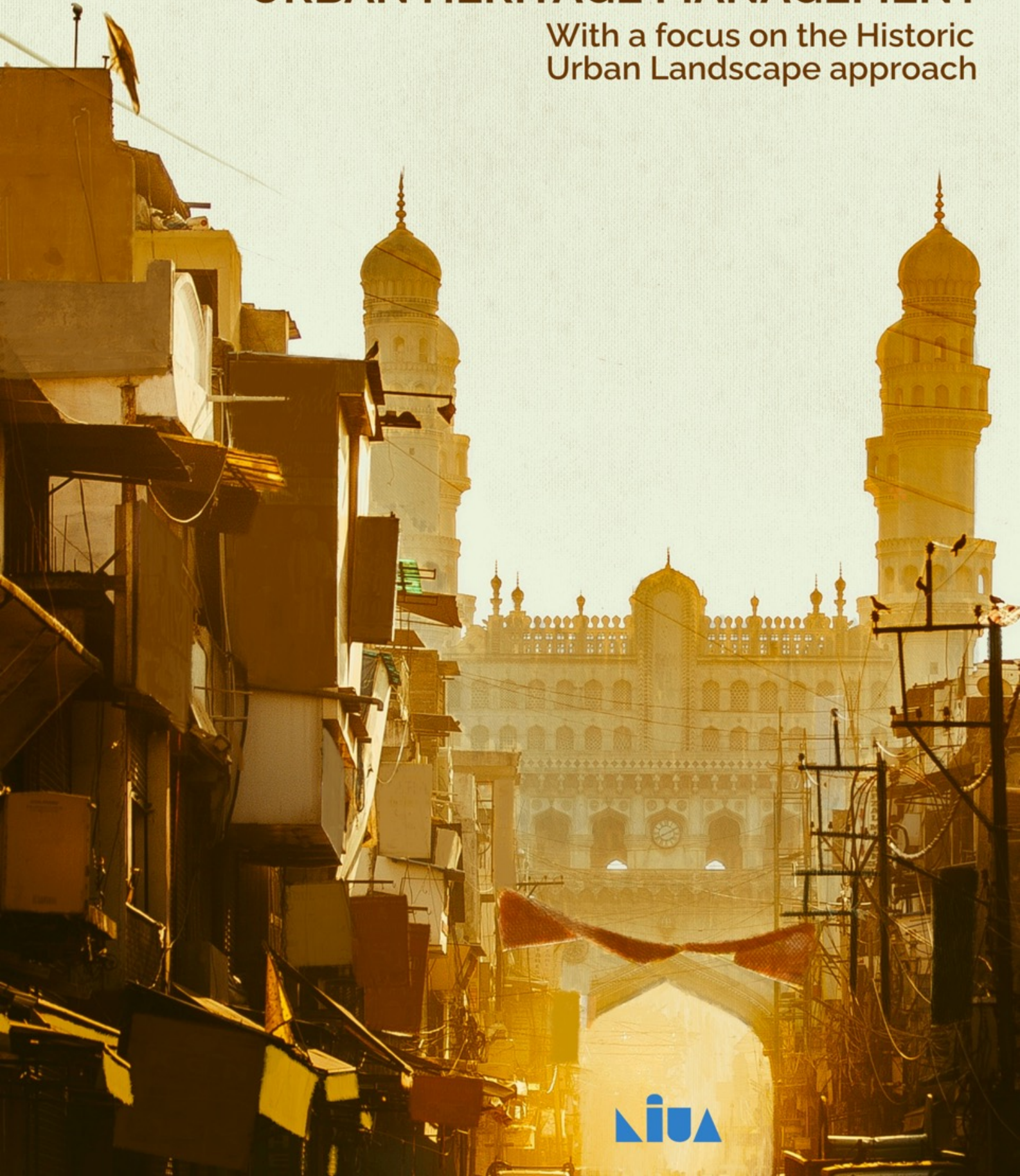COMPENDIUM OF BEST PRACTICES IN
URBAN HERITAGE MANAGEMENT
With a focus on the Historic
Urban Landscape approach

NIUA

Compendium of
Best Practices in Urban Heritage Management

with a focus on the Historic Urban Landscape approach

This compendium is prepared to bring together the concepts of Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach, as recommended by UNESCO in 2011 and the Indian and international best practices in Urban Heritage Management following the HUL approach.

Cover Image
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Foreword

India, along with other countries has seen rapid urbanisation in recent years, with an expected rise by 2050, when around half of the total population is expected to live in towns and cities, resulting in a rise in rural to urban migration. This is likely to result in rapid and uncontrolled infrastructure development, which often takes place at the expense of natural ecosystems and citizens' well-being. While the cities continue to sprawl to accommodate additional infrastructure and growing population, the inner cores of Indian cities often turn into habitats for the urban poor. Research often shows that migrants occupy the inner-city cores in bigger cities, which offer affordable housing options.

While we continue to develop our cities for the future, it is imperative to acknowledge the fact that cities are often identified by their cultural roots reflected through both tangible and intangible heritage. There is a deep relationship between cultural heritage and urban planning to preserve and uphold the city's historic significance and at the same time accommodate the soaring migration in urban centres. Understanding this, various national and international organisations have put efforts to integrate heritage management into city planning and development.

National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) with its focus on developing, disseminating and managing knowledge and information, policy advocacy and capacity building has evolved as a leading national think tank for urban development in India. When the Government of India took an initiative to identify and manage cultural heritage in historic cities of the country with the Heritage City Development Augmentation Yojana in 2015, NIUA was the National Programme Management Unit (NPMU) and supported the National Mission Directorate in implementing the scheme in 12 shortlisted cities from 10 states. NIUA's work was focused on knowledge capture, capacity building and mainstreaming policy through Technical Assistance offered by the World Bank and Cities Alliance.

Following its experience and excellence since 1976, NIUA has actively worked with historic cities around the country, including Ahmedabad, Jodhpur, Nawalgarh, Vijaypura, and a few other cities in Rajasthan and Karnataka to mainstream the agenda of managing cultural heritage while aiming for sustainable urban development. In the process, we have partnered with expert organisations such as UNESCO for identifying and documenting model practices followed across different cities in India and internationally. NIUA is glad to launch The Compendium of the Best Practices in Urban Heritage Management with a focus on UNESCO's Historic Urban Landscape approach and how it has been followed in different cities around the world. The document is a compilation of different practices from cities across the globe to preserve the cultural heritage in growing urban cities using strategic planning, knowledge, and financial tools.

I appreciate the efforts of the NIUA team for their dedication to producing this compendium. I hope this effort is beneficial for other cities to navigate through cultural perspectives in their city planning.

Hitesh Vaidya
Director, National Institute of Urban Affairs

Preface
National Institute of Urban Affairs' work on Urban Heritage

Historic cities in India have played an exceptional role in contributing to knowledge of the development of urban planning and infrastructure in the world. However, we are at a turning point today with the rural-urban transition and the resultant urbanisation engulfing small historic settlements and turning the inner cities into low-income housing clusters. Having said that, these still remain the nuclei of all economic activity. Thus, it is apparent that globally, historic cores and cities need a strategic approach for integrating their heritage assets into mainstream development planning principles. UNESCO, a specialised agency of the United Nations aimed at promoting world peace and security through international cooperation in education, the sciences, and culture, recognised these challenges back in 2005, when it started the discourse on identifying a historic area beyond a single site. Hence, the site-based approach was converted to an area-based approach over the years through the. **'Recommendation of the Historic Urban Landscape approach in 2011'**.

National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), a think-and-do tank of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (erstwhile Ministry of Urban Development) established in 1976, has been actively working on the subject of integrating cultural heritage with the urban development for the past decade. NIUA was a knowledge partner for the **Inclusive Heritage-based City Development Programme** (IHCDP) that was undertaken in 2012-14 by the World Bank and Cities Alliance for the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. The objective of the programme was to pilot innovative approaches and mechanisms for improving the living conditions of the urban poor in historic areas and heritage towns through improved documentation, valuation and management of city's unique heritage assets within a city-wide development perspective.

As an outcome of IHCDP, Government of India took a forward step towards recognising the tangible heritage in few historic cities in the country when it launched the **Heritage City Development & Augmentation Yojana** in January 2015, a central sector scheme with a total outlay of INR 500 crore. NIUA essayed the role of National Programme Management Unit (NPMU) for the scheme where it assisted the Mission Directorate in implementing the activities under the scheme to achieve its desired objectives & outcomes in the twelve shortlisted cities in ten states. The scheme aimed at upgrading and augmenting the infrastructure at select sites while protecting each city's identity. NIUA in the role of NPMU, also focused on policy mainstreaming & knowledge management through a technical assistance, under the auspices of World Bank & Cities Alliance as a part of the **Inclusive Revitalisation of Historic Towns and Cities in India** programme (phase II of IHCDP), where it organised knowledge sharing events on urban revitalisation, where public officials and state/city managers were sensitised through capacity building workshops and exposure visits.

During the implementation of the HRIDAY scheme, NIUA, placed as a national level think-tank took its role in the mission forward by supporting two states further in their conservation efforts. It assisted Government of Rajasthan in developing a 'Strategic Framework for Rajasthan State Heritage Programme' that aimed to demonstrate the notion of 'cultural heritage as a catalyst for social and economic development', through a multi - sectoral approach focusing on physical, social, cultural and economic revitalisation of around 50 historic towns and cities and related communities in the state. NIUA was instrumental in setting up the very first State Heritage Centre of the country in Jaipur, Rajasthan, staffed by the Department of Local Self-Government. Further, Heritage Management Plans for two pilot cities of Jodhpur and Nawalgarh were prepared employing innovative approaches involving multi-department and multi-stakeholder participation and collaboration that led to strengthening the institutional framework in the two cities to focus on urban revitalisation. Likewise, NIUA assisted the Government of Karnataka in developing an 'Integrated heritage-based Urban Revitalisation Strategy' for a pilot region in North Karnataka.

Going further, NIUA also drafted the rules and regulations for heritage sites and precincts in Surat for the Municipal Corporation of Surat, where certain innovative instruments and controls were recommended to change the overall perspective towards urban heritage and leverage these assets of the city. NIUA has been consistently working on issues related to urban heritage for the past decade and intends to take this forward with its partner organisations, central, state and city Governments.

Contents

What is a Historic Urban Landscape?

Due to the rapid urbanisation in cities, their cultural heritage and historical importance are habitually neglected, which has led to poor and sometimes uninhabitable living conditions in the historic cores. As a response to this, various organisations have come forward attempting to strategically conserve urban cultural heritage amidst the development scenario.

Multiple characteristics such as social, cultural, economic, typography and others like built form, built typology, require a holistic approach to address this challenge. This gradually led to the development of the Historic Urban Landscape approach that was recommended by UNESCO in 2011 after several deliberations *(please refer to the timeline on the opposite page).*

'A Historic Urban Landscape is defined as an urban area understood as the result of historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of "historic centre" or "ensemble" to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting.'

This approach for managing historic urban landscapes is holistic, where it integrates the goals of urban heritage conservation and those of social and economic development.

> " The HUL approach is a flexible approach that moves beyond the preservation of the physical environment and focuses on the entire human environment with all of its tangible and intangible qualities. It seeks to increase the sustainability of planning and design interventions by taking into account the existing built environment, intangible heritage, cultural diversity, socio-economic and environmental factors along with local community values.

Parameters in HUL Approach   Factors in HUL approach

Layers	Heritage	Setting	Management
Old	Tangible	Nature	Community
New	Intangible	Culture	Partnership
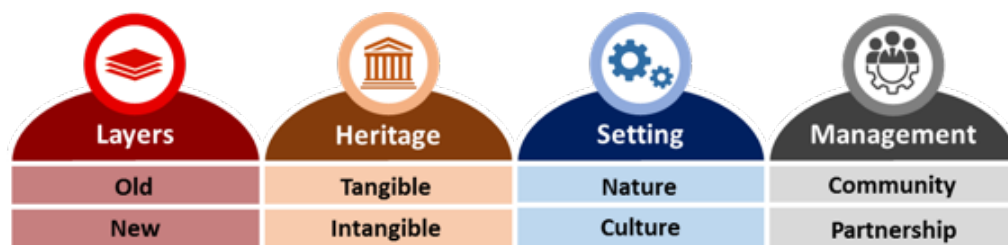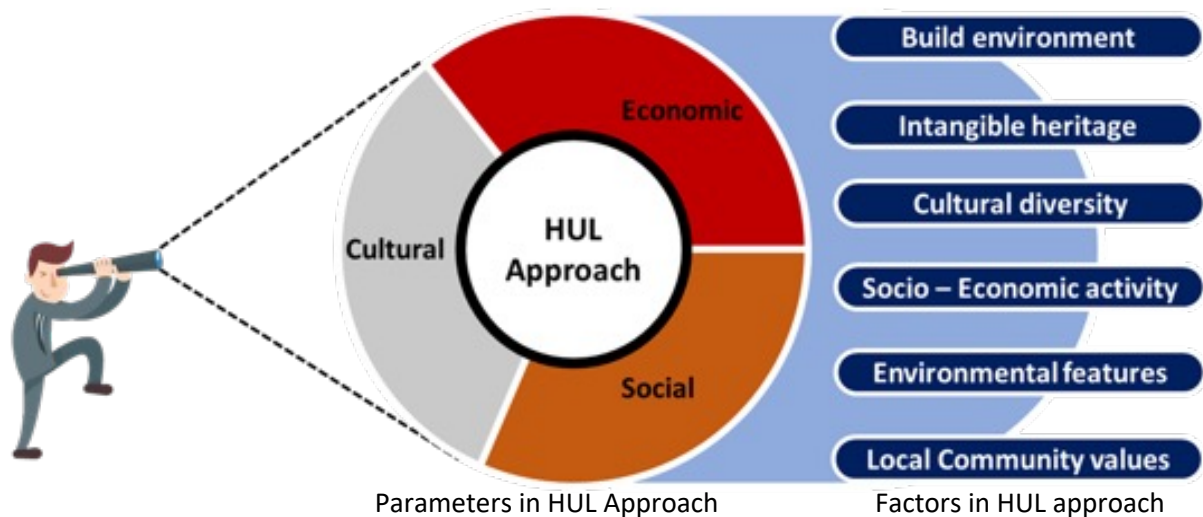
Development of the HUL Concept

2005

The Vienna Memorandum
Declaration on the Conservation of Historic Urban Landscape
The Xi' An Declaration on the conservation of the setting of the heritage structures, sites and areas (ICOMOS)

2007

The Conference at St. Petersburg

The Conference at Olinda

2007-10

International debate, case studies and workshops

2010

Draft Recommendation on HUL

2011

UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

2015

First consolidated report of all the conventions and recommendations so far

2018

International expert meeting to discuss - The Implementation of the UNESCO Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation

2019

Second consultation on the 2011 recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape implementation by member states

2021

UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL Recommendation) celebrates its 10th anniversary
Launch of Call to Action on the future of HUL

Source: THE HUL GUIDEBOOK Managing heritage in dynamic and constantly changing urban environments, A practical guide to UNESCO's Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

THE HUL GUIDEBOOK
Managing heritage in dynamic and constantly changing urban environments
A practical guide to UNESCO's Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

The Implementation of the UNESCO Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation
Proceedings of the International Expert Meeting, Shanghai, China, 26-28 March 2018

Tools
The tools that can be used to aid the implementation of the HUL Recommendation.
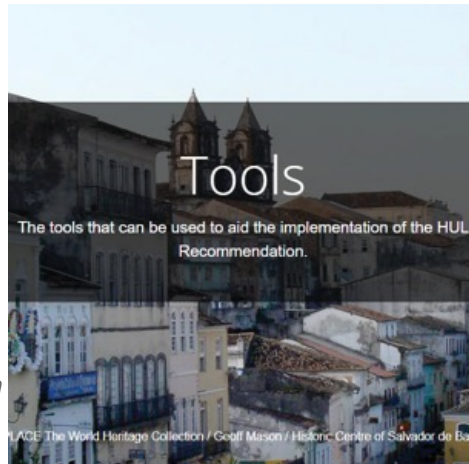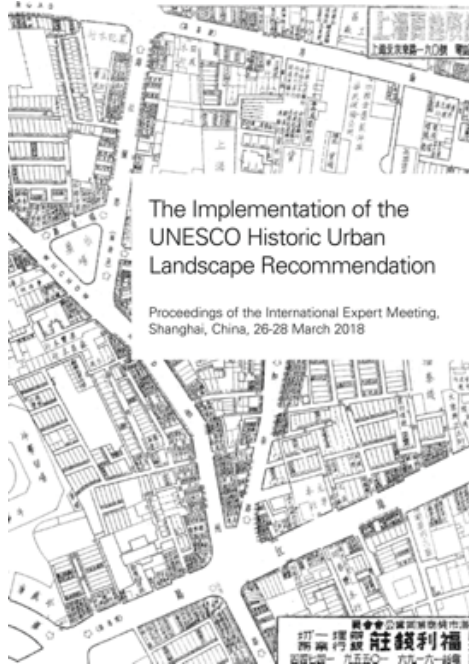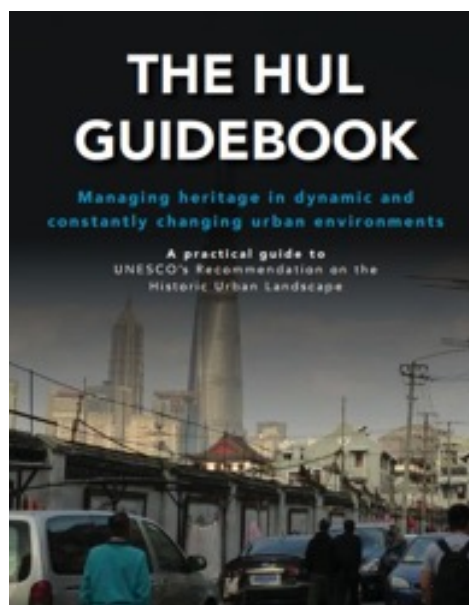
Need for a holistic approach

" Culture and values are crucial in determining policy outcomes, ensuring human-centred, inclusive and equitable development. *(WUF 10 Background Paper, UN-Habitat, 2019)*

Culture, as an element has long been absent from the urban landscape when it comes to devising strategies for future development. However, since the past decade, global discourse has started recognising the important role that culture plays in sustainable urban development. Our cities are centres of knowledge and cultural diversity and hubs of businesses and varied industries. They act as crucibles of change and innovation, showcasing the ways in which societies are developing. In many ways, cities are the product of both natural and human evolution.

Culture is the constant that mediates between the past and the present and has the untapped potential to guide us towards building our future. With the constant evolution of cities and the countless challenges that need to be addressed, their culture inheritance and the tangible and intangible heritage and legacy that they hold within form their backbone. However, in the wake of intense globalisation and an increasing demand for modernisation, the local identity and visual integrity of cities, shaped by their distinctive culture and historic development, are directly impacted. Rapid uncontrolled urbanization has led to the deterioration and destruction of urban heritage, threatening the identity and local culture of communities and the sense of place in cities.

(THE HUL GUIDEBOOK, 2015: A practical guide to UNESCO's Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape)

Principle features of the HUL Approach

The HUL approach has evolved through refining and integration of various concepts. It has broad perspective towards development which helps to manage conflict between conservation or preservation of heritage assets and the development pressure around.

The approach integrates various backend parameters that contribute towards the characteristics of a certain area. Moreover, the approach is flexible, dynamic and strive to develop a hybrid solution for development.

Integrates the social, cultural, environmental and economical characteristics in planning process **01**

02 A flexible and dynamic approach which helps facilitate development as well as area characteristics conservation

Considers various urban issues and focuses beyond the heritage conversation and helps to increase city livability **03**

04 Focuses on developing sustainable planning solution for area using multiple scenario development and various set of matrices

Focuses on developing and providing high infrastructure services and also involve the people in the process **05**

Source: THE HUL GUIDEBOOK Managing heritage in dynamic and constantly changing urban environments, A practical guide to UNESCO's Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

Application of the HUL Approach

The day-to-day management of cities and other dynamic environments involves a careful balancing act about the competing demands of different groups in the society, in particular with regard to allocating of the limited resources available. In this process, the debate often unfolds that pitches heritage conservation against development. However, international research and practice in several parts of the world increasingly shows that heritage conservation is a viable strategy for inner city revitalisation and urban regeneration.

The Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach, as promoted in the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation, facilitates a structuring and priority setting of the needs and wishes in the broader urban development and heritage management process. It also offers clarity and understanding in an often-complex process. Moreover, as this approach maintains the balance between conservation and sustainable development, old areas of cities are best suited to adopt this approach.

Traditional Urban Renewal		Inclusive Revitalisation
• Top-down and technical	**Approach**	• Bottom-up with involvement of people and experts
• Driven by the regulating authority; hardly any or less involvement of community	**Community participation**	• Driven by inputs of community and their needs are kept at the centre
• Sector-based interventions	**Intervention**	• Area-based inventions
• Less integration with other services; focus on single sector for providing facilities	**Integration**	• Holistic and integrated; focus on multi-sectoral approach

Source: Inclusive Urban Revitalization: Guidelines For Indian Cities, 2014, World Bank Group, Cities Alliance, UNESCO

In 2011, after the UNESCO Recommendation on HUL was published, a few cities were selected to be the Pilot Cities for implementing the HUL approach. In India, the selected cities were Varanasi, Ajmer-Pushkar and Hyderabad. For the purpose of implementation, the HUL approach was contextualised to be called Inclusive Heritage-based City Development Programme, conceptualised and financially supported by the World Bank and Cities Alliance for the Government of India.

The programme later progressed to phase-2, called the Inclusive Revitalisation of Historic Towns and Cities. The comparison above shows the principle differences between the traditional urban renewal approach and the renewed Inclusive Revitalisation approach that is based on the UNESCO HUL Recommendation.

The HUL Toolkit

UNESCO's HUL Guidebook suggests a range of interdisciplinary and innovative tools for successful management of urban heritage in complex environments. They are categorised into four broad categories namely, Civic Engagement, Knowledge and Planning, Regulatory Systems and Financial.

Although these tools are prescribed for implementation, it is advised that these tools may be revisited regularly to address continuous evolution.

Civic Engagement Tools
- Publicity
- Dialogue
- Consultation
- Community
- Empowerment
- Cultural Mapping

Knowledge and Planning Tools
- Planning
- Big data
- GIS
- Morphology
- Vulnerability
- Policy Assessment

Regulatory Systems
- Regulations
- Tradition
- Customs
- Policies
- Plans
- Law

Financial Tools
- Economics
- Grants
- Public-private Cooperation

Civic engagement tools

Empowers to identify diverse stakeholder and help to understand and learn about history of community, tradition, values, needs and aspirations.

Knowledge and planning tools

Helps to protect the integrity, authenticity of area. Moreover helps in developing the database which will help to improve quality of life for the area.

Regulatory Systems

Helps to setup rules and regulations, acts for managing of tangible and intangible elements of heritage including social, economic and environment features.

Financial tools

These tools focuses on how to generate income using innovative financial mechanism to support and safeguard the heritage values of areas.

Source: THE HUL GUIDEBOOK Managing heritage in dynamic and constantly changing urban environments, A practical guide to UNESCO's Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

The HUL approach in action

The HUL approach requires us to take into account the local context of each historic city. Whilst this will result in different approaches for management in different cities, a minimum of six critical steps were recommended to facilitate the implementation of the HUL approach.

Undertake comprehensive surveys and mapping of the city's natural, cultural and community resources

Reach a reasonable degree of consensus, using participatory planning and stakeholder consultations, regarding what cultural heritage values need to be protected for inspiration and enjoyment of present and future generations, and determining the attributes that carry these values.

Assess the vulnerability of these attributes with regard to socio-economic pressures and the impacts of climate change.

Integrate urban heritage values and their vulnerability status into a wider framework of city development, which shall provide indications of areas of heritage sensitivity that require careful attention to planning, design and implementation of development projects.

Prioritise policies and actions for conservation and development.

Establish appropriate partnerships and local management frameworks for each of the identified projects for conservation and development, as well as for the development of mechanisms for coordination of various activities between different actors: public, private, and civic.

.

The most comprehensive step of the action plan is to map all the layers necessary to devise a holistic plan for the area. Below is an example from the city of Ballarat, Australia where all the possible layers are identified for a comprehensive documentation exercise. The data layers may vary based on the area and various layers may be added for developing scenarios and selection of priority areas.

- Geology
- Topography
- Hydrology and natural features
- Land use pattern and spatial organization
- Built environment
- Open space and gardens
- Infrastructure networks (physical and social infrastructure)
- Perceptions and visual relationships
- Social and cultural practices and values of the area
- Economic processes and economic clusters
- Tangible and intangible dimension of heritage, diversity and its identity

Source: Our People, Culture & Place: A plan to sustain Ballarat's heritage 2017-2030

Achievable Outcomes of the HUL approach

Urban heritage, when dealt with in an appropriate manner can act as a catalyst for socio-economic development through tourism, commercial use, and higher land and property values – thereby providing the revenues out of which to pay for maintenance, restoration and rehabilitation of heritage assets. UNESCO's HUL Guidebook lists a few achievable outcomes of the approach.

Urban heritage areas generate much higher returns than areas devoid of any cultural historic significance. The 250-plus historic cities that have been included in the World Heritage List deliver very significant socio-economic benefits at the local and national levels - not only through tourism and related goods and services, but also through other functions. Urban heritage areas often demand enhanced management, because of more and/or stricter regulations controlling and monitoring the built environment, which improves planning and design if properly executed.

Strengthened sense of place

Improved planning and design

Higher land and property values

More high-end service-sector businesses

Attracting more tourism activities

High revenues for heritage management and maintenance efforts

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals of the New Urban Agenda

A people or city without the knowledge of their past history, origin and culture is like a tree without roots
– Marcus Garvey

The HUL approach directly helps to achieve certain outcomes and this in turn leads to several other indirect impacts. In terms of the quality of life of the citizens, it impacts their health and income. Some of the indirect benefits also include mitigation of climate change effects, excess urbanization, amongst others.

Apart from the enlisted outcomes, the HUL approach contributes to a holistic development of the area, subsequently increasing its liveability. The approach aims to improve the old core areas of the city by providing high end infrastructure services, developing sustainable communities and by providing employment opportunities, thus boosting local economic development.

Moreover, in today's globalisation era, where every city competes with the other, the only factor that differentiates them and gives them an identity of their own are their socio-cultural values, and their tangible and intangible heritage assets. Right implementation of the HUL approach can also aid in building the city's image on the global platform.

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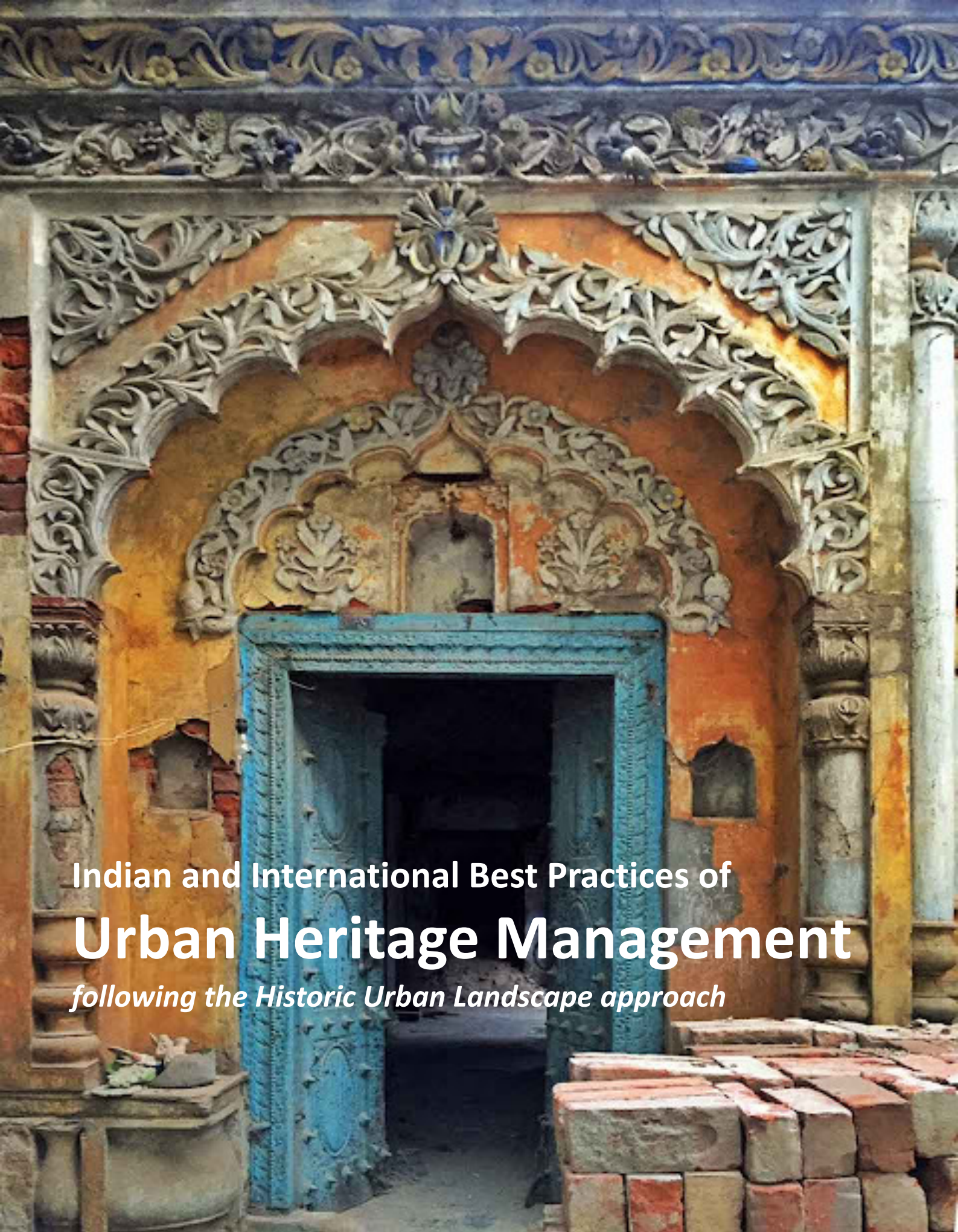
Indian and International Best Practices of
Urban Heritage Management
following the Historic Urban Landscape approach

VARANASI

HYDERABAD

BALLARAT, AUSTRALIA

JAIPUR

NAWALGARH

AJMER-PUSHKAR

SHANGHAI, CHINA

RAWALPINDI, PAKISTAN

ISTANBUL, TURKEY

CUENCA, ECUADOR
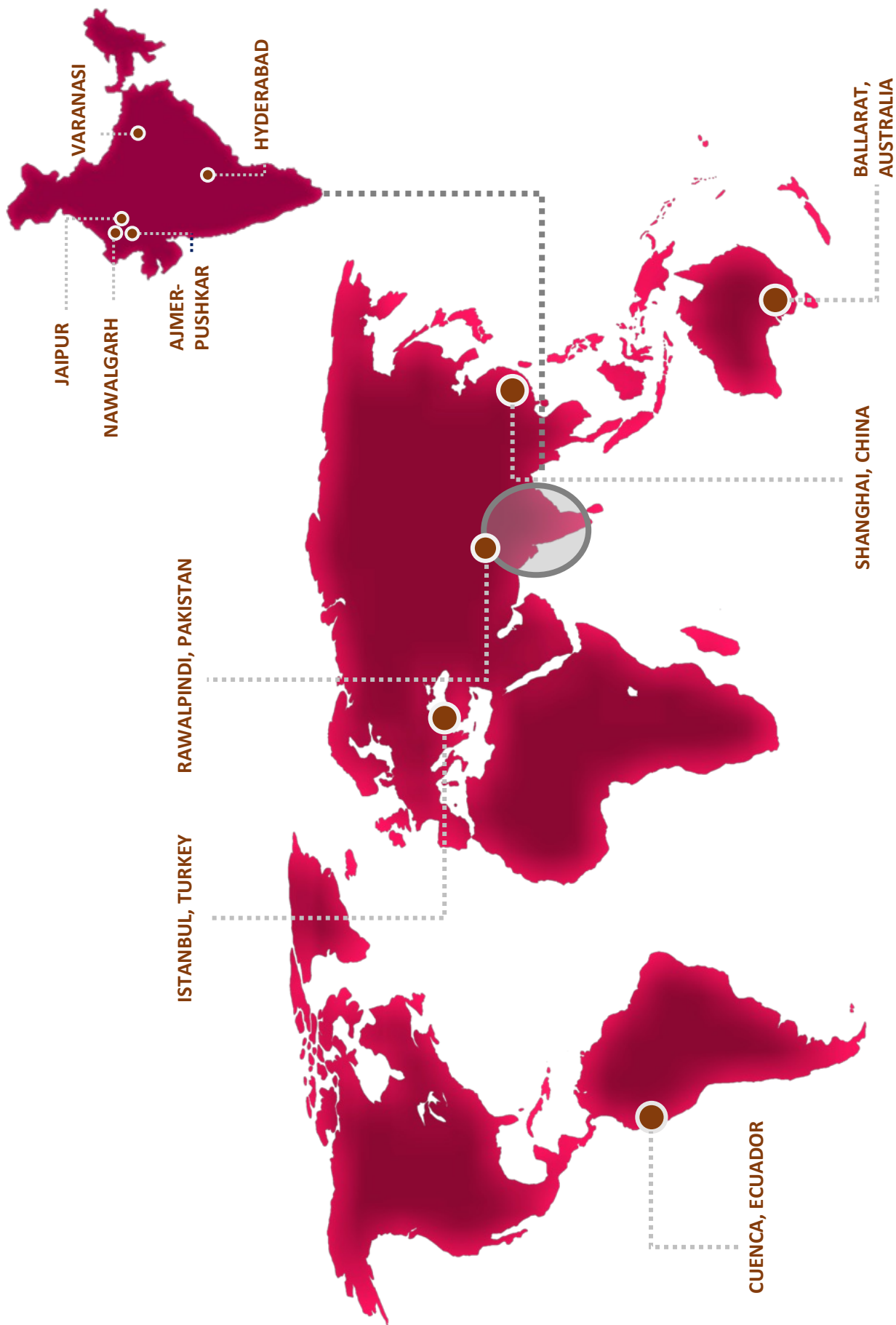
BALLARAT

THE GOLDEN CITY

Population		Area	
1,01,578		**739** km²	

Governance

Local Authority, Ballarat

Ballarat, a city located in western Australia which was settled 40,000 years back, has a long historical significance in the history of the state of Victoria and Australia. Ballarat is home to aboriginal people and well known for the same. In addition, the city is also known for its gold fields, which have and continue to play a major role in the development of the city. The city became an attraction for jobs and employment due to the gold extraction practices, that subsequently led to people across various culture being attracted to the city. This gave rise to a cultural diversity and development of the tangible and intangible heritage assets.

Today, the city is facing several to climate-change related challenges. In addition, large amount of migration is threatening the heritage value of the city. The city decided to adopt the HUL framework to combat these threats and challenges. .

- First Australian city to be a part of the WHITRAP pilot programme.
- Festival, cultural events and gold mines.
- Distinctive cultural identity
- Intact historic streetscape and buildings

Heritage of Ballarat

The tangible heritage in Ballarat primarily consists of monuments, which are preserved by the rules, laws, regulations and by various agencies. The city has done well to preserve its tangible heritage and also integrated it with the city plans. However, it seems complex to preserve and conserve its intangible heritage since it depicts the culture, sense and practices of the area. The city has come up with several tools to do the same.

1
National Heritage Place

Over 60
Places listed on the Victorian Heritage Register

Over 10,000
Local Heritage Places

Apart from conserving the cultural heritage, Ballarat also has several initiatives for preserving its natural heritage that includes forests, water bodies and other ecological features.

The city is also known for using creative ways to preserve its heritage by establishing cultural institutes, storytelling platforms, developing historic place making exercises and cultural tourism package to educate people about the indigenous cultural heritage. The Aboriginal Community Culture is conserved by using projects like memory tools, time capsules and inside stories.

GOLD

> In the 1850's, Ballarat urban heritage was born out of the hunt for gold mines, leading to high population influx.

Owing to the gold reserves and mine discoveries, several communities migrated to Ballarat in between 1851-53, which led to different cultures thriving together. The city's magnificent built heritage, its landmark buildings, parks and gardens, priceless statues and descendants of these pioneers are a lasting legacy of this golden era.

Major Challenges

CLIMATE CHANGE

Extreme temperature periods (hot and cold), a reduction in rainfall and an increase in the frequency of days with extreme rainfall

DEMOGRAPHICS AND CULTURE CHANGE

Threat to the original culture of the city because of high migration

POPULATION GROWTH

An anticipated 60% population increase by 2040; need for the city to adapt to the needs, values and aspirations of a growing and more diverse population.

INAPPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT

Loss of places and settings that demonstrate the city's stories

CHANGING ECONOMIC FUTURE

As the traditional employment sectors adapt, the city's economic landscape and use of places faces a threat of change

Source - Our People, Culture & Place: Ballarat, 2017

Status of HUL implementation

Accepted HUL approach in 2013	Statutory Integration	Research and Development
First Australian city to adopt this approach under the pilot programme of UNESCO	Integration with local area plan in 2015	Research with academic institutions to develop tools and platforms for the approach
The Ballarat Heritage Advisory Committee (BHAC) played a crucial role	Integration with CBD (Central business district) strategy	Participatory workshops, expert consultations and background studies
	Integration with Heritage plan & strategy plan in 2015	

Ballarat, even today is in process of engaging with the community, adopting strategies and action plans, building policies and developing an effective toolkit for the implementation of HUL framework. Ballarat's planning tools and practices are evolving to best address the new challenges that the city is facing. Actions include delivering plans for local communities, best practices to plan for the aboriginal cultural heritage, a CBD planning package, and Ballarat Planning scheme review.

Tools used

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TOOLS

Ballarat Imagine – Ambitious and successful conversation with its community.

Cultural mapping through www.timecapsuleballarat.com, social media and www.hulballarat.org.au website

Local area participation, advisory committees and Ballarat Heritage awards

FINANCE TOOLS

Finance provided from the local Government budget, international grants, research funds and initial funding

Restoration Loan – with low interest rate, project grants,

Ballarat's Heritage Restoration funds

HUL TOOLS

Ballarat strategy plan and layers of various plans like heritage plan and local area plan

Decision support and local area info kits and briefs.

Online and internal decision support, open data and best practice framework

KNOWLEDGE AND PLANNING TOOLS

Ballarat Heritage Advisory Committee (BHAC) - carries out communication and collaboration between stakeholders

Strong statutory legislation - protect the cultural heritage sites and traditions

Protection plan – Ballarat heritage overlay – Heritage Gaps master plan to protect significant places

REGULATORY TOOLS

Key Learnings
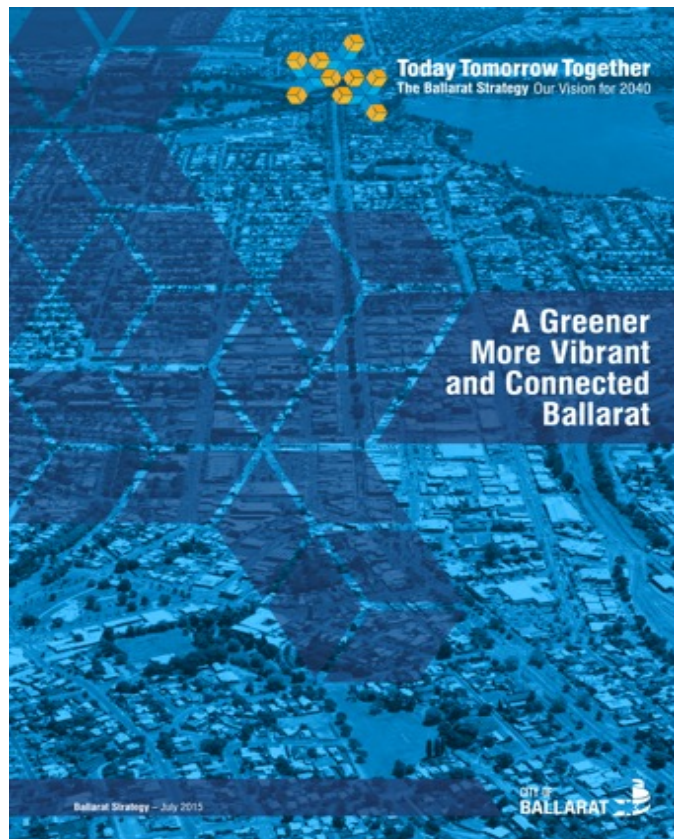
1 Data systems developed to contain heritage data for planning and in order to keep the community informed

2 All policy, planning and funding decisions are underpinned by heritage principles

3 Robust system developed to support community values which includes heritage and sustainability

4 A thriving, attractive and well presented city with increasing property values, social and economic value

5 Community partnerships established for advocating for better heritage outcomes and conservation of local heritage

Other interesting reads on Ballarat

http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2014/5/16/pinx8xzux8vsvcr.pdf
http://www.hulballarat.org.au/
http://www.hulballarat.org.au/cb_pages/ballarat_heritage_plan.php
http://www.hulballarat.org.au/cb_pages/files/Our%20People%2C%20Culture%20and%20Place_%20A%20plan%20to%20sustain%20Ballarat's%20heritage%202017-2030%20desktop%20version.pdf

HONGKOU RIVER AREA, SHANGHAI

PEARL OF THE ORIENT

Population	Area		Governance
10,200	**636** km²		**Sub-District Office**
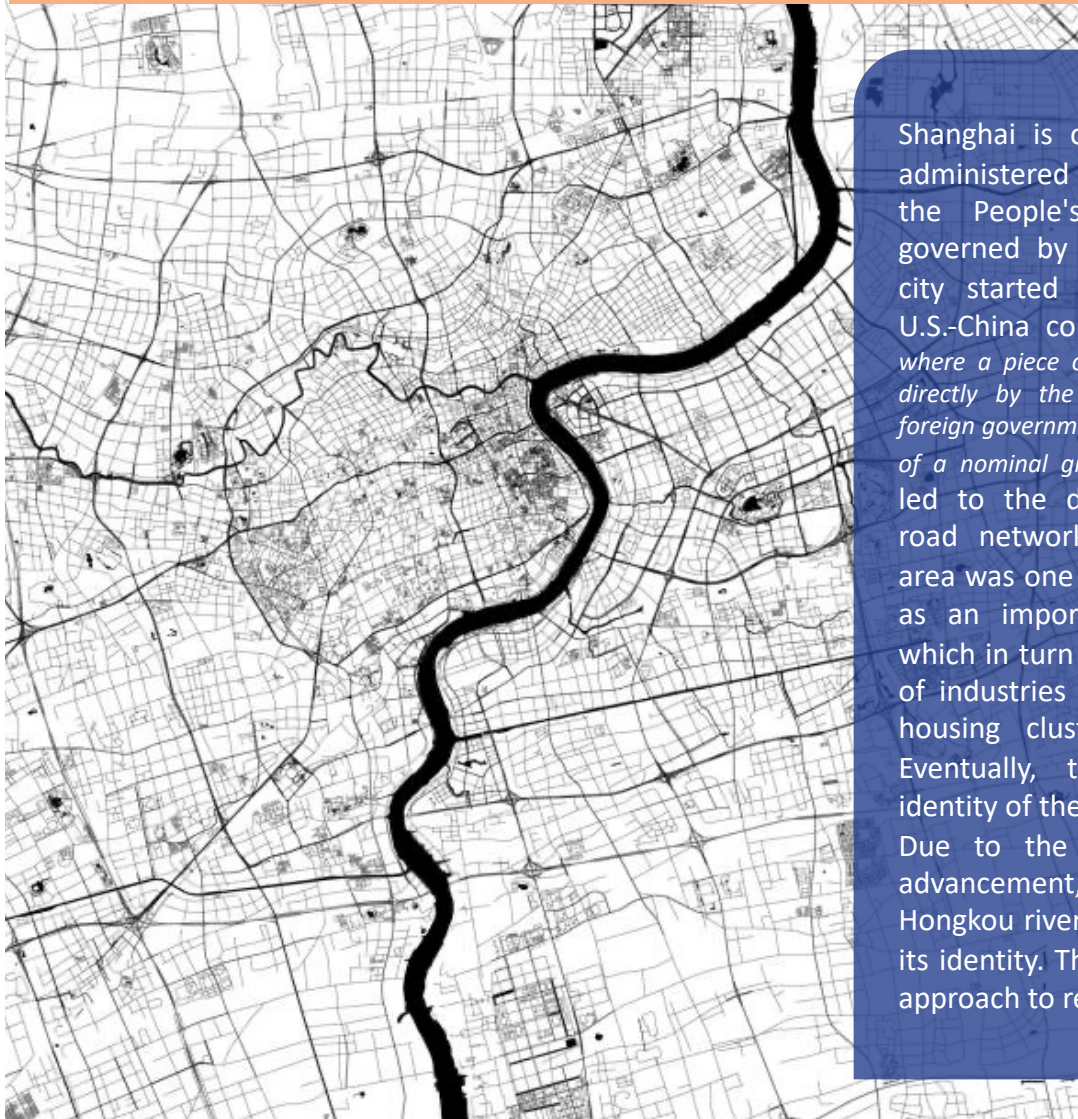
Shanghai

Shanghai is one of the four direct-administered municipalities of the People's Republic of China, governed by the State Council. The city started developing during the U.S.-China concession *(an arrangement where a piece of land is granted or leased directly by the Chinese government to a foreign government in return for the payment of a nominal ground rent)* period which led to the development of several road networks. The Hongkou river area was one of them that developed as an important port of the city, which in turn led to the development of industries and a large number of housing clusters for the workers. Eventually, this port became an identity of the city.

Due to the urban expansion and advancement, it was realised that the Hongkou river area had started losing its identity. The city adopted the HUL approach to revive the same.

- **Commercial Port area**
- **Home to old industries and Lilong housing clusters**
- **WHITRAP and University of Pennsylvania (U.S.A) closely involved in the conservation**

Heritage of the Hongkou River Area, Shanghai

The Hongkou river area consists of three types of heritage that is tangible, intangible and natural including the river and the landscape. Regarding the tangible heritage the buildings and monuments are preserved under the Shanghai regulation, 2003. The intangible heritage includes the culture of Lilong, which are small neighbourhood clusters with compact housing style. Moreover, the district has also conserved its old infrastructure such as the water supply lines that showcase the traditional Shanghainese water system; this, in addition to conserving the old road network, alleys and bridges.

The Hongkou district is well known for its historic port area, traditional infrastructure, various arts and areas where people from different culture live together.

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©Gregory Bracken

4000 B.C	1616 - 1848	1848-1863	1949-2000	2006 onwards	
First settlement in Shanghai	Became an important port city	Industries and infrastructure boomed	Development of industries and infrastructure	Urban renewal process started	HUL implementation in process
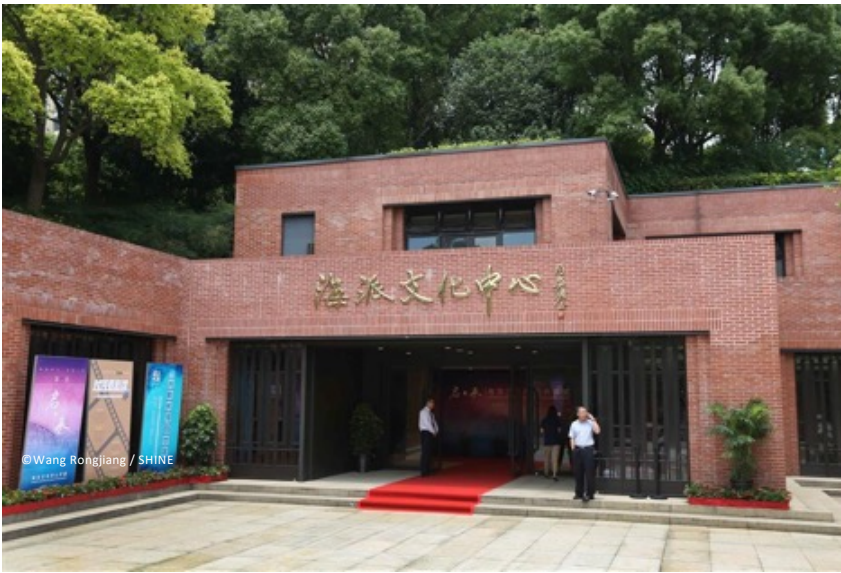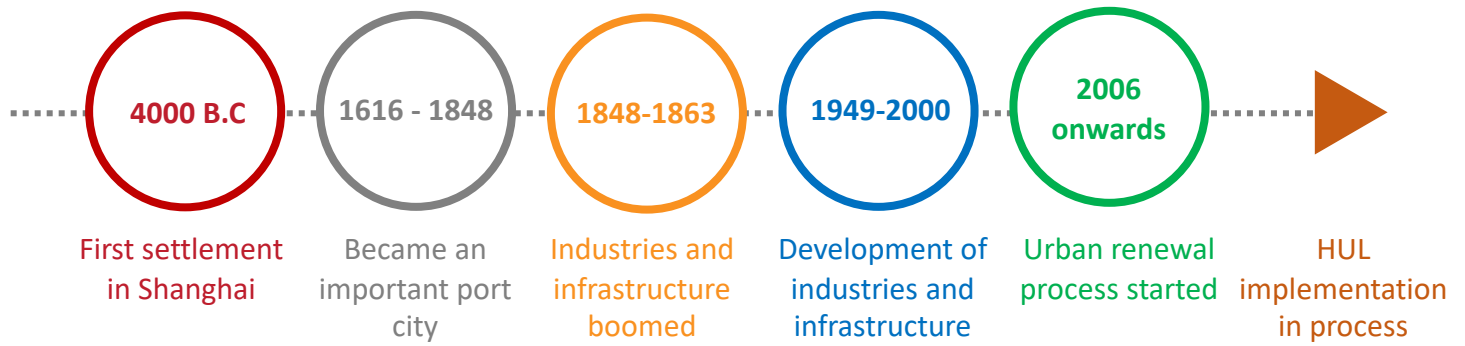
Source – Lilong Study Hongkou Creek, Shanghai, China, 2014

Major Challenges

CONDITION OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS

Depleting condition of heritage buildings due to new high-rise development

URBANISATION PRESSURE

The pressure of development and redevelopment of area deteriorating the quality of life leading to out-migration

RECESSION

Social and economic recession causing decline of the area

Status of HUL Approach

Adopted HUL approach in 2014	Statutory Integration	Research and Development
Made HUL approach as one of the important tools in the process of urban renewal	Integrated with neighborhood plan	University of Pennsylvania played an important role in field visits and research
WHITRAP, Sub – District Office, enterprises and the local community played crucial roles	11 neighbourhoods were included in the conservation list of Shanghai historic neighbourhoods.	Ideas to preserve Lilong in Hongkou river by Tongji University

Adopting the HUL approach has helped the city maintain the balance between the development pressure and conservation of its culture and heritage in the Hongkou River Area. In 2016, the local traditional residential houses and industrial constructions, which cover 11 neighbourhoods, were included into the Conservation List of Shanghai Historic Neighbourhoods.

Tools used

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TOOLS

Public participation as major tool – includes open discussion, and relevant changes in plans and policies

Involvement of social and market forces for renewal of historic buildings

Consultation on the local development with the participation of research institutes and social associations

FINANCE TOOLS

Crowd funding, public-private partnership and Transfer of development rights

Revolving loan funds, Tax Increment Financing and Business improvement district

Rents from properties and investment by the creative companies

HUL TOOLS

Creative industries introduced to encourage economic development

New social groups attracted for the opportunities resulting in change in the social structure of the area

Framework developed for local conservation and development

Conservation methodologies and models) put in practice

Legislation for the Conservation of Historical Areas and Heritage Architecture in Shanghai

Shanghai Regulation, 2003 - conservation cultural district and historic building with mandatory public participation

KNOWLEDGE AND PLANNING TOOLS

REGULATORY TOOLS

Key Learnings

1 Target of conservation was changed from historic buildings to the whole area

2 City has managed its heritage resources and maintain layers of values

3 City has reinforced its local identity, enhanced the quality of life and fostering social cohesion

Other interesting reads on Shanghai

http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2014/7/21/cd0rawb4aqzsdo8.pdf
https://www.getty.edu/conservation/our_projects/field_projects/china/tsinghua_conf.pdf
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/331520835_The_Social_Value_of_Urban_Heritage_The_Limits_to_the_Implementation_of_the_Historic_Urban_Landscape_Recommendation_in_Shanghai
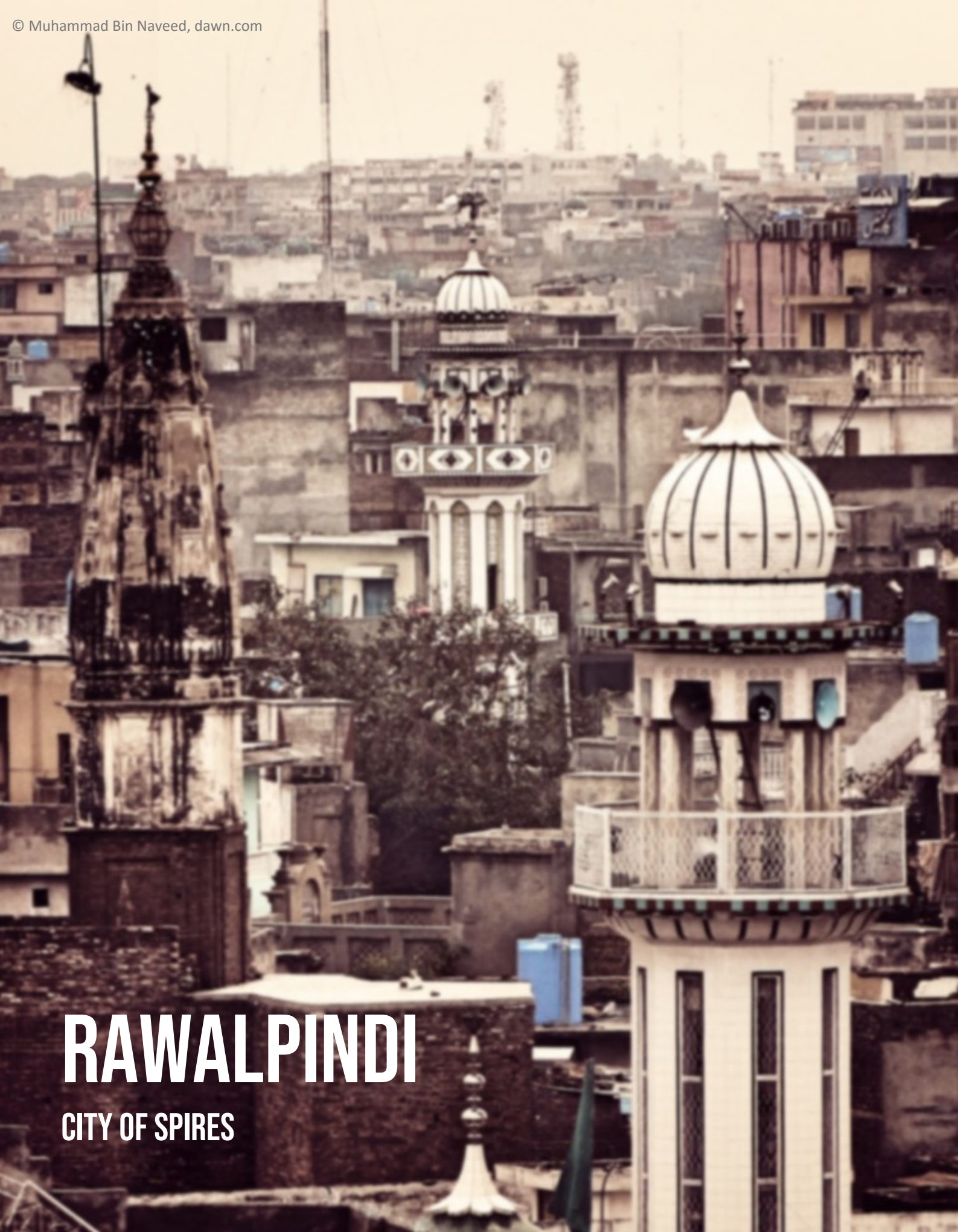http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2016/6/7/wirey5prpznidqx.pdf
https://www.getty.edu/conservation/our_projects/field_projects/china/tsinghua_conf.pdf
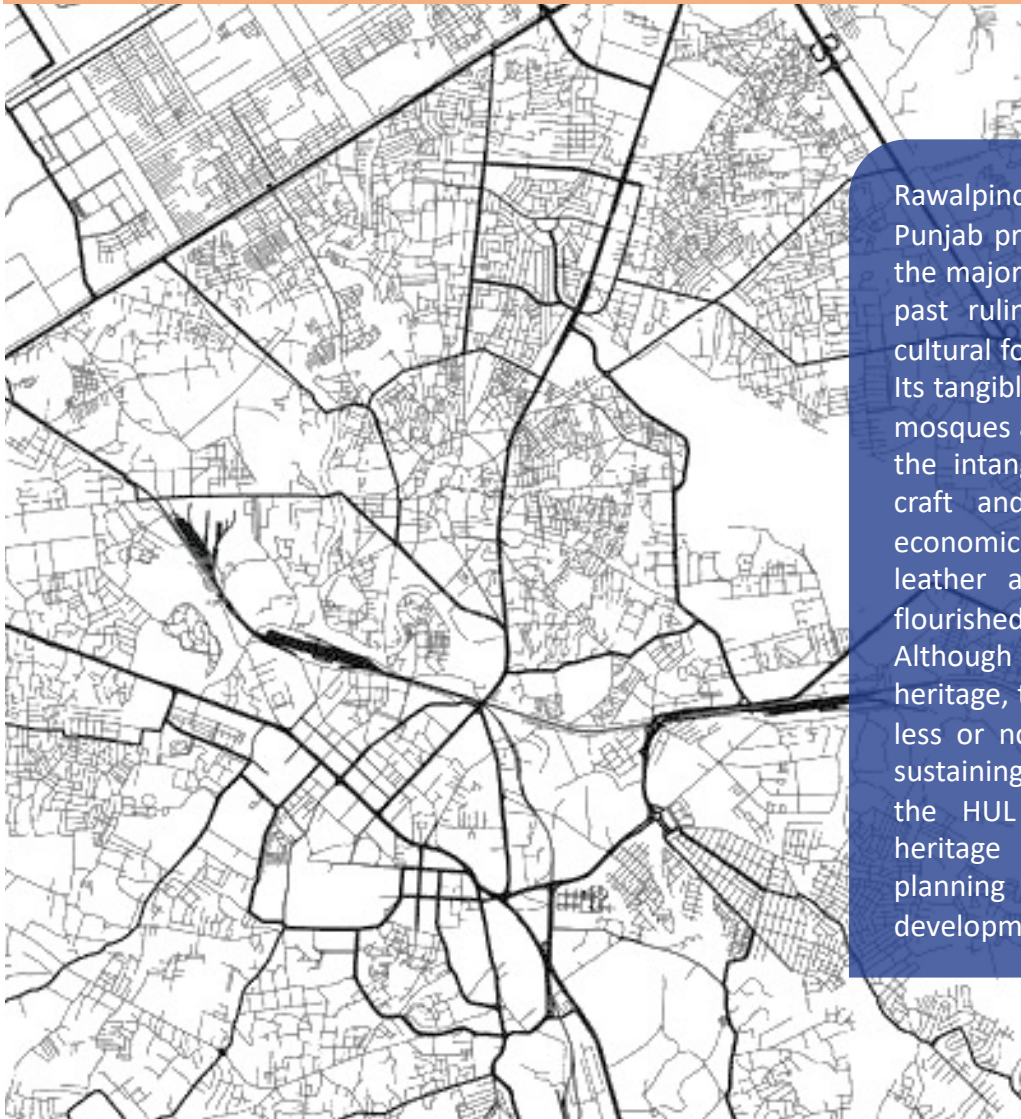
RAWALPINDI

CITY OF SPIRES

Population

20,98,231

Area

259 km²

Governance

City District Government, Rawalpindi

Rawalpindi

Rawalpindi, a city located in the Punjab province of Pakistan is one of the major cities in the country. All the past ruling empires have left their cultural footprint on the city's skyline. Its tangible heritage includes temples, mosques and several havelis, whereas the intangible heritage includes art, craft and cuisine. The city is an economic hub where locomotive, gas, leather and textile industries have flourished.

Although the city has a rich cultural heritage, there are no regulations and less or no attention is paid towards sustaining its value. The city adopted the HUL approach to protect its heritage and to make sensitive planning decisions for future development.

- **An important administrative, commercial, and industrial centre.**
- **Resident industries include locomotive works, gasworks, an oil refinery, sawmills, an iron foundry, a brewery, and cotton, hosiery, and textile mills; it also produces shoes, leather goods, pottery, newsprint, and tents.**
- **Densely packed old core with bazaars and mohallahs developed organically creating an enduring and resilient pattern of urban life.**

Heritage of Rawalpindi

Rawalpindi is one of the most important cities of Pakistan which acts as an industrial, administrative and commercial center for the country. The city is has seen development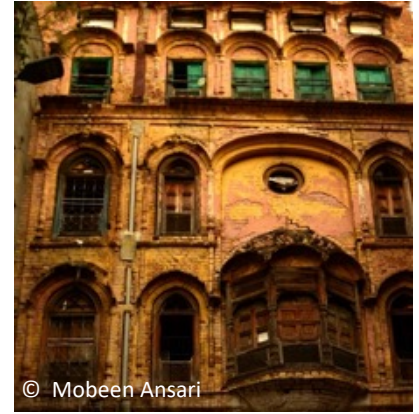 over the years and has faced the global challenges of urban development. At the centre of Rawalpindi is the area where the real heritage feature and character exists.

© Ayesha ibrahim

© Azhar Hussain

© Mobeen Ansari

The old centre of Rawalpindi is a densely populated area with bazaars and mohallahs (neighbourhoods), which has developed organically creating an enduring and resilient pattern of urban life. It bears testimony to a heritage and tradition where Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Muslim and Christian religions and cultures met and coexisted, as shown in the variety of religious buildings of different faith. The centre is a complex of traditional bazaars, many languages, worship and religious festivals, art and music, food, and daily life.

The old city retains a significant amount of residential and commercial architecture from the 18th to 20th Centuries, where no two buildings seem to have the same in design or decor. The flat skyline of Rawalpindi is punctuated at intervals with the domes and spires of Hindu temples and the minarets of mosques.

© HUL Guidebook

The physical fabric and sense of the place which has been passed down has survived because of the desire of generations of residents to maintain their traditional way of life. This community cohesion, or social capital, has preserved what remains of the past and acts as a glue to ensure the continuing smooth functioning of the city, despite pressures of density, poor infrastructure and social tensions. It is this intangible living heritage set within the built heritage of the city that gives significance to historic Rawalpindi.
Source: HUL Guidebook
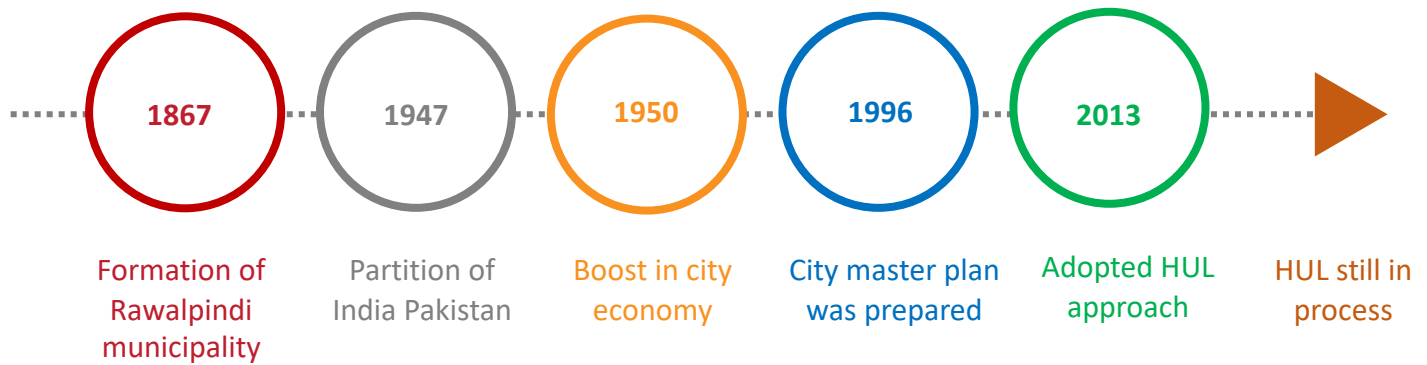
1867	1947	1950	1996	2013	▶
Formation of Rawalpindi municipality	Partition of India Pakistan	Boost in city economy	City master plan was prepared	Adopted HUL approach	HUL still in process

Major Challenges

CONDITION OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS

Depleting condition of heritage buildings due to no maintenance and aggressive land acquisition and construction of malls.

NO PROVISIONAL LEGISLATION FOR HERITAGE

No legal framework for protection of heritage buildings, the city government also takes no responsibility towards heritage.

LOSS OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY

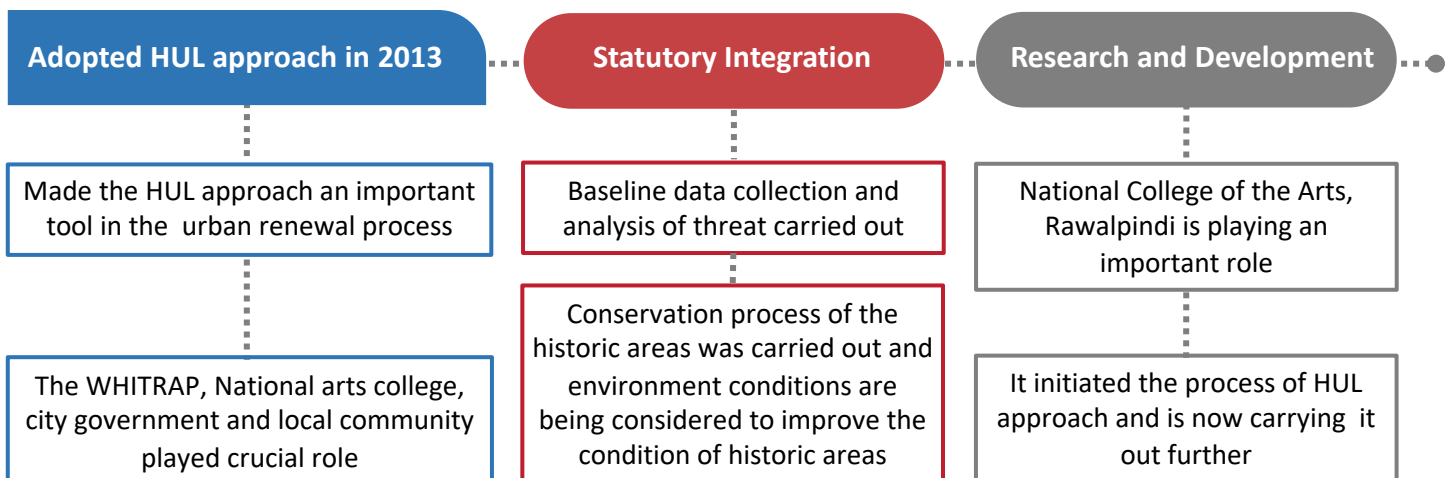Young artisans leave their profession and trade because they cannot make a proper living.

Status of HUL Approach

Adopted HUL approach in 2013	Statutory Integration	Research and Development
Made the HUL approach an important tool in the urban renewal process	Baseline data collection and analysis of threat carried out	National College of the Arts, Rawalpindi is playing an important role
The WHITRAP, National arts college, city government and local community played crucial role	Conservation process of the historic areas was carried out and environment conditions are being considered to improve the condition of historic areas	It initiated the process of HUL approach and is now carrying it out further

Ongoing implementation of the approach in the historic areas of Rawalpindi. The process has completed its 3rd stage and is now looking at financing tools and strengthening of the regulatory framework.

Tools used

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TOOLS

How I See My Mohollah /Art/Artists for Heritage program

Neighborhood Upgrading with the community by Greening and Tree Planting

Consensus building with stakeholders, government and residents; seminars

FINANCE TOOLS

Seed funding from Netherlands Funds-in–Trust at UNESCO

Adaptive reuse of old heritage building by private or public owner in the city centre

Design, Development & Promotion of Living Heritage Trails

HUL TOOLS

Vulnerability analysis for 6 attributes and values : - includes build heritage, culture, bazaars, social capital and occupation

Play the City Istanbul: a civic engagement platform developed

Rapid inventories, mapping, studies (such as place names, traditional foods and soundscapes) and environmental assessment

Pakistan one nation one vision – 2025 and Punjab building bylaws

Agreement on Strategic Cooperation between the City District Government Rawalpindi, National College of Arts Rawalpindi and WHITRAP for the revitalization of the historic centre of Rawalpindi.
Developing consensus between city government bodies and providing HUL training by PPMI

KNOWLEDGE AND PLANNING TOOLS

REGULATORY TOOLS

Key Learnings
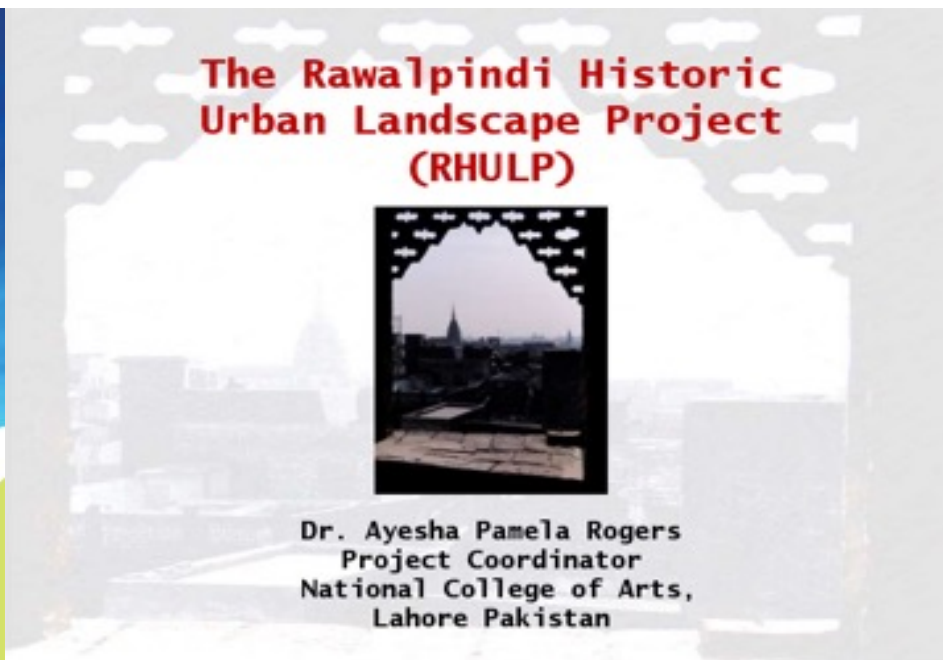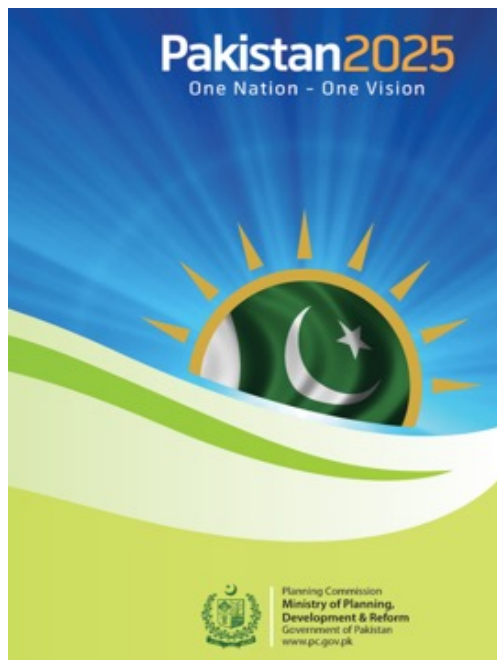
1 Engagement of students in heritage conservation has suggested new ways to think about neighbourhoods

2 Environmental factors are now considered in heritage conservation

3 Appreciation of the local art and culture through Living Heritage trails recognizing the indigenous art and culture

4 Followed all 6 steps of the HUL approach which helped the city to understand its heritage and upgrade its value

5 Several policy level reforms in Urban Planning and Development with consideration to Heritage conservation are developed

6 Idea of Adaptive Reuse of old buildings has preserved heritage, created awareness to prepare policies and developed heritage as economic tool

Other interesting reads on Rawalpindi

https://www.academia.edu/10585632/Rawalpindi_Historic_Urban_Landscape_Project
http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2016/6/7/wirey5prpznidqx.pdf
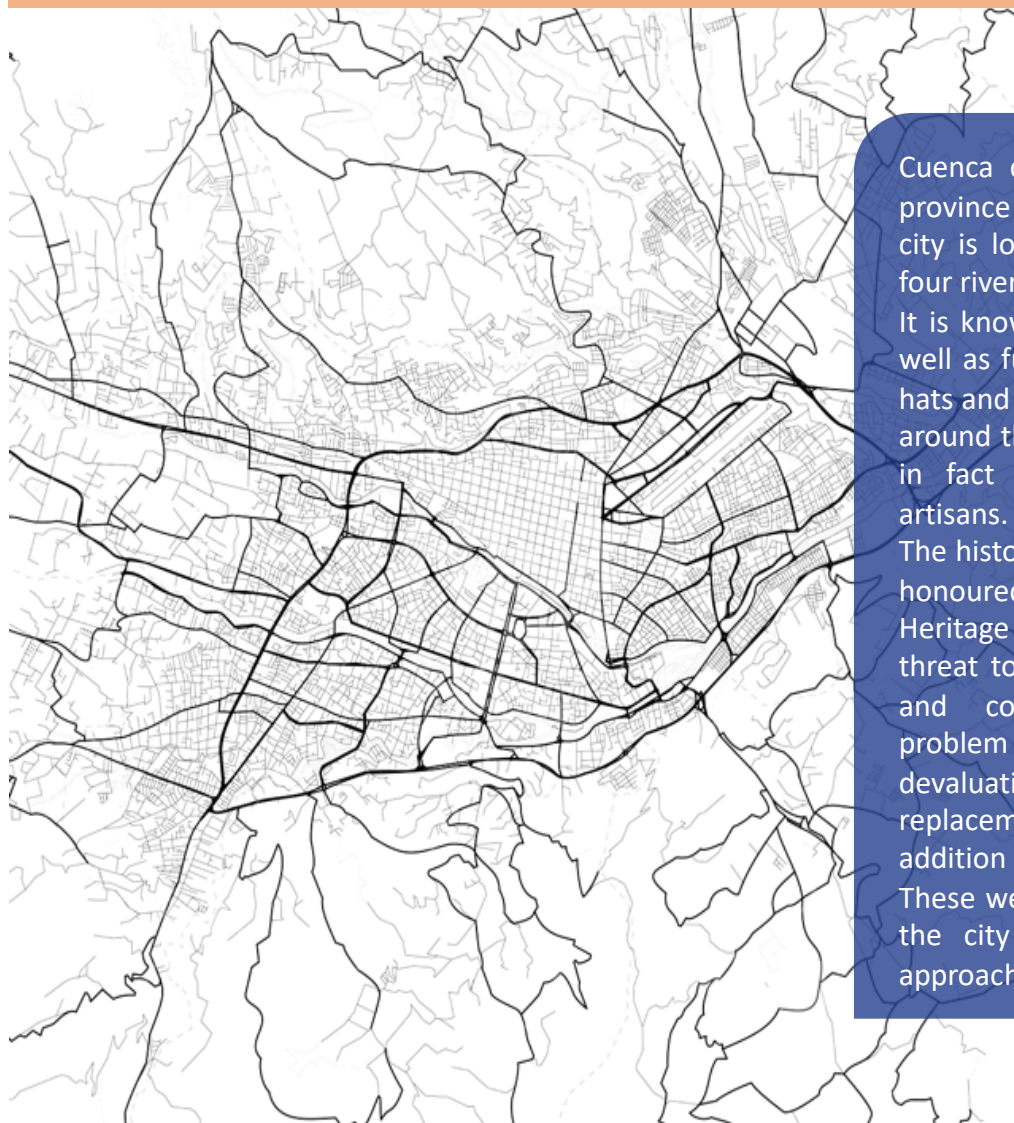
CUENCA

ATHENS OF ECUADOR

Population	**Area**
580,706	**70.59** km²

Governance
Municipality of Cuenca

● Cuenca

Cuenca city is located in the Azuay province of the country Ecuador. The city is located in the mountains and four rivers crosses the city.

It is known for its textile industry, as well as furniture and other crafts like hats and shoes. The straw hats known around the world as Panama hats are in fact made in Cuenca by local artisans.

The historic city centre of Cuenca was honoured with the title of World Heritage Site in 1999. The city faces a threat to due to a lack of regulatory and conservation framework, a problem of traffic congestion, devaluation of heritage and replacement of heritage building, in addition to the visual contamination. These were some of the reasons why the city chose to adopt the HUL approach.

- Included in the World Heritage List in 1999 on the basis of criteria II, IV and V which are linked with inland Spanish urban planning, landscape and fusion of cultures.
- Successful fusion of different societies and cultures of Latin America symbolised in a striking manner by the layout and townscape of Cuenca.

Heritage of Cuenca

The historic area of Cuenca was declared a world heritage site in 1999 due to presence of the natural heritage and cultural heritage. The city depicts the implementation of Renaissance principles, has various style of architectural building and features traditional human settlement and its interacts with the environmental features present in the city. It is especially known for the relationship between the historic city center and the city's intangible heritage and social component.

© www.traxplorio.com
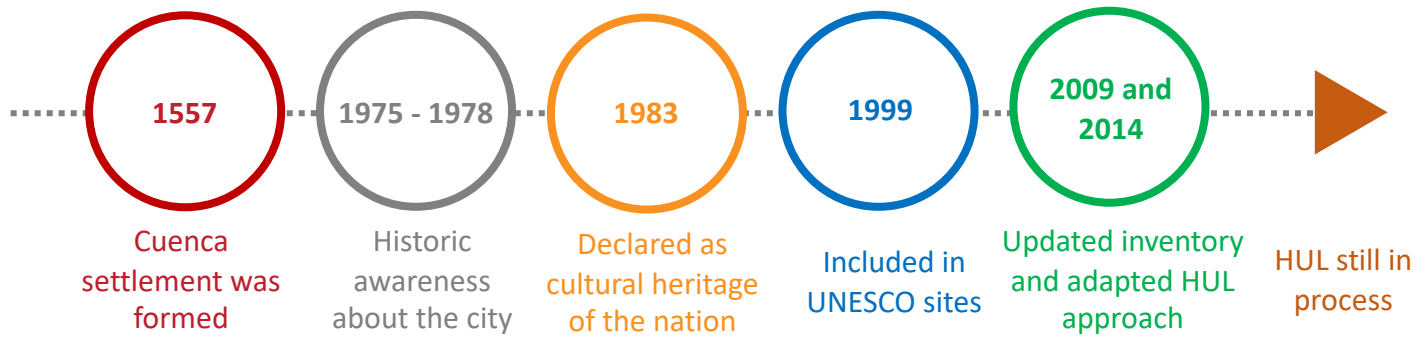
© Lee Harrison

© Linda, aswesawit.com

Cuenca is especially not known for a specific style of architecture. The tangible heritage consist of different architecture styleS and the city has traditional colonial style of planning. In addition to the tangible heritage like buildings and churches, the natural heritage like mountains and the four major river passing through the city add an environment value to the city heritage value. Hence, the city has a unique interaction with the natural environment. Trade is a major economic activity of the city, due to which the market acts as a tangible heritage of the city.

© Ireneuke, AFAR

© Domingo, El Diario

Trade is an important traditional activity in Cuenca, clearly visible in the Municipal Markets of the historical centre. In addition, an important informal food, arts, craft and clothes market has been developed on the streets together with Municipal Markets.
Indigenous people with their traditional dress are the main players in these activities.
Source: HUL Guidebook

Timeline:

1557	1975 - 1978	1983	1999	2009 and 2014	
Cuenca settlement was formed	Historic awareness about the city	Declared as cultural heritage of the nation	Included in UNESCO sites	Updated inventory and adapted HUL approach	HUL still in process

Source – Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation of Historical Center and Urban Landscape Cuenca – Ecuador, 2017

Major Challenges

GENTRIFICATION

Arrival of foreign retirees has increased the prices of housing, rent, medical care and restaurants, generating the displacement of the local population and impacting their identity.
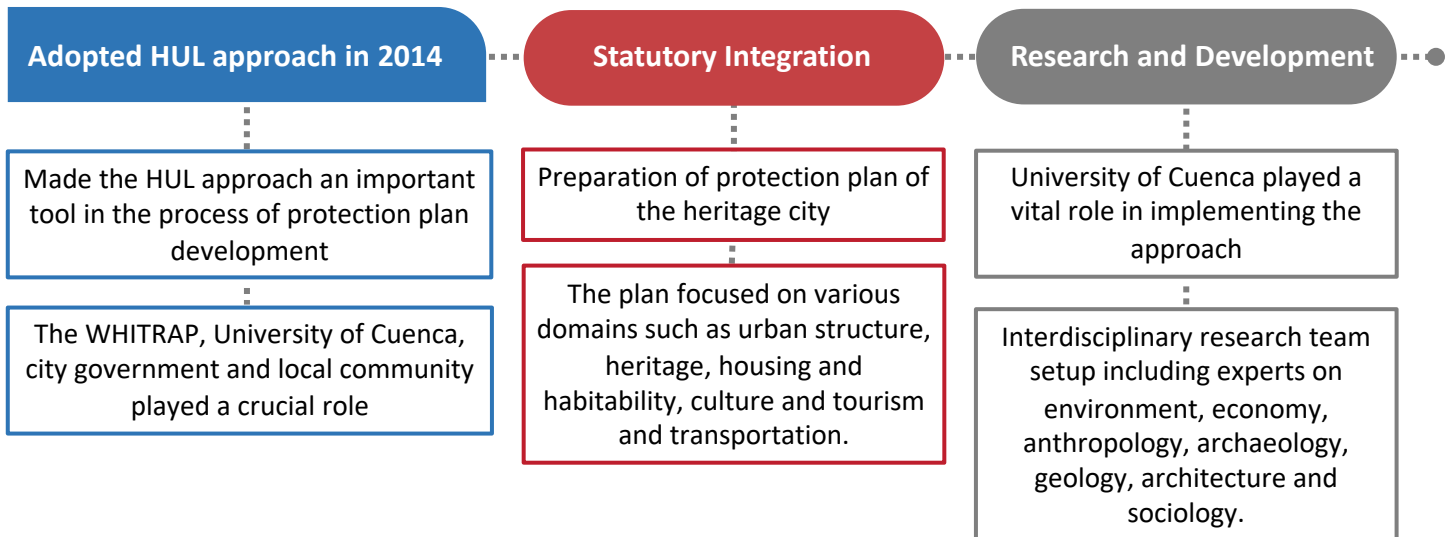
URBANISATION PRESSURE

Due to the geographical condition of the city and excess migration, the city is prone to extreme development pressure which impacts the heritage value.

MOBILITY AND TRAFFIC

Due to narrow roads and high vehicular traffic, the area is facing congestion and pollution issues

Status of HUL Approach

Adopted HUL approach in 2014	Statutory Integration	Research and Development
Made the HUL approach an important tool in the process of protection plan development	Preparation of protection plan of the heritage city	University of Cuenca played a vital role in implementing the approach
The WHITRAP, University of Cuenca, city government and local community played a crucial role	The plan focused on various domains such as urban structure, heritage, housing and habitability, culture and tourism and transportation.	Interdisciplinary research team setup including experts on environment, economy, anthropology, archaeology, geology, architecture and sociology.

The implementation of HUL in Cuenca was planned in multiple phases: phase 1 focused on knowing very specific aspects of the city of Cuenca and its context, whereas in phase 2, landscape units were identified based on the information collected through cultural mapping. The fact sheet and assessment of each landscape unit was elaborated in phase 3 enabling the research team to define the intervention criteria and the landscape quality objectives which shape the Action Proposal of a Visionary Strategic Plan.

Tools used

Participatory citizen workshops and cultural mapping from different disciplines

Competition for visioning for the city - a photography competition to know about the city heritage condition

Visioning conferences, sixteen workshop to guide citizen about HUL approach

FINANCE TOOLS

Financial policies by the Municipality in order to promote the maintenance of historic buildings with the support of tenants

Funding from Research Directorate of the University of Cuenca

HUL TOOLS

Detailed and contextual studies, conferences, fact sheets and federated data recommendations

Use of GIS for carrying out various analysis and finding out critical areas and developing landscape unit

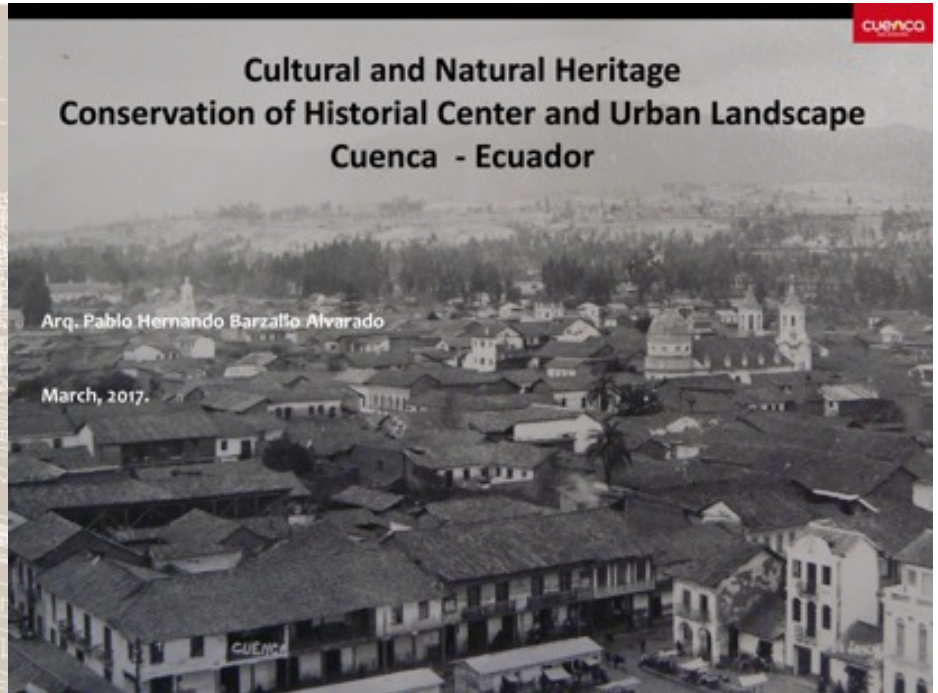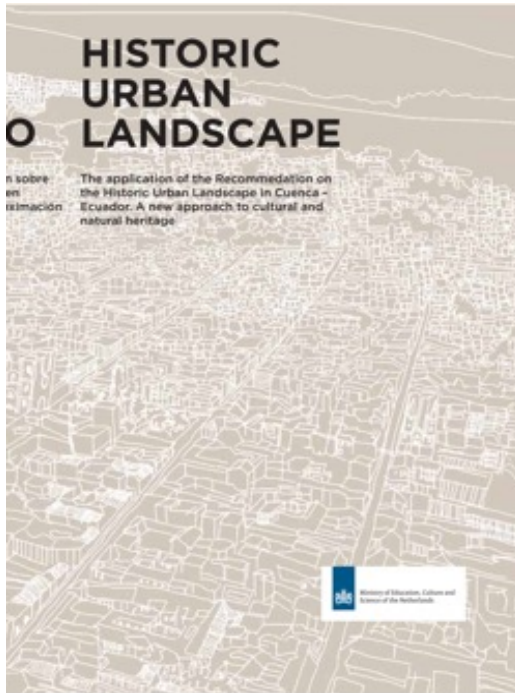**KNOWLEDGE AND PLANNING TOOLS**

Degrees of protection and Manual of Good Practices

Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, 2008 and Organic Law of Culture, 2016

Management and Conservation of Historical and Heritage Areas of the Canton of Cuenca, 2010

REGULATORY TOOLS

Key Learnings

1 — Engagement of students, citizens in heritage conservation via various competitions

2 — Assessment of cultural heritage and natural heritage using matrix framework and analysing critical areas.

3 — Developing landscape units by carrying out various surveys and analysing of conditions

4 — Inclusion of transportation and mobility as a key element to the HUL approach to improve access to historic areas and develop mobility plan for the area

5 — Developed various policy level reforms in Urban Planning and Development while considering to Heritage conservation

6 — City HUL approach process depicts how a city should evolve its approach, from the context of preserving a single building to whole city

Other interesting reads on Cuenca

http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2017/6/19/hkmnquzjahenkba.pdf
http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2017/6/19/aljghxdeugyec18.pdf
http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2017/6/19/28igcxhywovxd39.pdf
https://gohulsite.files.wordpress.com/2016/11/julia-rey-poster-hul-forum.pdf
http://historicurbanlandscape.com/themes/196/userfiles/download/2016/6/7/wirey5prpznidqx.pdf
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/unosd/documents/2259SessionV%20-%20Conservation%20of%20Historical%20Center%20and%20Urban%20Landscape%20-%20Ecuador,%20Cuenca%20-%20Alvarado.pdf
https://whc.unesco.org/document/137697

ISTANBUL

CITY OF WORLD'S DESIRE

Population

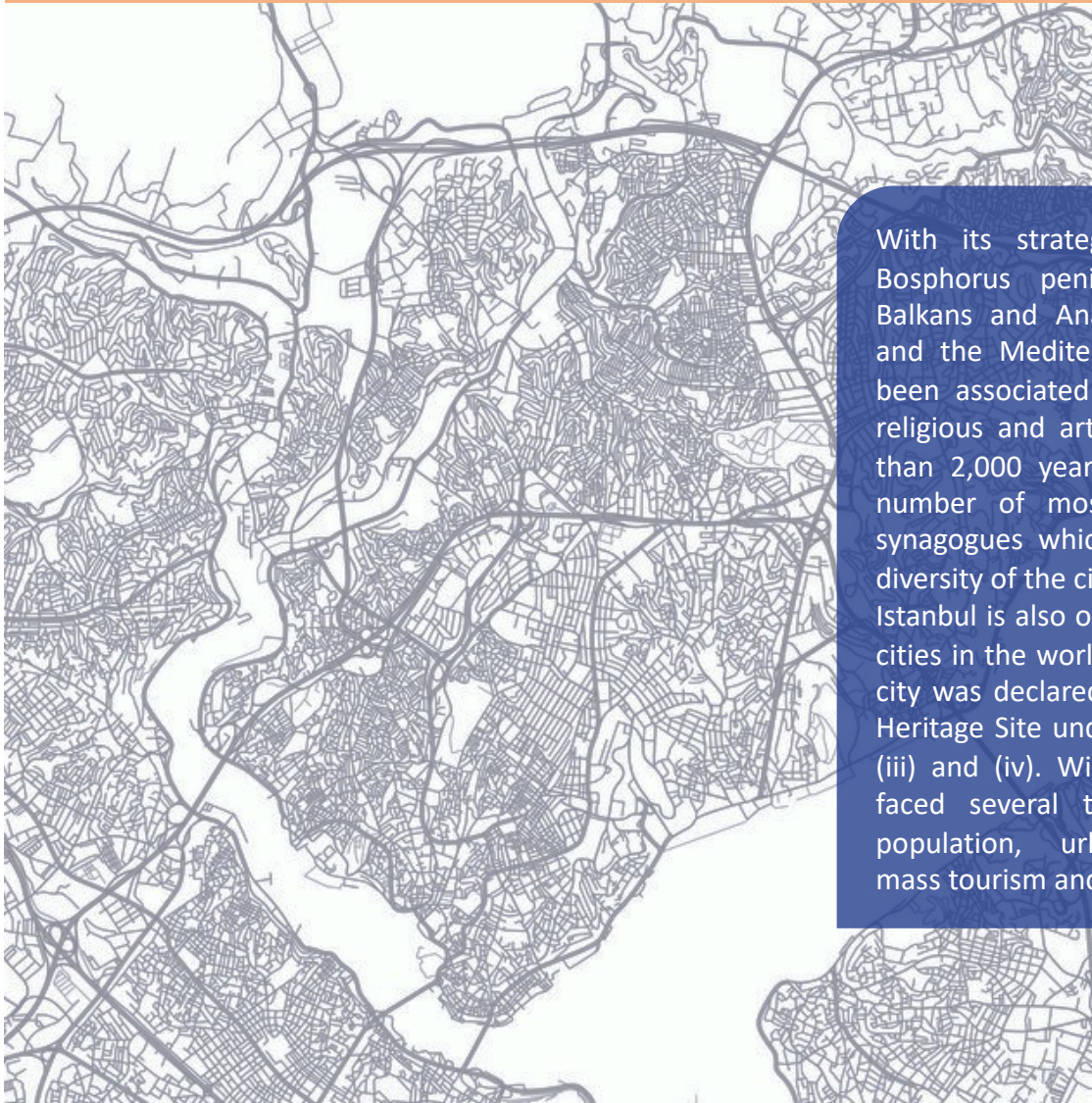**1,51,49,358**

Area

2,577 km²

Governance

Municipal Council, Istanbul

Istanbul

With its strategic location on the Bosphorus peninsula between the Balkans and Anatolia, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, Istanbul has been associated with major political, religious and artistic events for more than 2,000 years. The city houses a number of mosques, churches and synagogues which depict the cultural diversity of the city.

Istanbul is also one of the most visited cities in the world. The old area of the city was declared as a UNESCO World Heritage Site under the criteria (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv). With time, the city has faced several threats of increasing population, urbanisation pressure, mass tourism and other urban issues.

- Known for its historic monuments, other heritage buildings and natural heritage
- Known as a Cultural Hub

Heritage of Istanbul

The distinctive and characteristic skyline of Istanbul was built and developed over many centuries and includes the Hagia Sophia, the Fatih complex and Topkapi Palace, the Suleymaniye Mosque complex and Sehzade Mosque complex, the Blue Mosque and the slender minarets of the New Mosque near the port.

18 properties
are in the UNESCO list of historic area of Istanbul

83 properties
are included in the tentative world heritage list which consist of natural as well as cultural property

32,068 & 108
Immoveable properties and protected area respectively identified by the ministry of culture and tourism of Turkey And Istanbul Directorate of Culture and Tourism
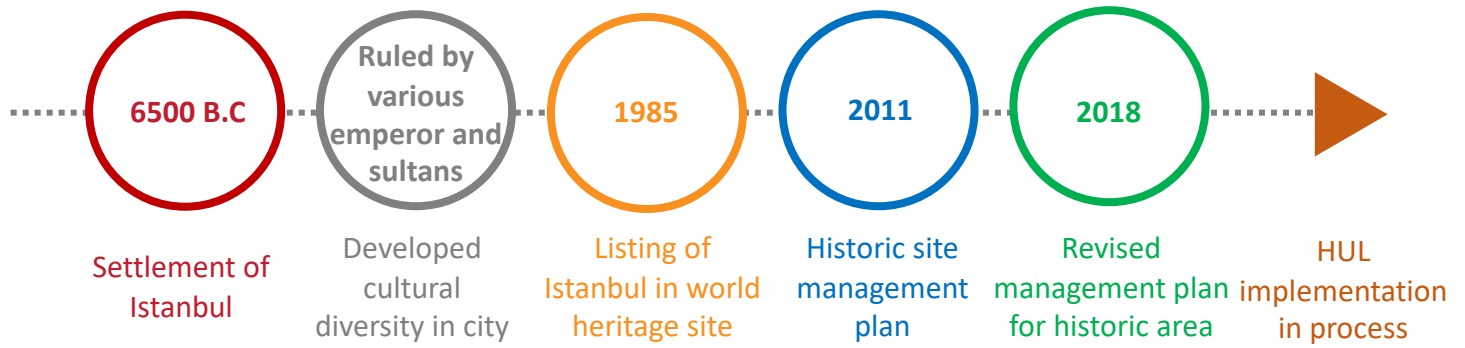

8 Intangible heritage
Registered in UNESCO World heritage site Inventory for Istanbul

22 Intangible heritage
Registered in the National Inventory for Istanbul

12 Heritage performers
Registered in Istanbul in the National Inventory of the Living Human Treasures

Apart from the arts and crafts practiced in the city, several traditional practices are also a part of the intangible heritage of the city. These include, the coffee house culture, the bathing culture in the hamams, cuisine, trips and travel culture to local sites, among others.

6500 B.C — Settlement of Istanbul

Ruled by various emperor and sultans — Developed cultural diversity in city

1985 — Listing of Istanbul in world heritage site

2011 — Historic site management plan

2018 — Revised management plan for historic area

HUL implementation in process

Major Challenges

GLOBALISATION

Due to the globalisation the city can face a huge challenge to maintain its identity.
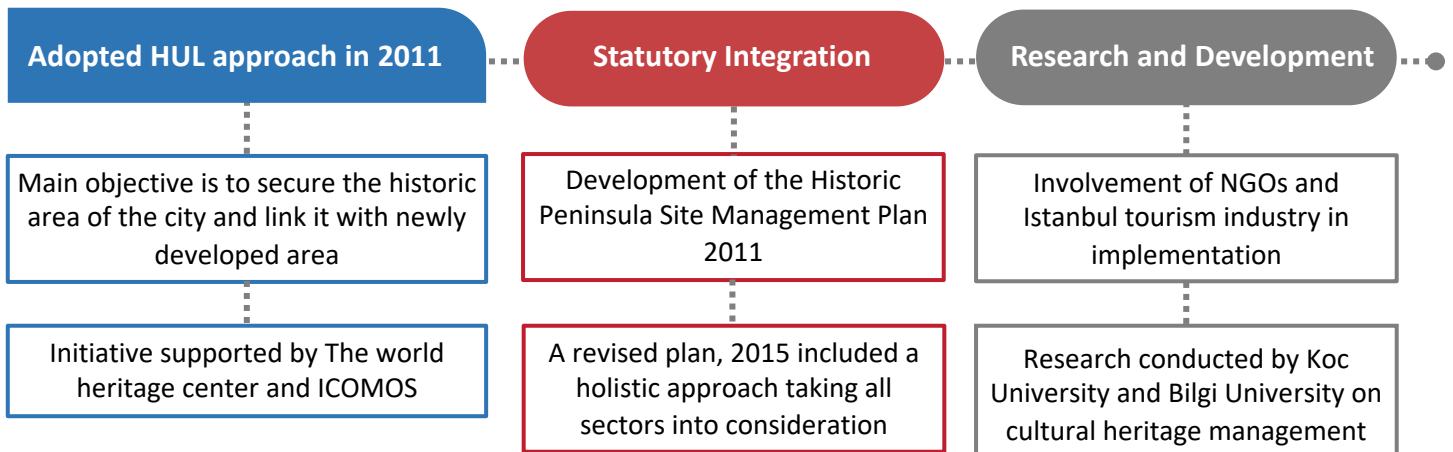
URBANISATION PRESSURE

Increasing population has resulted in an increased housing demand. The City is also under threat of great migration wave

DELETERIOUS TOURISM

The historic area is exposed to the large inflow of tourists causing more damage than benfits

Status of HUL Approach

Adopted HUL approach in 2011

Main objective is to secure the historic area of the city and link it with newly developed area

Initiative supported by The world heritage center and ICOMOS

Statutory Integration

Development of the Historic Peninsula Site Management Plan 2011

A revised plan, 2015 included a holistic approach taking all sectors into consideration

Research and Development

Involvement of NGOs and Istanbul tourism industry in implementation

Research conducted by Koc University and Bilgi University on cultural heritage management

Tools used

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TOOLS

Play the City Istanbul: a civic engagement platform developed

Negotiating and mediating between conflicting interests and groups.

Coordination between national, local authority and communities on conservation

FINANCE TOOLS

10 % of property tax allocated towards the conservation of immovable cultural property

Financial aid for conservation project is exempted of tax like VAT, municipal tax, income tax and inheritance tax

Grants provided from public funds for the restoration of the sustainable conservation

HUL TOOLS

Inventory of the heritage in the city which includes cultural, natural as well as intangible heritage and its assessment

Play the City Istanbul: a civic engagement platform developed
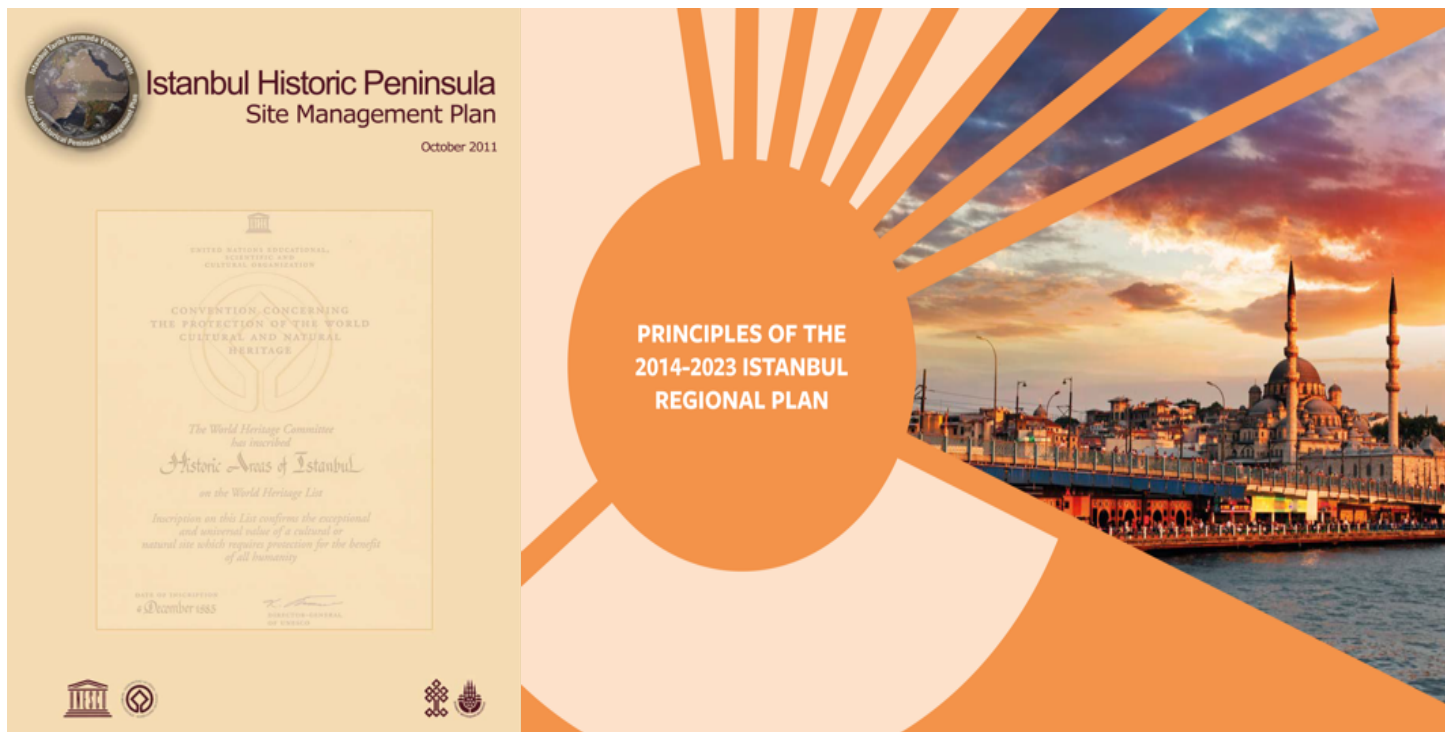
KNOWLEDGE AND PLANNING TOOLS

Historic Peninsula Site Management Plan drafted in 2011 and revised in 2015

National Policy For The Preservation and Management of The World Heritage Property, Turkey

REGULATORY TOOLS

Key Learnings

1 Proper process established for maintaining inventory of the tangible cultural heritage

2 Dialogue established between local and national authorities, community and NGOs

3 Inclusion of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the framework of Heritage management plan

4 Strong regulatory framework developed to assist the authorities in implementing and monitoring progress

5 A blended model of heritage area management plan developed based on the global experience of various best practices

Other interesting reads on Istanbul

https://whc.unesco.org/document/180699
https://www.istka.org.tr/media/24723/istanbul-regional-plan-2014-2023.pdf
https://www.witpress.com/Secure/elibrary/papers/SC12/SC12072FU2.pdf
https://www.academia.edu/14018605/Monitoring_Historic_Areas_of_Istanbul_Potentials_for_Historic_Urban_Landscape_Approach
http://www.alessandrociambrone.it/pdf/publications/200.pdf

Preamble to Indian Case Studies

The cities of Ballarat, Shanghai, Rawalpindi, Cuenca, and Istanbul have successfully demonstrated the HUL approach using the prescribed and other innovative tools. What stands out from these case studies is the community engagement and the social cohesion that is achieved by the experts and resource persons engaged in the projects, and also an all-inclusive approach instead of the conventional preservation approach towards cultural heritage.

While the HUL approach is adopted and implemented by many cities globally, it is yet in a nascent stage in India. After the HUL Recommendation was released by UNESCO in 2011, the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific region (WHITR-AP) based in Shanghai initiated efforts to propagate this approach to as many cities and associated professionals globally through research projects, training programmes and also a few demonstration projects. Among these were three cities of India, namely Varanasi, Ajmer-Pushkar and Hyderabad that were chosen for the pilot HUL implementation. This implementation was carried out through a technical assistance jointly offered by the World Bank and Cities Alliance, in response to a request from the Department of Economic Affairs.

Hence, the HUL approach was tailored to suit the Indian context under the Inclusive Heritage-based City Development Program. While the programme was conceptualised and anchored by the World Bank and Cities Alliance, there were several partners engaged throughout the process. Unlike the international examples, where the outputs range from vision documents, management plans and guidelines, the output for the pilot Indian cities was limited to identifying pilot sites and preparing Detailed Project Reports for them. IHCDP also formed the basis for conceptualising HRIDAY-National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana, a central sector scheme of Government of India for infrastructure augmentation in 12 historic cities in the country.

Varanasi and Ajmer-Pushkar were also a part of these selected cities for receiving financial assistance under HRIDAY.

While phase I of the HUL implementation in India, the IHCDP was successfully completed in 2014, a phase II was initiated in 2016, where two specific outcomes were intended: 1) Broad-based capacity support for states and 2) Technical and advisory assistance for cities to establish Heritage Committees, prepare DPRs, perform technical oversight of DPR preparation. This phase II of the programme, named as 'Inclusive Revitalisation of Historic Towns and Cities in India' was initiated with the Governments of Rajasthan and Karnataka. The example of Nawalgarh presented in this compendium is an output of the engagement with the Government of Rajasthan. As part of this, a Heritage Management Plan for the town of Nawalgarh was prepared, in which certain priority projects and interventions were identified.

The example of Jaipur is included as it was one of the first historic cities in India to have a management plan prepared, through the initiative of Jaipur Heritage Committee in collaboration with Conservation consultants and Civil Society organisations. Further, when the Pink City was inscribed on the World Heritage Site list in 2019, the governing authority of Jaipur made efforts to strengthen the plan further.

To add to the list of Indian examples of implementation of HUL approach, as recently as October 2020, UNESCO-New Delhi cluster office under its World Heritage Cities Programme has partnered with the Department of Tourism of Madhya Pradesh for an ambitious planning project for the historic sites of Gwalior and Orchha following the HUL approach. According to UNESCO, this initiative will '*set a precedent for India, and South Asia at large, ascertaining the best practices and tools for a HUL Recommendation-based urban development for historic cities*'.

JAIPUR

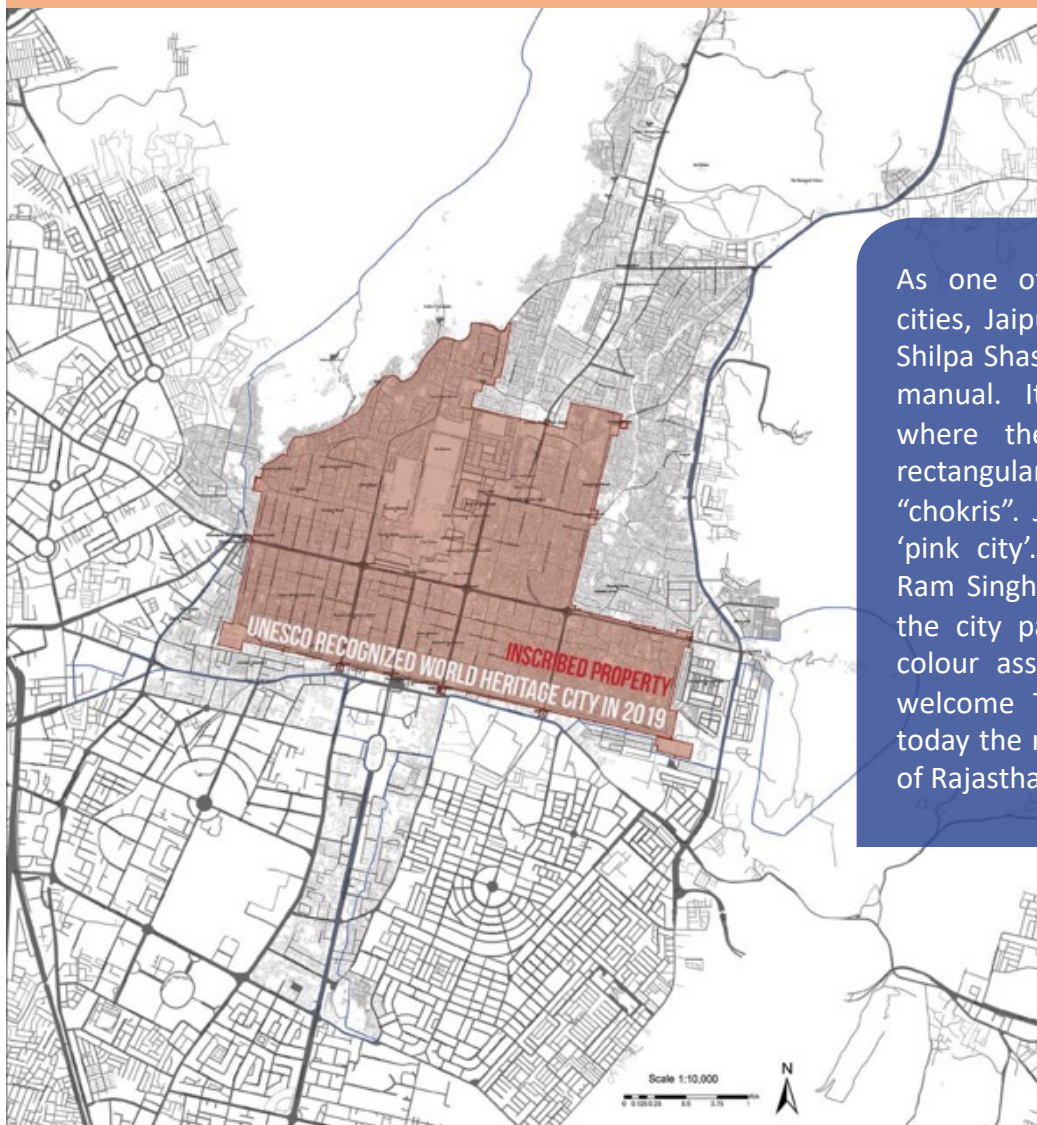## THE PINK CITY

Population
3,89,000

Area
6.7 km²

Governance
Jaipur Nagar Nigam

As one of the first planned Indian cities, Jaipur was designed as per the Shilpa Shastra, an ancient architectural manual. It follows a 'grid system', where the city is divided into 9 rectangular city sectors also called "chokris". Jaipur is also known as the 'pink city'. This is because Maharaja Ram Singh had ordered to paint that the city painted in a hue of pink, a colour associated with hospitality to welcome The Prince of Wales. It is today the most visited city in the state of Rajasthan.

UNESCO RECOGNIZED WORLD HERITAGE CITY IN 2019   INSCRIBED PROPERTY

Scale 1:10,000

• **Capital of the royal state of Rajasthan.**
• **The walled city of Jaipur was founded in 1727 by Sawai Jai Singh II.**
• **One of the first planned cities of India.**

The walled city of Jaipur, in India's north-western state of Rajasthan was founded in 1727 by Sawai Jai Singh II. Unlike other cities in the region located in hilly terrain, Jaipur was established on the plain and built according to a grid plan interpreted in the light of Vedic architecture. The streets feature continuous colonnaded businesses that intersect in the centre, creating large public squares called chaupars. Markets, shops, residences and temples built along the main streets have uniform facades. The city's urban planning shows an exchange of ideas from ancient Hindu and early modern Mughal as well as Western cultures. Designed to be a commercial capital, the city has maintained its local commercial, artisanal and cooperative traditions to this day *(UNESCO)*. The local economy relies heavily on tourism, 30% of the city's population is engaged in tourism. The sector employs tour guides, local transport providers (taxis, buses), and several employees in hotels, which also includes heritage hotels.

Cultural heritage of Jaipur

© Sahyogmantratours

© andbeyond.com

The city boasts of several historical buildings which also form a large urban fabric. Streets of the walled city of Jaipur are lined with royal buildings of the past, mansions (havelis) amongst others, which together forms a rich asset base. They are also world famous forts and palaces, which include: the City Palace, the Maharaja Sawai Man Singh(II) Museum, the Hawa Mahal, Jantar Mantar and several bazaars. The spectacular Amber fort and Nahargarh are located just outside the city limits, but are very much a part of the rich built heritage.

The intangible heritage of Jaipur contributes to the cultural tourism domain of the city. It is home to various arts and crafts and thriving traditional practices varying from fabrics, block printing, blue pottery, leather work and many other hand made goods. An Intangible Heritage Promotion Project has been signed between the Tourism Department of Rajasthan and UNESCO that aims at developing 10 new cultural tourism destinations in the state. It is expected to directly benefit about 1,500 artists in the districts of Jodhpur, Barmer, Jaisalmer and Bikaner, known for their folk music and traditional handicrafts.

Major Challenges

TOURISM PRESSURE ON HISTORIC FABRIC

LACK OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

UNDER- COORDINATED EFFORTS

The city has always initiated efforts towards the conservation and management of the walled city. Formation of JHERICO (Jaipur Heritage Committee) has been a commendable initiative towards the same. The Jaipur Heritage Management plan is also a brainchild of JHERICO. The Plan has been developed in collaboration with DRONAH and Jaipur Virasat Foundation. Through this efforts the walled city of Jaipur was inscribed on the World Heritage Site list in 2019.

Tools used

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TOOLS

Conducted surveys and hosted exhibitions to gather public opinion and involve them in conservation works

Mapping of the local intangible heritage done with assistance from the community

Initiatives like Jaipur literature festival and Jaipur Heritage International Festival to promote literature and spread awareness about city's heritage

FINANCE TOOLS

Convergence of government and multilateral investments for heritage management.

Department of local self-government (DOLSG) got 0.8Cr support from World Bank for its Planning activities.

Fiscal benefits provided through the Rajasthan investment promotion scheme of 2014 for the tourism sector. Available to the eligible tourism units.

HUL TOOLS

Jaipur Virasat Foundation has several programmes and activities to generate contemporary opportunities.

Rajasthan Rural Arts Program runs capacity-building workshops, supports local village festivals.

Heritage Walk launched in 2001, to attract tourists to the Walled City.

Implementation of three tier institutional framework for the heritage management of the city.

Policies and schemes supporting heritage conservation and promoting Rajasthan Tourism as a brand.

Walled city area is a designated heritage zone. Conservation is guided by heritage management plans & reports only.

KNOWLEDGE AND PLANNING TOOLS

REGULATORY TOOLS

Key Learnings

SMART CITY PROPOSAL – JAIPUR CITY
Smart City Code RJ-01-JPR

DECEMBER 2015

Jaipur Heritage International Festival 2010

JAIPUR HERITAGE INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL
14th - 24th JANUARY 2010

Presented by the Government of Rajasthan in association with the Jaipur Virasat Foundation

rajasthantourism.gov.in

Government of Rajasthan

JAIPUR VIRASAT FOUNDATION

Jaipur Heritage International Festival 2010
People's Platform for Creativity and Sustainable Development, Supported by UNESCO

1 Jaipur Smart City Plan focuses on Heritage and Tourism together, for an adaptive reuse of heritage structures, Integrated city pass, Smart and green concepts in public areas, Smart heritage walk, etc.

2 Jaipur offers a wide array of unique crafts as a knowledge base and a platform for sales and promotion for other cities as well.

3 JHERICO has representation from both the culture and urban development sector. It enables the smooth absorption of the Management Plan into the Master Plan

4 Engagement of communities such as NGOs, hotel chains, UNESCO, civil society, royal families, philanthropists, professionals, school children, among others for fostering heritage initiatives

5 Efforts towards showcasing the rich culture of the city on a global platform and encouraging innovation and local capacity building

6 Vision of the city to tie together the goals as a world class city, a heritage destination and a city that uses its intangible heritage to maximise social and local economic development
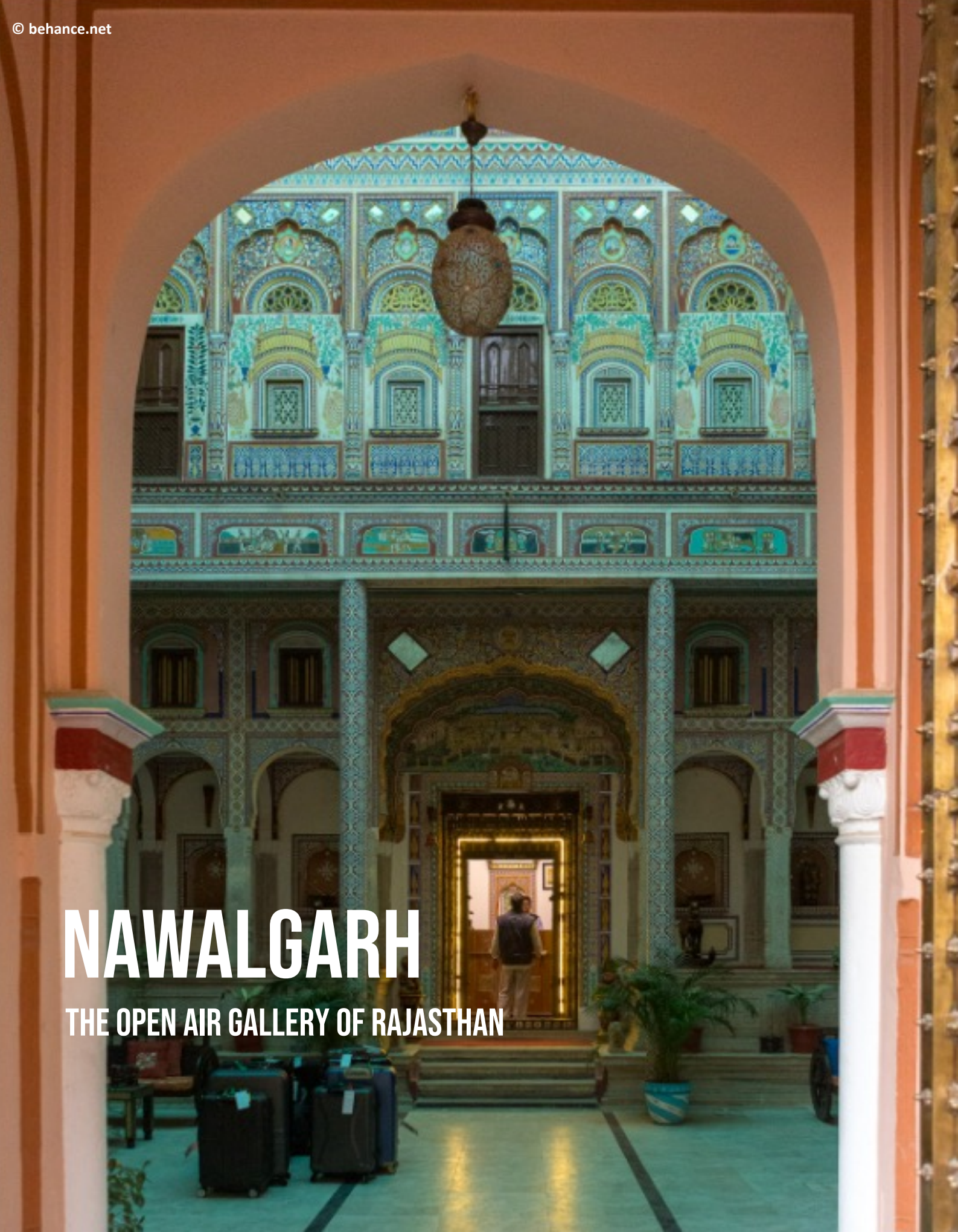
Other interesting reads on Jaipur

https://go-hul.com/about/
https://www.niua.org/pearl/sites/default/files/books/GP-IN4_HERITAGE.pdf
https://smartnet.niua.org/content/f2a57ffa-1d34-41eb-ad3f-0219a2798c10
https://www.dronah.org/heritage-committee-jherico/

NAWALGARH

THE OPEN AIR GALLERY OF RAJASTHAN

Population

63,948

Area

5.24 km²

Governance

Nawalgarh Nagar Palika

Nawalgarh

Known as the motherland of many well established Marwari business families, Nawalgarh is one of the largest and busiest towns in Shekhawati region. Nawalgarh is also famous for its Havelis, temples, palaces and Nawalgarh Fort. Founded by Thakur Nawal Singh Ji Bahadur (Shekhawat) in 1737 AD, Nawalgarh is located in the midway between Jhunjhunu and Sikar.

- Known for its havelis and fresco paintings
- Havelis of Nawalgarh date as far back as the 18th and 19th century, when they were built by Marwari businessmen who settled in the Shekhawati region
- Fresco paintings comprising of Hindu deities, animals, Indian and British rulers and interesting historical instances.

The town of Nawalgarh is an important international tourist destination, attracting around 10,500 visitors each year. Marwaris as a community played an important role in the economic, political and cultural development of the Shekhawati region. These merchants ensured the survival of the rich artistic tradition of the Shekhawati region. They spent large sums on the welfare of their community by building temples, bowris, reservoirs, dharamshalas, gaushalas, schools and colleges.

The historic area of Nawalgarh is an organic mesh of streets and lanes locally known as galis punctuated with squares and open spaces having a small temple or a well. The streets were developed on pedestrians scale with narrow widths sufficient enough to allow the movement of palanquins, hand carts and other slow moving means of transport.

Cultural heritage of Nawalgarh

The unique and diverse heritage of Nawalgarh comprises of beautiful havelis, grand temples, magnificent chattris, palaces, forts, wells, stepwells and water structures. It has vibrant living tradition of folk dances, music, cuisine, costumes, fairs and festivals. There are 346 tangible heritage assets. These havelis go date as far back as the 18th and 19th century, when they were built by Marwari businessmen. One of the major landmark's of Nawalgarh is the British Clock Tower at the college, which is at the heart of the Shekhawati centre. There are also two famous forts in Nawalgarh. The dome of the Nawalgarh fort has an aerial view of Jaipur painted on it. The Ganga Mai temple near the gate of one of the forts is a major tourist attraction.

Nawalgarh is known for its fresco paintings. It has a vibrant living tradition of folk dances, music, cuisine, costumes, fairs and festivals. There are three types of Fresco art are decorative, descriptive and portraits. The finest of Shekhawati's frescoes can be seen in this town. For the last 15 years, Shekhawati has played host to one of India's unique cultural festivals.

The Shekhawati Festival involves not only every villager of this large province but also people from all parts of India and the world. While the main all parts of India and the world. While the main activity is centered around the huge Surya Mandal

Stadium in Nawalgarh, the Shekhawati Festival is truly a celebration of the various aspects and locales of Shekhawati. The locals get a chance to exhibit their prodigious skills. Famed artists and craftsmen from every corner of Rajasthan use this festival as an opportunity to display their talent to the world. There are organized tours to the famed portals of famous Havelis, forts and temples of the region. For those seeking in-depth knowledge of the arts and crafts of the region, there are seminars and workshops.

Source:
http://www.shekhawatifestival.in/culture_and_heritage.html

Major Challenges

INSENSITIVE AND ADHOC INTERVENTIONS

HERITAGE RESOURCES SUBJECTED TO VARIOUS PRESSURES

LACK OF LEGAL PROTECTION TO HERITAGE ASSETS

Although the town of Nawalgarh is not a commercial attraction like the cities of Jaipur, Jaisalmer, and others, the town has some splendid examples of tangible and intangible heritage and requires a management plan to culminate all independent efforts for conservation. An effort was made towards the same in 2017 when the World Bank and Cities

Alliance offered a Technical Assistance through combined efforts with the Nawalgarh Nagar Palika. The management plan briefly followed the HUL approach and was prepared with participatory methods.

Tools used

Morarka Haveli Museum is an institute created to train young unemployed youth. Included in the itinerary of the new Heritage Train on Meter Gauge

Conservation architects, through the Shekhawati Virasat Abhiyan, have extended technical and financial assistance to the owners of havelis

Dangayach Haveli emerged as a new destination of a unique participatory heritage conservation initiative

The City Heritage Cell has put in place a Heritage Fund with grants from the government and local businesses

Community participation, community awareness campaigns and programs

Income streams such as property tax, revenue tax property from advertising and contribution from NGOs

HUL TOOLS

Department of local self governance adopts a comprehensive and integrated approach under heritage management

Amidst the existing Legislative Framework for Heritage Protection, a special provision in the building byelaws for municipality and its empowered officer to list place of importance and prescribe its design of façade, external color, signage, etc.

Development of heritage nodes, heritage trails, traffic management system and web platform for Nawalgarh

The Master Plan 2010-2031, Nawalgarh recognises the historic significance of the town. Centre for Advancement of Traditional Building Technology & Skills established

Heritage Management Plan proposes Urban Design and mobility, Conservation, Streetscape, buildings design, signage Guidelines and palette creation

Key Learnings
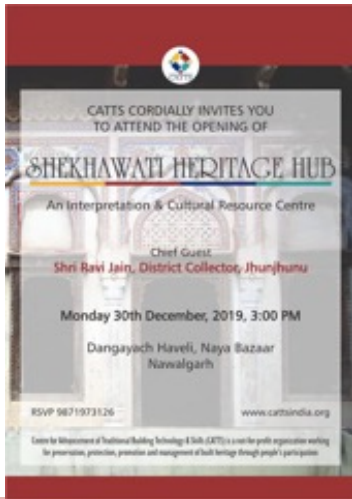
1. The conservation of various havelis and establishment of the Shekhawati Heritage Hub has given an impetus to participatory heritage conservation in Nawalgarh.

2. Master Plan Nawalgarh, 2031 recognises the heritage significance of Nawalgarh and the fact that it is a tourist attraction.

3. Constituting a Guild of Skilled Craftsperson, Setting up of a Heritage House and Incentives and Concessions for Heritage Conservation some of the activities proposed in the Master Plan, 2031.

4. The use of local masons for the conservation and restoration has led to improving the economic standards of the local population.

5. Establishing a Database of Heritage Assets, Establishing of Development Control and Regulatory Mechanisms, Adaptive Reuse are measures which ensure continued existence of heritage Properties

6. Programme for Revival of Traditional Construction Technology & Ornamentation Skills, Training Programme and Capacity Building for Craft Persons are proposed activities.

Other interesting reads on Nawalgarh

Heritage Management Plan Nawalgarh 2018
Shekhawati Virasat Abhiyan – A Campaign for Preserving Heritage (wordpress.com)
http://www.shekhawatifestival.in/
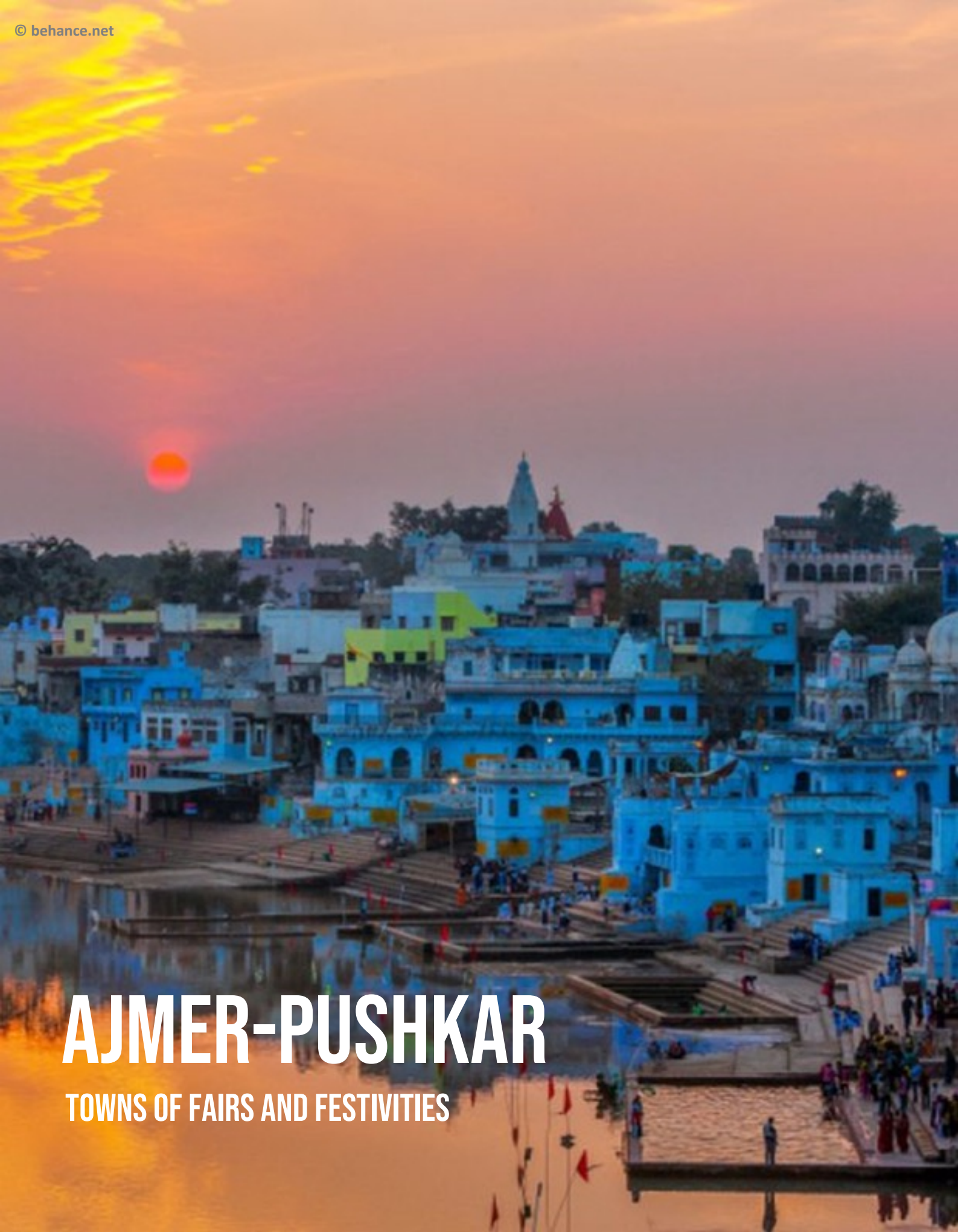
AJMER-PUSHKAR

TOWNS OF FAIRS AND FESTIVITIES

Population		Area	
56,39,47		**5.24** km²	
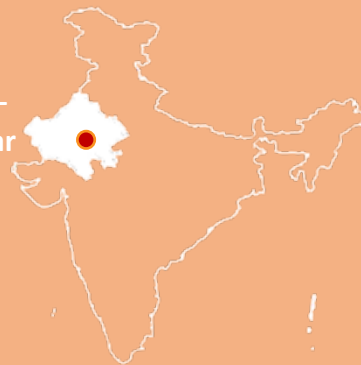
Governance

Ajmer Nagar Nigam, Pushkar Nagar Palika

Ajmer - Pushkar
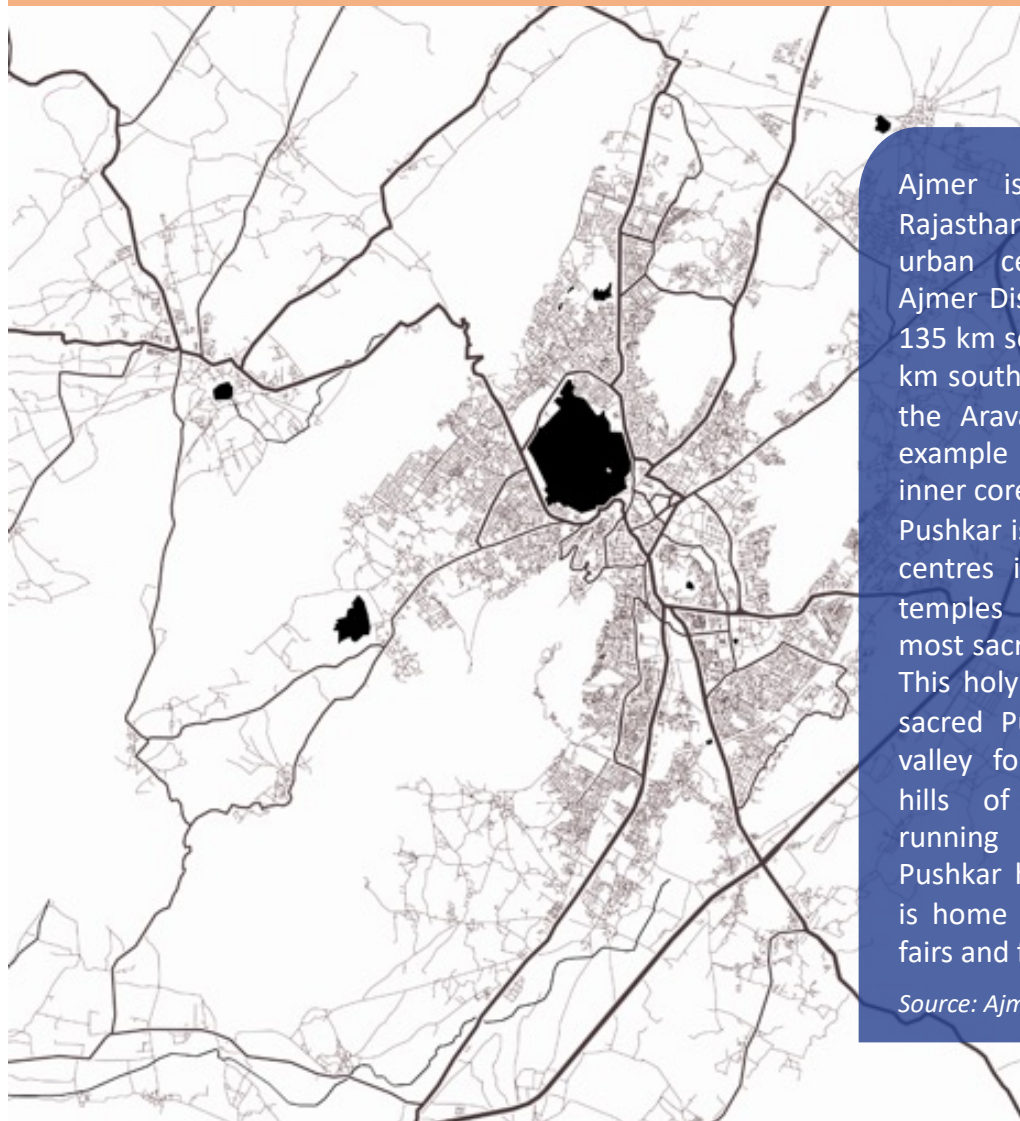
Ajmer is the fifth largest city in Rajasthan and also one of its earliest urban centres. Located within the Ajmer District, Ajmer is approximately 135 km south of Jaipur and almost 400 km south west of Delhi, nestled within the Aravalli Hills. Ajmer is a typical example of an Indian city with dense inner core area.

Pushkar is one of the major pilgrimage centres in India with over 500 odd temples in and around the city; the most sacred being the Brahma Temple. This holy town is situated around the sacred Pushkar Lake/ Sarovar in the valley formed between two parallel hills of Aravali mountain ranges running south-west to north-east. Pushkar has religious significance and is home to some of the most visited fairs and festivals.

Source: Ajmer-Pushkar City HRIDAY Plan

- One of the pilot cities in the UNESCO HUL Programme that was demonstrated through the IHCDP (Inclusive Heritage-based City Development) Programme, technically and financially supported by the World Bank and Cities Alliance
- Cities under the HRIDAY mission of the Government of India (2015-2019)

Ajmer beautifully brings the Hindu, Jain and Islamic heritage together. One of the oldest cities of the state of Rajasthan, Ajmer was founded in the 7th century A.D. by Ajayraj Singh Chauhan. The city was named after King Ajayraj, originally called Ajaymeru, meaning 'the one surrounded by mountains'. The Chauhan dynasty ruled Ajmer until the beginning of the 12th century, despite several attacks from the Turkish empire. Ajmer remained subject of the Delhi sultanate until 1365 when it was captured by the Mewar rulers. In 1509, the city became a source of contention between the Maharajas of Mewar and Marwar and was ultimately conquered by the Marwar rulers in 1532.

History tells that Pushkar was created at a place where a lotus flower fell from the hands of Lord Brahma and touched the ground. The name Pushkar derives from the word "Pushpa" meaning flower and "Kar" meaning hand. During the invasions of the Huns, Pushkar was destroyed and forgotten. However, in the 12th century, the town was conquered by the Chauhan dynasty rulers, who rebuilt it to its glory. Later, with the formation of the Rajput coalition under the leadership of Mewar, the town of Pushkar flourished again.

Cultural heritage of Ajmer-Pushkar

Ajmer is a popular pilgrimage centre, especially for the famous for the Dargah Sharif-tomb of the Sufi saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti. The British chose Ajmer to establish their prestigious Mayo College, a school exclusively for Indian nobility. Ajmer city boasts of splendid architecture, such as Soniji Ki Nasiya, the baradari, the Akbar fort, Lodha ki Haveli and the Naya Bazar facades, amongst others.

Pushkar is known for the only temple dedicated to Lord Brahma, alongside a picturesque lake. The lake at Pushkar is a sacred spot where large number of devotees throng to take a dip in. The lake is also lined with 52 ghats.

In addition to the historic buildings, temples and the lakes, Ajmer and Pushkar are also known for their vibrant bazaars that are flooded with tourists round the year, but especially in the latter half of the year, when both the cities witness a large number of visitors because of the fairs and the festivals hosted here.

Clusters of intangible heritage are observed in Ajmer, which is famous for Ittar-making, Gota work and traditional foods like Malpua. Pushkar on the other hand is predominantly an epicentre of all the traditional practices. Some of the major festivals like Kartika Purnima, Brahma utsav, Maha Shivrathri are celebrated in and around Pushkar. The famous Pushkar Pushkar Camel Fair or Pushkar Mela, as it is locally known, is an annual five-day camel and livestock fair held in the town of Pushkar between the months of October and November. It is one of the world's largest cattle fairs. Apart from the buying and selling of livestock, it has become an important tourist attraction.

Major Challenges

POOR WASTE MANAGEMENT

TRAFFIC CONGESTION AND POOR PARKING MANAGEMENT

INFORMAL ENCROACHMENT AND SEWAGE AND WASTE DISPOSAL

Tools used

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TOOLS

City-wide mapping of Ajmer's tangible and intangible heritage involved the state and local authorities, residents and experts

To raise awareness of the town's value as a Heritage Town and their intrinsic relationship with the residents' way of life, buildings and abandoned areas in Pushkar adaptively reused to showcase local artists' paintings, sculptures, and traditional and contemporary Rajasthani performing arts.

FINANCE TOOLS

Multi-lateral and Central Government financial assistance for preparing the Management Plan and Detailed Project Reports

Local funding options explored at the Urban Local Body level

HUL TOOLS

Improvement of signage and basic infrastructure services, organisation of street vendors and façade treatment

Heritage walks and heritage bus tours introduced in Ajmer and Pushkar

A catalogue prepared for ULB and residents to propose and carry out restoration or adaptation of heritage properties or landscapes in Pushkar and Ajmer
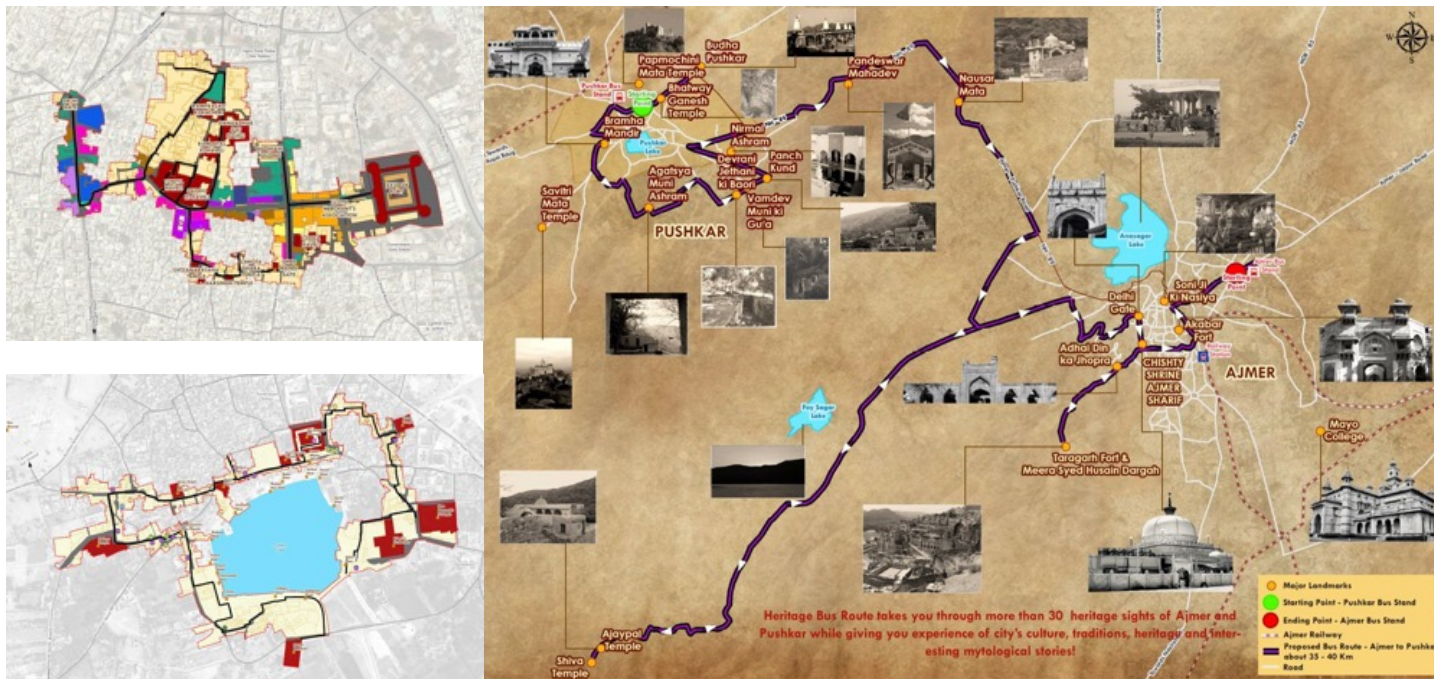
KNOWLEDGE AND PLANNING TOOLS

Heritage cell has been established to serve as a loci for implementation.

Basic catalogue prepared proposed to serve as a reference to the Development Control Regulation of Ajmer and Pushkar

REGULATORY TOOLS

Key Learnings

1 Increased empowerment in identifying local needs and proposing new ideas

2 Participatory approach to identify, make an inventory and conduct the valuation of heritage assets and mapping of heritage zones

3 Governance arrangements for Inclusive Urban Revitalisation established through institutional mapping, stakeholder analysis and consultations

4 Diverse and all-inclusive mapping of the city and socio-economic and services assessment gave a holistic perspective to identify pilot sites for interventions

5 Technical assistance provided to the Heritage Cell and city authorities for pilot implementation

6 City-to-city peer learning of experts promoted through study tours and exposure visits across India

Other interesting reads on Ajmer-Pushkar

https://go-hul.com/about/
http://historicurbanlandscape.com/index.php?classid=6043&id=38&t=show
https://smartnet.niua.org/sites/default/files/resources/IHCDP%20book.pdf
https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/240931468043492409/pdf/917210WP0P13060IC00India0IHCDP0book.pdf
https://orca.cardiff.ac.uk/96066/
http://ijirssc.in/pdf/1451536461.pdf
https://devasthan.rajasthan.gov.in/DPR_Reports/Pushkar_Final_Report.pdf

HYDERABAD

THE CITY OF NIZAMS

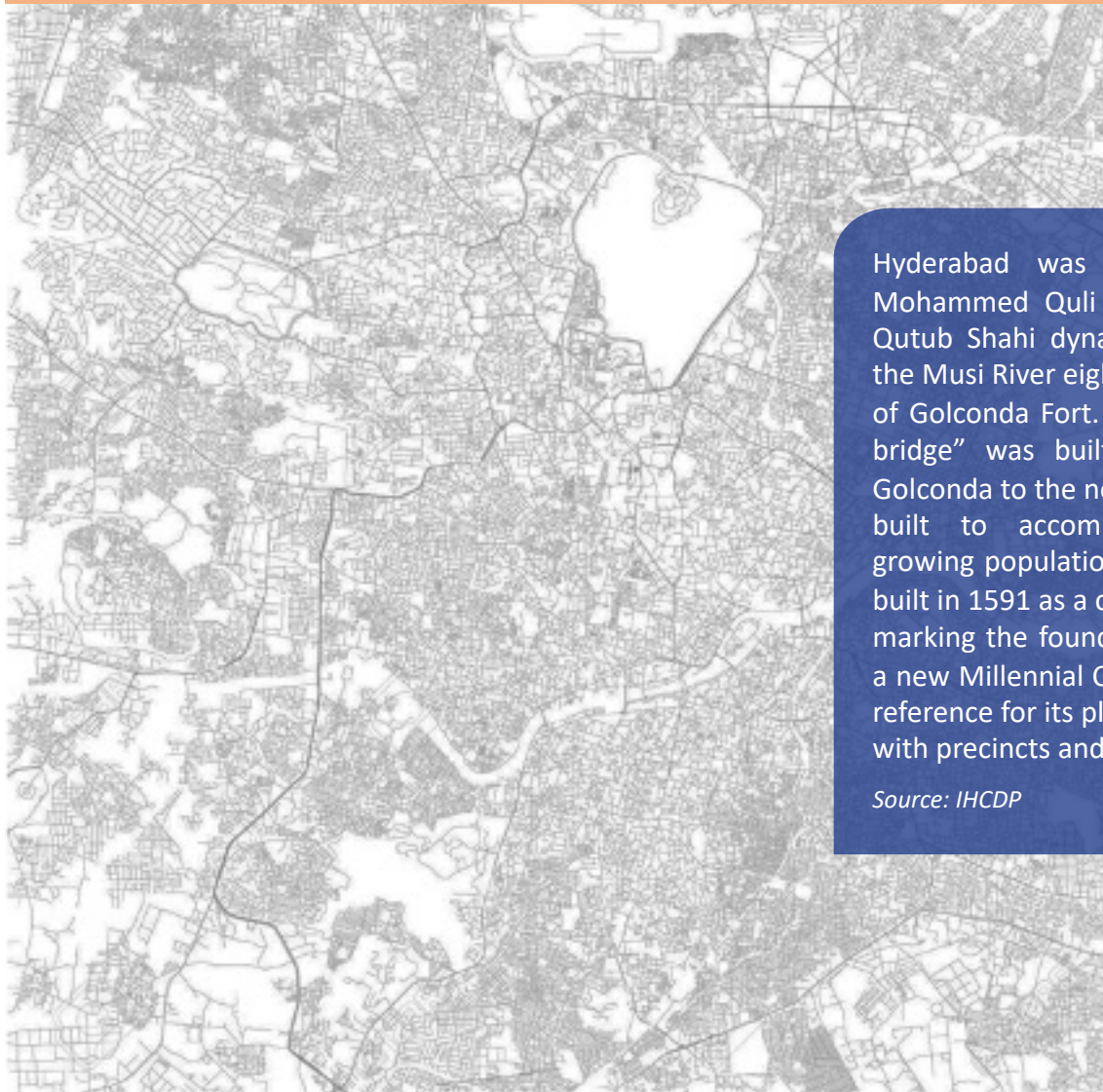| Population	Area
68,09,970	**650** km²

Governance

Greater Hyderabad Municipal corporation

Hyderabad

Hyderabad was built in 1589 by Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah of the Qutub Shahi dynasty in the banks of the Musi River eight kilometres east of Golconda Fort. The Purana Pul "old bridge" was built to easily connect Golconda to the new city. The city was built to accommodate Golconda's growing population. "Char Minar" was built in 1591 as a ceremonial gateway marking the foundation of Hyderabad, a new Millennial City, and as a point of reference for its planning grid pattern with precincts and iconic monuments.

Source: IHCDP

- **Hyderabad joined the UNESCO's list of creative cities on World Cities Day, 2019.**
- **One of the pilot cities in the UNESCO HUL Programme that was demonstrated through the IHCDP (Inclusive Heritage-based City Development) Programme, technically and financially supported by the World Bank and Cities Alliance**

The original city of Hyderabad was founded 400 years ago in 1591, built with a protective wall enclosing the city on the banks of the river "Musi". This part of the city is now known as the "Historic Old City". Nizam's Hyderabad was the largest princely state in India, with its own currency, coins, postal systems, radio, railways and it went on to become a great centre for trade and commerce. Post independence, the city centre saw a shift to the north of the river, with the construction of many new government buildings. Today, there are 151 heritage buildings and 30 heritage precincts identified in Hyderabad by the Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority.

Cultural heritage of Hyderabad

The city bears the indelible marks of built and natural heritage dating back to Kakatiya, Qutubshahi and Asafjahi (Nizam) dynasties. Some of the significant landmarks include the Charminar located in the old walled city area and surrounded by palaces of the Asaf Jahi period such as the Falaknuma Palace. Golconda Fort located on the outskirts of the city is one of the most magnificent fort complexes in India. The Chowmahalla Palace Complex in the old city was the seat of the Asaf Jahi dynasty, designed along the lines of the Shah's palace in Isfahan. Besides forts and palaces, the rich built heritage of the city also includes mosques and temples, tombs, clock towers, hospitals, courts and numerous public and private buildings developed in various time periods giving a unique historical and cultural context to the city.

The Department of Heritage Telangana has entered into an agreement with the Agha Khan Trust for Culture in India, an expert in the field of Conservation and Preservation of the Monuments, and the representatives of Agha Khan Trust, Paris, France.

Source: PEARL, Compendium of Good Practices, Urban Heritage in Indian Cities, NIUA, Indian National trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, 2015

© UNESCO

A creative city known for its gastronomy, the rich Hyderabadi cuisine has evolved as an interesting combination of local flavors and international recipes. The entire city is dotted with food enterprises – big and small, formal and informal, modern and traditional, and this vernacular style of development has led to an uncountable number of food outlets. Within the city, the festival of Ramzan along with others such as Bathukamma, are widely celebrated while keeping the food culture at the center of the celebration. These festivals are vital to hold and promote the rich gastronomic culture that the city has organically curated over centuries. The city administration along with the community has created avenues for the establishment of prominent physical and social infrastructure. Free commercial zones have been created to enhance local food culture, and self-help groups for women have been established to support gastronomical enterprises.

Major Challenges

CRUMBLING HERITAGE STRUCTURES

PAUCITY OF FUNDS TO REPAIR AND MAINTAIN THE HERITAGE OF THE CITY

RAPID MODERNISATION OF THE EXISTING HISTORIC FABRIC

As early as in 1980s, Hyderabad initiated its efforts in heritage conservation and became a pioneer for listing, notification, heritage regulations, and establishment of the Heritage Conservation Committee. The Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Hyderabad Urban Development Authority added a new dimension to Heritage Conservation with the Hyderabad Heritage Regulations, drafted in 1995.

Given the threat of rapid modernisation to the historic urban fabric, the city Government along with other non-governmental and civil society organisations played a crucial role in campaigning to save the heritage and environment of the city.

Tools used

Heritage awards were introduced by INTACH to promote better maintenance of Heritage properties

Exemption of property tax and offering financial assistance up to 25 lakhs / 20% of estimated cost of conservation.

The Concept of Heritage walks were introduced to spread Heritage awareness

TDR was offered as an incentive for heritage property owners in case of loss of Development rights

Community engaged in identifying and listing of heritage properties

Funding support from the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Cultural Heritage of the World Bank

HUL TOOLS

Structural interventions in the heritage bridges and retaining walls in the historically significant areas

Regulation no. 13 specifically focusing on heritage conservation development

Installation of signage in areas of historic significance and communal use

Formation of Heritage Cell and Heritage Conservation Committee

Historic areas are identified as Special Area Development Projects to include Urban Design, heritage and environmental guidelines for overall area improvement.

Facade control regulations in place and implemented by Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation for specific Heritage Zones

Key Learnings

1 Increased empowerment in identifying local needs and proposing new ideas

2 Participatory approach to identify, make an inventory and conduct the valuation of heritage assets and mapping of heritage zones

3 Governance arrangements for Inclusive Urban Revitalisation established through institutional mapping, stakeholder analysis and consultations

4 Diverse and all-inclusive mapping of the city and socio-economic and services assessment gave a holistic perspective to identify pilot sites for interventions

5 Technical assistance provided to the Heritage Cell and city authorities for pilot implementation

6 City-to-city peer learning of experts promoted through study tours and exposure visits across India

Other interesting reads on Hyderabad

https://go-hul.com/about/
http://historicurbanlandscape.com/index.php?classid=6043&id=38&t=show
https://heritage.telangana.gov.in/
A report on Inclusive Heritage-based City Development Program in India
PEARL: A Compendium of Good Practices; Urban Heritage in Indian Cities, NIUA, Indian National trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, 2015
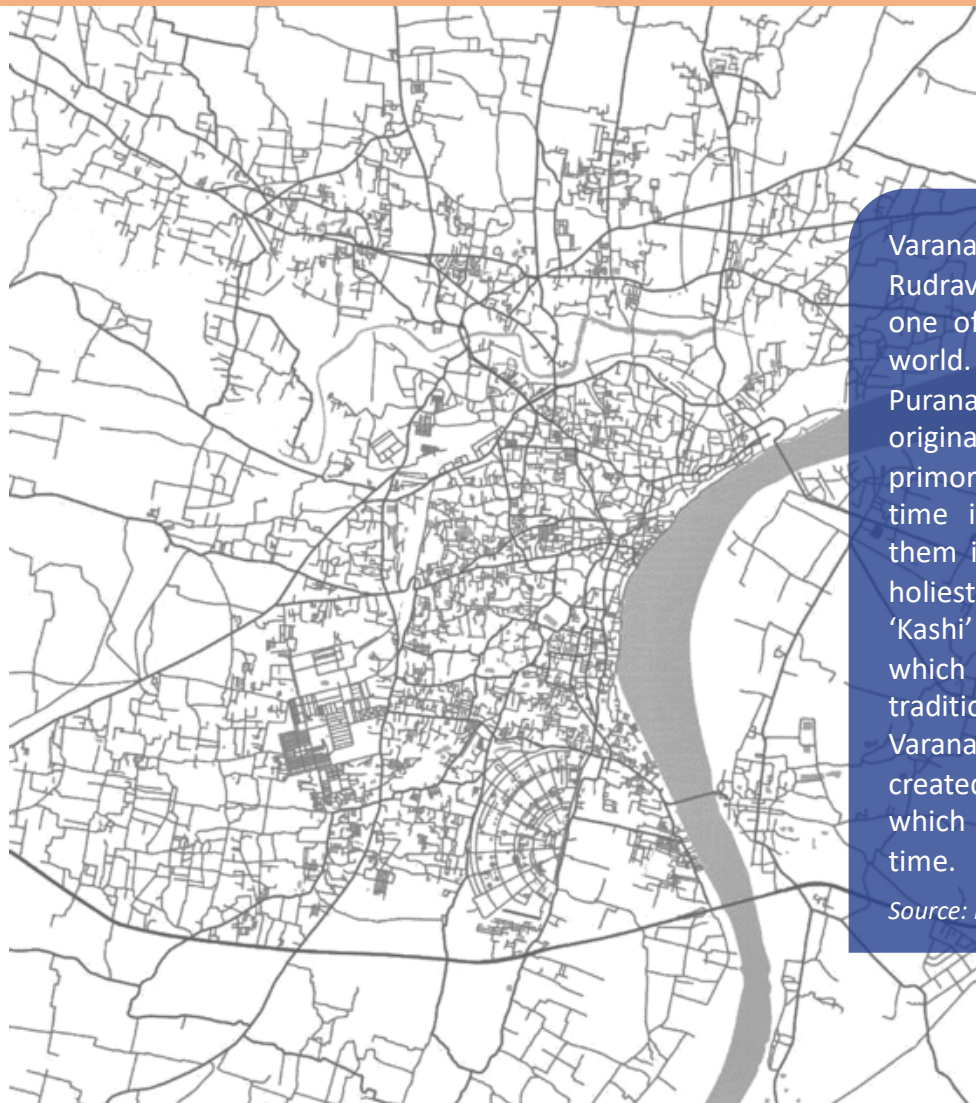
VARANASI

CULTURAL CAPITAL OF INDIA

Population

12,12,610

Area

82 km²

Governance

Municipal corporation, Varanasi

Varanasi

Varanasi or Benaras, Kashi, Avimukta, Rudravasa and Mahashmashana, is one of the oldest living cities in the world. According to the Vamana Purana, the Varuna and the Assi rivers originated from the body of the primordial person at the beginning of time itself. The land lying between them is believed to be 'Varanasi', the holiest of all pilgrimages. The word 'Kashi' originates from the word 'Kas' which means to shine. Steeped in tradition and mythological legacy, Varanasi is the 'original ground' created by Shiva and Parvati, upon which they stood at the beginning of time.

Source: IHCDP

- Member of the Indian Heritage Cities Network (IHCN) under the auspices of UNESCO
- One of the pilot cities in the UNESCO HUL Programme that was demonstrated through the IHCDP (Inclusive Heritage-based City Development) Programme, technically and financially supported by the World Bank and Cities Alliance
- One of the cities under the HRIDAY mission of the Government of India (2015-2019)

Varanasi is one of the oldest living cities in the world. It is located in the middle of the Ganga plains. Historically, it was a part of an important water trade route that connected Patliputra (Patna) to Taxila (presently in Pakistan). Varanasi quickly became the nuclei of India's traditional classic culture: a city glorified by myth and sanctified by religion. The temples and shrines of the city, along with the ashrams always attract numerous visitors and pilgrims throughout the year.

Varanasi has experienced several periods of growth, prosperity and change in the past, however, in the last 40 years, the city has witnessed unprecedented pressures of urban development, which have caused an irreversible damage to the city's heritage and sociocultural landscape in a scale and intensity never faced before.

Source: PEARL, Compendium of Good Practices, Urban Heritage in Indian Cities, NIUA, Indian National trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, 2015

Cultural heritage of Varanasi

©goibibo.com

©pixabay

As Varanasi is situated on the banks of river Ganga, there are 82 ghats and other riverfront areas along the length of the city, from the Assi Nalla River in the south to the Varuna River in the north. The riverfront is adorned by palatial buildings, as well as shrines and temples. The Vishwanath Temple Complex, built in 1776 by Ahalya Bai of Indore, is the most popular. Beside its religious significance, the temple is also an architectural marvel. Other important temples include Kabir Math, Durga, Tulsi Manas, Alamgir

Mosque, Bharat Mata, Jain Saint Shwetambar.

In addition to several archaeological sites in and around the city, there are many kunds or sacred water bodies that are used for rituals and traditional practices as well as an ancient rainwater harvest and flood control system in the city.

The streets in the old city of Varanasi, although narrow are lined with the traditional built fabric with pillared verandahs.

© Outlook India

There are several fairs and festivals that are held and celebrated in Varanasi, including sessions bringing the largest gathering in the world, the Kumbh Mela, as well as the Dhrupad Mela, Bharat Milap, Nakkatayya, Mahashivaratri, Nag Nathaiya Leela, Hanuman Jayanti, Ganga Mahotsav, among others. One of the practices that attracts most visitors daily is the morning and evening Ganga Aarti. There are also multiple performing arts including vedic music, dance genres such as Thumri, Dadra, Kajri and Kathak, whose gharanas belong to Varanasi or Benaras, as the place was traditionally known. Varanasi is also home to the silk weaving culture and is famous for 'banarsee' fabrics and sarees. Spinning and weaving are oldest and most important economic activities of Varanasi and employs more than half of the workers, followed by textile industries.

Major Challenges

DEVELOPMENTAL PRESSURE

ABSENCE OF COORDINATED EFFORTS

LACK OF TECHNICAL CAPACITY TO SUPPORT HERITAGE CONSERVATION

Although efforts have been put in to protect the cultural heritage and essence of the holy city, the overall task of conserving this valuable tangible and intangible heritage is enormous and would only be possible with collective efforts.

Tools used

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TOOLS

City-wide mapping of Varanasi's heritage was conducted in participatory manner with local communities, and renowned scholars and experts

Competitions organised to increase awareness about the kunds/sacred water bodies in the city

Local community consultations for identification of pilot project sites under the IHCDP

FINANCE TOOLS

City received funds for infrastructure augmentation from the Central Government under the HRIDAY scheme

Funding support from the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Cultural Heritage at the World Bank

HUL TOOLS

Demonstration Detailed Project Reports prepared for select pilot sites

A comprehensive plan prepared for the city focusing on the heritage assets, both tangible and intangible and identifying a shelf of projects for implementation

City Heritage Guided Tours and City Heritage Bus routes to promote sustainable tourism

Heritage as a component, both for planning and assessment, included in the City Development Plan 2041

The Holy City Of Kashi (Preservation Of Cultural Heritage) Bill introduced in the upper house of the Indian Parliament in 2019 to provide for the conservation, preservation and maintenance of cultural and natural heritage

KNOWLEDGE AND PLANNING TOOLS

REGULATORY TOOLS

Key Learnings

1 Increased empowerment in identifying local needs and proposing new ideas

2 Participatory approach to identify, make an inventory and conduct the valuation of heritage assets and mapping of heritage zones

3 Governance arrangements for Inclusive Urban Revitalisation established through institutional mapping, stakeholder analysis and consultations

4 Diverse and all-inclusive mapping of the city and socio-economic and services assessment gave a holistic perspective to identify pilot sites for interventions

5 Technical assistance provided to the Heritage Cell and city authorities for pilot implementation

6 City-to-city peer learning of experts promoted through study tours and exposure visits across India

Other interesting reads on Varanasi

Http://historicurbanlandscape.Com/index.Php?Classid=6043&id=38&t=show
A report on Inclusive Heritage-based City Development Program in India, 2011
City HRIDAY Plan of Varanasi, prepared by INTACH under HRIDAY mission, 2015

Summary

One of the major takeaways from the cases included in this compendium is a shift in the approach towards conservation of tangible cultural heritage. Historic buildings are no longer looked at in isolation, but are recognised as a part of an area, an urban landscape. This has further strengthened the need to integrate this buildings into the larger planning frameworks, while also converging conservation efforts with other sectors such as the environment, mobility and economy, among others. Cities such as Ballarat, Cuenca and Jaipur have also taken it a step forward by developing master plans and management frameworks for their respective historic quarters.

Another stand-out feature of the HUL approach in general is the tools of 'Community Engagement' and 'Knowledge and Planning'. Although knowledge and planning tools were conventionally used, now with the HUL recommendation, cities and professionals have developed innovative mechanisms to disseminate local and global knowledge, simplifying planning principles for the larger audience and making the historic areas more accessible virtually with appropriate digital interventions.

Community engagement is a tool that has been exploited extremely well by all the cities that have adopted the HUL approach or even a diverse approach for urban heritage management. It has been widely acknowledged that involvement of the residing and working communities in historic areas is crucial for proposing any intervention. Cities have developed several tools to implement this and passive voices across all strata of the society, including university and school students, women and elderly have come together to identify, map and build on the inventory of the cultural heritage in cities like Ballarat, Nawalgarh, Varanasi and Rawalpindi. This has achieved in the community a strong sense of local identity and belonging which was previously under threat due to rapid globalisation.

Cities globally have begun realising the fact that the preservation of cultural heritage is not a feasible option for sustainable development. A few welcome changes in the overall conservation scenario in the wake of the HUL approach. This not only helps in assigning values to heritage assets, but also assists in analysing critical areas and proposing just interventions. While the city of Cuenca uses a certain matrix framework for assessment of cultural and natural heritage, other methods of assessment of heritage have also been identified for historic cities in India as well. Such tools would make the job of the governing authorities a lot more easier.

Such dimensions, better organisations at the global and local level help offer technical assistance to these historic cities. Established academic institutions, bi-laterals and multi-laterals have increased their financial outlay for efforts relating to the revitalisation and regeneration of historic cities. Many such initiatives have also not only focused on the tangible heritage, but also on the intangible heritage and the dependent economy. Traditional crafts have been revived to meet the fresh demand generated through digital platforms. This has subsequently contributed to the local economic development.

Overall, it can be acknowledged that such diverse initiatives undertaken after adopting the HUL approach in the global south have substantially improved the liveability of such historic centres and inner city areas that often are limited to affordable housing and commercial hubs with floating population. Thus, adopting the HUL approach is also beneficial to enhance the quality of life of the residents and the visitors.