

Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution:  
Kyushu-Yamaguchi and Related Areas

**General Principles  
and  
Strategic Framework**  
*for Conservation and  
Management*

JAPAN



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## Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Kyushu-Yamaguchi and Related Areas Conservation Management Plan

General Principles and Strategic Framework for Conservation and Management

13 CMPs		23 Component Parts	11 Sites	8 Areas
1	Hagi Proto-industrial Heritage	1-1 Hagi Reverberatory Furnace	1	1
		1-2 Ebisugahana Shipyard		
		1-3 Ohitayama Tataru Iron Works		
		1-4 Hagi Castle Town		
		1-5 Shokasonjuku Academy		
2	Shuseikan	2-1 Shuseikan	2	2
		2-2 Terayama Charcoal Kiln		
		2-3 Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate of Yoshino Leat		
3	Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces	3-1 Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces	3	3
4	Hashino Iron Mining & Smelting Site	4-1 Hashino Iron Mining & Smelting Site	4	4
5	Mietsu Naval Dock	5-1 Mietsu Naval Dock	5	5
6	Kosuge Slip Dock	6-1 Kosuge Slip Dock	6	6
7	Nagasaki Shipyard	6-2 Mitsubishi No.3 Dry Dock	7	
		6-3 Mitsubishi Giant Cantilever Crane		
		6-4 Mitsubishi Former Pattern Shop		
		6-5 Mitsubishi Senshokaku Guest House		
8	Takashima Coal Mine	6-6 Takashima Coal Mine	7	
		6-7 Hashima Coal Mine		
9	Glover House & Office	6-8 Glover House & Office	8	
10	Miike Coal Mine	7-1 Miike Coal Mine & Miike Port	9	7
11	Miike Port			
12	Misumi West Port	7-2 Misumi West Port	10	
13	The Imperial Steel Works, Japan	8-1 The Imperial Steel Works, Japan	11	8
		8-2 Onga River Pumping Station		

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# Introduction

## 1.1 Objective

The Cabinet Secretariat of the Government of Japan presented *The Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Kyushu-Yamaguchi and Related Areas* for inscription on the World Heritage List in 2015. As the State party, the Cabinet Secretariat of the Government of Japan shall take full responsibility and meet all international obligations and requirements. This document outlines a new scheme for the protection and management of industrial heritage sites prepared by the Cabinet Secretariat. All relevant Government ministries, Municipal authorities and owners will now participate in World Heritage protection as members of a partnership. The nominated property is the first heritage site in Japan to which this new framework is applied. Therefore, the Cabinet Secretariat has identified the most effective and efficient statutory protection mechanisms for protection and management of component parts taking into account the best-suited and most appropriate legal measures to protect attributes that contribute to Outstanding Universal Value.

The *Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Kyushu-Yamaguchi and Related Areas*, hereinafter described as "*the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution*", has been nominated by Japan for inscription on the World Heritage list as a series of 23 component parts which are grouped in 11 sites and located in 8 areas of Japan, and this property is considered to have Outstanding Universal Value. The Japanese government shall take responsibility, as prescribed in the World Heritage Convention and the Operational Guidelines, for the proper implementation of the conservation of *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution*, including measures described in this paper.

This paper is the full text of the General Principles and Strategic Framework for the Conservation and Management, overarching all component parts and buffer zones in *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution*.

Together with the Conservation Management Plans of individual component parts, which describe how day-to-day conservation and management activities should be conducted, this paper will prescribe how all component parts and buffer zones of *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* should be conserved and managed.



## 1.2 Background

This paper has been developed under the partnership of the following stakeholders, and all these stakeholders have committed themselves to implement the conservation and management of *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* as described in this paper and the individual Conservation Management Plans.

<Relevant ministries of the central government>

Cabinet secretariat

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Ministry of the Environment

Agency for Cultural Affairs

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

<Local governments>

Fukuoka pref. / Kitakyushu city, Omuta city, Nakama city

Saga pref. / Saga city

Nagasaki pref. / Nagasaki city

Kumamoto pref. / Arao city, Uki city

Kagoshima pref. / Kagoshima city

Yamaguchi pref. / Hagi city

Iwate pref. / Kamaishi city

Shizuoka pref. / Izunokuni city

<Owners/Managers>

Japanese government, Local municipalities listed above, Private owners including Shimazu Ltd., Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation, Miike Port Logistic Corporation, and Nittetsu Mining Co., Ltd., Semi-public organization including Religious corporation, Resident's association, Land development corporation, Fishermen's Cooperative Association, National University Corporation,

The draft nomination dossier, including this paper and the individual Conservation Management Plans, was prepared under the collaboration of all stakeholders, reflecting the advice of the Advisory Committee for the Consortium for the World Heritage inscription of Modern Industrial Heritage (Kyushu-Yamaguchi), hereinafter, "Advisory Committee", which is established by relevant local governments, and is composed of Japanese and foreign experts. In the process of preparing the dossier, people from local communities were invited to a series of consultation meetings to discuss the way to conserve the heritage, their opinions have been reflected in the dossier, including this paper and the individual Conservation Management Plans.

After that, the draft nomination dossier has been under the discussion of the Industrial Heritage Expert Committee (including Working Properties), hereinafter described as “the Expert Committee”, which has been established by the Japanese government and consists of Japanese and foreign experts.

Taking into account of the opinions submitted from other expert committees in the central government such as the Cultural Committee, the Social Infrastructure Development Committee, the Transportation and Traffic Policy Committee, the Industrial Structure Committee, the Forestry Committee, and reflecting discussions in the committee on the contents of the dossier, the Expert Committee concluded that the nomination dossier of *the Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution* deserves nomination for World Heritage inscription on the 27th of August, 2013.

+ Appendix 1: List of member of the Advisory Committee, dates of group meetings (attached)

+ Appendix 2: List of member of the Expert committee, dates of group meetings (attached)

+ Appendix 3: Outline of the consultation meeting for the local communities; places, dates, number of attendants, etc., (attached)



# 2 World Heritage Convention and the Outstanding Universal Value

## 2.1 World Heritage Convention

The World Heritage Convention was established under the auspices of UNESCO in 1972. It aims to promote cooperation among nations to protect the world's natural and cultural heritage. Japan ratified the Convention in 1992. At September 2012 there were 190 nations which have ratified the Convention.

The Convention is administered by the World Heritage Committee, which is made up of 21 nations elected from the signatories to the Convention. In 2011 the Japanese government was elected to the Committee for a four-year term (shortened from a 6-year term based on agreement). Under the Convention, a list of properties having Outstanding Universal Value has been established. Only the national government of a state party to the Convention may nominate an area or site within its area of jurisdiction for World Heritage listing. The Japanese government works in close co-operation with local governments and other stakeholders to ensure it meets its international obligations.

A nominated area or site must be of Outstanding Universal Value, meet at least one of the ten specified criteria, and have adequate domestic protection measures to be included on the World Heritage List.

*The Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* is composed of a series of 23 component parts which are grouped in 11 sites and located in 8 different areas of Japan as shown in the table 1, and all of these component parts contribute to the property's Outstanding Universal Value. *The Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* have been nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List under criteria ii), iii), and iv) as having the Outstanding Universal Value, as detailed below.

+ Table 1: Outline of the component parts (attached)

### Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (Summary)

*The Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Kyushu-Yamaguchi and Related Areas* is of Outstanding Universal Value in representing the first successful transfer of industrialization from the West to a non-Western nation.

From the mid nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, Japan went through a number of phases in achieving industrialization that were concentrated on the key industrial sectors of iron and steel, shipbuilding and coal mining. The initial phase was one of trial and error experimentation in iron making and shipbuilding based on foreign textbooks and copying examples of Western ships. By the early Meiji period this had been replaced by the importation of Western technology and the expertise to operate it, and by the late Meiji full-blown industrialization was achieved with newly-acquired Japanese expertise and the active adaptation of Western technology to best suit

Japanese raw materials, economic needs, and social traditions, and through the development of distinctly Japanese company structures.

The successful industrialization of Japan through the rapid transfer of Western technology was achieved in a little over 50 years - without colonization, and on Japan's own terms. This is a unique phase in world history. The nominated property as a whole comprises authentic buildings, sites and archaeological evidence witnessing the road to industrialization. . The adoption, adaptation and improvement of this technology, enabled by a traditional socio-economic base that was receptive to it, illustrates not only the opportunities but also the challenges of industrialization in the non-Western world.

The substantial remains of a series of key industrial sites of iron and steel, shipbuilding and coal mining exhibit its most significant attributes. National defence, not commerce, was Japan's first motivation to 'catch up with the West'. These industries were the dominant sectors, too, that emerged from an initial deliberate and strategic move by the Meiji government to protect itself from subjugation by foreign powers. The process where rapid industrialization proceeded in the nation and society as a whole and Japan became an industrial state is different from the Western scenario where the entrepreneurial private sectors took the initiative in industrialization.

## **Criteria**

The sites, collectively, exhibit an important interchange of human values on developments in technology (criterion ii), bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition which is living (criterion iii), and are an outstanding technological ensemble that illustrates a significant stage in human history (criterion iv), namely the transfer of industrialization to Asia from the West.

### **Criterion (ii)**

<p>Criterion (ii) Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design</p>
---

The nominated property is a series of heritage sites attesting to the process by which Japan sought the transfer of technologies from Western Europe and America in the late nineteenth century, and adopted and progressively adapted that technology to satisfy the specific context of Japanese raw materials, economic needs, and social traditions. The component parts of the property uniquely illustrate this transfer of technology and industrialization from its tentative beginning through to the emergence of Japan as a world-ranking industrial nation by the early twentieth century.

### Criterion (iii)

#### Criterion (iii)

Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.

The sites are exceptional affirmation of the strength and durability of the Japanese cultural tradition, as it underpinned the pioneer period of industrialization in Japan, and evolved from the 1850s to the early twentieth century. In the course of industrialization a distinct form of ‘industrial culture’ developed in Japan, which survives to this day. The moulding of the industrialization of a nation by a cultural tradition, and the survival of that tradition after modernization, adds to the human experience of a major phase in world history.

The conglomerates such as Mitsubishi and Mitsui, founded during the industrialization of Japan, continue to operate as world-leading companies, but they still retain the industrial cultural traditions that echo those of Japan itself, an exceptional testimony to the strength of a cultural tradition in the face of unprecedented social, technological and economic change.

### Criterion (iv)

#### Criterion (iv)

Be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.

The technological ensemble of key industrial sites of iron and steel, shipbuilding and coal mining is testimony to Japan’s unique achievement in world history as the pioneering non-Western country to successfully industrialize. The technological ensemble illustrates the process of accomplishing industrialization. Viewed in its historical Asian cultural context, the ensemble integrated at the beginning of the twentieth century has no counterpart elsewhere in the world.

## 2.2 Responsibility of the Japanese government

The Japanese government has an international obligation, as stipulated in Article 5 of the Convention, should the nomination be successful, to protect, conserve, present and transmit to future generations the World Heritage values of the property.

The Cabinet Secretariat is the agency that will take the overall responsibility as overarching authority to coordinate government ministries, municipalities and all the stakeholders including private companies

For the proper conservation and management, the Japanese government has developed a close partnership with other stakeholders. The basic framework of the partnership will be explained in the chapter 3 of this paper.

The Japanese government has made an official decision, in the form of the cabinet agreement on the January, 2014, to nominate *the Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution* for World Heritage inscription under the agreement of all ministers. The cabinet agreement has also clearly stated that the Japanese government will commit itself to properly implement the General Principles and Strategic Framework for Conservation and Management hereinafter, “Strategic Framework”, under the partnership-based framework.





# 3 Conservation and Management

## 3.1 Context

*The Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* consists of 23 component parts which are grouped in 11 sites and located in 8 areas as shown in the table 1. Although these component parts as a whole have Outstanding Universal Value, there is a wide variety between the component parts in terms of the geographical location, type of use, status of operation, type of owners, etc.

In order to conserve such a wide variety of component parts and protect the Outstanding Universal Value for future generations, it is required that all component parts are conserved and managed under common principles within a unified governance framework on the one hand, and that the most effective and efficient measures are flexibly chosen and applied for the protection of attributes that contribute to Outstanding Universal value, from a wide range of alternatives depending on the circumstances of each component parts, on the other.

Among the varied characteristics of these component parts, it is noteworthy that some component parts are owned by private companies and still working for industrial activities. Recognising that the conservation and management of such working industrial heritage requires special attention and consideration, the Japanese government established a special committee to discuss how such industrial heritage should be conserved and managed, under the collaboration of eight relevant ministries in 2011.

In this effort to develop a new framework to conserve and manage working industrial component parts, *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* was made a model case for discussions, and relevant local governments and private companies were also involved in the discussion.

As a conclusion of a long discussion, a new partnership-based framework for the conservation and management of industrial heritage including working component parts has been established in May, 2012, with the agreement of all ministries, in the form of the cabinet decision, as shown in appendix 5.

+ Appendix 4: Contents of the cabinet decision in May, 2012. (attached)

*The Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* is the first heritage site in Japan to which the newly-developed framework is applied.

## 3.2 Basic approaches

The inscription of properties on the World Heritage list is based on the World Heritage Convention. It places an important responsibility on Japan to apply the highest standards of management practices.

+ Relevant sections of the World Heritage Convention and Operational Guidelines

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

Article 4

Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State.

Article 5

To ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, each State Party to this Convention shall endeavor, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country.

1. to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes.

4. to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage.

Under the new partnership-based framework, the conservation and management of *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* shall be implemented under the following basic principles. These principles have been derived from the World Heritage Convention and its Operational Guidelines, which together provide the basis for management and guidance in the formulation of operational management strategies.

### 3.2.1 Partnership-based approach

Under the new framework based on the Cabinet decision, a wide range of stakeholders, including relevant ministries of the Japanese government, local governments, private owners, managers, local communities, etc., shall develop a close partnership, and bring their tools and resources to build the environment where the component parts can be protected in an effective and efficient manner for generations.

In order for the partnership to work in an effective and efficient manner, the Japanese government has developed platforms to help stakeholders to exchange their information and opinions, build a consensus on how the component parts should be conserved and managed, as explained in the next chapter.

### **3.2.2 Clarifying the roles of stakeholders**

For the effective implementation of the partnership-based conservation, it shall be clarified who is responsible for what, including who is to provide the human and financial resources, so as to ensure that all stakeholders will play expected roles without confusion. For this purpose, this paper and the Conservation Management Plans have clarified the roles of stakeholders.

The use of a range of legislative powers available at national and local government levels for the purpose of protecting World Heritage values of working sites, and the roles of each level of government in their application, will be the subject of a letter of agreement between the Cabinet Secretariat, Prefectural and Municipal governments.

Similarly, the undertaking of private owners to protect World Heritage values of the working sites they own, will be the subject of a letter of agreement between the Cabinet Secretariat and each private owner.

### **3.2.3 Holistic approach**

Conservation and management in *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* shall be implemented in a holistic and complimentary way, so as to ensure that conservation and management of every component part will surely lead to the appropriate conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value as a series of component parts.

In the light of this basic concept, the governance framework of *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* has been developed so that the general principles of conservation and management of *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* as a whole shall be reflected in the implementation of day-to-day management of individual component parts.

### **3.2.4 Global approach**

The conservation and management of *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* shall be conducted in accordance with the principles regarding the conservation and management of industrial heritage that have been agreed among stakeholders as a conclusion of global discussions, such as the Joint ICOMOS-TICCIH Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes.

### **3.2.5 Flexible design of conservation methods**

Under the holistic approach, conservation methods of each component part shall be flexibly designed by selecting the most effective and efficient conservation tools from a wide range of alternatives which all stakeholders under the partnership are prepared to supply, while reflecting the circumstances of the individual component parts. Selected conservation methods shall be clarified in the next chapter of this paper and the component part Conservation Management Plans.

### **3.2.6 Precautionary risk analysis**

All potential risks shall be carefully identified and analysed in the precautionary manner before designing conservation methods. These identified risks and measures to cope with them shall be clearly described in the Conservation Management Plans. In this process, since the inscription on the World Heritage List possibly leads to the increase in visitors, it shall be clarified how to prevent the increase from adversely affecting the heritage values.

### **3.2.7 Integration with regional and local plans**

Owners and managers describe their policy for the conservation and management of component parts in Conservation Management Plans prepared under Strategic Management Framework. These policies are integrated with regional and local plans made by various levels of government and other stakeholders. The Cabinet Secretary selected the best suite of different legislative and regulatory controls to protect attributes of component parts that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value, and as a result the whole Property is protected from the adverse effects of development or neglect by the application of legislative regulations under a variety of Acts. These include the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, Landscape Act, and Port and Harbour Act, and by direct contractual agreements between the Government of Japan and industrial site owners. Under the Cabinet Secretariat, all levels of government support the conservation and management of the Property and its component parts. Statutory protection is consistent and integrated with all land plans prepared by each level of government in order to achieve the effective implementation of the Conservation Management Plans. As a result, there is no contradiction between the conservation policy and other activities and there is consistent support to achieve effective implementation of Conservation Management Plans.

### **3.2.8 Sustainable conservation and management**

The conservation and management framework of *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* shall be designed so as to sustain the conservation of Outstanding Universal Value for present and future generations, with a full consideration of the economic, social and environmental impacts of the conservation.

In particular, the conservation framework for the component parts owned by private companies and used for industrial purposes shall be carefully designed so that both the proper conservation of heritage values and the sustainability of the industrial activities, through minimization of constraints, are to be attained at the same time, recognizing that the continued working can be compatible with and enhance the conservation of the heritage values.

### **3.2.9 Involvement of local communities**

In the light of the fact that *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* is a series of component parts that have been well protected over decades in the hands of local communities, including industrial communities such as labor unions etc., local communities shall share the common understanding regarding the heritage values, have their opinions reflected in conservation decisions, and be given opportunities to be involved in conservation activities.

### 3.2.10 Handing over the associated knowledge to the next generation.

Stakeholders shall make their best efforts not only for conserving the heritage values in the physical sense, but also for handing over the knowledge associated with the heritage, such the significance of each component part and its contextual history, to the next generations through active education programs and activities.

### 3.2.11 Feedback cycle for better conservation

A feedback cycle of “plan, do, monitor, evaluate and feedback” shall be established for the conservation of the heritage values. Under such mechanism, the implementation of the conservation activities shall be monitored and analysed, and on the basis of the outcome of the analysis, any necessary improvements in the conservation methods shall be made in a timely manner.

### 3.2.12 Capacity building

Stakeholders shall develop a partnership for building a sufficient capacity for those involved in the conservation and management practices, by implementing training programs, etc.

### 3.2.13 Transparency and accountability

Conservation and management practices shall be done with a high level of transparency and accountability by providing information regarding the conservation and management not only to stakeholders but also to the public.

## 3.3 Implementation of the conservation and management practices

### 3.3.1 Management arrangement

Under the strong partnership, a wide variety of stakeholders shall be involved in the conservation and management of *the Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution*, bringing with them various resources, tools and skills. Under such a partnership, the conservation and management in *the Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution* shall be implemented in the holistic and complimentary way. To ensure that conservation and management of attributes of component part contributes to the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property, the conservation methods of each component part shall be flexibly designed to utilize the most effective and efficient conservation tools from a wide range of alternatives.

In order to successfully implement these two approaches, holistic approach and flexible design of conservation methods, at the same time, *the Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution* shall be conserved and managed under the two-tier management framework as shown in the figure 1.

+ Figure 1: Management arrangement (attached)

This paper clarifies basic principles for conservation and management that will be common to all component parts and buffer zones of *the Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution*. On the basis of the basic principles, owners and managers, in collaboration with other stakeholders have

developed the Conservation Management Plans, which prescribe the rules about day-to-day management practices.

In order to make sure the proper protection and management of World Heritage Value of the Property, one Conservation Management Plan has been prepared for each component part or element which are managed by one owner/manager. However, if owners owning several component parts agree that preparing a single Conservation Management Plan would lead to better management practices, a single Conservation Management Plan is prepared for component parts owned by different owners/managers.

Owners and managers as well as other stakeholders shall take responsibility for implementing conservation and management activities as described in the Conservation Management Plans. The undertaking of private owners to protect World Heritage values of the working sites they own, through the implementation of an agreed Conservation management Plan, will be the subject of a letter of agreement between the Cabinet Secretariat and each private owner.

It is necessary that the heritage values are recognized and shared by a wide range of stakeholders, and that any contradiction between conservation activities and other activities is avoided. For this purpose, a wide variety of regional and local plans, developed by local governments and other stakeholders have included information about the conservation of *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution*.

+Table 2: a list of regional and local plans (attached)

### 3.3.2 Legislation

All component parts and buffer zones of *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* shall be conserved with regulatory tools which are regarded as effective enough to satisfy the requirement of the World Heritage Convention and the Operational Guidelines, as shown in the figure 2.

+ Relevant sections of the World Heritage Convention and Operational Guidelines

<p>Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</p> <p>97. All properties inscribed on the World Heritage List must have adequate long-term legislative, regulatory, institutional and/or traditional protection and management to ensure their safeguarding. This protection should include adequately delineated boundaries. Similarly States Parties should demonstrate adequate protection at the national, regional, municipal, and/or traditional level for the nominated property. They should append appropriate texts to the nomination with a clear explanation of the way this protection operates to protect the property.</p> <p><u>Legislative, regulatory and contractual measures for protection</u></p> <p>98. Legislative and regulatory measures at national and local levels should assure the survival of the property and its protection against development and change that might negatively impact the Outstanding Universal Value, or the integrity and/or authenticity of the property. States Parties should also assure the full and effective implementation of such measures.</p>
---

+Figure 2: Regulatory tools applied for each component part and buffer zone. (attached)

The regulatory tools applied to each component part have been chosen from a suite of available regulatory mechanisms, and in each case are effective enough to properly protect the heritage values, carefully taking various attributes such as physical characteristics, use, working status of the component parts, opinions of owners and other stakeholders into consideration.

As a result of such a careful selection of the most effective and efficient regulatory tools, a wide variety of tools have been selected, as shown in figure 2, depending on the circumstances of each component part and buffer zone.

### 3.3.3 Governance framework

Since *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* is composed of a series of component parts with varied characteristics, a wide range of stakeholders are expected to make a contribution to conservation and management. For the proper conservation of such a serial heritage, it is essential to develop a reliable governance framework, with which relevant stakeholders can exchange information and opinions, and make concerted decisions regarding different levels of management issues, ranging from the details of management practices of individual component parts to the general conservation principles overarching all the components.

+ Relevant sections of the World Heritage Convention and Operational Guidelines

Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

110. An effective management system depends on the type, characteristics and needs of the nominated property and its cultural and natural context. Management systems may vary according to different cultural perspectives, the resources available and other factors. They may incorporate traditional practices, existing urban or regional planning instruments, and other planning control mechanisms, both formal and informal. Impact assessments for proposed interventions are essential for all World Heritage properties.

In order to cope with varied levels of management issues in *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution*, the three-tier governance framework, as shown in figure 3, has been established, based on the Cabinet decision regarding the new framework on the 25th of May, 2012.

The governance framework is composed of the National Committee of Conservation and Management for *Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Kyushu-Yamaguchi and Related Areas*, hereinafter, "National Committee of Conservation and Management" and its Working Group on specific areas, as well as Local Conservation Councils, and all of them have been established under the responsibility of the Japanese government, based on the above-mentioned Cabinet decision.

+Figure 3: Governance framework (attached)

#### 3.3.3.1 National Committee of Conservation and Management

This committee is composed of representatives of relevant ministries of the central government as well as those of relevant prefectural and city governments. Placed at the top of the governance hierarchy, the members of the committee shall exchange information and opinions, and make decisions regarding series-wide issues, such as those related to the general principle of the conservation and management, the final evaluation of the monitoring of the property, etc., taking opinions of other stakeholders fully into account.



The Local Conservation Councils shall ensure the effective implementation of Conservation Management Plan and support managers and owners responsible for heritage management of component parts for making appropriate decisions regarding the conservation of individual component parts as partners in World Heritage. The members of the councils shall exchange information and opinions and discuss the issue and propose the revision in cases where the Conservation Management Plan is not effectively implemented or requires revision due to unexpected change. This committee is in a position to see if the Local Conservation Councils are working effectively to achieve the common objective of properly conserving the Outstanding Universal Value of *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution*.

If the committee identifies any problem, which could affect the Outstanding Universal Value of *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution*, the committee shall ask the Local Conservation Council in question to take necessary actions.

+ List of members of the National Committee of Conservation and Management

<Relevant ministries of the central government>

Agency for Cultural Affairs

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

<Local governments>

Fukuoka pref. / Kitakyushu city, Omuta city, Nakama city

Saga pref. / Saga city

Nagasaki pref. / Nagasaki city

Kumamoto pref. / Arao city, Uki city

Kagoshima pref. / Kagoshima city

Yamaguchi pref. / Hagi city

Iwate pref. / Kamaishi city

Shizuoka pref. / Izunokuni city

### **3.3.3.2 Working group of the National Committee on specific component parts**

Under the National Committee, three working groups on 3 areas (Kamaishi, Nagasaki and Miike) have been established, to help coordinate management among multiple owners/managers. If necessary, these working groups will have a discussion and decision-making role, with input from stakeholders, regarding the conservation and management in cases where management issues affect not only a specific component part but all component parts that are within the area.

The working group for each area is composed of members of the National committee that are relevant to the conservation and management of the area. The private owners of working sites may also join the relevant Working Group, to ensure the input of their experience and perspective in the implementation of the Conservation Management Plan, and in coordinating their management with the management of other related component parts. Working groups have been established for these three areas, because there are two Local Conservation Councils in these areas. In other areas, the Local Conservation Councils shall undertake the same function.

### **3.3.3.3 Local Conservation Councils**

Local Conservation Councils have been established so as to ensure that all component parts will be conserved and managed as described in the Conservation Management Plans, under the partnership of stakeholders.

Local Conservation Councils are composed of representatives of relevant ministries of the Japanese government, prefectural and city governments, and private owners/managers. Placed at the local level, the members of the council shall exchange information and opinions, and ensure and endorse the effective and efficient implementation of Conservation Management Plans. If the Conservation Management Plan is not effectively implemented for some reason or does not reflect changes of circumstances over time, local conservation council will support the improvement of the Conservation Management Plan and propose its revision. In case there is the conflict between management of sites and heritage conservation, resolution of conflicts, partners in World Heritage resolve the conflict by applying Conservation Management Plans but advice will be sought from experts from domestic or international or stakeholders through the Local Conservation Council if a resolution cannot be achieved through the Conservation Management Plan.

As shown in the figure 2, regulatory tools for the conservation of the component parts have been selected to maximize effective and efficient management, and it is important to note that while some regulatory tools are directly controlled mainly by the central government, other tools are controlled by local government under the legislative framework designed by the central government.

The former includes the tools mainly based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, the latter includes mainly the Landscape Act, Port and Harbour Act . The component parts in *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* can be classified into two groups depending on the applied regulatory tools:

- Group A: those conserved with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties and other regulatory tools.
- Group B: those conserved with the Landscape Act, Port and Harbour Act and other regulatory tools.

In the case of Hashino, where government-controlled forests are closely associated with the property and its Buffer Zone, the component part is considered to under Group B.’

In order to conserve and manage component parts with different types of regulatory framework in an effective and efficient manner, Local Conservation Councils have been established for each group of component parts in the area. As a result, in sites with component parts subject to both types of regulatory framework, such as Kamaishi, Nagasaki, Miike and two Local Conservation Councils have been established – one for each type of framework.

Since all component parts in the Group B, or land next to them, are owned by private companies and used for industrial purposes ,it is particularly important to ensure that relevant stakeholders play their expected roles under the partnership.

For instance, in case of component parts owned by private companies, private companies are expected to conduct day-to-day management practices so as not to harm the Outstanding Universal Value. Under Cabinet Secretariat initiative, with relevant ministries are involved and local governments are expected to implement the regulatory tools so as to securely protect the Outstanding Universal Value, while also recognizing the importance of the minimizing constraints on industrial activities to the extent compatible with conservation. The central government is expected to provide sufficient support for local stakeholders.

In the case of component parts owned by the state or local governments which are close to privately-owned component parts, the owner has to maintain the component part adequately.

In order to ensure that relevant stakeholders take appropriate actions, members of Local Conservation Councils for Group B have confirmed the role of each stakeholder stipulated in the Conservation Management Plan. Establishing mutual understanding of the role of each stakeholder is expected to reduce the risk associated with future changes in management circumstances. The Cabinet Secretariat, which administers the Local Conservation Councils for Group B, can officially ask a member of the council to take actions identified in the Conservation Management Plan as being as the role of that member, or to desist from actions that are not sanctioned by the Conservation Management Plan.

### 3.3.4 Feedback mechanism

For the proper conservation in the long run, it is important not only to prepare appropriate Conservation Management Plans in advance, and implement them in an appropriate way, but also to precisely monitor, analyse and evaluate the consequences, and if necessary, feedback results for the improvement of conservation and management practices. Such a feedback system is important because it is difficult to perfectly predict in a Conservation Management Plan all potential future risks affecting the heritage values, or to specify the most effective conservation and management methods needed to resolve unforeseen problems.

Under such recognition, a cycle of plan, do, monitor, evaluate and feedback has been developed for the conservation and management of *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* with the following general principles. Following these principles, details of monitoring and feedback processes have been designed and described in the individual Conservation Management Plans.

- For each component part, organization responsible for monitoring the state of conservation of the component part shall be identified as a responsible body.
- The responsible body shall regularly visit the component parts and buffer zones, and evaluate the effectiveness of conservation with criteria clarified in the Conservation Management Plans.
- The responsible body shall make a report on the result of the monitoring to the Local Conservation Council at least once a year.
- Besides such regular reports, if the responsible body finds that the heritage values are at risk, the body shall promptly notify it to the Local Conservation Council.
- Upon receipt of the report from responsible body, the council shall discuss whether and how conservation and management methods should be improved.
- A monitoring body implements the monitoring (collecting, maintaining and interpreting monitoring data) under the supervision / confirmation of the responsible body.
- The Local Conservation Council shall make a report on the situation of the component parts based on the reports from the responsible body, to the National Committee of Conservation and Management, at least once a year.
- In cases where the Local Conservation Council finds that any action is required not for the specific individual component part, but for all component parts, the Local Conservation Council shall ask the National Committee of Conservation and Management to take the required action.
- Upon the receipt of the report, the council shall discuss whether and how the general principles regarding the conservation should be improved.
- The National Committee of Conservation and Management and Local Conservation Councils may, if necessary, ask the Expert Committee or committees related to the conservation of component parts, for technical advice.
- In cases that the committee finds that any improvement of the conservation and management methods is necessary, for instance that conservation and management activities against

the guidance in this paper are being conducted, the National Committee of Conservation and Management ask the stakeholder or Local Conservation Council in question to take the required action.

### 3.3.5 Financial and human resources

For the implementation of the sustainable conservation and management of *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution:Kyushu Yamaguchi and Related Areas*, substantial resources are required. Under the new protection mechanism, a variety of financial resources are used to fund conservation works to protect attributes contribute to Outstanding Universal Value of the property under the relevant government ministries and local municipalities. Those who provide the financial and human resources for the future conservation and management are described in the Conservation Management Plan for each individual component part in the management system.

Local governments shall take responsibility for preparing required resources for the conservation and management of their own component parts and provide sufficient financial support within the budget for the conservation and management of the component parts owned by private organisations or individuals.

The Government of Japan shall take responsibility for preparing required resources for the conservation and management of their own component parts and provide sufficient financial support for the conservation and management of the component parts owned by private organisations or individuals as well as local governments, for instance, with below-mentioned schemes.

[Financial support for component parts protected by Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties]

The Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties protects almost all those component parts that have sites where industrial operation has been terminated. There are protected and conserved using funds from the Cultural Agency and local municipalities.

Cultural Agency bear 50 to 85% of the cost for the conservation of Nationally Designated Important Cultural Properties, or the exploration, rehabilitation and enhancement including archaeological excavation within a site of a Nationally Designated Historic Sites, upon necessity. Also balance will be funded by municipalities.

The Japanese government shall also provide financial support at the same intervention rate for projects of disaster prevention in Important Cultural and Historic Sites.

[Other financial support]

Regarding assets designated as a Structure of Landscape Importance based on the Landscape Act, when the owner repairs the assets, the local government subsidizes for that cost and the national government supports up to 50% of the local government expenses under the national scheme of the Comprehensive Grants for Improving Social Infrastructure.

For the working industrial heritage sites owned by private industries, the Government of Japan has introduced property tax incentives for those site owners who accept heritage preservation in World Heritage. Such sites may qualify for a property tax exemption amounting to two third of its regular property tax rate under local tax law if they are designated as a Structure of Landscape Importance. The new scheme will be introduced in 2015 with the object of assisting private owners to be able to achieve the sustainable conservation and management of World Heritage value and attributes in component parts such as the working sites in Yawata and Mitsubishi Nagasaki Shipyard.

## 3.4 Cooperative opportunities

### 3.4.1 Promotion

If and when *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* is inscribed on the World Heritage List, the component parts will draw significant national and international public interest and visitors. Promotion activities shall be implemented under the collaboration of the local stakeholders to take advantage of this opportunity to allow more people, not only those in the local communities but also visitors from other cities and countries, to learn about the important heritage values as well as its historical context.

Activities enhancing the understanding of the values of component parts in each area should include activities promoting understanding of the heritage values of *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* as a whole.

Kyushu-Yamaguchi Industrial Heritage Liaison Council (tentative name) composed of related prefectures and cities shall provide opportunities for activities enhancing the presentation and promotion of the nominated property as a whole and for activities transmitting its values to future generations.

### 3.4.2 Support from experts

Should at any time a component part in *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* confront an unpredicted risk, it may be difficult for the members of the Local Conservation Council themselves to cope with the risk, and the advice of experts may be required.

In such cases, the Local Conservation Councils and their members would be able to ask the Expert Committee, committees related to the conservation of component parts or members of these committees, to give technical advice regarding how the risk may be averted and how conservation and management methods might need to be improved.

If any appropriate expert cannot be found within the members of the Expert Committee, the Cabinet Secretariat, which is the secretariat of the committee, shall help relevant stakeholders to find suitable experts and ask for their support, in collaboration with other ministries and stakeholders.

### 3.4.3 Capacity building

It is necessary to build the conservation skills-base and management capacity of those involved in the conservation and management of Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution component parts.

Capacity building might include information sharing, opportunities for direct involvement in conservation and management programs, and by implementing targeted training programs in management for the long-term conservation of the heritage values.

For working industrial heritage sites owned by private companies, the Cabinet Secretariat will coordinate with relevant ministries and Local Conservation Councils to provide awareness and training programs to deepen the understanding of World Heritage Value of the attributes of components to raise awareness of the range of their responsibilities and respective roles. Such activities will be promoted based on the instruction by overseas advisors specializing in World Heritage inscription of industrial heritage, and will include: periodical study sessions; symposium/workshop concerning conservation; and information sharing among stakeholders.

As for sites designated by the State as cultural properties, based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, instructors or specialists with a certain level of special knowledge or ability will conduct instructions or workshops united with daily administrative tasks.

In order to improve knowledge and technology concerning management and conservation appropriate for World Heritage, or appropriate for industrial heritage based on the joint ICOMOS-TICCIH principles, Kyushu-Yamaguchi Industrial Heritage Liaison Council (tentative name) and National Congress of Industrial Heritage shall provide opportunities for capacity building such as study sessions and information dissemination.

Such capacity building will be promoted based on the advice from the Advisory Committee for the Consortium for the World Heritage inscription of Modern Industrial Heritage (Kyushu-Yamaguchi).

\* National Congress of Industrial Heritage is privately funded organization consists of private sectors including owners of sites, local community groups and business sectors as well as some municipalities who are interested in supporting conservation of industrial Heritage.

### 3.5 Implementation and review

As clearly stated in the Cabinet agreement of the Japanese government on the January, 2014, the Japanese government shall take responsibility, as prescribed in the World Heritage Convention and the Operational Guidelines, for the proper implementation of the conservation of *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution*. Within the Japanese government the Cabinet Secretariat shall take overall responsibility for the conservation, and the Cabinet Secretariat is also responsible for the operation of the National Committee of Conservation and Management, Local Conservation Councils, as well as the Expert Committee.

The National Committee of Conservation and Management, with the technical support of the Expert Committee, shall conduct a review of the general principles described in this paper every ten years, by analysing how the general principles have been implemented, and if necessary, revising them after clarifying the cause of any problem and discussing the way to cope with the problem among stakeholders.

The Local Conservation Council, and members of council have to honor and support the effective implementation of Conservation Management Plans and resolve conflicts using the resolution system outlined in 3.3.3.3. The Local Conservation Council shall conduct a review on the contents of the Conservation Management Plans every six years, by analysing the performance of conservation and management practices, and if necessary, improving the Conservation Management Plans after clarifying the cause of problem and discussing the way to cope with the problem among stakeholders. In order for the Expert Committee to provide appropriate support, members of the Expert Committee shall be provided with information about global trends in the conservation and management of industrial heritage.

Such reviews will help the Japanese government and other stakeholders to appropriately conserve and manage the component parts, satisfying the duties based on the World Heritage Convention, to reflect best practices in other countries, and to improve conservation methods. The results of reviews of the Conservation Management Plans shall be recorded so as to be used for the preparation of the below-mentioned periodic reporting.

As stipulated in the Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the Operational Guidelines, the Japanese government has a duty to make a periodic report, every six years, on the adopted legislative and administrative provisions and other

actions taken for the application of the Convention, including the state of conservation of World Heritage property. The National Committee of Conservation and Management, Local Conservation Councils and the Expert Committee will be involved in the preparation of the report in the following processes.

First, with a help of the Expert Committee, the assessment as to whether the heritage values of each component part is being maintained shall be undertaken by the Local Conservation Councils. The councils shall then make a report on the result of the assessment, updated information regarding the changing circumstances, and the state of the conservation of each component part to the National Committee of Conservation and Management.

The National Committee of Conservation and Management shall assess how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is being maintained, and discuss how the part of the periodic report which is related to *the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution* should be developed, on the basis of the information reported from the Local Conservation Councils, with support of the Expert Committee.

### 3.6 Transparency and accountability

Conservation and management practices shall be conducted with a significant transparency and accountability.

In order to publicize actions concerning maintenance and conservation, and enhance understanding of heritage and the conservation of values, the meetings of Local Conservation Councils will normally be open to the public. However, when certain types of information, such as information concerning the on-going process of consultation on conservation and management methods, or information that might undermine the interests of companies holding and maintaining relevant assets, are included, the meeting will be held behind closed doors, and the minutes will not be disclosed.

The results of the meetings of Local Conservation Councils will be informed to the public, utilizing mediums such as a homepage, PR brochures, etc., and various opportunities such as local briefing sessions.

When the Expert Committee discusses the management and conservation of component parts, based on a request from a Local Conservation Council, and provides some advice to the council, the contents of the advice will be made available to the public by utilizing a homepage, etc.



## List of member of the Advisory Committee

31st / 1 / 2013

	Member's name		Member's carrier	Note
1	<b>Neil Cossons</b>	Senior Chairman	Former Chairman of English Heritage	U.K.
2	<b>Yukio Nishimura</b>	Chairman	Professor, Vice President, University of Tokyo	Japan
3	<b>Stuart Smith</b>	Vice Chairman	Former Secretary, TICCIH	U.K.
4	<b>Yasuyoshi Okada</b>	Vice Chairman	Professor, Kokushikan University Former JAPAN ICOMOS Vice Chairman	Japan
5	<b>Michael Pearson</b>	Member	Heritage Planning Consultant	Australia
6	<b>Barry Gamble</b>	Member	World Heritage Consultant	U.K.
7	<b>Dinu Bumbaru</b>	Member	Former Secretary, ICOMOS	Canada
8	<b>Alan Lemmers</b>	Member	Researcher, Netherlands Institute of Military History, Department of Defense	Holland
9	<b>Iain Stuart</b>	Member	Member of AUSTRALIA ICOMOS	Australia
10	<b>Moulshri Joshi</b>	Member	Lecturer, School of Planning and Architecture	India
11	<b>Weimin Que</b>	Member	Professor, WH Research Centre, Peking University	China
12	<b>Teiichi Sato</b>	Member	Professor, International University of Health and Welfare Graduate School	Japan
13	<b>Manabu Arima</b>	Member	Emeritus professor, Kyushu University	Japan
14	<b>Hidemasa Kokaze</b>	Member	Professor, Ochanomizu University Graduate School	Japan
15	<b>Kazuyoshi Suzuki</b>	Member	Section Chief, National Museum National and Science	Japan
16	<b>Osamu Goto</b>	Member	Professor, Faculty of Architecture Kogakuin University	Japan

## Dates of group meetings

	Date		Place
The 1st Meeting of	13/01/2009 (Tue.)	13:00~18:00	Kagoshima-city in Kagoshima-prefecture
The 2nd Meeting	20/02/2009 (Fri.)	13:00~18:00	Kitakyushu-city in Fukuoka-prefecture
The 3rd Meeting	28/04/2009 (Tue.)	13:00~18:00	Nagasaki-city in Nagasaki-prefecture
The 4th Meeting	19/10/2009 (Mon.)	10:00~17:00	Chiyoda-ward, Tokyo
	20/10 (Tue.)	10:00~17:00	
	21/10 (Wed.)	10:00~17:00	
The 5th Meeting	16/02/2011 (Wed.)	10:00~17:00	Chiyoda-ward, Tokyo
	17/02 (Thu.)	10:00~17:00	
	18/02 (Fri.)	10:00~12:00	
The 6th Meeting	07/11/2011 (Mon.)	9:30~17:00	Chiyoda-ward, Tokyo
	08/11 (Tue)	9:00~17:20	
	09/11 (Wed.)	9:30~15:30	
The 7th Meeting	09/02/2012 (Thu.)	9:30~17:00	Chiyoda-ward, Tokyo
	10/02 (Fri.)	9:30~17:00	
	11/02 (Sat.)	10:00~16:00	
The 8th Meeting	04/09/2012 (Tue.)	9:30~15:00	Chiyoda-ward, Tokyo
The 9th Meeting	24/01/2013 (Thu.)	9:30~17:30	Minato-ward, Tokyo
	25/01 (Fri.)	9:30~12:30	
The 10th Meeting	13/04/2013 (Sat.)	9:30~17:00	Minato-ward, Tokyo

## List of member of the Expert committee

Member's name	Member's job
<b>Takayoshi Igarashi</b>	Professor, Hosei University, Faculty of Law, lawyer
<b>Takashi Itoh</b>	Specially-Appointed Professor, Nihon University, College of Science and Technology
<b>Hideki Onodera</b>	Associate Professor, Iwate University, Faculty of Engineering
<b>Kazumi Kudo</b>	Professor, Toyo University, Faculty of Science and Engineering, Department of Architecture
<b>Norikazu Kudo</b>	Professor Emeritus, Keio University
<b>Osamu Goto</b>	Professor, Kogakuin University, Faculty of Architecture
<b>Teiichi Sato</b>	Professor, Graduate School of International University of Health and Welfare
<b>Seiichi Shimada</b>	Senior Corporate adviser, Nihon Unisys, Ltd.
<b>Mitsuko Shimomura</b>	Journalist, former Editor-in-Chief of "Asahi Journal", former Vice-Chairman of Japan Association of Corporate Executives
<b>Shinya Sugiyama</b>	Professor, Keio University, Faculty of Economics
<b>Hiroyuki Suzuki</b>	Professor, Aoyama Gakuin University, School of Cultural and Creative Studies
<b>Haruhito Takeda</b>	Professor, The University of Tokyo, Graduate School of Economics
<b>Hideto Nakajima</b>	Professor, Tokyo institute of Technology, Graduate School of Decision, Science and Technology
<b>Sawako Nohara</b>	President & CEO, IPSe Marketing, Inc.
<b>Hisashi Hieda</b>	Chairman and CEO, Fuji Television Network, Inc.
<b>Koichiro Matsuura</b>	former Director-General of UNESCO
<b>Munetsugu Matsuo</b>	Researcher of Iron-making History, Distinguished researcher(Agency of Science and Technology), Councilor of the Iron and Steel Institute of Japan
<b>Tadaaki Matsuoka</b>	Cultural News Department Editorial Bureau NIKKEI Inc.
<b>Yoshifumi Muneta</b>	Professor, Kyoto Prefectural University, Graduate School of Life and Environmental Science
<b>Sir Neil Cossons</b>	former Chairman of English Heritage
<b>Michael Pearson</b>	Heritage Planning Consultant
<b>Dinu Bumbaru</b>	former Secretary-General of ICOMOS

## Dates of group meetings

	Date
1st Meeting	2012 / 3rd July
2nd Meeting	2013 / 25th March
3rd Meeting	2013 / 27th August

# Outline of the consultation meeting for the local communities

Area No.	Area Name	Host organization of the meeting	Name of the meeting	Date	Place	Number of attendants
1	Hagi	Hagi City	Townmeeting of Chinto elementary school district	5th July 2012	In Hagi city	81
1	Hagi	Hagi City	Townmeeting of Meirin elementary school district	19th July 2012	In Hagi city	147
1	Hagi	Hagi City	Anniversary symposium to celebrate 170 years passing since the establishment of Shokasonjuku Academy	14 th October 2012	In Hagi city	about 200
1	Hagi	Hagi City	Townmeeting of Shibuki district	23rd October 2012	In Hagi city	57
1	Hagi	Hagi City	Explanatory meeting of “The Modern industrial heritage sites in Hagi”	27th November 2012	In Hagi city	about 100
1	Hagi	Hagi City	Explanatory meeting of “The Modern industrial heritage sites in Hagi”	30th November 2012	In Hagi city	14
1	Hagi	Hagi City	Hagi tourism seminar and volunteer guide lecture “The Choshu 5 and their times”	21st February 2013	In Hagi city	about 80
1	Hagi	Hagi City	General meeting of “The meeting to consider my town”	24th February 2013	In Hagi city	80
1	Hagi	Hagi City	Lecture for World Heritage inscription in Hagi	14th March 2013	In Hagi city	100
1	Hagi	Hagi City	Anniversary lecture of 150th year since the secret passage by the Choshu 5	12th May 2013	In Hagi city	about 100
1	Hagi	Hagi City	History seminar “The Choshu 5”	24th May 2013	In Hagi city	about 60
1	Hagi	Hagi City	Explanatory meeting about the World Heritage project	28th May 2013	In Hagi city	98
1	Hagi	Hagi City	Ordinary meeting of Hagi “Historic town” Lovers Club “The Choshu 5”	1st June 2013	In Hagi city	about 60
2	Kagoshima	Kagoshima City	Public meeting with residents around the nominated property- Part1 “Let’s consider the World Heritage inscription”	15th July 2012	In Kagoshima city	19
2	Kagoshima	Kagoshima City	Public meeting with residents around the nominated property- Part2 “Let’s find charms of history and landscaper of our town”	11th August 2012	In Kagoshima city	25
2	Kagoshima	Kagoshima City	Public meeting with residents around the nominated property- Part3 “Let’s consider making of landscape of our town”	29th September 2012	In Kagoshima city	17
2	Kagoshima	Kagoshima City	Public meeting with residents around the nominated property- Part4 “Let’s aim World Heritage inscription of our sites”	28th October 2012	In Kagoshima city	22
2	Kagoshima	Kagoshima City	Public meeting with residents around the nominated property- Part5 “Let’s aim World Heritage inscription of our sites”	31st March, 18th April 2013	In Kagoshima city	21

2	Kagoshima	Kagoshima City	Kagoshima Modern Industrial Heritage Partnership Council meeting Part1	31st July 2013	In Kagoshima city	23
2	Kagoshima	Kagoshima Prefecture	Visiting lecture to study the Modern industrial heritage sites in Kagoshima	9th July, 4th August, 7th October 2012	In Kagoshima city	about 130
2	Kagoshima	Kagoshima Prefecture	“Walking event around Iso district (nominated property) with World Heritage concierge” and “Visit tour to all components in Kagoshima”	27th October 2012, 7th February 2013	In Kagoshima city	about 140
3	Nirayama	Izunokuni City	Explanatory meeting for citizens about the World Heritage project of Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces in 2012 Part 1	30th June 2012	In Izunokuni city	33
3	Nirayama	Izunokuni City	Explanatory meeting for citizens about World Heritage project of Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces in 2012 Part 2	18th November 2012	In Izunokuni city	19
3	Nirayama	Izunokuni City	World Heritage symposium “Nirayama Blast Furnaces and World Heritage project”	24th February 2013	In Izunokuni city	about 300
3	Nirayama	Izunokuni City	City politics meetng in Ohito district	2nd July 2013	In Izunokuni city	103
3	Nirayama	Izunokuni City	City politics meetng in Yoshida district	3rd July 2013	In Izunokuni city	60
3	Nirayama	Izunokuni City	City politics meetng in Mifuku district	8th July 2013	In Izunokuni city	83
3	Nirayama	Izunokuni City	City politics meetng in Takyo district	11th July 2013	In Izunokuni city	58
3	Nirayama	Izunokuni City	City politics meetng in Mikado district	16th July 2013	In Izunokuni city	92
3	Nirayama	Izunokuni City	City politics meetng in Tanakayama district	18th July 2013	In Izunokuni city	67
3	Nirayama	Izunokuni City	City politics meetng in Osaka district	19th July 2013	In Izunokuni city	35
3	Nirayama	Izunokuni City	City politics meetng in Amano district	22nd July 2013	In Izunokuni city	40
3	Nirayama	Izunokuni City	City politics meetng in Kona district	24th July 2013	In Izunokuni city	56
3	Nirayama	Izunokuni City	City politics meetng in Nagaoka district	26th July 2013	In Izunokuni city	43
3	Nirayama	Izunokuni City	City politics meetng in Yato district	29th July 2013	In Izunokuni city	52

4	Kamaishi	Kamaishi City	Explanatory meeting for understanding the history of Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Sites at Kurihashi community center	20th May 2012	In Kamaishi city	40
4	Kamaishi	Kamaishi City	Lecture of Minato-Kamaishi history at Kamaishi community center	18th June 2012	In Kamaishi city	22
4	Kamaishi	Kamaishi City	Explanatory meeting to explain the landscape policy for World Heritage inscription of Hashino Blast Furnaces	26th June 2012	In Kamaishi city	12
4	Kamaishi	Kamaishi City	Study meeting of Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site	19th October 2012	In Kamaishi city	about 80
4	Kamaishi	Kamaishi City	“Walking and visiting event around historic sites in Hahshino district” by Tohni community center group members	26th October 2012	In Kamaishi city	16
4	Kamaishi	Kamaishi City	“Study course of the history of Kamaishi” at Kamaishi community center	16th November 2012	In Kamaishi city	14
4	Kamaishi	Kamaishi City	Explanatory meeting to residents about the decision of Kamaishi city Landscape plan	30th January 2013	In Kamaishi city	8
4	Kamaishi	Kamaishi City	Seminar for Kamaishi tourist volunteer guide group	25th April 2013	In Kamaishi city	11
4	Kamaishi	Kamaishi City	Lecture for understanding Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site at Kurihashi community center	26th May 2013	In Kamaishi city	60
4	Kamaishi	Kamaishi City	Visiting lecture to study history and value of Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site	6th June 2013	In Kamaishi city	16
5	Saga	Saga City	Extension lecture in by Saga University in 2012 “The potential power of Saga looked through the history of the Bakumatsu period” Part 1	12th May 2012	In Saga city	67
5	Saga	Saga City	Extension lecture in by Saga University in 2012 “The potential power of Saga looked through the history of the Bakumatsu period” Part 2	23rd June 2012	In Saga city	65
5	Saga	Saga City	Extension lecture by Saga University in 2012 “The potential power of Saga looked through the history of the Bakumatsu period” Part 3	21st July 2012	In Saga city	76
5	Saga	Saga City	Extension lecture by Saga University in 2012 “The potential power of Saga looked through the history of the Bakumatsu period” Part 4	18th August 2012	In Saga city	66
5	Saga	Saga City	Extension lecture by Saga University in 2012 “The potential power of Saga looked through the history of bakumatsu period” Part 5	8th September 2012	In Saga city	67

5	Saga	Saga City	Explanatory meeting of Mietsu Naval Dock to Morodomi town residential council	9th October 2012	In Saga city	about 10
5	Saga	Saga City	Panel exhibition of Mietsu Naval Dock and the World Heritage in the Espresso	26th October-9th November 2012	In Saga city	about 3,000
5	Saga	Saga City	World Heritage scientific symposium "The Modern Industrial Sites in Kyushu and Yamaguchi, and Mietsu Naval Facility Site"	27th October 2012	In Saga city	about 100
5	Saga	Saga City	Explanatory meeting of World Heritage project for residents in Nakakawasoe school district in Kawasoe town in Saga city	29th October 2012	In Saga city	24
5	Saga	Saga City	World Heritage and Mietsu Naval Dock Panel exhibition in the Balloon Festa	31st November-4th November 2012	In Saga city	4,068
5	Saga	Saga City	Briefing session of Mietsu Naval Dock for citizens in Morodomi district in Saga city	26th November 2012	In Saga city	21
5	Saga	Saga City	Briefing session of Mietsu Naval Dock for residents in Ohnojima district in Ohkawa city in Fukuoka prefecture	29th November 2012	In Okawa City in Fukuoka Prefecture	13
5	Saga	Saga City	World Heritage and Mietsu Naval Dock panel exhibition in Saga city culture center	29th November 2012	In Saga city	about 600
5	Saga	Saga City	Briefing session of Mietsu Naval Dock for residents in Ohnojima district in Ohkawa city in Fukuoka prefecture	30th November 2012	In Okawa City in Fukuoka Prefecture	8
5	Saga	Saga City	World Heritage and Mietsu Naval Dock promotional event In the Coming-Of-Age Day ceremony	13th January 2013	In Saga city	about 450
5	Saga	Saga City	World Heritage and Mietsu Naval Dock panel exhibition in the Mate Plaza(Consumers' festa)	19th-20th January 2013	In Saga city	about 3,500
5	Saga	Saga City	History forum for kids in Saga City 2012	11th February 2013	In Saga city	430
5	Saga	Saga City	World Heritage and Mietsu Naval Dock panel exhibition in the Yumetown	18th-24th February 2013	In Saga city	1,124
5	Saga	Saga Prefecture	Visiting lecture to study history of Mietsu Naval Dock	12th October 2012	In Saga city	46
5	Saga	Saga Prefecture	The anniversary symposium to celebrate the designation of Mietsu naval facility site as the national historic site	14th January 2013	In Saga city	250
5	Saga	Saga Prefecture	World Heritage panel exhibition in Saga agriculture festival	30th January-1st February 2013	In Saga city	290
5	Saga	Saga Prefecture World Heritage Festa (Saga Prefecture and Saga City are included in the members)	World Heritage and Mietsu Naval Dock Festa for PR of Mietsu Naval Dock and World Heritage project	20th-21st October 2012	In Saga city	about 6,500

5	Saga	Saga Prefecture World Heritage Festa (Saga Prefecture and Saga City are included in the members)	World Heritage symposium in Saga “The pioneers in Saga clan who realized the modernization of Japan”	23rd February 2013	In Saga city	240
5	Saga	Saga City	Visiting lecture to study Mietsu Naval Dock and World Heritage project	15th April 2013	In Saga city	32
5	Saga	Saga City	Extension lecture by Saga University in 2013 “The potential power of Saga looked through the history of the Bakumatsu period” Part 1	25th May 2013	In Saga city	67
5	Saga	Saga City	Visiting lecture to study Mietsu Naval Dock and World Heritage project	6th June 2013	In Saga city	40
5	Saga	Saga City	Extension lecture by Saga University in 2013 “The potential power of Saga looked through the history of the Bakumatsu period” Part 2	22nd June 2013	In Saga city	66
5	Saga	Saga City	Extension lecture by Saga University in 2013 “The potential power of Saga looked through the history of the Bakumatsu period” Part 3	27th July 2013	In Saga city	66
5	Saga	Saga City	Visiting lecture to explain Mietsu Naval Dock and World Heritage project for the meeting with leaders of neighborhood associations in Morodomi school district	13th June 2013	In Saga city	33
5	Saga	Saga City	Visiting lecture to explain Mietsu Naval Dock and World Heritage project for the meeting with leaders of neighborhood associations in Morodomi school district	14th June 2013	In Saga city	10
5	Saga	Saga City	Visiting lecture to explain Mietsu Naval Dock and World Heritage project for the meeting with leaders of neighborhood associations in Nakawasoe school district	9th July 2013	In Saga city	18
5	Saga	Saga City	Visiting lecture to explain Mietsu Naval Dock and World Heritage project for the meeting with leaders of neighborhood associations in Nishikawasoe school district	10th July 2013	In Saga city	18
5	Saga	Saga City	Visiting lecture to explain Mietsu Naval Dock and World Heritage project for the meeting with leaders of neighborhood associations in Minamikawasoe school district	12th July 2013	In Saga city	29
5	Saga	Saga City	Visiting lecture to explain Mietsu Naval Dock and World Heritage project for the officers’ meeting of Mietsu conservation council	30th July 2013	In Saga city	10
5	Saga	Saga Prefecture	Visiting lecture to explain Mietsu Naval Dock and World Heritage project	27th June 2013	In Saga city	150



5	Saga	Saga Prefecture	Visiting lecture to explain Mietsu Naval Dock and World Heritage project	27th July 2013	In Saga city	70
5	Saga	Saga Prefecture World Heritage Festa (Saga Prefecture and Saga City are included in the members)	Anniversary symposium to celebrate the designation of Mietsu naval facility site as the national historic site	13th July 2013	In Saga city	210
6	Nagasaki	Nagasaki City	Lecture and symposium “Memory of the World and World Heritage” “Coal mining sites in Nagasaki and regional promotion” “Exhibition of Yamamoto Sakubei collections”	7th October 2012	In Nagasaki city	about 80
6	Nagasaki	Nagasaki City	Lecture, presentations, discussions with the theme of Coal mining sites in Nagasaki and World Heritage project	24th November 2012	In Nagasaki city	about 80
6	Nagasaki	Nagasaki City	Explanatory meeting about the Local conservation council to Kosuge district community	15th April 2013	In Nagasaki city	4
6	Nagasaki	Nagasaki City	Explanatory meeting about the Local Conservation Council to Kita-oura district community leader	17th April 2013	In Nagasaki city	1
6	Nagasaki	Nagasaki City	Explanatory meeting about the Local Conservation Council to Naminohira district community leader	18th April 2013	In Nagasaki city	1
6	Nagasaki	Nagasaki City	Explanatory meeting about the Local Conservation Council to Minami-oura district community leader	18th April 2013	In Nagasaki city	1
6	Nagasaki	Nagasaki City	Lecture of World Heritage Project at community center in spring	1st May 2013	In Nagasaki city	about 60
6	Nagasaki	Nagasaki City	Explanatory meeting for residents in Takashima about the World Heritage Project and the protection measures by Landscape Act	15th May 2013	In Nagasaki city	10
6	Nagasaki	Nagasaki City	Explanatory meeting for residents in Takashima district about the World Heritage Project and the protection measures by Landscape Act	20th May 2013	In Nagasaki city	7
6	Nagasaki	Nagasaki City	Explanation meeting of World Heritage project in selection by the Election Management Committee staff members	28th May 2013	In Nagasaki city	50
6	Nagasaki	Nagasaki City	Explanatory meeting for residents in Takashima district about the World Heritage Project and the protection measures by Landscape Act	25th June 2013	In Nagasaki city	13
6	Nagasaki	Nagasaki City	Explanatory meeting for residents in Takashima district about the World Heritage Project /Explanatory meeting with the leader of fishermen’s cooperative association about the protection measures by Landscape Act, Port and Harbor Act	3rd July 2013	In Nagasaki city	1
7	Miike	Omuta City	Visiting lecture “World Heritage Project of Miike Coal Mine”	through all the year in 2012	In Omuta city	496

7	Miike	Omuta City	Study tour to Mike industrial heritage sites for citizens in Hayamekita school district in Omuta city	May-July 2012	In Omuta city	120
7	Miike	Omuta City	Omuta City landscape bus tour to industrial sites	5th August 2012	In Omuta city	79
7	Miike	Manager and assistant manager's group in Omuta City	Film screening event of Miyanohara Pit	28th-29th September 2012	In Omuta city	75
7	Miike	Omuta City	Explanatory meeting of city planning which utilizes modern industrial heritage sites in Miike	24th October-30th November 2012	In Omuta city	135
7	Miike	Omuta City	Explanatory meeting of city planning which utilizes modern industrial heritage sites in Miike	October 2012-January 2013	In Omuta city	184
7	Miike	Omuta City	Visiting lecture about the history of Omuta city by the Mayor	October 2012-January 2013	In Omuta city	311
7	Miike	NPO fan club of Omuta and Arao Coal Mining	Illumination of Miyanohara Pit	23rd-24th December 2012	In Omuta city	180
7	Miike	Omuta City	Inspection tour to visit nominated properties in Omuta, Saga and Uki	2nd, 9th February, 2nd March 2013	1st in Omuta city, 2nd in Saga city, 3rd in Uki city	about 130
7	Miike	Omuta City	Dispatche of various lecturers Study tour to Miike Coal Mining facilities	April-July 2013	In Omuta city	190
7	Miike	Omuta City	Workshop of human rights and social integration to study history of Miike	4th, 27th July 2013	In Omuta city	58
7	Miike	Omuta City	Bus tour event for 6th grade students	2nd July-December 2013	In Omuta city	211
7	Miike	Community liaison council of Hayamekita school district in Omuta city	Sports and clean-up event at Miyanohara Pit	14th July 2013	In Omuta city	120
7	Miike	Arao City	General meeting of Manda Pit fan club	21st May 2012	In Arao city	30
7	Miike	Arao City	Administration committee meeting of Manda Pit facilities	21st september 2012	In Arao city	10
7	Miike	Omuta City and Arao City	Preparatory meeting of Miike district Conservation Council	18th February 2013	In Omuta city	30
7	Miike	Arao City	Guide training course for taxi drivers around Mand Pit	26th February 2013	In Arao city	10
7	Miike	Omuta City and Arao City	General meeting to establish Miike Conservation Council	28th March 2013	In Omuta city	50
7	Miike	Arao City	General meeting of Manda Pit fan club	22nd April 2013	In Arao city	30
7	Miike	Arao City	Administration committee meeting of Manda Pit facilities	18th July 2013	In Arao city	10
7	Miike	Uki City	Explanatory meeting of of World Heritage project for residents in Misumi West Port district	27th May 2012	In Uki city	25
7	Miike	Uki City	Explanatory meeting of World Heritage project with land owners and residents in the nominated property	19th August 2012	In Uki city	36

7	Miike	Uki City	Explanatory meeting of World Heritage project with land owners and residents in the buffer zone	26th August 2012	In Uki city	10
7	Miike	Uki City	Explanatory meeting of World Heritage project with land owners and residents in the nominated property	2nd September 2012	In Uki city	15
7	Miike	Uki City	Explanatory meeting with land owners and residents in the buffer zone	9th September 2012	In Uki city	10
7	Miike	Uki City	Explanatory meeting of World Heritage project with land owners and residents in the property and the buffer zone	25th November 2012	In Uki city	21
7	Miike	Uki City	Explanatory meeting of World Heritage project with land owners and residents in the nominated property and the buffer zone	17th January 2013	In Uki city	20
7	Miike	Uki City	Explanatory meeting to aim World Heritage inscription / Welcome ceremony for Sir Neil Cossons, (Former Chairman of English Heritage in UK) the general chairman of the Advisory Committee of KYIH Consortium	28th January 2013	In Uki city	about 50
7	Miike	Uki City	Explanatory meeting of World Heritage project with land owners and residents in the nominated property and the buffer zone	14th May 2013	In Uki city	25
7	Miike	Kumamoto Prefecture	“The Modern industrial heritage sites in Kyusyu and Yamaguchi” World Cultural Heritage symposium in Kumamoto	18th November 2012	In Uki city	about 250
8	Yawata	Kitakyushu City	Visiting lecture to study World Heritage project and component parts in Kitakyushu city	19th April 2012	In Kitakyushu city	45
8	Yawata	Kitakyushu City	Visiting lecture about World Heritage inscription project and component parts in Kitakyushu city	7th January 2013	In Kitakyushu city	16
8	Yawata	Kitakyushu City	Visiting lecture about World Heritage inscription project and component parts in Kitakyushu city	25th June 2013	In Kitakyushu city	23
8	Yawata	Kitakyushu City	Visiting lecture about World Heritage inscription project and component parts in Kitakyushu city	5th July 2013	In Kitakyushu city	15
8	Yawata	Fukuoka prefecture, Kitakyushu City, Nakama City and Omuta City	World Heritage citizen seminar “Let’s aim World Heritage inscription of Yawata Steel Works and related facilities”	28th July 2013	In Kitakyushu City	90

# Contents of the cabinet decision in May, 2012

## Japanese Cabinet Secretariat

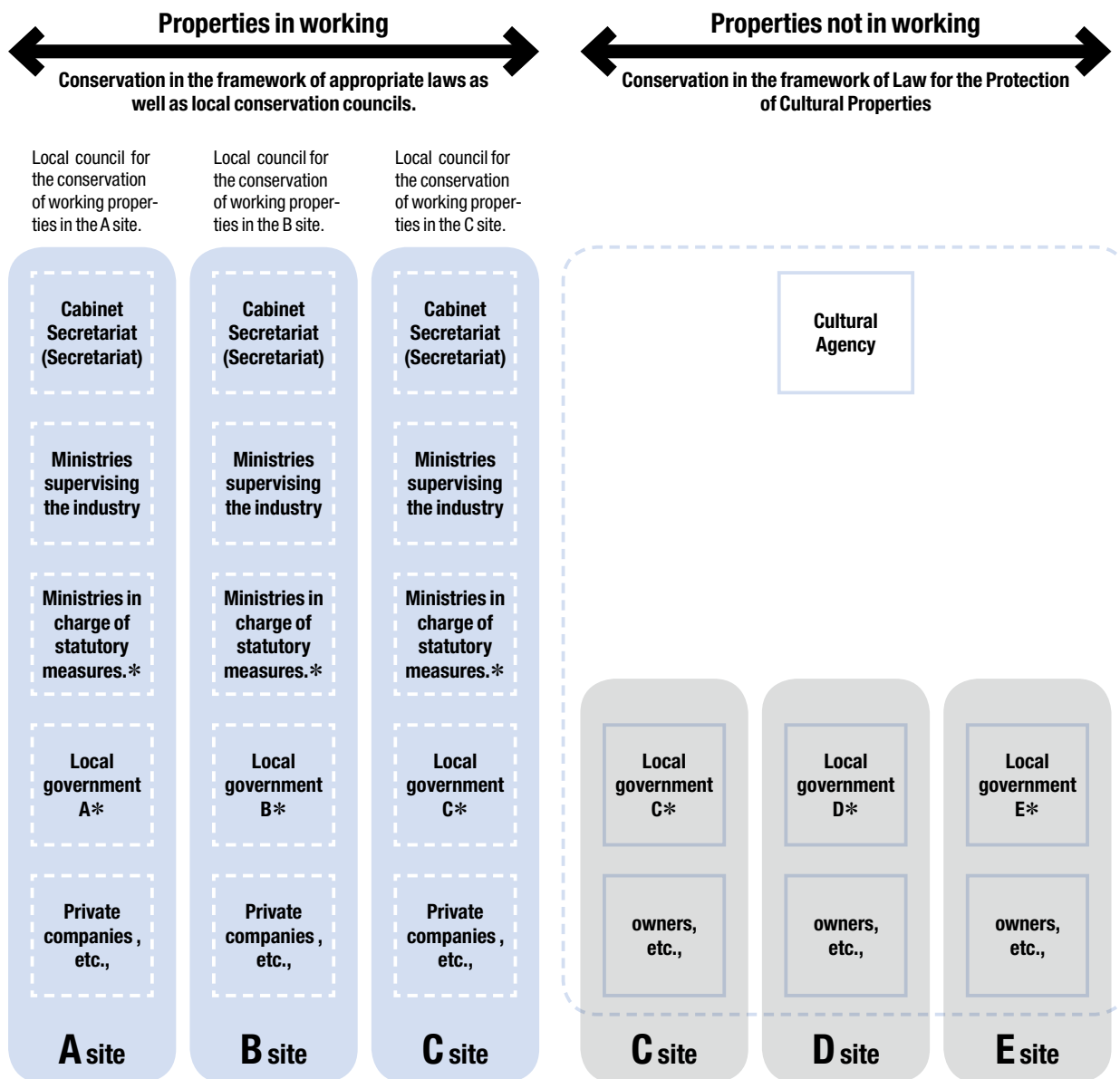
### **The way to nominate the industrial heritage including working properties for the World Heritage inscription - Cabinet decision on the 25th of March, 2012 -**

1. In the light of the World Heritage Convention, which come into effect on the 30th of September 1992, all procedures for the nomination of the industrial heritage including working properties for the World Heritage inscription should be undertaken, in full consideration of the importance of clarifying that heritage has the outstanding universal value, authenticity and integrity, as well as ensuring that the heritage will be properly conserved after the inscription. Furthermore, it is important to build an environment where the conservation of the World Heritage will be conducted in more effective and efficient manner.
2. Under the recognition that the sustained operation of the working industrial heritage leads to the conservation of the heritage value, in principle, conservation measures for the working properties should be chosen among statutory measures based on appropriate national-level laws, statutory measures based on local-level laws as well as contracts and agreements between owners and governments, depending on the situation of each component part, taking into consideration, as much as possible, of the opinions of the owners responsible for the operation, as well as those of domestic and foreign experts who have sufficient experiences and expertise in this field, aiming to achieve both the proper conservation of the heritage and the minimisation of the constraints on the industrial activities.
3. In the light of the importance of the partnership between stakeholders for the proper conservation of the working properties, in every site which has working property, the local conservation councils on the working industrial properties, hereinafter described as “local councils”, composed of ministries in charge of the chosen statutory measures, ministries supervising the industry related to the working property, local government (departments in charge of the chosen statutory measures, and those supervising the industry related to the working property), owners, etc., should be established, for the development of the consensus regarding the way to conserve the properties, including the written agreement among members, and the monitoring of how the properties are being conserved, etc.
4. The National Committee of Conservation and Management, composed of ministries and local governments, which are related to the conservation of components in working as well as those not in working, should be established, to oversee the situation of all individual sites, and to cope with issues regarding conservation which requires discussions across the sites, and monitor the situation of each site, etc.

- 5.** In consideration of the fact that efforts for the conservation of the working industrial heritage has a relatively short history, the Industrial Heritage Expert Committee including Working Properties, hereinafter described as “the Expert Committee”, mainly composed of domestic and foreign experts who have sufficient experiences in this field, should be established for the evaluation of the effectiveness of conservation measures as well as the heritage value, etc., and for the selection of the industrial heritage including working properties which should be nominated for the World Heritage inscription.
- 6.** Since the evaluation of the heritage value as well as effectiveness of the conservation measures of industrial heritage including working properties requires a wide range of expertise, opinions submitted from the Council for Cultural Affairs, the experts committees regarding chosen statutory measures, the experts committees regarding the industry related to the working properties, should be taken into account in the discussions in the Expert Committee.
- 7.** In order to clarify that the Japanese government as a whole, rather than limited number of individual ministries, is prepared to take necessary actions for the proper conservation, and that the prepared conservation framework is quite reliable, the final decision to nominate the industrial heritage including working properties for the World Heritage inscription, should be made by the cabinet, in the form of the cabinet decision. Furthermore, the cabinet decision should also clarify that the Japanese government as a whole shall be committed to the conservation within the above-mentioned framework.
- 8.** Details of the above-mentioned framework will be explained in the following figures, regarding the local councils, National Committee of Conservation and Management and processes for the nomination.

## (Figure.1) Local Conservation Councils

Since the partnership between stakeholders is particularly important in the conservation of working properties, the local conservation councils, composed of ministries in charge of the chosen statutory measures, ministries supervising the industry related to the working property, local government (departments in charge of the chosen statutory measures, and those supervising the industry related to the working property), owners, etc., should be established, in every site which has working property. Members should discuss the way to conserve the property, including how the statutory measure should be implemented at the local government level, how owners conduct conservation practices, and develop written agreement. Furthermore members should also discuss other issues related to the conservation, such as how to support the owners, and monitor how the properties are being conserved.



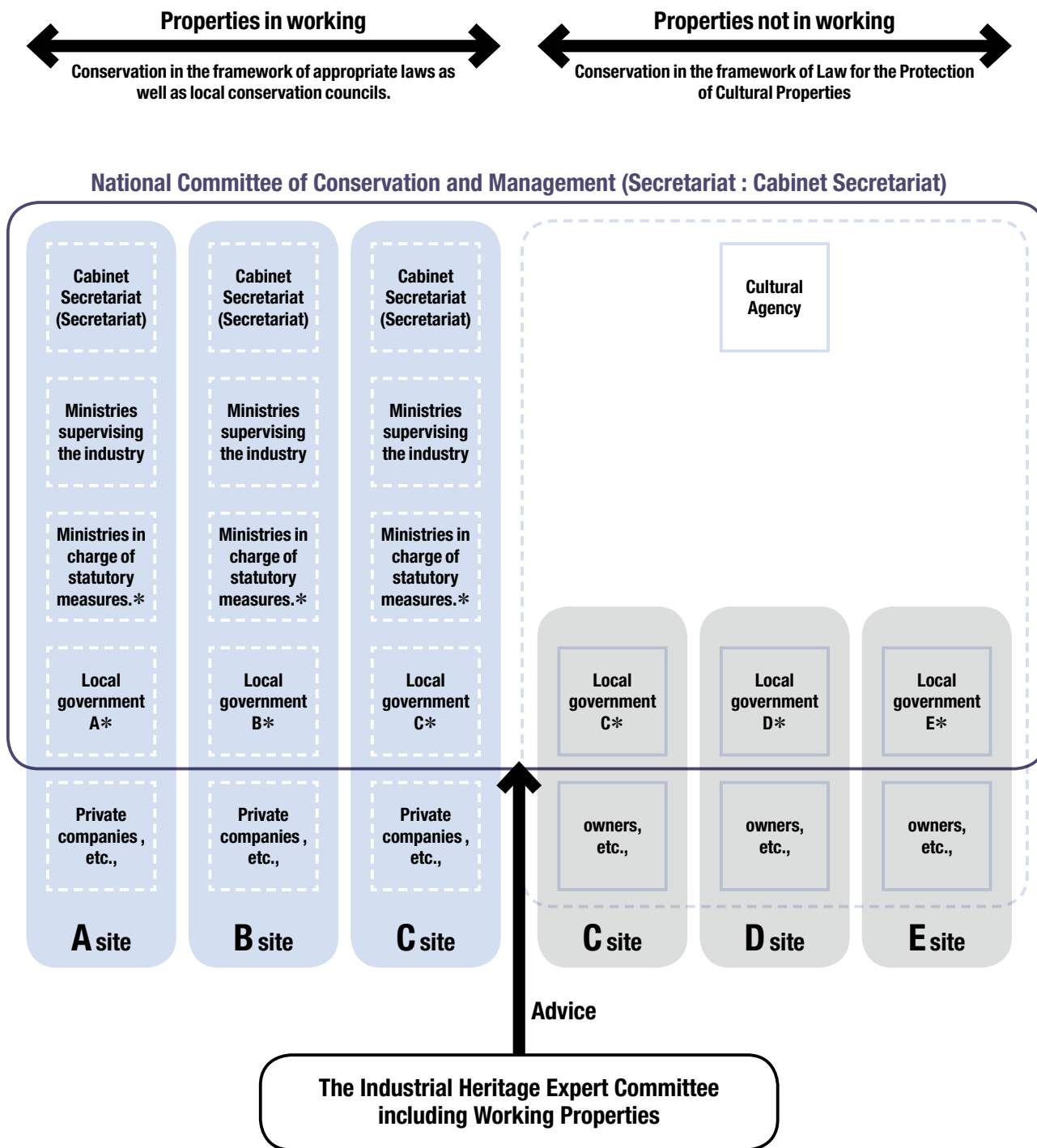
\* Local governments join the local conservation councils, as an organisation to supervise the industry and be responsible for the implementation of statutory measures.

\* Local conservation councils in each site may, if necessary, ask the Expert Committee for its advice.

\* In the case of Kyusyu-Yamaguchi Industrial Heritage, in principle, working properties will be conserved in the framework of statutory measures based on laws other than the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties as well as local conservation councils.

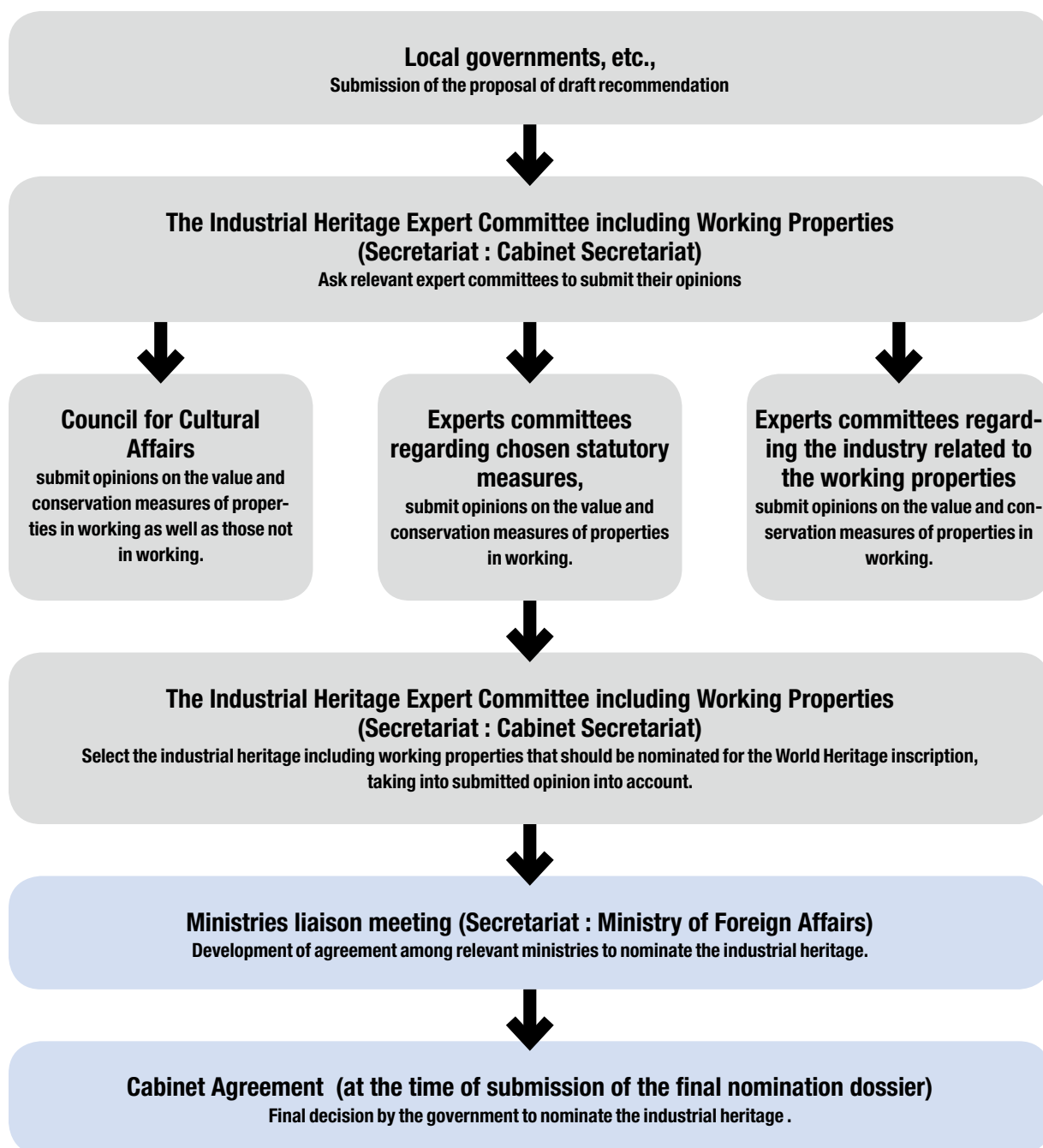
## (Figure. 2) National Committee of Conservation and Management

National Committee of Conservation and Management, composed of ministries and local governments, which are related to the conservation of properties in working as well as those not in working, should be established, to oversee the situation of all individual sites, and to cope with issues regarding conservation which requires discussions across the sites, and monitor the situation of each site, etc. National Committee of Conservation and Management may, if necessary, ask the Expert Committee for its advise regarding the conservation methods.



\* In the case of Kyusyu-Yamaguchi Industrial Heritage, in principle, working properties will be conserved in the framework of statutory measures based on laws other than the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties as well as local conservation councils.






(Figure.3) Processes of the nomination of the industrial working heritage












- \* Inscription in the tentative list requires the same processes. (The cabinet agreement is made only at the time of the submission of the final nomination dossier.)
- \* Foreign experts join the Expert Committee as a member. The Expert Committee will be operated with a help of relevant ministries, including the Cultural Agency.
- \* The cabinet agreement should also clarify that the government as a whole shall be committed to the conservation within the framework of National Committee of Conservation and Management and local conservation councils.
- \* Expert committee regarding chosen statutory measures and those regarding the industry related to working properties will submit their opinions with procedures that responsible ministries consider to be appropriate.
- \* In cases that the Expert committee select one industrial heritage including working properties for the nomination while the Council for Cultural Affairs select another cultural heritage that does not include working properties, including cultural heritage other than industrial heritage, at the same timing, it should be decided before the discussion at the ministries liaison meeting which heritage should be nominated by, if necessary, holding relevant ministries meeting, etc..
- \* Definition
  - Industrial working heritage: Properties within the same site as the property in which the industrial activities related to the heritage value is still working.
  - Site: a series of properties which have complimentary relations regarding productive activities, extraction of materials, manufacturing of materials to goods, relevant transport infrastructure, etc., and compose a single industrial heritage value.











## Outline of the component parts

Area	No.	Prefecture /city	Name of component part	Picture	Summary
<b>A1 Hagi</b>	1	Yamaguchi / Hagi	Hagi Reverberatory Furnace		Substantial stone remains of a reverberatory furnace survive in Hagi. It demonstrates Chosyu clan's significant attempt and trial and error. The design of the structure was based on information of western technology.
	2	Yamaguchi / Hagi	Ebisugahana Shipyard		The archaeological site of the traditional Japanese shipyard survive in Hagi. Underground Remains of the dock and remains of the stone breakwater that protected the facilities survive still now. In 1856, as a direct response to a request from the Shogunate, Lord Takachika Mori agreed to the idea of Koin Kido to establish a small shipyard at Ebisugahana. Hagi domain's first Western-style (in appearance) warship, the Heishin-maru (displacement 47 tons, length 25 m, 9 guns), was launched in 1856. This was followed by the Koshin-Maru in 1860. Attempts at Western-style shipbuilding ceased after the construction of four ships (two others were small, at 8m and 6m in length).
	3	Yamaguchi / Hagi	Ohitayama Tataro Iron Works		An archaeological site of Tataro ironworks survives in the forest near Hagi Castle town. "Tataro" is a traditional Japanese method of ironmaking. Ohitayama Tataro Iron Works supplied iron for nail and other fittings to the Ebisugahana Shipyard. It demonstrates the process of production.
	4	Yamaguchi / Hagi	Hagi Castle Town		In Bakumatsu period, Choshu clan experienced important attempts and trial and error to acquire the Western technology. Hagi Castle Town is remarkable evidence of existence of the local society where an important interchange of human values between West and East on developments in technology occurred and industrial culture was developed. In Hagi Castle Town, well-preserved setting and characteristics of the traditional former clan capital of Hagi survive still now. The highly regulated structure of the feudal urban layout assists understanding of the inherent capacity of well-organized pre-existing Japanese society to rapidly embrace and implement technological change during the second half of the 19th century. In Hagi Castle town much of the feudal clan policy was developed and implemented. Hagi Castle Town is the socio-economic hierarchical centre of feudal clan. It demonstrates the essential context of a traditional hierarchical socio-economic urban landscape.
	5	Yamaguchi / Hagi	Shokasonjuku Academy		Shokasonjyuku is a small Academy located in Hagi. Shoin Yoshida taught his students there. He attempted to stow away on one of Admiral Perry's warships in an effort to reach America. His teaching formed the basis of universal Japanese education instituted by the Meiji Government. Many of his students became key figures in the Meiji restoration and in the subsequent political and industrial modernisation of Japan. Especially, the ideas and teachings were embraced by "Choshu Five" and disseminated through the foundations of modern Japan.





<b>A2</b> Kagoshima	6	Kagoshima / Kagoshima	Shuseikan		Nariakira Shimadzu, the head of Satsuma clan, started the Shuseikan project in 1851. In Shuseikan, remains of a reverberatory furnace are conserved. After the loss of Shuseikan as a result of Anglo-Satsuma War, in the second-phase of Shuseikan Project, Shuseikan's Former Machine Shop was constructed from 1864 to 1865 referring to structural elements and plans of the Dutch designed Nagasaki Ironworks (which no longer survives). The fine dressed stone building "Stone home" remains there. The building is unusually long as it was designed as a turney, where a 15HP steam-powered, roof-mounted, drive shaft ran the length of the building and machine tools via belt drives. The machinery was made by the Mederlandsche Stoomboot Maatschappij, and plans of the layout and machines ordered for Suseikan survive in the Rotteldam City Archives. The building of Kagoshima Foreign Engineers' Residence and Site of Textile Mill survive in Suseikan.
	7	Kagoshima / Kagoshima	Terayama Charcoal Kiln		Remains of a charcoal kiln is located in the hills 5km north of Shuseikan. It was constructed by an order of Nariakira Shimadzu in 1858 so as to produce hard charcoal as fuel for the reverberatory furnace and other facilities of the Shuseikan Project.
	8	Kagoshima / Kagoshima	Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate of Yoshino Leat		This is the site of sluice gate of a leat which Nariakira Shimadzu started to utilize for the purpose of supplying water to the watermills of Shuseikan factories. The site remains in Sekiyoshi, Shimodacho, Kagoshima-city. Water had been supplied to Shuseikan, 7km away from here, at that time.
<b>A3</b> Nirayama	9	Shizuoka / Izunokuni	Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces		Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces survive perfectly. They were constructed with information on Western technologies using Japanese traditional construction techniques without the aid of foreign countries in Bakumatsu Period. Experience of attempt like this is significant for Japan's success in establishment of industrial nation in the beginning of twentieth Century.
<b>A4</b> Kamaishi	10	Iwate / Kamaishi	Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site		The history of Japan's rapid industrialization of iron and steel making began in Kamaishi in Bakumatsu period. Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site is significant testimony to demonstrate the success in production of pig iron by blast furnaces in those days and the overall process from iron mining, transportation of iron ore to iron making by the blast furnaces in Kamaishi. The remains of three blast furnaces, remains of a former iron ore mine, remains of former transportation routes and others survive there. The remains of three blast furnaces are the stone-frame structures on the ground, which were parts of the blast furnaces.

<b>A5</b> Mietsu	11	Saga / Saga	Mietsu Naval Dock		In 1858 the Saga clan established Mietsu Naval Institute in order to gain knowledge of Western-style steamships and ship repair. When, in 1859, the Shogunate closed the Nagasaki Naval Training Institute, Mietsu absorbed a number of former Saga students of the Nagasaki Institute and began training in ship repair, navigation and gunnery. In 1861 one of Japan's oldest surviving dry docks was built for the repair of a Western-style ship - the steam-powered Denryu-Maru. The dock was constructed in the unconsolidated sands and silts of the riverbank, used a traditional Japanese wooden design. Underground remains of the dry dock are conserved.
<b>A6</b> Nagasaki	12	Nagasaki / Nagasaki	Kosuge Slip Dock		Japan's first steam-powered Western-style slip dock. Repair facilities were in demand in Nagasaki harbour and the Kosuge Slip Dock was completed in 1869 by Saisuke Godai and Tatewaki Komatsu from Satsuma and Thomas Blake Glover from Scotland. At the inauguration of Kosuge Slip Dock, Glover's ship was first floated on to the cradle at high-tide and secured. Then the cradle was drawn effortlessly out of the water by the steam-powered winch: "The ship was hauled up on the day and its bottom detached from the sea surface, which made us able to see whole body of a steamship for the first time. It is beyond all description to admire the strong steam power of the engine." The introduction of slip docks into Japan meant that this was the first time that steamships could be efficiently repaired.
	13	Nagasaki / Nagasaki	Mitsubishi No.3 Dry Dock		In Meiji period, Mitsubishi became the leader of the Japanese shipbuilding industry. Mitsubishi Nagasaki Shipyard is the Western-style large shipyard which demonstrates the development of shipbuilding in the phase of the establishment of the industrial nation in the beginning of twentieth Century. Between 1901 and 1905 Mitsubishi excavated the Number 3 Dry Dock in bedrock, cutting back into Mount Hakkennyama in the process, an activity that created the high and sheer cliffs that characterize the site today. It is a dry dock for repair of large ships. The drainage pump, which is driven by an electric motor made by Siemens of England and was installed at the time of dock opening, is still in operation after 100 years, and maintains functions of the dry dock.
	14	Nagasaki / Nagasaki	Mitsubishi Giant Cantilever Crane		This is an electric crane that was constructed for the first time in Japan with the electrification of the shipyard by Mitsubishi Limited Partnership Company. It was manufactured by an English company Appleby. This was the latest crane at the time driven by electric motor that could withstand the hoisting load for large ship accessories. It was constructed on Akunoura Pier near the machine factory of the shipyard in 1909 to load and unload large machinery such as turbines and cannons on the ships. One year before that, Nagasaki Shipyard manufactured the first steam turbine in Japan, which was to be used on Parsons ships and on land. In 1961, the crane was taken down to expand the factory site by landfilling the surrounding area and it was moved to its existing location on Mizunoura Pier. It is used for loading steam turbines and propellers for large vessels, which are manufactured at the machine factory, onto ships.

15	Nagasaki / Nagasaki	Mitsubishi Former Pattern Shop		This is a wood pattern shop of Mitsubishi Limited Partnership Company from the formative period of the shipbuilding industry. It was constructed in response to the increased demand for casting products in 1898. The building of the factory was a two-story timber-frame brick building and it produced wooden patterns to manufacture casting molds. In 1985, the wood pattern shop was turned into the Historical Museum and was opened to the public as exhibition facilities to introduce the history of Nagasaki Shipyard. It is utilized as a historic space in the working factory site of Nagasaki Shipyard to understand valuable industrial assets, displaying the oldest machine tool in Japan (a slotter imported from Holland in 1857 when Nagasaki Iron Works was constructed).
16	Nagasaki / Nagasaki	Mitsubishi Senshokaku Guest House		Senshokaku is a two-story Western-style wooden building constructed on the hill that overlooked No.3 Dry Dock when Mitsubishi Limited Partnership Company was in business in the formative period of the shipbuilding industry. Although the construction was completed in 1904 as the residence of Heigoro Shoda, the head of Nagasaki Shipyard, it was not used for its original purpose and became a guest palace. When Imperial Prince Yorihiro of the Higashi Fushiminomiya family, a captain of warship Chiyoda, stayed there in 1905, it was named Senshokaku, which means “a house with a commanding view.” Tatsuzo Sone, the designer of Senshokaku, was a disciple of English architect, Josiah Conder. Senshokaku almost preserves its original form from the time of construction and is used as a guest palace for celebratory gatherings such as launch and delivery ceremonies as well as for entertaining distinguished guests.
17	Nagasaki / Nagasaki	Takashima Coal Mine		When Japan became able to use Western machines from the end of the Edo Period to the Meiji Period, the demand for coal increased. Saga clan and Thomas Glover, a Scottish merchant, jointly developed an ocean coal mine on Takashima offshore from Nagasaki. Hokkei Pit is the first vertical shaft in Japan equipped with a steam-powered winch and steam-pumping. Purchased by Mitsubishi in 1881, the mine led the modernization of coal mines in Japan.
18	Nagasaki / Nagasaki	Hashima Coal Mine		Hashima Coal Mine was developed as an island coal mine by inheriting and developing the techniques of Takashima Coal Mine. It started the coal exploration business in earnest in the middle of the Meiji Period and was purchased by Mitsubishi in 1890 to become a main shaft of the Takashima Coal Mine (a group of coal mines on Takashima and Hashima islands). It produced high-grade coal meeting the demand from both in and out of the country. It also supplied coking coal to Yawata Steel Works in the late Meiji Period. At present, following the cessation of industrial activities and relocation of the residents, the sites of production facilities such as mine mouth and the bank protection remain, showing a coast line that was expanded several times. (Concrete high-rise apartments on the brink of collapse were constructed after Taisho Period. They do not reflect Outstanding Universal Value, but they do have value as historic site).

	19	Nagasaki / Nagasaki	Glover House and Office	 <p>This was an activity base of the Scottish merchant Thomas Glover, who contributed to modernization of main industries in Japan, including coal and shipbuilding, through two such pioneering joint ventures between Japanese and a Westerner, which were construction and commercialization of Kosuge Ship Dock and Takashima Coal Mine, as well as providing advice to the management of Mitsubishi Limited Partnership Company later. Glover House and Office shows Glover's contribution to the exchange of technological values at the time. The master carpenter is believed to have been Hide Koyama from Amakusa, who undertook the construction of Oura Cathedral and other buildings. The Glover House and Office is located at a point overlooking Nagasaki Shipyard of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. on the opposite shore.</p>
<b>A7</b> <b>Miike</b>	20	Fukuoka / Omuta Kumamoto / Arao	Miike Coal Mine and Miike Port	 <p>Miike Coal Mine and Miike Port demonstrate the development of coal industry including coal transportation in the phase of establishment of the industrial nation. The coal mine has been closed, however, Miyanohara Pit, Manda Pit and remains of Coal Railway survive. Miike Port is still now in working. At Miyanohara Pit, the No.2 head frame and the winding chamber and so on remain. At Manda Pit, the site of the No.2 head frame and the steel frame, the brick winding chamber, the storehouse and pump room (the former whirlwind machine room) remain. Coal Railway was constructed to connect each pit of Miike Coal Mine and the shipping port and transport Miike coals and other industrial supplies. Traces of cutting earth and embankment as the site of the railway track remain. Continuous historic space that evokes the operation of the railway at the time exists.</p>
		Fukuoka / Omuta Kumamoto / Arao		 <p>Miike Port was a logistic infrastructure to support the coal mining industry in the industry formative period (the late Meiji Period) when Japan built the base of the industry-oriented nation. Under the direction of Takuma Dan of Mitsui Zaibatu, who studied at Massachusetts Institute of Technology to learn Western technologies, Miike Port was constructed in 1903 to load Miike coals directly on large ships to carry them to the destinations in and out of the country. It has a shape of humming bird that flaps wings. A long jetty, which was constructed to overcome the effects of sand and mud carried in from the Ariake Sea; an inner port for waiting for favorable sailing tides to mitigate differences in tidal level; and port facilities such as dock with lock gate, are arranged in a planned way. The port still functions as an important port today. Parts of the port-related facilities from the time of construction of Miike Port have survived in the harbor district.</p>
	21	Kumamoto / Uki	Misumi West Port	 <p>Before Miike Port was established, Misumi West Port was one of the two main export ports of the coal of the Miike coal mine. They were designed by Dutch engineer A. Rouwenhorst Mulder. It was one of the three large port construction projects executed by the Government during the Meiji Era. Misumi West Port and Miike Port collectively demonstrate the development of industrial port of the coal of the Miike coal mine.</p>



<b>A8</b> Yawata	<b>22</b>	Fukuoka / Kitakyushu	The Imperial Steel Works, Japan		Yawata Steel Works is the Western-style Large Iron and steel works which demonstrates the development of iron and steel making in the phase of the establishment of the industrial nation in the beginning of twentieth Century. First Head Office is the first central bureau, which was completed in 1899, two years before the foundation of Yawata Steel Works, is a bilaterally symmetrical red brick building with a central dome. It contained the director's office, the technical monitoring room and the office of foreign consulting engineers. After the administrative functions moved to other buildings in 1922 with expansion of the Steel Works, the building was used as the iron and steel research center and the inspection room.
		Fukuoka / Kitakyushu			<b>Repair Factory</b> The Repair Factory is a steel-framed building that was constructed with the design and iron and steel of GUTEHOFFNUNGSHÜTTE (G.H.H) of Germany to repair the machines and produce and process materials used in the Steel Works. After that, extensions were made to the building three times as steel production increased. It has been operated continuously for more than 110 years since its foundation.
		Fukuoka / Kitakyushu			<b>Former Forge Shop</b> This Former Forge Shop is a steel-framed building that was constructed with the design and iron and steel of GUTEHOFFNUNGSHÜTTE (G.H.H.) of Germany in 1900 as with the case of the Service Factory to manufacture forged products that were necessary for the construction of the Steel Works. Although extension was made with the expansion of the Steel Works, it was turned into a product inspection laboratory when it was moved to its present location in 1917. It is used as a data room at present.
	<b>23</b>	Fukuoka / Nakama	Onga River Pumping Station		<b>Onga River Pumping Station</b> The pumping station of Yawata Steel Works is about 10km from the mouth of Onga River. Its operation was started in 1910 to supply much needed water to Yawata Steelworks at the time of its first-stage expansion. It is a typical brick building of the Meiji Period construction style. Although the way of powering was changed from steam to electricity, it is still in operation.

# a list of regional and local plans

## A1

### Hagi

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Hagi City Future Prospect Fiscal Year of 2007- 2014
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Hagi City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Providing the guideline of the city administration
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	To conserve, maintain and utilize the cultural properties strictly in accordance with the national protection system of cultural properties under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties and other relevant ordinances, based on the concept to make full use of the whole Hagi City as a museum with the aim of World Heritage inscription. To hand down the heritages in good condition to the next generation by promoting the public awareness and dissemination of protection of cultural properties.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Hagi City Landscape Plan Fiscal Year of 2007 -
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Hagi City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Scheme based on the Landscape Act and the Hagi City Landscape Ordinance
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Hagi Castle Town and Shokasonjuku Academy are designated as Important landscape Planning Areas that have historical cultural properties and traditional climate and need to be a landscape well-matched with Hagi's historical characteristics. Also, regarding a regulation on buffer zone, the Hagi City Landscape Plan is adopted.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Hagi City Master Plan Concerning City Planning Fiscal Year of 2011 – 2030
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Hagi City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Plan based on the City Planning Act (basic policies concerning the city planning)
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	The plan accelerates efforts for the world heritage inscription by utilizing the well-endowed historical and cultural conditions in Hagi City, promotes “Hagi Entire Museum” that is an essential part of city development in Hagi, and aims the city with rich experience of various nature and true history and culture.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Hagi City Five-Years Tourism Strategic Plan Fiscal Year of 2010 – 2014
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Hagi City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To clarify the ideal features and directions of tourism in Hagi City, and build up main strategies and project which shall be started within these 5 years
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Main Project 1-6: Enhancing the efforts of the World Heritage Inscription Promotion. Citizens, business owners and the city government are working together to conserve the city heritages unique to Hagi City by enacting the Ordinance on the Concept to Make the Whole Hagi City a Museum. Promotion of World Heritage inscription will be reinforced through further conservation and utilization of the heritages so as to hand down the heritages to next generation. <Projects for Promotion> Reinforce the promotion of World Heritage inscription. Investigation and planning of a conservation management plan for the Nominated property “Hagi Reverberatory Furnace” etc. Liaison with the Council for the Kyushu – Yamaguchi Industrial Heritage. Rising public awareness, disseminating, and fostering for the world heritage inscription in collaboration with the Citizens Conference of Hagi City on World Heritage inscription promotion

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Concept to make the whole Hagi City a Museum October 2003 -
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Hagi City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Providing the basic concept for the city and tourism development in Hagi City
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Regarding whole Hagi City as a museum, city government promotes conservation activities of “Town of Hagi” as a global heritage.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Hagi City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan Fiscal Year of 2005-
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Hagi City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To set out the basic matters concerning disaster prevention for individual planning areas in a comprehensive manner and protect people’s lives, bodies, and properties from disasters.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	In order to protect Hagi City and citizens’ lives and properties from disasters by comprehensively and systematically promoting disaster prevention activities, the plan defines a broad outline of items that government, designated bodies, administrator of facilities that are important to disaster prevention, and items citizens must process regarding disaster prevention, emergency disaster measure, and restoration in Hagi City.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Plan of Promotion for Independence for Under populated Areas in Hagi City Fiscal Year of 2010 – Fiscal Year of 2015
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Hagi City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Providing the basic guideline of promotion for independence for under populated areas
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	To work together with relevant prefectures and cities for early inscription of the nominated property on the World Heritage List, and promote the public awareness and dissemination of World Heritage inscription in collaboration with the Citizens Conference of Hagi City on World Heritage Inscription Promotion, established in October 2009.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Hagi Forest Management Area, Regional Forest Management Plan Fiscal Year of 2013 - 2017
<b>Coverage</b>	Total 1,203 ha of national forests in the Hagi Forest Management Area, located in the northeast of Yamaguchi Prefecture
<b>Main Objective</b>	Based on the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests, the head of regional forest office stipulates basic matters on the subject national forests once in five years as one term.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	In the next revision, a management plan for national forests in the buffer zone, reflecting the forest landscape of the nominated properties, is to be stipulated.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Hagi Forest Management Area, National Forest Management Plan Fiscal Year of 2013 - 2017
<b>Coverage</b>	Total 1,203 ha of national forests in the Hagi Forest Management Area, located in the northeast of Yamaguchi Prefecture
<b>Main Objective</b>	Based on the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests, the head of regional forest office stipulates specific treatment of the subject national forests once in five years as one term.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	The method and volume of logging for national forests in buffer zone (and revising method and volume for each area if revised) is to be stipulated.



## A2

## Kagoshima

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	The 5th Comprehensive Plan of Kagoshima City Fiscal Year of 2012 - 2021
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Kagoshima City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Providing the basic guideline of the city administration
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	To promote the World Heritage inscription of the nominated property and a unique city development utilizing the modern industrial heritages in Kagoshima City. To promote the development of the northern Kagoshima bypass of National Route 10.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Kagoshima Future Vision Approximately 10years from March 2008
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Kagoshima Prefecture
<b>Main Objective</b>	Basic directional development of the Kagoshima prefectural government from a medium-and-long term standpoint
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	About the nominated property, symbolically showing that Kyushu-Yamaguchi area became the big driving force of the modernization of our country, in cooperation with the local governments concerned, breeding the mood and dispatching the value to the inside and outside the country are planned, and an action for world's cultural heritage inscription is promoted.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Kagoshima City Landscape Plan Fiscal Year of 2007-
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Kagoshima City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Planning based on the Landscape Act and the Landscape Ordinance of Kagoshima City
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Designating Terayama area and Sekiyoshi area as natural green zone, the city conserves characteristic nature and rural landscape that surround urban area.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Iso Area Landscape Plan Fiscal Year of 2007-
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Kagoshima City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Planning based on the Landscape Act and the Kagoshima City Landscape Ordinance
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Designating Iso area as an Important landscape Forming District, the city promotes landscape formation by conserving and utilizing integrally the buildings with historic atmosphere, beautiful natural environment and view to Sakurajima.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Kagoshima City Master Plan Concerning City Planning Fiscal Year of 2001 - 2021
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Kagoshima City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Providing the basic guideline of the city development
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Vitalization of the communities by integral use of local resources including natural environment and landscape of Shiroyama, Iso and Tagayama and promotion of the development of the northern Kagoshima bypass of National Route 10.

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	The 2nd Stage of Tourism Strategic Plan of Kagoshima City Fiscal Year of 2012 - 2016
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Kagoshima City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Providing the guideline of the promotion for tourism
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	To promote activities to experience unique history and culture in Kagoshima City To promote use of the modern industrial heritages
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Kagoshima Prefecture Tourism Promotion Basic Policy Fiscal year of 2010 - 2014
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Kagoshima Prefecture
<b>Main Objective</b>	Development of the principal measure about the realization of “Kagoshima as a Travel Destination”
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Further utilization as resources for tourism such as the historic heritage or culture including the action for the World Cultural Heritage inscription of the nominated property is promoted.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Kagoshima City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan Fiscal Year of 2013 (Yearly updated)
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Kagoshima City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To set out the basic matters concerning disaster prevention for individual planning areas in a comprehensive manner and protect people’s lives, bodies, and properties from disasters.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Each items in the Storm and Flood Countermeasures, Volcanic Hazard Countermeasures, Earthquake Countermeasures, Tsunami Countermeasures and Nuclear Disaster Countermeasures
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Regional Vision for Public Transport in Kagoshima City Fiscal Year of 2010 – 2021
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Kagoshima City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Providing the guideline of transport policy
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Plans of transport system linked to the World Heritage inscription of the nominated property including components in Iso area

# A3

## Nirayama

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	The First Comprehensive Plan of Izunokuni City Fiscal Year of 2007 - 2016
<b>Coverage</b>	Izunokuni City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To clarify the future of the city and the basic concept of the city administration
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Promotion of “local vitalization, culture conservation, and landscape development” by the project of “reinforcement of utilizing historic resources” to improve and focus on the basic concept.

Table. 2

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Izunokuni City Landscape Plan Fiscal Year of 2014 (planned)
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Izunokuni City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To formulate the plan to develop a beautiful and stately landscape, to create pleasant and wealthy living environment, and to realize a unique and energetic local society.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Regulations and guidelines on the component and landscape of buffer zone
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Izunokuni City Master Plan Concerning City Planning Fiscal Year of 2010 - Fiscal Year of 2029
<b>Coverage</b>	Izunokuni City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To provide the basic policy for the city development of Izunokuni City
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	To designate the region where representative historical sites and ruins of Izunokuni City including Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces are concentrated as a “Base for Conservation and Practical Use of Historical and Cultural Sites”, so as to conserve and protect historical resources, tradition, culture, and unique historic landscapes for the next generation.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Izunokuni City Basic Tourism Plan Fiscal Year of 2015 - 2024 (planned)
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Izunokuni City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To properly deal with changes in tourism environment such as rearrangement of current sightseeing resources, offer and spread of new styles of needs in sightseeing
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Manner of utilization as sightseeing resources after the World Heritage inscription
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Izunokuni City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan Fiscal Year of 2011 (annually revised)
<b>Coverage</b>	Izunokuni City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To set out the basic matters concerning disaster prevention for individual planning areas in a comprehensive manner and protect people’s lives, bodies, and properties from disasters.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	It defines the regulations for gathering information of damage to cultural properties including Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces, emergency disaster measures, reporting to national and prefectural authorities, and evacuation of visitors.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Action Plan for Heavy Rain Fall Hazard in the Karinogawa basin Fiscal Year of 2008 - Fiscal Year of 2017
<b>Coverage</b>	Karinogawa basin in Kannami-cho, Izunokuni City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To make a plan to promote a comprehensive countermeasure for rainwater drainage together with citizens and relevant authorities, so as to reduce flood damage in the Karinogawa basin with both hardware and software countermeasures.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Identification of the situation of flood damage in the past along the first class river Nirayamafurukawa river nearby the component, and countermeasures for prospective disasters

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Basic Policy for Historical and Cultural City Development Fiscal Year of 2013 (planned to issue)
<b>Coverage</b>	Izunokuni City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To provide the basic policy on the city development utilized historical and cultural properties
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Nirayama Reverberatory Furnace is regarded as the main historical resource to realize the attractive city features, blessed with rich history and culture.

# A4

## Kamaishi

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Basic Reconstruction Plan for City Development of Kamaishi City Fiscal Year of 2011 - 2021
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire Area of Kamaishi City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To provide visions and policies for early reconstruction from the earthquake and city development (an alternative plan to a comprehensive plan of city development which was not established.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	<Desirable City Figure in the future> Brightly Shining Town of Hopes and Smiles in Sanriku <Basic Policy 4> Create hopes and future for Children <Basic Objective 7> To promote the city development utilizing history, culture and sports (“Scram 21”), and unique projects to create hopes in the future. To recover from the earthquake as soon as possible, it is important to have bright hopes for the future at the time of reconstruction after the disaster restoration. Based on the original unique features in the region, this plan promotes reconstruction from the disaster through the activities for the World Heritage inscription of Hashino Blast Furnace, and the sports events which attract visitors for vitalization of the city such as the 2016 National Sports Festival and 2019 Rugby World Cup with nationwide support, in order to let children have dreams; the result will be reported widely not only in the country but also abroad.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Second Season Action Plan of Iwate Prefectural Residents Plan Fiscal Year of 2011 - 2014
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Iwate Prefecture
<b>Main Objective</b>	The plan comprehensively and systematically defines a basic direction of measures and policies including restoration measures and policies across the prefectural government.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Items regarding culture and art promotion Promotion for the World Heritage inscription of the nominated property.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Basic Restoration Plan of Iwate Prefecture Tohoku Earthquake Tsunami Restoration Plan Fiscal Year of 2011 - 2018
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Iwate Prefecture
<b>Main Objective</b>	Based on an idea that is to support restorations in devastated municipalities for a long term, the plan is formulated by Iwate prefecture as a blueprint of the local future, to strongly restore the entire Iwate prefecture including coastal areas, overcoming the earthquake disaster.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Items regarding sightseeing. Items regarding recovery of sightseeing resources and creation of new attractions. Items regarding invitation activities across entire prefecture for tourists coupled to the restoration.

Table. 2

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Kamaishi City Landscape Plan April 2013 -
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire Area of Kamaishi City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To develop good landscapes, it defines the districts, the basic policy, and restrictions on acts concerning good landscapes.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site (Hashino Blast Furnace and Smelting Sites) in Aonoki region, Hashino-cho, is considered as a world-class historical and cultural landscape together with the other industrial heritages, which vividly recall the dawn of the modern ironworks. This plan aims to preserve the landscape nurtured for a long time, develop the attractive region with such good landscapes, and hand it down to next the generation. It also defines the policy for designation of a Structure of Landscape Importance.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Kamaishi City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan March 2013 -
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire Area of Kamaishi City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To set out the basic matters concerning disaster prevention for individual planning areas in a comprehensive manner and protect people's lives, bodies, and properties from disasters.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Prevention of forest fire, promotion of prevention idea, emergency measures to cultural properties in fire, etc.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Ozuchi and Kesen Rivers Forest Management Area, Regional Forest Management Plan Fiscal Year of 2010 - 2014
<b>Coverage</b>	Total 29,056 ha of national forests in the Ozuchi and Kesen Rivers Forest Management Area, located in the southeast of Iwate Prefecture
<b>Main Objective</b>	Based on the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests, the head of regional forest office stipulates basic matters on the subject national forests once in five years as one term.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	In the next revision, a management plan for national forests in the property and buffer zone, reflecting the forest landscape of the nominated property, is to be stipulated.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Ozuchi and Kesen Rivers Forest Management Area, National Forest Management Plan Fiscal Year of 2010 - 2014
<b>Coverage</b>	Total 29,056 ha of national forests in the Ozuchi and Kesen Rivers Forest Management Area, located in the southeast of Iwate Prefecture
<b>Main Objective</b>	Based on the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests, the head of regional forest office stipulates specific treatment of the subject national forests once in five years as one term.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	The method and volume of logging for national forests in property and buffer zone (and revising method and volume for each area if revised) is to be stipulated.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site Conservation, Management and Utilization Plan for Hometown Forest Fiscal Year 2012 – 2021
<b>Coverage</b>	Protected Hometown Forest Area (national forests in adjacent buffer zone, including a part of property)
<b>Main Objective</b>	Based on the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests, the mayor with the consent of head of regional forest office stipulates the preservation, maintenance, and use of protected Kyodonomori forests.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	It defines the method of protection and management of facilities (forest, forest roads, buildings, and signs), and the utilization plan.

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Plan of Promotion for Independence for Under populated Areas in Kamaishi City September 2010 - March 2016
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire Area of Kamaishi City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Through the implementation of comprehensive and intentional measures, this plan aims to promote the independence of the under populated area, where declines in vitality, productivity, and quality of daily life are seen, accompanied with a remarkable decreasing of population, compared with other regions.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Promotion of Regional Culture At the National Historic Site "Hashino Blast Furnace", a tourist information facility will be established for better understanding and to encourage goodwill guide activities provided by citizens.

## A5

## Saga

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	The First Comprehensive Plan of Saga City Fiscal Year of 2011 - 2014
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Saga City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Supreme plan for the Saga City administration
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	To raise public interest in regional history and culture by utilizing the results of investigations of the historical and industrial heritages such as the Mietsu Shipyard Archeological Site

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Saga City Landscape Plan Fiscal Year of 2011 -
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Saga City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Comprehensive plan based on the Landscape Act and Saga City Landscape Ordinance
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Control in the buffer zones, and Landscape guideline etc

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Chikugo River Watershed Landscape Plan Fiscal year of 2010 -
<b>Coverage</b>	Zone of 7 municipalities in the Chikugo river watershed in Fukuoka prefecture: Kurume City, Okawa City, Ogori City, Ukiha City, Tachiarai Town, Oki Town, Hirokawa Town
<b>Main Objective</b>	The comprehensive plan based on the Landscape Act and the Fukuoka Prefecture Beautiful Landscape Formation Ordinance.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Guiding regulations and landscape in buffer zone

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Saga City Master Plan Concerning City Planning Fiscal Year of 2010 -
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Saga City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Comprehensive guideline for city development
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Policy on land use in the urbanization control areas in the buffer zone Policy on landscape development by utilizing nature and history

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Saga City Tourism Strategic Plan Fiscal Year of 2013-2015
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Saga City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To establish a strategy and action plan for tourism in Saga city
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Concept of the strategies for tourism which utilize the Mietsu Naval Dock
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Saga City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan February 2013 –(revised as necessary)
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Saga City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To set out the basic matters concerning disaster prevention for individual planning areas in a comprehensive manner and protect people’s lives, bodies, and properties from disasters.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	To report damages to the national designated cultural properties at the time of storms and floods to the Saga Prefectural Board of Education, follow the instruction of the board, and provide necessary support for the owners
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Basic Plan for Culture Promotion of Saga City Fiscal Year of 2012 -2016
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Saga City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Culture Promotion Plan of Saga City based on the Basic Law for the Promotion of Culture and the Arts
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	To conduct proper investigation and evaluation of historic sites for the protection of cultural properties. To promote the management and utilization of the sites while seeking understanding from citizens.

## A6

## Nagasaki

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	The 4th Comprehensive Plan of Nagasaki City Fiscal Year of 2011 – 2020
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire Area of Nagasaki City
<b>Main Objective</b>	In order to provide the policy for city development which can be shared by both citizens and government, show an ideal image of the city in the future, and which clarifies the basic attitude and course to realize the image.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	As referred in the “Basic Policy A for the city development in the plan of the first half-year, one of the policies is defined as “to conserve, utilize, and tell about the historical and cultural sites”; this plan mentions the World Heritage inscription of the nominated property in the individual policies A-1-1 “We will achieve the World Heritage inscription and tell its value all over the world.”

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Nagasaki Prefecture General Plan Fiscal year of 2011 – 2015
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Nagasaki Prefecture
<b>Main Objective</b>	Basic directionality and figure of the prefectural government to realize that which Nagasaki aims at by the next ten years is shown.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	It is said that an action for the World Heritage inscription of the nominated property is promoted in one of 10 policies to realize the basic principles, in (policy 6) “Polishing Up Local Attraction to Attract People.”
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Nagasaki City Landscape Plan Enacted in April 2012.
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire Area of Nagasaki City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To implement the city development of Nagasaki City from the viewpoint of landscape design.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	It designates the entire area of Nagasaki City (including publicly-owned water area) as a region for landscape design, and defines the basic policy concerning on the development of good landscapes, and requires certain actions to be reported.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Nagasaki City Master Plan Concerning City Planning 2007-
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire Area of Nagasaki City
<b>Main Objective</b>	The plan is formulated in order to provide the guidelines for comprehensive and intentional urban area development as well as the basic policy of city development.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Site of Glover House in Takashima and Hashima Island are regarded as a center of history, culture, and landscape, and Nakanoshima is designated as a base of green environment in the conceptual map of the Takashima region.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Basic Plan of Tourism Promotion in Nagasaki Prefecture Fiscal Year of 2011 - 2015
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Nagasaki Prefecture
<b>Main Objective</b>	To define the basic concept and policy for tourism promotion.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	“To develop a strategy for attracting domestic tourists” is one of the strategic directions of tourism promotion; it promotes the activities for the World Heritage inscription as part of the basic measures for tourism promotion entitled “Making an attractive tourist destination rich in cuisines, history, and culture”.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Nagasaki City Tourism Strategy Action Plan Fiscal Year of 2012 - 2015
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Nagasaki Prefecture
<b>Main Objective</b>	Defining specific matters on policies of Nagasaki City Tourism Strategy in 2008 and monitoring its outputs.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Promotion of World Heritage inscription of the nominated property forward local development and stylizing candidate component.



<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Nagasaki City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan 2009-
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Nagasaki City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To set out the basic matters concerning disaster prevention for individual planning areas in a comprehensive manner and protect people's lives, bodies, and properties from disasters.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	For buildings designated as cultural properties, training for improving fire organizations for self-protection, ensuring and maintaining fire protection are provided by those concerned in coordination in the regular period every year. Moreover, in areas where cultural properties are located, smoking and open fire are limited and a rise in people's awareness of disaster prevention is aimed at. Regarding the Cultural Property Fire Prevention Day, preventative inspection, and an information activity, helped by the mass media, requests of cooperation from neighbors of cultural properties, and combined firefighting training with the fire department; those related to cultural properties, and local residents such as landscape conservation groups are present.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Nagasaki City Second Basic Environment Plan Fiscal Year of 2011- 2020
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Nagasaki City
<b>Main Objective</b>	In Nagasaki City, in order to hand down its wealthy environment, barely seen in other cities, the "Nagasaki City Basic Ordinance for Environment" was enacted in September 1999, and the "Nagasaki City Basic Plan for Environment" will be formulated to promote the activities to a comprehensive plan.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	To inscribe the nominated property on the World Heritage List, regarding Cultural Properties and Historic Sites of the nominated property, needs for improvement in the surrounding environment based on the Landscape Act is specified, and activities of citizens, operators, and Nagasaki City are stated.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Plan of Promotion for Independence for Under populated Areas in Nagasaki City Fiscal Year of 2010 - 2015
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire are of Nagasaki City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To promote the vitalization of under populated areas based on the Act on Special Measures for Promotion for Independence for Under populated Areas.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Takashima region is one of the under populated areas, and this plan aims to utilize the region as a transmission of history and culture based on the guidelines and plans for independence.

A7

## Miike

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Comprehensive Plan of Omuta City 2006-2015 Enacted in March 2006
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Master Plan of the City
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	It mentions the promotion of the World Heritage inscription and conservation and utilization of cultural sites.

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	The 5th Comprehensive Plan of Arao City Enacted in March 2012
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire City
<b>Main Objective</b>	This is a long term vision of city development in Arao City, draws a goal of a new future image, and defines basic policy to realize it.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	It describes “the promotion of industry” and “improvement of education and culture” by utilizing the modern industrial heritages. Specifically, it mentions the necessity to discuss the utilization of the heritages as new tourism attractions as part of the promotion of industry. To achieve the other policy of “the improvement of education and culture”, it designates the cultural sites as the important local properties which need to be conserved and utilized.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	The 1st Comprehensive Plan of Uki City 2005-2014 Enacted in June 2005
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To promote city development in which citizens can live safely in peace, with tradition and culture thriving in the community, and make Uki City which is blessed with a rich natural environment more attractive.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	In the item 4 of “Future Approach”, Section 5-4-2 “Conservation and Utilization of Cultural Properties”, it refers to the promotion of registration of Mizumi West Port as a World Heritage site. Tour products and routes which put resources for tourism including a world heritage candidate, the Misumi West Port and food of Uki City such as marine and farm products together are developed, and a preparedness to receive is maintained.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Omuta City Landscape Plan Enacted in March 2013
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Guideline for the landscape design
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Control of buffer zone, guidelines for landscape design
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Arao City Landscape Plan Enacted in November 2013
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Guideline for good landscape design in the city
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Control over buffer zone and guidelines for landscapes
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Uki City Landscape Plan Enacted in August 2013
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Guideline for the landscape design
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Control over component / buffer zone and guidelines for landscape. Designating district including component and buffer zone of Misumi West Port as Landscape Forming Area.

Table. 2

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Omuta City Master Plan Concerning City Planning Enacted in March 2004
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Plan of the urban development
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Promotion of conservation and utilization of local historic cultural resources such as the modern industrial heritage sites, and creation of a beautiful city landscape (guidelines on buildings' appearance).
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Arao City Master Plan Concerning City Planning Enacted in August 2005
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Plan of the urban development
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Promotion of conservation and utilization of local historic cultural resources such as the modern industrial heritage sites, and creation of a beautiful city landscape (guidelines on buildings' appearance).
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Omuta Tourism Plan Enacted in March 2002
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire city
<b>Main Objective</b>	To create unique a sightseeing experience and future direction of the city as city's basic tourism plan by analyzing current sightseeing.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Promotion of sightseeing by utilizing the industrial heritage sites based on the concept "Let's hand down the coal story in Omuta to the future"
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Plan of Tourism Promotion in Arao City Enacted in January 2012
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To promote the measures and policies of the top plan "Fifth Aral City General Plan" in the tourism field. To aim to energize the local economy by exchanging people, to have citizens re-realize Arao City's attractiveness, and to promote "local revitalization = local development" that leads to motivation in life with pride for our home town.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	As creating values in the Manda Pit: Stories of the mines that contributed to the energy industry and people living there are organized as "Arao Energy Story (tentative title)" and are conveyed to citizens and children. To develop a program to experience changes in energy Invitations for domestic and foreign educational tours are conducted using the industrial heritage sites and energy as materials.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Omuta City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan Enacted in March 1999
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To set out the basic matters concerning disaster prevention for individual planning areas in a comprehensive manner and protect people's lives, bodies, and properties from disasters.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Disaster prevention measures on cultural properties by establishing a disaster prevention system and emergency measures of cultural properties for damages

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Arao City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan Enacted in May 2012
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To set out the basic matters concerning disaster prevention for individual planning areas in a comprehensive manner and protect people's lives, bodies, and properties from disasters.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Based on the Basic Law on Disaster Control Measures, it defines to hold seminars about specialized methods and skills to protect cultural properties and improve stakeholder's knowledge and awareness of protection of cultural properties; under this plan, the city board of education, police stations, fire stations, and other relevant administrators shall closely cooperate with each other to provide the instruction of disaster prevention. Following the "Handbook for Prevention of Cultural Properties from Crime and Fire" issued by the Cultural Properties Protection Department of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, this plan aims to minimize damage in case of fire by taking countermeasures against fires such as installation of fire extinguishers and sprinklers.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Uki City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan Enacted in June 2005
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire City
<b>Main Objective</b>	To set out the basic matters concerning disaster prevention for individual planning areas in a comprehensive manner and protect people's lives, bodies, and properties from disasters.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	To define evacuation guidance for people in properties and buffer zones and disaster prevention measures of earthquakes and tsunamis.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Midorikawa River Forest Management Area, Regional Forest Management Plan Fiscal Year of 2009 - 2013
<b>Coverage</b>	Total 13,582 ha of national forests in the Midorikawa River Forest Management Area, located in the center of Kumamoto Prefecture
<b>Main Objective</b>	Based on the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests, the head of regional forest office stipulates basic matters on the subject national forests once in five years as one term.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	In the next revision, a management plan for national forests in the buffer zone, reflecting the forest landscape of the nominated properties, is to be stipulated.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Midorikawa River Forest Management Area, National Forest Management Plan Fiscal Year or 2009 - 2013
<b>Coverage</b>	Total 13,582 ha of national forests in the Midorikawa River Forest Management Area, located in the center of Kumamoto Prefecture
<b>Main Objective</b>	Based on the Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests, the head of regional forest office stipulates specific treatment of the subject national forests once in five years as one term.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	The method and volume of logging for national forests in buffer zone (and revising method and volume for each area if revised) is to be stipulated.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Uki City Forest Development Plan Fiscal Year of 2009 - 2019
<b>Coverage</b>	Private forests included in the Uki City Forest Development Plan
<b>Main Objective</b>	Based on the Forest Act, the head of local municipal office stipulates basic matters on the forest development forests once in five years, with 10 years as one term.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	The basic matters on the logging, afforestation, nursery, and other forest development in the subject forests in the properties and buffer zone are to be stipulated.

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Plan for Omuta City Development utilizing Modern Industrial Heritages Enacted in September 2012
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Plan for vitalization of local communities using the modern industrial sites remaining in the city. It refers to the improvement of education and culture, and plans for human resource and community development.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Conservation and utilization of the components
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	The Basic Policy for Promotion of Culture in Arao City Enacted in April 2002
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire City
<b>Main Objective</b>	It defines the basic direction to enable all people to enjoy rich culture so as to promote the culture and arts of Arao citizens; this will be the common foundation for civil cultural activities.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	As conservation and utilizing of cultural properties: Promoting understanding toward the modern industrial heritage sites by making educational materials Promoting conservation activities at the Manda Pit and holding events

## A8

## Yawata

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	“Spark Off! Kitakyushu” Plan December 2008 – March 2021
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Kitakyushu City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Basic policy and plan of Kitakyushu City
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Conservation and inheritance of cultural properties such as modern industrial heritages. Utilization of cultural properties such as modern industrial heritages.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Kitakyushu City Landscape Plan July 2010 -
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Kitakyushu City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Plan of Landscape based on the Landscape Act
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Structures of Landscape Importance District of Landscape Designing Promotion

<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Nakama City Landscape Plan Enacted in March 2013
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire City
<b>Main Objective</b>	As one of the approaches based on the plan, it aims to conserve the natural environment by land use regulation aimed at new development and construction to designate the city development planning area, agricultural promotion area, and agricultural land.
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Structure of Landscape Importance
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Kitakyushu City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan January 2015-
<b>Coverage</b>	Kitakyushu Port
<b>Main Objective</b>	Plan based on the Disaster Countermeasure Basic Law
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Disaster prevention and emergency measures
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Nakama City Regional Disaster Prevention Plan Enacted in March 2004
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Planning and implementation of a disaster prevention plan
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Disaster prevention plan centering on a flood defense system
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Port Plan of Kitakyushu Port January 2014-
<b>Coverage</b>	Kitakyushu Port
<b>Main Objective</b>	Plan based on Port and Harbor Act
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Items concerning conservation of the value of the components will be mentioned.
<b>Name of Plan / Planning Period</b>	Plan for Promotion of Culture in Kitakyushu City December 2010 -
<b>Coverage</b>	Entire area of Kitakyushu City
<b>Main Objective</b>	Plan concerning policies for promotion of culture
<b>Contents related to Nominated property</b>	Conservation and inheritance of cultural properties including the modern industrial heritages (approach aiming at World Heritage Inscription)

# Management arrangement

Area	Site	Component part	Owner
<b>A1</b> Hagi	<b>Hagi Proto-industrial Heritage</b>	Hagi Reverberatory Furnace	City gvt.
		Ebisugahana Shipyard	Prefectural and City gvt. Land Development Corporation of City Fishing corporative Religious Corporation
		Ohitayama Tatara Iron Works	City gvt.
		Hagi Castle Town	National, Prefectural, and City gvt. Private owners and Religious Corporation
		Shokasonjuku Academy	Religious Corporation
<b>A2</b> Kagoshima	<b>Shuseikan</b>	Shuseikan	National and City gvt. Private Company Private owners
		Terayama Charcoal Kiln	National University Corporation, City gvt. Private owners
		Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate of Yoshino Leat	National and City gvt. Private owner
<b>A3</b> Nirayama	<b>Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces</b>	Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces	National and City gvt.
<b>A4</b> Kamaishi	<b>Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site</b>	Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site	Smelting Site etc. National and City gvt
		Iron Mining Site	National gvt. Private Company
<b>A5</b> Saga	<b>Mietsu Naval Dock</b>	Mietsu Naval Dock	National gvt. Fishing cooperative
<b>A6</b> Nagasaki	<b>Nagasaki Shipyard</b>	Kosuge Slip Dock	Private Company Residents' Association
		Mitsubishi No.3 Dry Dock	Private Company
		Mitsubishi Giant Cantilever Crane	Private Company
		Mitsubishi Former Pattern Shop	Private Company
		Mitsubishi Senshokaku Guest House	Private Company
	<b>Takashima Coal Mine</b>	Takashima Coal Mine	Prefectural and City gvt.
		Hashima Coal Mine	City gvt.
<b>Glover House and Office</b>	Glover House and Office	City gvt.	
<b>A7</b> Miike	<b>Miike Coal Mine and Miike Port</b>	Miyanohara Pit	City gvt. Private company
		Manda Pit	City gvt. Private company
		Coal Railway	National, Prefectural and City gvt. Private company
		Miike Port	National and Prefectural gvt. Private Company
	<b>Misumi West Port</b>	Misumi West Port	National, Prefectural, and City gvt. Private owners
<b>A8</b> Yawata	<b>The Imperial Steel Works, Japan</b>	First Head Office	Private Company
		Repair Shop	Private Company
		Former Forge Shop	Private Company
		Onga River Pumping Station	Private Company

Working status※			
Not	General Principles and Strategic Framework for Conservation and Management of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Kyushu-Yamaguchi and Related Areas		Hagi Proto-industrial Heritage Conservation Management Plan
Not			
Not			
Not			
Not			
Not			Shuseikan Conservation Management Plan
Not			
Not			
Not			Nirayama Reveberatory Conservation Management Plan
Not			Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site Conservation Management Plan
Working			
Not			Mietsu Naval Dock Conservation Management Plan
Not			Kosuge Slip Dock Conservation Management Plan
Working			Nagasaki Shipyard Conservation Management Plan
Working			
Within Working Area			
Working			Takashima Coal Mine Conservation Management Plan
Not			
Not			Glover House and Office Conservation Management Plan
Not			
Not	Miike Coal Mine Conservation Management Plan		
Not			
Not			
Working	Miike Port Conservation Management Plan		
Not	Misumi West Port Conservation Management Plan		
Within Working Area	Yawata Steel Works Conservation Management Plan		
Working			
Within Working Area			
Working			

※ The term 'within working area' is applied to an asset where industrial activities are continuing, but whose usage has changed from the original usage in the Meiji period.



## Regulatory tools applied for each component part and

Area	Site	Component part	Owner
<b>A1</b> Hagi	<b>Hagi Proto-industrial Heritage</b>	Hagi Reverberatory Furnace	City gvt.
		Ebisugahana Shipyard	Prefectural and City gvt. Land Development Corporation of City, Fishing corporative, Religious Corporation
		Ohitayama Tataro Iron Works	City gvt.
		Hagi Castle Town	National, Prefectural, and City gvt., Private owners and Religious Corporation
		Shokasonjuku Academy	Religious Corporation
<b>A2</b> Kagoshima	<b>Shuseikan</b>	Shuseikan	National and City gvt., Private Company, Private owners
		Terayama Charcoal Kiln	National University Corporation, City gvt. Private owners
		Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate of Yoshino Leat	National and City gvt., Private owner
<b>A3</b> Nirayama	<b>Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces</b>	Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces	National and City gvt.
<b>A4</b> Kamaishi	<b>Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site</b>	Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site	Smelting Site etc. National and City gvt
			Iron Mining Site National gvt., Private Company
<b>A5</b> Saga	<b>Mietsu Naval Dock</b>	Mietsu Naval Dock	National gvt., Fishing cooperative
<b>A6</b> Nagasaki	<b>Nagasaki Shipyard</b>	Kosuge Slip Dock	Private Company, Residents' Association
		Mitsubishi No.3 Dry Dock	Private Company
		Mitsubishi Giant Cantilever Crane	Private Company
		Mitsubishi Former Pattern Shop	Private Company
		Mitsubishi Senshokaku Guest House	Private Company
	<b>Takashima Coal Mine</b>	Takashima Coal Mine	Prefectural and City gvt.
		Hashima Coal Mine	City gvt.
	<b>Glover House and Office</b>	Glover House and Office	City gvt.
<b>A7</b> Miike	<b>Miike Coal Mine and Miike Port</b>	Miyanohara Pit	City gvt., Private company
		Manda Pit	City gvt., Private company
		Coal Railway	National, Prefectural and City gvt., Private company
		Miike Port	National and Prefectural gvt., Private Company
	<b>Misumi West Port</b>	Misumi West Port	National, Prefectural, and City gvt., Private owners
<b>A8</b> Yawata	<b>The Imperial Steel Works, Japan</b>	First Head Office	Private Company
		Repair Shop	Private Company
		Former Forge Shop	Private Company
		Onga River Pumping Station	Private Company

\* Designation is in process

※ The term 'within working area' is applied to an asset where industrial activities are continuing, but whose usage has changed from the original usage in the Meiji period.

## buffer zone

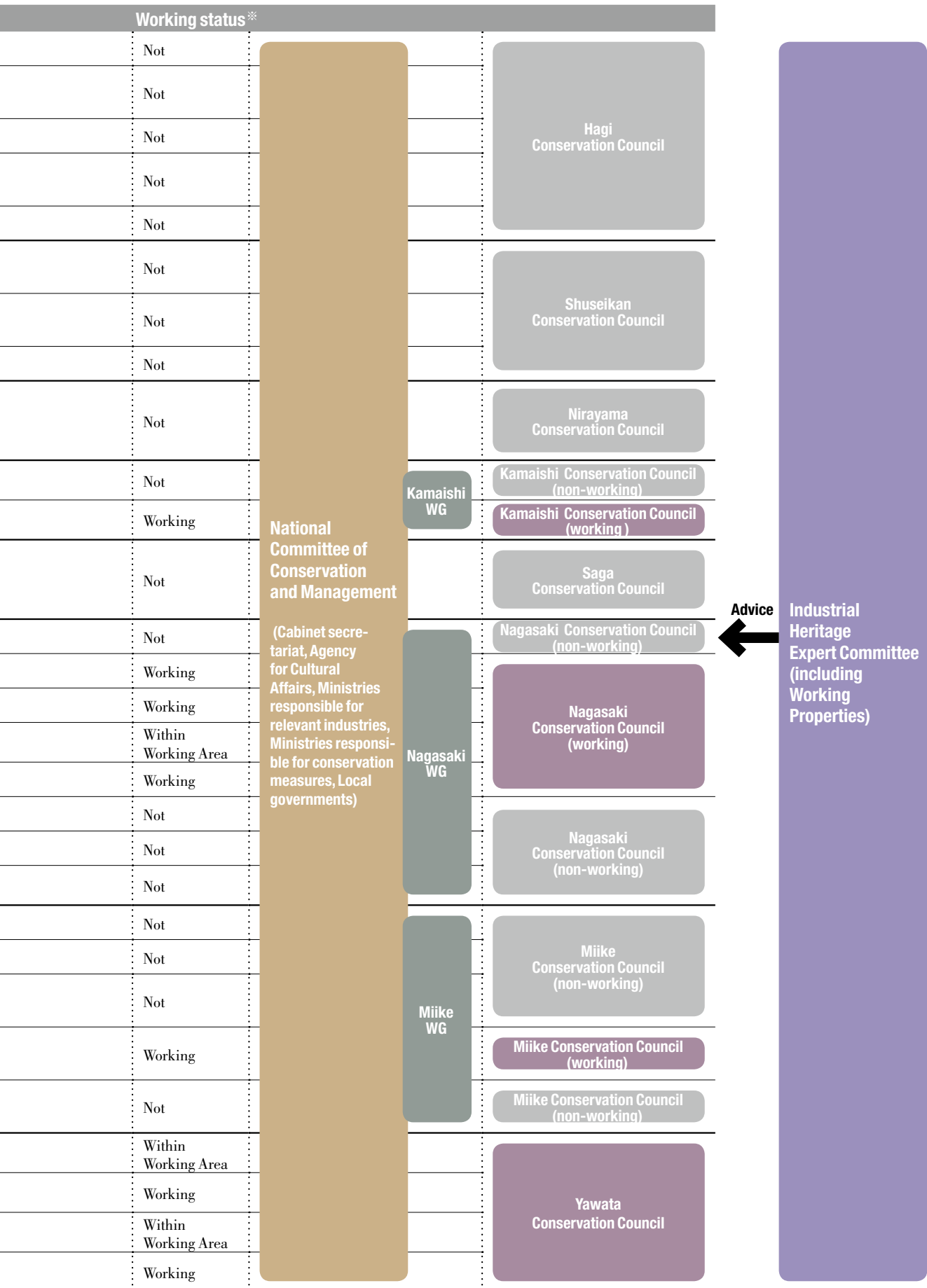
Working status※	Property	Buffer Zone
Not	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	Natural Parks Act , City Landscape Ordinance
Not	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	Natural Parks Act , City Landscape Ordinance
Not	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	City Landscape Ordinance, Forest Law, River Act, Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests(National Forest)
Not	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, Road Act	Natural Parks Act , City Landscape Ordinance
Not	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	City Landscape Ordinance
Not	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	Natural Parks Act , City Planning Act , City Landscape Ordinance
Not	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	Natural Parks Act , City Planning Act , City Landscape Ordinance
Not	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	River Act, City Planning Act, City Landscape Ordinance, Act on the Regulation of Housing Land Development
Not	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, River Act(Locally designated river), Landscape Act*	City Planning Act , City Landscape Ordinance, Forest Law, River Act
Not	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests(Hometown Forest)	Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests (National Forest, Hometown Forest), City Landscape Ordinance
Working	Landscape Act (Structure of Landscape Importance), Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests(Hometown Forest)	Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests (Hometown Forest), City Landscape Ordinance
Not	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	City Planning Act, Act Concerning Establishment of Agricultural Promotion, Agricultural Land Act, City Landscape Ordinance , River Act, Prefectural Landscape Ordinance
Not	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, Landscape Act (Structure of Landscape Importance)	Port and Harbor Act , City Landscape Ordinance
Working	Landscape Act (Structure of Landscape Importance), Port and Harbor Act	Port and Harbor Act , City Landscape Ordinance
Working	Landscape Act (Structure of Landscape Importance), Port and Harbor Act	Port and Harbor Act , City Landscape Ordinance
Within Working Area	Landscape Act (Structure of Landscape Importance), Port and Harbor Act	Port and Harbor Act , City Landscape Ordinance
Working	Landscape Act (Structure of Landscape Importance), Port and Harbor Act	Port and Harbor Act , City Landscape Ordinance
Not	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties*	City Landscape Ordinance , Urban Park Act, Act on Development of Fishing Ports and Grounds
Not	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties*, Coast Act	Coast Act , Port and Harbor Act, Prefectural Management of the Sea Ordinance
Not	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	City landscape Ordinance , Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, Port and Harbor Act, City Planning Act
Not	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	City Landscape Ordinance, City Ordinance on Outdoor Advertisement
Not	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	City Landscape Ordinance, Prefectural Ordinance on Outdoor Advertisement
Not	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, Landscape Act (Structure of Landscape Importance)	City Landscape Ordinance, Prefectural and City Ordinance on Outdoor Advertisement
Working	Port and Harbor Act, Landscape Act (Structure of Landscape Importance), Road Act	Port and Harbor Act
Not	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	Natural Parks Act , City Landscape Ordinance ,Law on the Administration and Management of National Forests(National Forest)
Within Working Area	Landscape Act (Structure of Landscape Importance), Port and Harbor Act	Port and Harbor Act , City Landscape Ordinance
Working	Landscape Act (Structure of Landscape Importance), Port and Harbor Act	Port and Harbor Act , City Landscape Ordinance
Within Working Area	Landscape Act (Structure of Landscape Importance), Port and Harbor Act	Port and Harbor Act , City Landscape Ordinance
Working	Landscape Act (Structure of Landscape Importance)	River Act, City Landscape Ordinance, Prefectural Ordinance on Outdoor Advertisement

※ Structure of Landscape Importance: As for the "Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Kyusyu-Yamaguchi and related areas", Structure of Landscape Importance in working area will be designated in accordance with the criterion that those structures are component parts of World heritage nomination. Those structures have to be ensured public view; still viewpoint may not be in public space. Details are, if necessary, being described in each Conservation Management Plan.

Figure. 3

# Governance framework

Area	Site	Component part	Owner
<b>A1</b> Hagi	<b>Hagi Proto-industrial Heritage</b>	Hagi Reverberatory Furnace	City gvt.
		Ebisugahana Shipyard	Prefectural and City gvt., Land Development Corporation of City, Fishing corporative and Religious Corporation
		Ohitayama Tatara Iron Works	City gvt.
		Hagi Castle Town	National, Prefectural, and City gvt. Private owners and Religious Corporation
		Shokasonjuku Academy	Religious Corporation
<b>A2</b> Kagoshima	<b>Shuseikan</b>	Shuseikan	National and City gvt., Private Company, Private owners
		Terayama Charcoal Kiln	National University Corporation, City gvt., Private owners
		Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate of Yoshino Leat	National and City gvt., Private owner
<b>A3</b> Nirayama	<b>Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces</b>	Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces	National and City gvt.
<b>A4</b> Kamaishi	<b>Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site</b>	Hashino Iron Mining and Smelting Site	Smelting Site etc. National and City gvt
		Iron Mining Site	National gvt., Private Company
<b>A5</b> Saga	<b>Mietsu Naval Dock</b>	Mietsu Naval Dock	National gvt., Fishing cooperative
<b>A6</b> Nagasaki	<b>Nagasaki Shipyard</b>	Kosuge Slip Dock	Private Company, Residents' Association
		Mitsubishi No.3 Dry Dock	Private Company
		Mitsubishi Giant Cantilever Crane	Private Company
		Mitsubishi Former Pattern Shop	Private Company
		Mitsubishi Senshokaku Guest House	Private Company
	<b>Takashima Coal Mine</b>	Takashima Coal Mine	Prefectural and City gvt.
		Hashima Coal Mine	City gvt.
<b>Glover House and Office</b>	Glover House and Office	City gvt.	
<b>A7</b> Miike	<b>Miike Coal Mine and Miike Port</b>	Miyanohara Pit	City gvt., Private company
		Manda Pit	City gvt., Private company
		Coal Railway	National, Prefectural and City gvt., Private company
		Miike Port	National and Prefectural gvt., Private Company
	<b>Misumi West Port</b>	Misumi West Port	National, Prefectural and City gvt., Private owners
<b>A8</b> Yawata	<b>The Imperial Steel Works, Japan</b>	First Head Office	Private Company
		Repair Shop	Private Company
		Former Forge Shop	Private Company
		Onga River Pumping Station	Private Company



※ The term 'within working area' is applied to an asset where industrial activities are continuing, but whose usage has changed from the original usage in the Meiji period.  
 ※ Local Conservation Councils are composed of concerned government agencies, local governments, and owners, etc.

