



POLICY DRAFT FOR

UNPROTECTED BUILT HERITAGE OF

MADHYA PRADESH

DETAILED REPORT ON THE POLICY DRAFT

PART II



Year, 2022

Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of
Good Governance and Policy Analysis

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Thank you.

II. PREFACE

Man has evolved from being a nomadic to a settler. Surviving rock shelters, historic settlements, and sites are the evidence of the journey in which he has learned from Mother Nature. The understanding which he developed by interacting with his immediate environment and nature got reflected in form of culture. "Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capability acquired by man as a member of society."¹ These can be observed in cultural forms reflecting the culture specific values such as lifestyle, belief system, rituals, artefacts, house forms, etc.

The cultural groups have evolved over the period of time by interacting with different cultural groups and have exchanged ideas and values. It has led to the constant advancement and transformation. The values associated are passed on from one generation to the next resulting into tradition. This dynamic nature of culture reflects attributes which shaped them. ***"Heritage is our legacy from the past, what we live with today, and what we pass on to future generations. Our cultural and natural heritages are both irreplaceable sources of life and inspiration."***² The very physical evidences of the dynamic process of cultural continuity are the surviving historical sites and settlements which reflect the process by which they must have been conceived, originated, and transformed.

The rich and diverse built heritage of Madhya Pradesh varies from historical towns and cities to indigenous vernacular settlements to, industrial heritage as well. Heritage sites belonging to different dynasties reflect multi cultural aspects. The associated historical, socio-cultural, architectural, archaeological significance with these heritage sites reflect the attributes which have built them in specific manner exhibiting significant values.

Historical sites and settlements have originated, evolved and sustained over the layers of changing dynasties and time periods. These settlements had been conceived to address the need of the society or cultural groups considering physical as well as socio-cultural- economic needs. The process by which these settlements were designed, had multilayered tenets which shaped the generated built living environment in specific design. Source of water, favourable location considering safety and security, fertile land, location on trade routes, are some of such tenets which have played major role in deciding the location of historical towns and settlements.

Moreover, the settlement reflects the considerations and wisdom behind design of each and every element at settlement as well as house form level. These can be observed in form of selection of building materials and construction technique responding to the local climatic considerations,

¹ Edward B. Tylor

² <https://whc.unesco.org/en/about/>

self sustainability as having all needs addressed in close proximity at cluster level. The articulations and embellishments reflecting the cultural significance enhances the visual experience as well as provides the information about their dynastic context. These associated values and attributes can be observed in different heritage typologies which any historic settlement consists of. Those can be categorised based on their functional and usage values. Broadly they can be categorised as...

- monuments (Fort & fort walls, gates, palace, commemorative structures)
- religious institutions (temple, shrine, mosque, tomb, mausoleum, church, monasteries, stupa)
- community centric institutions (dharmshala, sarai, school, hospital, library, bank, other amenities)
- industrial sites (railway, military, town hall, bridge, mill, chawl)
- house forms (mansion, residence, commercial)
- water structures (well, step well, tank, lake), etc.

These identified heritage sites are owned by individuals, private sectors, government departments, trusts, Non government organizations, in current scenario, while many of them are abandoned and neglected. Many times, heritage properties are also having multiple & mixed ownership. Moreover, few of these sites are well preserved by concerned authorities, while unprotected ones are in ruinous condition. While, many of these rich heritage sites have been replaced with the new built forms which are context less and some of them are also being adopted for reuse.

In recent years industrialisation and process of globalisation has resulted into rapid growth and development and urbanisation, resulting into high demand of infrastructure. Protected and well maintained heritage sites are saved in this process, but those which are unprotected or unidentified are vulnerable to destruction. At the same time growth in tourism industry have opened up path to less explored heritage sites resulting into massive tourist flow. Moreover, there are no set of standard practices or guidelines that how an individual heritage site is to be approached to do interventions in a manner that it does not destroy the heritage values, at unit level as well as settlement level.

These changing global processes are increasing at alarming rate, and to protect the values associated with heritage sites in this changing scenario, there is an urgent need to address the issues related to identification, protection, safeguarding and management of heritage sites. Heritage policy is a tool to address all the issues associated with heritage sites and to guide for the protection and management of the same in changing times.

First and foremost there is an urgent need to identify all the heritage sites in the region which have testified time by witnessing changing dynasties and time periods and are still surviving. Secondly, there has to be a legislative framework indicating rules and regulations that how the development in the context of heritage sites should be guided so that it does not destroy heritage sites. In fact, heritage sites can be developed by conserving the associated significant values intact. Thus, dynamics associated with heritage sites are multi layered and there is an urgent need to understand each of them while drafting the heritage policy.

**Dedicated to all enthusiasts and
individuals who work relentlessly
towards protecting the rich cultural
heritage of the region**



SECTION - A

INTRODUCTION TO MADHYA PRADESH

Introduction to Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh is a state in central India. With an area of 3, 08, 000 sq.km. is the second largest state in India after Rajasthan. It borders the states of Uttar Pradesh to the northeast, Chhattisgarh to the southeast, Maharashtra to the south, Gujarat to the west, and Rajasthan to the northwest. It stands as a host to multiple Fairs and festivals which can be called the panorama of culture of Madhya Pradesh and its colorful lifestyle. Economically, socially, and culturally, these fairs show a unique and rare combination which is not found elsewhere.

The population of Madhya Pradesh is over 7 crores where, more than 75% of the population resides in villages whose main occupation is agriculture, while the rest of the population lives in towns. The Pradesh is not only India's second largest, which occupies 9.38% of the country's area, it is also the second richest state in terms of its mineral resources.

3.1 Geographical Context

3.1.1 Location and Setting

Madhya Pradesh is known as the “Heart of India” due to its northern central location. It spans from latitude 21°04’ N to 26°87’ N latitudes and 74°02’ E to 82°49’ E longitudes. Narmada Sone Valley defines the topography of Madhya Pradesh, by a narrow and long valley extending through almost the entire state. Sone valley forms the upper part, and the lower part forms the Narmada valley. The state stretches 870 km from East to West and 605 km from North to South and has an average elevation of 300m above mean sea level.

3.1.2 Topography

“It is a part of peninsular plateau of India lying in north central part, whose boundary can be classified in the north by the plains of Ganga-Yamuna, in the west by the Aravalli, east by the Chhattisgarh plain and in the south by the Tapti valley and the plateau of Maharashtra. The topography of Madhya Pradesh is defined by the Narmada Sone Valley.

It is a narrow and long valley extending through almost the whole of the state from east to west. Sone valley forms the upper part; Shahdol and Sidhi districts lie in this valley. The lower part forms the Narmada valley. It has an average elevation of 300 m above MSL and is covered with alluvial soil.”¹

¹<https://mp.gov.in/>

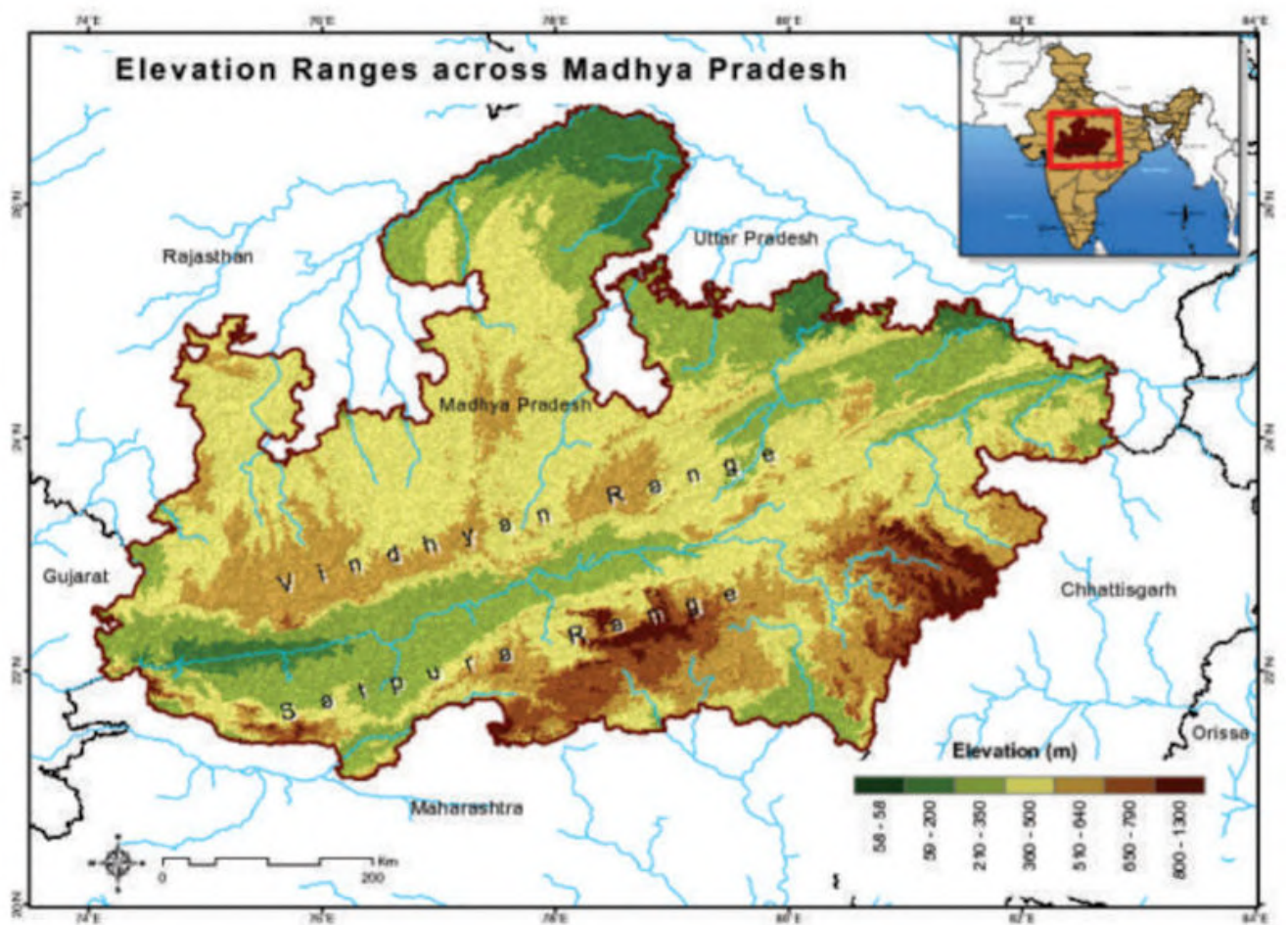


Figure 1: Topography of madhya pradesh

3.1.3 Rivers and Tributaries

"Five major rivers of the country have their sources in Madhya Pradesh:

- Narmada (Shahdol district),
- Tapti (Betul District),
- Mahi (Dhar district),
- Godawari (Wainganga - Balaghat District)

Likewise, the State also provides water to

- Ganga and Yamuna through Chambal,
- Sindh,
- Betwa,
- Kuanwari-Sindh and Son,
- Rihand & Ken rivers and
- Godawari river basin through Wain Ganga (Pranhita) rivers"²

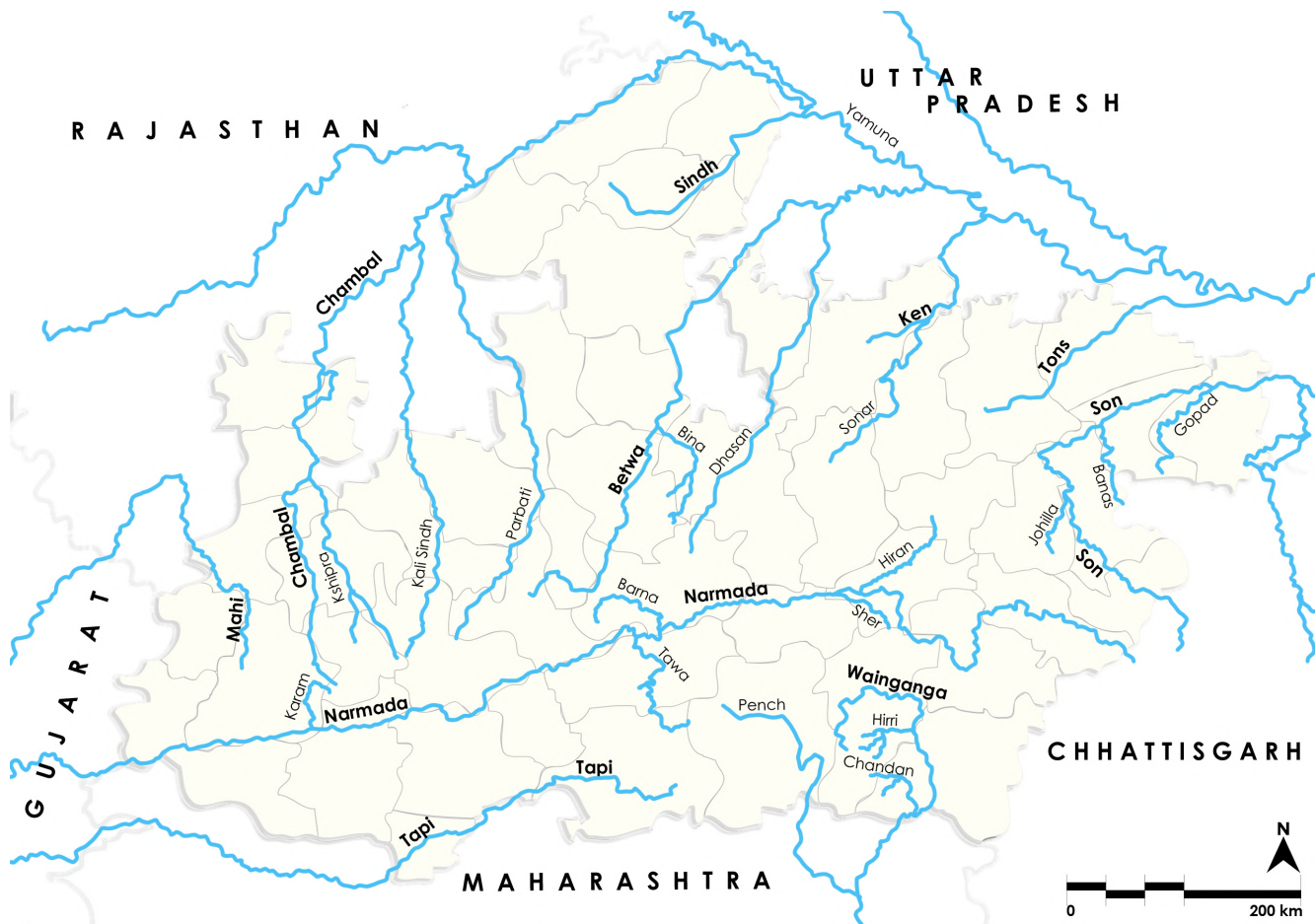


Figure 2: Rivers and ributaries

² <http://www.mpwr.gov.in/basin-info>

Sr. No.	River	Tributaries	Total Length	Length in Madhya Pradesh
01.	Chambal	Kshipra, Kali Sindh, Parvati, Kunwari, Banas	965 km	320 km
02.	Ken	Sonar, Bevus, Urmil, Baghneri, Bana	427 km	292 km
03.	Betwa	Bina, Dhassan, Jamni	480 km	380 km
04.	Sindh	Pahuji, Kunwari, Mahuar and Parvati	470 km	461 km
05.	Son	Gopad, Banas, Rihand, Ghaghar, Johilla, Kanhar	784 km	509 km
06.	Tons	Belan	320 km	246 km
07.	Narmada	Sher, Sakkar, Dudhi, Tawa, Ganjan, Hiran, Barna, Choral, Karam	1312 km	1077 km
08.	Tapti	Poorna	724 km	332 km
09.	Waiganga	Thanwar, Hirri, Chandan, Kanhan, Pench, Wardha	579 km	274 km
10.	Mahi	Sunar, Negari, Pat	583 km	158 km

Figure 3: Table of rivers and their tributaries

3.1.4 Climate

“Like other parts of India, Madhya Pradesh also has three major seasons – Summer Monsoon and Winter. During summer (March-June), the temperature in the entire state ranges above 29.4°C. In general, the eastern parts of Madhya Pradesh are hotter than the western parts. The regions like Gwalior, Morena and Datia record temperature of over 42°C in the month of May. The humidity is relatively very low and the region usually experiences frequent mild dust storms. The south-west Monsoon usually breaks out in mid June and the entire state receive a major share of its rainfall between June and September. The south and south-east regions tend to experience a higher rainfall whereas the parts of north-west receive less. Mandla, Balaghat, Sidhi, Jabalpur and other extreme eastern parts receive more than 150 cm rainfall. The districts of western Madhya Pradesh receive less than 80 cm rainfall.

The winter season starts from the month of November. The temperature remains low in the northern parts of the state in comparison to the southern parts. The daily maximum temperature in most of the northern part in the month of January remains between 15 and 18°C. The climate is generally dry and pleasant with a clear sky.”³

³<https://mp.gov.in/>

3.1.5 Flora and Fauna

"Situated as the heartland of India, Madhya Pradesh is known for the abundance of natural resources, especially the diversity of forests and wildlife. The importance of forests as protectors of soil and water is unparalleled. Due to the forest cover of various mountain ranges of Madhya Pradesh and their catchment area, it can feed the population based on agriculture and agriculture. There are tropical dry, deciduous teak, mixed and sal forests. Mandla, Dindori, Shahdol and Balaghat have Sal forests, Chambal region Gwalior, Shivpuri, Bhind and Datia have Kardhai and bushy forests, the remaining area has valuable teak forests.

Apart from wood from the forests, bamboo and various types of minor forests and medicinal are found in abundance. The state is also endowed with rich resources of medicinal plants. Since a large part of the tribal and other rural people living in and near the forest boundary is dependent on forests, therefore,

Establishment of Forest Department in Madhya Pradesh: Scientific management of forests had started from the year 1860 and probably Madhya Pradesh is the first state in India where the work of preparing the working plan was started from 1894 onwards. Even today, the Forest Department takes pride in carrying forward this glorious tradition."⁴There are three Biosphere reserves in the state of Madhya Pradesh:

1. Pachmarhi (4926.28 sq. km.)
2. AchanakmarAmarkantak (1223.52 sq. km. in MP out of 3835.51 sq. km.)
3. Panna biosphere reserve (2998.98 sq. km)

3.1.6 Natural Resources

"Mineral Resources Madhya Pradesh is the only diamond producing State in the country and is the leading producer of copper conc., pyrophyllite, manganese ore, diaspore and clay (others). The State hosts the country's:

- 90% diamond,
- 63% diaspore,
- 61% laterite,
- 56% pyrophyllite,
- 41% molybdenum,
- 29% dolomite,
- 17% each of rock phosphate & fireclay resources.

Important mineral found in the State at different districts are:

- Bauxite
- Calcite
- China clay
- Copper
- Coal
- Diamond
- Dolomite

⁴https://mpforest.gov.in/HO_Outer/Intro_H.aspx

- Fireclay
- Iron ore (hematite)
- Limestone
- Manganese ore
- Ochre
- Pyrophyllite
- Quartz/silica sand
- Talc/steatite/soapstone
- Vermiculite⁵

3.1.7 Administrative and Political Boundary

Madhya Pradesh has an area of 3, 08,000sq.km, and is surrounded by Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh with Bhopal as its capital.”Madhya Pradesh has fifty districts, divided into ten divisions, which have further been divided into 50 district panchayats, 313 blocks and 23043 village panchayats. The municipality in the state includes 14 Nagar Nigams, 86 Nagar Palikas and 238 Nagar Panchayats. Each district of Madhya Pradesh is governed by a District Collector who is an officer from the Indian Administrative Service and who is responsible for the smooth running of the district.”

The geographical position of a country or a state goes a long way in impacting the course of historical events. All historical currents have passed through this region on account of its central position, leaving prominent marks on it.



Figure 4 : Ashokan inscription on sanchi stupa

⁵<https://mp.gov.in/>

"The prehistoric period begins with the stone age, which sites such as Bhimbetka, Adamgarh, Raisen, Pachmarhi, etc. stand witness to. However, the dynastic history begins in the 3rd century BC with Ashoka, the great emperor whose Mauryan empire was powerful in Malwa and Avanti. The Maurya Empire declined after the death of Ashoka and central India was contested among the Shungas, Kushanas, Satvahanas and local dynasties during 3rd to 1st centuries BC."⁶

In the 1st century BC, Ujjain was the predominant centre and became part Gupta Empire in the 4th-6th centuries AD, the era known as the classical age. Gupta Empire disintegrated into smaller states following the ambush of Huna. King Yasodharman of Malwa ended the expansion of Hunas in 528 AD and northern India was reunited by Harsa of Thaneshwar in 647 AD."In the medieval period, Rajput clans like Paramaras of Malwa and Chandelas of Bundelkhand dominated the region during 950-1060 AD. The Paramara king Raja Bhoj ruled over Indore and Dhar while Gond Kingdoms who succeeded Kalchuris emerged in Gondwana and Mahakoshal. In the 13th century, northern Madhya Pradesh was conquered by the Delhi Sultanate which collapsed in the 14th century giving emergence to regional kingdoms like Tomars of Gwalior and Muslim Sultanate of Malwa with its capital at Mandu."⁷



Figure 5: Inscription in mandsaor of yashodharman period (6th century ad)

⁶<https://mp.gov.in/>

⁷Govt. of MP. "History of Madhya Pradesh." Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2019, www.mp.gov.in/history.



Figure 6: Coins from parmara dynasty

"Between 1156 and 1605, most of the area of present Madhya Pradesh came under Mughal Empire while Gondwana and Mahakoshal remained under Gond. Mughal control began to weaken in 1707; as a result, the Marathas began to expand and during 1720-1760 took control over most of Madhya Pradesh. Holkars ruled much of Malwa based at Indore, Scindias at Gwalior and Bhonsales at Nagpur controlled Mahakoshal, Gondwana as well as Vidarbha in Maharashtra. At the same time, Bhopal was ruled by a Muslim dynasty that descended from Afghan General Dost Mohammed Khan. Over time, the British expanded their dominion, defeated the Marathas during 1775-1818, entered into treaty relationships with their states, and established paramountcy over them. Most of Madhya Pradesh, including the large states of Indore, Bhopal, Nagpur, Rewa and several small states came under British Empire."⁸ After independence in 1947, the princely states were merged into the union of Republic India in 1950. Madhya Pradesh was formed by the merger of princely states of Berar, Markai, Chhatisgarh and Nagpur and the former British Central Provinces.

⁸Govt. of MP. "History of Madhya Pradesh." Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2019, www.mp.gov.in/history.

3.2 Historical Significance

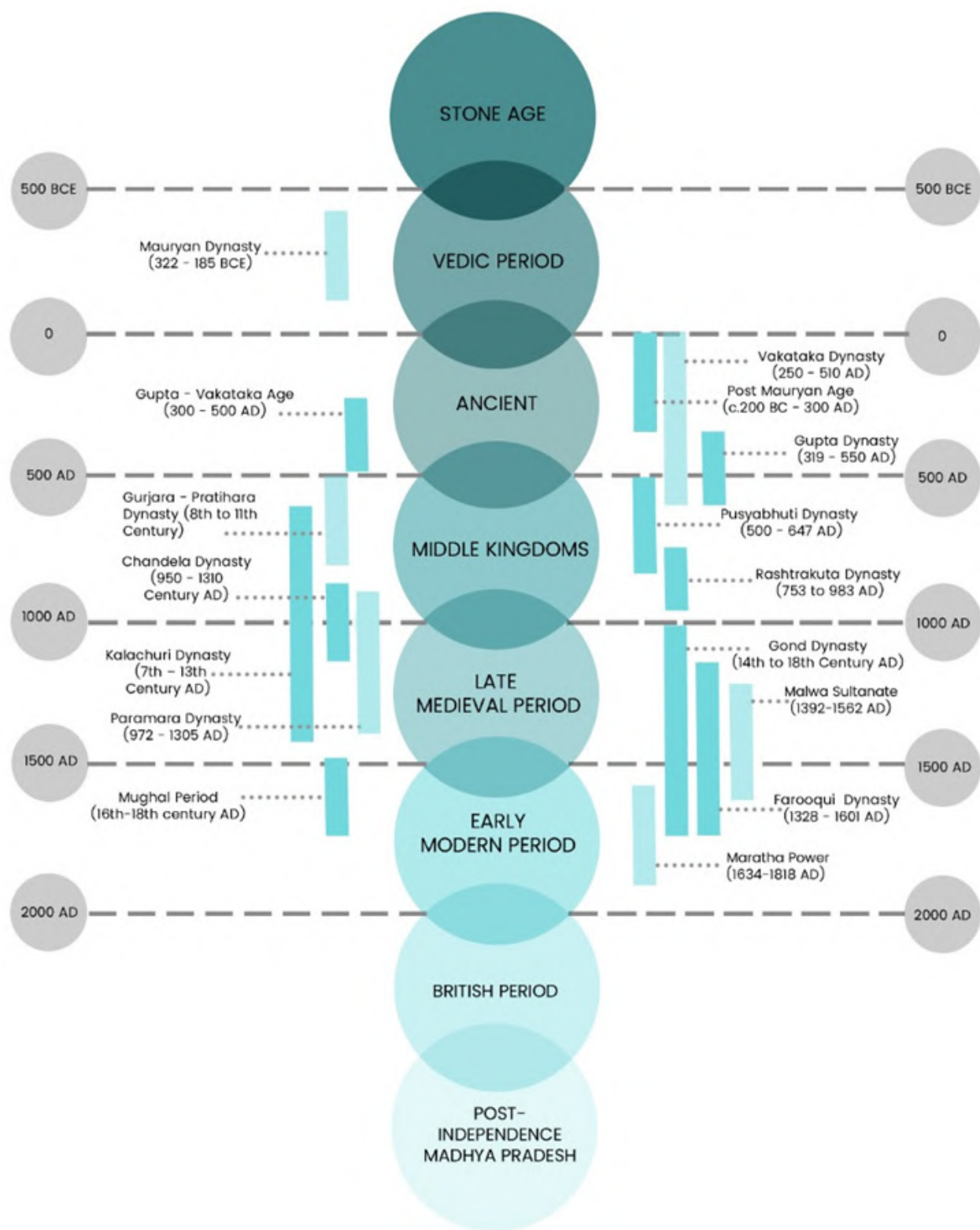


Figure 7: Historical timeline depicting dynastic chronology

Stone Age

Many important sites are found in Madhya Pradesh viz. Eran, Garhi-Morela, Kundam, Jatkara, Bhulue, Busiga, Munai, Artuiji, Jabalpur, Damoh, Nandgaon, Hata and Hoshangabad which are conclusive proof of the Stone Age.

This age can further be divided into the following:

- i. Paleolithic Age
- ii. Mesolithic Age
- iii. Neolithic Age

Vedic Age

This period starts from 1500 BC approximately and continues till 600 BC. During the later Vedic period, the Aryans crossed the Vindhya region to settle in Madhya Pradesh.

Mahajanapada Period

The Buddhist scripture Anguttara Nikaya mentions 16 powerful states (solasamahajanapada) that flourished in the early 6th century BC.

The major Mahajanapadas in Madhya Pradesh were as follows:

- i. Avanti Mahajanapada
- ii. Chedi Mahajanapada
- iii. Vatsa Mahajanapada
- iv. Surasena Mahajanapada
- v. Matsya Mahajanapada

Ancient Age

According to ancient texts, Avanti was ruled successively by the Haihaya dynasty, the Vitihotra dynasty (a branch of the Haihayas) and the Pradyota dynasty. Under the Pradyotas, Avanti became a major power of the Indian subcontinent. It was later annexed by Shishunaga into the Magadha empire. The Shishunaga dynasty was overthrown by the Nandas (343–321 BCE), who were replaced by the Mauryans.⁹

Mauryan Dynasty (322 –185 BCE)

Chandragupta Maurya united northern India c. 322 BCE, establishing the Maurya Empire, which included all modern-day Madhya Pradesh. Asoka then added Kalinga to the already vast empire, after which he abandoned military conquest and embraced Buddhism.¹⁰

Post-Mauryan Age

The Maurya Empire went into decline after the death of Ashoka, and Central India was contested among the Sakas, Kushanas, and local dynasties during the 3rd to 1st centuries BCE.

The Satavahana dynasty of the northern Deccan and the Saka dynasty of the Western Satraps fought for the control of Madhya Pradesh during the 1st to 3rd centuries CE.

⁹ *The History and Culture of the Indian People: The Vedic Age*. London, George Allen and Unwin Ltd, 1951.

¹⁰ Experts, Arihant. *Know Your State – Madhya Pradesh*. Arihant Publications India limited, 2019.

The south Indian king Gautamiputra Satakarni of the Satavahana dynasty inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Saka rulers and conquered parts of Malwa and Gujarat in the 2nd century CE.

Gupta-Vakataka Age

Northern India was conquered by the Gupta empire (319–550 AD) in the 4th and 5th centuries, which was India's "classical age". The Parivrajaka and the Uchchhakalpa dynasties ruled as feudatories of the Guptas in Madhya Pradesh. The Vakataka dynasty (250–510 AD) was the southern neighbour of the Guptas, ruling the northern Deccan plateau from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. These empires collapsed towards the end of the 5th century.¹¹

Vakataka Dynasty (250–510 AD)

Vindhyashakti was the founder of the dynasty but the empire expanded during the reign of his son Pravarasena I. It was founded in the district of Vidisha and later shifted to the southern part of Narmada River, with its capital at Vatsagulma.

Gupta Dynasty (319–550 AD)

Founded by King Sri Gupta, the most notable rulers of the dynasty were Chandragupta I, Samudragupta, and Chandragupta II (also known as Vikramaditya). Many scholars such as Kalidasa, Aryabhatta, Varahamihira, and Vatsyayana were produced during this period. The Hindu Udayagiri Caves record connections with the dynasty and its ministers, and the Dashavatara Temple at Deogarh is a major temple, one of the earliest to survive, with important sculptures. The last ruler of the dynasty's main line was king Vishnugupta, reigning from 540–550 AD, which marked the decline of the empire.¹²

Middle Kingdoms

King Harsha of Thanesar of Pushyabhuti Dynasty (500–647 AD) reunited northern India for a few decades before his death in 647. Malwa was ruled by the South Indian Rashtrakuta Dynasty (753–983 AD) from the late 8th century to the 10th century. The Medieval period saw the rise of the Rajput clans, including the Paramaras (972–1305 AD) of Malwa and the Chandelas (950–1310 AD) of Bundelkhand. Other dynasties that ruled the region of Madhya Pradesh post-Gupta dynasty were the Aulikara dynasty (4th–6th Century AD), Parivrajak Dynasty (5th–6th Century AD), Kalachuri Dynasty (7th–13th Century AD), Shail Dynasty (8th–9th Century AD), Gurjara-Pratihara Dynasty (Mid 8th–11th Century AD), Guhila Dynasty (8th–10th Century AD).

Pushyabhuti Dynasty (500–647 AD)

The core area of their kingdom was situated in what is now the state of Haryana with the capital at Sthanishvara or Thaneshvara (present-day Thanesar), and later at Kanyakubja (modern-day Kannauj). The most notable ruler of this dynasty was its last ruler, Emperor Harshavardhana or Harsha (606–647 AD). At the height of Harsha's power, his Empire covered much of North and

¹¹Madhya Pradesh Through the Ages. India, Sarup & Sons, 2008.

¹²Majumdar, R. C., and A. S. Altekar, editors. *New History of Indian People. The Vakataka-Gupta Age. Revised*, Banaras, Motilal BanarasiDass, 1954.

Northwestern India, with the Narmada River as its southern boundary.

Rashtrakuta Dynasty (753 to 983 AD)

This dynasty was founded by Dantidurga in Manyakheta (Malkhed in Maharashtra). The Rashtrakuta dynasty ruled over a large part of the Indian subcontinent including Madhya Pradesh. The unrivalled monolithic Kailasanath Temple, commissioned by King Krishna I is one of the examples of marvelous architecture of the dynasty.¹³

Kalachuri Dynasty (7th – 13th Century AD)

Also known as the Kalachuris of Chedi, ruled parts of central India during the 7th to 13th centuries. They had consolidated their power by raiding neighbouring territories and by fighting wars with the Gurjara-Pratiharas, the Chandelas and the Paramaras. In the latter half of the 13th century, the former Kalachuri territories came under the control of the Paramaras and the Chandelas, and ultimately under the Delhi Sultanate.

Gurjara- Pratihara Dynasty (Mid-8th to 11th Century)

King Harichandra was the founder of this dynasty who at first ruled from Ujjain and later from Kannauj. Under King Bhoja and his successor Mahendrapala I, the dynasty reached its peak of prosperity and power. They are known for their sculptures, carved panels and open pavilion style temples. The Maru-Gurjara style of Architecture was developed during this empire.

Paramara Dynasty (972-1305 AD)

The Paramaras ruled between the 9th and 14th centuries CE. The Paramara king Bhoja (c. 1010-1060) was a brilliant polymath and prolific writer. He is famous for his patronage of the arts, and for commissioning, inscriptions found all over the region. The later Paramara rulers moved their capital to Mandapa-Durga (now Mandu) after Dhara was sacked multiple times by their enemies. The last known Paramara king was defeated and killed by the forces of Alauddin Khalji of Delhi in 1305 CE.¹⁴

Chandela Dynasty (950 to 1310 Century AD)

The Chandelas initially ruled as feudatories of the Gurjara-Pratiharas of Kannauj. They ruled a major part of the Bundelkhand region (then called Jejakabhuti). During the rule of Dhangdev, various territories were freed from the seizing of Pratiharas. Under his rule, famous temples at Khajuraho were constructed between c. 950 and c. 1050. The Chandela power effectively ended around the beginning of the 13th century, following Chahamana and Ghurid invasions.¹⁵

Late Medieval Period

Northern Madhya Pradesh was conquered by the Turkic Delhi Sultanate in the 13th century. After the collapse of the Delhi Sultanate at the end of the 14th

¹³Mani, Chandra Mauli. *A Journey through India's Past (Great Hindu Kings after Harshavardhana)*. India, Northern Book Centre, 2009.

¹⁴Ganguly, D. A. *History of the Paramara Dynasty*. Ramna, Dacca, The University of Dacca, 1933.

¹⁵Lane-Poole, Stanley, editor. *Medieval India From Contemporary Sources*. Bombay, K. and J. Cooper, 1914.

century, independent regional kingdoms re-emerged, including the Tomara kingdom of Gwalior and the Sultanate of Malwa, with its capital at Mandu.

Malwa Sultanate (1392–1562 AD)

The sultanate of Malwa was founded by Dilawar Khan Ghuri, the governor of Malwa for the Delhi Sultanate, who asserted his independence in 1392 but did not assume the ensigns of royalty till 1401. Initially, Dhar was the capital of the new kingdom, but soon it was shifted to Mandu. The Malwa Sultanate was conquered by the Sultanate of Gujarat in 1531. Malwa painting originated during this period.¹⁶

Early Modern Period

The dynasties of the Sultanate Age were the Slave dynasty (1206–1290 AD), the Khilji dynasty (1290–1320 AD), Tughlaq dynasty (1320–1413 AD).

The other ruling dynasties during the Sultanate age in Madhya Pradesh were the Gond dynasty (14th–16th century AD), Tomara dynasty (15th–16th century AD), Kachchhapaghat dynasty (10th–12th century AD), Mughal dynasty (16th–18th century AD), Bundela dynasty (16th–17th century AD) and Baghel dynasty (16th–17th century AD).¹⁷

Farooqui Dynasty (1328 – 1601 AD)

The Farooqui dynasty was the ruling dynasty of the Khandesh sultanate. The founder of the dynasty, Malik Ahmad (also known as Malik Raja) participated in a rebellion against the Bahmani ruler Muhammad Shah I in his early years. The founder of the dynasty, Malik Ahmad (also known as Malik Raja) participated in a rebellion against the Bahmani ruler Muhammad Shah I in his early years. During Adil Khan II's long reign, Burhanpur was transformed into a major centre for trade and textile production. In 1599, Akbar's army occupied Burhanpur and on January 17, 1601, the citadel of Asirgarh also fell after a long siege. The last ruler Bahadur Shah surrendered to the Mughals. Khandesh became a Mughal Subah.

Gond Dynasty (14th to 18th Century AD)

From the 14th to the 18th century the area of Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra states were held by powerful Gond dynasties, which during Mughal times remained independent or served as tributary chiefs. When in the 18th century the Gonds were conquered by the Marathas, the greater part of Gondwana was incorporated into the dominions of the Bhonsle rajas of Nagpur or the nizams of Hyderabad. Between 1818 and 1853 the greater part of the region passed to the British, although in some minor states the Gond rajas continued to rule until Indian independence in 1947.

Mughal Period (16th–18th century AD)

Most of Madhya Pradesh came under Mughal rule during the reign of the emperor Akbar (1556–1605). Gondwana and Mahakoshal remained under the control of Gond kings, who acknowledged Mughal supremacy but enjoyed

¹⁶Cultural History of Medieval India. India, Social Science Press, 2007.

¹⁷Majumdar, R. C. An Advanced History of India. London, Macmillan and Co. Ltd, 1946.

virtual autonomy. During Akbar's rule, the architecture of the Mughals started developing. The Mughal Empire continued to expand and some of the best architects, artisans, craftsmen, painters, and writers of the world resided in Shah Jahan's empire. During this, Gwalior became a centre for music and the home of the famous Gwalior Gharana. After the death of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb in 1707, Mughal control began to weaken, and the Marathas began to expand from their base in central Maharashtra.¹⁸

The Maratha Power (1634–1818 AD)

After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, the Mughal Empire started to collapse rapidly. At the beginning of the 18th century, the Maratha rule extended into Malwa and a large part of Madhya Pradesh had come under the control of the Marathas by 1760.

The Maratha power was revived under Shivaji's grandson Shahu, who initiated the system of confederacy among the Maratha chiefs. As a result, each Maratha chief was assigned a territory which was administered autonomously such as the Gaekwads of Baroda, the Holkars at Indore and the Scindias at Gwalior and Ujjain, the Bhonsales of Nagpur, the Purars of Dhar and Dewas, etc. In the state of Madhya Pradesh, two of these territories were formed i.e., Indore and Gwalior.

The Shindes (Scindia) of Gwalior ruled most of Gird region, the Holkars of Indore ruled much of Malwa, and the Bhonsles of Nagpur dominated Mahakoshal and Gondwana as well as Vidarbha in Maharashtra. Jhansi was founded by a Maratha general. Bhopal was ruled by a Muslim dynasty descended from the Afghan General Dost Mohammed Khan. Maratha expansion was checked at the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.¹⁹

British Rule

By 1818, British armies were able to suppress various Maratha dynasties and gained control over most of northern Madhya Pradesh. During the next 40 years, the British strengthened their control over the country and by 1854 all of Madhya Pradesh had fallen under British control. The large states of Indore, Bhopal, Nagpur, Rewa, and dozens of smaller states, became princely states of British India, and the Mahakoshal region became a British province, the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

In 1853 the British annexed the state of Nagpur, which included southeastern Madhya Pradesh, eastern Maharashtra and most of Chhattisgarh, which was combined with the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories to form the Central Provinces in 1861. The princely states of northern Madhya Pradesh were governed by the Central India Agency. The British rule was marked by numerous famines. The first railway lines and airports were also built during this period.²⁰

¹⁸Schimmel, Annemarie. *The Empire of the Great Mughals: History, Art and Culture*. 1st ed, Reaktion Books, 2006.

¹⁹Majumdar, R. C. *An Advanced History of India*. London, Macmillan and Co. Ltd, 1946.

²⁰Hunter, William Wilson, and India. *The Imperial Gazetteer of India [By] W.W. Hunter*. Ulan Press, 2012.

Post-Independence Madhya Pradesh

The new states of Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh were carved out of Central India Agency after Indian independence. Three years later, in 1950, the Central Provinces and Berar were renamed Madhya Pradesh. With the States Reorganization Act of 1956, Madhya Pradesh was redistributed along linguistic lines. The act transferred the southern Marathi-speaking districts of Madhya Pradesh to the Bombay state (now in Maharashtra) and merged several Hindi-speaking areas—the states of Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh, as well as most of Madhya Bharat—with Madhya Pradesh. In the year 2000 further reorganization of states took place and it separates Chhattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh due to which 16 districts were given to Chhattisgarh state. On 1st November 2000, Madhya Pradesh got reformed and to this date, it has 50 districts and 10 divisions.²¹

3.3 Cultural Significance

The overlapping historical development in Madhya Pradesh led to an amalgamation of different cultures fusing with one another. This is reflected in the way of life, the practices, and is evidenced in the communities, its built forms and belief system. Madhya Pradesh also has a varied religious background that contributes in this confluence of culture. The relationship can be seen in the crafts of the region and the similarities in them are evidence of the confluence while the differences in the art forms showcase the cultural changes and evolution that the region has gone through as well as the distinctiveness of each social group. Culture reflects the values, beliefs, and ideologies of various sects. The socio-cultural activities portray the rich tradition of the state.

3.3.1 Fairs and festivals

Fairs and festivals are mostly associated with religious activities and beliefs of the practitioners. Every festival has a unique connotation related to it. The abundance and variety of fairs and festivals showcase the rich culture of the state.

“Fairs can be called the panorama of culture of Madhya Pradesh and its colourful life style. Economically, socially and culturally, these fairs show a unique and rare combination which is not found elsewhere. The maximum number of fairs, 227 are held in Ujjain district and the lowest number i.e., 13 fairs only are held in Hoshangabad district. Most of the fairs are held during the months of March, April and May when the farmers have less work to do in the fields.”²²

²¹Majumdar, R. C. *An Advanced History of India*. London, Macmillan and Co. Ltd, 1946.

²²Govt. of MP. “History of Madhya Pradesh.” Government of Madhya Pradesh, 2019, www.mp.gov.in/history.

Simhastha mela in Ujjain, Ramlila Fair in Bhandar (Gwalior district), Hlra Bhumia fair in Gwalior, Pir Budhan fair in Sanwara (Shivpuri district), Nagaji mela in Morena district, Tetaji mela in Guna district, Jageshwari Devi in Chanderi, Aalami Tableegi Ijtimia in Bhopal, Khajuraho dance festival, and Lokrang festival are some of the oldest and most famous fairs in the state.



Figure 8: Simhastha mela, ujjain

3.3.2 Folk Songs

Songs narrate the story of a place and Madhya Pradesh's folk songs tell the stories of love, sacrifice, duty and valor through a distinctive style of singing. Different kind of songs relate to different occasions and feelings, thereby differentiating between various communities. "Relo, a kind of folk song of tribal children of the Sing Maria and Muria tribes is one of the popular music of the state. Dhankul songs and Chait Parah are even popular in the state. The Jagdalpur region of this central Indian state is known for their typical type of songs called Leha. 'Barsati Barta' is sung during monsoon season in the Malwa region. There are songs related to festivals of Holi, Thakur Isuri and Rai Phag festival. Deori songs are sung during Diwali and Bumbuliya songs during Shivrathi, Basant Panchami and Makar Sankranti in the Baghelkhand. The songs of Basdev community often narrate stories of Ramayan, Karna, Mordhwaj, Gopchand and Bholebaba. 'Phaag' songs are sung during Holi and spring seasons.

3.3.3 Folk Dances

Dance forms such as Lota and Phag are prominent folk dances of the region. Prevalence of various forms of dance forms is still found in the state. Gaur is a special form of tribal dance performed during weddings. Swanga, a dance performance, full of prose and poetic dialogues, is a spontaneous dance form of the Bundelkhand region, done on the beats of dholak and rhythm of the mridang. The 'Ray' dance of Baghelkhand, is performed on childbirth. 'Matki' in the Malwa region, 'Gangaur' in the Nimar region, 'Badhai' and 'Naurata' in Bundelkhand, 'Bhagoria' of the Baiga tribe and 'Ahirai' of the Bhariyan tribe are various dance forms of Madhya Pradesh.



Figure 9: Ahirai dance



Figure 10: Gangaur dance

3.3.4 Handicrafts and Textiles

The diverse forms of Madhya Pradesh's arts and crafts add even to the rich culture of the state. Apart from the fact that the state's handicrafts give Central India its unique charm, it reflects the meticulous craftsmanship of the place. Some of the major forms of Madhya Pradesh handicrafts are as follows:

- Bamboo and Cane Work
- Block Printing
- Doll Making
- Floor Coverings like carpets and durries
- Gond paintings
- Folk Paintings
- Iron Craft
- Jute Works
- Metal Craft
- Ornament Creation
- Papier Mache
- Stone Carving
- Stuffed Toys
- Terracotta
- Textile Weaving
- Woodcraft
- Zari Embroidery

Madhya Pradesh boasts of a wide variety of textile handicrafts. Handblock printed fabric with figurative motifs is famous in the state. All along the western part of the state, Malwa and Nimar region, block printing is practised in Bagh and traditional sarees as well as Chanderis and Maheshwaris are painstakingly crafted to perfection. The weavers of Chanderi produce sarees in silk and cotton that are the very epitome of grace and splendour. Tussar and Maheshwari sarees are also highly regarded in the textile handicrafts of Madhya Pradesh.

3.4 Architectural Significance

Architecture over the centuries in Madhya Pradesh has taken shape in a most poetic way, and most influential manner to recite the tale of evolution of cultures, art forms, mythological beliefs, experiments in building typologies, materials, and construction techniques. Starting from the stone age, the settlements establishments emerged the Garhi Malhara, which sits on the rocks as well as built from the rocks to accommodate and safeguard people from natural calamities and use them as shelters. The paintings talk about their hunting ideas, dance forms, etc.



Figure 11: Garhi malhara

While the settlements were migrating to expand and conquer various regions, they built to mark their existence and territories in their own ways. When Ancient dynasties in 343-321BC were taken over by Mauryan Dynasty, they built The Sanchi Stupa, Ashoka Pillars and such significant structures which not only were of historical importance to Madhya Pradesh but, served as National importance post-independence. These structures were built in stone masonry, that was one of its kind used by Mauryans, having sculpted animal figures like lion, horse, bull, elephants etc, to portray power. The rock edicts of Ashoka were famous for the messages of love and nonviolence they preached.

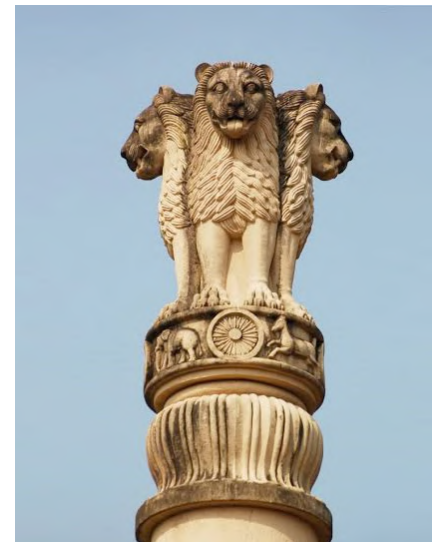


Figure 12: Ashoka pillar



Figure 13: Toran dwar at sanchi stupa

As the empires expanded, their architectural styles reformed with beliefs, significances, and messages in form of built heritage. Udaigiri caves are one of the examples of later (319-550 AD) which shows iconography, 20 rock cut caves carved out of sandstone. The carvings project mythological stories of incarnation and victory of good over evil. On the other hand, in the same period, Rashtrakuta Dynasty of Middle Age, built massive monolith, as epitomes of structural dynamics.

Later, the Paramara Dynasty which ruled Madhya Pradesh for 6 centuries–built structures having inscriptions and were designed by writers and historians, for narration of their rule and systems. Udayeshwar Mahadev Temple built of sandstone enclosed with a dwarf compound wall, the outer face of which was carved richly is an example.



Figure 14: Udaygiri caves

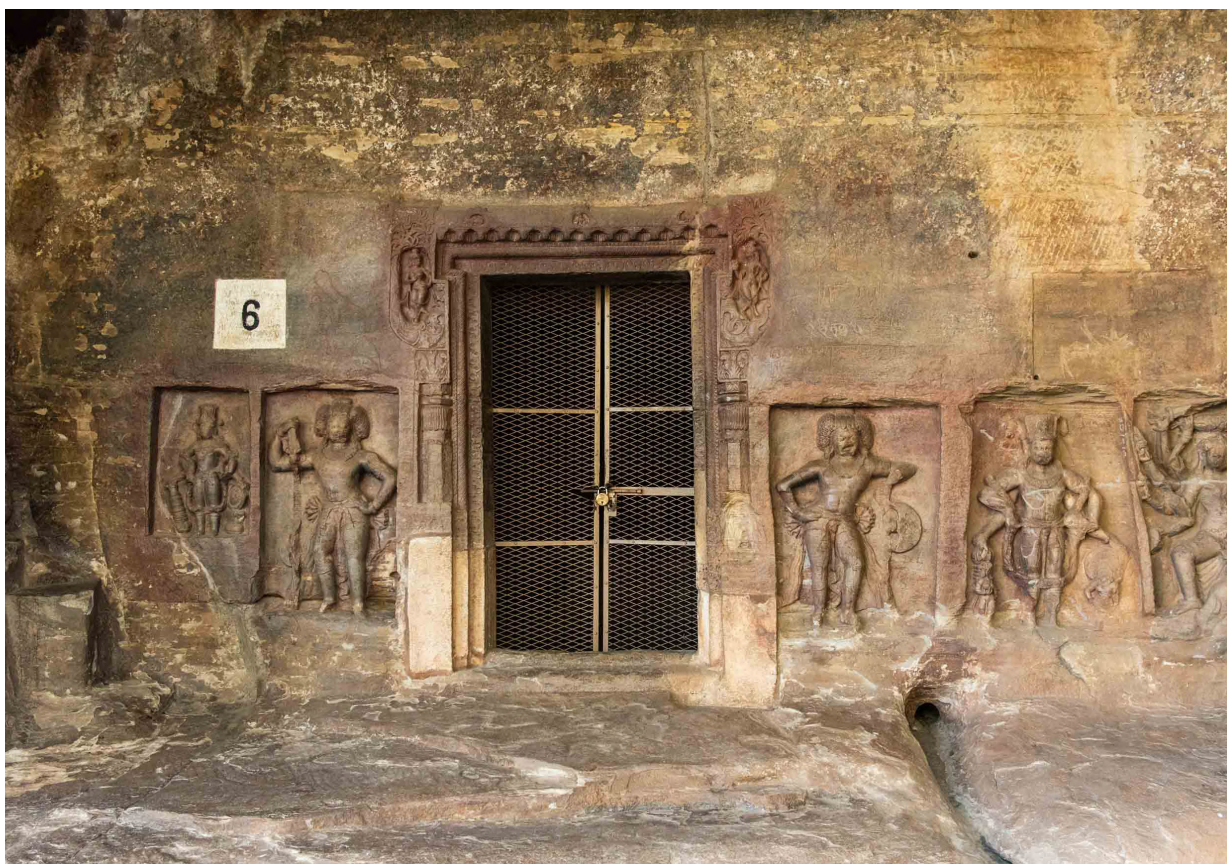


Figure 15: Entrance of cave no.6 udaygiri caves



Figure 16: Carvings at udayeshwar mahadev temple

Khajuraho Temples are known for their artistry, which includes magnificent displays of excellent sculptures and exceptional architectural skill, making them one of India's most beautiful UNESCO World Heritage Sites. They belong to the Hindu as well as the Jain religion. Out of the original 85 temples, only 20 have survived destruction and ravages of time.



Figure 17: Sculptures at khajuraho temple

As the dynasties took over the reins in 1219-1320, the Islamic Architecture got introduced by Khilji Dynasty, where the monuments had evidential signature of tombs and chhatris. Not only the roofing systems but the details were more intricate and finer in their craftsmanship. They decorated with complicated arabesques and reliefs, with painted scalloped arches and walls overlaid with coloured stone and marble.



Figure 18: Interiors of jami masjid mandu



Figure 19: Jami masjid mandu

Vernacular architecture in Madhya Pradesh signifies glory and cultural continuity of values associated with way of life of indigenous communities, dwellings of Mud with sloping. While the colour of the paint on homes varied regionally, the clay-tiled roofs were very similar. Some tribal communities decorate the external walls of their homes with patterns or animals that are important to their culture.

In the 18th century, the Marathas expanded their rule to Madhya Pradesh and engraved their royalty and grandeur in built forms. One of its examples is Rajwada, in Indore, consisting of arches, giant wooden doors, courtyards, corridors and ornamented rooms.



Figure 20: Gond art at kanha



Figure 21: Gond architecture at kanha



Figure 22: Rajwada at indore

Along with the British rule colonial influence in Architectural forms came into existence such as Churches, missionary schools, mansions, mills, Railways etc. Thus, the post independence India and state Madhya Pradesh comprise of glorious architectural marvels which are evidences from the historical dynasties in which they were originated and have sustained and survived over the changing times.



Figure 23: White Church, Indore

3.5 Archaeological Significance

The State has a large depository of archaeological sites. Adamgarh cave, Bhimetka, Besnagar, Sanchi, Ujjain, Khajuraho, Deorkothar, Kulharia and Udaygiri are a few examples of the archaeological sites here. The Heliodoros pillar was discovered in Besnagar with inscriptions that brought to light cultures in the region from pre-pottery to medieval period. Vidisha city- state coins, terracotta mother goddesses, iron objects have been found in this region. Impressive Buddhist remains from the 3rd century B.C. to the 12th century A.D. have been discovered in and near Sanchi. Stupas and monasteries were discovered in the region in 1818, where silver coins, pottery and wares were found. "Said to be of 'Gupta and medieval periods' are the handi, water jar, jug, mica-dusted saucer, lid, some with a 'boss at the centre to serve as a handle', cup, lamp, inkpot, etc."²³

Ujjain, the capital of Avanti, was one of the 16th mahajanapadas in the 6th century B.C. as well as the seat of viceroy during Ashoka which is mentioned

²³Excavations – Important – Madhya Pradesh « Archaeological Survey of India." Archaeological Survey of India, www.asi.nic.in/excavations-important-madhya-pradesh. Accessed 18 Dec. 2021.

in Dhauli Rock edict. Its excavation brought forth a large miscellany of coins, terracotta, beads, and pottery, which indicated the potential of the site. "Soapstone caskets, beads of terracotta, flimsy ornaments of gold, terracotta animal figurines, bangles and miscellaneous objects of iron comprise the rather unimpressive and dwindling cultural equipment. The pottery types consist of vessels of a dull-red ware and mica-dusted unslipped ware, knife-edged bowls in unslipped red ware, finial-shaped lids, spouted water vessels, flattish pans, and basins with nail-head rims, all in red ware, besides glazed sherds. A few coins of Aurangzeb, Shah Alam, Daulat Rao Scindia and Jankoji Rao Scindia found in the deposits of this Period does not indicate occupation or the real horizon, but periodical visits of the town folk to the once glorious city of ancient Ujjain."²⁴



Figure 24: Cave paintings at bhimbetka

Excavations at Sanchi between 2000–2003 revealed remains of temples from the post-Gupta period with some sculpture fragments, copper coins, beads, iron objects, stone flake bearing inscriptions of post-Gupta character. Excavations at Khajuraho have revealed a good number of figures of Saraswati, moulding of dance scenes, elephants, jain tirthankaras are significant. A brick monastic complex was exposed partially in Deorkothar along with oxidized coins, iron slags pieces of Mauryan era polished chhatras and terracotta animal toys as well as five pieces of inscription of the colossal Mauryan pillar. The excavation at Kulharia in Raisen district uncovered random rubble masonry wall and antiquities such as terracotta sculpture fragments, copper coins, beads, glass objects, and ceramics of Red Ware, Black and Red Ware, Black Ware, Glazed wares and many more.

²⁴Excavations – Important – Madhya Pradesh « Archaeological Survey of India.” Archaeological Survey of India, www.asi.nic.in/excavations-important-madhya-pradesh. Accessed 18 Dec. 2021.

Excavations at the World Heritage Site Bhimbetka were carried out in a rock shelter. "The excavations revealed many potsherds and some bangle pieces in the upper level in both the spots. In the lower levels, below many microliths blades, backed blades, triangles and crescent besides cores were discovered. The squares inside the tunnel, which were excavated much deeper, yielded many stones tools of earlier cultures. These include crappers and natural flakes with working edges."²⁵

²⁵"Excavations – Important – Madhya Pradesh « Archaeological Survey of India." Archaeological Survey of India, www.asinic.in/excavations-important-madhya-pradesh. Accessed 18 Dec. 2021.

IV

SECTION - B

SYNTHESIZING THE HERITAGE POLICY

4.1 Adopted Methodology to Derive Heritage Policy

For preparing a comprehensive heritage policy, detailed studies were conducted to understand the context of a region. These studies assisted in understanding the historical and cultural significance of the state, current state of heritage sites, analyzing the needs to be fulfilled for better protection and management of heritage and how to achieve these objectives via a heritage policy, as a tool.

The required data was collected by conducting secondary data collection by referring to archival data and researches, conducting field visits of some selected sites, brainstorming sessions with decision-makers, heritage experts and interviews with stakeholders and study of local, regional and global heritage policies to understand the status of heritage and how to better manage it. The following methodology has been adopted to understand the state of heritage in Madhya Pradesh and then devising the policy to overcome the issues that heritage faces.

To understand the significant values of various “Heritage Categories” each typology has been identified and researched upon that how each category needs to be addressed specifically and differently as each individual site belonging to different heritage category has very different need of protection from one another. Further, the values associated with the heritage structures have been studied and identified which are to be protected while managing the heritage sites.

Afterwards the task had been conducted to “Assess Historical and Geographical Significance” at the regional level. It has helped to achieve the origins and development of many cultural heritage sites of the region through changing rulers and dynasties, ranging from prehistoric era to the colonial time period.

This cross section also helped to co relate and understand individual heritage sites at larger context and in holistic manners. “Literature Review and Scouting of Best Practices in Heritage Management” has helped to understand that how the heritage sites are to be protected, conserved and managed in best possible ways. It also helped to understand what tools and techniques are to be adopted to achieve the above mentioned aspects. Moreover, various heritage conservation guidelines and approaches are studied to understand the origin and evolution of the theory of heritage conservation and its mechanisms which focuses and ranges from monument centric approach to the tool “historic urban landscape” for the management of heritage sites.

“Study of Guidelines, Rules and Regulations for Heritage Management” has been conducted to understand the aspects that must be addressed with sensitivity towards the authenticity and integrity of the values associated with heritage sites while preparing heritage policy. It has helped to understand that how the sites are to be dealt with multidisciplinary approach to protect the significant heritage values. The study helped to understand that what already exists in the form of rules and regulations related to heritage and conservation. It suggests that the existing regulations and acts focuses on

protection of monuments, antiquities, controlling the usage of the site, excavation rites etc. It has suggested that while preparing the heritage policy for the state of Madhya Pradesh, a care must be taken that the policy shall address at all levels starting from monument, to the heritage precinct, to the historical settlement as all of them needs to be addressed differently with unique methods.

“Consultation with Stakeholders” had been really exciting and eye opening experience. Communicating with the stakeholder such as heritage experts, academicians, officials, government organizations and non government organizations, has helped to draw the conclusion about what are the issues, potentials and opportunities related to the heritage sites and how they must be approached. Starting from lack of financial aids to maintain the site, to lack of consciousness amongst inhabitants, lack of a set of guidelines that how a historic site to be intervened, to how the restoration works to be carried out in a way that the site do not suffer loss of its associated heritage values, to name a few there are multiple factors which demands urgent action to address them in order to preserve our heritage for the upcoming generations. The issues highlighted by them and their suggestions have been incorporated in the policy.

“Case Studies of Selected Heritage Sites” were conducted to access the associated significant heritage values and how they shall be preserved. Further, issues have been identified which are threats to the identified heritage values of these sites. The possible methods and tools to deal with identified issues are also suggested while conducting the case studies.

“Study of Development Plans” was conducted where the development plans of all the districts of the Madhya Pradesh have been studied and analysed to understand how heritage conservation is been approached in an urban context and what gaps these plans have with regard to heritage conservation, management and development in and around heritage, so that these issues can be addressed in the policy. The gaps in these plans helped in understanding the shortcomings in heritage development and to cover these issues provisions have been made in the policy.

Following this, “Stakeholder Consultation” was conducted where various experts from all over the state were invited to provide their input on the nature of the policy, what should be addressed in the policy and how to effectively implement it were discussed. With suggestions pouring in from a panel of diverse expertise, groundwork for policy measures could be formed. Their inputs and advises helped in devising the principles of the policy.

The final step in this process was to “Study heritage policies” at national and international level. This study was conducted by referring to UNESCO guidelines on framing heritage policies, established heritage policies around the world and the existing policies around the country that deal with heritage management. This study helped to formulate a framework which is a culmination of the positive points in the studied policies as well as helped in identifying the gaps in those policies and incorporating the missing elements in this policy.

4.2 Understanding Heritage Categories

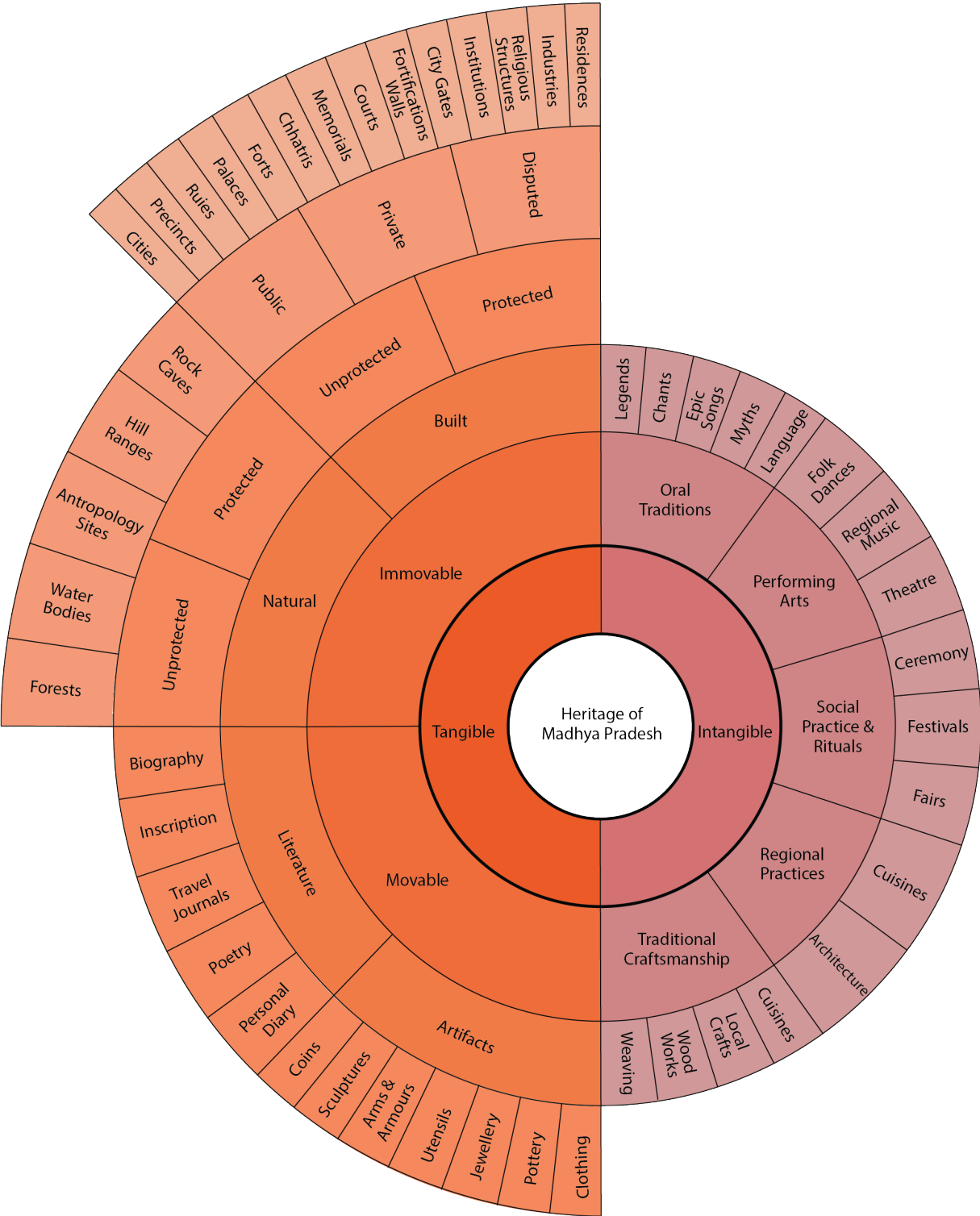


Figure 25: Diagram depicting heritage categories

4.2.1 Tangible Heritage: Tangible heritage refers in general to all the material traces such as archaeological sites, historical monuments, artifacts, and objects that are significant to a community, a nation, or/and humanity.

4.2.2 Intangible Heritage: Intangible heritage refers to practices, representations, expressions, knowledge skills, as well as instruments, objects, artifacts, and cultural spaces associated therewith of living communities.

4.2.3 Movable Heritage: Movable heritage is portable; it can be easily sold, relocated or thrown away during changes of ownership, fashion or use.

4.2.4 Immovable Heritage: Immovable heritage cannot be relocated, or moved from its site.

4.2.5 Built Heritage: Built heritage should be deemed to mean those buildings, artifacts, structures, areas and precincts that are of historic, aesthetic, architectural or cultural significance.

4.2.6 Natural Heritage: Natural features within areas or precincts of environmental significance or scenic beauty such as sacred groves, hills, hillocks; water bodies open areas, wooded areas, etc.

4.2.7 Performing Arts: The performing arts are arts such as music, dance, and drama which are performed for an audience.

4.2.8 Social rituals: The activities that structure the lives of communities and are shared by members like, burial ceremonies, seasonal carnivals and harvest celebrations.

4.2.9 Traditional crafts: it really refers to the skills and knowledge involved in craftsmanship than the products themselves.

4.2.10 Oral traditions: This can mean proverbs, riddles, tales, legends, myths, epic songs and poems, which are transferred by oral means.

4.2.11 Regional knowledge: These refer to know-how and skills that communities have developed by interacting with their natural environments.

4.3 Identifying Heritage Typologies

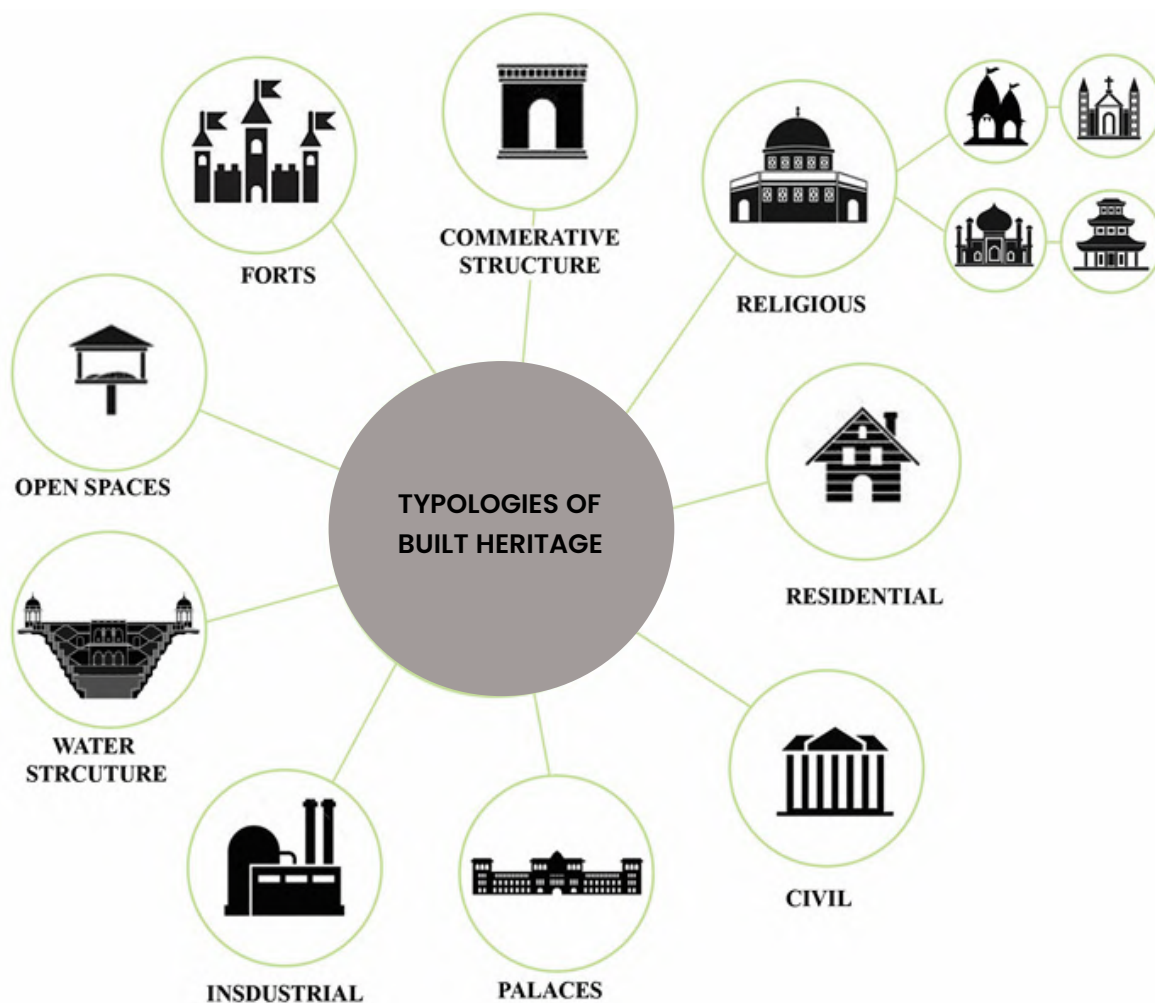


Figure 26: Illustration showing typologies of built heritage

Built heritage can be classified into the following typologies:

1. Forts, fort walls, gates, bastions: These were built to defend towns and cities. They were built as military structures. Traditionally, forts have been strongly defended, with thick stone walls and other elements protecting them from invaders. The gates functioned as passages to neighboring towns and function as landmarks.

2. Palaces: These were the official residences of royal households. They were built at places with unmatched scenic beauty and existed as single monuments or as precincts. Now, many of them form a part of living heritage, some have been converted into hotels, while the rest lie abandoned.

3. Commemorative structures: These are the structures that were built in someone's memory or honour, or to celebrate milestones. These include chhatris, memorials, gates, cenotaphs, shrines, post and pillars, etc.

4. Religious buildings: Due to the homogeneity of different religious beliefs in the state, there are several structures of different beliefs spread across the state. These structures play a pivotal role in the socio-cultural layout of a

region as well as stand as testaments to the faith of humans. Hindu temples, Islamic mosques, Jain derasars, Buddhist viharas, Jewish synagogues, churches, dargahs, cemeteries, stupas, mutkidhams, etc. are vital religious buildings.

5. Civil structures: These include structures that were built as amenities for the residents of a region. These include civil administrative offices, banks, police stations, fire stations, educational institutes, hospitals, post offices, town halls, etc.

6. Residential: These developed out of the need for shelter and follow a defined spatial organization that evolved from geographic and climatic conditions. These address the functional needs of the building and reflect individuality and societal status from their size, ornamentation, and embellishments.

7. Water structures: Since all civilizations grow around water, water structures are essential in understanding the scale of the settlement. They hold special importance in the community and often times have religious significance attached with them. Stepwell, tanks, canals, wells, stepped tanks, etc. are some examples of water structures. Their location and proximity to settlements or precincts can indicate their value and usage.

8. Industrial structures: With the progression of colonisation, industrialization in the nation was eminent. Growth of railway stations, mills, news presses, furnaces, factories, kilns, etc. are example of industrial structures.

9. Open spaces: Open community spaces such as chowk, chabutara, grounds, gardens, etc. form the areas where the liveliest conversations are carried out. They can have historical connotations due to visits by a famous person, events that would have taken place there or just by their age.

4.4 Identifying Issues Which are Threats to Built Heritage

During heritage management, the stakeholders face many challenges in carrying out effective preservation, conservation and management of heritage structures and precincts which are threats to heritage. There are some external factors too, that negatively impact the heritage structures.

1. Issues at monument level

There are unprotected and unidentified heritage monuments all over the state which are in state of disarray due to no governance. The most pressing issue is encroachment and trespassing of monuments. It can be observed that people have illegally taken shelter in abandoned heritage structures and harm its integrity by insensitive practices or surrounding shops and residents have encroached on the grounds of heritage monument. These temporary structures can negatively affect the structural integrity of the monument. It is not rare to observe signs of theft and vandalism on the structures.

2. Issues at precinct level

Heritage precincts are most vulnerable to lack to care, protection and maintenance. It can be noticed at many heritage precincts that only some

structures have been properly preserved while its surrounding structures lay in disarray. This selective conservation practice affects the integrity of the entire precinct. The direction less interventions ends up by destroying integrity of the historic neighborhoods.

3. Issues at settlement level

Heritage settlements are recognized due to their uniqueness, continuity and harmony amongst the buildings as well as the street pattern. Changes in the original structure of the settlement can be seen due to rapid development and urbanization. It can be observed that road widening has affected the authenticity of the settlement and modernization of traditional built forms have led to destruction of the character of the region and resulted in the loss of significant heritage values.

4. Conservation issues

The authorities lack the manpower at local level to monitor the heritage sites. Often authoritative bodies lack the knowledge on how to conserve the heritage structures and hence interventions lead to unsympathetic interventions which harm the integrity of the structure. Private owners also lack the technical knowledge about processes and principles of heritage conservation. There is lack of convergence between modern-day engineering education and traditional knowledge of construction materials and practices; this is a serious hindrance to preservation of heritage.

Heritage conservation efforts in the private sector in India largely address only the aesthetic aspect. The main objective of many protection works appears to be beautification. This has given the monument area a manicured look appreciated by tourists who have to put up with the bustle outside the monument area. Legal hurdles, public apathy, the lack of government intervention have led to the rapid deterioration of heritage structures in many places.

5. Management issues

There is a lack of provision of management framework that can guide how to conserve the heritage sites with better management. There is no proper channel in place with the government when some private body wants to work towards heritage. Moreover, the local, state and central governing bodies also lack co-ordination amongst them. Management efforts lack a holistic approach to preserve the heritage sites and precincts as a whole with authenticity and integrity.

6. Awareness issues

The local communities don't have enough sympathy towards heritage structures or awareness to take care of them. This is due to lack of educational awareness amongst people towards the need to care for heritage. There is a gap in understanding of latest technologies and how it should be incorporated towards heritage conservation. Private heritage properties are also deteriorating due to disputes or multiple ownerships.

4.5 Illustration Depicting Identified Issues



Figure 27 : Encroachment and Negligence at Chaudhari Haveli, Ramnagar



Figure 28 : Structural and architectural depletion at Chaudhari Haveli, Ramnagar



Figure 29 : Vegetation growth damaging the structural integrity, Deogarh



Figure 30 : Unknown structure at deogarh, on the verge of disappearance



Figure 31 : Abandoned colonial office building at Hatta



Figure 32 : Ruins of a temple at Thubon



Figure 33 : Abandoned ruins of Ginnaurgadh fort



Figure 34 : Isolated and damaged heritage structure, Bandhavgad



Figure 35 : Ignored unidentified structure, Bandhavgad



Figure 36 : Destruction of the fortwall due to development, Chanderi



Figure 37 : Dilapidated condition of stepwell in bhajanal farm , Deogarh



Figure 38 : Stepwell at Pushpanagar, Bhopal in ramshackles



Figure 39 : Unidentified decrepit chhatri, Udaypur



Figure 40 : Disregarded development around porch of a palace at Jaora



Figure 41 : Intrusion into forgotten heritage at Gulabchakkar Bandstand, Ratlam



Figure 42 : Insensitive additions and alterations on a heritage facade, Hatta.



Figure 43 : Compromised grandeur of a fort at bardhi, Singrauli



Figure 44 : New structures supressing tangible heritage at entrance gate Hatta fort



Figure 45 : Abandoned haveli structure, Chanderi

4.6 Identifying Stakeholders' of Built Heritage

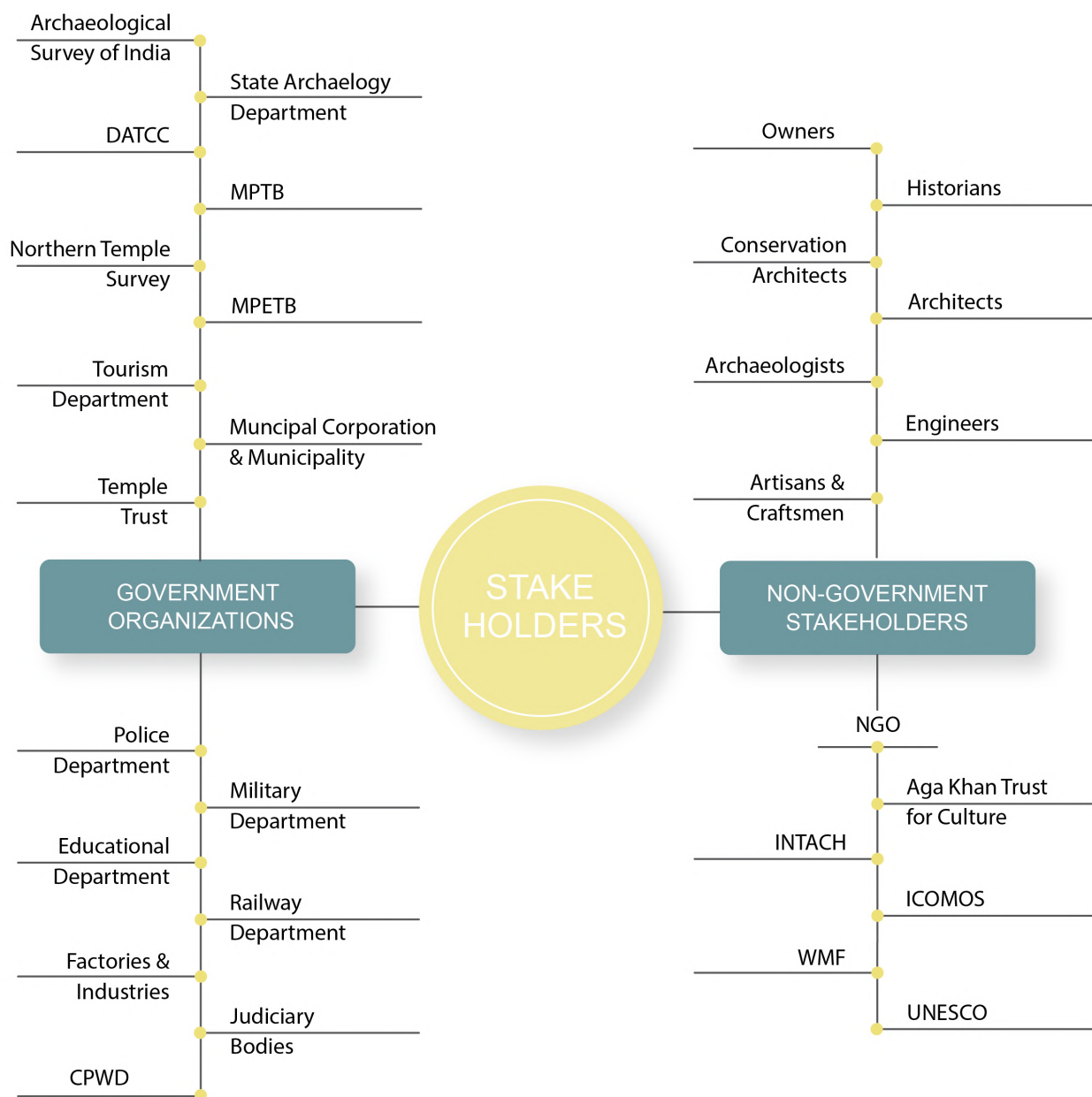


Figure 46 : Illustration showing identification of stakeholders'

1. Indigenous Communities, Owners, and Inhabitants: They are the custodian of the heritage which has been inherited by their forefathers and hence are the biggest stakeholders of heritage sites. Moreover, living heritage sites are well maintained and surviving even today due to their cultural continuity and associations.

2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): UNESCO is a specialized agency of the United Nations, which aims to protect and rescue endangered monuments and sites by recognizing world heritage sites containing outstanding universal values which are significant for mankind at global level.

3. Directorate of Archaeology, Archives and Museums: All monument, once declared monuments of national importance irrespective of both living or nonliving status, transcend their original function and should be valued and conserved in a spirit of being examples of past cultures and representation and represent exemplary human creativity, building crafts tradition, patronization, architectural and artistic and engineering accomplishment. These monuments are centrally protected and are looked after by ASI. There are 326 centrally protected monuments in Madhya Pradesh.

4. State Archaeology Departments: Besides ASI as the custodian of centrally protected monuments and a central guiding body for archaeology and conservation, several states across India have their own Departments of Archaeology for the State Protected Monuments and Museums. A number of these State Archaeology Departments were formed pre-independence during the British period as parallels to ASI for state level works by the Princely States. These departments have adapted and adopted the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites Remains Act (AMASR Act) to translate as a State Archaeology Act for maintenance, preservation and protection of monuments under the State/ UT. There are 497 state protected monuments in the state.

5. Northern Temple Survey: The temple survey project has the mandate to survey, recognize, document and analyse temples throughout the country by systematic studies and analysis. The Northern Temple Survey functions under this project.

6. Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board: Works for tourism development opportunities in sustainable manner by public private partnership, investor facilitation, skill development, and promotion of sites.

7. Madhya Pradesh Eco Tourism Development Board: works for the promotion of eco tourism in forest department.

8. District Archaeological Tourism and Culture Council: The department has been established since 2017 by MPTB for promotion of tourism development opportunities.

9. Other government bodies: Often heritage sites are used by police force, military, railway, factories and industries, etc. These institutions are responsible for taking proper care of the building and precincts. Since some structures fall under their governance, it becomes difficult to approach these structures with conservation, restoration or, renovation plan.

10. Temple Trusts and Committees: Amid the nineteenth and mid twentieth century a number of religious monuments related associations got legal recognition. Such institutions gave open acknowledgment to the intention of the organizers and amplified the security of the law to their salaries and property; however these authorizations were fairly gentle and did not force strong regulatory controls. There are approximately 4,50,000 temples under the control of trusts. This is the largest segment of India's Heritage and managed through Private Trusts with minimal intervention from Public Sector. Some of them also provide model cases for Conservation works and self-sustainability through involvement of stakeholders which need to be incorporated in living monuments' conservation works for Centrally Protected and State Protected Monuments.

11. Central Public Works Department: In the last 5 years, CPWD has undertaken rigorous conservation works in coordination with ASI, INTACH and engagement of conservation professionals. MoHUA has also published CPWD manual for heritage conservation and an audit of its conservation works which are exemplary documents. Besides CPWD, State PWDs and Urban local bodies or Panchayats also have significant heritage buildings which are unprotected heritage. Recently, urban heritage of India i.e. its historic city cores are being taken up for major urban conservation works through MoUD programs of HRIDAY, SMART and AMRUT.

12. Railways: Railway was introduced in the country by the British, and hence many structures and stations were built by them. These buildings hold historic importance as they indicate the significance of the region during colonialism. Since, railway ministry has the possession of these structures; they become vital stakeholders for conservation of railway heritage, such as stations, bridges, offices, etc.

13. Police and military: Police force and organized military is another organization that was established by the British in India. They have jurisdiction over police stations, chowki(s), jails, barracks, cantonment areas etc. These structures have many events associated with them which led to independence of the country.

14. Industries and factories: Large scale industries grew in India due to industrialization in the west. Many factories, mills and industries were set up by the British which survive even today. Owners and trusts of these industries are the stakeholders responsible for maintaining the integrity and authenticity of the structures in changing times.

15. Private owners: Owners of heritage properties can affect the most change in prevalent conservation practices, as they have total autonomy over their structures and their conscious choices can help in preserving the local, unprotected heritage.

16. Communities: They are the end users of a heritage property and their responsible behavior towards heritage conservation, preservation, protection and management can help in relieving the pressure from authorities.

17. Academicians: These are stakeholders who have expertise in heritage conservation and its allied fields. They can provide valuable knowledge and suggestions regarding the best practices to be followed while conservation.

18. NGOs in Heritage Conservation and Management in India

18.1 Aga Khan Trust for Culture: The Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC) focuses on the physical, social, cultural and economic revitalisation of communities in the developing world. It includes the Aga Khan Award for Architecture, the Aga Khan Historic Cities Programme, the Aga Khan Music Initiative, the Aga Khan Museum in Toronto, Canada, the on-line resource Archnet.org and related programmes.

18.2 Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage: The Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) is with the vision to spearhead heritage awareness and conservation in India. It operates through various divisions such as Architectural Heritage, Natural Heritage, Material Heritage, Intangible Cultural Heritage, Heritage Education and Communication Services (HECS), Crafts and Community Cell, Chapters, INTACH Heritage Academy, Heritage Tourism, Listing Cell and Library, Archives and Documentation Centre.

18.3 International Council on Monuments and Sites: ICOMOS is dedicated to promoting the application of theory, methodology, and scientific techniques to the conservation of the architectural and archaeological heritage.

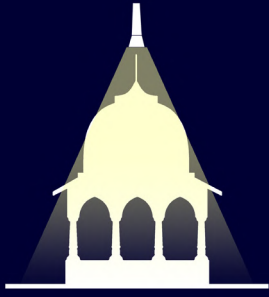
18.4 World Monuments Fund: WMF India serves as a local representative for WMF, assisting with project management and outreach. It was set up to partner with international and national organizations as well as donors to focus on heritage conservation projects and awareness programmes in India.

POLICY DRAFT FOR THE UNPROTECTED HERITAGE SITES

4.7 Policy Draft for the Unprotected Heritage Sites

1. PREAMBLE
2. OBJECTIVES
3. TITLE
4. NEED OF THE POLICY
5. SCOPE
6. LIMITATION
7. COMMENCEMENT
8. TERM OF POLICY
9. DEFINITIONS
10. POLICY PRINCIPLES

1. Recognition



2. Protection



3. Preservation



4. Conservation



5. Participation



6. Development



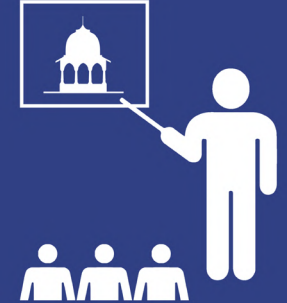
7. Management



8. Capacity Building



9. Awareness



10. Promotion



11. Legal Sanctions



12. Finance



13. Policy Implementation



14. Monitoring of Policy Implementation



15. Assessment of The Policy



PREAMBLE

A policy to lay the foundation for a comprehensive set of guidelines that will facilitate in setting initiatives for overall development and safekeeping of unprotected built heritage in Madhya Pradesh as well as developing a platform to bring together people sharing similar interest and collaboration among private, government and public players in the field of heritage conservation, drafting of laws and bye-laws for the same.

OBJECTIVES

- To recommend an overarching framework for policy level interventions and guidelines for conservation and adaptive reuse of built heritage in Madhya Pradesh.
- To identify and suggest amendments in the existing laws and rules governing the construction and maintenance of built urban heritage.
- To identify and recommend government and non-government funding arrangements, which can help promote conservation and adaptive reuse of these built urban heritage
- To lay foundation for the identification and protection of heritage sites.
- To enhance the life of heritage structures in the State
- To set guidelines for regulations and sensitive development of and around heritage.
- To enhance capacity building and skill development
- To raise public aware especially amongst youth and community.

TITLE

This policy shall be called as “Policy for the Unprotected Built Heritage of Madhya Pradesh.”

NEED OF THE POLICY

Madhya Pradesh is a state with an extensive and varied history and immense treasure of architectural, cultural and archaeological heritage. Many of these sites have been recognized by the government to be of national importance due to their historical, architectural and cultural significance. But, several historic and heritage sites can be traced all over Madhya Pradesh which are unprotected and do not enjoy the patronage of either the State or the Centre. They often go unnoticed by local governing bodies as well and hence have fallen into disarray. Such unidentified and unprotected built heritage sites across the state are vulnerable to the danger of disappearance due to recognition, negligence, lack of proper maintenance, and rapid urban growth.

There are many factors that are destroying the large repository of built heritage and if actions are not taken promptly then much of undiscovered heritage will be lost with little left for future generations to be inherited. As citizens of this country, it is our moral and ethical duty to preserve and protect our legacy. There is an urgent need to put together a comprehensive set of policy and regulations to promote their conservation or sustainable development.

A heritage policy will act as a tool in proposing better approach towards heritage recognition, protection, conservation and management by defining roles of stakeholders in identifying, protecting, conserving, developing, and managing heritage sites as well as the actions to be taken for skill enhancement.

SCOPE

The policy focuses on developing a set of guidelines for better identification, recognition, protection, conservation and management of unprotected built heritage of Madhya Pradesh to ensure integrated development by preserving rich heritage of the state.

The policy is applicable across the state of Madhya Pradesh.

LIMITATION

The state protected and centrally protected monuments and sites are to be excluded from this policy's purview. The policy does not include any other tangible or intangible cultural heritage or natural heritage except the built heritage of the State.

COMMENCEMENT

The policy shall come in force as and when gazette notification is declared by concerned ministry.

TERM OF THE POLICY

The policy would be applicable on all the concerned district administrative bodies across the State of Madhya Pradesh, from (date of implementation). The policy shall be reviewed and analyzed after a set period of time decided by designated authority and should be revised and improved based on the annual assessment.

DEFINITIONS

Fabric: “means all the physical material of the place including elements, fixtures, contents and objects”.¹

Setting: “means the immediate and extended environment of a place that is part of or contributes to its cultural significance and distinctive character”.²

Monuments: “Architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science”³

Groups of buildings: “Groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science”⁴

Sites: Areas where works of nature and man, or works of man, have historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological values

Protection: Protection means all measures taken to protect property against damage, destruction, theft, embezzlement or other loss.

Safeguarding: “It means measures aimed at ensuring the viability of the intangible cultural heritage, including the identification, documentation, research, preservation, protection, promotion, enhancement, transmission, particularly through formal and non-formal education, as well as the revitalization of the various aspects of such heritage.”⁵

Conservation: “means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance”.⁶

Maintenance: “means the continuous protective care of a place, and its setting. Maintenance is to be distinguished from repair which involves restoration or reconstruction”.⁷

Preservation: “means maintaining a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration”.⁸

Restoration: “means returning a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new material”.⁹

Reconstruction: “means returning a place to a known earlier state and is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of new material”.¹⁰

Use: “means the functions of a place, including the activities and traditional and customary practices that may occur at the place or are dependent on the place”.¹¹

Adaptation: “means changing a place to suit the existing use or a proposed use”.¹²

Compatible/Adaptive Use: “means a use which respects the cultural significance of a place. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance”.¹³

Associations: “mean the connections that exist between people and a place”.¹⁴

Heritage: “Heritage is our legacy from the past, what we live with today, and what we pass on to future generations. Our cultural and natural heritage is both irreplaceable sources of life and inspiration.”¹⁵

Cultural Heritage: “The set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group that encompasses not only art and literature, but lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs.”¹⁶

Cultural Significance: “means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects”.¹⁷

Values: It is the associated worth or importance of places or ideologies due to its aesthetic, evidential, communal or historic importance to the people.

Integrity: It is the measure of wholeness and intactness of the heritage.

Stakeholders: A party that has interest or has ownership of any heritage structure. It could be a public or private entity. Stakeholders of a heritage site are the people that live in or around the site, as well as experts, institutions and society that have a influence on the conservation of the site.

¹Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites. "The BURRA Charter, the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance". 2013

²ibid

³UNESCO World Heritage Centre. "Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage." World Heritage Convention, www.whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext. Accessed 22 Dec. 2021.

⁴UNESCO World Heritage Centre. "Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage." World Heritage Convention, www.whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext. Accessed 22 Dec. 2021.

⁵"Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage", [Unesdoc.UNESCO.org](http://unesdoc.unesco.org), 2003, online, Internet, 24 Aug. 2021., Available: [https://unesdoc.UNESCO.org/ark:/48223/pf0000132540](https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000132540).

⁶Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites. "The BURRA Charter, the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance". 2013

⁷ibid

⁸ibid

⁹ibid

¹⁰ibid

¹¹ibid

¹²ibid

¹³ibid

¹⁴ibid

¹⁵UNESCO World Heritage Centre. "World Heritage." UNESCO World Heritage Centre, www.whc.unesco.org/en/about. Accessed 18 Dec. 2021.

¹⁶UNESCO Institute for Statistics. *THE 2009 UNESCO FRAMEWORK FOR CULTURAL STATISTICS (FCS)*. UNESCO Institute For Statistics, 2009, p. 9, http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/unesco-framework-for-cultural-statistics-2009-en_0.pdf.

¹⁷Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites. "The BURRA Charter, the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance". 2013

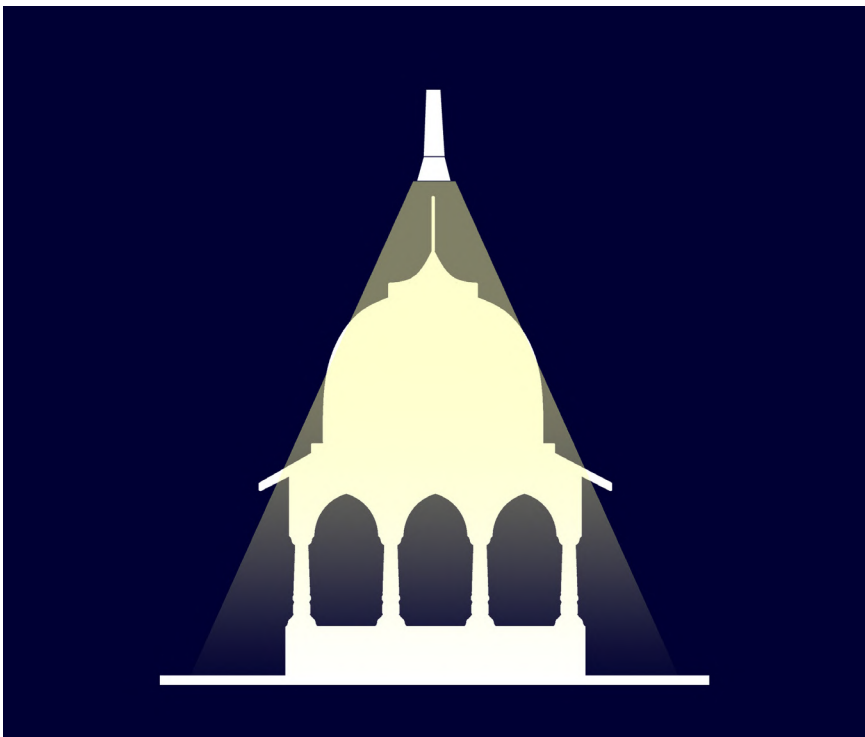
POLICY PRINCIPLES

1.

RECOGNITION OF UNPROTECTED BUILT HERITAGE SITES

“There are many unprotected heritage sites of regional, national and international significance, which demands an urgent need of “recognition” as rapid growth, urban development and associated activities pose a threat to them, making them vulnerable to disappearance. The sites are also at risk of destruction and insensitive modifications.”

- Identifying and Recording
- Creating department wise database
- Notifying the identified heritage sites
- Documenting identified heritage sites for further development



- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 1.1 | Heritage listing is a process to identify and record the significant sites by scientific and technical evaluation. Identification and listing of these unidentified sites should be done at district level. | ----- Identification |
| 1.2 | These listings should cover all types of monuments, precincts and sites of all kinds of built heritage. | ----- Recognizing
defined
typologies |
| 1.3 | A database of all identified and listed heritage sites in a region should be prepared, regularly updated and to be kept accessible to citizen. | ----- Accessible to
Citizen |
| 1.4 | Respective departments should ensure that heritage structures which come under their jurisdiction are registered in the database. | ----- Department vies
data entry |
| 1.5 | The identified unprotected built heritage sites must be notified by the concerned ministry. | ----- Notification |
| 1.6 | After notifying the identified unprotected heritage sites, two months period shall be given for raising objections if any. Afterwards, based on the validation of the same decision should be taken. | ----- Validation |
| 1.7 | The identified unprotected built heritage sites should be properly documented by preparing detailed architectural drawings, photo-documentation and condition assessment. This documentation process shall become base for evaluation for proposing further steps for better protection and management. | ----- Documentation |
| 1.8 | During identification, the sites having potentials to be developed for tourism opportunities are to be identified and justified. | ----- Developing
tourism
opportunities |

2.

PROTECTION OF UNPROTECTED BUILT HERITAGE SITES

“Protection of built heritage is the most vital step to ensure that the associated significant values of a culture are passed down to the next generation with integrity. The knowledge about past comes from the cultural practices and built evidences. There are a lot of laws and international charters that ensure and call for protection of heritage.”

- Protection against threats
- Actions required for vulnerable sites
- Introducing law for protection
- Adopting abandoned sites
- Protecting ancestral ownerships
- Guardianship for disputed properties



2.1	The notified unprotected heritage sites must be protected against all tangible and intangible issues which are threats to the values associated with the heritage site.	Protection against threat
2.2	Based on the condition and vulnerability of the notified sites, actions should be taken.	Vulnerability based actions
2.3	Proposals should be made for immediate, periodic or long-term protection strategies.	Protection strategies
2.4	A law to protect the recognized heritage site must be enforced and these sites must not be destroyed.	Law for protection
2.5	All concerned administrative bodies, developing authorities and private owners should be aware of the laws that protect heritage structures and they must be implemented.	Implementation of the law
2.6	For protection of abandoned structures, the competent authority must identify suitable stakeholder that can adopt the structure and assign adaptive use to the site.	Adaptive reuse
2.7	In the case of living heritage site, the ancestral ownership must be protected as inheritance adds on to the intangible heritage values of the site. On the contrary, if there are disputes in ownership, then the guardianship of the site can be given to the concerned department by preparing an agreement between owners and the department. The owner shall have the same estate, right, title and interest in this case.	Provision of guardianship
2.8	In case of an identified heritage site being a living monument, by declaring as notified heritage site, shall not affect the present usage unless the current usage is a threat to the authenticity and integrity of the associated heritage values.	Protecting integrity

3.

PRESERVATION OF UNPROTECTED BUILT HERITAGE SITES

“To keep the heritage asset intact in its original condition it is essential to preserve the same from further decay .”

- Assigning site managers
- Periodic monitoring
- Regulating development
- Maintaining sites by authentic means and measures
- Promoting sympathetic adaptive reuse
- Controlling demolition of heritage sites



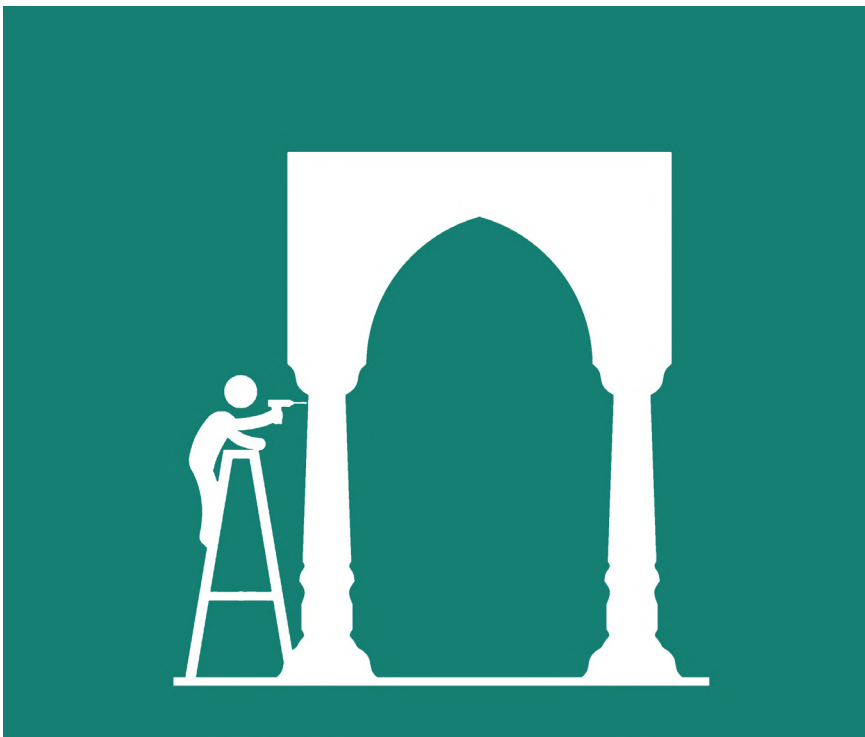
3.1	The state government should place a mechanism where a committee or individual is assigned with the task of protection of identified unprotected heritage sites. Site managers should be appointed that will take care of the sites and ensure that no harm is being done to them by man-made factors.	<i>Provision of site managers</i>
3.2	The designated authority must be permitted to enter the heritage site as and when required to monitor and inspect the site.	<i>Monitoring and inspection</i>
3.3	Neighborhoods of identified heritage sites must be preserved from haphazard urbanization as well as unregulated developments.	<i>Controlling haphazard developments</i>
3.4	Buffer zones should be demarcated around identified heritage sites.	<i>Creating buffer zones</i>
3.5	If the land on which the identified heritage site is located or adjoining properties which comes in the buffer zone, offered for sale by the owner, then the designated authority for protection of the heritage site has right to have a say if the proposed future usage is threat to the heritage site.	<i>Right to have a say</i>
3.6	A competent authority must approve on any redevelopment or restoration activities required in a heritage building by following authentic methodology.	<i>Authentic methodology</i>
3.7	Adaptive reuse of heritage sites should be sympathetic towards its original structure and values.	<i>Sympathetic reuse</i>
3.8	No heritage property should be demolished unless it poses a threat to life. Without proper assessment and justification this task should not be carried forward.	<i>Restricting demolition</i>
3.9	No person, including the owner or occupier of the heritage site, shall construct any building within the premise or carry on any mining, quarrying, excavating, blasting or any activities which may harm the authenticity and integrity of the built heritage site.	<i>Restricting insensitive activities</i>
3.10	Unsympathetic additions and alterations are to be removed and the cost of the same should be covered by the owner.	<i>Removal of unsympathetic changes</i>

4.

CONSERVATION OF UNPROTECTED BUILT HERITAGE SITES

“The conservation of built heritage constitutes all necessary actions or interventions within and around a site in order to prolong its life and existence, to prevent its damage and deterioration, to minimize the impact of external agents of decay on its setting and to hand over the rich cultural heritage in intact form to the future generation.”

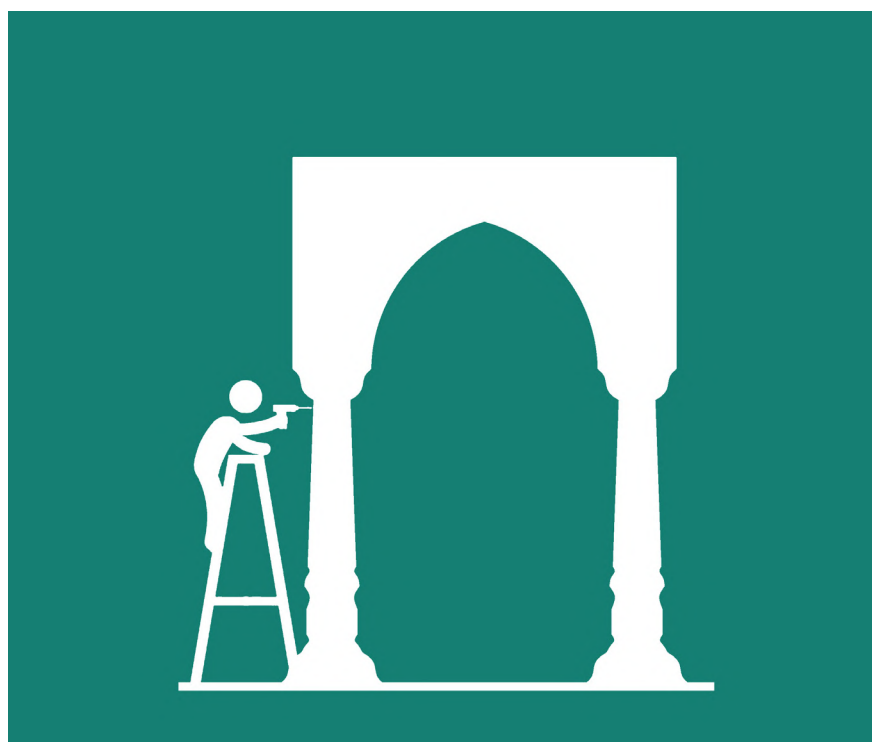
- Following charters for conservation
- Understanding need at unit, cluster, and settlement level
- Minimum intervention approach
- Keeping intact the authenticity and integrity
- Heritage integrated development
- Documenting conservation process



4.1	The notified heritage sites must be conserved and interventions to be carried out by referring national charter INTACH Charter for the Conservation of Unprotected Architectural Heritage and Sites in India (2004), International charter - Burra Charter, The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance(2013), Nara Document on Authenticity(1994) while conserving the unprotected built heritage sites of the state.	----- Referring charters
4.2	As stated in BURRA Charter, Article 14, "conservation may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retention or reintroduction of a use; retention of associations and meanings; maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation and interpretation; and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these. Conservation may also include retention of the contribution that related places and related objects make to the cultural significance of a place." ¹	----- Need based approach
4.3	The manuals such as Conservation manual by Sir John Marshal (1923), Conservation of Historic Buildings by Sir Bernard Feilden(1982) also to be used as reference while intervening with the heritage sites.	----- Reference manuals
4.4	Assessments must be done to understand the demands of the site at its unit, cluster and settlement context.	----- Understanding need of the site
4.5	Conservation plans must be based on reliable documentary evidences and authentic archival data.	----- Evidences
4.6	Approach to conservation should be following the concept of minimum intervention by respecting the existing fabric.	----- Minimum intervention
4.7	The degree of intervention should be planned based on an initial assessment of the condition of the site.	----- Condition assessment

¹ Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites. "The BURRA Charter, the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance". 2013

4.8	Proposed interventions while conserving the built heritage site must be authentic towards building materials, tools, techniques adopted and associated crafts.	-----	<i>Material authenticity</i>
4.9	Interventions to the heritage sites must be truthful and authenticity and integrity of the site must not to be compromised.	-----	<i>Authenticity and integrity</i>
4.10	The integrated development of heritage site must also address the need and demand at the neighborhood level.	-----	<i>Integrated development</i>
4.11	Isolated and dilapidated sites should be properly restored and should be reused by conserving authenticity and integrity of the heritage site.	-----	<i>Restoring and reusing</i>
4.12	Adaptive reuse of buildings should be done and a MoU must be signed that ensures that the owner of the heritage building holds the responsibility to maintain the integrity.	-----	<i>Responsibility to preserve</i>
4.13	Conservation procedure must be documented and all intervention and processes must be thoroughly described in the final report.	-----	<i>Archiving the process</i>

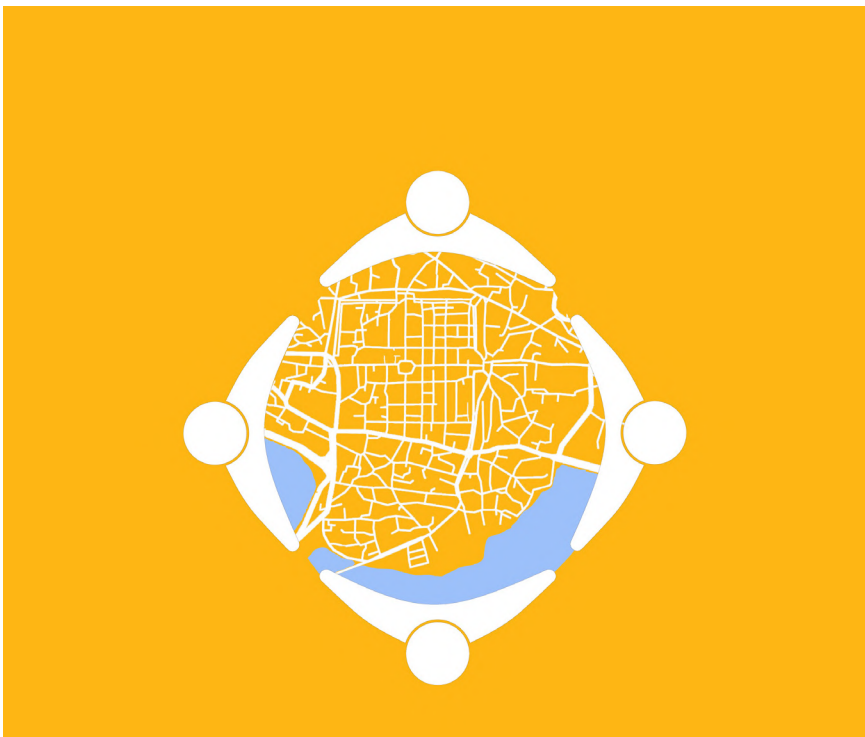


5.

STAKEHOLDERS' PARTICIPATION

“Conservation is a multi disciplinary task and thus requires multiple stakeholders and experts to be brought together. Participation and co-ordination among the decision makers, stakeholders and users of heritage properties is an essential factor in comprehensive conservation practices.”

- Devising a nodal agency
- Devising heritage department at State level
- Inter-agency co-ordination, co-operation, and collaboration
- Encouraging ethical practices
- Encouraging local community participation



5.1 Role of Government Departments

- A Sub department of Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board there is a provision of DATCC- District Archaeological Tourism and Culture Council since 2017, which shall become Nodal Agency for enforcement of the heritage policy. ----- **Provision of nodal agency**
- B DATCC should be aware of any heritage structure that comes under their jurisdiction.
- C Under the Department of Tourism or under Directorate of Archaeology, Archives and Museums sub department of Heritage should be established, at State level. Further, district level offices and heritage cells at municipalities, municipal corporations and at regional level shall be established. This Sub Heritage Department will cater to the needs of unprotected heritage sites in their judiciary. ----- **Heritage sub department**

5.2 Role of Sub Heritage Department and Heritage Committee

- A The sub heritage department should comprise of multi-disciplinary team of heritage experts, architects, conservation architects, engineers, historic structural engineers, planners, historians, site managers, epigraphists, archaeologists, and anthropologists, experts in the field of regional art, art historians, material conservators and representatives from local communities. ----- **Team of experts**
- B This Sub Department will be in-charge of all development, intervention, protection, management and activities associated with unprotected heritage sites and work on a decentralized system. ----- **Responsibilities**
- C Heritage Sub Department should ensure the application of conservation principles and methodology defined in section 4. ----- **Ensuring Application**
- D Heritage Sub departments, district level offices and regional cells must be periodically strengthened by capacity building workshops to keep them technically and scientifically updated. ----- **Periodic Updation**

E The state level heritage committee should consist of below mentioned:

1. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh
2. Hon'ble Chief Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh
3. Hon'ble Minister of Department of Culture and Tourism
4. Hon'ble Minister of Department of Tribal Welfare
5. All Hon'ble Members of Parliament
6. Addl. Chief Secretary, Department of Home
7. Managing Director, MP Tourism Board
8. Principal Secretary, Department of Culture
9. Commissioner, Directorate of Archaeology, Archives and Museums
10. Principal Secretary, Department of Panchyati Raj and Rural Development
11. Principal Secretary, Department of Tribal Welfare
12. Principal Secretary, Department of Public Works
13. Principal Secretary, Department of Public Health Engineering
14. Principal Secretary, Department of Forests
15. Heads of Regional Cells
16. Convener, Indian National Trust for Art & Cultural Heritage, (INTACH) Madhya Pradesh
17. Advisory Heritage Experts
18. Public Relations Officer, CMO

5.3 Inter-agency co-operation and co-ordination

- A As many heritage sites come under the jurisdiction of various governmental and non-governmental departments, the concerned department must prepare a document, in collaboration with technical experts from proposed heritage sub department, which would include data about all the heritage sites, viz. building name, location, past and present use, year of construction, year of possession by the department, present condition, additions and alternations done in the past, and immediate actions required. ----- **Preliminary information**
- B All departments must ensure that the heritage structures under their jurisdiction are properly maintained. ----- **Maintainance**
- C All government/non government departments as well as private owners must coordinate and acquire permission from with heritage sub department before carrying out any work in the unprotected heritage site. ----- **Coordinate with heritage department**

- | | | | |
|---|--|-------|--|
| E | Collaboration amongst various stakeholders must be promoted. | ----- | Collaboration |
| F | Coordination, collaboration and cooperation must be established between state government departments, local governing bodies, private organizations, NGOs and inhabitants. | ----- | Cooperation among organizations |

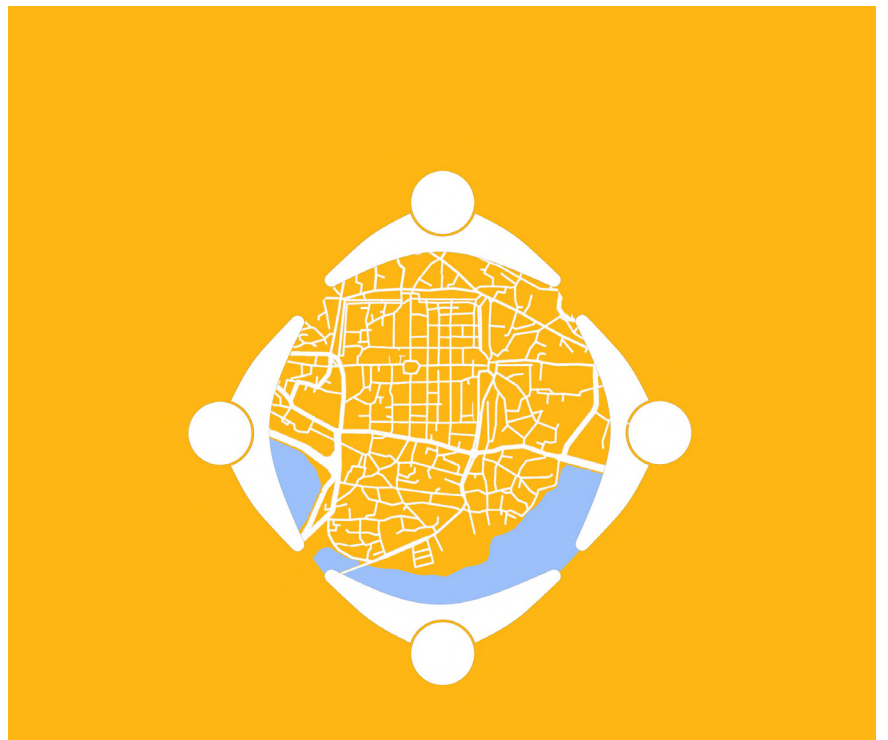
5.4 Role of Private Stakeholders

- | | | | |
|---|---|-------|------------------------------------|
| A | Architects, developers, builders, planners, engineers and all concerned professionals involved in building industry must be conscious of the unprotected heritage sites in the region and must take responsibility that their work should not negatively affect or impact the heritage in its vicinity. | ----- | Professional responsibility |
| B | Stakeholders must promote the need for heritage conservation at all levels hence the development should be inclusive of heritage conservation. | ----- | Importance of conservation |
| C | NGOs and other bodies with financial freedom shall provide research grants and design programs, workshops to ignite interest, curiosity and desire to learn, explore, and work towards betterment of heritage. | ----- | Grant financial aid |
| D | Stakeholders must actively involve themselves in organizing awareness campaigns, research workshops, material workshops, heritage walks. | ----- | Awareness campaigns |

5.5 Inclusivity of community

- | | | | |
|---|--|-------|------------------------------|
| A | The local community must be actively involved in heritage preservation, conservation and management activities. They can be provided with incentives to participate in these activities. | ----- | Community involvement |
| B | Orientation sessions for the community participants should be held before the advent of any process. | ----- | Orientation sessions |

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| C | Local communities should be involved in decision making processes for safeguarding and protecting neighboring heritage structures and their concerns must be taken into account while devising plans. | ----- <i>Say of Local communities</i> |
| D | Communities must be involved in the process of protection, conservation, management and monitoring. | ----- <i>Involving local communities in implementation</i> |
| E | They must be made aware of the built heritage in their vicinity via campaigns, workshops and seminars, which should be in regional language. | ----- <i>Awareness programs</i> |
| F | Initiatives should be taken to involve the youth and students in conservation practices and sensitize them towards heritage. | ----- <i>Youth involvement</i> |



6.

DEVELOPMENT OF UNPROTECTED BUILT HERITAGE SITES

“Development of heritage is imperative for development of society. Worldwide, development has been made progressive by interlinking culture and development. Recognizing heritage as a dynamic and transformative force is an indicator and facilitator of social development.”

- Guiding for a harmonious and sustainable development
- Conducting Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) prior to new project
- Monitoring and regulating changes in environs
- Fostering local livelihoods



6.1	The local area development plans should address urban and rural heritage development by improvement of historic monuments, sites, and precincts.	----- Addressing urban and rural heritage
6.2	Detailed proposals should be included with, implementation guidelines and financial strategies.	----- Strategies
6.3	It must be assured that infrastructure development and redevelopment, (such as widening of roads, establishing metro and subway routes, construction of dams, etc) should not impose any immediate or long-term adverse effect to heritage sites.	----- Future centric
6.4	Prior inspections and heritage impact assessment must be conducted before commencement of new projects to assure that authenticity, integrity and values associated with heritage monuments, sites, and precincts shall not affect.	----- Heritage impact assessment
6.5	Change in land use, typology, ownership, building height in and around heritage site should be monitored and regulated to ensure that it will not negatively impact the site.	----- Monitoring change
6.6	The development of heritage sites should contribute to fostering local community development, and enhance livelihood.	----- Fostering community development
6.7	The development of heritage sites should be sustainable and aligned to United Nation's sustainable development goal 11, "make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable". Further the target 11.4 specifically aims to "strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage" . ² Accordingly, all proposed future development plans should be aligned with the objectives of SDG 11.4 to achieve a global outreach.	----- Promoting sustainable development

²<https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal11>

7.

MANAGEMENT OF UNPROTECTED BUILT HERITAGE SITES

“Overall management of heritage is required for better safeguarding and protection. There is a need to strengthen integrated management at monument, precinct and settlement level.”

- Integrated contextual management
- Devising management plans
- Addressing climate change



7.1 Management at Site

- | | | | |
|---|--|-------|---------------------------------------|
| A | Antiquities recovered from heritage sites should not be transferred over to some museum or stored away from the site. Small museums should be established in the vicinity where the antiquity was found to establish a relationship between them and the site. | ----- | <i>Integrated management</i> |
| B | These plans should include visitor management plans, tourist management plans, conservation management plan, disaster management plan and any other site specific plan that may be needed for proper maintenance of the heritage site. | ----- | <i>Maintance through plans</i> |
| C | Rules and regulations must be designed addressing interventions at units as well as at contextual level to assure proper management. | ----- | <i>Contextual management</i> |

7.2 Heritage Management Plan

- | | | | |
|---|--|-------|--|
| A | The goals, strategies and actions should be defined in the management plan. | ----- | <i>Defining strategies</i> |
| B | Roles of various stakeholders must be defined. | ----- | <i>Roles and responsibilities</i> |
| C | Benchmarks must be established for the management of sites. | ----- | <i>Benchmarks</i> |
| D | Concerned authority should periodically analyze the effect of management plan as well as improvise if needed. | ----- | <i>Improvisation</i> |
| E | The management plan should include a resource inventory to maintain a record of the resources available at the site. | ----- | <i>Resources</i> |

7.3 Tourism Management Plan

- | | | | |
|---|---|-------|-----------------------------------|
| A | Tourism management plans must be developed to effectively manage the tourism industry associated with heritage sites. | ----- | <i>Effective manegment</i> |
|---|---|-------|-----------------------------------|

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| B | The plan should address improvement of access routes to heritage sites. | ----- Access routes |
| C | The plan should focus on reducing and managing congestion especially during peak tourism months. | ----- Managing congestion |
| D | The plan should provide regulatory measures which are to be adhered by the tourism industry and must be efficiently implemented by district administration. | ----- Regulatory measures |

7.4 Visitor Management Plan

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| A | Signage must be installed at relevant locations and improved if already existing. | ----- Signages |
| B | Parking zones to be provided at strategic locations to reduce congestion near heritage sites and pedestrian zone should be proposed. | ----- Parking |
| C | Information kiosks should be provided to provide additional information to the visitors. | ----- Information kiosks |
| D | Basic amenities must be provided at heritage sites to ease the visitor experience. | ----- Amenities |

7.5 Disaster Management Plan

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|
| A | A comprehensive disaster mitigation and management plan should be prepared for every monument based on the history of disasters that have occurred in the region. | ----- History of distasters |
| B | Training should be given to monument in-charge on the standard operational procedures to be followed when disaster is forecasted, during and after the disaster. | ----- Training |
| C | Monuments should be regularly assessed to determine their behavior and strength during disasters. | ----- Assessment |
| D | A fire management plan should be in place, which would include equipments required for immediate curbing of fire. | ----- Fire manegment |

- E An enquiry must be established on the cause and effect in case of a fire incidence and should be published and distributed amongst all site managers and their departments. The results of the enquiry must form the basis for the next steps to be taken for restoration or appropriate intervention, depending on the impact of the fire. ----- **Enquiry**
- F Impact of climate change on heritage site should be monitored and actions must be taken to minimize its negative impact. ----- **Climate change**



8.

CAPACITY BUILDING

“Effective preservation and conservation practices need sufficient manpower and skilled professionals. Training to conserve and manage the heritage sites is an essential step towards heritage management.”

- Training government department and youth
- Establishing institutes and centres for better understanding
- Employment Generation



8.1 Department level

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| A | Government departments must be trained for sensitive approach towards heritage. They must be trained to be efficient in the use of latest technology while approaching heritage projects. | ----- Training |
| B | The government should collaborate with NGOs, local craftsmen and experts to promote indigenous knowledge and traditions in conventional practice. | ----- Collaboration |
| C | Dedicated centers should be established for training in protection, preservation, conservation, and management of heritage sites. | ----- Establishing centers |

8.2 Training programs for students

- | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|
| A | Curriculums should be expanded to include small ruling dynasties, their achievements and failures. | ----- Curriculums |
| B | Innovative ways of teaching should be adopted so that history doesn't seem tiresome. | ----- Innovation |
| C | Schools can be encouraged to teach students about history of the region they live in via monthly seminars and workshops conducted in schools by historians. | ----- Regional history |
| D | Schools should conduct field trips catering to different age groups to learn about the historic sites in their region. | ----- Field visits |
| E | Heritage clubs must be established in schools and should work in collaboration with local government, NGOs, and other bodies associated with heritage to provide better understanding of heritage to students. | ----- Heritage clubs |

8.3 Higher Education

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| A | Indigenous cultures of state needs to be thoroughly studied and documented to understand their way of life and make development decisions that respect and protect the same. | ----- Indigenous cultures |
| B | Education department should encourage and promote study in the fields that are associated with culture and help in conservation such as study of ancient languages, epigraphy, art history, horticulture, and other allied fields. | ----- Cultural studies |
| C | Universities and educational institutions should be encouraged to impart training to professionals and practitioners and offer specialization in conservation and management of monuments. | ----- Training |
| D | New institutions dedicated to heritage and allied fields and skill based research, should be established and promoted. | ----- Heritage institution |

8.4 Employment generation

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| A | Positions should be availed for emerging professionals in allied fields of heritage conservation such as art historian, ancient language experts, epigraphists, anthropologists, material conservators, engineers, conservation architects, and planners. | ----- Emerging professionals |
| B | New positions should be introduced for recruitment of technical staff as per requirements. | ----- Recruitment |
| C | Vacant positions must be filled by recruiting concerned professionals. | ----- Vacant positions |
| D | People and communities involved in traditional crafts and building construction techniques should be contacted while carrying out any heritage related projects in their vicinity. | ----- Traditional crafts |

- E Jobs for the locals at grassroots level should be promoted. This will help in the locals valuing the site as they see that it is benefitting them. - - - - - **Jobs**
- F Workshops should be conducted where the local craftspeople can demonstrate their art, and a platform should be created from which they can benefit economically from these workshops. - - - - - **Workshops**
- G Incentives and financial aids should be provided to individuals who are making positive contribution to betterment of regional crafts and techniques. - - - - - **Incentives**
- H Referring to sustainable development goal 8, "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all", employment opportunities in heritage sector to be proposed. There should be provisions of employment generation in the policy. The policy should identify the areas where there can be a growth in employment. - - - - - **SDG 8**

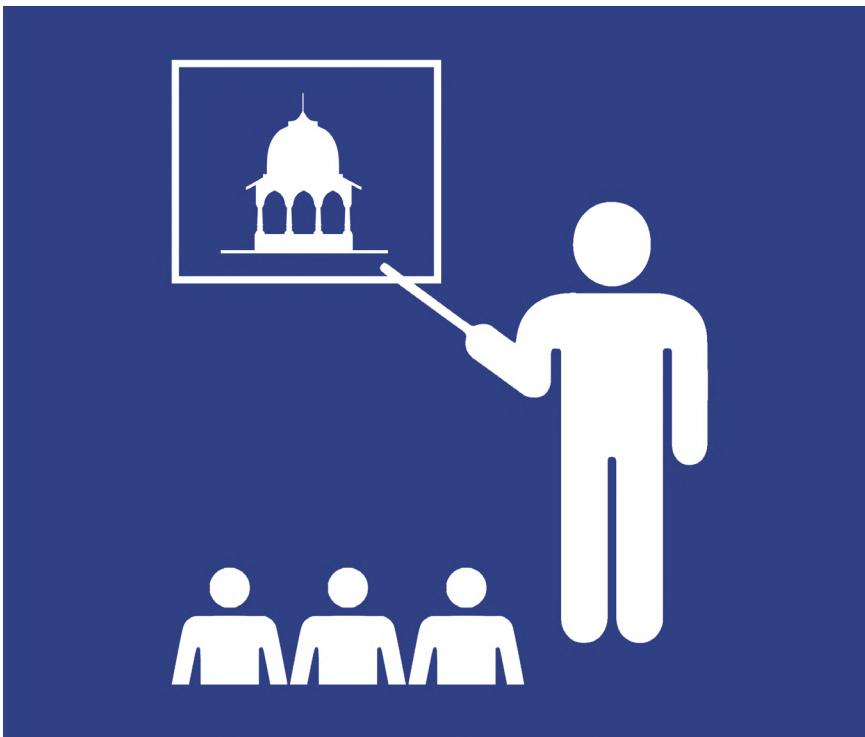


9.

RAISING AWARENESS FOR UNPROTECTED BUILT HERITAGE SITES

“Raising awareness is prolonged activity and requires local commitment and support. One of the most effective ways to build and maintain respect for community’s heritage is through a selection of activities that raise public awareness and increase appreciation.”

- Amongst Decision makers
- Local communities
- Children



9.1 Awareness amongst local community

- A Information brochures in regional language regarding heritage of their region should be shared. ----- **Brochures**
- B Local awareness camps should be organized which explains the threats faced by heritage and how the community can help in minimizing the impact. ----- **Awareness camps**
- C Identified local heritage enthusiasts of the community should be trained for conservation, restoration, management, maintenance, promotion, etc of the site. ----- **Heritage enthusiasts**

9.2 Awareness amongst children

- A Awareness can be created by organizing activities for children centered on heritage such as essay writing competitions, painting competition and other such activities. ----- **Children awareness**
- B Heritage walks, camps and heritage clubs can be organized that will actively connect children to local heritage. ----- **Heritage walks**

9.3 Awareness for decision makers

- A Awareness programs need to be conducted for stakeholders and decision makers so that they are aware about the heritage that is under their care, its importance and the need to protect it. ----- **Educating decision makers**

10. PROMOTION OF UNPROTECTED BUILT HERITAGE SITES

“By enforcing the policy in form of law the the process for conserving the built heritage can be enforced leading to successful implementation.”

- Provision of regulation and legal mechanisms
- Redefining existing bylaws
- Provision for punishment



- | | | |
|-------|---|---------------------------------|
| 10.1 | The State Government shall take efforts for promotion of heritage by organizing festivals and cultural fairs in and around heritage structures. | ----- Cultural festivals |
| 10.2 | Special film festivals should be organized that emphasis the importance of heritage of a region. | ----- Film festivals |
| 10.3 | Brochures, pamphlets, advertisements for promotion of heritage should be circulated. | ----- Advertisements |
| 10.4 | News and print media must be involved in the process of developing promotional content. | ----- Media |
| 10.5 | Social media can be a useful tool in promotion of heritage. | ----- Social media |
| 10.6 | Heritage weeks should be celebrated in heritage sites. | ----- Heritage weeks |
| 10.7 | Important dates associated with historic figures, dates of establishment of cities of the towns and cities must be celebrated. | ----- Historical events |
| 10.8 | Campaigns, programs, and competitions centered on heritage must be conducted. | ----- Campaigns |
| 10.9 | Tourism circuits must be developed at city, district and state level to explore the heritage of the state. | ----- Tourism circuits |
| 10.10 | Cultural programs can be held at heritage sites so that people become aware about the history and importance of the sites. This will help in driving people towards built heritage and spreading information about different types of heritage, built and cultural. | ----- Cultural programs |

11.

LEGAL SANCTIONS FOR UNPROTECTED BUILT HERITAGE SITES

“By promoting initiatives taken at multiple level will help to generate curiosity and interest amongst people.”

- Organising fairs and festivals
- Promotion through media
- Developing tourism circuits



11.1	There should be a legal framework with the policy so that it becomes binding to all departments.	----- Abiding
11.2	There should be a legal framework that will monitor demolition, alteration, and replacement of heritage and everyone should be aware of these laws.	----- Monitoring
11.3	Overarching bylaws should be provided by the state government to ensure proper protection of heritage.	----- Bylaws
11.4	Existing bylaws need to be redefined, incorporated and implemented based on local needs.	----- Redefine bylaws
11.5	Bylaws must be established in a manner that drafted development policies should not affect vernacular architecture.	----- Vernacular architecture
11.6	Regulations and legal mechanisms should be set up to stop unnecessary demolitions.	----- Stop demolitions
11.7	All interventions needed in heritage monuments and sites, should be approved by a licensed and qualified conservation practitioner.	----- Approval
11.8	There should be channels where any harm been done to heritage sites can be easily reported.	----- Reporting harm
11.9	Corrective measures to be defined for not implementing and abiding by the laws regarding heritage protection and conservation.	----- Corrective measures
11.10	If anyone destroys removes, alters, defaces, imperils, or misuse the notified heritage sites, then there shall be provision for punishment.	----- Punishment for owner
11.11	There shall be provision of punishment for concerned authority if they fail to abide by process defined by the heritage sub department.	----- Punishment for authority

12. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR UNPROTECTED BUILT HERITAGE SITES

“Economical viability is the driving force behind any work. Revenue generation will attract heritage owners towards heritage when they see that can it support their livelihood. There is also a lack of funds to put towards heritage conservation which is worsening the condition of heritage.”

- Procuring funds/financial assistance
- Monitoring financial matters
- Providing incentives to heritage owners



12.1 FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR UNPROTECTED BUILT HERITAGE SITES

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| A | For the maintenance and conservation of heritage sites financial aid to be provided by the government. Private owners should be able to apply for such grant through nodal department. | ----- Aid |
| B | “Financial assistance can be obtained from all mentioned sources in Tourism Promotion Convergence Project by District Archaeological Tourism and Culture Council (DATCC).” ³ | ----- Financial assistance |
| C | Financial assistance can be obtained from international organizations such as United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Corporate Social Responsibility funds (CSR), World Monument Fund (WMF), Getty Conservation Institute and other national and international sources. | ----- International funds |
| D | The funds should be dispensed to heritage sub department from Directorate of Archaeology Archives and Museums or Department of Tourism. Further, heritage sub department shall distribute to district level offices as per the need. | ----- Fund distribution |
| E | The committee shall monitor finance management, disposition of funds, and periodically inspect the expenses incurred by departments. | ----- Monitoring |
| F | There should be transparency in how funds are being used so that third party auditors can observe and suggest the concerned authority for better use of the funds. | ----- Transparency |
| G | Digitization of maintenance records and utilization of money should be done so that unjustified expenditure can be checked. Every year audited finance statement shall be made available in public domain to maintain transparency. | ----- Digitization |

³ Page 2, Paragraph 1, Circular –Tourism Promotion Convergence Project, Archaeological Tourism and Culture Council, Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board, 28th June 2021

12.2 Incentives

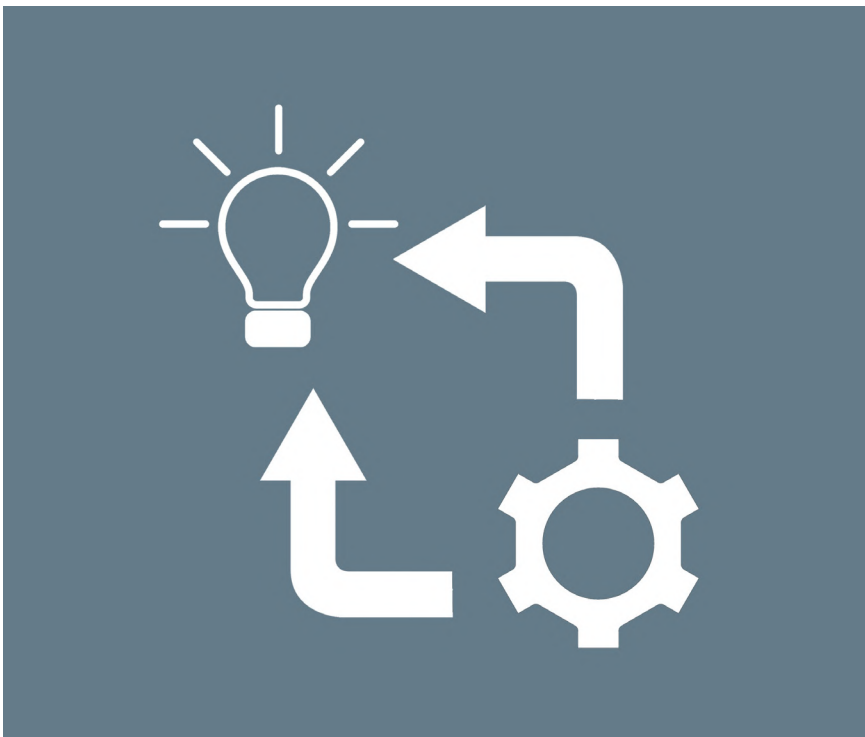
- A For the maintenance of the heritage site financial aid to be provided by the department. ----- **Benefits**
- B A provision of Transferable Development Rights (TDR) should be availed to owners for working towards giving their property to development of heritage. ----- **TDR**
- C Interest subsidy shall be provided on loan taken for conservation, or restoration of heritage buildings. ----- **Subsidy**



13. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

- Bringing policy in force
- Invigilating implantation of policy

13.1 The heritage sub department must ensure that the policy is delivered in their jurisdiction and ensure that the policy is implemented at all levels. ----- ***Jurisdiction***



14. MONITORING OF POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

- Crosschecking effectiveness
- Preparing periodic progress report

14.1 The monitoring of the policy implementation should be done regularly to check effectiveness. ----- **Effectiveness**

14.2 All heritage directors of district level offices must report the progress to committee at the interval of three months in the presence of all designated members, where minimum presence of 75% members should be mandatory. In this quarterly session important decisions related to subjects shall be taken. ----- **Progress report**



15. ● Assessment of The Policy

- Crosschecking effectiveness
- Preparing periodic progress report

15.1 After the term of the policy, its effectiveness and application should be assessed. The positive and negative impacts and the issues in implementation should be analyzed and a detailed report should be made for the same.

----- **Impact**

15.2 An annual meet to be organized by MPTB of all districts to analyze the outcome of all proposed heritage departments and the progress to be evaluated. Further, to enhance the system and better management of unprotected heritage sites action plan to be derived and mechanized to strengthen the identified loopholes, to overcome limitations for further proceedings.

----- **Evaluation**



4.8 Way Ahead

The field of heritage and associated practices and theories are constantly evolving. The evolution has seen changing definitions, widening of the scope and experiencing heritage beyond the tangible one. The 2030 Agenda adopted by the UN General Assembly integrates, for the first time, the role of culture, through cultural heritage and creativity, as an enabler of sustainable development across the Sustainable Development Goals, where sustainable development refers to Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (SDG 2030)

It suggests that the conventions should include aspects of human rights, equality and sustainability for better future of the cultural places and practices. Henceforth, states parties should recognise, by appropriate means, that World Heritage conservation and management strategies that incorporate a sustainable development perspective embrace not only the protection of the OUV, but also the wellbeing of present and future generations. (SDG 2030) By incorporating heritage for sustainable development, positive changes can be implemented where the better harmonious living is promised by responding to environmental sustainability, peace and security, inclusive socio- economic development.

Heritage policy is a tool which should be able to guide the stakeholders for identification, protection, management and implementation as well as monitoring of the same. Meanwhile, it is very important that the goal of preserving the unprotected heritage should be achieved by involving the indigenous communities and heritage owners, as they are the custodians of valuable and rich heritage.

Further, though the policy draft is addressing the built heritage, the associated other aspects of heritage such as natural, intangible cultural heritage, cultural landscapes, historic urban landscapes, etc. must be taken into account while working on various heritage sites. Such values must be identified, respected and no harm should be done, or there shall not be conflict amongst associated values with the heritage sites while addressing them through actions proposed and implemented. This consciousness and sensitivity will help to promote heritage inclusive development which will be holistic and responding to all attributes and significance of the sites.

V

SECTION - C

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

5.1 Outcome of Stakeholders' Consultation

5.1.1 Agenda

The goal of this exercise was to learn about current gaps in heritage conservation, issues that arise when managing heritage structures, gaps in current administrative policies and approaches of the government and private sector toward betterment and preservation of heritage at their respective levels, and how management of heritage can be improved.

This report is prepared from the telephonic interviews with ASI officials, INTACH Convenors, Smart city officials and experts as well as the data acquired from Stakeholder Consultation discussion panel held on 10th and 11th September 2021.

The telephonic interviews were conducted to understand the current state of heritage and its management procedures that are practiced in the state. The discussion panel was an assembly of academicians, INTACH Convenors, archeologists, and NGO representatives who shared their valuable views and suggestions which would help in bettering the condition of heritage and its management in the state. The outcome from stakeholder consultation has been compiled in this section

5.1.2 Propositions from Stakeholders' consultation 1,2 & 3

Nature of Policy

The policy should not be binding but it should be a flexible document. It should provide directions on how to proceed with a particular task. The policy should be bilingual so that it is accessible to everyone. The policy should consider protection of heritage, sustainable economy and development, and tourism can also be considered as it is a liability. This policy should be applicable to all departments of the government whether Central or State and a monitoring system should be in place that ensures that work is been executed properly by proper authority and skilled personnel.

Protection and conservation

The primary focus of this policy is protection, preservation and conservation of heritage. This can be properly achieved by working on aspects of heritage- tangible and intangible, built and natural, as well as protected and unprotected.

Actions for intangible heritage

With development into the modern world, intangible heritage has suffered the most. There has been a sharp decline in the number of craftsmen and artists, as they have started to leave their crafts as it wasn't economical for them anymore.

- Tribal culture, folk dances and art should be protected from getting tarnished.
- People need to be encouraged to pursue traditional and folk arts.
- There should be scholarships and incentives for people who are involved in these crafts.

- Tourism is the main source of income for craftsmen, so there should be some provision that helps them even during off seasons and unpredictable situations.

Actions for tangible heritage

Protecting and conserving tangible heritage is far easier than protecting intangible heritage as we can readily grasp the shortcomings and issues that it is facing. Even then, tangible heritage has been excluded when thinking about development. For holistic development, heritage has to be considered as important part of the region that can define it. Some actions that can be taken are as follows:

- Protected and unprotected heritage should be treated and managed equally.
- There should be some strict rules in development plans of municipal councils and corporations that will stop demolition and insensitive development of heritage buildings.
- In case, where demolition of a building is being proposed, there should be proper enquiries set up to check the structural strength of the building.
- There should be preventive measures in the policy that stop vandalism and destruction.
- Adaptive reuse of buildings should be done and a MoU must be signed that ensures that the administration of that building takes care of its conservation and preservation.
- The policy should ensure uniformity in a historic neighbourhood.
- Architects and engineers should be verified for their qualifications before carrying out heritage work.

Rights of Owners

- Private owners should be aware of the status of their building so that they know the actions that they can take while doing any work in or around their building.
- Ownership rights and co-ownership rights should be properly monitored.
- There should be a proper record of owners of heritage property and it should be regularly updated.
- Provide them with technical support and show them they have experts for helping them out as to how they can use these resources for the monument.

Rights of authoritarian owners

- There should a provision of Transfer of Ownership Rights if one authority is not able to take proper care of a heritage structure.
- There should be a proper record of owners of heritage property and the limits of their jurisdiction and it should be regularly updated.
- Even authoritarian bodies should consult experts when they need to do any work on the structure.

Involvement of Government bodies and decision makers

The state government, its departments and the decision makers are the people that can affect the most positive change in the direction of conservation. It is important that they are adequate and qualified to implement actions that are going to impact heritage.

Appointment of qualified personnel

For any work to be done with absolute perfection, the people involved in it should have holistic knowledge about it. To work on heritage, people who have proper education and experience in the field should be sought out so that the work done is sympathetic and appropriate.

- There needs to be a conservation architect along with urban planner in every municipal corporation.
- Several municipal bodies look at heritage as either safe or unsafe. There is no focus on aesthetics in their bylaws, so a lot needs to be done in this direction.
- The people involved with government in the field of heritage conservation should have proper knowledge about it as well as knowledge about history and culture. There should be proper criteria for selection of such personnel.
- There needs to be core competency, i.e. there should be departments which focus solely on one part like conservation, documentation, epigraphy, publication, etc. There is a lack of employs specifically specialists, which needs to be fulfilled.

Suggestions for working of departments

Most unprotected monuments come under the jurisdiction of different departments like, municipal corporations, forest department, water resources department, etc. For proper protection and development of heritage there should be some mechanism laid down that simplifies the work for governmental departments.

- Government bodies should be made aware if they are using heritage buildings, how to maintain them, and the procedures that should be followed regarding any intervention.
- There should be co-operation and transparency between departments when they are involved with one heritage structure.
- The policy should be binding and applicable on every department.
- There needs to be a Nodal department that can focus on implementation of the policy.

Co-operation with other bodies

While working on heritage, no organisation can work alone. It will need to collaborate with others so that the work done is holistic and free of any gaps.

- ASI and district level corporations should collaborate with INTACH and other NGOs and take their help for conservation as well as connecting with the public.
- There should be provisions that actively involve private sector in heritage conservation as CSR can be great source of funds to carry out work with less limitations and bounds in the way of work.

Legal actions

To ensure that any work is carried to properly, there needs to be a legal framework that can support it and put a pressure on stakeholders that would ensure proper completion of work. A legal framework for the heritage policy will ensure that they are protected and can't be harmed by illegal actions.

- There needs to be a legal framework with the policy so that it becomes binding to all departments.
- There should be a legal framework that will monitor demolition, alteration, and replacement of heritage and everyone should be aware of these laws.

- Regulations and legal mechanisms should be set up to stop unnecessary demolitions.
- The legal framework should also restrict municipal bodies from working against heritage.

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Management

Proper management of heritage property is the first step towards protection of heritage as it will minimize the negative impacts of any threat on heritage. There are a lot threats that are been faced by heritage and if they are mitigated at the earliest then there will not be a need for heavy and elaborate plans for restoration.

- There needs to be plans in place that minimize vandalism and destruction of heritage.
- The management plans should talk about cleanliness and sanitary surroundings so that even unknown heritage places invite people to them.
- There should be a fire management plan to protect heritage sites.
- The policy should include disaster risk preparedness and disaster management in it.
- The policy should have provisions on minimizing the impact of climate change on heritage structures.

Revenue generation and distribution

Economical viability is the driving force behind any work. Revenue generation will attract people towards heritage when they see that can it support their livelihood. There is also a lack of funds to put towards heritage conservation which is worsening the condition of heritage.

Generation of revenue

Heritage tourism across the country has grown exponentially in the past years and it's because people have started realizing the unique character of various art and crafts. Still we see that craftsmen are leaving behind their craft and moving to cities to search for job opportunities. This is because they are not earning enough for their efforts. Built heritage also suffers with neglect when it is not profitable enough to be operational. Some measures that can be taken to increase engagement can be:

- There should be provisions so that monetary status of artists, painters, and craftsmen is improved.
- There should be employment opportunities for people who have special degrees in epigraphy, ancient languages, inscriptions, conservation, etc.
- Various associations of local vendors can be involved so that they can benefit from the growth of heritage.
- There should be provisions of employment generation in the policy. The policy should identify the areas where there can be a growth in employment.
- Economical evaluation of a heritage structure should be part of the policy so that the value of the building acts as a reason for its proper care.
- While making a policy, community integration is very important as no one knows an area better than people living there, and shows them what they can get out of it.
- It is important to create revenue and jobs for the locals at a grassroots level. This will help in the locals valuing the site as they see that it is benefitting them. For this, even unprotected sites can be used as magnets to drive people to them so that this influx of tourists creates business options for the locals.

Distribution and monitoring of revenue

Often times, majority of the funds are been allocated for protected and recognisable heritage. Due to this unknown and unprotected heritage suffers a lot. If funds are distributed properly then, there won't be a gap in the state of different types of heritage.

- There should be transparency in how funds are being used so that non-governmental bodies can observe and suggest the concerned authority of better use of the funds.
- There should be regular audits to check whether funds are being used in the right manner.
- Digitisation of maintenance records and utilization of money should be done so that unjustified expenditure can be checked and people know how their tax money is been spent.
- Policy guidelines are generally regulatory, but they should also provide access to funds in the form of loans and grants from public and private banks.

Awareness

Heritage awareness is an integral part of any heritage conservation and management. One of the main causes of damage to cultural heritage is due to the lack of public awareness and the non-participation of people in the conservation process. Awareness is time consuming and requires local commitment and support. It is often the most recognizable part of heritage management. One of the most effective ways to build and maintain respect for community's heritage is through a selection of activities that raise public awareness and increase appreciation.

Awareness amongst local community

The community can act as guardians without any incentives if they realize the significance of heritage and form a connection with it. They should be aware of the smallest of the local heritage so that they can spread the word

about it. To foster this sense of place, people need to be aware of the importance of heritage and ways to protect it, which can be done in the following ways:

- Information brochures on heritage can be shared with people, so they have an all-round knowledge about their heritage.
- Local awareness camps should be organized which explains the threats faced by heritage and how the community can help in minimizing the impact.
- Appointing and training of local heritage enthusiasts of the community, area or region, who have some power and authority, and can guide the regional people in participating with helping in conservation, restoration, management, maintenance, promotion, etc of the site will give the local people a guide who can actively help and monitor them.
- People should also be aware of the laws and policies that overlook the protection of heritage and of the authorities they need to contact in case they need to report some issues and threats they see or need to lodge a complaint.

Awareness amongst children

Today's children are the flag bearers of tomorrow and to instill in them a sense of pride for their heritage will help a long way in creating sensitivity towards heritage and conservation will be easier. When children are made aware of heritage, they pass the message to their parents, families and society. They can be used as a tool for spreading awareness and their persistent nature and curiosity can help in involving more people in heritage preservation.

- Children should be aware of history and story behind heritage and this awareness can be created by organizing activities for children centered on heritage such as essay writing competitions, painting competition and other such activities.
- Heritage walks, camps and heritage clubs can be organised that will actively connect children to local heritage.

Awareness for decision makers

Awareness programs need to be conducted for stakeholders and decision makers so that they are aware about the heritage that is under their care, its importance and the need to protect it. When people at positions of power will consider heritage before implementing any plans, they will make provisions that benefit the heritage and the community.

Likewise, journalists should also be made aware of the local heritage and the steps that are been taken to safeguard it. They can relay the information to local people as well as decision makers and help them connect better with heritage and involve more people in the activities that involve heritage preservation and conservation.

Creating awareness through cultural programs

Creative methods of spreading awareness will forever be etched in minds of people and form a relation between tangible and intangible aspects of heritage. Cultural programs can be held at heritage sites so that people become aware about the history and importance of the sites. This will help in driving people towards built heritage and spreading information about different types of heritage, built and cultural.

Training programs

The Constitution of India prescribes among the basic duties that the protection of heritage is one of the important duties of every citizen of India, but the efforts of local authorities and agencies are not significant. Local people need to be involved in the conservation process. The success of heritage conservation initiatives depends on the understanding and participation of the community. When the community is involved in conservation works, it would create a sense of ownership in them which will lead to active participation in maintaining and preserving heritage.

Training programs for heritage owners

Heritage owners need to know how to take proper care of their property so that it is effectively maintained and can be saved from issues that rise due to neglect or improper interventions.

- Training programs can be organized that speak specifically about different types of heritage buildings.
- Owners can be trained to identify the type of their building and what measures should be taken for different issues.
- These training programs can also help connect owners to heritage and conservation experts who they can contact for guidance.

Training programs for local community

Involving the community in works of conservation is an easy and economically viable option for protection of heritage. This will help in generating employment for craftsmen in the region and also help in reviving the local art forms.

- There should be training programs for local community so that it can actively participate in conservation.
- Capacity building and skill development training programs can be given to the community.
- We need to talk to the locals, have some programs and invite people from the areas where the site is, and teach them the importance of the site, only then can a successful management policy can be made.

Education

To sensitize people towards heritage, it is necessary that they are educated about the heritage, its history and the need to protect it. The story behind heritage and its development helps in connecting with the past and creates a sense of pride and ownership over it.

Primary and secondary education

Teaching students from an early age about heritage can get them interested in the field of study of history, conservation, and arts, which increase the number of people actively associated with working for heritage.

- Curriculums should be expanded to include small ruling dynasties, their achievements and failures.
- Study of different time periods should be encouraged.
- Innovative ways of teaching should be adopted so that history doesn't seem tiresome.

- Schools can be encouraged to teach students about history of the region they live in via monthly seminars and workshops conducted in schools by historians.
- Schools should conduct field trips catering to different age groups to learn about the city.

Collegiate-level education

Conservation needs support from various allied fields that helps in overall protection of heritage. Development of allied fields is necessary to create skilled personnel who can help in learning more about our heritage and the history associated with it.

- Adivasi Culture needs to be thoroughly studied and documented to understand their way of life and make development decisions that respect and protect it.
- The policy should address educational institutes which produce archeologists and conservation architects.
- Education department should encourage and promote study in the fields that are associated with culture and help in conservation such as study of ancient languages, epigraphy, art history, horticulture, and other allied fields.

5.1.3 Propositions from Stakeholders' consultation 4

1. The title of the study was suggested as 'Heritage Policy of Madhya Pradesh (for other than protected monuments)'.
2. In the section of background of the State, the rives Tapti needs to be incorporated and River Indrawati and Mahanadi need to be removed since, they are major rives in the adjoining state of Chhattisgarh. Additionally, the tributaries may also be identified and included in the context.
3. Correction suggested- Emperor Ashoka has been mentioned as 'Buddhist ruler', which is historically incorrect. The timelines in the concerned paragraph need to be corrected as well in reference of- Rulers of Malwa, King Yashodharma, King Pratyahar, Tomars and King Parmar. Also, Gond kings were the successors of Kalchuri, which may be mentioned.
4. The policy needs to designate a 'Nodal' department for efficient implementation.
5. The policy should suggest establishment of a 'Heritage Cell' in each district with Nagari Prashasan, Urban Dept. and consequently plan for requesting grants from the State and Centre.
6. Each Heritage Cell should mandatorily consist of a 'Heritage Specialist' who should have relevant expertise in archaeology.
7. The Urban dept. Should also promote 'Adopt Heritage' as part of this program of conservation policy.

8. Sir John Marshal's manual of conservation (1922) may be referred to for finalising on the policy draft.

9. Special focus must be given to temple trusts with delineation of responsibilities and obligations.

10. District Archaeological, Tourism and Culture Council (DATCC) must be established and activated.

11. Penalties for violation of rules must be clearly defined. ASI notifications may be consulted for the same. Also, the National Monument Mission may be used as reference consecutively.

12. The final outcome of the project should be in two distinct parts. The first should be a concise policy document with clear and distinct guidelines. The second document may be more detailed and incorporate findings and procedures of the entire study, which may serve as reference

5.1.4 Revising the policy draft based on Propositions Recived from Stakeholders' consultation 4

Following changes have been incorporated based on the final panel discussion on 28, December 2021. Title of the document has been revised by specifying that the policy is applicable to unprotected built heritage and also does not include other tangible, intangible and natural heritage of the state. Henceforth, the sites coming under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India and state department of archaeology does not come under the scope of this policy. Here are the major changes described which have been incorporated in the draft document:

- Definitions given in the beginning of the document have been revised referring to the BURRA charter. All the definitions have been cited and referenced systematically.

- The framework of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 (AMASR Act) has been thoroughly studied and as and where applicable following sections have been referred and adapted:

1. By referring to Section 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 of AMASR Act, policy subsections in principl -1 recognition are revised to provide notice period for raising objection against notified heritage property.

2. By referring to Section 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, & 5.6 of AMASR Act, policy subsections in principle 2 - Protection- is revised to accommodate provision of guardianship to concerned authority, agreement for the same, rite reservation to owner, and continuity of current usage if not a threat.

3. By referring to Section 6.2 a to e, 14.1 and 14.2 of AMASR Act, policy subsections in principle 3- Preservation is revised to have provision of designated authority to ensure safeguarding, ease of access for the designated authority to monitor the site, and rite to have a say in future development proposals.

4. By referring to Section 19.1, & 19.2 of AMASR Act, policy subsections in principle 3- Preservation is revised to restrict tempering to the site, and removal of unsympathetic additions and alterations.

5. By referring to Section 30 of AMASR Act, policy subsections in principle 11- legal sanctions are revised to give provision to penalize the user if misuses the heritage site and authority if fails to abide by the defined process while dealing with the site.

6. By referring to District Archaeological Tourism and Culture Council (DATCC) following aspects have been revised or introduced:

1. Proposing DATCC as nodal department
2. Proposing Heritage department under DATCC at district level
3. Designating Members for Decision Making Committee
4. Funding Opportunities

5.2 Global Study on Existing Heritage Policies

This section is the compilation of the study of the outstanding heritage policies existing in the world. For this, the best examples of the policies have been carefully identified, studied and have been represented here in tabular form to represent the framework and structure around which the policies are defined.

This has provided with the insight that how specific aspects associated with heritage sites are dealt with using policy as a tool to safeguard the valuable heritage, intangible as well as tangible heritage. Moreover, it also led to understand that how the policies should be addressed concerning to definition, identification, protection, safeguard, manage and monitor, the significant heritage of any given site.

In this report, analytical framework has been established after studying the below mentioned policies which are drafted to address at city level, state level as well as national level:

1. Historic Environment Policy for Scotland
2. Heritage Policies National Trust, Western Australia
3. Heritage Policy, Australian Institute of Architects
4. Wellington Heritage Policy, Wellington City Council
5. Historic Heritage Conservation (State Planning Policy), Western Australian Planning Commission

First, the framework for all studied policies are provided with a table indicating the name of the policy, state part concerned, date from when the policy was effective, administrative target, scope of the policy and the brief framework and structure of the policy. Afterwards, each of them is discussed in detail, regarding what each policy states and means. Based on the learning outcomes achieved through this analytical study, the Heritage policy for Madhya Pradesh framework is redefined to incorporate aspects of best practices observed through the global study.

Comparison of policy frameworks

Name of the Policy	Published by	Effective from	Scale	Scope	Framework
Historic Environment Policy for Scotland	Historic Environment Scotland	May 2019	Nationwide	Tangible and Intangible-Natural and built features	○ Introduction ○ Definitions of terms used in policy ○ Implementation of policy ○ Objectives of the policy ○ Challenges and opportunities ○ Policy ○ Policy on understanding and recognition ▪ Core principles ▪ Application ○ Managing change ▪ Principles ▪ Application ○ Working together (inclusivity) ▪ Principles ▪ Application ○ Monitoring
Heritage Policies	National Trust, Western Australia		Statewide	Natural, aboriginal, historic, movable, and maritime heritage	○ Introduction ○ Definitions ○ Scope ○ Principles ○ Key issues ○ Policy ○ Leadership ○ Managing change ○ Sustainability ○ Relationship & Partnering ○ Resourcing the Community ○ Education & Learning ○ Community Expectation
Heritage Policy	Australian Institute of Architects	2008		Built heritage	○ Introduction ○ Background ○ Role of Government ○ Role of RAlA members ○ Principle 1 (conserve heritage places) ○ Principle 2 (endorse and facilitate heritage management) ○ Principle 3 (recognize groups involved in cultural heritage management) ○ Principle 4 (identify, evaluate, interpret and manage) ○ Principle 5 (foster high standards of practice in conservation and adaptive reuse) ○ RAlA activities and initiatives ○ Principle 6 (high standards in education) ○ Principle 7 (foster design compatible with conservation principles) ○ Principle 8 (promote awareness)

Wellington Heritage Policy	Wellington City Council	September 2010	City-wide	Natural and Built heritage	○ Introduction ○ Background ○ Issues ○ Rationale ○ Structure ○ Vision ○ Goals ○ Monitoring ○ Heritage Policy Objectives ○ Objective 1 (Recognition) ▪ Identification ▪ Inventory ▪ Research ○ Objective 2 (Protection) ▪ District Plan ▪ Other statutory provisions ○ Objective 3 (Public awareness) ▪ Promotion ▪ Community and stakeholder partnership ○ Objective 4 (Conservation) ○ Objective 5 (Sustainable economic use) ○ Objective 6 (Council effectiveness) ▪ Management
Historic Heritage Conservation (State Planning Policy)	Western Australian Planning Commission	May 2007	State and local level	heritage areas, buildings and structures, historic cemeteries and gardens, man-made landscapes and historic or archeological sites with or without built features	● Introduction and background ● Application of policy ● Objectives ● Policy measures ○ Identification and assessment ○ Designation of heritage areas ○ Difference between heritage and urban character areas ○ Establishment of heritage lists ○ Considerations for development assessment ○ Development control principles ▪ Alterations, extensions or change ▪ Demolition ▪ Development within heritage

Understanding the Policy

1. Historic Environment Policy for Scotland

Name of the policy	Published by	Effective from	Scale	Scope	Framework
Historic Environment Policy for Scotland	Historic Environment Scotland	May 2019	Nationwide	Tangible and Intangible - Natural and built features	○ Introduction ○ Definitions of terms used in policy ○ Implementation of policy ○ Objectives of the policy ○ Challenges and opportunities ○ Policy ○ Policy on understanding and recognition ▪ Core principles ▪ Application ○ Managing change ▪ Principles ▪ Application ○ Working together (inclusivity) ▪ Principles ▪ Application ○ Monitoring

1. Policy on understanding and recognition

Policy 1: Decisions affecting any part of the historic environment should be informed by an inclusive understanding of its breadth and cultural significance.

Core principles on understanding and recognition

- Recognizing the cultural significance of sites and places supports good decision-making.
- A place must be understood in order for its cultural significance to be identified.
- A wide range of factors contribute to cultural significance.
- Knowledge and information about the historic environment is critical to our understanding of our past, present and future.
- The historic environment changes over time, and so does how it is understood and appreciated.
- Research, discussion and exchange of ideas can all contribute to our understanding of the historic environment.
- Understanding will improve when information is made widely available and everyone has the opportunity to contribute to knowledge of the historic environment.

Application

- Decisions affecting the historic environment should be based on careful consideration of cultural significance.
- Elements of places which may not have a physical presence but which contribute to cultural significance need to be recognized. These intangible qualities include the knowledge and associations people have with a particular place; they might involve elements such as language and poetry, stories and song, and skills and traditions.
- Different individuals and groups of people value places in different ways. Understanding this helps us to understand the cultural significance of places for past, present and future generations. Recognizing why places are culturally significant helps to fulfil a range of social, environmental and economic needs.
- Access to as much information and knowledge as possible is essential for understanding cultural significance.

2. Policy on managing change

Policy 2: Decisions affecting the historic environment should ensure that its understanding and enjoyment as well as its benefits are secured for present and future generations.

Policy 3: Plans, programmes, policies and strategies, and the allocation of resources, should be approached in a way that protects and promotes the historic environment. Steps should be taken to demonstrate that alternatives have been explored, and mitigation measures should be put in place.

Policy 4: Changes to specific assets and their context should be managed in a way that protects the historic environment. Opportunities for enhancement should be identified where appropriate.

Core principles on managing change

- Some change is inevitable.
- Change can be necessary for places to thrive.
- Caring for the historic environment benefits everyone, now and in the future.
- Good decisions take a long-term view.
- Good decisions reflect an understanding of the wider environment.
- Good decisions are well-informed, transparent, robust, consistent and proportionate.
- Good decisions make sure that nothing is lost without considering its value first and exploring options for avoiding its loss.
- To manage the historic environment in a sustainable way, its cultural significance and the cultural significance of elements within it have to be understood.

Application

- The historic environment has to be managed in a sustainable way so that it can be understood and appreciated, and so that it can benefit present and future generations. Before decisions are made, their impact should be understood.
- If there is no way of being confident about what the impact of an action will be, the only way to be certain that there will be no damage is to avoid the action. This is referred to as the precautionary principle.
- Potential conflicts should be identified and reduced as much as possible.
- When decision-makers are considering potential changes, whether as a result of a development proposal or arising from environmental processes, they should use this general approach:

Understand the historic environment

- Understand and analyse the historic environment, context, asset or place.
- Understand the cultural significance of any affected assets or places.

Understand the background for the change

- Identify and understand the nature of and reasons for the change.

Understand the likely impact of proposed actions or decisions

- Assess and predict the likely level of the impact of proposals on the historic environment, context, asset or place.
- Make the level of impact clear so that it can inform decision-making.

Making decisions about impact

- Avoid negative impact where possible.
- Minimise any impact that cannot be avoided.
- Keep intervention to a minimum.
- Ensure changes to a site or place are proportionate to its cultural significance.
- Consider less detrimental alternatives if they can deliver the same objectives.
- Identify opportunities for mitigation throughout, and as early as possible.
- Identify opportunities for furthering our knowledge and understanding where possible.

Monitoring

- Put monitoring measures in place to make sure that any mitigation has been implemented.
- Make sure measures are in place to identify any unforeseen or unintended consequences.
- Monitor the outcome and impact of the decision to provide a sound knowledge base for future policy and decision-making.

3. Policy on working together

Policy 5: Decisions affecting the historic environment should contribute to the sustainable development of communities and places.

Policy 6: Decisions affecting the historic environment should be informed by an inclusive understanding of the potential consequences for people and communities. Decision-making processes should be collaborative, open, transparent and easy to understand.

Core principles on working together

- Everyone has a stake in the historic environment and how it is looked after.
- Effective management is a collective effort.
- Effective management takes wider interests into account.
- Good management empowers and involves communities.
- Early dialogue and close collaboration lead to better outcomes.

Application

- Effective management of the historic environment is a shared endeavour involving individuals and organisations who own, use, manage or care about heritage.
- When making decisions about the historic environment, different interests need to be taken into account.

- Decision-makers need to consider the consequences of decisions for a range of people. In doing this, tensions and conflicts can arise. Interrelationships and areas of common ground should be identified to encourage dialogue and collaboration, rather than focusing on competing views.

Delivery and Monitoring

Decision-makers should understand and monitor decisions affecting the historic environment to learn from experience and to improve future decisions. Historic Environment Scotland will monitor this policy in collaboration with other interested parties over a ten-year period until 2029.

2. Heritage Policies, National Trust, Western Australia

Name of the policy	Published by	Effective from	Scale	Scope	Framework
Heritage Policies	National Trust, Western Australia		Statewide	Natural, aboriginal, historic, movable, and maritime heritage	○ Introduction ○ Definitions ○ Scope ○ Principles ○ Key issues ○ Policy ○ Leadership ○ Managing change ○ Sustainability ○ Relationship & Partnering ○ Resourcing the Community ○ Education & Learning ○ Community Expectation

Principles

- Active involvement by all sectors of the community in process of identification, conservation and use of heritage places is integral to good conservation outcomes, community appreciation and compliance.
- Active participation by Aboriginal people in the identification, conservation and management of Aboriginal heritage is essential to the well being of Aboriginal people and the achievement of good conservation outcomes.
- Heritage recognition and conservation should be fully integrated into the planning and environmental management systems, simple to operate and understand, open, transparent and accountable.
- Assessment of heritage significance should be based purely on heritage values and separated from the decision making process to manage those values.
- Effective heritage management requires a balance of flexible regulatory requirements and a range of conservation incentives.
- Appropriate expertise should be utilized to facilitate decision making processes relating to the identification, assessment, conservation and management of heritage places.
- Heritage identification and conservation should reflect the rich diversity of our society and meet community expectations.
- An education and learning strategy is essential to promote greater understanding and support for the identification, conservation and management of heritage places.

Policy

1. Leadership

Demonstrate the protection, conservation, promotion and management of heritage values, through leadership by example and the application of best practice.

2. Managing change

Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of statutory identification and conservation of heritage by strengthening the cooperation and collaboration between government, heritage and planning agencies, including local government.

3. Sustainability

Encourage a viable future for heritage assets and sustainable heritage conservation outcomes through appropriate use and adaptive reuse of heritage places.

4. Relationship and Partnering

Promote and celebrate the value and diversity of Western Australia's heritage through partnerships which will enhance community appreciation.

5. Resourcing the community

Support the conservation of privately owned and community managed heritage places through a wide range of conservation and policy incentives.

6. Education and Learning

Ensure greater understanding of the value of heritage through the development of a comprehensive heritage education and learning strategy.

7. Community expectation

Ensure that the regulatory processes for heritage protection are open and transparent, simple to operate and understand, able to deliver accountability to all stakeholders and reflect community expectations.

3. Heritage Policy, Australian Institute of Architects

Name of the policy	Published by	Effective from	Scale	Scope	Framework
Heritage Policy	Australian Institute of Architects	2008		Built heritage	○ Introduction ○ Background ○ Role of Government ○ Role of RAI A members ○ Principle 1 (conserve heritage places) ○ Principle 2 (endorse and facilitate heritage management) ○ Principle 3 (recognize groups involved in cultural heritage management) ○ Principle 4 (identify, evaluate, interpret and manage) ○ Principle 5 (foster high standards of practice in conservation and adaptive reuse) ○ RAI A activities and initiatives ○ Principle 6 (high standards in education) ○ Principle 7 (foster design compatible with conservation principles) ○ Principle 8 (promote awareness)

Policy details

Role of Government

The RAI A recommends that Governments pursue:

- A more rigorous process for the listing of heritage items. Listing must be based on well researched significance.
- The creation of new organisations and processes within the Commonwealth, States, Territories and local government to responsibly manage important heritage properties. These may include public/private ventures which secure the property, while enabling effective use, maintenance and a degree of public access. Several possible models exist in New South Wales.
- The provision of adequate funding and tax incentives for important buildings and places.
- Increased funding for the provision of adequate training for heritage conservation, specifically for architects.
- The involvement of appropriately skilled architects in relevant decision-making regarding the conservation of listed heritage buildings and places.

Role of RAI A members

Principle 1: Conserve significant places of cultural heritage

- Take responsibility for ascertaining whether or not the architect's work is likely to affect a place of cultural heritage significance on their site or in the vicinity, including its context, and ensure that their work does not adversely affect any such place.

Principle 2: Endorse and facilitate cultural heritage management

- Recognize obligations arising under international, Commonwealth, State, Territory and local government heritage listings and legislation, and RAIA Registers and listings as well as RAIA Heritage Criteria
- Promote the need for cultural heritage conservation to client groups and government at all levels
- Accept the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter as a guiding document in the practice of architectural conservation
- Confirm the importance of architectural assessments of heritage items and ensure that they are undertaken by registered architects with a sound understanding of heritage issues and appropriate knowledge and experience of construction and compliance issues.

Principle 3: Recognize and respect fellow professional and community groups engaged in cultural heritage management.

- Recognise a number of disciplines involved in the assessment and management of cultural heritage, in particular historians, archaeologists and engineers
- Involve suitably experienced professionals
- Identify and consult key organisations (such as your State/Territory heritage agency) and community groups (such as the National Trust of Australia) involved in conservation.
- Consult relevant stakeholder groups when carrying out assessments or proposing changes to a place
- Promote RAIA representation and/or participation by architects on Commonwealth, State, Territory and local government heritage bodies
- Acknowledge and reward publicly the input of fellow professionals and contributing disciplines through joint awards.

Principle 4: Identify, evaluate, interpret and manage culturally significant places

- Encourage thorough historical and diagnostic research into Australian architecture
- Facilitate publication of research material on Australian architecture
- Promote, encourage and support best practice with regard to the conservation of Australian architecture
- Participate in performance reviews of the various bodies and documents that determine or guide architectural practice and accreditation in cultural heritage conservation.

Principle 5: Foster high standards of practice in cultural heritage conservation and adaptive re-use work.

- Promote high standards of creativity and innovation
- Promote and support the application of sound conservation principles and methodology
- Promote and support the application of appropriate technology, and traditional construction and repair techniques, in design, documentation and execution

- Promote awareness of the danger to heritage conservation of applying inappropriate technology.

RAIA activities and initiatives

Principle 6: Encourage high standards in architectural education and development with respect to cultural heritage and conservation.

- Support registers of heritage buildings and places, in particular the RAIA Register of Significant 20th+ Century Buildings, and all government registers.
- Participate in the continuing development and review of lists of significant heritage items in such registers, to ensure that they are appropriate and comprehensive in content and include the items on the RAIA lists.
- Ensure that appropriately qualified and skilled architects are available to undertake cultural heritage conservation work, through appropriate undergraduate and post-graduate courses and professional development programmes. Such persons should be registered architects knowledgeable in cultural heritage conservation, and with proven design skills and construction experience.
- Ensure that the conservation of cultural heritage remains part of the core curriculum in tertiary education programmes.
- Support research into the conservation of cultural heritage in the built environment.

Principle 7: Foster design innovations and solutions compatible with conservation principles

- Broaden the Conservation category of the RAIA Awards programs to specifically align conservation, with creative innovation, though not to the detriment of conservation principles.
- Review and publish successful projects which involve conservation and adaptive re-use of significant buildings and new works in significant contexts and settings.

Principle 8: Promote awareness of cultural heritage and conservation

- Promote the Conservation category of the RAIA Awards
- Establish, publish and archive a register of all architectural awards in Australia
- Disseminate relevant information from recognised heritage bodies in Australia and overseas, in particular from UNESCO, ICOMOS, Docomomo, the International Union of Architects (UIA) and the Association for Preservation Technology International (APTI)
- Encourage architects to contribute to archives of Australian architecture
- Require annual reporting of RAIA Heritage Committees activities nationally to facilitate an overview and co-ordination.

4. Wellington Heritage Policy, Wellington City Council

Name of the policy	Published by	Effective from	Scale	Scope	Framework
Wellington Heritage Policy	Wellington City Council	September 2010	City-wide	Natural and Built heritage	○ Introduction ○ Background ○ Issues ○ Rationale ○ Structure ○ Vision ○ Goals ○ Monitoring ○ Heritage Policy Objectives ○ Objective 1 (Recognition) ▪ Identification ▪ Inventory ▪ Research ○ Objective 2 (Protection) ▪ District Plan ▪ Other statutory provisions ○ Objective 3 (Public awareness) ▪ Promotion ▪ Community and stakeholder partnership ○ Objective 4 (Conservation) ○ Objective 5 (Sustainable economic use) ○ Objective 6 (Council effectiveness) ▪ Management

Policy details

Goals

The Wellington Heritage Policy 2010 is based on the following goals:

Recognition – Wellington's heritage is recognised as contributing to our understanding of our cultural diversity and awareness of sense of place.

Protection, conservation and use – Wellington's unique character is enhanced by the protection, conservation and use of its heritage.

Sustainable economic use – Wellington's heritage is acknowledged as contributing to a vibrant economy.

Heritage Policy Objectives

Objective 1: Recognition

To continue to recognize heritage places as essential elements of a vibrant and evolving city

Identification

- Adopt a heritage-area approach to identify important areas within the urban and rural areas of the city that will contribute to the community's sense of place.
- Continue to identify heritage places with significant heritage value to ensure their protection, promotion, conservation and appropriate use for present and future generations.
- Recognise buildings with significant interiors to ensure their protection, promotion, conservation and appropriate use for present and future generations.

- Acknowledge the contribution surroundings make to the heritage value of places.
- Establish and implement clear criteria for identifying individual places and heritage areas.
- Identify nationally significant places in Wellington at risk from natural disaster or war for inclusion in a Heritage Disaster/Emergency Management Plan.
- Continue to liaise with Council departments, New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT), government and non-government agencies, professionals, property owners and the community in identifying the city's heritage.

Inventory

Maintain and expand a comprehensive inventory of the city's heritage

Research

- Ensure that places continue to be fully researched, documented and recorded for regulatory and non-regulatory purposes.
- Continue to liaise with Wellington City Archives, Wellington Public Library and other research and archive institutions to ensure information about heritage places in the city is accessible.
- Support the New Zealand Archaeological Association in its continuing archaeological surveys as an important method and programme of heritage identification and verification.

Objective 2: Protection

To protect the city's heritage from adverse effects that may compromise the heritage values of a place, including physical deterioration, earthquake risk and inappropriate subdivision, development and use.

District Plan

- Recognise those places with significant heritage value through listing in the District Plan, either individually or as part of a heritage area.
- Continue to monitor and update the objectives and policies in the Heritage Chapters in the District Plan that are relevant to heritage to ensure they deliver on this policy and meet the requirements of sections 6(e) and 6(f) of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- Continue to work across Council to promote the provision of advice and information to owners of earthquake-prone heritage buildings.
- Continue to review provisions in the District Plan to ensure they take into account the heritage value of listed items, the heritage significance of areas, the values of sites of significance to Māori and archaeological sites.
- Continue to extend the protection of heritage values to suburban areas through regulatory and non-regulatory mechanisms, and identify more heritage areas.

Other statutory provisions

- Ensure administration of other legislation, including the Building Act 2004 and the Smoke-free Environments Act 1990; take into account the heritage values of a place when assessing building and resource consent applications for heritage buildings.

- Make use of other statutory provisions, including the use of encumbrances, heritage orders and covenants that provide for the management and preservation of heritage places, including those specified in the Historic Places Act 1993, Reserves Act 1977, Local Government Act 2002 and the Conservation Act 1987.

- Promote appropriate levels and methods of earthquake strengthening that minimize the negative impact on the heritage fabric of a listed building.

Objective 3: Public awareness

To promote and celebrate the city's heritage

Promotion

- Undertake promotional activities to highlight the contribution heritage conservation makes to the built and non-built environment.

- Make information about the city's heritage resources available to owners, stakeholders, the community and visitors.

- Explore opportunities to promote important heritage properties in Council ownership.

Community and stakeholder partnerships

- Establish effective partnerships with owners and stakeholders to ensure better management and sustainable use of the city's heritage.

- Liaise with other heritage stakeholders in the development and provision of conservation guidelines that promote the city's heritage.

- Co-sponsor and coordinate workshops periodically with heritage stakeholders to provide technical advice to participants, including owners, about appropriate conservation practices and techniques.

- Work with local communities to establish trails, run guided tours of the community, and hold workshops and other programmes that identify and interpret the city's heritage.

Objective 4: Conservation

To ensure that best practice in heritage conservation is followed by Council staff, heritage practitioners, owners and occupiers of heritage buildings and archaeological sites, and to minimise the loss of heritage values

- Adopt a set of guiding principles for conserving the city's heritage to ensure that the heritage values of a listed place are retained.

- Advocate the appropriate conservation of heritage places with developers, owners, the community and other stakeholders to ensure new uses are consistent with heritage values.

- Develop, with Wellington City Council Emergency Management Office (WEMO), an Emergency Management Plan for nationally significant heritage buildings in the event of damage caused by a natural disaster or technical disaster or war.

- Require the preparation of an appropriate plan (eg heritage inventory, maintenance plan or conservation plan) for any heritage place subject to a major development that could affect the heritage values of that place.

- Endorse and promote the use of international best practice methods to guide heritage planning and work.

Objective 5: Sustainable economic use

To encourage and support economic growth that preserves and enhances the distinct character of communities, neighborhoods, urban quarters and suburban centers through the sustainable use of the city's heritage assets

- Encourage the sustainable use of heritage buildings for present and future generations.
- Encourage the sustainable use of sites of significance archaeological sites to ensure they remain for the benefit of future generations.
- Support owners and managers of heritage items by continuing the Built Heritage Incentive Fund, targeting specific heritage projects that are consistent with the fund's criteria.
- Continue to provide free conservation advice and technical assistance to owners of heritage buildings.
- Continue to promote a fees waiver for non-notified resource consent applications for conservation work on listed heritage buildings and structures, and heritage buildings in listed heritage areas.
- Provide an accelerated approval process for listed heritage items where an appropriate plan has been prepared to international conservation standards.
- Investigate the use of appropriate financial instruments, covenants and other voluntary mechanisms for the protection of heritage places.
- Work with the tourism and business industries to discuss ways in which the retention of heritage items can be promoted and encouraged.

Objective 6: Council effectiveness

To provide effective support for the implementation of the Council's objectives and aspirations for the city's heritage

- Integrate heritage management into other Council-related functions by promoting an across Council approach to heritage and provision of up-skilling workshops for Council staff.
- Continue to develop strong relationships with relevant mana whenua to assist the effective management of heritage places of significance to Māori.
- Maintain and develop relationships with key stakeholders and interested parties, eg mana whenua, New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Greater Wellington Regional Council, property owners, appropriate government and non-government agencies and local community groups, to ensure wider heritage goals are met.
- Publicize the Council's heritage role and related activities, eg conservation work on Council-owned buildings and sites.
- Continue to provide technical advice and information to the public, specifically heritage property owners, regarding work required under the Building Act for upgrading of earthquake prone buildings.
- Ensure Annual Plan funding to support heritage activities.

5. Historic Heritage Conservation, Western Australian Planning Commission

Name of the policy	Published by	Effective from	Scale	Scope	Framework
Historic Heritage Conservation (State Planning Policy)	Western Australian Planning Commission	May 2007	State and local level	heritage areas, buildings and structures, historic cemeteries and gardens, man-made landscapes and historic or archeological sites with or without built features	• Introduction and background • Application of policy • Objectives • Policy measures ○ Identification and assessment ○ Designation of heritage areas ○ Difference between heritage and urban character areas ○ Establishment of heritage lists ○ Considerations for development assessment ○ Development control principles ▪ Alterations, extensions or change ▪ Demolition ▪ Development within heritage area ○ Planning schemes and strategies • Implementation

Policy details

Objectives

The objectives of this policy are

- To conserve places and areas of historic heritage significance.
- To ensure that development does not adversely affect the significance of heritage places and areas.
- To ensure that heritage significance at both the State and local levels is given due weight in planning decision-making.
- To provide improved certainty to landowners and the community about the planning processes for heritage identification, conservation and protection.

Policy measures

• Identification and assessment

The Heritage Council is responsible for the identification, assessment and registration of places of State significance. Local governments should identify places of local significance through the compilation and review of local government inventories, in accordance with assessment criteria and other relevant guidelines published by the Heritage Council.

• Designation of heritage areas

Heritage areas are designated under local town planning schemes. A heritage area should always be designated on the basis of a clear statement of significance, and a clear identification of the significant physical fabric in the area. In designating a heritage area, the local government is required to adopt a local planning policy that sets out the objectives and guidelines for

conserving the significant heritage fabric of the area.

- **The difference between heritage areas and urban character areas**

It is important to distinguish between “historic heritage significance” and “urban or neighborhood character”. Not all areas of urban or neighborhood character have a level of historic heritage significance which warrants protection.

- **Establishment of heritage lists**

A heritage list established pursuant to a local planning scheme should be compiled having regard to the places identified in the inventory. A local government may elect to include all of those places in its heritage list, or may include a smaller sub-set of places.

The inclusion or exclusion of places from a heritage list should be based on their degree of historic heritage significance, supported by the findings in the inventory, irrespective of whether they are privately or publicly owned.

Relevant considerations for development assessment

In addition to these broad considerations, local governments should also have regard to the following specific matters.

Alterations, extensions, change of use or demolition affecting a heritage place (including a place within a heritage area)

- The level of heritage significance of the place, based on a relevant heritage assessment.
- Measures proposed to conserve the heritage significance of the place and its setting.
- The structural condition of the place, and whether the place is reasonably capable of conservation.
- Whether the place is capable of adaptation to a new use which will enable its retention and conservation.

Development within a heritage area

- Whether the proposed development responds sympathetically to the heritage values of the area as a whole and that part of the heritage area in the vicinity of the proposed development.
- Whether the siting, scale, style and form, materials and finishes of the proposed development responds sympathetically to the heritage values of the area.
- The local planning policy for the heritage area including any places designated of heritage significance and the objectives and guidelines for conservation and enhancement of the heritage area.
- Whether the proposed development will adversely affect the significance of any heritage place or area, including any adverse effect resulting from the location, bulk, form or appearance of the proposed development.

Development control principles

The following development control principles should be applied in considering planning applications in relation to a place entered in a heritage list, a place or area entered in the state register or a heritage area designated pursuant to a local planning scheme.

Alterations, extensions or change of use affecting a heritage place

- Development should conserve and protect the cultural significance of a heritage place based on respect for the existing building or structure, and should involve the least possible change to the significant fabric.
- Alterations and additions to a heritage place should not detract from its significance and should be compatible with the siting, scale, architectural style and form, materials and external finishes of the place. Compatibility requires additions or alterations to sit well with the original fabric rather than simply copying or mimicking it.
- In some cases, the conservation and protection of a heritage place may require a change of use to ensure a reasonable beneficial use or return. Sympathetic adaptation and change of use should be supported in such cases.
- Development should be in accordance with any local planning policies relating to heritage.

Demolition of a heritage place (including a place within a heritage area)

- Demolition of a local heritage place should be avoided wherever possible, although there will be circumstances where demolition is justified. The onus rests with the applicant to provide a clear justification for it.
- Consideration of a demolition proposal should be based upon the significance of the building or place; the feasibility of restoring or adapting it, or incorporating it into new development; the extent to which the community would benefit from the proposed redevelopment; and any local planning policies relating to the demolition of heritage places.

Development within a heritage area

- Development within a heritage area should respect and complement the heritage significance of the area as identified in the local planning policy.
- Alterations and additions to existing buildings should be designed and sited in a manner that respects and complements the heritage significance of the area.
- A general presumption should apply in favour of retaining buildings that make a positive contribution to the significance of the area.
- Approval for demolition, if granted, may be accompanied by a requirement for an acceptable redevelopment proposal to avoid gap sites.
- Any new buildings erected in heritage areas should be designed and sited in a way that respects and complements the heritage significance of the area. New construction that is imaginative, well designed and harmonious should not be discouraged.

Planning schemes and strategies

- The WAPC and local governments should have regard to heritage places and areas in formulating planning schemes and strategies.
- Care should be taken to minimize the extent to which land use zoning and other planning controls conflict with, or undermine, heritage conservation objectives. Effective heritage protection requires an integrated approach involving not only regulation, but also promotion and incentives.
- Incentives may include the relaxation of planning requirements in relation to land use, density, plot ratio, car parking or other works

VI

SECTION - D

APPENDIXES

6.1 Appendix 1: Indicators for recognising unprotected heritage site

S.No.	Identification factor	Considerations
1.	Location	Indicates the GPS location, the access road, and/or any other landmark nearby
2.	Historical Significance	The importance of a property to the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture of a community, region or nation.
3.	Architectural Significance	This describes site and surrounding context, style of architecture, façade, decorative features, and building material and construction techniques
4.	Socio-cultural Significance	The qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment and the potential to yield important socio-economic information.
5.	Ownership Status	A property can be public (under central or state government) or privately owned. It can have single or multiple owners.
6.	Usage	Mention the present use of the property or if it is abandoned and its past use
7.	Protection Status	The status of the site mentions if it is under protection from central /state government or if it is unprotected
8.	Present Condition	Mention signs of distress and structural issues that call for immediate attention
9.	Degree of intervention	This includes the repairs and maintenance done by the owners as well as any additions and alterations made to the property
10.	Issues	Mention tangible and intangible issues that the property faces

6.2 Appendix 2: Sample proforma for listing built heritage site

Name of Structure (इमारत का नाम) -		Sr. No. (अनु. क्र.) -	
Other Name(s) अन्य नाम		Survey Number - सर्वेक्षण क्रमांक -	
Address (पता) :		Unique ID - पहचान क्रमांक -	
		GPS CO-Ordinates - जीपीएस निर्देशांक -	
		Nearest Landmark (स्थल चिह्न)-	
		Distance (दूरी)-	
Approach (पहुंच मार्ग)	☐ From main road	☐ From secondary or tertiary road	
	☐ From a narrow lane	☐ Undefined access	
Setting	☐ Residential area	☐ Commercial street	
	☐ Industrial area	☐ Outskirts	
	☐ Detached building	☐ Townhouses	
	☐ Corner plot	☐ Set in a large open space/garden	
Property Type (सम्पत्ति का स्वरूप)	☐ Building (भवन) ☐ Structure (संरचना) ☐ Site (स्थल)	☐ Precinct (परिवेश) ☐ Landscape (परिदृश्य) ☐ Antiquarian Object	
Typology	☐ Residential ☐ Commercial ☐ Administrative or Civic ☐ Industrial ☐ Memorial ☐ Natural ☐ Utilitarian	☐ Religious & Ritualistic ☐ Recreational ☐ Institutional ☐ Defence ☐ Archaeological ☐ Water Sources ☐ Mixed	
Sub-Type (उप-प्रकार)			
Property Use Or Land Use (संपत्ति का उपयोग/भूमि उपयोग)	☐ In Use (उपयोग में) Present (वर्तमान): Past (पूर्व में):	☐ Partial use	☐ Abandoned (छोड़ा हुआ)
Name of Owner (सम्पत्ति स्वामी का नाम)			
Contact Details of Owner (सम्पत्ति स्वामी का संपर्क सूत्र)			
Inheritance Status (विरासतन की स्थिति)			
Living Since (रहवास के वर्ष)			
Ownership Status (स्वामित्व की स्थिति)	☐ Public (सार्वजनिक) ☐ Others (अन्य):	☐ Private (निजी)	
Number of Owners (स्वामियों की संख्या)	☐ Single (एकल)	☐ Multiple (बहु)	
Occupancy (रहवासीय स्थिति)	☐ Owner (स्वामी) ☐ Others (अन्य):	☐ Tenant (किरायेदार)	
Status of Protection (संरक्षण की स्थिति)	☐ ASI (केंद्रीय पुरातत्व) ☐ Notified by Local Authority ☐ Unprotected (अनारक्षित)	☐ State Protected (राज्य संरक्षित) ☐ Protected by Forest Act or other such acts	
Cultural/ Social/ Intangible/ Mythological/ Environmental/ Natural/ Historical- Significance (सांस्कृतिक/सामाजिक/अमूर्त/पौराणिक/पर्यावरण/प्राकृतिक/ऐतिहासिक-महत्व)			
Construction Date/ Age of building निर्माण की तिथि/अनुमानित उम्र Source (स्रोत) -	Architectural Style - (वास्तुशैली) -		
Plan Form (नक्शाशैली)	☐ Rectangular (आयताकार) ☐ Square (वर्गाकार)	☐ Linear (रेखिक) ☐ Others (अन्य):	
Plinth (बबूतरा)	☐ Low (नीची) ☐ High (ऊँची)	☐ Medium (मध्यम) ☐ None	
Building Height संरचना की ऊँचाई	☐ G ☐ G+2	☐ G+1 ☐ G+3	
Basement	☐ Yes	☐ None	
Internal Courtyard	☐ Yes	☐ None	
Architectural features (कलाकृति)	☐ Columns (स्तंभ) ☐ Chhajja ☐ Wall paintings ☐ Inscriptions (शिलालेख)	☐ brackets ☐ Jaali ☐ Murals ☐ Wooden eaves	

Construction Materials and Techniques (निर्माण सामग्री और तकनीक)		
Floor/Plinth (तल/चबूतरा)		
Walls (दीवार)		
Surface (सतह)		
Roof/Ceiling (छत)		
Ornamentation (अलंकरण)		
Architectural Description (वास्तुशैली विवरण), Space Making Architectural Elements (भवन के वास्तुखण्ड), Spatial Organization (स्थानिक संगठन), Significant Features/Embellishment/Ornamentation (महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताएं / अलंकरण / अलंकरण)		
State of Preservation (भवन की स्थिति)	☐ Good(अच्छी) ☐ Advanced state of decay (क्षय का उन्नत चरण) ☐ Danger of Disappearance (खत्म होने की कगार पर)	☐ Fair (ठीक-ठाक) ☐ Poor (खराब) ☐ Reconstructed/ Partially reconstructed
Additions (वृद्धि)	☐ Floor (फ़र्श) ☐ Ground cover (सतह आवरण) ☐ Others (अन्य):	☐ Feature (वास्तु विशेषताएं) ☐ Extension (विस्तार)
Alterations (परिवर्तन)	☐ Façade (भवन का चेहरा) ☐ Plan (नक्शा) ☐ Others (अन्य):	☐ Material (निर्माण सामग्री) ☐ Feature (वास्तु विशेषताएं)
Condition Description (स्थिति का वर्णन)		
Threats to Property (संपत्ति के लिए खतरा)	☐ Encroachment (अतिक्रमण) ☐ Reconstruction & Renovation (पुनर्निर्माण) ☐ Development Schemes (निर्माण योजना) ☐ Insensitive Repairs (असंवेदनशील मरम्मत) ☐ Addition & Alterations (परिवर्तन)	☐ Vegetation Growth (पेड़ पौधे) ☐ Infrastructure (नवनिर्माण) ☐ Natural Calamities (प्राकृतिक) ☐ Theft (चोरी) ☐ Others (अन्य):
Potential of Site and Recommendations (स्थल की क्षमता एवम सुझाव)		
Grading	Archaeological (पुरातात्विक)- (A/B/C)	
	Architectural (वास्तुशैलीय)- (A/B/C)	
	Historical (ऐतिहासिक)- (A/B/C)	
	Associational (व्यक्ति विशेष या घटना से संबंधित)- (A/B/C)	
	Social/Cultural (सामाजिक/सांस्कृतिक)- (A/B/C)	
	Final Grade (अंतिम मूल्यांकन)- (I*/II/III/A/B/III)	
Schematic Plan, Elevation & Detail (अनुमानित नक्शा)		
Remarks/Notes/Attachment/Literature Reference/History of Conservation (टिप्पणियां/संलग्नक/साहित्य संदर्भ/संरक्षण का इतिहास)		
Source of Information (सूचना का स्रोत)		
Lister's Name-	Reviewer's Name-	Date-

6.3 Appendix 3: Questionnaire for Stakeholders' Consultation

A. Heritage management questionnaire

ASI officials

About the site

- How many and which districts come under your governance?
- Broadly classify the types of structures
- Are most sites in optimal condition or in ruins?
- Various threats to site/ or types of threats
- How are threats to the site monitored?
- Are there many opportunities to improve the condition of these sites? (if yes, then details)

Managing the site

- What are the long-, medium- and short-term objectives of managing a site?
- What tasks are undertaken to maintain a site effectively?
- What factors influence the selection of management actions to be taken?
- Briefly describe what services are available for the management of heritage.
- How does the institution identify areas of focus for management?
- What actions are taken to involve the private sector in the management of heritage?
- What are the issues that arise while management?
- What actions are taken to overcome these issues?

Devising a management plan

- Objectives of making a management plan
- Does the institution have a strategy document that guides the formulation of management plan, and how often is this reviewed?
- What needs to be kept in mind while devising a management plan
- What measures are taken to prevent destruction/ vandalism at a place?
- Is there a fire protection plan (if yes, then details)
- Do you have a disaster/hazard management plan for the region (if yes, then details)
- Do different sites need different management plans?
- What do you hope to see accomplished through a heritage management plan

Devising a budget plan

- Period of a budget plan
- How are the funds distributed to different sites
- What activities are given preference while dividing funds
- Does tourism activity at a site play a major role its financial management

Promoting the site

- Strategies for promoting the site
- Promotional efforts (release of bulletins, magazines, campaigns, etc)
- Types of tourism strategies implemented
- Availability of Information on tourist destinations

- Any contracts/collaborations with specialty tourism firms
- Steps taken modify visitor impact

Involving the local public

- Steps to involve the public in conservation/management
- Special programs launched for management
- Any educational programs on heritage launched (if yes, then details)

NGO officials

Work of the NGO

- Types of works undertaken by the NGO (conservation/ management/ restoration, etc)
- What are the deciding factors while choosing a site
- Are all works undertaken a sole responsibility?
- Do they work with ASI offices/ government bodies?
- How do collaborative works proceed? (contribution of government in NGO work)
- How do they acquire funds to undertake and complete various works

Awareness programs

- Strategies for promoting significance of tangible heritage
- Their individual efforts made towards heritage management
- Any educational programs on heritage launched
- Any publications for promotion (newsletter, magazines, bulletins, brochures, etc)

Local participation

- Steps to involve the public in conservation/ management (conducting heritage walks, seminars, urban sketching programs, etc)
- Are any training programs for conservation/management been conducted by the NGO.

Municipality officials

About the site

- Broadly classify the types of structures
- Are most sites in optimal condition or in ruins?
- Various threats to site/ or types of threats
- How are threats to the site monitored?
- Are there many opportunities to improve the condition of these sites? (if yes, then details)

Managing the site

- Which schemes cover management of heritage sites
- What are the long-, medium- and short-term objectives of managing a site.
- How does the institution identify areas of focus for management
- What tasks are undertaken to maintain a site effectively
- What factors influence the selection of management actions to be taken
- What actions are taken to involve the private sector in the management of heritage?

- What are the issues that arise while management
- What is actions are taken to overcome these issues
- Special programs launched for management

Devising a management plan

- Objectives of making a management plan
- Does the institution have a strategy document that guides the formulation of management plan, and how often is this reviewed?
- What needs to be kept in mind while devising a management plan
- What measures are taken to prevent destruction/ vandalism at a place?
- Is there a fire protection plan (if yes, then details)
- Do you have a disaster/hazard management plan for the region (if yes, then details)
- Do different sites need different management plans?
- What do you hope to see accomplished through a heritage management plan?

Awareness programs

- Interaction between local community and site
- Any participatory techniques to involve the locals in heritage management
- Any educational programs on heritage launched

On-site managers/ caretakers

- Number of staff on site (caretakers, managers, guards, staff for sanitary upkeep, etc)
- What are the guidelines given to maintain a site?
- Services/ facilities provided by center or state organizations for management of site
- What are the duties for on- site managers
- How often are inspections conducted
- How do they (personal input) ensure the place doesn't run into ruins?

Private owners

Details of the owner

- Name
- Type of property (haveli, baori, etc)
- Occupancy of the property (abandoned, habitated, on-rent)
- How did they come to occupy this property
- What do they know about the importance of the site

Management of the site

- Present condition
- How do they ensure the place doesn't run into ruins?(if the place is not habitated)
- What issues are faced while maintaining the site?
- How often do they need to work on the structure to maintain its integrity
- How do they manage any restoration work (structural or services)

Involvement of the government

- Have they been contacted by any government officials in regard to their site?
- Any incentives or financial/ management aides from governing offices or NGOs for management of the site?

Tourists

- Primary sources of information regarding the site (internet, tourism packages, etc)
- What facilities would they like at a site
- Any suggestions for improvement of the site

B. Questionnaire on Challenges and Potentials of Heritage Sites

1. There are many aspects and layers associated while working in the field of heritage. What are the most important aspects to be addressed or need to be dealt in priority in order to protect our cultural heritage?
2. Being a heritage professional what is your experience and observation regarding condition of heritage sites in our nation in general?
3. What issues or challenges have been faced in your journey so far while working in the heritage sector?
4. According to you, what should be considered the most or which values associated with the built heritage must be conserved without any compromise while restoring or reconstructing historical monuments?
5. We would like to request you to provide us with your valuable insights on the subject that when a palace or any other private property belonging to royals is being converted into heritage hotels, how this should be carried forward?
6. What can be alternative ideas of adaptive reuse other than heritage hotels, which shall be more sympathetic to the authenticity and integrity of the structure?
7. As the historical townscapes are undergoing through the urban pressures and quickly loosening their uniqueness and integrity, how this change can be moderated?
8. Kindly suggest us that how awareness campaigns should be designed or what intangible aspects one shall keep in mind while involving inhabitants for the betterment of heritage?
9. How inhabitants are to be sensitized about their own heritage?

10. You have been deeply involved in awareness campaigns and programs those involve youth. As per your observations, how the youth can be motivated to protect the cultural heritage?

11. What are the biggest intangible issues that are harming the built heritage the most?

12. According to you what is most important while drafting heritage policy for any state?

13. While drafting heritage policy, according to you which aspects must not be missed out?

14. What can be the benefits which a heritage property owner expects as a policy guideline?

Managing the site

1.How to manage unidentified or unprotected heritage sites starting from their identification, to protection to preservation?

2.What shall be the successful ways of proposing public private partnership model for the management of heritage sites?

3.What should be objectives of management plan in short term and long term span to achieve holistic and effective heritage management?

4.How the management plan to be derived and how the execution of the same is to be monitored?

5.What tasks are undertaken to maintain a site effectively

6.What factors influence the selection of management actions to be taken

7.What are the issues that arise while management and what actions are taken to overcome these issues?

Financial Aid

1.How funding can be received?

2.How the funding should be utilized?

3.How the sites can be made self sustainable?

Promoting the Heritage

1.What steps should be taken while encouraging the tourism activities to prevent harm to the heritage sites?

2.How the heritage sites to be made accessible to everyone?

3.What are the ways by which heritage can be promoted?

Community Participation

1.How the locals should be made part of the management and protection system of heritage sites?

2.How awareness campaigns to be designed and executed?

3.How educational programs should be designed and launched to involve youth?

6.4 Appendix 4: List of Stakeholders' Consultation Participants

A. Telephonic Consultation

1. Archeological Survey of India officials

Dr. Sandhya Badwelkar, Asst. Archeologist, ASI Bhopal Circle

Dr. Sujeet Nayan, Superintending Archeologist, ASI Jabalpur Circle

2. INTACH Chapters

Mr. Hoshang Sorabji Havaladar, Convenor INTACH Burhanpur Chapter

Mr. Vinod Kumar Mishra, Convenor INTACH Datia Chapter

Dr. Deependra Sharma, Convenor, INTACH Dhar Chapter

Dr. R.K. Sharma, INTACH Jabalpur Chapter

Ms. Ankita Sharma, Co-Convenor, INTACH Khnadwa Chapter

Ms. Ambica Beri, Convenor , INTACH Maihar-Satna Chapter

Mr. Ashok kumar Sharma, Morena

Mr. Prasanna Mathur, Convenor, INTACH Orchha Chapter

Dr. Rajneesh Jain, Convenor, INTACH Sagar Chapter

Mr. Himanshu Dudwadkar, Co-Convenor, INTACH Indore Chapter

Mr. Neeraj kumar Jain, Co-Convenor, INTACH Chanderi Chapter

3. Smart City Offices

Mr. Arpit Nema, Asst. Urban Planner, Smart City Jabalpur

4. Professionals

Mr. Shivam Dubey, Archeologist

Mr. Brijeshwari Kumari Ji, Bhavnagar Heritage Preservation Society

Mrs. Meera Dass, Conservation Architect

Ms. Tanaya Mohanty, Project Coordinator- AIGGPA

Ar. Foram Bhatt, Consultant Conservation Architect- AIGGPA

B. Panel Discussion at AIGGPA

Mr. Girish Sharma, IAS, Former Director
Mr. Satish Chandra, Former Principal Advisor
Dr. Ramesh Yadav, Senior Archaeologist, Directorate of Archaeology, Archives & Museums
Ms. Tanaya Mohanty, Project Coordinator- AIGGPA
Ar. Foram Bhatt, Consultant Conservation Architect- AIGGPA

C. Panel Discussion on Virtual Platform

Prof (Dr.) Ajay Khare Professor, Department of Conservation, SPA Bhopal
Mrs. Savita Raje, Professor, Department of Conservation, SPA Bhopal
Dr. Narayan Vyas, Superintending Archeologist, Jabalpur Circle, ASI
Dr. Sujeet Nayan, Superintending Archeologist, Jabalpur Circle, ASI
Mr. Shivam Dubey, Archeologist
Mr. Ashish V. Trambadia, UNESCO Consultant at Ministry of Culture, Government of India
Ms. Ritika Khanna, UNESCO Consultant at Ministry of Culture, Government of India
Shri. Madan Mohan Upadhyay, Retd, IAS officer, former Principal Adviser, AIGGPA,
Mr. Manoj Soni, Member, INTACH Chanderi Chapter
Dr. R K Sharma, Convenor, INTACH Chapter Dhar
Mr. Vinod Kumar Mishra, Convenor INTACH Datia Chapter
Dr. Deependra Sharma, Convenor, INTACH Dhar Chapter
Dr. Neelkamal Maheshwari, Convenor, INTACH Chapter Khandwa
Mr. Himanshu Dudwadkar, Co-Convenor, INTACH Indore Chapter
Ms. Madhuri Sharma, Convenor, INTACH Khandwa Chapter
Mr. Jayant Jain, Convenor, INTACH Chapter Chanderi
Dr. Ashok Kumar Sharma, Convenor INTACH Morena Chapter
Mr. Niraj Kumar Jain, Secretary and Co-founder, RATH NGO, New Delhi
Mr. Prasanna Mathur, Convenor, INTACH Orchha Chapter
Dr. Rajneesh Jain, Convenor, INTACH Sagar Chapter
Mr. Gaurav Pal, Secretary and Co-founder, RATH NGO, New Delhi
Ar. Foram Bhatt, Consultant Conservation Architect- AIGGPA
Ms. Tanaya Mohanty, Project Coordinator- AIGGPA

D. Final Stakeholder Consultation

Shri. O. P. Mishra, Advisor- Dept. of Tourism
Dr. Ramesh Yadav, Senior Archaeologist- Directorate of Archaeology, Archives and Museums
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Abbreviation

1. AIGGPA – Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institution of Good Government and Policy
2. AMASR – Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites Remains (Act)
3. AMRUT – Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
4. ASI – Archaeological Survey India
5. CPWD – Central Public Works Department
6. CSR – Corporate Social Responsibility Fund
7. DATCC – District Archaeological Tourism and Culture Council
8. HECS – Heritage Education and Communication Service
9. HIA – Heritage Impact Assessment
10. HRIDAY – Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana
11. ICOMOS – International Council of Monuments and Sites
12. INTACH – Indian National Trust for Art and Culture
13. MPTB – Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board
14. MPETB – Madhya Pradesh Eco Tourism Board
15. MoUD – Ministry of Urban Development
16. NZHPT – New Zealand Historic Place Trust
17. PWD – Public work Department
18. RATH – Recognize Avail Transform Heritage
19. RAIA – Royal Australian Institute of Architects
20. SPA – School of Planning and Architecture
21. SPG – Sustainable Development Goals
22. UIA – International Union of Architects
23. UNESCO – United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization
24. WAPC – Western Australian Planning Commission
25. WEMO – Wellington City Council Emergency Management Office
26. WMF – World Monument Fund

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