interpretive strategy has been developed and was submitted to UNESCO in 2017. A key focus of the strategy is the contribution of each site to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, building upon an interpretation audit which examined this issue.

In response, work is underway at the visitor centres in the various Areas which include the component parts to introduce a common exhibition modelled on that of the IHIC as the overarching interpretation of the World Heritage listed Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution as one property. This addresses the contribution of each site to the overall OUV.

Collaboration with the IHIC will be enhanced in line with the interpretation plans developed for each Area.

(2) Updating the "full history" of each site (paragraph 6 a))

With regard to the full history of each site, again, this is an issue specifically addressed in the Interpretation Strategy submitted to UNESCO in 2017, including policies regarding the focus of interpretation, the scope of the full history, interpretation of industrial workers' stories, and research on Koreans in Japan before, during and after World War II, including research on the policy of requisition affecting workers from the Korean Peninsula.

The IHIC provides information on the full history of each component part, including changes over time in their industrial activities, making use of immersive multi-displays and other presentation means that are designed to be easily updated at any time as further research yields new information. Exhibits and descriptions in each Area will be enhanced, such as by introducing common exhibits, while coordinating with the IHIC. As appropriate, workers stories are to be updated based on primary historical documents and oral testimonies verified to have a degree of credibility, and such information is already included in the IHIC but will be expanded over time. Research to supplement this understanding continues, and this will in turn be used to update interpretation.

(3) Information gathering related to workers, including workers from the Korean Peninsula (paragraph 6 b))

As noted above, the Interpretation Strategy includes a policy related to research on Koreans in Japan before, during and after World War II, including research on the policy of requisition affecting workers from the Korean Peninsula. This is related to gathering workers' stories based on primary historical documents and oral testimonies, and the presentation of this material.

Ongoing investigations are being conducted of primary sources, oral testimonies, published materials and other materials concerning industrial labour at the places where workers, including those from the Korean Peninsula, were employed during World War II. Information of high

historical value will continue to be archived, and new information introduced into updated interpretation while having the information undergo analysis and verification by experts.

Primary materials of clear provenance and verified testimonies are exhibited at the IHIC. This includes information about the policy of requisition, and about the lives and working conditions of requisitioned workers from the Korean Peninsula working at some of the sites within the World Heritage property, noting that such workers were only present at some sites. It should be noted that, for example, work at Hashima Coal Mine, indeed probably for most mines in the world in the period, was severe for all miners. However, credible evidence to date has not indicated these conditions were any worse for those from the Korean Peninsula. Nonetheless, research continues on working conditions.

(4) Establishment of the IHIC (paragraphs 6 c) and 6 d))

The IHIC was established in March 2020 in accordance with the provisions of the Interpretation Strategy. It has functions for investigation and research, capacity-building, and information dissemination relating to industrial heritages. In addition to information dissemination on the World Heritage value of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution as the World Heritage Site, various investigations are being carried out regarding industrial labour, including those related to workers from the Korean Peninsula during World War II, while obtaining the views of experts. After expert analysis and verification, primary materials of clear provenance and testimonies verified to have a degree of credibility are presented in exhibits.

As part of its investigation and research activities, the IHIC has been collecting a large number of official documents, newspaper articles, books, and other diverse materials, regardless of whether they are consistent with the views of the Government of Japan or not. The IHIC has also made some of these collected materials available to visitors for use in order to show part of its investigation and research activities.

The lives and working conditions of requisitioned workers from the Korean Peninsula who were at some of the sites during World War II are documented in the information held by the IHIC, and some of this material is also on display or available to visitors. In the context of a broader project to research working conditions for industrial workers, it is expected this information will grow over time and provide the basis for updated displays.

The Government of Japan believes the current Interpretation Strategy provides a sound basis for interpreting the full history of the property. It is recognized that the interpretation of the property at the time of inscription required improvement, as evidenced in the interpretation audit which underpins the Strategy. Following the audit and development of the Strategy, a considerable effort has been made to improve interpretation. There have been many achievements, not least being the establishment of the IHIC. Nonetheless, there is more to do to achieve a consistent and high-

level of interpretation across the whole property, and there is also an ongoing research task to support and update interpretation.

Exhibits and descriptions will continue to be enhanced, while using the most appropriate digital tools, with the aim of realizing interpretation that meets the level of international best practice, so those objective facts can be provided in an engaging way to visitors.

(5) Capacity-building programmes and training manuals

Training continues to be provided to guides and other staffs in each Area through collaboration between the IHIC and the visitor centres in each Area.

(6) World Heritage Route

Because the series as a whole is a technology ensemble demonstrating OUV, the Government of Japan encourages visitors to visit all the sites related to Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution in order to have an accurate picture of the World Heritage property, in accordance with the Interpretation Strategy. The World Heritage Route is designed as a network linking component parts over a wide area to further understand the World Heritage value. To promote this initiative, the World Heritage Route Promotion Council was established as a forum bringing together those involved in each component part, tourism and transportation-related businesses, and citizens' groups. By means of maps, apps, GPS navigation, and road signs with the standard logo, the Council continues to carry out initiatives for encouraging visitors to visit all component parts.

(7) Onsite and online interpretation generated from Digital 3D resources

Efforts are being undertaken to increase public awareness interest and education through visual presentations including the provision of virtual access through the 3D resources. This includes the use of the 3D resources of Scottish Ten, using laser scanning technology for guide apps, augmented reality Maps in each Area, and immersive multi-display systems in the IHIC and visitor centres in each Area.

(8) Continuing dialogue between the concerned parties (paragraph 6 e))

Regarding dialogue between the concerned parties, regular discussions are held and there is an effort to engage in a wide range of dialogue. In addition, ongoing dialogue is held with domestic and foreign experts and visitors at the IHIC. Furthermore, the Government of Japan will continue the dialogue it has been conducting to date with the governments of the concerned State Parties, including the Republic of Korea.

- **Paragraph 7: Matter concerning conservation and management**

Regarding the conservation of the respective component parts, conservation measures have been drawn up based on a prioritized implementation schedule with reference to the "Conservation Work Programmes and Implementation Programmes" for each component part that was submitted to UNESCO on November 30, 2017. The status of progress with these measures since December 2019 is noted below.

Regarding the "anchorage for small vessels" that was planned for Miike Port at the time of inscription, an alternative plan will be implemented, of improving the existing anchorage facility in Miike Port by means of a floating pier, in order not to damage the OUV and allow the concerned parties to continue using the port safely. As for the observation deck and other interpretation facilities to be developed in the Miike Port buffer zone, these will not have adverse impacts on the attributes of Miike Port that contribute to the OUV, and together with the existing observation deck in the buffer zone to the northeast of the harbour, they will help visitors better understand the uniquely designed shape and operation of the port.

In addition to the above, a number of previously reported projects are also included again here, namely, Proposed plan for the Terayama Charcoal Kiln post-disaster recovery and repair project (Area 2, Kagoshima); Repairs of Damage Caused by Heavy Rain at the Miike Coal Railway (Area 7, Miike); Preservation repairs and seismic reinforcement work on the Manda Pit storage & pump house and on the safety lamp house & bathing house (Area 7, Miike); Repairs and Seismic Reinforcement Work on the Miyanohara Pit Number 2 Shaft Winding-Engine House (Area 7, Miike); Route Change of the City Planning Road in Miike Coal Mine and Miike Port and Its Buffer Zone (Area 7, Miike); and Progress status of project proposals concerning the Imperial Steel Works and Onga River Pumping Station (Area 8, Yawata).

In addition, Heritage Impact Assessment screening processes were carried out for a range of proposed works at several component parts. The reports on these processes and related component parts are: "Status of Plans to Construct a New Railway Station in the Buffer Zone of Shuseikan with the Aim of Protecting OUV" (Component Part 2-1) (Kagoshima Area), "Conservation and Management Status of the Kosuge Slip Dock" (Component Part 6-1) (Nagasaki area), "Conservation and Management Status of Hashima Coal Mine" (Component Part 6-7) (Nagasaki area) and "Progress Status of Project Proposal concerning the Imperial Steel Works" (Component Part 8-1) (Yawata area). As a result of the screening processes, it was determined that the proposed works had no impact or only a minor potential to have a negative impact on OUV. The screening reports are attached to this report.

3. Other current conservation issues identified by the State Party which may have an impact on the property's OUV

Same as the answer on development in relation to Paragraph 7 in Decision 44 COM 7B.30.

4. In conformity with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, describe any major restorations and/or new construction(s) intended within the property, the buffer zone(s) and/or corridors or other areas, where such developments may affect the OUV of the property, including authenticity and integrity

Same as the answer on conservation in relation to Paragraph 7 in Decision 44 COM 7B.30.

5. Public access to State of Conservation Reports

It is available to the public.

6. Signature of the Authority

淡野博久

AWANO Hirohisa

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

I. Main Document

Responses to World Heritage Committee Decision

The following decision was adopted at the 44th session of the World Heritage Committee.

Contents of the 44th World Heritage Committee Session Decision

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/21/44.COM/7B.Add.2,
2. Recalling Decisions 39 COM 8B.14 and 42 COM 7B.10, adopted at its 39th (Bonn, 2015) and 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions respectively,
3. Welcomes the UNESCO/ICOMOS mission which took place in June 2021 to the Industrial Heritage Information Centre (IHIC) in Tokyo;
4. Takes note with satisfaction that the State Party has met a number of its commitments and complied with a number of aspects of the Committee's relevant decisions;
5. Strongly regrets however that the State Party has not yet fully implemented the relevant decisions;
6. Requests, in this regard, the State Party to fully take into account, in the implementation of the relevant decisions, the conclusions of the mission report, which include the following topics:
    a) Interpretive strategy showing how each site contributes to Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and allows an understanding of the full history of each site,
    b) Measures to allow an understanding of a large number of Koreans and others brought against their will and forced to work under harsh conditions, and the Japanese government's requisition policy,
    c) Incorporation into the interpretive strategy of appropriate measures to remember the victims such as the establishment of an information centre,
    d) Best international practice for interpretation strategies on the interpretation of the full history of the property both during and outside the period covered by its OUV and in the digital interpretation materials,
    e) Continuing dialogue between the concerned parties.
7. Further requests the State Party to submit by 1 December 2022 to the World Heritage Centre an updated state of conservation report of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 46th session.

Response to the Decision of the 44th World Heritage Committee Meeting

Details of the response to Paragraphs 6 to7 of the World Heritage Committee decision (44COM 7B 30) are reported here.

Matters Related to Interpretation

1. Background

- The report "ICOMOS Evaluations of Nominations of Cultural and Mixed Properties" (WHC-15/39.COM/INF.8B1) noted the following points regarding interpretation:
  - ➢The presentation of the component parts is mainly place-specific and does not present the OUV or indicate how each component part relates to each other or to the whole property.
  - ➢What is urgently needed is a clear interpretation to show how each site or component part relates to the overall series, particularly in terms of the way they reflect one or more phases of Japan's industrialization and convey their contribution to OUV.
- The decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session (39 COM 8B.14) notes that the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution have OUV as a property in its entirely.

  Extract from the Decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session (39 COM 8B.14)

  The 23 components are in 11 sites within 8 discrete areas. Six of the 8 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.
- Recommendation g) in the decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session (39 COM 8B.14) called 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." When the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution were inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list, the World Heritage Committee mentioned in the footnote:

  ➢ 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.

- The Government of Japan's statement on interpretation notes that.
  - Especially, in developing the "interpretive strategy," Japan will sincerely respond to the recommendation that the strategy allows "an understanding of the full history of each site."
  - More specifically, Japan is prepared to take measures that allow an understanding that there were a large number of Koreans and others who were brought against their will and forced to work under harsh conditions in the 1940s at some of the sites, and that, during World War II, the Government of Japan also implemented its policy of requisition.
  - Japan is prepared to incorporate appropriate measures into the interpretive strategy to remember the victims such as the establishment of an information centre.

- 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 OUV, and encourage public support in the activities directed at its management and conservation.
- Domestic and overseas heritage experts have provided advice, on the basis of international best practices, on how the Government of Japan could best respond to the decisions of the World Heritage Committee and how to address these in line with the statement made by the Government of Japan at the time of the inscription on the World Heritage List in 2015.
- The Government of Japan conducted two interpretation audits by independent international experts in 2017 and 2019 to provide a sound foundation for the proper development of an appropriate Interpretation Strategy. This focused on two key levels: the single World Heritage property, and the component part/site-specific level and the contribution each makes to OUV.
- The Government of Japan also invited several heritage experts to receive direct advice on the Interpretation Strategy, including a senior member of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites.
- On this basis, the Interpretation Strategy was inserted as an appendix in the State of Conservation Report submitted on 30 November, 2017.
- In the World Heritage Committee at its 42nd session (42 COM 7B.10), major notes and requests were presented as "Notes furthermore that interpretation is available for all component sites, and that digital communications have been developed, but that further improvements are planned, including the Information Centre to be opened;", "Further requests the State Party to provide an update on overall interpretation upon completion of the Information Centre;", "Strongly encourages the State Party to take into account best international practice 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;", and "Requests furthermore the State Party to fully implement Decision 39 COM 8B14."
- In relation to Decision 42 COM 7B.10, the State of Conservation Report submitted to UNESCO

on 29 November, 2019, reported that interpretation has been implemented properly based on the Interpretation Strategy.

- Pursuant to the Interpretation Strategy, the IHIC was established in Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo on 31 March, 2020, as a comprehensive information centre on industrial heritage with a focus on the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution. It was initially planned to open the Centre to the general public on 1 April of the same year following an opening ceremony, but, as with other similar facilities, the Centre was instead closed to help prevent the spread of COVID-19. On 15 June, after the lifting of the state of emergency, the Centre resumed operations and opened its doors to the public.
- Pursuant to the Decision of the 42nd session of the World Heritage Committee, with the establishment of the IHIC, the report submitted on 30 November, 2020, noted the implementation status of the Interpretation Strategy.
- A UNESCO-ICOMOS advisory mission was invited to the IHIC in June 2021, with the mission creating a report in July of that year.
- The Decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session (44 COM 7B.30) made further requests as noted above.

2. Interpretation Strategy Implementation Status

The Government of Japan has responded sincerely to the decisions of the World Heritage Committee and has faithfully addressed these in line with the statement made by the Government of Japan at the time of the inscription on the World Heritage List in 2015. It has endeavoured to base its interpretation on objective facts, such as by properly exhibiting primary sources of clear provenance and testimonies verified to have a degree of credibility. The policy of the Government of Japan regarding the decision by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session remains unchanged. In addition to enhancing investigation, research, exhibits and interpretations of the IHIC as described below, ceaseless efforts will continue to be made toward improving the overall interpretation, including initiatives in each Area.

【**Basic Matters regarding Interpretation**】

The hierarchical approach to interpretation

Interpretation and Presentation of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Hierarchy of Values and Themes

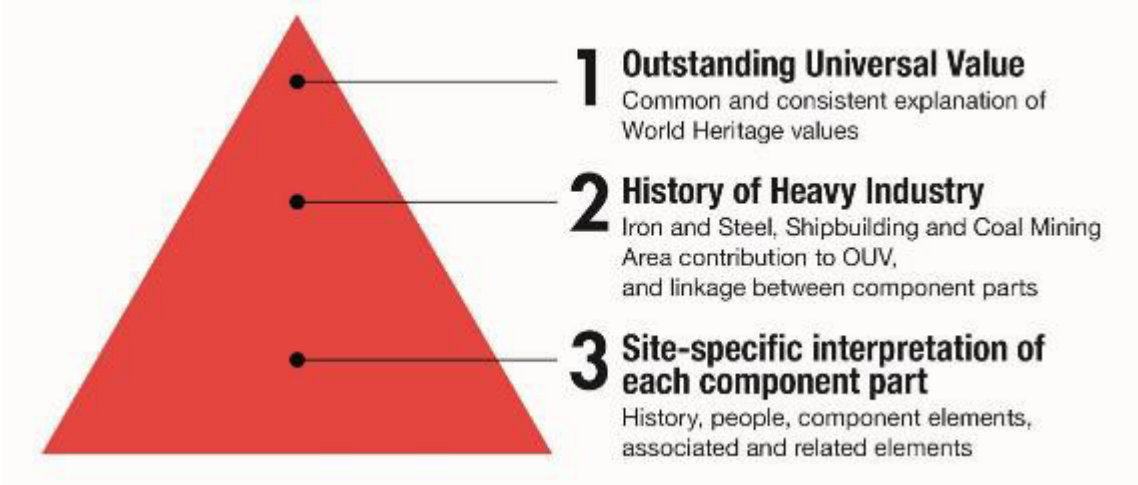


Figure 1. The hierarchical approach to interpretation

At the IHIC, 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) OUV, (2) History of heavy industry, and (3) Interpretation of each of the component part, shown in the above figure, will be consistently presented across the entire property.

The flow of interpretation at each visitor centre:

Interpretation hierarchy

Figure 2. The flow of interpretation at each local visitor centre

Implementation Status of the Interpretation Strategy

▪ A State of Conservation Report including the Interpretation Strategy and the Interpretation Plan operationalize this strategy was submitted on 30 November, 2017.

Table 1. Overview of the Interpretation Plan

Task	Description	Responsibility	Time scale
(1)	Consistent OUV common presentations across all component parts	Cabinet Secretariat, local authorities	To be introduced sequentially starting in FY 2020
(2)	Updating the “full history” of each site	Cabinet Secretariat, local authorities	Ongoing
(3)	Information gathering related to workers, including workers from the Korean Peninsula and others	National Congress of Industrial Heritage	Ongoing
(4)	Establishment of the IHIC, Tokyo	Cabinet Secretariat	FY 2019
(5)	Consideration of the 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 and agencies, local authorities, World Heritage Council for the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution (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 progress since 2020.

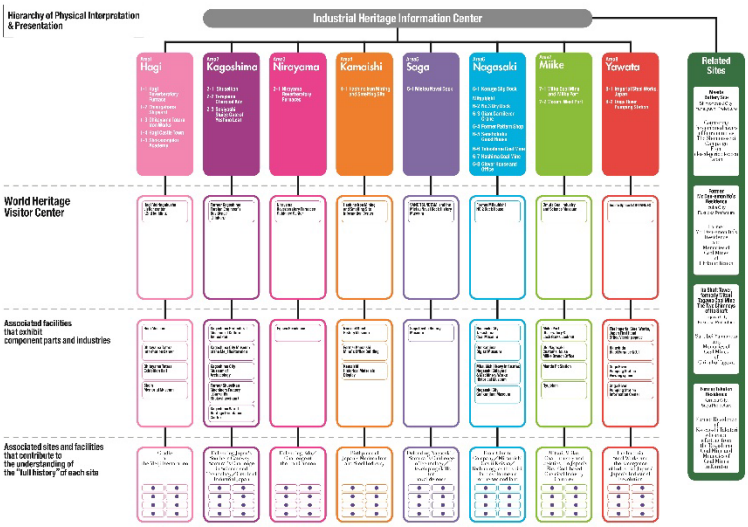
(1) Consistent OUV common presentations across all component parts

- In accordance with the Interpretation Strategy, interpretation audits were undertaken by international experts in 2017 and again in 2019. Audit reports highlighted 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 in local visitor centres. This is a key task of the Strategy. An overarching interpretation of the singular OUV has been developed for the Sites ofJapan's Meiji Industrial Revolution and presented at the IHIC in Tokyo.
- This overarching interpretation clearly articulates the connections between the component parts and their respective contributions to OUV in a balanced way; as there is often a tendency for sites to emphasize their own achievements in a way that neglects the fundamental contributions by others. It also justifies why the three themes were selected.
- The Cabinet Secretariat has provided direction on the development of the "common exhibition" component parts to provide well-defined guidelines to all Areas for the consistent incorporation into their presentation of OUV, based on the Interpretation audits.
- 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.
- Each municipality prepared an action plan to implement the common exhibition consistent with the site's World Heritage value at the various visitor centres in the World Heritage property. This was based on the Conservation Management Programmes (CMP) submitted to UNESCO to date

as well as the Interpretation Strategy so that visitors can understand OUV. Progress on this work has been uneven across the various Areas and there is much still to be done.

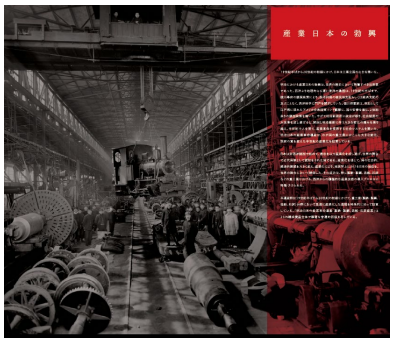
- Partnerships will, therefore, be further strengthened between the IHIC and the visitor centres in the various regions, taking as a model for the exhibitions at the IHIC, which plays a central role in interpretation.

(Figure 3. Place of visitor centres in the hierarchy)

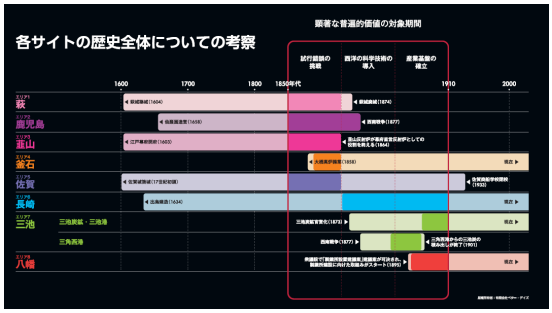


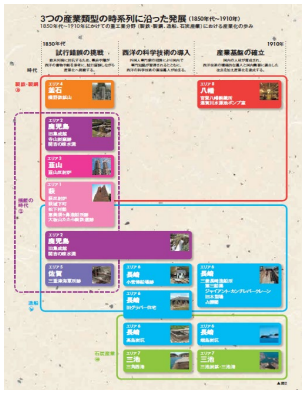
（Elements of unified exhibition content）

①Panel display presenting an overview of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution (Figure 4)



②Panel 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 (Figure 5)





③Video describing the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution in a concise and clear manner

④Panel display providing an overview of the history behind the three industrial fields of Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining

⑤Video showing the location of the 23 component parts across 8 Areas in relation to each other and providing overviews in an immersive manner

⑥Panel 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

(Planned timing for introducing the common interpretative presentations in each Area)

Area 1 Hagi FY 2023 or after

Area 2 Kagoshima FY 2023 or after

Area 3 Nirayama To be determined (at the changeover to the next exhibit)

Area 4 Kamaishi To be determined

Area 5 Saga FY 2021 already installed

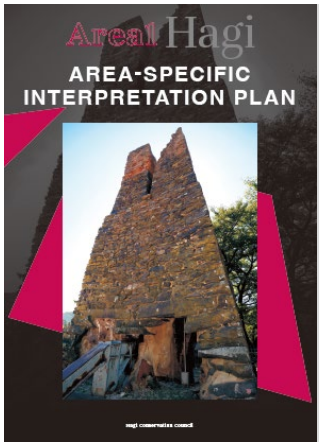
Area 6 Nagasaki FY 2023 or after

Area 7 Miike FY 2020 already installed

Area 8 Yawata FY 2022 already installed

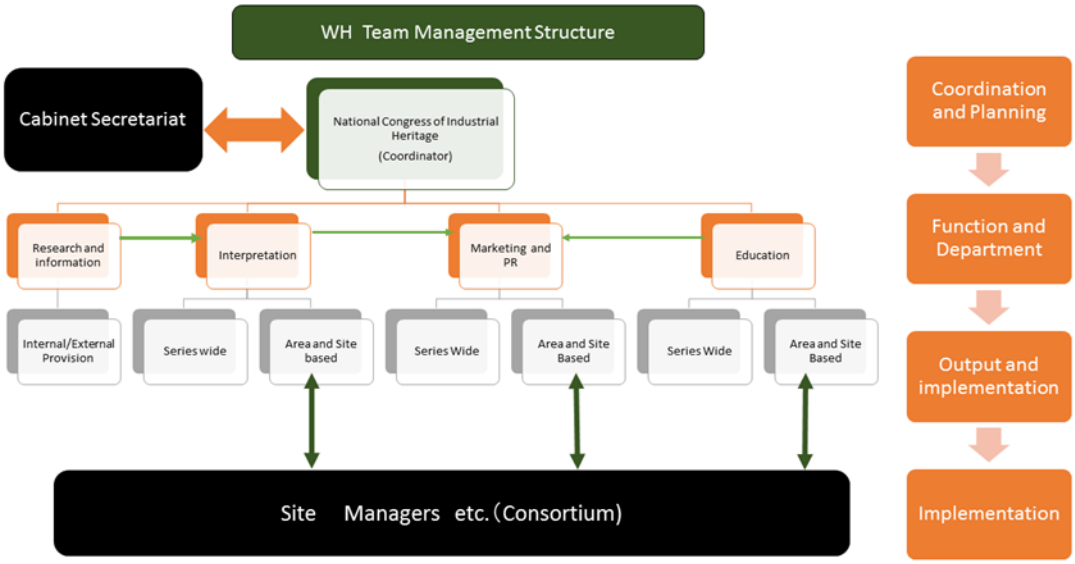
- Local municipalities also drafted Area-specific interpretation plans for each Area in October 2022. These plans include a summary of the issues highlighted by interpretation audits undertaken by international experts to date. Going forward, these issues will be addressed as a priority, with each Area working with the IHIC to use digital technologies, etc., to enhance interpretation so that visitors can gain a deeper understanding of how the various component parts contribute to the World Heritage value of the property.

Figure 6. Cover photo of the Area-Specific Interpretation Plan (Area 1 Hagi)



As shown in the figure below, the Cabinet Secretariat and the National Congress of Industrial Heritage work closely in coordination to ensure that interpretation is implemented properly in the various regions. They provide suitable guidance to and undertake consultation with the visitor centre in each Area so that the interpretation of the World Heritage value of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution is harmonized with the historical and cultural values of each region.

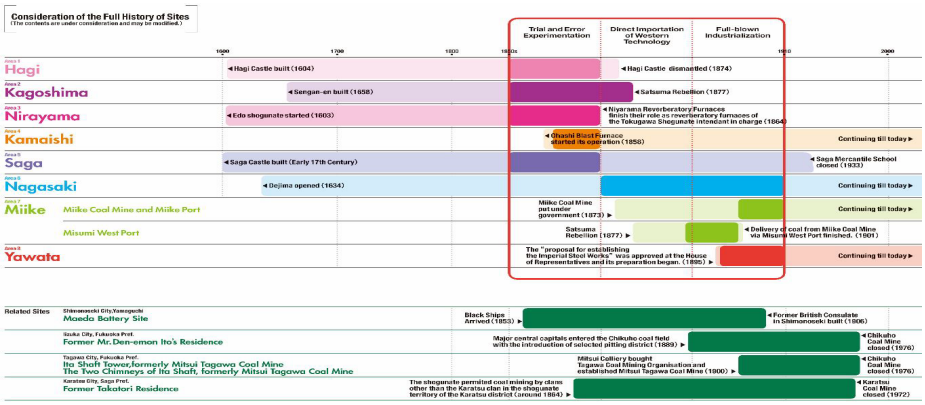
Figure 7. Structure for Management of Interpretation



(2) Updating the "full history" of each site

- Interpretation is being pursued in line with the definition of "full history" as noted in the Interpretation Strategy submitted to UNESCO in 2017. This is based on the interpretation audits and the guidance received from international experts on best international practices in World Heritage interpretation, including the proper balance between the presentation of World Heritage value and the full history of the sites, and the approach to presentation.
- The IHIC opened in March 2020, provides information designed to enable an understanding of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution, including the OUV period (1850s to 1910) as well as the full history of each site, using Figure 8 below from the Interpretation Strategy as a reference.
- Specifically, panel displays provide an overview of the full history through a succession of discrete narratives, brought alive by powerful images, tables and figures. In Zone 3, historical documents showing conditions prior to and during wartime are also exhibited. Research continues to provide further information.
  - 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

Figure 8. Panel display introducing the full history of each site as part of the overall property



- Large, wrap-around panoramic screens reveal the history and transition of each component part, as well as many social aspects, in a truly immersive fashion. Explanations use compelling, high-quality, photographs and images, so that visitors can begin to understand not only the World Heritage contribution, but also the broader history of each site. For example, for interpretation of the Takashima Coal Mine, visitors can experience and understand life on a coal mining island from the time of the opening of Japan's first coal mine worked with steam power at the end of the Edo period, right the way through the Meiji period, to the peak of coal output in the Showa period, the major labour strike that took place, and the eventual closing of the mine in 1986.

Figure 9. Zone 1 Example of an exhibit using an immersive multi-display (Takashima Coal Mine)

Figure 10. Changes over time to the Hashima Coal Mine

- It has been noted from international members at the Cabinet Secretariat Expert Committee that the full history of sites is not limited to the WWII issues, but includes the historical process leading up to industrialisation, the whole range of labour issues related to the development of industries, such as domestic migration to industrial areas, the post-industrial histories of sites and the efforts of local communities to conserve them.
- The outline of the proposed Interpretation Principles and Policy provided in the nomination document indicates that the conservation of OUV is not limited to the preservation of the physical, tangible evidence of the past, but also draws on the intangible associations embodied in the skills, knowledge and social life of the people involved in the industry, which are then transmitted to the current generation as family and community history. IHIC aims to capture the full range of records of the tangible and intangible heritage of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution.
- IHIC will work with the management of the visitor centres in each Area, with the aid of the Interpretation Strategy and the Area-specific interpretation plans, to achieve exhibits that reflect the OUV of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution and the attributes of each site that contributes to it. This collaboration will also aim to develop presentation approaches that interpret the full histories of each component part, and to share common exhibition elements that allow visitors to view material presented at IHIC and the other component visitor centres.

Figure 11. Exhibit using immersive multi-display at the Omuta Coal Industry and Science Museum

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

- IHIC has been archiving a substantial number of documents, photos, and audiovisual material including oral testimonies from prewar, wartime, and post-war periods and will continue the efforts of archiving in collaboration with previous owners, managers, and local communities.
- High-quality investigations of primary sources, oral testimonies, and published materials, etc., are being conducted on an ongoing basis in relation to industrial labour, including workers from the Korean Peninsula and others, before, during, and after World War II.
  - Among the materials collected regarding industrial labour were academic papers, data on wages, etc., and court documents.
  - Information on international cases related to industrial labour was collected from overseas specialists on industrial heritage and industrial archaeology.
  - The main events at the Hashima Coal Mine were studied using surveys by government agencies, newspaper articles, and other materials.
  - To gain an accurate understanding of the conditions, environment, and atmosphere of industrial labour, experts analysed materials consisting primarily of pre-war to post-war newspaper coverage.
  - To gather information regarding industrial labour at the mine, interviews were conducted with individuals who had worked at the mine and had experienced the working conditions of the time.

- The IHIC will continue to archive information of high historical value and introduce new information through analysis and verification by experts.

(4) Establishment of the Industrial Heritage Information Centre

- The IHIC was established in Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo in March 2020 pursuant to the Interpretation Strategy so as to fulfil World Heritage Committee decisions to date. It is designed as a hub for consolidating and communicating information related to the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution, the component parts of which span 11 cities and 8 prefectures from Kyushu to Tohoku. The Centre opened to the public in June 2020.

Figure 12. Entrance to the IHIC

- 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 centring 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 topic. Another aim is to contribute to regional revitalization, such as by encouraging visits and relocation to regions away from large metropolitan centres.

(i) Investigation and research functions

· Investigation and research on methods for conservation and management of industrial heritage

· Digital archiving of materials, etc.

(ii) Capacity-building functions

· Development and provision of training programmes on the 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

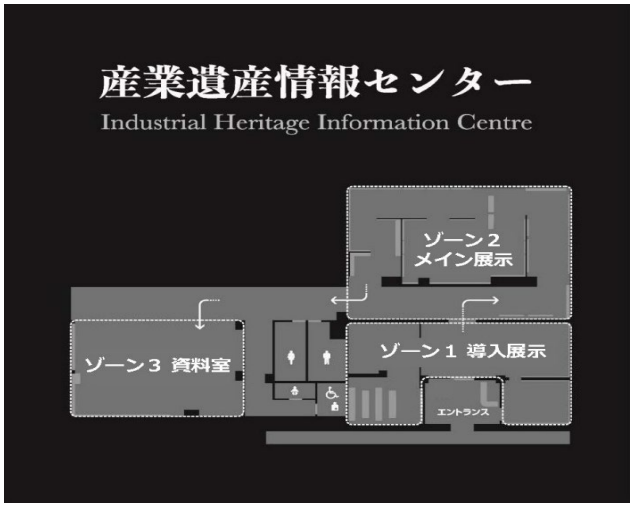
· Providing information related to industrial heritage overall, primarily regarding the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution(coordinating with visitor centres in each Area)

· 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 travelling exhibitions, etc.

Figure 13. Floor plan of the IHIC



- 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 World Heritage Sites. 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 creative use of photos and other visual materials in interpreting the World Heritage value of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution and the specific contributions by the 23 component parts, as well as their full history that leads to a broader understanding. Zone 3, a room of reference materials, introduces numerous primary sources of clear provenance concerning industrial labour at sites during World War II, as well as testimonies and secondary sources. 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 Government of Japan made at the time of inscription. It is intended to enable visitors to begin 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.

・ In the Guidance Theater, additional videos have been added to provide detailed and easy-to-understand explanations of the road to World Heritage inscription, the World Heritage value of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution, and related assets, allowing visitors to deepen their understanding of the heritage property.

Figure 14. Panel showing the timeline to inscription as a World Heritage property

Figure 15. Statement by the Government of Japan (full statement shown in both Japanese and English)

- Zone 2 Main exhibition (Path toward an Industrial State)

・ This zone consists of five areas:① Early attempts under the Isolation Strategy,② Shipbuilding, ③Iron and Steel, ④Coal Mining, and ⑤Industrialisation. 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, an 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.

①Early attempts under the Isolation Policy

・ The samurai are depicted in their trial-and-error attempts to adopt Western science, using available Dutch books, 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.

②Shipbuilding

- 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.
- Centring 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 the success in building a large-scale modern ship, which had only been previously accomplished by Western industrialised countries.

③Iron and Steel

- The history depicted here starts with the building of a Western blast furnace, using available Dutch books, 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 the success of Japan's first coke blast furnace, and the completion of a full-scale integrated ironworks facility at the Yawata Imperial Steel Works.

④ 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 across a wide range of fields including the development of Miike Port.

⑤Industrialisation

- The Japan-British Exhibition in 1910 is introduced as a symbol of Japan becoming acknowledged widely as a world-class industrial nation.

Figure 16. Zone 2 of the IHIC

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.

① Overview of tablets

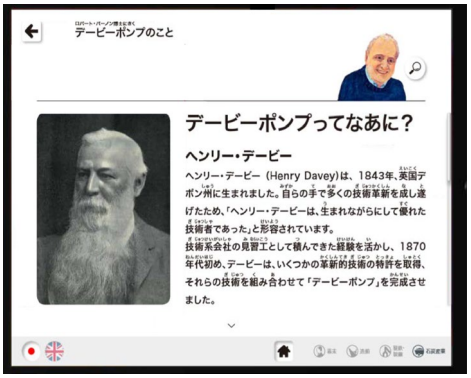
- The following content for each of the categories of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution -late Edo period, shipbuilding, iron and steel, and coal mining- is provided both in Japanese and English. Content is displayed by clicking first on one of the items and then on the photo of one of 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 Soyez 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

② Typical tablet screen (Figure 17)

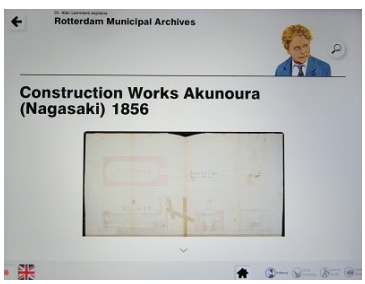
Example: Screen that appears when coal mining is selected

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 a reading corner and a reference counter, as well as bookshelves and various types of digital equipment (display monitors, a search device, immersive multi-displays, etc.). It provides visitors with access to a wide variety of primary information, including materials related to industrial labour outside World Heritage Sites' time period, such as industrial labour at work sites during World War II.

- In light of the World Heritage Committee's decisions and the statement made by the Government of Japan at the time of the inscription on the World Heritage List in 2015, primary sources, testimonies, books and other publications on industrial labour, including workers from the Korean Peninsula and others, before, during, and after World War II, are being collected; and after expert analysis and verification, primary sources, testimonies, and other information verified to have a degree of credibility are exhibited and explained.
- A summary of the statement by the Government of Japan is given below. Immediately after the inscription on the World Heritage List in 2015, the Government of Japan explicitly posted a note to this effect on its website, and since then, the Government of Japan has been responding to the decisions in accordance with this note and will exhibit to this effect using primary materials.
  - ✧ "There were a large number of Koreans and others who were brought against their will" and "forced to work" means, with regard to the Korean Peninsula, that people were "requisitioned" under the National Requisition Ordinance following the National Mobilization Law, which was applied to all Japanese nationals at the time.
  - ✧ "Victims" refers to those who suffered or died from accidents or disasters during their work at industrial facilities such as coal mines and factories, regardless of their origin.

- Specifically, based on the Interpretation Strategy submitted to UNESCO in 2017, high-quality investigations are conducted, including collecting a wide range of historical materials and recording testimonies, in relation not only to the OUV period (1850s to 1910) but also subsequent to 1910. The results of the investigations are then analysed and verified, drawing also on the opinions of experts in such fields as economic history, industrial history, and regional studies; and primary materials of clear provenance and testimonies verified to have a degree of credibility are exhibited in the form of panels and archives so that information can be provided to visitors grounded in objective facts.
- Following the UNESCO-ICOMOS mission in June 2021, additional materials such as new testimonies and newspaper articles from the time regarding workers from the Korean Peninsula were released, drawing on the views of experts, as the exhibits and explanations continue to be enhanced.
  - ✓ Panels are exhibited illustrating laws and regulations that served as the basis of the policy of

requisition, making clear that the Government of Japan carried out a policy of requisition during World War II following the National Mobilization Law.

- ✓ A series of testimonies show working conditions in the wartime environment in 1940s, as exemplified by food shortages, lack of supplies, damage, and disruption from air raids etc. Such working conditions do not imply that the workplace was intentionally neglected by employers themselves.
- ✓ Monitors show video testimonies by former residents of Hashima Island about severe working conditions in the coal mine and life on the island so that visitors can understand that workers from the Japanese mainland worked under the same severe conditions as workers from the Korean Peninsula, etc. They include testimony about how the people on the island, regardless of their origin, suffered during the war from shortages of food and other goods, and how the workers combined their efforts to escape from underground when a power outage resulted from a torpedo attack on power generation facilities by US Armed Forces. Testimony and portions of diaries are also shown on panel displays.
- ✓ A search device enables visitors to view archived primary sources relating to industrial labour (administrative documents, records, newspaper articles, etc. from the time, including public documents relating to the policy of requisition).
- ✓ The immersive multi-displays make available the industrial heritage database, including the testimonies of numerous former islanders about life on Hashima Island during and after the war, arranged on the screen by location and available for viewing on video.

- Incidentally the mission in June 2021 was provided, prior to their visit, with inaccurate information that could have been easily corrected if the Government of Japan had been informed, and a method used to determine the facts was based on that inaccurate information. As a result, the mission was conducted with an insufficient understanding of the policy of requisition during World War II, which was applied to all nationals, including those from the Korean Peninsula, which was part of Japan at that time. Requisitioned workers from the Korean Peninsula worked in the same environment as those from the Japanese mainland, including receiving salaries, and were not forced to engage in slave-like labour. This incomplete historical understanding was a major challenge. (As a result, for example, the mission report includes the statement, "The information displayed gives the impression that conscripted labourers from other countries were considered to be Japanese nationals at the time and were treated as such", which was based on a clear factual error.) In order to prevent such factual errors and misunderstandings, the Government of Japan will continue to work to enhance the content of the exhibits at the IHIC based on historical investigation and research.

Figure 18. Zone 3 of the IHIC

Figure 19. Panel display describing documents related to the policy of requisition

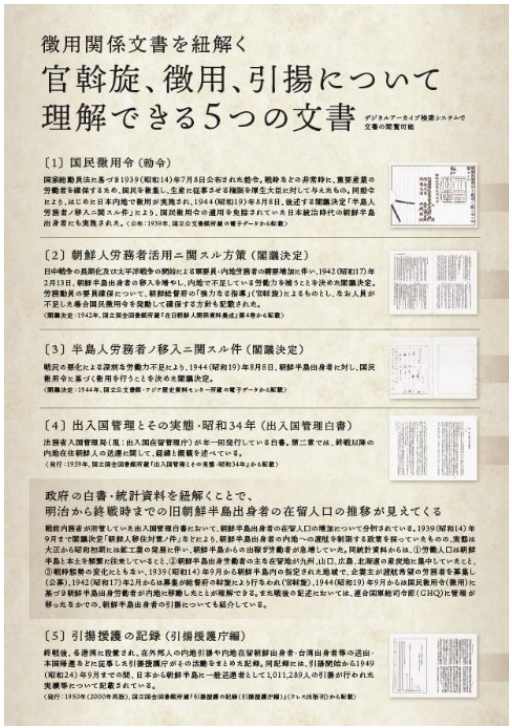


Figure 20. Digital archives enable access to public documents about the policy of requisition, and video testimonies

- A digital archives-searching device is provided for accessing public documents relating to the policy of requisition. 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.

Figure 21. Digital archives top page

Figure 22. Library of related materials

Figure 23. Example from digital archives about the National Requisition Ordinance

Figure 24. Busan Ilbo newspaper of August 22, 1941: Volunteer soldier from Goseong wishes to be a miner again

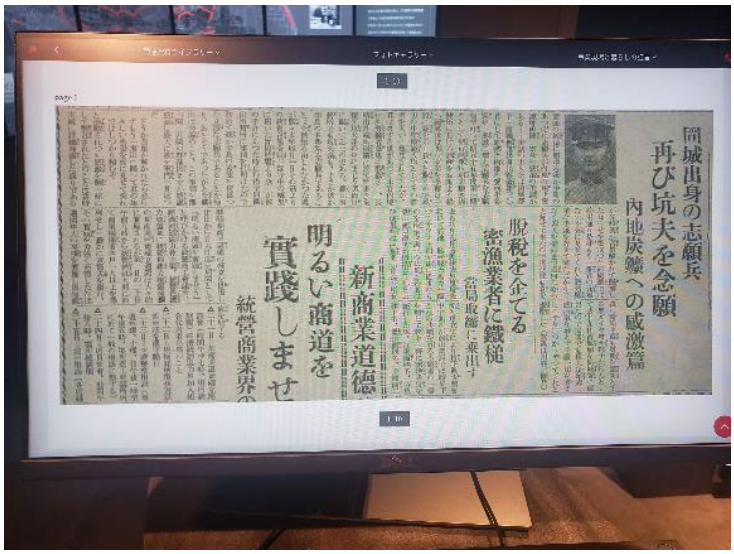
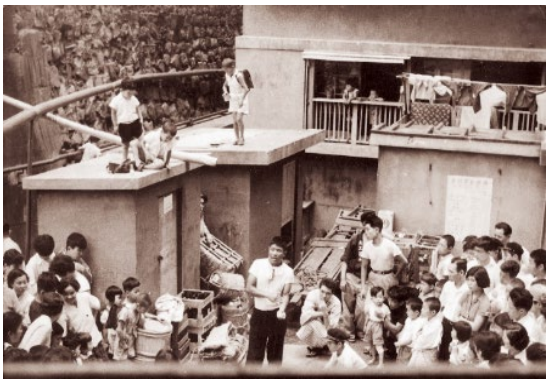
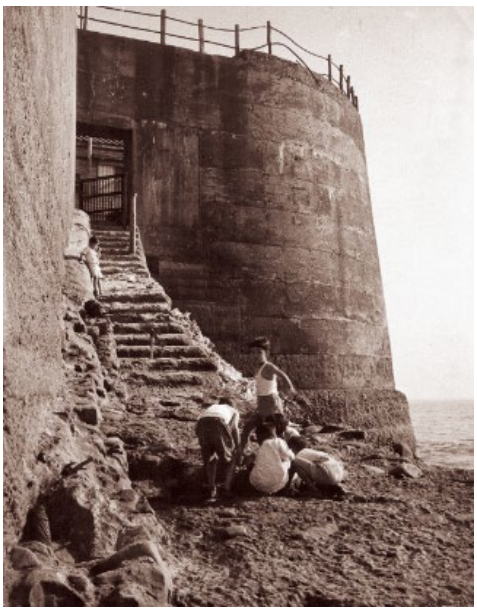


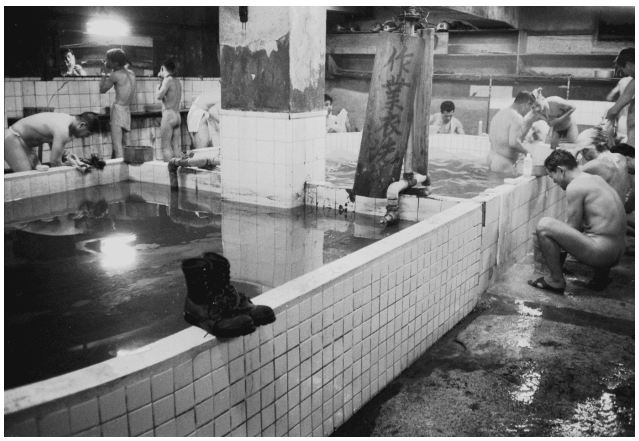
Figure 25. Article on mine accident of March 26, 1935: Nagasaki Nichinichi Shimbun

Figure 26. Record of mine accident:Sumi no Hikari (June 1960)

Figure 27. Daily life of Hashima Island residents (photo)







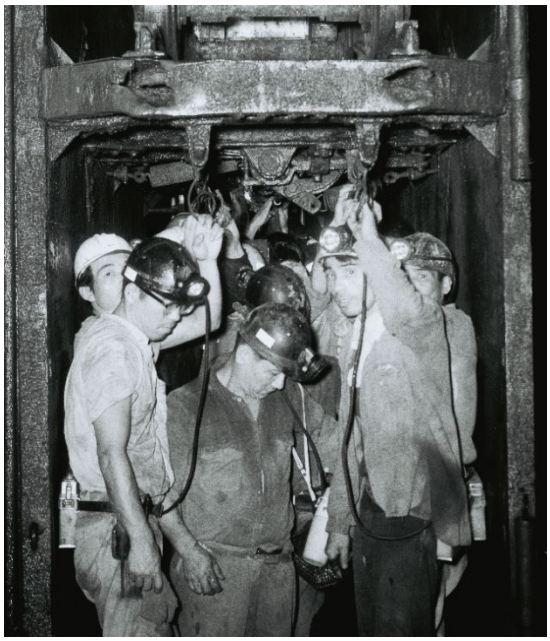


Figure 28. Testimonies are recorded, checked, and then progressively uploaded.

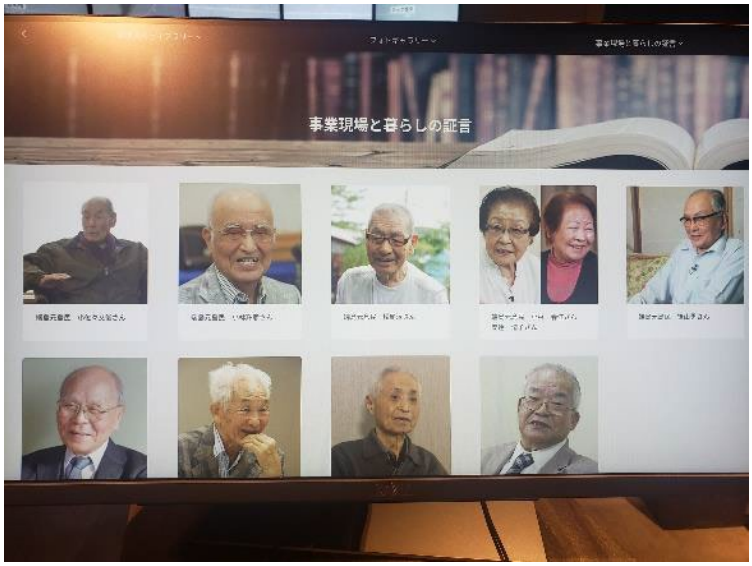


Figure 29. Video testimonies and diaries of former residents of Hashima Island depicting life before, during, and after World War II

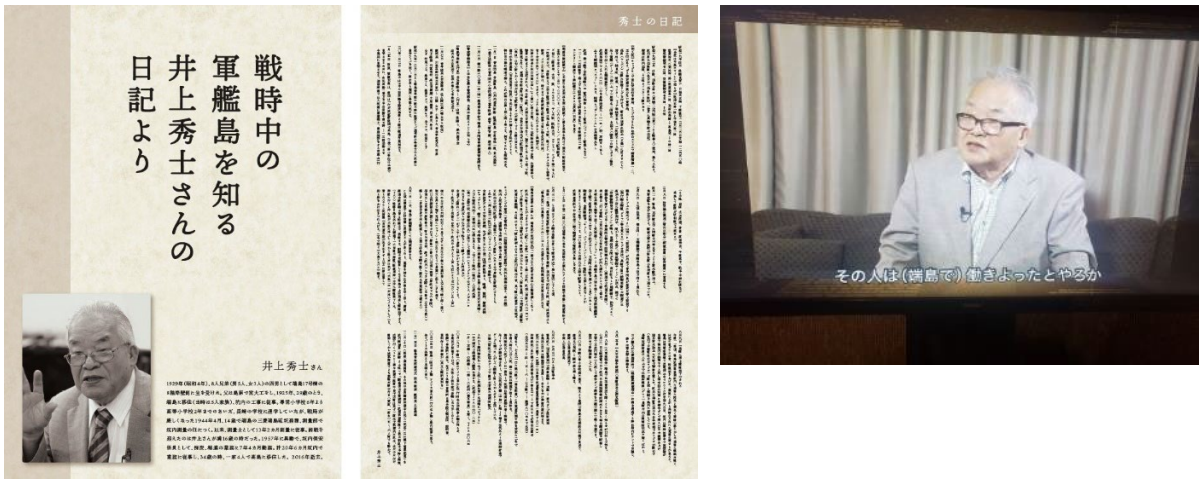


Figure 30. Testimony of a former Hashima Island resident (second-generation Korean in Japan) displayed on the panel

Figure 31. Panel display about the salary for requisitioned workers

- Exhibits and explanations at the IHIC have been enhanced with reference to the views of domestic and international experts, such as by exhibiting primary materials of clear provenance and testimonies verified to have a degree of credibility, so as to faithfully implement World Heritage Committee decisions, in keeping with the statement made by the Government of Japan.
  Exhibits and explanations will continue to be enhanced based on further research, expert analysis and verification of the data.
  - ✧ The exhibition will help visitors to understand that during the war, the requisition of Japanese nationals was conducted under Japanese sovereignty and in accordance with the laws and regulations in the Korean Peninsula for seven months. This was in effect from September 1944 onward, not long before the war ended.
  - ✧ Detailed exhibits related to the policy of requisition will be provided, including the payment of wages to requisitioned workers
  - ✧ Exhibits will be developed facilitating an understanding of the situation at the time the policy

of requisition was carried out

- ✧ A new section will be created with exhibits giving a clearer understanding of newspaper articles and other materials about people who met with accidents or calamities at the Hashima Coal Mine (“victims” as referred to in the statement made by the Government of Japan in 2015, including those from the Korean Peninsula)
- ✧ Further efforts will be made to provide multilingual descriptions and explanations of the exhibits

As part of its investigation and research activities, the IHIC has continued to collect, analyse, and verify a wide variety of public documents, newspaper articles, testimonies, books, and other materials on industrial heritage in general, industrial labour, and the policies of requisition in Japan and abroad, regardless of whether it is consistent with the views of the Government of Japan. The results are appropriately reflected in exhibits and explanations, such as by exhibiting content verified to have a degree of credibility. In addition, to demonstrate the investigation and research activities, some of these materials collected for analysis and verification are opened and made available to visitors. Among these are memos and notes by a worker who was requisitioned from the Korean Peninsula, diaries of Japanese from the mainland who worked alongside citizens from the Korean Peninsula, books of Chinese captives at the work sites during wartime, and other materials including those not necessarily consistent with the views of the Government of Japan.

(Classification of Books)

Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution (Overall/Component Parts), Ships/Shipbuilding, Iron/Ironmaking/Steelmaking, Coal Industry, Textile Industry, People Active during Late Edo Period (Bakumatsu), Meiji Restoration, World Heritage Overall, Heritage of Industrial Modernization Overall, Requisition, etc.

- In addition, the museum has a space that can be used for small-scale exhibitions as a place to disseminate a variety of information related to each component part and concerning general industrial heritage. In August 2022, an exhibition of Sakubei Yamamoto's coal mine paintings, which are registered as Memory of the World Heritage and related assets, was held. We will continue to work with each Area to disseminate information.

Figure 32. Some of the bookshelves in zone3 of the IHIC

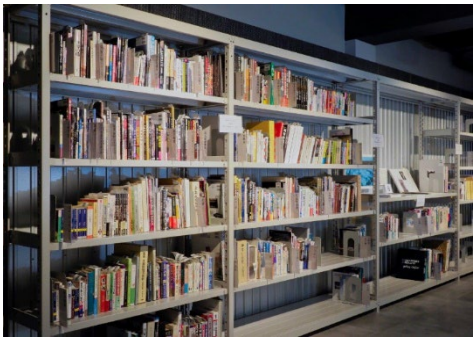



Figure 33. Excerpts from Open Shelf Books and Former Hashima Islanders' Perceptions of Them

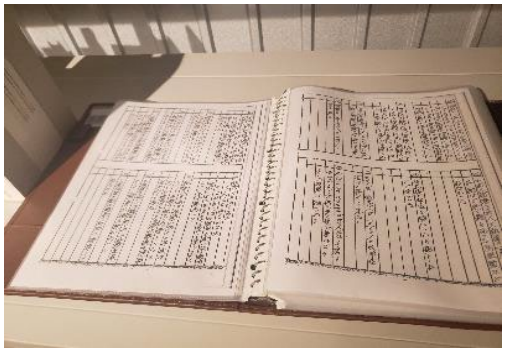



Figure 34. Reminiscences of the Yotsuyama Pit of Miike Coal Mine during World War II

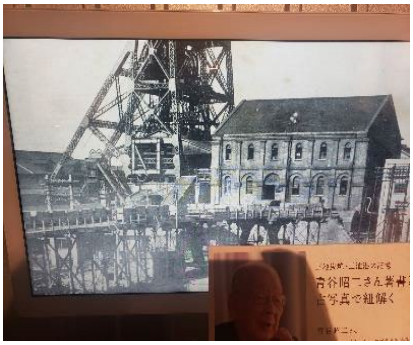
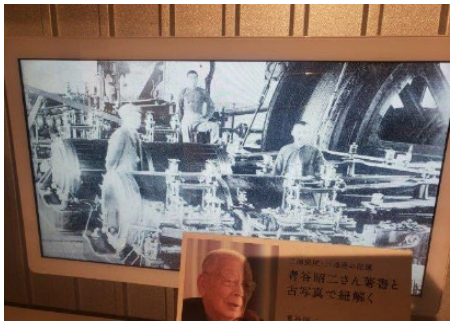
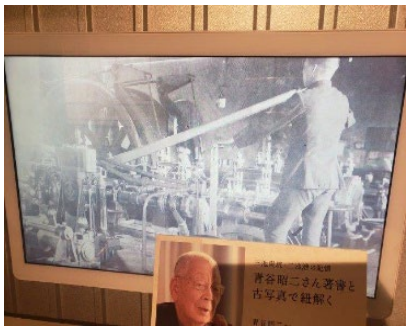





Figure 35. Notes (in Hangul) by a requisitioned worker from the Korean Peninsula who worked for Toyo Kogyo

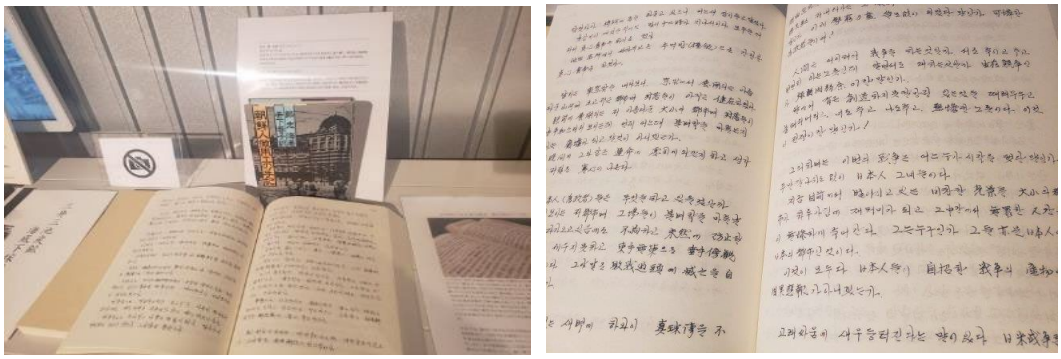
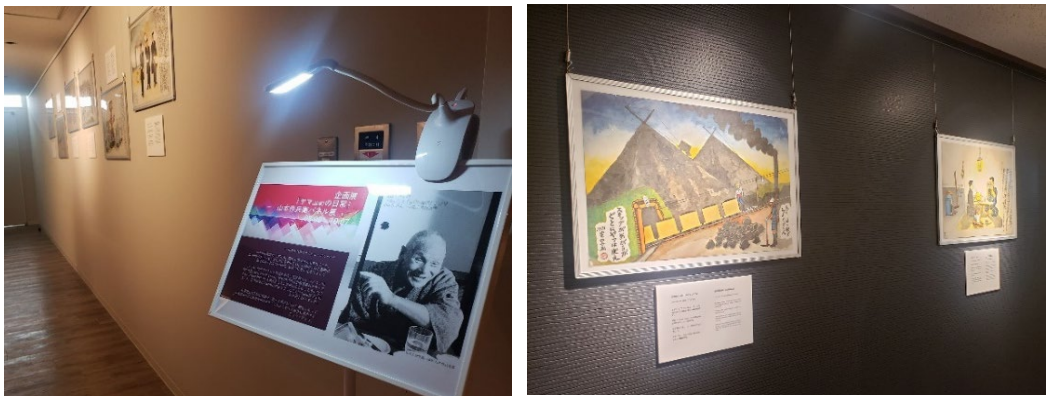


Figure 36. Images of Chikuho Coalfield

Figure 37. Sakubei Yamamoto Exhibition



○ Promotion of digital archive installation

In order to enable visitors to understand how each component part contributes to OUV and reflects various stages of industrialization at visitor centres in each Area, etc., the IHIC is taking the lead in developing the construction of an information network that links each function and interpreting

through the use of the latest digital technologies such as digital signage, smartphone applications, guide maps, LINE/AI chatbots, etc.

In cooperation with the visitor centres in each Area, the IHIC will continue to collect primary historical documents with clear provenance, digitize them, and improve exhibitions using digital tools that utilize the data.

○ Enhancing information dissemination through an exchange in and beyond Japan

The IHIC promotes archived valuable memories of the people working in the industries and promotes an understanding of the tangible and intangible values of industrial heritage by holding international conferences, lectures, and special exhibitions, as well as disseminating an understanding of the contribution to World Heritage value and the full history of each component part.

- An international conference was held online in February 2022. Following keynote speeches, presentations were made by the 8 Areas with component parts on the implementation status of their conservation and interpretation plans, and a Q&A session was held with international experts. The conference enabled participants to share information on issues and responses to these in the various Areas, serving as a valuable opportunity to review the future initiatives of those involved in the property's conservation.
- In September 2022, international experts with extensive knowledge of industrial heritage were invited to Japan to inspect the IHIC and exchange views. Further improvements in the exhibits and explanations are planned, taking into consideration the advice of these experts.
- In addition, the digital data obtained by high-precision laser scanning of some of the component parts, such as the giant cantilever cranes, are being used for interpretation and other purposes, together with related content supervised by overseas experts. The data will be used for conservation and management in the future. In addition, as a result of comparative research with other countries using Sakubei Yamamoto's coal mine paintings, related to another mining site not part of the World Heritage property, an exhibition will be held to better understand the reality of coal mine labour common to the world.
- In such ways, a network has been built with international experts and researchers and has been maintained and developed even under the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, making use of online meetings and other means. By making greater use of this network, the exhibits and explanations will be enhanced, with the aim of realizing an interpretation that meets the level of best international practices.

(5) Capacity-building programme and training manuals

The IHIC and the visitor centres in each Area are working together to implement an ongoing training programme to build the capacity of guides and other personnel, ensure a consistent approach to the day-to-day management and conservation of the property, and increase understanding. Specifically, workshops for local guides and other personnel at the various component parts are being conducted using teaching materials created for human resource training.

These supplementary materials for human resource training have already been distributed to guides and site managers through the relevant institutions and are available for viewing online as a digital book (URL: www.japansmeijiindustrialrevolution.com).

Figure 38. Interpretation manual and other teaching materials

Workshops were held as follows in FY 2021 for staff performing guide activities at component parts or related facilities in 8 Areas containing component parts. These workshops are focused on interpretation (exhibits and explanations) and World Heritage va せんtrlue, etc., for local guides and other staff so as to enable consistent explanations to be provided to visitors in these Areas.

Table 2. Implementation of Capacity-Building Training (for Guides) in FY 2021

	Date	Area	Venue		Participants
1	Nov. 19	Kagoshima	Kagoshima City	Kagoshima City Hall East Annex	45
2	Nov. 30	Kamaishi	Kamaishi City	Kamaishi Information Exchange Center	27
3	Dec. 17	Nirayama	Izunokuni City	Nagaoka Chuo Community Center (Ayame Bldg), Izunokuni City	30
4	Jan. 18	Saga	Saga City	Online (Zoom)	9
5	Jan. 20	Nagasaki	Nagasaki City	Online (Zoom)	23
6	Jan. 31	Yawata	Kitakyushu City	Online (Zoom)	17
7	Feb. 2	Miike	Omuta City	Online (Zoom)	30
8	Feb. 17	Hagi	Hagi City	Online (Zoom)	4

In addition to the above workshops, guide workshops are also held by the World Heritage Council for the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution. These differ in emphasizing greater understanding of the value of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution as World Heritage and their proper conservation and management, and in aiming for information exchange and collaboration with related communities regarding guide activities. In recent years, the workshops have been held online due to COVID-19 pandemic, but this year it is scheduled to be held on-site.

(6) World Heritage Route

Based on the Interpretation Strategy appended to the State of Conservation Report submitted in 2017, the World Heritage Route Promotion Council, comprising persons associated with World Heritage sites, tourism and travel agents, and transportation providers including railway companies, airlines, and bus and taxi companies, was established for the purpose of understanding World Heritage value 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 property's value as World Heritage. The World Heritage Route Promotion Council is engaged on an ongoing basis in promoting the World Heritage Route by providing World Heritage guidance and tourism infrastructure so as to lead visitors effectively to all component parts and related sites. These promotion efforts include maps and apps, GPS navigation, and the installation of road signs using the common logo to promote awareness of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution. As of the end of July 2020, road signs using the common logo have been installed in 303 places.

The World Heritage Route Promotion Council will continue working in close partnership so as to enable the greatest possible number of visitors to deepen their understanding of World Heritage value in an enjoyable manner.

Figure 39. World Heritage Route

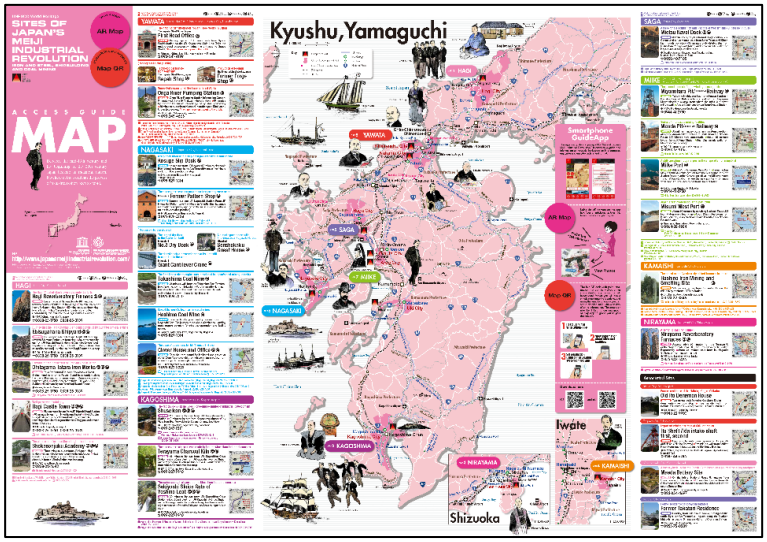


Figure 40. Plenary Meeting of the World Heritage Route Promotion Council (Oct. 2021)

Table 3. Installation of road signs using the standard logo (As of July 2020)

Prefecture	City	Number Installed
Fukuoka Prefecture	Kitakyushu City	53
	Omuta City	20
	Nakama City	14
Saga Prefecture	Saga City	25
Nagasaki Prefecture	Nagasaki City	20
Kumamoto Prefecture	Arao City	41
	Uki City	18

Prefecture	City	Number installed
Kagoshima Prefecture	Kagoshima City	37
Yamaguchi Prefecture	Hagi City	47
Iwate Prefecture	Kamaishi City	20
	Otsuchi Town	1
Shizuoka Prefecture	Izunokuni City	6
	Kannami Town	1

Total	303

Figure 41. Examples of road signs using the standard logo

Figure 42. Promotion activities being conducted

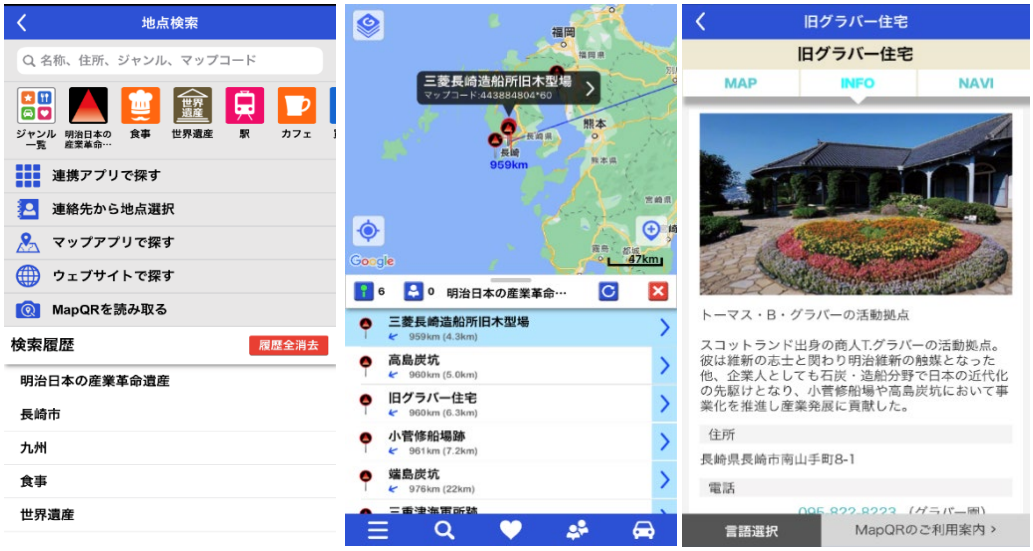
- Area guide maps, etc.

  National Congress of Industrial Heritage organized a team of experts to create the AR Map (Augmented Reality Map) for 8 Areas with the support of the Government of Japan and Local municipalities. Maps have been created in Japanese and English for all 8 Areas. Maps in Chinese (simplified Chinese) have also been created for the Kagoshima, Nirayama, Saga, and Miike Areas, to be followed by the Hagi and Nagasaki Areas. The Kagoshima Area has a Vietnamese version, as well.

  These guide maps include comprehensive information about the Area not only illustrating the component parts of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution and its related local interpretation facilities but also cultural heritages, and other World Heritage sites and tourism information in the area as well. National Congress of Industrial Heritage has distributed 420,000 AR Maps through visitor centres, airports, stations, road stations, service areas, parking areas and arcades for free, which helps understand the full picture of the various sites. By linking the maps to a smartphone app, information can be communicated about component parts not open to the public using augmented reality (AR) functions to show 3D models, videos, and 360-degree panorama views of inaccessible sites. The smartphone app is available in Japanese, English, Korean, simplified Chinese, traditional Chinese, and Vietnamese.

Figure 43. Display of 3D images making use of the Kagoshima Area guide map and AR function

Figure 44. Example of smartphone app linkage enabling a destination to be sent to a car navigation system



(7) On-site and online interpretation: Virtual visits and digital reconstruction (including digital 3D resources developed by Scottish Ten)

- Introduction of facilities using digital 3D resources
  - In the Scottish Ten 3D digital documentation project, laser scans were made of Nagasaki's Giant Cantilever Crane, No. 3 Dry Dock, Kosuge Ship Repair Dock, and Gunkanjima. This content is incorporated into the World Heritage official app and is used to offer virtual visits to the sites.

Figure 45. Virtual access to the No. 3 Dry Dock and Giant Cantilever Crane, facilities which are otherwise not publicly accessible

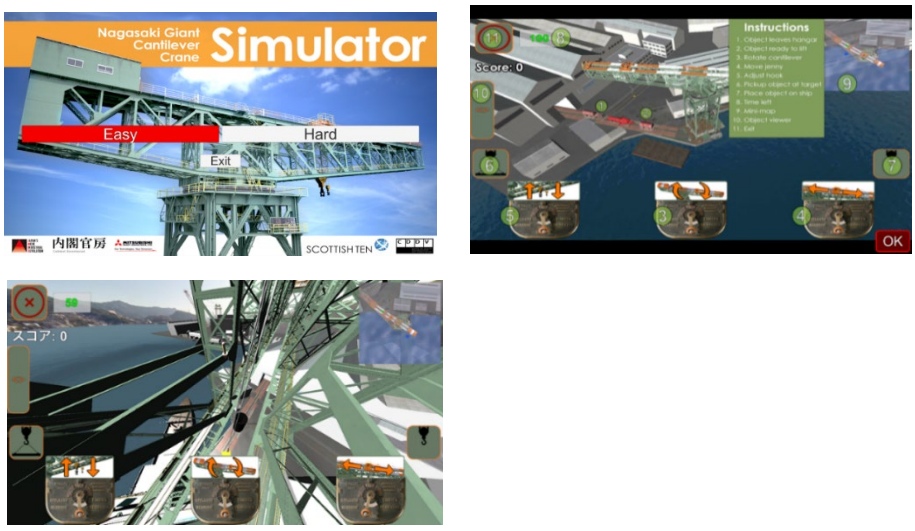


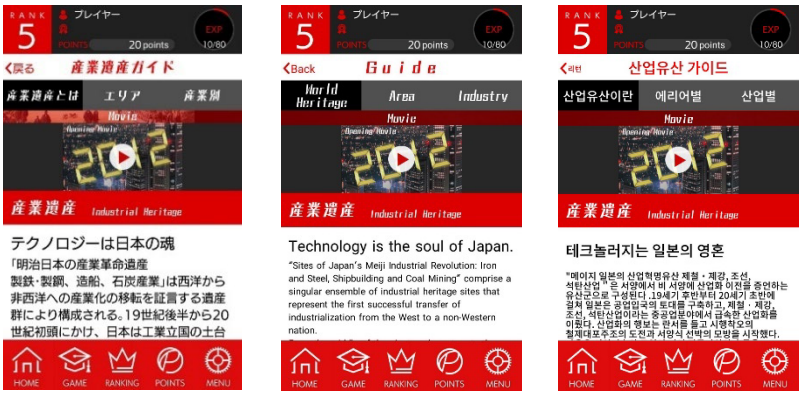
Figure 46. Kosuge Ship Repair Dock and Gunkanjima (3D resources)

- Guide app for Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution

  App use began on 20 March, 2017, for the purpose of explaining and promoting learning on the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution. The application has multilingual support (Japanese, English, Korean, simplified and traditional Chinese, and Vietnamese).

Figure 47. Guide application

From left: Japanese, English and Korean)



From left: Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese and Vietnamese)

➢ Promotion of tours around the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution using digital signage and apps

Figure 48. Example of digital signage and app: overall image

· Installation of digital signage in the IHIC

A system has been developed that promotes tours around the sites by displaying Area guide maps and information on industrial heritage tour routes. AI chatbots have also been installed that respond in real time to a wide range of questions about tour routes and sightseeing.

· Introduction of IHIC official LINE account

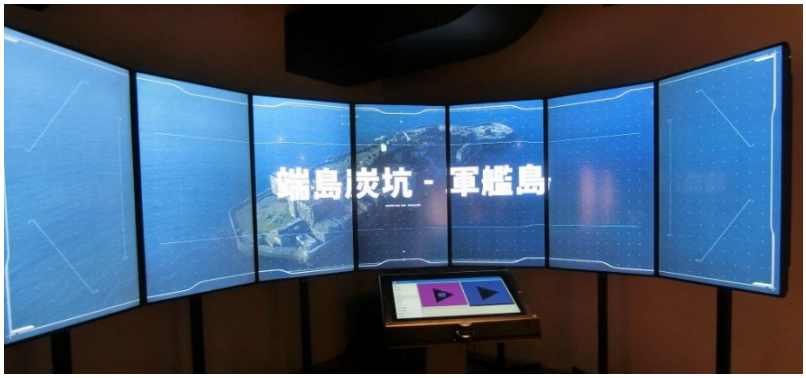
The LINE messaging service has been used as a gateway to realising interactive communication which is geared to the user's situation based on their location information, linking to existing guide apps and providing services such as information about discount coupons that can be redeemed at local shops. Multilingual support will be provided for visitors from overseas.

Figure 49. Examples of digital signage and app

- Immersive multi-displays at the IHIC

  Immersive multi-displays provide explanations regarding the component parts of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution utilizing photos and videos. Over time, industrial heritage sites around Japan will be indicated on maps based on satellite images, along with photo images and explanatory text.

Figure 50. Immersive multi-displays



- Initiatives at visitor centres, etc.

Figure 51. Gunkanjima Digital Museum VR app

Figure 52.
SANO TSUNETAMI and the Mietsu Naval Dock History Museum AR image

Figure 53. Miike Manda Pit VR contents

(8) Other

- Based on the Interpretation Strategy, the Government of Japan has been sincerely responding to the decisions and other actions of the World Heritage Committee in accordance with the statement and intends to continue to make improvements in the future. The Government of Japan will continue the dialogue it has conducted to date with the governments of the concerned state parties, including the Republic of Korea.
- In addition, regular interpretation audits will be conducted by international experts to confirm progress, and interpretation plans, etc. will be reviewed as necessary.

Matters relating to dialogue between the concerned parties

1. Background and directionality

- The Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution comprise 23 component parts divided among 11 cities in 8 prefectures. Each component part is quite diverse in terms of geographic location, operational status, owners, managers, etc.
- A wide spectrum of stakeholders, therefore, needs to form close partnerships to develop an effective and efficient environment for the conservation and management of the component parts.
- Given the above situation, active efforts have been made to provide opportunities for dialogue among relevant stakeholders, including the Government of Japan, local authorities, owners, and experts, and this dialogue will be continued so as to foster a common understanding among this broad spectrum of stakeholders.
- In addition, the Government of Japan will continue the dialogue it has conducted to date with the governments of the concerned State Parties, including the Republic of Korea.

2. Outputs, etc.

- Since the Report on the Implementation Status of the Interpretation Strategy (November 30, 2020), the Government of Japan has continued to engage proactively with a wide spectrum of stakeholders through the National Committee of Conservation and Management for the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution, the Expert Committee on the Industrial Heritage including Operational Sites, Local Conservation Councils, and the World Heritage Route Promotion Council, as well as through implementation training, and will continue to conduct such dialogue in future.

FY 2021

Local Conservation Councils: Held in writing in May in all Areas

National Committee of Conservation and Management for Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Held in writing in August 2021 and March 2022

Expert Committee on the Industrial Heritage including Operational Sites: Held in person in February 2022 along with online participation

World Heritage Route Promotion Council: Held in person in October 2021

FY2022

Local Conservation Councils: Held in May in all Areas (at venues in Hagi, Nirayama, Saga, and Yawata and in writing at Kagoshima, Kamaishi, Nagasaki, and Miike)

National Committee of Conservation and Management for Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Held in writing in August 2022; Held in person in October.

Expert Committee on the Industrial Heritage including Operational Sites: Held in person in September 2022 along with online participation

Figure 54. Consultation with related organizations

Expert Committee

Saga Local Conservation Council

- In addition to expositions of the component parts via websites, World Heritage panel exhibitions and other promotional activities are conducted in each Area to disseminate the contribution to World Heritage value and appeal of the component parts, helping to boost tourist understanding of the component parts. Education activities are also held for students and other local residents to deepen their understanding of the component parts.
- The Government of Japan is engaged in ongoing intergovernmental dialogue with the Government of the Republic of Korea and that dialogue will continue, including explaining Japan's interpretation policy as noted in this report.
- Since the IHIC was established, various stakeholders from Japan and overseas, including the Korean community, have been welcomed and provided with careful explanations, deepening understanding of the World Heritage value and full history. In the future, the Centre plans to further enhance its exhibits and explanations, improve accessibility to the Centre, and create more opportunities for dialogue with stakeholders.

Figure 55. Example of promotion activities for the property

Table 4 Number of visitors to the IHIC

year	number	remarks
2020	2,460	Number of visitors after June when the Centre opened, noting the impact of the pandemic.
2021	1,237	Visitor numbers impacted by the pandemic.
2023	701	As of October 2022. Visitor numbers impacted by the pandemic.

Figure 56. Diverse visitors to the Centre

High school students　　Visitors from abroad

Matters related to conservation and management

1. Background

(1) Hashima Coal Mine

- The report "ICOMOS Evaluations of Nominations of Cultural and Mixed Properties" (WHC-15/39.COM/INF.8B1) noted the following points:
  - ICOMOS considers that the plan for the Hashima Coal Mine needs to be more detailed. The

state of conservation of this site is poor and requires urgent conservation work on a large scale.

- The conservation management plan provides general policies to prevent further deterioration of the attributes related to the Meiji era.
- There is currently no prioritised program of works based on its overall state of conservation, nor a time frame for works to commence.
- Immediate action is required particularly for the revetment to retain not only the wall but also the whole island. It was confirmed to ICOMOS that ¥200M/year will be made available over the next five financial years to undertake works.

- Based on the above ICOMOS report, Decision 39 COM 8B.14 recommended "a) Developing as a priority a detailed conservation work programme for Hashima Island."
- The Cabinet Secretariat worked with Nagasaki City to create a Conservation Work Programme which was submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre as part of the State of Conservation Report on November 30, 2017.
- The Decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 42nd session (42 COM 7B.10) requested the submission of the following information: (a) One or more study(ies) on those buildings made of wood, steel, and reinforced concrete which has 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; and (d) An Action Plan, developed by Nagasaki City, covering project deadlines, implementation techniques for phased work, and setting annual goals.
- The Cabinet Secretariat worked with Nagasaki City to create a Conservation Work Programme which was submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre as part of the State of Conservation Report on November 29, 2019.
- The "Hashima Island Revetment Working Group" was established for the purpose of studying the future conservation and restoration of the revetment while making comprehensive adjustments to the restoration method and other issues. All stakeholders from the national government, Nagasaki Prefecture, and Nagasaki City have gathered at the subcommittee five times since FY 2008 to discuss the issue, and in FY 2021, the committee started the research and design of the revetment works for Hashima Island.

(2) Other Component parts

- The report "ICOMOS Evaluations of Nominations of Cultural and Mixed Properties" (WHC-15/39.COM/INF.8B1) noted the following points:
  - The condition of some of the components may need to be reassessed, including Glover House and Office, Miyanohara Pit, Manda Pit, and the Imperial Steel Works Repair Shop.
  - It is unclear how major conservation works are to be prioritised across the nominated

property and when they will be undertaken.

- Based on the above points, the decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session (39 COM 8B.14) recommended: "(b) Developing a prioritised conservation work programme for the property and its component sites and an implementation programme."
- The owners of the component parts or the relevant municipal authorities created a "Conservation, Restoration, Presentation and Public Utilization Plan" for each of the component parts, from which primarily the sections on conservation work were extracted and submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre on 30 November, 2017, as an appendix to a State of Conservation report.

(3) Visitor management strategy

- The report "ICOMOS Evaluations of Nominations of Cultural and Mixed Properties" (WHC-15/39.COM/INF.8B1) noted as follows:
  - The number of visitors at component sites is likely to increase based on the trend for previously inscribed properties in Japan. The level of increase will vary at each component due to their geographical location, ease of access and the number of hours they are open for public access. Monitoring measures will be put in place to record the number of visitors if the nominated property is inscribed.
  - ICOMOS considers that a strategy needs to be developed to assess and determine the acceptable capacity at each component site to ensure that there are no adverse impacts on their structures particularly at such sites as the Shokasonjuku Academy (Area 1/Component Part 1-1) and Glover House and Office (Area 6/Component Part 6-8).
- The Decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session (39 COM 8B.14) recommended: "(c) Defining acceptable visitor threshold levels at each component site to mitigate any potential adverse impacts, commencing with those most likely to be at risk."
- Surveys of visitor numbers were undertaken over the FY 2016-2018 period.
- Progress with the creation of a visitor management strategy was reported in the State of Conservation report submitted on November 30, 2017.
- Based on the results of the surveys, capacity was considered and used as the basis for the visitor management strategy created in November 2019.
- The visitor management strategy was reported in the State of Conservation report submitted on November 29, 2019.

(4) Human resource capacity-building

- The report "ICOMOS Evaluations of Nominations of Cultural and Mixed Properties" (WHC-15/39.COM/INF.8B1) noted that: ongoing regular training and capacity-building is needed on the appropriate conservation and management methods; capacity-building through training needs to be better articulated, particularly to ensure a consistent conservation and management approach across all components of the nominated property; and managers and staff related to component parts need to undergo training.
- The State of Conservation report submitted on 30 November, 2017, divided personnel into four types and defined the necessary capacities for each personnel type, as well as indicating human resource capacity-building policies that are common to the property as a whole, including the training for each personnel type and project items which should be implemented for human resource capacity-building. The current status and issues in relation to human resource capacity-building in individual Areas and component parts were identified and policies clarified, while the report also noted the current state, issues, and way forward for each Area.

➢ Reference: The four personnel types are

a) Owners and managers of the component part

b) Personnel engaged in actual conservation and management work on-site at the component part (designated administrators, etc.)

c) Personnel engaged in routine maintenance and management work on-site at the component part (including cleaning and repairs)

d) Personnel engaged in permanent interpretation work on-site at the component part, including volunteer guides.

2. State of conservation and management

Conservation and management are carried out based on Conservation Work Programmes and Implementation Schedules drawn up for each component part (submitted to UNESCO 30 November, 2017), according to a schedule that assigns priorities to each project item. Even though international travel has been difficult during the COVID-19 pandemic, maximum efforts have been devoted to ensuring that conservation and management are carried out properly, including obtaining the advice of international experts through online meetings.

The following is the progress on conservation and management issues since December 2019.

➢ Plans for the Development of an Anchorage for Small Vessels at Miike Port

The plans for developing an anchorage for small vessels that were part of the port plan for Miike Port at the time of inscription was, as requested by the decision of the 39th Session of the World Heritage Committee, summarized in a State of Conservation Report in March 2021 pursuant to Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage

Convention. The plans were submitted to the Cabinet Secretariat by the Local Conservation Council consisting of the Ports and Harbours Bureau (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT)), which manages the World Heritage value of Miike Port, the port authority, and local municipalities. In the report, the progress concerning the anchorage plan was described as follows: in accordance with the strategic framework of the Cabinet Secretariat, the Local Conservation Council sought the advice of Japanese and international heritage advisors and responded in good faith to the results of the HIA by the advisors, an alternative proposal was studied that would not impact the OUV, leading to the decision to abandon the initial plan of building an anchorage for small vessels in the buffer zone on the south side of the Port of Miike shipping channel. The revised plan to improve the existing anchorage facility inside the port was supported in the ICOMOS technical review (November 2021).

Under the current plan, the revised proposal will be implemented, improving the existing anchorage facility by means of a floating pier, in order not to damage the OUV and allow the concerned parties to continue using the port safely.

To renovate the deteriorated parts of the anchorage facility, this construction work will include the two docks, four mooring piers, two landings, and two connecting bridges. The floating pier design will avoid landfilling, so as not to damage the distinctive shape (an OUV attribute) of the harbour and harbour walls. The construction work is planned to start in 2023.

- Development of an Observation Deck and Other Interpretation Facilities in the Buffer Zone of Miike Port

  This is a progress report on a project for which a report was first submitted in March 2021.

  An observation deck and other interpretation facilities are planned for development in the buffer zone of Miike Port. This area is vacant land in the buffer zone, and the proposal will have no adverse impacts on the attributes of Miike Port that contribute to the OUV. The mound to be built for the observation deck is designed and located so as not to interfere with the important views and landscape and will enable views extending for 3 kilometres along the port. This observation deck, as part of the interpretation plan for the Miike area, together with the existing observation deck to the northeast side of the harbour, and also in the buffer zone, will help visitors to better understand the unique design and operation of the port necessary for berthing large vessels in the shallow tidal flat water characteristic of the Ariake Sea. IT will deepen appreciation of the contribution to the World Heritage value by Miike Port. The work on land this facility is planned to start in 2023.

(1) Matters for which State of Conservation Reports have already been issued from 2020 to 2021

1) Proposed plan for the Terayama Charcoal Kiln post-disaster recovery and repair project (Area 2, Kagoshima)

This was reported in December 2020 in accordance with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

The Terayama Charcoal Kiln suffered two partial collapses due to heavy rainfall in June and July of 2019.

The stone materials making up the masonry of the kiln that collapsed are all preserved inside the site, and detailed positional information of the individual stones had been recorded before the disaster, making it possible to rebuild the stone masonry on this basis. In the rebuilding necessary to fix bulging and in adding new materials to fill in missing portions, intervention by more contemporary construction methods will be kept to a minimum, so the authenticity in terms of form/design and materials/substance of the remains will not be compromised.

The recovery and repair work will be carried out from the standpoints both of preserving evidence from the end of the Edo period (first half of the 19th century) and evidence of changes over time in the Terayama Charcoal Kiln, and of securing the stability of the kiln as a structure. Accordingly, while the key focus will be on restoring the areas damaged in the disaster, to stabilize the kiln structure, part of the underground masonry revealed through survey work will be uncovered and restored, while the masonry that had collapsed prior to the World Heritage inscription will be restored to the minimum necessary level and new stone will be used to fill missing portions.

The collapsed slope in the buffer zone is on a precarious angle and is in an unstable state, so to prevent further slips, it will be cut back to a stable grade. Measures will also be taken to address the subterranean water seepage that caused the slippage, drain away the rainwater that collects on the slope, and implement slope protection. To green the slope, efforts will be made to promote natural growth laying down vegetation mats so that vegetation will be restored through airborne seeds from natural vegetation, etc., from the surrounding area.

2) Repairs of Damage Caused by Heavy Rain at the Miike Coal Railway (Area 7, Miike)

This was reported in March 2021 in accordance with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

In July 2020, heavy rain including a period of around two hours during which the rain fell at a rate of nearly 100mm per hour, caused widespread damage in Omuta City. The Miike Coal Railway too was affected, with damage confirmed in approximately nine spots. The railway was built in the Meiji era by digging out some of the bedrock and banking up other areas, and the damage was primarily limited to topsoil runoff from the slope, with no impact on essential

characteristics such as the Meiji-era slope.

After the site was damaged, in addition to taking emergency measures, work began on preparing a restoration project and creating an engineering design. The full-scale restoration was tackled in May 2021 and completed in March 2022. While there was no impact on the essential value of the component part, the collapse of the slope changed its appearance and also damaged drainage functions. Steps to address the collapse of the slope were tailored to the scale of the collapse at the particular point, including (1) simply shaping the slope, (2) clearing the topsoil runoff and then regreening the slope by laying vegetation mat, and (3) clearing the topsoil runoff, shaping and protecting the slope by adding lightweight fill and continuous fibre reinforced soil, then regreening the slope by laying vegetation map. Water drainage within the railway site was addressed by dredging water channels and securing the width of the channels to safeguard to some extent against further heavy rain.

3) Preservation repairs and seismic reinforcement work on the Manda Pit storage & pump house and on the safety lamp house & bathing house (Area 7, Miike)

This was reported in December 2020 in accordance with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

Conservation repair and seismic reinforcement work will be carried out on the Miike Coal Mine Manda Pit storage and pump house and the safety lamp house and bathing house to continue maintaining the buildings in good condition, as they have suffered notable deterioration and Japan is subject to frequent earthquakes. Conservation repair of the buildings will be limited to the minimum necessary replacement of materials, retaining the original materials to the maximum extent possible. Even when using reinforcement materials, they will be mounted internally, such as along columns and beams, so that they are barely noticeable, and to the maximum extent possible, without altering the exterior appearance. Consequently, rather than lessening the component part's contribution to OUV, the conservation repair and seismic reinforcement work will contribute to the preservation of OUV and help to promote visitor understanding of that value.

4) Repairs and Seismic Reinforcement Work on the Miyanohara Pit Number 2 Shaft Winding-Engine House (Area 7, Miike)

This was reported in December 2020 in accordance with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

Work for conservation repair and seismic reinforcement will be carried out on the Miike Coal Mine Miyanohara Pit Number 2 Shaft winding-engine house to continue maintaining the building in good condition, as it has suffered notable deterioration and Japan is subject to frequent

earthquakes. Conservation repair of the building will be limited to partial repair of materials in the windows, doors, and other fittings, retaining the original materials to the maximum extent possible. The seismic reinforcement will be performed without altering the outside appearance. Even when using reinforcement materials, they will be mounted internally, such as along columns and beams, so that they are barely noticeable, keeping changes to the appearance to a minimum. In these and other ways, care will be taken not to cause adverse impacts on the OUV of the property.

5) Route Change of the City Planning Road in Miike Coal Mine and Miike Port and Its Buffer Zone (Area 7, Miike)

The city planning road Manda-Shimoide Line, in addition to its function as an access road to the Manda Pit is one of the component parts of the World Heritage property, is a road of the highest importance as part of the loop trunk road connecting the outskirts of Arao City. While the road is to be extended aiming for its early full completion, the route for the uncompleted sections decided in the city plan of 1944, which remains unchanged from that plan, cross through the buffer zone of the Manda Pit component part. Accordingly, the route of the city planning road is to be changed, informed by a HIA, to avoid crossing the buffer zone, as well as to minimize as far as possible any impact on the historical and archaeological remains and artefacts and landscape of the Manda Pit and the coal railway.

The route chosen as the optimal proposal after comparing multiple proposed routes avoids the World Heritage component part and diverts the road all the way to the southern edge of the buffer zone, so that there will be no direct adverse impacts on the attributes conveying the OUV inside the component part. Moreover, while the route avoids passing through the historical and archaeological remains and artefacts as a World Heritage component part and the scope within which the coal mining and transport system are complete, it is also well able to achieve the functions for vehicle and pedestrian traffic.

6) Progress status of project proposals concerning the Imperial Steel Works and Onga River Pumping Station (Area 8, Yawata)

This was reported in December 2020 in accordance with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

Interior improvement work on the First Head Office was completed in September 2020. The general approach was to maintain in their present state the exterior (roof, walls) and existing seismic reinforcement members; and then following the basic policy of (1) basing restoration work on the evidence of remaining parts and materials, old photos, old drawings, and the initial First Head Office study report; (2) in the case of portions for which such evidence is unclear,

carrying out recovery, repair, and improvement with reference to examples of buildings from the same era; and (3) reflecting certain functional measures for the sake of facility maintenance and public utilization.

The basic policy in the seismic reinforcement design for the Onga River Pumping Station is to reinforce it without harming the value of the historic building while also recognising the pumping station's importance as an operational facility. It supplies around 70 per cent of the industrial water to the Yawata and Tobata premises of the steelworks, which is why it must achieve a level of safety so as not to collapse in a major earthquake.

(2) Decision on whether these projects require heritage impact assessment: Impact on the OUV

Each of the projects described in this report has been the subject of a number of year's development, during which the potential impacts on OUV have been identified, and the proposals have been modified to avoid or reduce to a very minor extent any impact. This process in effect fulfils the 'Screening' process as outlined in the new *Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessment in a World Heritage Context, (2022)* for deciding whether a heritage impact assessment is necessary for a project. In each case it was determined that there was no or unavoidably minimal adverse impacts on the OUV, and accordingly, the Cabinet Secretariat decided that further heritage impact assessment did not need to be conducted. Details of the HIA screening process leading to the decisions are summarized in a report in each case.

1) Status of Plans to Construct a New Railway Station in the Buffer Zone of Shuseikan with the Aim of Protecting OUV(Area 2 Kagoshima)

This is a progress report for the project previously reported in December 2020.

The conservation plan for this component part considers the dispersal and improvement of visitor access in the Iso district where the component part is located, and which is subject to high volumes of visitor traffic and parking at peak periods, while ensuring the conservation of attributes conveying OUV (structures and buildings), and minimizing potential negative impacts on the remains. The construction of a railway station in the buffer zone opposite the main entrance to the property is seen as providing major improvement to visitor access pressures, while avoiding impacts on attributes of OUV.

Screening as part of a Heritage Impact Assessment process, with advice from national and international experts and redesign of the proposal, has resulted in the design of a proposed railway station that is assessed as avoiding negative impact on the OUV, so negating the need for more detailed HIA stages.

2) Conservation and management status of the Kosuge Slip Dock (Area 6, Nagasaki)

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., owner of the Kosuge Slip Dock, prepared a Conservation Work Plan for the hauling hut which is an attribute within the component part of the World Heritage property, followed by Conservation Management Policy in the Conservation Management Plan, in close consultation with Cultural Agency and heritage advisors. The Conservation Work Plan is carefully designed to protect attributes that convey the OUV. The plan was approved by the Nagasaki Local Conservation Council.

The Kosuge Slip Dock project has been the subject of a process over a number of years that has looked at the need for seismic reinforcement, the potential impacts of works options on OUV, and how to avoid or minimise them.

As a result of a seismic diagnosis conducted in 2018, it was found that a major earthquake might cause the hauling hut to collapse and, in the process, damage the boiler and hauling machinery inside the building.

It was therefore decided to improve the earthquake resistance of the building while paying special attention to its heritage value. In the context of the Conservation Work Plan, it was decided to reinforce the interior with a steel frame and repair cracks in the brick walls, after obtaining advice from Japanese and international experts.

There are also places inside and outside the hauling hut where rainwater and groundwater tends to accumulate, which might lead to deterioration of the brick walls, gears inside a machinery pit, the boiler and other attributes of OUV. Drainage measures for preventing water infiltration in the building were therefore studied. After considering multiple proposals for minimizing impact on the OUV, it was decided first of all to install a drainage system outside the building, to prevent water infiltration into the building. The effectiveness of this solution will be monitored, and if necessary, additional methods of direct drainage from inside the building will be considered.

The work on these measures will be started in fiscal year 2022.

3) Conservation and management status of Hashima Coal Mine (Area 6, Nagasaki)

Nagasaki City is engaged in conservation and management of the Hashima Coal Mine, for which conservation measures were drawn up in a 10-year schedule as the first phase of the 30-year Conservation Work Plan, based on the Conservation Management Plan.

Since Hashima is always exposed to very high and damaging waves during typhoons, special attention has to be given to the revetment in order to protect the island as a whole, as it is largely made up of loose mine waste. Already several areas of sea wall have been damaged by waves and there is a critical need to fill large cavities created under and behind the revetment, and a

certain degree of reinforcement is required in order to prevent catastrophic failure of the whole island.

Hashima Island Revetment Working Group was established under the strategic framework by the relevant ministries and agencies (Cabinet Secretariat, Cabinet Office, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Tourism Agency, Ports and Harbours Bureau (MLIT), Water and Disaster Management Bureau (MLIT), Nagasaki Prefecture and Nagasaki City) to discuss the maintenance of the revetment necessary to maintain the entire island, as well as to preserve the original revetment remains that contribute to its OUV. Following these discussions, the next step will be for Nagasaki City to take the necessary budgetary measures, with support from the national government, and then to move to the maintenance work phases.

A full survey to investigate current revetment conditions was conducted by the fiscal year 2021, and the survey indicated that there are two places of the revetment which show serious deterioration that requires emergency repairs. Responding to this survey, priority reinforcement work is planned, based on detailed design work in fiscal year 2022, and construction will begin by the end of fiscal year 2023.

4) Progress Status of Project Proposal concerning the Imperial Steel Works (Area 8, Yawata)

This is an update of the project proposal reported in 2021 for the Imperial Steel Works. That report dealt with three buildings, however planning for the use ~~of~~ the First Head Office Building as a visitor facility, and the final planning for the seismic strengthening and conservation works at the Repair Workshop are as yet not finalised, and will be reported on in subsequent years as final works are proposed. The seismic strengthening of the Former Forge Shop and related conservation works are proposed to commence in 2023, and this project is the subject of this report. The attached report on the project indicates the relationship between the proposed seismic strengthening and conservation works as requested by ICOMOS.

The Former Forge Shop project has been the subject of a process over a number of years that has looked at the need for seismic reinforcement, potential impacts of works options on OUV, and how to avoid or minimise impacts. It was, in effect, a tailored HIA process that equates to the Screening process as outlined in the new *Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessment in a World Heritage Context (2022)*, that worked to refine the proposal to the point where a more detailed HIA was not required. The process, which avoids or mitigates any adverse impact on the OUV of the property, is summarised here and is submitted to the World Heritage Committee in response to the ICOMOS technical review provided by the World Heritage Centre in October 2021, in accordance with the Operational Guidelines, Paragraph 172.

(3) Other

Going forward, it will be important to clarify standard responses and order of procedures in relation to the relevant institutions, local governments, and other stakeholders when development projects arise in the future. To this end, development projects to date and their handling will be compiled with advice from domestic and international experts and this information shared with the relevant institutions.

3. Reference materials

Appendix 1-1 Area-Specific Interpretation Plan (Area 1 Hagi)

Appendix 1-2 Area-Specific Interpretation Plan (Area 2 Kagoshima)

Appendix 1-3 Area-Specific Interpretation Plan (Area 3 Nirayama)

Appendix 1-4 Area-Specific Interpretation Plan (Area 4 Kamaishi)

Appendix 1-5 Area-Specific Interpretation Plan (Area 5 Saga)

Appendix 1-6 Area-Specific Interpretation Plan (Area 6 Nagasaki)

Appendix 1-7 Area-Specific Interpretation Plan (Area 7 Miike)

Appendix 1-8 Area-Specific Interpretation Plan (Area 8 Yawata)

Appendix 2-1 Heritage Impact Assessment Report for the Post-Disaster Recovery and Repair Project at the Terayama Charcoal Kiln in Area 2 Kagoshima (Component Part 2-2)

Appendix 2-2 Status of Heavy Rain Damage to the Coal Railway of the Miike Coal Mine and Miike Port (Area 7/Component Part 7-1), and Measures to Be Taken

Appendix 2-3 Heritage impact assessment report of the Manda Pit (Component Part 7-1) Storage and Pumping Station as well as Safety Lamp Room and Bathroom Conservation / earthquake-proofing works

Appendix 2-4 Heritage impact assessment report of Miyanohara Pit (Component Part 7-1) Shaft No. 2 Winding Engine House conservation/earthquake-proofing works

Appendix 2-5 Summary of the Heritage Impact Assessment for a Route Change of the City Planning Road in Miike Coal Mine and Miike Port(Area 7/Component Part 7-1) and Its Buffer Zone

Appendix 2-6 PROGRESS STATUS OF PROJECT PROPOSALS CONCERNING THE IMPERIAL STEEL WORKS (COMPONENT PART 8-1) AND ONGA RIVER PUMPING STATION (COMPONENT PART 8-2)

Appendix 3-1 Screening report as part of a Heritage Impact Assessment process for a new train station in the Buffer Zone of the Shuseikan component part (Area 2 / Component 2-1)

Appendix 3-2 Report on the Kosuge Slip Dock Preservation and Maintenance Work

Appendix 3-3 Revetment construction work at Hashima Coal Mine (Area 6/Component Part 6-7)

Appendix 3-4 PROGRESS STATUS OF PROJECT PROPOSAL CONCERNING THE IMPERIAL STEEL WORKS