



Emergence of Industrial Japan

:Kyushu · Yamaguchi

22 October 2009

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1. Identification of the Property

1.a Country (and State Party if different)

Japan

1.b State, Province or Region

Prefectures: Yamaguchi, Kagoshima, Iwate, Nagasaki, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Saga

1.c Name of Property

Emergence of Industrial Japan: Kyushu·Yamaguchi

1.d Geographical Co-ordinates

1.e Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

1.f Area of nominated property (ha.) and proposed buffer zone (ha.)

2. Description

2. a Description of Property

‘Emergence of Modern Japan:Kyushu·Yamaguchi ’is a serial national property with component parts that belong to the same historico-cultural group: modern industrial heritage and its socio-economic setting, of the period 1850-1910.

The justification for a serial approach is that the process of industrialisation was pioneered by distinctive individuals in a series of key geographical locations clustered within, or related to, the Kyûshû-Yamaguchi region.

Together the series represents a unified and coherent group of monuments and sites that are testimony to the unique interchange of Eastern and Western cultures which shaped Japanese society and economy through developments in technology which subsequently propelled Japan as a world economic superpower.

Table 1

Emergence of Industrial Japan: Kyushu-Yamaguchi World Heritage Site Proposal

Series summary (Section 2a of Nomination):

	a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	
	Components Candidate Areas	Pioneer and proto-industrial sites and (to be decided) their socio-economic setting	Iron and steel-making sites	Shipbuilding and repair sites	Coal mining industrial landscapes, including transport infrastructure	Sites of symbolic and technical significance associated with early industrialisation
i	Area 1. Hagi proto-industrial sites and Tokugawa period cultural setting. Yamaguchi Prefecture, Chūgoku region					
ii	Area 2. Shuseikan pioneer factory complex. Kagoshima Prefecture, Kyūshū region					
iii	Area 3. Saga: Mietsu Shipyard. Saga Prefecture, Kyūshū region					
iv	Area 4. Hashino iron mining and smelting site. Saga Prefecture, Kyūshū region					
v	Area 5. Nagasaki shipyard facilities, coal mining islands and associated sites. Nagasaki Prefecture, Kyūshū region					
vi	Area 6. Shimonoseki battle site and Treaty lighthouses. Yamaguchi Prefecture, Chūgoku region					
vii	Area 7. Miike coal mines, railway and ports. Omura, Fukuoka Prefecture; Arai, Ōki, Kumamoto Prefecture. Kyūshū region					
viii	Area 8. Yawata Steelworks. Fukuoka Prefecture, Kyūshū region					

Emergence of Industrial Japan: Kyushu-Yamaguchi World Heritage Site Proposal
Series summary (Section 2a of Nomination):

Area 1. Hagi proto-industrial sites and Tokugawa period cultural setting

Yamaguchi Prefecture, Chūgoku region

Examples of **proto-industrial sites** comprise an experimental **reverberatory smelting furnace** (1856) and a **shipyard site** (together with its associated traditional **tatara iron smelting works**) which pioneered the construction of Western-style ships in 1856 and 1860. The sites are complemented by a setting which gives the essential context of a traditional **hierarchical socio-economic** landscape of a Tokugawa period domain capital including a castle. The ruling power, the Chōshū clan, were the main opposition to the Tokugawa government's approach to the Western threat. Along with the Satsuma and Saga clans, the Chōshū were leaders in acquiring Western knowledge, of pioneering modernisation and of restoring imperial power in 1868 (Meiji Restoration). The Shoka Sonjuku Academy is also considered.



Area 2. Shuseikan pioneer factory complex

Kagoshima Prefecture, Kyūshū region

Pioneer factory complex (1854/67) of the Shuseikan Project, including **reverberatory smelter** (1857), **machine factory** (1865) and **cotton spinning foreign engineer's house** (1867). An archaeological site of a blast furnace (1854) lies beneath the Shimazu shrine, whilst a further archaeological site contains buried remains of a cotton mill.

The site, the first military industrial **factory complex** in Japan (commenced 1851), was owned and developed by the Satsuma lords. Shipbuilding, cannon production, iron manufacturing, small arms and the production of ceramics, textiles (for ship sails), glassware, food, publishing and medicine took place here and as many as 1,200 people were working at Shuseikan at its peak. Firebricks were produced for the smelters, and fine pottery and glassware was made to help generate income to support the industrial development.



Area 3. Saga

Saga Prefecture, Kyûshû region

Mitsui **ship repair and shipbuilding yard** (1858) including naval academy site. This property, origin of the first practical Japanese-built steamboat, appears to be of high integrity, though authenticity is (2009) still being proven through successful archaeological investigation backed by robust research of original archive material.

Saga was the base for the Nabashima Clan who governed the Saga Domain, which included most of the present Saga and Nagasaki Prefectures, for 260 years. Saga shared with Fukuoka Domain the obligation to defend Nagasaki Port (the single open port during isolation) and foreign entry to it. For this reason, they were the first in Japan to experiment with Western reverberatory furnaces.



Area 4. Hashino iron mining and smelting site

Kamaishi, Iwate Prefecture, Tōhoku region

Pioneer industrial landscape of **iron mining and smelting**, featuring substantial remains of **three blast furnaces** (1858) that are testimony to the successful adoption of Western blast furnace technology using iron ore (magnetite as opposed to iron sands). The primary iron ore (magnetite) **mining site** is included together with **water course, waterpower sites, building stone** sources, roasting pits, **shrine** to the mountain god and wooded valley sides formerly used as a source of charcoal. Hashino, the centre of the surrounding modern iron-making city of Kamaishi, has historically links to Kyushu, and it influenced the successful development of Yawata at the end of the century.



Area 5. Nagasaki shipyard facilities, coal mining islands and associated sites

Nagasaki Prefecture, Kyūshū region

The area includes Kosuge, one of the earliest Western **slip docks** in Japan (1868), Mitsubishi Nagasaki **Shipyard** features comprising Mokojima No.3 **dry dock** (1903), Scottish-built **hammerhead crane** (1909), surviving **pattern shop** building of Nagasaki Shipyard (1898, now housing the Mitsubishi Museum) and the Western-style **guest house** (1904) set within Mitsubishi's operational shipyard complex. The area under consideration also includes Takashima and Hashima **coal mining islands** and the small island of Nakanoshima, the former developed from 1868 by Saga feudal lord in partnership with Thomas Glover, a Scottish entrepreneur. Takashima was the first Japanese coalfield to be worked with Western technology and included submarine workings. Takashima was acquired by Mitsubishi in 1881, as was Hashima (Gunkanjima) in 1890 where Mitsubishi began successful undersea mining in 1895. **Glover's House** and associated European settlement are also being considered.



Area 6. Shimonoseki battle site and Treaty lighthouse

Yamaguchi Prefecture, Chūgoku region

Two cannon platforms of the Maeda **Battery** saw action in the Bombardment of Shimonoseki (1864), a turning point in the exchange of Western and Eastern cultures. Also included is a **lighthouse**, Mutsurejima (1872), which resulted from the Treaty of 1866 and which represents the replacement of a number of traditional beacons with Western style lighthouses, assisted by foreign engineers.



Area 7. Miike coal mines, railway and ports

Omuta, Fukuoka Prefecture; Arao, Uki, Kumamoto Prefecture. Kyūshū region

The Miike **coal mines** were the second to be developed with modern Western technology, transferred from Takashima Coalfield, Nagasaki: **Miyanohara Pit** headframe and shaft complex (1901) and the **Manda Pit** headframe and extensive buildings (1909) survive. **Mitsui** constructed the **Miike Coal Rail** in 1891; the rail bed (1905) survives connecting the main Miike coal mines to Miike Port. **Miike Port**, constructed by Mitsui in 1908, comprises **extensive wharftside moorings** and an **inner pool** the water level of which was controlled by **lock gates and sluices** now preserved. The mines, railway and port combine to create a **coherent linear coal industrial complex** along western lines and are the best-preserved in Japan.

Misumi West Port (which pre-dates the Miike Port for coal export from these mines) and town consists of a long quayside with channelled creeks running through it, an associated warehouse (1887), a shipping agents office (Takada Kaisou-ten, 1886-1902) and other port-related buildings. The port opened in 1887 and was one of three built by the government and incorporates Japanese masonry techniques. In 1889 the port was made a special export centre for coal (from Miike mines and district), rice, wheat, flour and sulphur.



Area 8. Yawata Steel Works

Fukuoka Prefecture, Kyūshū region

The site of the original state-run Steelworks, set in Nippon Steel's present-day working steel complex, includes core buildings: **Head Office** (1899), **repair workshop** (1901), **forging shop** (1900) of the **first modern integrated iron and steel mill** in Japan which commenced production in 1901. A separate associated site is the Onga River **Pumping Station** (1910) that supplied water to the steel works. The Matsumoto House Club is requested for consideration.



2.b History and Development



History and development is presented in four sections:

- (i) Pre-modern technology and economic development to 1850.
- (ii) Indigenous proto-industrialisation 1850-1868**
- (iii) Proactive importation of Western technology 1868-1910**
- (iv) Post 1910 development.

(i). Pre-modern technology and economic development

(ii). Indigenous proto-industrialisation 1850-1868

By the end of the Tokugawa period, construction of reverberatory furnaces and Western-style blast furnaces was underway in the Kyûshû-Yamaguchi region in order to provide the capacity for casting large iron cannon for coastal defense. These efforts, the first step in Japan's industrial modernisation, began with a single Dutch technical manual for reference, but proceeded by incorporating the advanced traditional technologies that existed in **Kyûshû** at the time: techniques of porcelain manufacture were used to make fire-resistant brick; traditional masonry was used in the foundations; and energy was provided by water-wheels. The strong aspiration toward modernisation and the technical expertise accumulated in the course of these indigenous efforts greatly contributed to prepare the way for subsequent technological transfer and importation from the West. Sites in Kagoshima and Hagi survive as testimony to this trial and error process. Following the opening of the country and clashes with Western naval forces in the bombardments of Shimonoseki and Kagoshima (where battery sites survive), Japan began the active importation of technology from Britain and the Netherlands, leading to the construction of the Nagasaki Iron Works and the Shûseikan industrial complex in Kagoshima, as well as Western-style shipyards (e.g. Nagasaki) and coal mines using steam engines (e.g. Hashima Island and Miike mines). In this way, modern steam-powered machine industry was established in Japan.

(iii). Proactive importation of Western technology 1868-1910

In the Meiji era government sponsored transfer and import of technology and organisation from the West for economic development, provided a technical model for private industry: between 1874 and 1896 the political economy of the Meiji government featured sales to the private sector, at a considerable loss over the value of the government's capital investment, of twenty enterprises including twelve mines, two shipyards and four cotton and silk mills. Beginning in the late Tokugawa period and continuing after the Meiji Restoration, a system for mass production of coal was established based on the development of Western-style mining techniques. High-grade coal from mines in Takashima, Miike, and Chikuhô not only supplied domestic industry, but also had global significance, playing a key role in supporting the sea transport network in the East Asian region, which was based on coal-fired steamships.

The Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895) ended the first Sino-Japanese war, and a large indemnity imposed upon China was used by the government to subsidise the development of the Yawata Iron and Steel Works. With rich sources of mass-produced coal and imported German technology, the government-managed works was constructed, and after a period of trial-and-error experimentation, was placed on a dependable production footing.

Coal Mining

Section on Takashima and Hashima

Section on Miike Mine

Chikuho Coalfield

Following the modernisation of the Hokkei Shaft at Takashima Coal Mine in 1869 and, secondly, Miike Mine from 1875, the development of capitalism in Japan and the formation and expansion of the modern coal market since the Meiji Restoration further prompted development of the Chikuho Coalfield through State encouragement of the general public to manage private coal mines. Chikuho Coalfield is one of the three large coalfields in Kyushu (one of seven in the whole of Japan) and its mines modernised rapidly, though not so successfully as Takashima or Miike, during the 1880s: this impacted upon the output of Chikuho which leapt to 410,000 tons in 1887, compared to 75,000 tons ten years earlier. This development was achieved without the aid of foreign engineers or significant capital; large capital came later with the penetration of zaibatsu capital at the end of the 1880s. The first phase of this modernisation began with the Tagawa Coal Mining Company and in 1900 the Mitsui zaibatsu, who had earlier outbid Mitsubishi in the purchase of the State-owned modernised Miike Mine, bought Tagawa Mine.

By 1903 the Mitsui-Tagawa Mine attained a pre-eminent output in the Chikuho region and in 1905-10 the Ita Shaft, dubbed one of the three greatest mineshafts in Japan, was excavated. The mine remained the largest in the Coalfield, and the major force of Mitsui-Tagawa Mining. The headframe and tall red brick chimney stacks which survive from this era now dominate Tagawa's Coalmining Memorial Park and, indeed, the entire community which still exudes a palpable coal mining culture. These symbolic twin smokestacks are immortalised in Japan's best-loved mining folk song Tankobushi, which originated at Ita Shaft around 1910: "as even the moon may be annoyed by the smoke". Such intangible cultural heritage, and others such as Yamamoto Sakubei's collection of coal mining paintings now cared for by the Tagawa Coalmining Museum, are strengthened by further tangible features in the Chikuho region such as a diverse coal mining social infrastructure. Whilst outside the nominated Site*, being a later manifestation of a more highly-developed and mature industry, some of the best-preserved coal mining company housing from the 1930s-1960s may be found here, including Matsubara, built for workers of Ita Pit, and once one of Japan's largest with 1,698 homes built in the late-1930s.

*The surviving coal mining landscape in Chikuho, whilst not satisfying WHS conditions of integrity, contains significant and indeed unique sites: Syakano-o Mine (the first to modernise in Chikuho, 1880, and the third in Japan), Kurauchi Mansion (1887) and Ito Den-emon's (1900) residence, Kaho Theatre (1921), rescue exercise tunnels (1912) at the Chikuho Coal Mining Association Nogata Chamber, Horikawa Canal, Shime Mine winding tower (1943) and numerous miners' cemeteries, including those of impressed labourers. Together with community-led museums in the cities of Tagawa and Nogata, these sites vividly illustrate Japanese modern coal mining culture. The region is planned to contribute a major role within the overall management of the proposed World Heritage Site, contributing to understanding through education and interpretation.

3. Justification for Inscription

3. a Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria)

‘Emergence of Industrial Japan’ is considered to possess Outstanding Universal Value by meeting the following three criteria as set out in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (WHC.08/01. January 2008):

- (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.**

‘Emergence of Industrial Japan’ is a coherent series of tangible sites that is testimony to the unique process of, and response to, technology transfer from Western to Eastern cultures, between 1850 and 1910. This shaped Japanese society and economy through developments in technology which provided a heavy industrial base and subsequently propelled Japan as a world economic power.

Japan had been a closed society, protected from uncontrolled foreign contact, for over 200 years. The outcome of the Opium Wars, between Great Britain and China, first alerted Japan to the superiority of Western naval technology and it later experienced its own foreign contact with Western military might when Admiral Perry’s ‘Black Ships’ arrived in Edo Bay in 1853. The Tokugawa Government and the Clans, particularly Satsuma, Saga and Choshu, were forced to confront major change and the approach adopted was to develop Western technology to enable Japan to deal with foreign powers on a more equal basis in military technical capacity.

Powerful, and effectively autonomous, feudal lords from the Kyûshû-Yamaguchi region developed a strong aspiration towards modernisation, strongly motivated by a concern for national security and mindful of gaining greater control of their own destiny. They combined empirically cultivated, locally-originated, technology with European scientific theory and technology, introduced at first through copying from Dutch textbooks and subsequent adaptation. The technical expertise accumulated in the course of these indigenous efforts, including Japanese trial and error experimentation, greatly contributed to the subsequent proactive importation of Western technology. In this next phase, the following factors were significant in attaining the skills needed for the rapid and successful modernisation of industrial Japan: collaboration between clan leaders and elite, Japan-based, foreign entrepreneurs in the application of this technology to local circumstances; knowledge transfer of foreign ‘commissioning’ engineers in ‘turnkey’ imports; and the overseas, and local, training of Japanese specialists.

- (iii) **Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilisation which is living or which has disappeared**

The early existence, in Japan, of a highly skilled craft-based industry in iron-making, ceramics and construction, combined with a highly structured and controlled social organisation and governance, provided a unique context that influenced the rapid and dramatic development of heavy industrial production systems following Western introductions.

‘Emergence of Industrial Japan’ is a unique and exceptional affirmation of the cutting-edge, living, industrial cultural tradition of this small Asian nation. Today, conglomerates such as Mitsubishi and Mitsui, their roots firmly in Kyûshû heavy industry, achieved global brand and household name status, but it is to the second half of the nineteenth century that one must look to begin to understand their transformation.

Existing and empirically developing Japanese traditions of social organisation and highly skilled craftsmanship created the opportunity for exceptional change. The considerable modern Japanese tradition of a high level of research, development and merging technological cultures first created at that time, still continues to produce innovative new products and new industries in the front line of world technology. Combined with a characteristic large-scale, conformist and highly productive Japanese work ethic, this supports a gross domestic product which is currently second only to the USA.

(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.

‘Emergence of Industrial Japan’ is an outstanding example of a type of technological ensemble which illustrates a period of rapid change in human history. The principal components comprise an integrated range of modern heavy industrial heritage, initially developed for reasons of national security, from iron and steel making to shipbuilding and coal mining, dating from the period 1850-1910. Essential to the overall value of the series are some further technological and cultural sites that are evidence of its unique cultural context at the beginning, and during, the rapid change therefore fully illustrating this pioneering and significant stage in human history that saw industrialisation expand from its European base to a secluded island nation almost half way around the world.

3. b Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Emergence of Industrial Japan

The unique interchange of Eastern and Western cultures, particularly the openness to Western technology, gave rise to the rapid industrialisation of Japan between 1850 and 1910. This laid the foundation for a global economic power and represents a significant stage in world history and development.

For over two centuries, Japan was a feudal society under the Tokugawa shogunate (1603-1867). Official seclusion from the rest of the world was enforced (the single exception was the port of Nagasaki) by a policy (1639-1858) with an objective to resist foreign incursion and hence sustain traditional Japanese society and economy.

During the mid-nineteenth century, alarmed at the threat posed by the advance of the Western powers into Asia, the shogunate and several of the major domains in western Japan (e.g. Satsuma and Saga in Kyūshū and Chōshū in Yamaguchi) commenced autonomous ‘trial and error’ efforts to introduce the best of Western technology. Initially this was copied from Dutch text books and adapted, through repeated trial and error, for use by a flexible, educated workforce used to leadership and ready to accept a new ways. The social traditions and existing skills of traditional Japanese culture allowed this to happen successfully.

Key events alarmed the internally focused Japanese leadership and alerted them to the superiority of foreign modern technology. Examples of these incidents include US Admiral Perry’s arrival in Edo Bay (1853) and conflicts with Western navies in the Anglo-Satsuma War (Kagoshima, 1863) and those at Shimonoseki (1863-64).

The transition from feudalism to industrial capitalism, however, took place following the toppling of the Tokugawa regime and the restoration of imperial power - the Meiji Restoration of 1868.

The oligarchic state, dominated by strong leaders including pre-eminent members of the ‘Chōshū Five’ and the ‘Satsuma Students’, chose rapid industrialisation as a strategy to preserve national independence, free from foreign political and economic subordination. Japan was determined to join the modern world economy on its terms rather than those of a colonial power. It was to become the master of change rather than its victim.

Early manufacturing was motivated strongly by considerations of national security, so it was iron production, shipbuilding and armaments, fuelled by indigenous coal resources that comprised the heavy industry prominent in the early phase of Japanese modernisation. The clans of Kyûshû-Yamaguchi were initial catalysts in this process of industrialisation, having historical contacts with the outside world, a tradition of advanced education and substantial financial resources. As industrial development advanced, other Japanese clans maintained an ongoing exchange of technical information, and personnel, with the southwest clans.

Following the Meiji Restoration, industrial development was promoted by the state and financed through heavy taxes on a reformed and increasingly productive agricultural sector, an embryonic export trade and the abolition of the tax-supported Samurai class. The economy remained autonomous, unpenetrated by Western capitalism. Successive governments both engaged in industrial development, encouraged private industries, and fostered capitalist monopolies (*zaibatsu*). The emergent leaders such as the financial houses of Mitsubishi and Mitsui who took over government enterprises dominated their host cities of Nagasaki, Omuta and Arao. The latest industrial technology and equipment, together with supervisors to implement the initial stages of development, were brought in from Europe; Japan was fully prepared to experiment with new technological processes. Revenue from a lucrative export trade in coal, raw silk and inexpensive textiles provided substantial finance for heavy industry, geared mostly towards the domestic market, and allowed the purchase of Western technology and equipment, and its subsequent study. Markets and raw material supplies expanded too, following naval victories over China (1894-95) and Russia (1904-05), enhancing Japan's strategic geography for trade in Asia.

The Kyûshû-Yamaguchi region is located at the western extremity of the Japanese archipelago, giving it the greatest proximity to continental Asia. From ancient times it served as one of Japan's entry points through which it acquired culture and technology from overseas. It is this combination of historical and geographical factors that led to a concentration of sites reflecting the Emergence of Industrial Japan being located in the southwest.

3. c Comparative analysis (including state of conservation of similar properties)

The World Heritage Committee has acknowledged thematic imbalances in the World Heritage List and recognises the significance of the Industrial Revolution for all humankind. Industrial sites currently account for less than 5% of the List: of the 890 properties inscribed so far (July 2009) 42 were nominated, either wholly or in part, for their industrial significance. Of these, only one site, Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape (Japan, inscribed 2007), is in Asia.

Emergence of Industrial Japan

Industrialisation expanded from its European base to North America in the nineteenth century. Japan, which had escaped attempts at colonisation in part because it was perceived as poor in resources and markets, moved with eagerness and speed to bring in Western technology from the mid-nineteenth century. Pioneer manufacturing, at first by autonomous clans in Kyûshû-Yamaguchi, was motivated strongly by considerations of national security and it was iron and steel, shipbuilding and armaments that were prominent in the early phase of industrialisation. There was a characteristic high degree of cooperation between industry and government and the state mobilised people and resources to ensure continued Japanese control over the Japanese economy.

The change in the landscape brought about by industrialisation parallel that experienced in western nations. But the nature of the introduction, transfer and development of technology is unique, its outcome remarkable. This nomination seeks to fill an important gap in the World Heritage List under the category of Industrialisation and Modernisation and to redress the geographical imbalance with respect to Asia.

3. d Integrity and Authenticity

Integrity

The serial nomination is an example of geographically dispersed modern industrialisation which is chronologically, thematically and organisationally linked. The series of sites is necessary to ensure that the geographical coverage and the overall size are sufficiently large to provide a complete representation of all the significant elements which, together, express Outstanding Universal Value.

Table 2 shows essential components i) - v) (see pages 14 for a description) which cover the key constituent factors characteristic of the process of emerging modern industrialisation in Japan. This process began with indigenous developments and the import of Western technology by the Tokugawa shogunate and the major domains of western Japan, and which was continued after the Meiji Restoration by both government and private-sector organisations in the Kyûshû-Yamaguchi region and associated areas.

Areas 1-8 comprise and contain the best examples of relevant and integrated surviving heavy industrial sites of the period 1850-1910, which also remain free from the adverse effects of development*. They also represent those with the highest historical significance in terms of their contribution to Outstanding Universal Value.

*Development in Japan needs further comment since it has distinctive cultural attributes.

Development is, and has been historically, crammed into a few percent of 'useable' space which is physically limited due to a substantially uninhabitable mountainous interior which accounts for 66.5% of the land. Japan's rapid urbanisation has led to more than 80% of the population now living in urban areas; the over-concentration of population in particular areas is, further, remarkable.

Evidence of pioneer and early industrialisation is geographically localised for reasons explained in section 2 (b) History and development. An examination of table 1 (see page 2) shows that each area possesses a different mix of components and it is the *sum* of the Areas rather than any individual Area which demonstrates the full relationship between the components and which leads to an holistic understanding of the Emergence of Industrial (Modern) Japan.

The integrity of the property consisting of a dispersed, not fragmented, group of sites is adequately demonstrated.

Authenticity

Emergence of Industrial Japan fulfils all the criteria for authenticity in relation to World heritage Sites set out in the declaration of the conference organised by UNESCO, ICCROM and ICOMOS at Nara, Japan, in 1994.

The series of sites that, collectively, make up the nominated Site represent one aspect of an important stage in human development, namely the emergence, 1850-1910, of industrialisation in Japan.

The sites, being exceptional and varied evidence of past endeavour, are set in a living landscape that continues to evolve but which also contains examples that bear a striking testimony to comparatively early efforts to conserve industrial monuments. These particular sites, from which their value as cultural assets is derived, have been preserved in good condition in the various attributes such as their form and design. In addition, ample documentation has survived since the beginning of their operations, making it possible to conduct comparative analysis of their original form and nature and any subsequent alterations. Therefore, their authenticity is unquestionable.

Table 2

Essential components comprise the following categories
(pictures show a representative selection of actual sites):

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pioneer and proto-industrial sites and (to be decided) their socio-economic setting;					
i						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Iron and steel-making sites;					
ii						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shipbuilding and ship repair sites;					
iii						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coal mining industrial landscapes, including transport infrastructure;					
iv						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sites of symbolic and technical significance associated with early industrialisation.					
v						

Components are linked through a combination of function, location and organisation.

4. State of Conservation and factors affecting the Property

4.a Present state of conservation

4.b Factors affecting the property

- (i) Development Pressures (eg., encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)
- (ii) Environmental Pressures (eg., pollution, climate change, desertification)
- (iii) Natural disasters and risk preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires etc)
- (iv) Visitor/tourism pressures
- (v) Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone

Estimated population located within:

Area of nominated property _____

Buffer zone _____

Total _____

Year _____

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.a Ownership

5.b Protective designation

5.c Means of implementing protective measures

5.d Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located

5.e Property management plan or other management system

5.f Sources and levels of finance

5.g Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

5.h Visitor facilities and statistics

Museums and Heritage Centres interpreting multiple aspects of World Heritage Site history and significance:

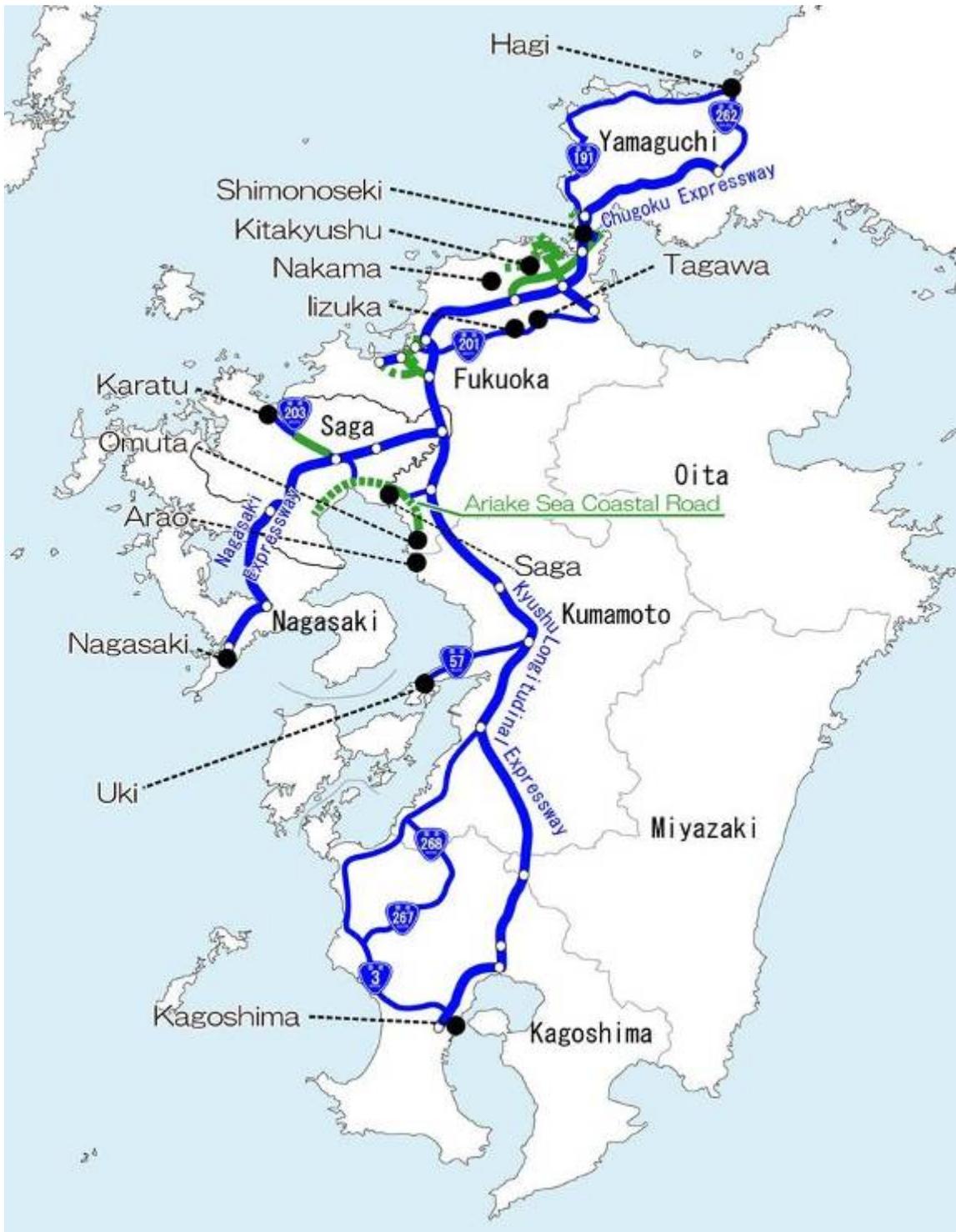
Tagawa Mining Museum and Coalmining Memorial Park at Mitsui-Tagawa Ita Shaft falls within the category of Major Attractions outside the WHS.

Chikuho-Tagawa, and other sites within Fukuoka Prefecture, will feature strongly within Visitor Management Priorities - Visitor Movement to and Within the WHS: see also section 5 (i).

5.i Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

Section 5 (i) Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

Strategies which support the above include: Marketing Strategy; Interpretation Strategy; Education Strategy. These strategies build upon the site resources identified in the following map and accessed by the “route” as shown:



5.j Staffing levels

6. Monitoring

6.a Key indicators for monitoring state of conservation

6.b Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

6.c Results of previous reporting exercises

7. Documentation

7.a Photographs, image inventory, authorization table and other audiovisual materials

7.b Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the property

7.c Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property

7.d Address where inventory, records and archive are held

Collections of Historical Records that relate to the WHS (a crucial element of demonstrating authenticity), and Access to these.

Tagawa Coal Mining Museum

Yamamoto Sakubei's Coal Mine Picture Collection is not only a crucial component of authenticity but serves as an excellent basis for interpretation. Further collections of documents, plans, and both technological and social coal mining artefacts are housed in this museum and interpretation centre.

Nogata Municipal Coal Memorial Museum

7.e Bibliography

8. Contact information of responsible authorities

8.a Preparer

8.b Official Local Institution/Agency

8.c Other Local Institutions

8.d Official Web Address

9. Signature on behalf of the State Party