Workshop on
INCLUSIVE HERITAGE BASED CITY DEVELOPMENT

AHMEDABAD
October 1-3, 2012
L & P Hutheesing Visual Art Gallery
CEPT University, Ahmedabad

MYSORE
February 25-27, 2013
Quorum Hotel, 2257 / 1, Vinobha Road,
Mysore, Karnataka

Organized by
CEPT University
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- Mr. Ajay Suri, Sr. Programme Officer, SAR, Cities Alliance
National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)

National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) is a premier institute for research, training and information dissemination in urban development and management. Established in 1976, as an autonomous body under the Societies Registration Act, the Institute enjoys the support and commitment of the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, State Governments, urban and regional development authorities and other agencies concerned with urban issues. The Institute's policies and directions are determined by the Governing Council consisting of a President, who is appointed by the Government of India, two Vice-Presidents, three members of the Government of India in their ex-officio capacity, twelve other members, and the Director, the Chief Executive of the Institute, as the member-secretary. (More information is available at www.niua.org)

The World Bank (WB)

Since inception in 1944, the World Bank has expanded from a single institution to a closely associated group of five development institutions. The World Bank is an international development agency providing loans, advice, and other services to over 100 countries. It is owned and operated by its 180 member countries. Its funds are raised through world markets and contributions from member governments. The World Bank offers support to developing countries through policy advice, research and analysis, and technical assistance. (More information is available at www.worldbank.org)

Cities Alliance (CA)

The Cities Alliance is a global partnership for urban poverty reduction and the promotion of the role of cities in sustainable development. The Cities Alliance’s overall strategic objectives are to support cities in providing effective local government, an active citizenship and an economy characterised by both public and private investment. (More information is available at www.citiesalliance.org)

Center for Environmental Planning & Technology (CEPT)

Centre for Environment Planning & Technology (CEPT) is a premier institute specializing in Urban Planning and Human settlements. It offers various undergraduate and postgraduate programs in the areas of natural and developed environment of human society and related disciplines. CEPT University also undertakes advocacy and advisory projects to further the goal of making habitats more livable. (More information is available at www.cept.ac.in)
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BACKGROUND

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), is a flagship project launched by Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Government of India for planned development of the cities and towns with focus on efficiency in urban infrastructure and service delivery mechanisms in ‘mission cities’. To achieve full objectives of JNNURM, knowledge sharing of urban reforms amongst JNNURM cities has emerged as a potential area for capacity building. It is felt that cities identified under JNNURM, can network amongst themselves for cross learning and sharing of experiences, hence effectively managing their cities. “Peer Experience and Reflective Learning” (PEARL) is an initiative under JNNURM to support cities to actively pursue activities in implementation of projects and reforms.

It is envisaged to form groups/networks amongst JNNURM cities having similar characteristics and a natural affinity to form a peer pair. Suggested 'peer-pairing' for cities in JNNURM is on the basis of socio-economic profile and key economic drivers, size of the city, urban growth pattern, urban character/complexities. Therefore, cities with similar urban issues and character are brought together.

The cities have been divided into five groups, namely:

(a) Mega Cities; (b) Industrial Mega Cities; (c) Mixed economy Cities; (d) Cultural/Religious Cities; and (d) Hill Cities; and (f) North East Cities.

Objectives of PEARL are as follows:

The main objective of the PEARL is to create an effective network of JNNURM cities for cross learning and sharing knowledge on urban reforms, city governance and urban infrastructure projects so that objectives of the Mission can be successfully achieved to make cities more livable, economically vibrant and environmentally sustainable. Focus of PEARL activities are on installing various processes and achieving outcomes of JNNURM - projects and reforms. It would provide a forum for sharing knowledge and experiences in implementing urban reforms and city governance, and the challenge would be to sustain the networks beyond the Mission period.

The programme was launched on January 31, 2007 in Hyderabad. A network convener and potential knowledge managers (KMs) were identified.

The National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) has been nominated by the MoUD to function as National Network Coordinator, to coordinate the overall PEARL activities among the JNNURM cities. NIUA has, in the past and at present, is involved in similar area of work in the FIRE-D project.

About Inclusive Heritage Based City Development Programme (IHCDP)

India is the home of numerous exquisite built and cultural heritages. These include the built heritages which are important architecturally and aesthetically and also unaccounted local art, cultural practices, handicrafts which add on to the uniqueness of a place. Deterioration of the historic cores is of common due to the growing concentration of the poor and deteriorating services resulting in slum in the old part of the city. City planning and development efforts and investment flows do not usually integrate cultural heritage development. Inclusive cultural heritage-based city development is needed for the revitalization of the historic core areas, reduction in poverty levels in its residents and
better management of cultural heritage assets in support of the move from philanthropy to linking it to local economy development.

The major challenges in urban heritage cities are:

- City level consensus on what constitute a cultural heritage and should be better managed for future generations
- Neglect of “heritage precincts of the city” and promoting cultural practices and traditional activities
- Lack of inventory / mapping of cultural heritage assets
- Intertwined issues of importance – culture, religion, architecture
- Lack of integration with planning and development of infrastructure sector
- Lack of IEC for raising awareness about cultural heritage management

Overview of the Program / PEARL and IHCDP Linkages:

The Demonstration Program on Inclusive Heritage-based City Development (IHCDP) was conceptualized by the World Bank and Cities Alliance in response to the request from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Government of India. The IHCDP covers four pilot cities Varanasi, Ajmer, Pushkar and Hyderabad. CEPT University was competitively selected as the implementing agency for the Program.

The IHCDP aims to provide national policy makers, state governments, urban local bodies and urban sector professionals in India with good practices, institutional arrangements as well as financial and management incentives that can assist them in incorporating cultural heritage into their overall city development framework.

The IHCDP applies a people-centric approach to heritage conservation and city development (“inclusive urban renewal”) aimed at improving people's access to urban services and economic opportunities while safeguarding their unique heritage. The outcomes from the Program are expected to enable states and cities to revisit their development strategies and manage urbanization, outlining practical ways of safeguarding and managing heritage as a vital element of inclusive city development.

The Program has two phases:

Phase I (ongoing)
- Test and refine methodologies, standards, and delivery systems for heritage based city-wide development
- Build up required human and institutional capacities in selected pilot cities prior to expanding its coverage
- Pilot methodologies and systems in different urban contexts, and disseminate the demonstrated results and the sustainability elements of the pilots.

Phase II
- Strengthen selected states systems and capacities for heritage rehabilitation and management linked to urban planning and development
- Provide city professionals in selected cities with capacity support and access to financing from national and state level schemes and possible World Bank funding
- Support heritage management in City Development Strategies, Master Plans, Detailed Project Reports and municipal budget cycle, on a demonstrative basis.
IHCDP Expected Outcomes

- Establishment of steering committee for heritage management in selected cities
- Strengthened capacity and sustainability of heritage cells
- Preparation of pilot DPR
- Guidelines for heritage based city development planning including revision of the existing guidelines for the preparation and implementation of CDPs and DPRs
- Build blocks for the institutionalization of the piloted approaches and mechanisms at the policy level (Phase 2) through Government of India (GoI) urban development and poverty reduction schemes, especially JnNURM, RAY, SJSRY and World Bank financed projects

Selected cities are expected to become proficient in key areas from participatory development planning to service delivery financing and management linked to heritage management and conservation, such as:

- Multi nodal spatial planning and inclusive growth management
- Heritage participatory mapping and cultural-economic valuation linked to services provision and local economy development
- Service delivery and infrastructure programming in historic areas
- Establishment of community based approaches for urban renewal

Out of 17 identified JNNURM Heritage cities, pilot cities were selected for intervention for the above mentioned demonstration program. For the demonstration of IHCDP, three cities were selected to demonstrate the inclusivity through the preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for the cities.

- Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
- Ajmer – Pushkar, Rajasthan
- Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh

Capacity Development is one of the key objectives of the Inclusive Heritage based City Development Program (IHCDP) conceptualized by the World Bank for Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD). It is observed that there is an acute gap in terms of knowledge dissemination and capacity of the urban local bodies. Along with other aims and objectives of IHCDP as mentioned earlier, the program aims to provide platforms for heritage cities of India to learn from each other and identify innovative solutions for heritage management and process for urban renewal.

PEARL heritage city’s network (Group D) in past had successful workshops and has shared different interventions in their own cities through workshops and presentations. Similarly, to achieve the objective of knowledge management and capacity building of IHCDP and under PEARL program, two workshops were organized and conducted at Ahmedabad and Mysore to disseminate the undertaken heritage initiatives.

Overview of Inclusive Heritage Management Workshops:

Capacity building being one of the major pillars for the successful implementation of IHCDP and for the same, two workshops were arranged to disburse information and knowledge related to this. The first workshop was organized from 1st - 3rd October, 2013 in Ahmedabad and the second
workshop was held in **Mysore on 25th - 27th February, 2013**. Both the workshops are held at different stages of the programme.

The first workshop at Ahmedabad was aimed at preparation of heritage inventory (tangible and intangible) and bringing in inclusiveness in the process of heritage conservation. Detailed city level analysis, incorporation of heritage conservation in the city development plan, generating revenue for the same were the prime areas of discussion in the workshop.

The second workshop at Mysore was aimed at sharing knowledge and experiences from case studies on Heritage Management from Karnataka and specifically the case of Mysore. Sharing of experiences between the IHCDP pilot cities - namely Hyderabad, Ajmer-Pushkar and Varanasi and discussions on issues and challenges faced in old city revitalization and inclusive and community based heritage management were the focus of the workshop.

Target audience for both the workshops and exposure visits were a combination of technical officials and administrators. This included administrative heads of the cities such as a municipal commissioners or chief executive officers and senior level technical staff dealing with heritage related activities at the local level. City delegations included -

- Municipal Commissioner / Chief Executive Officer / City Administrators
- Architects / Urban Planners / Conservationists
- Sr. Municipal Engineers / City Engineers
AHMEDABAD

October 1-3, 2012
L & P Hutheesing Visual Art Gallery
CEPT University, Ahmedabad

Organized by
CEPT University
Overview of the Ahmedabad Workshop

National Workshop on Inclusive Heritage Based City Development Programme was envisaged under the broader IHCDP objectives and PEARL heritage city’s program (Group D). PEARL heritage city’s network in past had successful workshops and has shared different interventions in their own cities through workshops and presentations. The Ahmedabad Workshop was conducted at the earlier stage of IHCDP DPR preparation.

The main purpose of the workshop was to understand the State and city level issues faced in heritage management in heritage cities. Focus was given on preparation of tangible and intangible heritage inventory. Key intention of the workshop was to understand the essence of detailed city level analysis, incorporation of heritage conservation in the city development plan and generating revenue for the heritage management.

Main inclusions of the workshops were as follows:

- Significance of Urban Heritage Management in emerging economies
- Listing mapping and grading of heritage properties
- Heritage Asset Valuation
- Integrating Tourism, Heritage Management and Livelihood
- Establishment of heritage walk and heritage regulations

Overall Objectives of the Workshop:

This workshop and exposure visit to Ahmedabad was arranged during the initial stage of the program, where all pilot cities were to prepare city heritage profiles and also indentify interventions that could be taken up for detail project report at a later stage. Experts from the World Bank, Cities Alliance and UNESCO were present together with eminent subject experts of India to help cities to deal with issues related to urban renewal and heritage management.

Main objective of the workshop and exposure visit to Ahmedabad was to -

- Provide a platform to pilot cities to discuss their issues and problems of heritage management
- Learn from Ahmedabad heritage cell about heritage / asset management
- Visit old city of Ahmedabad and see multiple initiatives that were taken and learn from the same for participant’s own cities

Keeping in mind the need of cities invited to Ahmedabad, 3 days are designed to offer knowledge about heritage management through classroom lectures, discussions and site visits. Mentioned below are few of the main themes for subject delivery -

- Subject specific lectures and discussions regarding urban heritage management
  - Historic Urban Landscape and City-wide Heritage Protection and Management
  - Service delivery and upgradation in historic core city
- Learning from best practices and current initiatives by various organizations
  - Sharing of issues and challenges of implementation through lectures and discussions
- City presentations and peer learning on issues of heritage management and on-going heritage initiatives
• Exposure Visits in Ahmedabad
  o Doshi - Hussain Gufa
  o Ahmedabad Heritage Walk in the walled city area and Gandhi Ashram
  o AMC Heritage Cell

Overall Outcomes of the Workshop and Exposure Visits:
The outcomes of the workshops and the exposure visits were as following –

• Heritage management activities and listing
• Linking tourism development and economies to heritage management
• Understanding of assets valuations and its significance
• Operation and Management of Heritage Cells
Day 1: 1st October, 2012

The first day of the Workshop on **Inclusive Heritage Based City Development Programme** commenced with the inaugural session and city presentations and perspectives of heritage in Ajmer-Pushkar, Varanasi and Hyderabad.

The panel discussion was held between various experts on “Key Heritage Management Challenges in my City”. The technical sessions on heritage protection and management were followed by a visit to *Doshi- Hussain Gufa* and dinner.

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**Day 1: 1st October, 2013**

**Venue:** L & P Hutheesing Visual Art Gallery, CEPT University, Ahmedabad

**Inaugural Session**

**IHCDP City Presentations /Perspectives on Heritage Conservation** – Hyderabad, Varanasi

**Ajmer-Pushkar**

**Technical Sessions:**

- Introductions to Historic Urban Landscape and City-wide Heritage Protection and Management Perspectives in Emerging Economies by Mr. Ron van Oers from UNESCO (Concepts and Definitions)

- City Wide Heritage Assets Valuation Perspectives – Concepts and Approaches by Mr. Ron van Oers

**Exposure Visit to Doshi - Hussain Gufa**

Registarition of participants followed by Inaugural Session at L & P Hutheesing Visual Art Gallery, CEPT University, Ahmedabad
The inaugural ceremony was graced by Ms. Nisha Singh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Ms. Stefania Abakerli, World Bank, Mr. Ron Van Oers, UNESCO, Mr. Ajay Suri, Cities Alliance, Dr. Debjani Ghosh, NIUA and Prof. Saswat Bandyopadhyay, CEPT University.

Welcome and Overview of IHCDP Activities by Prof. Saswat Bandyopadhyay

Prof. Saswat Bandyopadhyay, CEPT University welcomed all dignitaries and participants and briefly outlined the workshop background and agenda.

He made a presentation on PEARL and the IHCDP activities in the three pilot cities. The presentation briefly covered the programme main activities, deliverables, current implementation status and the timeline, including the way forward for each of the cities. Focus of the presentation was on the incorporation of the concepts of ‘inclusion’ – the need to address heritage issues beyond physical rehabilitation and understand/promote the social fabric and dynamics that give meaning to those buildings and spaces, and of ‘sustainability’ in heritage management – the need to ensure that capable institutions, efficient mechanisms and reliable sources of funding are in place for continuous maintenance and promotion of the heritage.

Prof. Bandyopadhyay concluded by stressing on awareness raising and multi-stakeholder involvement as major pillars for the incorporation of heritage in city development.

Setting the Context by Ms. Stefania Abakerli, World Bank & Mr. Ajay Suri, Cities Alliance

Ms. Stefania Abakerli, World Bank and Mr. Ajay Suri, Cities Alliance stressed on the significance of heritage conservation in urban development. The fact that India’s (ancient) heritage cities and towns planning pattern presents today’s most advanced notions of “sustainability” or “smart growth” were discussed. This includes: (i) concentrating densification on key transportation routes; (ii) promoting compact use of land; (iii) mixed-use development combining different buildings uses such as residential, commercial, social, religious and institutional purposes; and (iv) promoting the preservation of natural and cultural resources and open spaces. The challenges faced by heritage cities and towns and the motivations behind the program were also discussed, especially the unique opportunity that India’s early urbanization presents to reverse a paradigm of (i) decay of heritage assets engrained in cities urbanization pattern, (ii) compartmentalization of urban renewal activities both in city development planning and investments, (iii) isolation of historic areas from city wider economic development and physical transformation, (iv) lagging access to services and infrastructure.
in historic areas, condemning most residents to the lowest living standard, and (v) monument-centric
approach focused on the protection of monuments for presentation to the public rather than to the
benefit of residents and cities smart growth.

Keynote Address by Ms. Nisha Singh, Joint Secretary & Mission Director, JnNURM, Ministry of
Urban Development (MoUD)

Ms. Nisha Singh, Joint Secretary & Mission Director, JnNURM, Ministry of Urban Development
(MoUD) stressed on the need to engage multiple agents, through public and private sector
arrangements to ensure that heritage issues are properly addressed in urban development. She
also mentioned about the implementation of PPP model to maximize the return to the society by
conserving heritage resources and simultaneously efforts should be made to maximize the return to
the city fund. She also stressed the importance of organizing more similar workshops involving all
the stakeholders and elected members of ULBs. She also highlighted that capacity building of the
non-technical staffs are more important than that of the technical staffs and higher authority
officials. According to her, District tourism and District Culture officers should show their active
participation in the entire process of heritage conservation through city development plan.

Dr. Debjani Ghosh, Senior Research Officer, NIUA elaborated on the activities under PEARL.
PEARL was launched in 2007 by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) to create a network
among the JnNURM cities for cross learning and sharing knowledge on urban reforms, infrastructure
and city governance. Under the PEARL, cities are grouped based on their characteristics and level
of development, as follows:

- Group A – Mega Cities
- Group B – Industrial Mega Cities
- Group C – Mixed Economy Cities Service/Trade/ Institutional functions
- Group D – Cities of Cultural and Religious Significance
- Group E – Hill Cities
- Group F - North East Cities

The present workshop is under Group-D and was designed as an interactive event covering
different aspects of PEARL initiatives, especially city to city learning. She stressed on capacity
building activities, stakeholder consultation, uploading interventions on the web for public
participation and enhanced learning among cities.

The major lessons from the presentations were (i) the importance of mapping not only tangible
assets but also intangible assets such as cultural practices and traditional crafts, (ii) the need to have
a clear and doable institutional arrangement (regulations and heritage cells) in order for cities and
towns to effectively incorporate heritage into development and planning processes and investments,
(iii) the need for engaging with various city stakeholders for developing a complete list of cultural
heritage assets, and its valuation (grading) and agree on those which need to be preserved,
adapted to alternative use and de-listed, and (iv) the importance of a proper understanding and consensus on heritage assets (through mapping and prioritization/proper valuation) to inform the entire planning process.

Keynote Address by Ms. Nisha Singh, JS & Mission Director, JnNURM, Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) & Introduction to PEARL Activities by Dr. Debjani Ghosh, Senior Research Officer, NIUA

**City Presentations / Perspectives**

**Urban Heritage Management Initiatives in Hyderabad by Mr. Narender Rao, Additional Chief City Planner, Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC)**

Mr. Narender Rao, Additional Chief City Planner, GHMC presented the Urban Heritage Management Initiatives in Hyderabad by their organization. He briefed about the city profile of Hyderabad and support by various organizations in heritage management. Mr. Rao discussed about the progress on Inclusive Heritage Based City Development Programme (IHCDP) including the stakeholders meetings and establishment of Heritage Cell in GHMC. He briefed about the ongoing and proposed projects in GHMC and gave example of restoration of Sir Ronald Ross Building and Charminar pedestrianisation project in Hyderabad.

**Key Discussions:**

Mr. Rao concluded the discussion by elucidating the various initiatives for strengthening the Heritage Cell which included appointment of Conservation Architect exclusively for Heritage Cell in GHMC.

- Reasons underlying for the successful implementation of Charminar Project. It was questioned whether it was in-house project or was it result of outsourcing.
- Methods for mapping and inventorying of heritage assets as well as documentation of traditions and crafts

**Inclusive Heritage Based City Development Programme in Varanasi Nagar Nigam by Mr. Sachchidanand Singh, Additional Municipal Commissioner, Varanasi Municipal Corporation**

Mr. Sachchidanand Singh, Addl. Municipal Commissioner, Varanasi Municipal Corporation commenced with an overview of the city profile of Varanasi and the status of basic services in Varanasi municipal corporation area. He details the heritage zones and monuments in Varanasi and the public institutions involved in heritage management. He briefs about the Uttar Pradesh Urban Planning and Development Act 1973 with focus on heritage management.

**Key Discussions:**
Mr. Singh concluded by detailing the status of services in the city and projects undertaken for heritage management and their implementation status in Varanasi.

- Why is the heritage cell not very successful?
- A point was raised on the absence of integrated approach for heritage conservation in city development
- Rani Sharma, INTACH pointed out that the government, semi-government authorities should work hand in hand with the NGOs. This increases the liability of the authorities and the implementation becomes more achievable.
- Question was raised by Prof. Singh on the responsibility of the concerned authority. In many cases there are overlaps of institutional activities. He cited the example Varanasi Municipal Corporation and Varanasi Development Authority. There are overlaps in activities as well as gaps in these two organizations.
- Mr. P.K.Patnaik, Chief Town Planner, TCPO Odhisha said that heritage should be included in the land use regulations. Heritage monuments can be incorporated in the DCRs.

Inclusive Heritage Based City Development Programme in Varanasi Nagar Nigam by Mr. Sachchidanand Singh, Additional Municipal Commissioner, Varanasi Municipal Corporation

Inclusive Heritage Based City Development Programme in Ajmer - Pushkar by Mr. R. K. Vijayvargiya, Senior Town Planner, Govt. of Rajasthan

Mr. R. K. Vijayvargiya, Senior Town Planner, Govt. of Rajasthan briefed about the policy initiatives taken by Rajasthan state and the city profile of Ajmer and Pushkar. He elucidated the status of utilities and infrastructure in Ajmer and Pushkar and details the issues in same. He detailed the projects identified for heritage conservation and the heritage listings for Ajmer-Pushkar. He illustrated the Varah Temple in Pushkar for heritage inventory and briefs about the establishment of Heritage Cell and the stakeholder meetings held thereafter.

Key Discussions:
Mr. Vijayvargiya concluded by stressing that heritage management cannot be done in isolation and should have integrated approach on a regional scale.

- Question was raised as how revenue can be generated by transferring the ownership right of the buildings. In answer to that there was mention of ‘Ghat ki Guni’ which has been conserved for its architectural importance and reuse of the building has been proposed for revenue generation
- Funds of Government can be mobilized to transfer ownership rights of the heritage buildings and revenue can be generated from the unused public buildings as well
- Heritage conservation and land use regulations should go hand in hand. Question was raised in this context whether DCR’s itself can incorporate heritage conservation in it. Then there will be some mandates on the building regulations also.
Panel discussion on “Key Heritage Management Challenges in my City”

A panel discussion was held on the major issues in heritage management in cities. Panelists included; Mr. S. Singh, Ms. Rani Sharma, Mr. P. K. Patnaik, Mr. Arvind Yadav, Mr. Narender Rao, Addl. Chief City Planner, GHMC. Below are the highlights as per their viewpoint on the same:

**Mr. S. Singh, Principal Secretary, Uttar Pradesh**
- Lack of proper heritage conservation regulation and institutional arrangements which is responsible behind the neglect of buildings with heritage importance;
- Awareness and education is required to add value to the assets;
- Consideration should not be limited to the ‘age of the monument’ rather focus should be given on the conservation of buildings which have cultural values attached to it. There should not be any generalization of the old building category, because this might overlook the criteria of ‘being culturally and aesthetically rich’.

**Ms. Rani Sharma, INTACH**
- Heritage conservation usually focuses on built structures, which might not be right always. It should consider the natural resources;
- For example, if a huge water body, which has aesthetic value attached to it or which is socially or economically important to the society, that should be conserved as a heritage asset;
- Coordination between organizations is essential for efficient implementation.

**Mr. P. K. Patnaik, Chief Town Planner, TCPO, Odisha**
- Heritage conservation should not be on paper only. Society has to accept the fact that heritage conservation is needed;
- There is lack of transparent guidelines, listing of items, cost estimates for conservation and proper flow of fund;
- Aspects of development prices, subsidies etc. in heritage conservation in overall city development should be looked;
- Only 5-10% of the cases have proper implementation of such regulations. There should be changes and the change can come only through public acceptance.
Mr. Arvind Yadav, Executive Engineer, Ajmer Municipal Corporation

- Discussed the Anasagar Lake conservation;
- Stressed issues in old city area like narrow roads, haphazard development of commercial buildings;
- To protect any monuments, the surroundings should also be taken into account. In such case, sometimes there is a need for land acquisition. In reality, this is also a problem;

Mr. Narendar Rao, Addl. Chief City Planner, GHMC

- Commercialization and informal activities in heritage precinct deteriorate the conditions even more;
- Due to the pressure of urban development, new constructions are coming up in restricted areas even;
- In most of the cases, there is lack of proper documentation; valuation of heritage assets, human resource in conservation activity and heritage assets are not identified properly;
- Promotion of heritage walk is essential for awareness.

Technical Session I

Introductions to Historic Urban Landscape and City-wide Heritage Protection and Management Perspectives in Emerging Economies by Mr. Ron Van Oers, UNESCO

Mr. Ron Van Oers, UNESCO introduced the participants to historic urban landscape, city-wide heritage protection and management perspectives in emerging economies. He commenced his presentation by introducing the concept of historic cities and the 1972 World Heritage Convention. He illustrates this through examples of The Historic Centre of Vienna, The Taj Mahal, India, Old Town of Lijiang, China and the traditional architecture of Mali. He elucidated the new challenges to established urban conservation approaches like evolution of role of heritage in society and growing acceptance of heritage as public commodity with economic value for profit making. He discussed the issues of loss of tradition & continuity in heritage conservation and stresses on VALUES-Based Conservation Management.

Key Discussions:
Mr. Ron concluded by detailing the initiatives taken by UNESCO for heritage conservation including prioritizing policies and actions for conservation and development through partnerships and management frameworks.

- Mr. P. K. Ghosh raised the question on who should attribute the value: the community or the intrinsic value?
  - In answer, it was said that yes, the community is a critical player in assigning values, together with experts. Public value is a part of social valuation process.
- The concept of ‘public goods’ was also discussed. Individuals tend to neglect public goods, which are understood to be of responsibility of governments. The value is attached by the people, and it depends upon the way people appreciate the monument. It is not about strictly economic value of a property. Economy comes into being for the maintenance and management of the particular heritage.
- If conservation of such monuments are value based, then it is always easier to maintain
- In concluding, Stefania suggested that heritage conservation should be looked not only from a cultural but from a development perspective. There should be three considerations:
  - What should stay as it is?
  - What can be adapted/ modified?
  - What should go?
Valuation of Urban Heritage Assets: Concept and Approaches by Mr. Ron Van Oers, UNESCO

Mr. Ron Van Oers, UNESCO introduced concept and approaches for valuation of urban heritage assets. He detailed the concept of value in heritage management and elucidated that in cultural context, value is defined as the social-cultural association of qualities to things or places. Mr. Ron explained the concept of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and cultural significance through Aesthetic, Spiritual, Social, Historic, and Symbolic values. He stressed that the term cultural significance is synonymous with heritage significance and cultural heritage value. Mr. Ron introduced that a Statement of Significance is extremely essential as it describes the social-functional, historical-structural, visual-aesthetic, authenticity and significance of the place.

Key Discussions:
Mr. Ron concluded the presentation by detailing the conservation process through understanding of cultural significance and policy development and gives example of Citadel of Bam, Iran before and after earthquake. He stressed that adaptation to local context is key to conservation.

- If heritage is to be maintained they should be included in the Development Control regulations (DCR).
- Moreover, there should be some mandates on the content of the heritage conservation DCR
- Resource and fund mobilization is one of the important aspect without which proper implementation is impossible. So there should be mention on the methods to be adapted for the proper mobilization of fund

Session Wrap-Up:
The session concluded by discussion on the values and the social-cultural association of qualities to things or places versus issues of loss of tradition and continuity in heritage conservation. The significance of the historic urban landscape, city-wide heritage protection and management perspectives in emerging economies was discussed. The need for the paradigm shift in the urban conservation approaches for promoting heritage as public commodity with economic value for profit making was felt. Prioritizing policies and actions for conservation and development through partnerships and management frameworks were felt the need of the hour. The importance of the development of the “Statement of Significance” for detailing the significance of the place was established. The session was concluded by stressing on the need for proper fund mobilization as it directly impacts the implementation of the conservation plans.
Exposure Visit to Hussain - Doshi Gufa

Amdavad ni Gufa (Hussain - Doshi Gufa) an underground art gallery in Ahmedabad, designed by the architect Balkrishna Vithaldas Doshi exhibits works of the Indian artist Maqbool Fida Hussain. The gallery represents a unique juxtaposition of architecture and art. The cave-like underground structure has a roof made of multiple interconnected domes, covered with a mosaic of tiles and irregular tree-like columns support the domes.

Day 2: 2nd October, 2012

The focus of second day of the Workshop on Inclusive Heritage Based City Development Programme was to understand the heritage initiatives taken by Ahmedabad city through exposure visits to core historic city and discussions with AMC Heritage Cell. The day commenced with the Heritage Walk in the historic core of Ahmedabad city and visit to Gandhi Ashram.

This was followed by city-based exercise and discussions with experts to identify the main heritage assets, major challenges of maintaining them and key issues attached to it in respective cities.

Day 2: 2nd October, 2013
Venue: L & P Hutheesing Visual Art Gallery, CEPT University, Ahmedabad

Exposure Visit - Ahmedabad Heritage Walk & Gandhi Ashram

Visit to AMC Heritage Cell and Discussions

IHCDP City Discussions & Way forward
- Aimer – Pushkar, Varanasi and Hyderabad

Second Day of Workshop with exposure visits to Ahmedabad Core city and Gandhi Ashram and city discussions.
“Heritage Walk” in the Historic Core of Ahmedabad

Heritage walk is an initiative by Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation from 1997. Mr. Debashish Nayak explained the history and cultural value attached to the city.

There are two heritage routes: for morning and night for different experiences of the city. The morning heritage walk from Swaminarayan Temple, Kalupur was conducted as a part of this workshop to showcase the old traditions of Ahmedabad and its uniqueness. The heritage walk includes visits to Jain Temples as well as Hindu temples and ends at Jami Mosque, providing an overview of the richness of Ahmedabad and diversity of religions and culture.

This heritage walk includes visits to the “pol” which is a unique type of settlement. To give the delegates the feel of Ahmedabad traditions and cultures, breakfast has been organized at a restored “haveli” in a “pol” in the old city itself. Mr. Nayak also explained the process and initiatives taken by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation to restore the heritage structures. A private initiative was also visited. Mr. Rajiv Patel has established City Heritage Centre which buys old heritage buildings and restores them for social purposes. Each house employed about 25 people, demonstrating the economic benefit of rehabilitation of old buildings, and its immense impact on local livelihoods (and up keeping of dying mastership). One of the success factors of behind Ahmedabad heritage walk is that it happens every day since 1997.
Heritage walk through the lens.....
Visit to Gandhi Ashram

On his return from South Africa, Gandhi’s first Ashram in India was established in the Kochrab area of Ahmedabad on 25 May 1915. The Ashram was then shifted on 17 June 1917 to a piece of open land on the banks of the river Sabarmati. The Sabarmati Ashram (also known as Harijan Ashram) was home to Mohandas Gandhi from 1917 until 1930 and served as one of the main centers of the Indian freedom struggle. Originally called the Satyagraha Ashram, reflecting the movement toward passive resistance launched by the Mahatma, the Ashram became home to the ideology that set India free.

Over the years, the Ashram became home to the ideology that set India free. It aided countless other nations and people in their own battles against oppressive forces.

Today, the Ashram serves as a source of inspiration and guidance, and stands as a monument to Gandhi’s life mission and a testimony to others who have fought a similar struggle.
IHCDP City Discussions & Wayforward

A follow up city-based exercise was carried out to identify the main heritage assets, major challenges of maintaining them and key issues attached to it. The questions asked for this exercise were:

- Review of mapping of heritage assets per city – have all key assets been identified?
- What heritage assets should be prioritized and how to agree on those which need to be preserved adapted to alternative use or de-listed?
- Suggest two possible proposals for the demonstrative Detailed Project Report (DPR).

Examples of Madurai and Pondicherry were shared with the cities, as good Indian practices. Below are the outcomes of the discussions for each of the cities:

**Hyderabad**

- The city authorities and experts identified the following key assets missing in the preliminary mapping: art, cuisine, handicrafts, festivals, natural heritages, architecture, historic essence - they all represent Hyderabad. Even spoken Urdu language (Deccani) in this metropolitan area (mix of Kannada, Marathi, Telegu and other languages) is unique in itself;

- Thus, the city group prioritized cuisine, handicraft, and culture as three pillars of heritage conservation and promotion in Hyderabad;

- The main theme of this group was “integration of built heritage with art, culture, cuisine and handicraft in Hyderabad”. The main motto would be “experiencing Hyderabad with all five senses”

- The two DPRs identified include: Charminar-Golconda fort area and the Musi River precinct;

- The first focuses on promoting tourism, food and handicraft. This area has huge informal market. By regularizing the market area social cohesion can be improved along with livelihoods. The Musi River is a natural resource whose conservation could improve its aesthetics, and simultaneously cater to the floating population, through promotion of food, art and crafts.
Varanasi

- The city authorities and experts started by dividing Varanasi into River Ganga, flood plain area, the Varuna and Assi rivers;

- Then, intangible manmade features were identified divided into
  - Tradition of scholastic discourse,
  - Music and dance
  - Ramleela
  - Processions-fairs and festivals
  - Weaving Etc.;

- Historic religious buildings were also identified and initially categorized as Ghats and palatial buildings, temple and other religious buildings, Buddhist heritage and Sarnath, Kunds and Havelis;

- Out of the built structures, the Ghats and Kunds were prioritized;

- Out of the intangible assets, Ramleela, music (instrumental and vocals), and weaving (bears the culture and tradition of the area) should be given priority.
Ajmer – Pushkar

• The city authorities and experts started by considering Ajmer-Pushkar as heritage cities in their whole. Based on that, they listed all main built assets of the towns;

• Out of 120 heritage assets identified in Ajmer, 17 were identified as of national importance to be prioritized for conservation. These include: lake system, ghats, Brahma Temple and the buffering areas as well as the market area of Ajmer which is along the axis of the Brahma Temple;

• Then the group identified the issues/challenges faced by each of the heritages. Security, traffic congestion, parking, solid waste management are the major issues at and near Brahma Temple. In the case of Pushkar Lake, property issues, haphazard commercial expansion, informal encroachment, sewage disposal, solid waste dumping, maintenance of the flow of water was some issues identified;

• The group suggested that heritage walks should be promoted as part of the DPRs, following a PPP model;

• Also that promotion of local food item like ‘malpua’ should be incorporated in heritage conservation and planning;

• Finally that the huge inflow of tourist during fairs should be factored in any plan.
Group discussion and Conclusion of the City Presentations

After all the city presentations, Ms. Stefania Abakerli made the following comments linking the exercise with the previous presentation from Ron.

- In the same way that different people assign different values to the heritage, each city group identified their assets and selected their priorities following their own perspectives and context.
- As such, the Hyderabad group focused on the linkages between living heritage and livelihoods, highlighting unconventional assets such as food as a core identity of the city. This is a very advanced way of thinking and in tune with other metropolises.
- The Varanasi group, in turn, balanced the tangibles and intangibles following a rigorous scientific approach. This excellent approach benefited from the presence of scholars such as Prof. Rana, and also reflects well-established practices seen in other medium-size cities.
- The Ajmer-Pushkar group, departing from the realization that the entire towns should be assigned as heritage, took a more practical approach and focused on the identification of main issues affecting the overall quality of the city and therefore the conservation of their built heritage, including economic activities such as tourism. Learning from Hyderabad, they later included the need for including local food and other intangible aspects in their list of priorities. This pragmatic perspective is also very valuable especially for small towns to identify where to start the process of rehabilitation linked to the town overall development.
- The main issue, however, to keep in mind, is that the ultimate goal is a balance between the conservation of the heritage assets due to their intrinsic value, and the use of these assets as a means to promote the cities and towns uniqueness and identity while improving the quality of life of those living and working in their historic areas.

In conclusion, all the participants zeroed down to a few points which needed to be considered while incorporating heritage in city development plan:

- Need to define technical criteria for identifying and prioritizing assets
- Social significance
- Need to educate the public/local community in order to increase public and youth awareness of the heritage significance (next generation awareness)
- Stakeholder and local bodies involvement is paramount
- Information of science and technology used by the earlier generations
- Heritage assets should not only be protected but also adapted to new uses in order to ensure financial sustainability
- Conservation must be pursued without isolation (include the entire landscape)
Day 3: 3rd October, 2012

The last day of the Workshop on Inclusive Heritage Based City Development Programme initiated with recap of the earlier technical sessions on heritage conservation followed by technical sessions on revitalizing heritage and integrating tourism and livelihood in cities.

The workshop was concluded by discussions on the methodology and approach towards heritage conservation in the programme and the way forward for same.

Day 3: 3rd October, 2013
Venue: L & P Hutheesing Visual Art Gallery, CEPT University, Ahmedabad

Technical Sessions:

- Revitalizing Heritage by Mr. Abhay Mangaldas, Founder/Director, House of MG Group
- Tourism and Livelihood inclusion in City Development Plan by Alex Pio, Tourism Specialist, World Bank
- Heritage Initiatives by Mr. V. Nair, Dy. General Manager, Heritage Cell, Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC)

Wrap-Up and Suggestions
Technical Session II

Revitalizing Heritage by Mr. Abhay Mangaldas, Founder/Director, House of MG Group

Mr. Abhay Mangaldas, Founder/Director, House of MG Group detailed a private entrepreneur’s approach in heritage management through revitalization and reuse to create viable business. He stressed that heritage buildings can be made relevant and viable by sensitive adaptation of these structures for contemporary use. He introduced that the House of MG is the only Heritage Hotel in Ahmedabad which was previously a dilapidated residential mansion.

Mr. Mangaldas elucidated that ‘Locale can be an unbeatable USP (Unique Selling Proposition)’ i.e. it is important to identify the stories of historic areas as the key for their continued existence and relevance and promote local lifestyle and crafts to create heritage awareness. He added that it was very essential to educate residents, local businesses, officials etc. about heritage through various initiatives such as daily heritage walks, art workshops, craft documentation, and collaborations with design institutions.

Key Discussion:

Mr. Mangaldas concluded the presentation by introducing ‘U-explore’ an initiative by House of MG. This initiative was further detailed and demonstrated by students from Washington University that uses Google maps to map intangible heritage within the city by children novel concept of ‘Special Heritage Zone’ was discussed combining both tangible and intangible heritage in the city.

- Prof. Saswat Bandopadhyay asked if ‘Uexplore’ can be made into a mobile app for which Mr. Abhay Mangaldas replied saying they are planning to do so
- Mr. Suri had a query related to the Urban Strategies necessary for conversion of a residence to a hotel. Mr. Abhay Mangaldas replied that the Corporations have a major role in facilitating and incentivizing entrepreneurs to take the initiatives and financial responsibility for rehabilitation / renovation of privately owned heritage assets
- Mr. Ajay Suri suggested private initiatives (such as House of MG) should be mapped as a part of the programme, as a good practice for others to learn from

Tourism and Livelihood inclusion in City Development Plan by Mr. Alex Pio, World Bank

Mr. Alex Pio, World Bank discussed the tourism opportunity and issues in their cities with city representatives. He commenced the presentation by elucidating the importance of integrating tourism in city development. He details the challenges and gaps faced by tourism in India’s historic cities. Mr. Pio illustrates the example of Hoi An, Vietnam to elucidate the integration of tourism and livelihood. He details that there are tiers of tourism planning from – international, national, state level, city level to site level. He discussed that IHCDP methodology would help in identifying relevant constraints, gaps and opportunities to formulate and implement heritage tourism plans in each city.

Key Discussion:
Mr. Pio stresses that travel and tourism can be a major driver of job creation, if well managed. On one hand there are natural and heritage assets and on the other end there is blend of capacity, access to markets and finance for promotion of tourism. Few highlights are as follows:

- There are five tourism principles – Access points, Transportation network, Staging over dispersed approach, Clustering of attractions and Tourism development zones.
- People should be engaged directly in the Planning process.
- There are ways to transfer heritage assets to ‘Tourism product’ by telling story of the heritage asset, create experiences (not just visual perspective), blend of interaction and learning, authenticity and quality should be ensured.
- Prioritizing Destination Development is necessary to rank based on their market attractiveness and tourism development needs.

**Heritage Initiatives by Mr. V. Nair, Dy. General Manager, Heritage Cell, Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC)**

Mr. V. Nair, Dy. General Manager, Heritage Cell, Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) presented the heritage initiative taken by Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation. He briefed about the evolution of the historic city of Ahmedabad and introduced the city’s built heritage till date. He detailed the initiatives taken by corporation in association with various NGO’s and introduced that Ahmedabad was the first city to establish heritage cell in India.

Mr. Nair introduced the heritage regulations included in the General Development Control Regulations (GDCR) for Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority (AUDA) approved under the Gujarat Government Town Planning Act. He concluded the presentation by detailing the various capacity building initiatives for heritage conservation in Ahmedabad.

**Key Discussion:**

After the Heritage Walk, participants had number of queries related to Ahmedabad Heritage Cell, especially how the heritage cell was made functional and how it has worked in Ahmedabad administrative set-up? What are the roles and responsibilities and what are the difficulties faced? Few highlights from the discussions were:

- The First DPR sanctioned by the Central Government (JnNURM) was related to Heritage: Revitalization of Bhadra Fort.
- The heritage cell should work as part of the entire administrative system. It has 15 members out of which 9 are technical staff and collaborates with ASI for the capacity building.
- It has a working budget of 1 crore per year and a separate budget is sanctioned for heritage related projects. Mr. Nair also explained the process and initiatives taken by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation to restore heritage structures and how the quality of life has improved due to restoration of these structures.
Session Wrap-Up:
The technical session concluded on the note that heritage initiatives for the city should be promoted through involving various stakeholders and facilitating private sector’s involvement in heritage management. The need for the parastatal bodies to facilitate and promote the private organizations to get involved in heritage management was also discussed. The need for revitalizing heritage through integrating tourism and livelihood in cities was stressed. The essence of historical importance and its relevance is significant for promotion of local lifestyle and crafts to generate heritage awareness. Cities have shown better implementation through formation of dedicated administrative cell for heritage initiatives and development of heritage regulations and this should be replicated. The significance of heritage conservation in larger terms as it promotes travel and tourism industry should be realized and given due importance.

Conclusion/Suggestions

The conclusions, key messages, and priority actions shared by each and all participants can be summarized as stated below:

Hyderabad- Key messages:

- Promotion of intangible assets is also necessary – culture, art, cuisines along with tangible heritage assets
- The entire process should also incorporate livelihood and tourism
- There is need of regularizing and upgrading the institutional set up and their mechanisms
- Need to direct the tourists to wholesome experience

Main priorities

- Prepare a checklist of heritage assets
- As part of DPR prioritization, this entire exercise should identify some areas for which the original character is to be retained
- Mapping of the heritage assets are very important and
- Thoughts can be given to the development of software as a part of heritage promotion initiatives

Varanasi- Key messages:

- Public participation in the entire process is fundamental – promote more stakeholder consultation to cater to the local need
- Ensure education, awareness about the heritage
- There should be very strong logic and criteria behind the selection of the heritage buildings and this should be further linked with the byelaws
- Assign value to the heritage assets keeping in mind the economic benefit of the neighborhood
• Need to (educate and) involve media in the entire process, promotions, campaigns

Main priorities
• Make heritage cell work, starting by fixing up the roles (creation of strong institutional set-up with clear designated roles)
• Initiation of heritage walks and involvement of media in it to raise awareness
• Heritage categorization; relooking at the heritage inventory. Proper documentation and categorization – for further cost estimation
• Classify different kind of tourism experiences
• Identify a possible DPR which is a perfect blend of monumental as well as cultural heritage
• Review of good practices and alternative models of entire heritage management framework to be incorporated in the study

Ajmer-Pushkar
• Need to look at the challenges before promotion of the heritages (livestocks, floating population)
• Need to address lack of proper agency, human resources for the proper implementation of the conservation strategy
• Improvement of the basic infrastructure as part of developmental projects
• Need to change the perspective of the local people to appreciate the heritage assets; dissemination of information
• Preparation of toolkit for those cities which do not have a conservation approach for the heritage assets as of now

Main priorities
• Establish a heritage walk in the historic core as well as in the outskirts and connecting both of them
• Proper documentation of the cultural and religious heritage
• Prepare a world class DPR for Ajmer-Pushkar
• Demarcation of “heritage zones” can be incorporated in the master plan

The workshop was concluded by Mr. Saswat, Mr. Ajay Suri and Ms. Stefania Abakerli with the note on the importance of the initiatives on heritage conservation and preservation in today’s context.

There were two levels of activities under the program:
1. City-level activities
2. Knowledge management activities

At city-level, as a follow up, and based on this workshop, the CEPT team will organize visits in October and November to each city in order to assist them to:
• Finish the city profiling, including all the assets identified during the workshop
• Spell out their Statement of Significance, from their own perspective
• Prepare the terms of reference and work plan of the heritage cells
• Finalize proposed heritage walks
• Prepare 2 proposals for the demonstration DPRs to be selected by the Steering Committee in late November
• Organize public consultations to validate all the above

For knowledge management activities, CEPT will continue reviewing JnNURM toolkit for heritage valuation/grading, management and incorporation in city development planning. International collaboration is an aspect which should be looked into for further development of the project. CEPT is also organizing in November exposure visits to other cities in India
Feedback of the Participants

Participants were requested to give their feedback at the end on relevance of the training, training methods and coverage of subjects related to heritage. Further, the participants were asked to indicate usefulness of this capacity-building programme in their work and to give their comments and suggestions for improvement of the programme.

10 out of 38 participants shared their feedback for the workshop. 70% of them found the workshop useful and to the advantage to work further in a given framework.

The Heritage walk was the most appreciated event during the workshop, as each of the cities could relate to the built heritage that is present and the steps that can be taken to improve it. Also cities could better understand the presentations, by seeing and experiencing the concepts shared in the Walled city. The kind of discussion held during the walk, site visits, and discussions on the governance and institutional setup were considered very useful.

On the presentation of the three cities mostly all were satisfied. Only one feedback has been received telling more literature to be circulated by all the cities. According to the participant’s opinions, there is more space to improve upon the technicalities of the valuation methods. It would have been more useful if the valuation methods were discussed in more details with all its technicalities.

The hands-on exercise by the three cities was considered useful (100% respondents), although given the time and kind of work, some of them are of opinion that the work remained incomplete. Nevertheless, everybody was of opinion that the exercise was very helpful in clarifying issues and it crystallized the understanding of ‘what is already done and what has to be done’.

Overall, the workshop was found to be very useful from the feedbacks received. The main highlights of the workshop are:

- The workshop was very useful in crystallizing and reinforcing the thoughts, ideas and concepts regarding heritage inclusive city development planning
- The workshop helped in improving understanding of the overall institutional arrangement, focusing on key elements for heritage inclusive city planning

Many valuable comments and suggestions were also received from the participants, as follows:

- Such workshops should be organized at local levels/in the cities itself for more participation. Such workshops involving the local communities, NGOs and government officials would be really helpful in analyzing the ground realities and the issues. This surely would lead to better planning.
• Such workshops are helpful in terms of completing the unfinished work under JnNURM city development initiatives
• It would have been informative to share one or two page on each of the cities prior to the workshop so that participants while coming to the workshop are well acquainted with the basic facts
• Timing of the workshops should be curtailed and preferably to one or maximum of two days
• Officials from tourism departments, archeological departments would have raised the bar of the workshop making it more interactive and fruitful
• CEPT has to now take lead as a nodal agency for further actions.
MYSORE

February 25-27, 2013
Quorum Hotel, 2257 / 1, Vinobha Road,
Mysore, Karnataka

Organized by
CEPT University
Overview of the Mysore Workshop

National Workshop and Exposure Visit to Mysore was a part of Inclusive Heritage based City Development Program (IHCDP) and was envisioned in collaboration with PEARL heritage city’s program. PEARL heritage city’s network (Group D) in past had successful workshops and has shared different interventions in their own cities through workshops and presentations. The Mysore workshop and visit were in continuation of the first similar visit planned in Ahmedabad in October 2012.

The main purpose of these exposure visits was to hands on experience of heritage management activities to pilot cities. Exposure visit and workshop venues were selected based on the work done by selected cities and initiatives taken by city officials and heritage cell. Key intention of these workshops and exposure visit is to highlight leadership demonstrated in fields of heritage management by detail documentation, listing and mapping of monuments and preparation of bylaws and heritage regulations as well as conservation of heritage monuments and precincts within the city. Mysore has been selected as one of cities to showcase their initiatives taken for management of cultural heritage.

Main inclusions were as follows:
- Establishment of heritage walk and heritage regulations
- Urban Heritage Management
- Listing mapping and grading of heritage properties
- Linking heritage to tourism
- Successfully implemented projects (British Core)

Overall Objectives of the Workshop and Exposure Visits:
Main objective of this workshop cum exposure visit is to provide a platform to learn from different cities and discuss issues and collectively find solutions that are implementable. Proposed exposure visit to Mysore would give city officials, elected representatives and technical staff of city and heritage cell a chance to interact with local experts, administrators and technical city officials working on different projects in different cities for activities related to urban heritage conservation and management.

Keeping in mind the need of cities invited for to Mysore, 3 days are designed to offer knowledge about heritage management through classroom lectures, discussions and site visits. Mentioned below are few of the main themes for subject delivery -

- Subject specific lectures and discussions regarding urban heritage management
  - State and city level initiatives for heritage management
  - Heritage listing mapping and grading (assigning value)
  - Implementation of law and regulation
  - Service delivery and upgradation in historic core city

- Learning from best practices and current initiatives by various organizations
  - Sharing of issues and challenges of implementation Through lectures and discussions

- City presentations and peer learning on issues of heritage management and on-going heritage initiatives

- Exposure Visits in and around Mysore
  - The Palace Complex
  - Royal Mansions of Mysore
  - Devaraja Market area
Overall Outcomes of the Workshop and Exposure Visits:
The outcomes of the workshops and the exposure visits were as following –

- Heritage Management Activities and linking tourism development
- Planning and Management of project and initiatives such as Heritage Walks
- Understanding of Heritage Regulations and Local by-laws
  - Formation and implementation
- Operation and Management of Heritage Cells
Day 1: 25th February, 2013

The first day of the Workshop on Inclusive Heritage Based City Development Programme commenced with the inaugural session and city presentations and perspectives of heritage in Varanasi, Ajmer-Pushkar and Hyderabad.

This was followed by technical sessions on issues and challenges faced in old city revitalization. The technical sessions were supported by an exposure visit on Conservation initiatives taken for heritage precincts of Indo-Saracenic architectural style in Mysore old city followed by dinner.

Inaugural Session

IHCDP City Presentations /Perspectives on Heritage Conservation – Varanasi, Ajmer- Pushkar and Hyderabad

Technical Session I: Old City Revitalization – Issues and Challenges

- Legal support available for Conservation of Heritage presented by Mr. P. K. Ghosh, IAS (Retd.), Chairman, Gujarat Heritage Committee
- Presentation on infrastructure upgradation in City core by Mr. K.V.Dinesh, Sr. Infrastructure specialist
- INTACH initiatives for Heritage Management and Challenges for Implementation by Ms. Anuradha Reddy, INTACH Convenor

Exposure Visit: Conservation initiatives taken for heritage precincts of Indo-Saracenic architectural style

Registration of participants followed by Inaugural Session at Quorum Hotel, Mysore
The inaugural ceremony was graced by Mr. Ajay Suri, Sr. Programme Officer, SAR, Cities Alliance and Prof. Saswat Bandyopadhyay, CEPT University.

Welcome and Overview of IHCDP Activities by Prof. Saswat Bandyopadhyay, CEPT University

The inaugural session of the workshop commenced with Prof. Saswat Bandyopadhyay, CEPT University inviting the chief guests to chair the session. This was followed with welcoming the other participants and dignitaries followed by a brief outline of the workshop background and agenda.

He set up the workshop context, introducing the participants to the IHCDP – Inclusive Heritage based City Development Program which is being undertaken as a pilot program under JNNURM being implemented by CEPT University in collaboration with MoUD, MoHUPA, MoC, World Bank (WB) and Cities Alliance (CA). He introduced the technical sessions in the workshop, stressing that the workshop aimed at taking maximum benefit from the variety and technical expertise of the participants, through their active participation and interactive discussions. Prof. Saswat also summed up the purpose of the workshop being to add clarity on the pilot cities (Hyderabad, Varanasi and Ajmer-Pushkar) attempt to develop Detailed Project Report (DPRs) apart from taking away lessons on the way forward.

Setting the Context by Mr. P. K. Ghosh, IAS (Retd.), Chairman, Gujarat Heritage Committee

Mr. P. K. Ghosh, IAS (Retd.), Chairman, Gujarat Heritage Committee, addressed the participating delegates and threw light on general concerns in urban heritage management, specifically focusing on old city. He stressed that in the wake of the shift of the urban populations from the historic cores these cores are ending up as ‘go-downs’ lagging behind in terms of access to services, condemning most residents to the lowest living standard. He added that this ended up creating a non-compatible environment for the maintenance of the heritage character of the historic core areas. Prof. Ghosh stated that the renewal of the old city is mandatory for the survival of its heritage buildings. He mentioned that a mere statute (for protection) will not serve this purpose, but this should be accompanied by simultaneous efforts for revival and renewal of the old city as a ‘lovely and lively’ space of human habitation, as in the case of the efforts undertaken in Ahmedabad and Gujarat at large.

He drew examples of living historic cores from the IHCDP pilot cities, quoting the case of Varanasi which has a lively historic core, characterised by both residential and commercial activities in high-
density low-rise settlements. He added that for old city revitalization in Varanasi, a lot is left to be desired keeping in view the dilapidated heritage buildings and negligent service delivery conditions.

**Key Note Address by Mr. Ajay Suri, Sr. Programme Officer, SAR, Cities Alliance**

Mr. Ajay Suri, Senior Programme Officer, Cities Alliance, elaborated the objectives of the IHCDP demonstration program on the backdrop of activities conducted at the national level. He gave a brief introduction to the initiatives such as PEARL (Peer Experience and Reflective Learning) Heritage City’s Network and threw light on efforts of knowledge Management conducted by the NIUA (National Institute of Urban Affairs), New Delhi. Mr. Suri elaborated the gathering on the expected outputs of the program, which during the present phase is attempting to test and refine methodologies, standards and delivery systems, and enhance human and institutional capacities. He further added that the program would direct its focus on scaling up and integrating efforts of city heritage management and conservation into Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), as is underway in the 3 pilot cities of Hyderabad, Varanasi and Ajmer-Pushkar. In view of the DPRs, he specifically highlighted that the participants contribute their views on the components being proposed, to have a focussed discussion on the proposals for each of the 3 cities.

**Prof. Saswat Bandyopadhyay** concluded the session by elaborating the need to prioritize Urban Heritage Management and the lack of sufficient focus on this sector during JnNURM Phase 1. While briefing the agenda, he stated that the workshop would serve the initiatives taken by the cities participating in the IHCDP activities.
City Presentations / Perspectives

The Inaugural Session was followed by the presentation by the various pilot cities of the Inclusive Heritage based City Development Programme, namely Hyderabad, Ajmer-Pushkar and Varanasi. A synopsis of the session is as follows. The detailed discussions undertaken during the course of the city level presentations have been described in the Annexure.

Inclusive Heritage Based City Development Programme in Varanasi Nagar Nigam by Mr. Sachchidanand Singh, Additional Municipal Commissioner, Varanasi Municipal Corporation

Mr. Sachchidanand Singh, Additional Commissioner, Varanasi Municipal Corporation presented the efforts undertaken under IHCDP by the Varanasi Municipal Corporation and CEPT team.

This was followed by Mr. Singh explaining the efforts towards conducting city level consultations to identify and prioritise heritage projects for Varanasi to be considered by the National Steering Committee. The projects selected for DPR preparation were the revitalization of the following spots:

- Panch Pandav Kund, Shivpur
- Trilochan Ghat
- Pushkar Kund

Inclusive Heritage Based City Development Programme in Ajmer - Pushkar by Ms. Sameeha Sheth, & Mr. Raktim Ray, Project Associates, IHCDP

Ms. Sameeha Sheth, and Mr. Raktim Ray, Project Associates, IHCDP – Ajmer Pushkar began their presentation detailing city profile of Ajmer and Pushkar, adjoining cities separated by 18 kms from each other. Ms. Sameeha mentioned that the Ajmer-Pushkar constituted the smallest of the pilot projects undertaken as part of IHCDP. The final list of projects that was approved by the National Steering Committee was as follows:

- Heritage walk in Ajmer and Naya Bazar Revitalization
- Ghat parikrama-heritage walk in Pushkar and old city revitalization

Urban Heritage Management Initiatives in Hyderabad by Mr. Dhananjay Reddy, Additional Commissioner, Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC)

Mr. Dhananjay Reddy, Additional Commissioner, Hyderabad presented the case of Hyderabad along with Ar. Sanjay Torvi, Conservation Architect presented the work undertaken at the Heritage cell of Hyderabad as part of the IHCDP initiative. This began through an illustration of the summary of heritage assets of Hyderabad (both tangible and intangible).

The team discussed the 4 projects that were proposed for preparation of pilot detailed project reports:

- Charminar Pedestrianization Project
- Monda Market Special Area Development Plan
- Fort – Karwan Road Upgradation
- Musi Heritage Revitalization Precinct
Technical Session I: Old City Revitalization – Issues and Challenges

Infrastructure Up-gradation in City Core by Mr. K V Dinesh, Sr. Infrastructure Specialist

Mr. K. V. Dinesh, Sr. Infrastructure Specialist, made a presentation on infrastructure upgradation in the city core. As Prof. Dinesh suggests, a huge gap exists between theory and practice especially in Urban Planning and Infrastructure development, and his attempt was to bridge this gap and try to borrow back into theory things from the practice.

Mr. Dinesh’s presentation began through an illustration of the unique features of a core area of the city, which being high density, mixed uses, stress on services (due to density), overcrowding and its floating population. He stressed on the fundamental fact that the historic core areas were built during a time when the mode of conveyance was walking apart from cycle rickshaws and horse drawn carriages, and as such these roads are not meant to serve the purpose of cars and buses. He added that the heritage activists and conservation committees would have to develop greater clarity on ‘what should stay and what has to go’.

Feature 4.1: Excerpts from Mr. K. V. Dinesh’s presentation

Among the highlights of the points stressed in his presentation, Mr. Dinesh mentioned that it’s not acceptable that sewage be allowed to flow in storm water drains which is largely the case with all Indian cities. He added that non-coordination between government departments only makes the situation grave. As such, he suggests that project tendering should not go forward without the sanction of all the departments of the government, including the heritage committee. He also mentioned that for the projects, funds are never dispatched ‘all at once’ from the central and state governments, as such leading to project stalling due to inadequacy of available funds. Mr. Dinesh highlighted the sweeping powers of the municipality in regulating household septic tank connections, (as stated in Chapter 12 of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 - which has been largely the model act based on which, almost all corporation/municipality acts in India have been formulated). Mr. Dinesh also suggests that structural evaluations have to be done before laying down sewer systems. Mr. Dinesh also laid emphasis on the phasing of infrastructure works. As such, the right sequencing should be followed wherein the order would be:
- Undertake sewerage works first,
- Storm water drainage
- Water supply pipeline
- Roads

Mr. Dinesh illustrated the example of appropriate infrastructure such as Gangtok in Sikkim and Ladakh among others. He added that for heritage structures, the ownership should be with public sector while operation and maintenance should be with the private sector. He stressed that more effort and time needs to invested into project feasibility. This apart, working seasons need to be respected, if not the project would move at snail’s pace. He also added an important observation to choose operation and maintenance intensive technology, so as to generate more employment. Mr. Dinesh ended his presentation with an illustration of the table of contents of a model Detailed Project report.
Mr. P. K. Ghosh, IAS (Retd.), Chairman, Gujarat Heritage Committee, in his presentation discussed the legal framework for mainstreaming heritage conservation. The earlier half of the presentation was an attempt to understand the definition of heritage in terms of preservation and conservation of monuments and buildings. This was followed by a documentation of the definitions as followed in the statutes (the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act), which as point out by Mr. Ghosh are in a non-exhaustive enumerative fashion.

Mr. Ghosh stressed that from experience, it’s proven that we need specialized dedicated machinery, financial backup driven by determination to serve heritage conservation. He quoted that this very determination could be spotted in the preamble of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, wherein it’s stated that the Government ‘shall’ protect the ancient monuments and not ‘will’. Mr. Ghosh stated that the act is an all-out effort and in some cases dictatorial to preserve the ancient monuments. He adds that there are provisions within the act wherein the government can acquire the monument (if under private ownership) at the market rates, thus making the Act a very strong statutory provision. Mr. Ghosh mentioned that apart from the attempts of the ASI, to protect monuments very little other efforts have been attempted due to the fact that the amount of funds is inadequate to preserve the built heritage.

Mr. Ghosh concluded by discussing that one of the strategies to help conservation is to categorise the ownership. He also added to contemplate, whether we should conceive any executive role for the conservation committee as against leaving them with the role of advisory. One of the areas he directed the audience’s attention was a clear definition of certain concepts such as ‘Precinct’, apart from suitable modifications in the existing Development Control Regulations should be thought of.
Ms. Anuradha Reddy, INTACH, gave a presentation on INTACH initiatives for Heritage management and challenges for implementation. Ms. Anuradha’s presentation focussed on the various initiatives undertaken by INTACH as public sensitization efforts in schools and colleges. She mentioned that such efforts are essential to disseminate the necessary information and skills for teachers to develop their own heritage awareness programmes apart from educating our students on heritage. She also illustrated various efforts conducted to start heritage clubs in schools. Ms. Anuradha documented the Heritage mapping and listing efforts undertaken by INTACH, and mentioned that the instituted INTACH heritage awards are an attempt to prompt greater efforts and motivation towards heritage conservation in the city.

Ms. Anuradha concluded by sharing the photographic documentation done for the heritage structures in Hyderabad, and threw light on the heritage relevance of many of the monuments of prominence in Hyderabad.

Session Wrap-Up:

The technical session on issues and challenges in the old city revitalization was concluded on the note on the need for the appropriate infrastructure in the core city due to its high density characteristics. The legal support available for conservation of heritage buildings and monuments was also discussed. The need for specialized dedicated machinery, financial backup driven by determination to serve heritage conservation was immense. The issue of inadequate funds to preserve the built heritage and strategies to conserve heritage within the defined legal frameworks was discussed. The session focused on the implementation issues faced and the role of heritage awareness programmes in the same and concluded on deliberating the role of various stakeholders in heritage conservation.
The focus of second day of the Workshop on Inclusive Heritage Based City Development Programme was to understand the heritage initiatives taken by Karnataka state and Mysore city. This was followed by technical sessions on Initiatives on Heritage Management, Inclusive/Community based Heritage management and Experience sharing and learning from Karnataka and open discussions. The day ended with a city visit to Mysore Vrindavan Gardens

Day 2: 26th February, 2013
Venue: Quorum Hotel, Mysore

Exposure Visit - Conservation and improvement for selected heritage buildings, precincts along with the environs

Technical Sessions: Initiatives on Heritage Management
- Presentation on PEARL Knowledge Management Activities by Ms. Satmohini Ray, Senior Research Fellow, National Institute of Urban affairs, New Delhi
- Methods for Community engagement in Heritage linked DPR preparation by Dr. C N Ray and Mr. Ajay Suri, Cities Alliance

Technical Session III: Inclusive/Community based Heritage management
- Methods for Community engagement in Heritage linked DPR preparation by Dr. C N Ray and Mr. Ajay Suri, Cities Alliance

Technical Session IV: Experience sharing and learning from Karnataka
- Karnataka Heritage based Town Development Program by Ms. Monika Kashkari, DGM, KUIDFC
- Current initiatives of Heritage conservation by Mr. Govindan Kutty, IHCN Foundation

Group Exercise/Discussion Session

City Visit: Visit to Mysore Vrindavan Gardens
The exposure visit on the second day morning provided a glimpse of the heritage components of Mysore city. This walk was organized by a leading private organization of Mysore named **Royal Mysore Walks**. The team was leaded by two young enthusiastic persons of that organization: Mr. Vinay Parmeswarappa and Mr. Vinay Nagaraju. The walk followed a circular route which began and ended at the clock tower. This walk captured both tangible and intangible heritage assets of Mysore. The tangible assets encompass the built environment which has vivid range of structures from colonial to traditional Indian palatial precincts. The intangible assets include Mysore Pak, banana and the ambience of a traditional market place. The walk helped to understand the components of an inclusive heritage walk and also the showcasing of heritage components also revealed the urban history of Mysore in a distinct way.
Technical Session II: Initiatives on Heritage Management

Presentation on PEARL Knowledge Management Activities by Ms. Satmohini Ray, Senior Research Officer, National Institute of Urban affairs (NIUA), New Delhi

Ms. Satmohini Ray, Senior Research Officer, NIUA discussed the need for PEARL Network, major activities and its way forward. The Peer Experience and Reflective Learning (PEARL) approach is to create networking among ULBs on reforms and project implementation. She mentioned the basis categorization of 65 JNNURM cities under PEARL Network and expressed that the Heritage Cities group managed by CEPT University is doing well. Specific to cultural Heritage, PEARL in collaboration with CEPT had organized National Workshop on Cultural Heritage and Religious Cities on 18th April, 2010. Further, Industrial and Heritage Cities Group’ Workshop on Cross-Learning and Knowledge Sharing was held on 18th April 2011 at Varanasi.

She also presented the findings from the Knowledge need assessment study conducted with CEPT as knowledge partner. Further, guidelines are being developed for second generation CDP to make it more people centric with cross sectoral integration.

Ms. Shabana Shiraz, Urban Specialist, NIUA mentioned that PEARL in collaboration with IHCN and CEPT developed the Heritage Management Program for Indian Cities with Varanasi, Ajmer-Pushkar and Hyderabad as the pilot cities. The first leg held from 1st-3rd October 2012 in Ahmedabad.

Best practice documentation taken up by PEARL aimed to create comprehensive framework of conservation and cultural heritage documentation. It would detail good practices which would be reviewed by a peer group. Presently, NIUA, INTACH and the Peer review group are formatting the Terms of Reference (ToR). PEARL would also provide a platform for Knowledge dissemination.

Session Wrap-Up:

The session was concluded by detailing that the methodology of the programme is more need based and inclusive targeting project categorization into themes like revitalization of markets / integrated monumental rehabilitation for easy replicability of ULB.

Technical Session III: Inclusive/Community based Heritage management

Methods for Community engagement in Heritage linked DPR preparation by Dr. C N Ray, CEPT University and Mr. Ajay Suri, Cities Alliance

Mr. Ajay Suri, Cities Alliance mentioned that area based approach with inclusiveness in developing DPRs is a new approach with little experience at global level. While the consultant based approach is an easier way of doing a DPR, the community based approach would address appropriate community engagement and integrate their aspirations in the DPR’s. Community engagement should always be the starting point for DPR preparation to avoid any resistance in project implementation at later stages. In view of the time limitations that the city groups have to complete the pilot DPR’s for IHCDP, Mr. Suri suggested to adopt Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) technique to state the community engagement process. He cited Ajmer’s case where the Heritage walk is broken into micro stretches and communities may be engaged to map issues and contiguous areas. It is also important to have homogenous groups with no dominant voices and appropriate age group and gender representation.

He mentioned that communities’ engagement should be done in a multi phase approach.

- 1st Phase – To capture aspirations of the community.
• 2nd Phase – To make informed decisions and discuss the feasibility of the project components.
• 3rd Phase – To develop a match between the aspirations various communities identified.

Dr. C N Ray elaborated on the ways of implementing community in development process specific to Heritage and culture management. Dr. Ray mentioned that community engagement could be seen in many programmes in rural context. He defined community as a group with certain harmonious character and a stakeholder as an affected party either directly or indirectly. He quoted the Orangi project of Pakistan and Slum Networking Project (SNP) of Ahmedabad as an ideal case for community engagement in Project Implementation process. The Sabarmati River front development of Ahmedabad, although initially chaotic is slowly developing appropriate rehabilitation measures. He expressed that respecting community sentiments and bringing them as part of project would enable any project to move ahead with little turbulences.

He stated that even in field of heritage and cultural management surveying the local communities (opinion/detailed socio economic) is an important means to get communities feedback about the project. As an alternative a traditional Focus Group Discussion (FGD) may be employed with reasonable group size and appropriate selection may be adopted to get understanding of the community. In case of the pilot cities, since the projects are defined, the discussion may be streamlined and focused allowing the community to give frank opinions on the project. Dr. Ray suggested that ULB’s may adopt E- Governance method to enable community participation in decision making process. Prof. Saswat added that it is essential for all the pilot cities to map the communities within and the stakeholders concerned.

**Session Wrap-Up:**

The session was concluded by detailing the various approaches to heritage and cultural management and understanding the essence of community participation.

**Technical Session IV: Experience sharing and learning from Karnataka**

*Karnataka Heritage based Town Development Program by Ms. Monika Kashkari, Dy. General Manager, Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation Limited (KUIDFC)*

Ms. Monika Kashkari, Dy. General Manager, KUIDFC brought out the significance of cultural and built heritage at settlement and city scale in the State of Karnataka. She illustrated Karnataka State’s example by detailing world famous like settlements of Hampi and Belur, temple complexes of Pattadakal and Badami and the living character in urban setting adding to the intangible dimension.

She explained the various state level initiatives to protect, preserve the cultural heritage in the Karnataka and emphasized the collective and holistic approach of the State. KUIDFC is the implementing and nodal agency for the pioneering heritage management initiatives carried out in Karnataka.
The genesis of heritage improvement in Karnataka started with monument approach excluding the urban setting. In the year 2005, Karnataka came up with a heritage specific master plan for Hampi city which is the first of its kind in India. Presently, the state has also notified six settlements as heritage settlements. Karnataka Culture Dept. with budgetary support would take up specific interventions in these heritage settlements. She expressed that heritage improvement should be hand in hand with livelihood improvement of the local populace in historically dominant areas.

She then elaborated on the following activities taken up by KUIDFC:

- KUIDC as the Nodal agency coordinating with IHCN F based in Mysore for technical advisory on heritage specific interventions.
- With the support of Asian Development Bank, KUIDFC is implementing Karnataka Urban Sector Improvement Programme through Heritage Planning Cell in Directorate of Town and Country Planning (DTCP) which would initiate Heritage Master Plan in 6 Heritage cities.
- Heritage demonstration projects to show case conservation activities and heritage based tourism components
- Development of District Heritage Units in Bidar, Gulbarga, Badami and Bijapur and Heritage committees under the District Administration.
- World Bank assisted State level programme targeting local economy and livelihood development in heritage cities and Karnataka Municipal reforms project to improve capacity building at ULB level to deal with heritage specific interventions.
- Development of documentary film of Bidar and Mysore conservation efforts to improve visibility

Ms. Monika concluded the discussion by stressing the need for State level Heritage organizations supporting city level Heritage cells which is being considered by DTCP Karnataka. There should be right blend of man power out sourcing and in house experts to ensure efficient performance. KUIDFC is also working on innovative financing mechanisms like Transfer Development Rights (TDR), PPP and incentives to Heritage building owners with political backing.

Karnataka Heritage based town development program by Ms. Monika Kashkari, DGM, KUIDFC

Current initiatives of Heritage conservation by Mr. Govindan Kutty, Chief Executive Officer, Indian Heritage Cities Network (IHCN) Foundation

Mr. Govindan Kutty, CEO, IHCN Foundation presented the proposal for conservation and development plan for Devaraja market heritage precinct. He mentioned that the precinct demarcation was done through a workshop in 2011. The proposal aimed to integrate precinct development plan into Master Plan. He elaborated on the various studies conducted to develop the proposal.

- Identification of view points and public open spaces of various categories.
- Study of Street space characterizations (Boulevards/Enclosed roads/Open roads/Isolated Buildings)
- Views from palace to various directions in city
- Road alignment, Road sections and co existence of Heritage structures with new structures
• Visual impact and Sky line characteristics
• Mapping Heritage properties in neighborhood of palace listed in Heritage Act and Master plan, Built and Open space fabric
• Urban Morphology patterns in identified precinct
• Identification of Homogeneous character zones (commercial tourist Zones/Palace Areas/Enclosed Tourist Area/institutional Area)
• Other structures in precinct with Heritage character
• Urban Design elements like Tree line and Building line, Foot Paths
• Phases of Built Structure Development
• Study of Local Architectural elements, Construction techniques, Materials
• Threats to Heritage Preservation like non coherent developments
• He stressed need for appropriate regulatory measures for architecture/façade/elevation control

He further discussed the heritage value of the Devaraja Market area and need for proposed interventions. The first step in proposal development was to define various heritage categories in the city like monument heritage, buildings which need to be preserved, areas which are disrupting urban landscape. Proposals were given as per the heritage categorization. Further, design and planning guidelines and appropriate signage control regulations were proposed which may be annexed with Master Plan.

Mr. Kutty concluded by detailing precinct level conservation efforts projects in Bidar like Development of Heritage Walk, Market Revitalization, Integration and Redevelopment of Walled city of Bidar. He also elaborated the significance of water harvesting systems (Khare systems) in Bidar and need for its conservation.

Session Wrap-Up:
The session was concluded by laying emphasis on cultural and built heritage at settlement and city scale. The significance of implementing and nodal agency for pioneering heritage management initiatives was established. Implementation of heritage management plans can be successful by facilitation of State level Heritage organizations or formulation of city level Heritage cells as done by many cities. The need for design and planning guidelines and appropriate signage control regulations as a part of DCR were also discussed.

Group Exercise/Discussion Session
The technical sessions were followed up by the group discussion session for the three pilot cities under the Inclusive Heritage based City Development Programme (IHCDP). As part of this session, the teams from the IHCDP teams were integrated with the senior experts to conduct consultations and discussions among each other. The aim of these sessions was:

1. To clearly demarcate the Project Components.
2. To identify the stakeholders involved within the scope of the identified project components who need to be consulted.

3. To decide on the forward plan of action to achieve the above.

**Hyderabad**

The discussion on Development of pilot DPR for Musi Heritage precincts had two major aspects:

1. **Identification of Project Components**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structural Improvements</th>
<th>Infrastructure</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Restoration of Retaining wall</td>
<td>• Promenade and Soft Landscaping</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Restoration of Heritage Bridges</td>
<td>• Approaches (Platform/Ghats to river)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Bridge Restoration</td>
<td>• Strategic Water points</td>
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<td>• Cross cutting public amenities</td>
<td>• Renovation of existing view points</td>
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<td>• Suspension and pedestrian bridges</td>
<td>• Development of River Drives</td>
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<td>(Salarjung Museum – State Library)</td>
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<td>• Regularization of Dobhi ghats</td>
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2. **Identification of consulting groups**

The following groups were identified for conducting FGDs and Consultations:

- Dhobi Ghats
- Institutions abutting the river front
- Notified Slums and Squatter settlements along the river
- People owning the lands along the northern promenades

It is suggested that on the Rehabilitation front, the DPR could suggest assessment of Economic linkages and Economic rehabilitation for the affected stakeholders.

**Ajmer – Pushkar**

The project identified in case of Ajmer under the Pilot initiative is 1.2 Km Heritage Walk with nearly 3 Sq. Km zone of influence. The main components are Livelihood improvement programme, New Infrastructure, Services Level Improvement, Soft Components.

Under new infrastructure new footpaths, Parking zones and organized areas for shopping (to support the intangible heritage) have been proposed. Enhancement of mobility with appropriate parking locations is proposed across the stretch. Alternatively regulated pedestrianization of identified stretches has been taken into consideration.
Under soft components training and capacity building and awareness on waste Management practices have been proposed. Further, Development Control Regulations have also been considered for proposal. He team also proposed Renovation of Gates, Baradaris and Havelis through appropriate financing mechanisms. Further, delineation of Heritage precinct through appropriate stakeholder participation has been proposed.

**City Visit: Visit to Mysore Vrindavan Gardens**

The Brindavan Gardens is located adjoining the Krishnarajasagara dam and is currently maintained by the Cauvery Niravari Nigama (Cauvery Irrigation Department), a Government of Karnataka enterprise.
Day 3: 27th February, 2013

The last day of the Workshop on Inclusive Heritage Based City Development Programme commenced with the recap of the previous day’s technical sessions on heritage conservation and management. This was followed by an extensive brainstorming discussion on learning experiences from PEARL and approaches for heritage conservation.

Technical Session V: Open Discussion on Heritage Conservation

Dr. C. N. Ray and Mr. Ajay Suri initiated the discussion session for Day 3. The discussion topic was more focused to learning experiences from PEARL.

Key Points from the Discussion:

- ULB’s are lacking technical capacity for heritage management
- Approach needs to be demand driven approach
- Hand holding support is required for the ULBs
- Capacity building need to be linked with funding sanctions
- Sensitization of the Govt. officials is required for capacity building exercise

Mr. P.S. Vastrad (Commissioner, Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage, Govt. of Karnataka):

Mr. Vastrad shared his experiences with Karnataka Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage.

Key Points from the Presentation:

- Spectrum of departmental activities related to heritage management
- Sample brochures and pamphlets for Karnataka Govt. heritage walk
- Fund flow in Karnataka state related to heritage management
- Other activities related to heritage management
Conclusions / Suggestions

Many valuable comments and suggestions were also received from the participants, as follows:

- Such workshops need to increase the scale of participation from the civil society and local communities, with more involvement of NGOs. This would prove to be the democratizing variable in the planning process.

- The outreach of the workshop seemingly needs to be scaled up, and this should be addressed well in advance to facilitate greater workshop participation.

- The workshop initiatives need to capitalize greater on the technical personnel available in participating cities, and furthermore diversity of participants from across the country needs to be stressed to facilitate more informed discussions.

- Timing of the workshops should be curtailed and preferably to one or maximum of two days. In particular reference to the Mysore workshop, participation got less enthusiastic with the length of the workshop.

- In the context of cities of religious and cultural significance, the process of urban heritage management needs to facilitate more effective community mapping methodologies.

- The workshop presentations should also address the dimension of ‘Information and Communication Technologies’ in order to market and advertise the efforts and outreach of urban heritage management measures undertaken. This would even add to more informed decision making in urban heritage management at the level of the ULB.
Way Forward

Ahmedabad and Mysore workshop and exposure visits under Inclusive Heritage based City Development Program (IHCDP) in collaboration with PEARL network, provided a unique platform to JNNURM listed heritage cities like Varanasi, Ajmer- Pushkar and Hyderabad to learn from each other’s experiences, witness best practices in cities like Ahmedabad and Mysore and interact with city officials and professionals involved in heritage conservation, management and urban renewal issues.

IHCDP was a pilot program focusing on only three cities, however, such similar workshops and exposure visits can be planned under PEARL program that could benefit many more cultural and heritage cities of India. Innovative techniques and modules could be established for capacity enhancement and training of urban local bodies and professionals of cities having heritage and cultural significance.

Pilot DPRs prepared under IHCDP program for Hyderabad, Varanasi, Ajmer- Pushkar could be shared as best practices or model framework to undertake urban renewal, old city revitalization or heritage management for other heritage cities having similar context and issues.