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HISTORIC DISTRICTS
FOR ALL - INDIA

a social and human approach
for sustainable revitalisation

UNESCO
United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

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FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

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Institute of Social Sciences

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Brochure for Local Authorities

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Foreword

The 21st Century is mainly an urbanised world. In India, 30 per cent of the population, more than 364 millions of people already live in urban areas, and the figure is expected to increase up to 54.2 per cent by 2050. Over 81 million of Indians live below the poverty line, while urban areas would contribute about 65 per cent of gross domestic product in 2011.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, under my auspices, has launched and implemented major initiatives which link urban development to social equity and justice, such as the National Urban Poverty Reduction Strategy (2010 – 2020): "*A New Deal for the Urban Poor – Slum-free cities*", and important schemes, such as *Rajiv Awas Yojana* to give property rights to slum dwellers and the *Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)* for self employment and skill development among the urban poor. Basic services to the urban poor and slum dwellers are provided under the umbrella of the *Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)*.

Historically, urban areas have always been the pulsing heart of thriving economic activity and social interaction. Traditional and modern ways of life are balanced in a vibrant mixture of cultures: intangible heritage, socio-cultural values and knowledge networks are kept by the inhabitants who are at the heart of urban revitalisation. Core city areas represent a huge supply of economic and human resources for the whole city but, at the same time, they are experiencing severe urban development challenges, such as poverty, inadequate housing, poor living conditions, lack of remunerative employment opportunities and exclusion from the mainstream urban development process.

I believe there is a need to create a culture of resource allocation that places the needs of vulnerable groups and individuals on an equal footing with the interests of those who are better off. I am convinced that the best way to address this pressing issue is to involve all stakeholders – municipal authorities, universities, residents, NGO's, as well as policy-makers at various levels – in the process of urban planning and delivering.

The *UNESCO – UN-HABITAT Toolkit on Historic Districts for All – India: A Social and Human Approach for Sustainable Revitalisation,* comprising of a *Manual for City Professionals*, and the present *Brochure for Local Authorities*, is a powerful instrument for raising awareness and building capacity for local authorities and urban professionals.

I hope this publication will generate debate and will help municipal governments to design and implement policies and programmes for the present and future inhabitants of city cores where the old and new converge.

Kumari Selja
Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
and Minister of Tourism
Government of India

Preface

Within its mandate to promote peace through education, the sciences, culture, and communication and information, UNESCO's purpose is to contribute to the elaboration of innovative urban policies which respect, protect and promote inclusiveness, social cohesion, spatial integration, local democracy and the local dimension of the Alliance of Civilizations. Its work is based on the development of multi-disciplinary knowledge as well as on comparative research and the capacity-building of city professionals, civil society, and national and local government.

A new urban framework is clearly emerging in India where, by 2050, the urban population will represent more than half of the entire population of the country, around 54.2 per cent, constituting more than 875 million people. Indian cities are facing rapid economic and technological development but are still lagging behind on the social dimension, as the so-called "urbanisation of poverty" spreads quickly.

Indian historic centres are without any doubt socially and culturally vibrant areas. They are also thriving economic hubs, attracting those in search of temporary or permanent employment. Core city areas usually represent the first place in which an array of different and diverse people converge and merge from all over India, as well as from neighbouring countries. This unique combination of the old and the new presents these neighbourhoods with a complex set of developmental challenges.

The purpose of the *UNESCO/UN-HABITAT Toolkit Historic Districts for All – India: A Social and Human Approach for Sustainable Revitalisation,* comprising a *Manual for City Professionals*, and the present *Brochure for Local Authorities,* is to provide a handy tool for capacity building and awareness raising, thus enhancing city professional, local authority and educational institutions' skills in urban development and regeneration processes in historic districts.

I do hope that the *Historic Districts for All* initiative will spread to other countries in South Asia, and allow them to identify problems, compare experiences and develop effective solutions, so that we can all combine our efforts towards the realisation of a more just and inclusive urban society.

Armoogum Parsuramen
Director and UNESCO Representative
to India, Bhutan, Maldives and Sri Lanka

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Global context

- Between the years 1950 and 2010, the number of people living in urban areas has grown from 730 million to 3.5 billion.

- Since 2007, over half of the world's population (50.6 per cent) lives in urban areas. In 2050, this figure is expected to rise to 68.7 per cent (more than 6.285 billion).

- By 2030, Asia will account for more than half of the world's population (2.6 billion people).

- Today, nearly one billion people (one third of the world's population) live in slums. Asia accounts for 60 per cent of the world's slum dwellers (504 million), Africa some 25 per cent (211 million), and Latin America around 13 per cent (110 million).

Sources: UNDESA-UNPD (2009); UN-HABITAT(2010)

National context

- India's urban population increased from 17 per cent (63.4 million) in 1950 to 27.7 per cent (288.5 million) in 2000. Today, in 2010, there are 364 million (30 per cent) people living in urban areas across the country and in 2050 the urban population will exceed 875 million (54.2 per cent).

- Larger cities have witnessed much more rapid growth than smaller towns. In 2001, nearly 70 per cent of the country's urban population resides in the 393 class I cities.

- By the year 2011, urban areas will contribute about 65 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

- Initiatives regarding local governance and planning have evolved considerably thanks to the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, and the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government of India in 2005.

- Indian cities continue to be plagued by issues of poverty and social exclusion, increasing pressure on land and poor infrastructure and urban services.

Sources: UNDESA-UNPD (2009); MoHUPA (2009)

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What is a historic district?

Indian historic districts usually constitute the oldest parts of the cities and are therefore easily identifiable. They are typically characterised by traditional houses, streetscapes, water systems, living communities and their associated traditional livelihoods and social practices and so forth. These existing traditional resources are unique features of the historic districts, clearly differentiating them from the rest of the city. A historic district cannot and should not be defined on the basis of the age of its structures, typology of built form, administrative boundaries, or even the presence of heritage buildings, sites or monuments.

Historic districts often act as the symbols of the city's image despite having undergone numerous social and cultural transformations. They create the identity and the image of the city and are key geographic factors for the local and regional economy. These are the places wherein the 'culture' has its greatest expression.

The following citation by Menon comes closest to UNESCO's understanding of historic districts: *"Many historic cities do not contain individual buildings of exemplary merit, but as a precinct they represent a way of life and living which is an intangible characteristic of urban heritage"*. It is this notion of a precinct, an area, or a zone with a unique way of life, which UNESCO seeks to support and promote through its work on sustainable revitalisation of historic districts.

The challenges for historic districts in 21st century Indian cities

Indian cities and their historic areas in particular face several developmental challenges:

- **Poverty, migration and social exclusion.** Poverty is one of the major negative manifestations of the urbanisation process in India. It is characterised by an insecurity of land tenure, unaffordable access to housing and social services, particularly health care and education. How can the urban poor, who end up living and working in the historic districts, be protected from marginalisation and exclusion? How can the urbanisation of poverty be prevented?

- **Inadequate housing, poor infrastructure, and a deteriorating living environment.** Many city centres are facing the problem of a deteriorating physical environment. Historical districts are often turned into slums, which lack the most basic amenities. How can the deterioration of natural resources be prevented and the living environment improved?

- **Land tenure, ownership and tenancy.** As owners move out of the inner city and other historic areas, they often rent their properties, and subsequently lose interest in the maintenance and upkeep of the properties. Rent control legislation plays an important role in this situation. How can this situation be prevented and urban renewal efforts made more effective?

- **Legislation and policy.** There are mainly three categories of laws and policies that impact historic districts – those relating to conservation, to planning, and to land-related issues. The Archaeological Survey of India focuses its attention predominantly on individual or groups of monuments, while the Town Planning Acts and the work of development authorities place emphasis on new developments and, to a lesser degree, urban renewal. How should these laws, policies and institutions be reformed so that historic districts no longer fall between the institutional cracks?

- **Weak urban governance and conflicting interests.** Following the adoption and implementation of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, urban governance in Indian cities has been transformed. As such, with greater powers given to local authorities, with an increasingly active participation of the citizens, particularly the middle class, in urban development and management. The poor, however, are still marginalised. How can the priorities of the middle class be reconciled with those of the urban poor, especially in historic areas?

Varanasi: Challenges of the Old City area

Varanasi, a major religious centre for Hindus, is a city known for its educational institutions and spirituality, as well as for its *ghats* (river bank areas), *galis* (narrow lanes) and silk weaving. One of the most ancient urban centres in the country, it is estimated to have come into existence over 3000 years ago and has a very distinct culture and way of life.

Like many other Indian cities, Varanasi is facing huge developmental challenges. Its population has nearly doubled over the last three decades. The city is just 27 sq km, with a population of 1.2 million, and a daily floating population of 600,000. On an annual basis, it draws nearly 2 million domestic tourists and pilgrims and about 400,000 foreign tourists. The problems faced by Varanasi vis-à-vis infrastructure and the urban environment are especially acute. The majority of the city roads are extremely narrow and, in combination with the high number of vehicles and cycle rickshaws, this has lead to congestion and pollution. Electricity is in short supply. Sewage flows directly into the river and the city does not have a regular solid waste collection system. The city has only 3 per cent green cover and high levels of air pollution.

The pressures to develop and modernise the city, combined with the modification and encroachment of urban spaces in the Old City centre, are significantly affecting its physical environment and socio-cultural dynamics. The city also has 227 slums in dire need of improvement, most of which are located outside the historic core.

Source: Navneet Raman, INTACH Varanasi Chapter

7 KEY FACTORS FOR SUCCESS

1. Strong political will as prime vector for change

Historic districts are often symbolic of the entire city. These districts can become laboratories for the promotion of cultural diversity and the fight against poverty. They can forge cultural identities, promote the quality of the living environment for its inhabitants, and guide the regional development of the entire city and its suburbs.

The restoration of a historic district always attracts new inhabitants, new economic activities, and brings about a rise in property prices. In such cases, it is tempting to opt for rapid economic development.

As such, decision-makers, local representatives and their teams have a key role to play: they can guide the revitalisation strategies by placing inhabitants at the heart of the process, while trying to compensate, through appropriate means, for the increasing pressure of property prices and people moving out of the district.

Revitalisation means reaching a satisfactory balance between the laws of economic development, the needs and the rights of the inhabitants, and the enhancement of the city as a public good.

In this manner, the revitalisation process involves a commitment at the municipal level, as well as building a dialogue among the various stakeholders and actors, so that everyone is on the same page. The issues pertaining to each local situation must be clearly outlined, political strategies must be thought through and realised through technically feasible projects, while bearing in mind future generations.

"People first!" says Ballimaran Municipal Councilor

"A level of commercial activity is possible within the household and could usefully be promoted as arts and crafts, but wholesale and hazardous businesses need to be moved out of the Old City. This would help decongest the area and allow for more residential space. A high population density puts a heavy burden on infrastructure and civic amenities, and contributes to further aggravate its deterioration. Heritage also suffers because people cannot afford to preserve it. People living in the Old City, and who want to stay there, should be given the possibility to remain and prosper. Improving the living conditions, as well as ensuring adequate health and education of the people of Ballimaran in particular and of Old Delhi in general, comes first. Heritage conservation will follow. By increasing a sense of social responsibility in the inhabitants, it will be possible to change Ballimaran".

Source: Ms. Renuka Gupta, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, at UNESCO - UN-HABITAT International Workshop on Social and Sustainable Revitalisation of Historical Districts, New Delhi, 30 September 2009

A roadmap for Old Delhi

The historic Walled City of Delhi has the greatest number of heritage structures within the confines of its walls and gates. The Old City is in need of revitalisation to preserve its heritage character. The heritage and economy of the Walled City should go hand in hand rather than be conflicting.

What needs to be done? Following the guidelines of the Master Plan for Delhi 2021 on redevelopment and heritage conservation, the main components for the revitalisation of the Walled City as a historic urban area should be:

- To replace incompatible activities, such as the *godowns* with activities that are more appropriate to the environment of the Walled City;
- To link the Chandni Chowk area with the adjoining tourist hubs of Connaught Place and Paharganj;
- To delineate a metropolitan city centre in the Chandni Chowk area with exclusive commercial activities;
- To rebuild existing old markets and dilapidated commercial buildings with appropriate infrastructure in heritage designs;
- To build new structures to the maximum permissible floor area;
- To devise a practical method of addressing the genuine interests of all stakeholders in the rebuilding process;
- To revitalise indigenous handicrafts and promote local artisans.

How should we do it? The first step would be a systematic door-to-door survey of each and every structure in terms of its stability, heritage value, usage and occupation. Once the data is collected, a practical revitalisation plan can be prepared, in the light of the guidelines of the Master Plan and Zonal Plan, through a participatory process whereby all the concerns of the stakeholders are duly addressed.

To execute these tasks and to prepare the revitalisation plan, a field research centre for analysis and interpretation of the data should be established in Old Delhi.
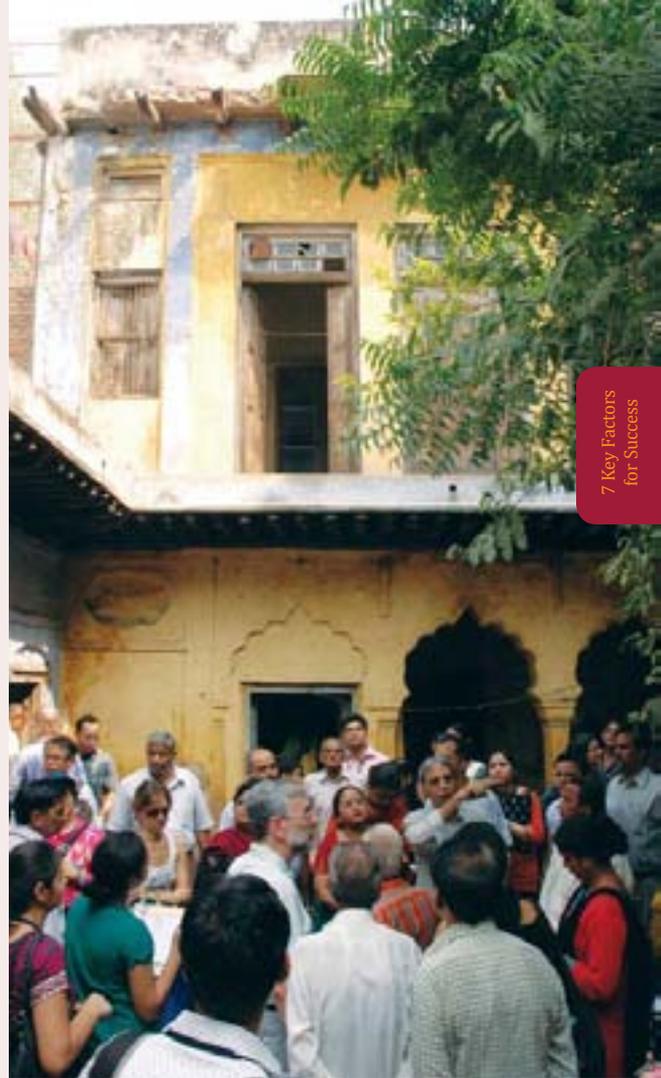
What has been done? As recently as 2010, under section 23 of the Delhi Building Bye-Laws 1983 of the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, 211 heritage structures, including 35 havelis in the Walled City, have been notified. This new bye-law not only assists the revitalisation process for the Walled City, as Section 23 aims to protect the notified heritage structures, but it also encourages the owners, through incentives, to maintain their heritage buildings.

Source: Vijay Singh, former Deputy Commissioner (City Zone), Municipal Corporation of Delhi, currently Special Secretary, Urban Development Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi

2. Improving inhabitants' living conditions (poverty, employment, housing and safety)

In many Indian cities, historic areas are a magnet for new migrants or those engaged in the informal sector. Unemployment, lack of decent shelter, social exclusion, violence and insecurity, are some of the dimensions of urban poverty most commonly seen in inner-city areas. In cities like Delhi, many historic areas, including the Walled City of Shahjahanabad, are classified as slums.

Revitalisation programmes for historic areas, therefore, need to address the entire complex of poverty-related issues in an integrated manner. Physical transformations, which form part of the revitalisation process, can become a tool to get local actors and ordinary stakeholders to become more involved in the overall socio-economic development of the area. At the same time, it is important that infrastructure development projects are not carried out at the cost of the urban poor, either by displacing them or reducing their livelihood opportunities.

Development policies for historic neighbourhoods must ultimately aim to prevent marginalisation or its transformation into exclusion. Integration strategies can reduce social conflict by providing the poorest with a means of subsistence and health care and by increasing social housing or financial help to obtain decent accommodation, along with basic education. Urban policies must also seek to attract employers who can provide suitable jobs for inhabitants which will encourage the preservation of a diverse community as well as improve the inhabitants' surroundings and living conditions.

Revitalisation of historic districts and sustainable urban development also depend in large measure on encouraging local democracy. Participation and involvement of the inhabitants from the early stages can contribute significantly towards sustainable and effective revitalisation initiatives.

Strategies and suggested policies

- Meet the basic needs of the most vulnerable groups of the population (housing, water and sanitation, health care, education);
- Support local democracy and encourage the participation of the groups which are generally excluded, e.g. women and children, and those engaged in the informal sector;
- Oppose property speculation and spatial segregation in historic areas;
- Prioritize and strengthen the social mix and cohesion, in particular through the integration of migrants;
- Establish community mediators for prevention of social unrest and communal conflicts;
- Create employment, both formal and informal;
- Improve infrastructure and services.

A critical urban planning exercise: poverty mapping in Old Pune

One of the main obstacles to effective planning in historic urban areas in India is the lack of up-to-date, comprehensive and sufficiently detailed information. This lack of data is one of the main reasons in the failure of municipalities to include informal settlements in city-wide planning. In the absence of information pertaining to slums and the sufficient understanding of their make-up, these settlements are typically considered to be chaotic masses rather than coherent urban areas. They are easily overlooked or not considered as an integral part of the city, but only taken in account through programmes specifically aimed at slums.

To address this, Shelter Associates, a Pune-based NGO, has been working over the past few years to develop the use of slum surveys and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) for collecting data as a tool for integrating low-income settlements into urban planning and development. The use of GIS to integrate mapping and socio-economic data becomes critical in planning for the urban poor. The data collection includes overall census information, as well as information about infrastructure and access to facilities, such as toilets and water supply. The socio-economic data that is collected includes employment, caste, education and family size. This information can be graphically overlaid onto the remote sensing image to get a slum-wide or city-wide view of the data. The broad objective was to create critical spatial data about the degraded areas that would aid inclusive city planning.

Shelter Associates carried out the poverty mapping exercise in many areas of Pune, including the slum of Lohiya Nagar, located in Bhavani Peth, named after the Bhavani Mata temple and erected in 1763. The slum covers an area of 6.07 hectares and has a density of 534 people per hectare for a total population of 16,556 units.

Source: Pratima Joshi, Shelter Associates

Gandhi Shanti Sena, the non-violent army of Indian cities

The inner city area of Moradabad, a city in Western Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) with a population of about 650,000 (53 per cent is Muslim) was frequently ravaged by communal riots for over 150 years. In 2005, the *Gandhi Shanti Sena* ("peace army") stepped in to settle a dispute which had been ongoing for eight years. This dispute was over the construction of a Muslim college on a piece of land where a temple existed. The situation had always been very tense and prone to violence, but with the intervention of the *shanti sena,* the concerned parties found a peaceful solution to the matter.

The *Gandhi Shanti Sena* is an initiative of the Swaraj Peeth Trust, a network of Indian academics and social activists who try to put into practice the Gandhian concept of *Hind Swaraj*, or Indian Home Rule. The organisation is part of the larger UNESCO International Network on Religions and Mediations in Urban Areas (http://www.unescocat.org/religions-mediacio/index_en.htm#7). The *Shanti Sena* is a peace-building and peace-keeping organisation made up of local community members, the *shanti sainiks* ("peace soldiers"), who are trained to prevent communal conflicts from becoming violent. About 40 per cent of the "soldiers" are males under 30 years of age. The training of women has recently been initiated. All those who wish to become a *shanti sainik* take a pledge of non-partisanship, non-violence and public service. In the time of peace, they undertake social service initiatives concerning all community members, but if violence breaks out, the *shanti sainiks* are ready to act as neutral mediators, emergency relief workers and human rights monitors.

Source: N. Vora and R. Vora (2008)

3. Historic Districts Linked with Urban and Regional Development

Past urban revitalisation projects for historic districts increasingly show how action is restricted when it centres solely on buildings without taking into account the inhabitants, networks, locations and interaction of the city with its wider area. Development that takes place between the suburbs and the centre must facilitate access to the centre. The survival and development of city centres depends on the creation of such links. The revitalisation process of historic districts must be in line with the multi-faceted nature of urban development and its reality; that is, it must respond to the needs of all inhabitants and users.

Historic districts must not become isolated from the rest of the urban area. Local projects must be supported and integrated into an overall urban development plan to make sure the historic district does not become an element of spatial or social segregation in the region.

Why?

- In many countries, historic districts are the first places of refuge for rural migrants and post-conflict refugees

- The distribution of different social groups in the whole urban area and the surrounding region is the prime issue

- Historic districts often contribute to the tourist attraction of a region through organised itineraries

Heritage Night Walk of Ahmedabad

Mangaldas ni Haveli
Sheth ni Pole
Bird Feeder
Divetia ni Haveli
Mahaveerswami Swetamber Jain Derasar
Shreshnath-Swetamber Jain Derasar
Bird Feeder
Harkunvar baa ni Haveli
Vasupujya-Swetamber Jain Derasar
Fernandez Bridge
Khetarpal Mandir
Challa-Ol
Silver Refinery
Rani no Hajiro
Mahurat Pole
Old Stock Exchange Building
Manek Baba's Temple
Naubatkhana
Badshah no Hajiro
Jami Masjid

The route of the Heritage Night Walk organised by CRUTA in collaboration with the House of Mangaldas Girdhardas.

International Workshop on Social Sustainability of Historical Districts, Hanoi, Vietnam, January 2010

At the initiative of the UNESCO Chair on Social Sustainability in Historical Districts (Yonsei University – Space Group), students and professors were invited from 6 different countries: China, India, Korea, Philippines, United States of America and Vietnam. The complete group of 60 students was divided into 4 groups with 4 sub-groups each. Each group was assigned a research theme, which was broadly based on revitalisation and redevelopment of various public spaces in the Ancient Quarters of Hanoi, such as public squares, specialized commercial streets, residential blocks, spaces surrounding the major market area. The workshop consisted of site visits by students in groups, followed by intense work of 9 days with intermediate discussions and presentations with the mentors. On the last day, the groups of students presented their revitalisation project for the Ancient Quarters of Hanoi before local authorities, urban professionals, academicians and UNESCO Chair in Seoul.

"The workshop lent students an insight into the pressing issues of the historic cities in the Asian context. The idea of transformation was based on the understanding of heritage not as a frozen entity but as a living heritage, and hence the resolution to conserve rather than preserve. The proposals focused on controlling and regulating the present phase of development towards a more sustainable lifestyle. Importance was given to understand and analyse the existing proposals within a larger context and interweave new proposals into it. Students also worked on the participatory design approaches and designed viable and inclusive micro-level financial mechanisms. It was understood that "social sustainability" could only be achieved through a holistic attitude which includes – the built environment, the people, the local culture and values, the economic activities, the governance, and the legal and funding mechanisms."

Source: PVK Rameshwar, Professor and Head, Dept of Urban Design, Faculty of Architecture and Chairman, Graduate School, CEPT University, Ahmedabad

4. Enhancing public spaces and the urban environment while sustainably protecting the cultural and natural resources

Most Indian cities have grown from an organic core, which is almost always distinct and identifiable, though not necessarily walled. The historic core usually consists of a hierarchy of public spaces, mixed land uses and economic activities and a vibrant social and cultural life. Some of these characteristics have faded with time. Encroachment has taken its toll on public spaces. Increasing density has adversely affected the quality of the urban environment and the loss of diversity and growing poverty has impacted on the social networks and cultural life. Nevertheless, public spaces, streets, paths, squares, parks and so on, all play a key role in the dynamics and shape of a city, especially its denser historic areas. The quality of urban services and infrastructure also impacts the living environment within these areas, which in turn affects the use of public spaces and the quality of social life therein. The renovation of drainage systems and waste water management to meet health standards, and the carrying out of road repairs are just some of the essential basic requirements to be met before inhabitants can be expected to take any interest in the conservation or preservation of their tangible or intangible heritage. The enhancement of public spaces and the urban environment is therefore central to the revitalisation process of any historic district within Indian cities.

Strategies and suggested policies

- Conceptualize public spaces within historic districts as junction points for different functions, communities, networks and services;
- Encourage diversity of the public space functions to respond to the diversity of needs (housing, work, transport, education, leisure, sports, services, local shops);
- Encourage public transport, intermediate non-polluting modes of transport, as well as the use of walkways where possible;
- Develop and maintain green spaces, both public and private (for example the gardens of public buildings, private courtyards);
- Promote creativity and enhance the value of culture in public spaces;
- Provide clean water, sewerage connections and effective solid waste management.

Rehabilitation of the ancient water reservoir of Hauz Khas, Delhi

Hauz Khas is an artificial lake built by the Sultan Allaudin Khalji in 1305. In the 14th century, the lake, filled by rainwater during the monsoon season, was so big that it could provide water for the whole population of Delhi for an entire year.

Hauz Khas is now part of a 1.6 square km urban green area of South Delhi. The lake had been dry for almost fifty years due to the diversion and decline of storm water inflow, which had been brought about by the construction of buildings and roads throughout the centuries. In 2004, the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and INTACH completed the Revival of Hauz Khas Lake Project, which aimed to take treated water from a sewage treatment plan, clean it further through biological processes and channel it back to the dry lake.

The recycled water is taken from Vasant Kunj, a few kilometres away from the lake, where it is treated in two ponds with aquatic plants, such as water hyacinth and duckweed, which absorb the organic matter. The quality of water improves as the water moves from one pond to the other. In order to avoid contamination, the water is channeled back to Hauz Khas Lake through a pipeline. Fish species feeding on mosquito larvae and organic matter have been introduced in the lake and floating fountains prevent water stagnation. Many birds have also started repopulating the area. Domestic sewage water from Vasant Kunj, which was previously released into the Yamuna, has been used to revive Hauz Khas Lake.

Sources: Kumar (2005); INTACH (n.d.)

Heritage preservation and urban environmental management go hand-in-hand in Puducherry

Over the past decade, Puducherry has become highly urbanised with almost two thirds of its population living in urban areas. This has created a severe strain on the urban infrastructure and facilities and has lead to housing shortages, traffic congestion, deteriorating environmental and socio-economic conditions, and a degradation of the quality of life. In an attempt to address these issues, the local Government requested the support of the Asia-Urbs Project, a scheme funded by the European Commission in support of economic and environmental development through heritage preservation initiatives. The project focused on conserving Puducherry's architectural heritage, improving the town's civic infrastructure and contributing to the local economy by attracting more visitors.

The heritage preservation and urban environmental initiatives included:

• Model Street Restoration Project. Along the traditional streetscape of Vysial Street, twenty traditional house façades were restored and several other buildings were re-designed;

• Matching Grant Scheme. Ten owners of heritage buildings were provided with grants of about 50 per cent of the total cost required to restore and modernise their properties;

• Solid waste management. A separate collection of organic and non-organic waste was introduced as a pilot project in the northern part of the city. Today more than 500 households segregate their waste, thus saving about five tons of waste from going to landfill sites;

• Non-polluting transportation. Pollution-free, mass transportation was introduced through specific routes around the boulevard area in the form of electric mini cabs *(bijlees)*. In order to save energy and water, modern lighting and irrigation systems were installed.

Sources: Asia-Urbs (2004); INTACH (2008); Ajit Koujalgi, INTACH Pondicherry Chapter

5. Responding to current needs while maintaining the city's identity and traditional practices

Responding to the city's current needs often implies a neglect of its historic status, identity, culture and traditions. The feeling of belonging to a history, a culture, a region or a district is symptomatic of the human need to know oneself and for others to recognise one's identity. The role of urban heritage is fundamental and the role of urban policy decision makers is central in facing this need for recognition. Historic districts provide a link between the past and the present, often demonstrating the different stages of evolution of the city.

The importance of intangible heritage, i.e. culture, traditions, and practices, is being increasingly recognised in Indian cities and in particular in the old religious centres such as Varanasi, Ujjain, Haridwar and Vrindavan. In these cities, it is not only historic buildings but also the public spaces, including streets, parks and squares that have particular significance in the day-to-day living, the rituals and traditions of the local population. These buildings and spaces should therefore be enhanced as much as possible.

Maintenance of identity and authenticity, however, is contextual and subjective. Traditionally, authenticity demanded that conservation and reconstruction be done in such a manner that it is closest to the original, in both design and materials used. However, this may not always be possible or desirable, especially where the heritage is multi-layered, multi-cultural or multi-religious. In such cases, authenticity can, and should be, defined primarily on the basis of function, essence and cultural values of the structure, space or area. The involvement of

local inhabitants in rehabilitation processes is particularly significant in such cases. Cooperation between planners, technicians, holders of traditional knowledge and residents and users of the space can effectively enable these different actors to be part of city life, and to participate in its conservation. The "authenticity" of the city becomes a factor of economic progress when the local development project preserves the fundamental character of this evolving identity in line with the needs of the inhabitants from different backgrounds. The integration of immigrants and newcomers to the city is thus reinforced.
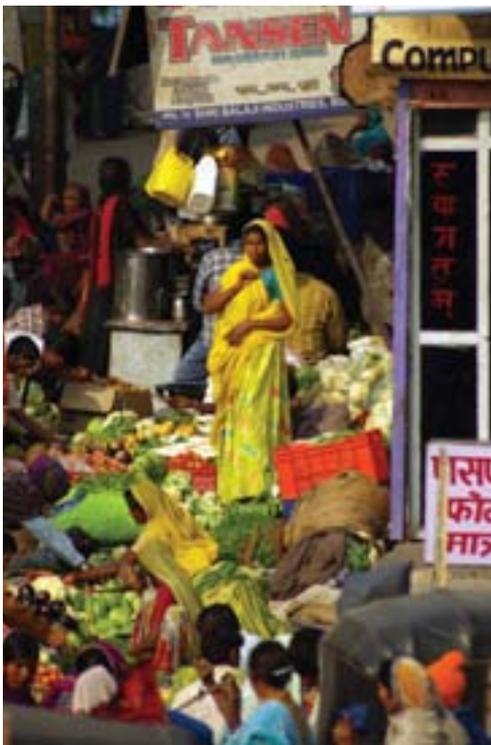
Strategies and suggested policies

- Encourage a plural, consensual view of "authenticity", with an image of cultural diversity and multi-layered heritage in historic districts;
- Emphasise revitalisation processes that restore the functional importance of urban settings (buildings, public spaces, infrastructures);
- Associate notions of improvements in quality of life for the inhabitants with attractiveness to tourists and investors;
- Improve the local economy through capacity building for inhabitants and involve them in the projects;
- Support community participation and civic education to strengthen the city's identity and encourage higher levels of stewardship amongst the inhabitants.

Improving local governance: Ahmedabad Heritage Cell

Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) became the first municipal corporation to set up a Heritage Cell in 1996. Over the past decade, the Ahmedabad Heritage Cell has taken an active role in formulating plans and policies for the revitalisation of the city's historic areas, sites and monuments. The Walled City Revitalisation Plan was drafted in 1997 by AMC and an NGO called Environmental Planning Collaborative. It highlighted the need to modify the old heritage regulations, to reduce the degree of density allowed for new constructions in old areas, and to make larger areas available for pedestrians. The Heritage Cell also advocated extensively for the restoration of the *pols* and the old city walls and gates, and for the reopening of traditional water tanks to supply the houses.

In 2001 the Heritage Cell succeeded in introducing a bye-law in the General Development Control Regulations prohibiting any heritage property from being pulled down without prior permission from the Cell. Various other measures adopted include a reduction in property tax for traditional buildings and reduction of FSI (Floor Space Index). City heritage awards are given to individuals and organisations involved in conservation efforts. A heritage walk has been initiated and signage has been improved. Community participation, awareness-raising activities, cultural revival and support to traditional, local, self governance arrangements in the walled city are other key elements of the conservation process in Ahmedabad. The local government has thus successfully established an effective institutional framework for addressing the physical, socio-economic, cultural and environmental problems of the Walled City. The municipal budget sanctions expenditure of approximately five million rupees every year to sustain conservation activities in the area. This model is now being replicated in a number of other cities across the country.

Source: Nayak and Iyer (2008)

Dadabhai Naoroji Road Heritage Streetscape Project, Mumbai: a community-led initiative

Dadabhai Naoroji Road (D.N. Road) is a busy commercial area of South Mumbai. The road is a 19th century north-south artery, stretching from Crawford Market to Flora Fountain, and along which the Victoria Terminus and the Times of India building are located. Due to its historic value, D.N. Road was designated as a Grade II heritage streetscape, under the Heritage Regulations of the Greater Bombay Act 1995. An unregulated signage system and inappropriate street furniture have been concealing the colonial façades for decades. In 1998, the Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) launched the Dadabhai Naoroji Road Heritage Streetscape Project. In 2001, following a preliminary assessment and without waiting for government funding, the occupants, local shopkeepers, and commercial establishments in the street along with the local municipal officers, voluntarily implemented the regulation of the shop fronts and signage on the initiative of the project architect. Both the work of relocating the signage and the installation of street furniture were completed through the active participation of the local community. The expenses for relocating and redesigning the shop signs were borne by each individual establishment. A local newspaper sponsored the pilot project for making and installing street furniture along a 100 metre long stretch. Encouraged by the success of the initiative, all the different stakeholders involved in the project formed The Heritage Mile Association, a citizen's association aiming at promoting regeneration of the area through public participation and private sponsorship. The association raised funds to continue its project for an additional 500 metres, with more people willing to commit financially and with their labour. The project represents a successful initiative involving local authorities and citizens' associations working towards the same objective.

Sources: UNESCO (2007); Lambah (2008)

6. Supporting creativity and cultural diversity

Creativity and diversity is an integral part of historic districts and must therefore be central to their revitalisation as well. However, maintaining a unity of meaning, not betraying authenticity and identity, while encouraging creativity and innovation, can be extremely difficult, especially vis-à-vis the built form.

In some Indian cities, literature and poetry have provided a window for the revitalisation of historic areas and have helped citizens become aware of their heritage, their art, and culture in their daily lives. The atmosphere of vitality and dynamism encouraged by such initiatives are elements that make people want to live, share and develop an area, and hence, to innovate and create.

Strategies and suggested policies

- Enhance the attractiveness of a region and a district through improvement of its creative potential, its image and the inhabitants' sense of identity and belonging;

- Broaden access to culture for all sections of society, by encouraging commitment and a wish for knowledge;

- Develop a civic conscience with discussions on modernisation of heritage, its variety of meanings and its modes of expression;

- Support artists and craftsmen by helping them maintain and transmit their know-how and experience. Promote artisans and their traditional arts and crafts in the historical district;

- There should be an incentive for the population of inner city/historic city to preserve the area and to keep it clean and pleasant;

- Propose activities and cultural events to add value to the attractiveness of the whole area and thus avoid the historic district becoming the only point of interest;

- Protect, develop, and give meaning to tangible heritage by linking traditional and modern knowledge;

- Enhance the value of the intangible heritage which gives identity to communities and conserves the authenticity of their neighbourhoods.
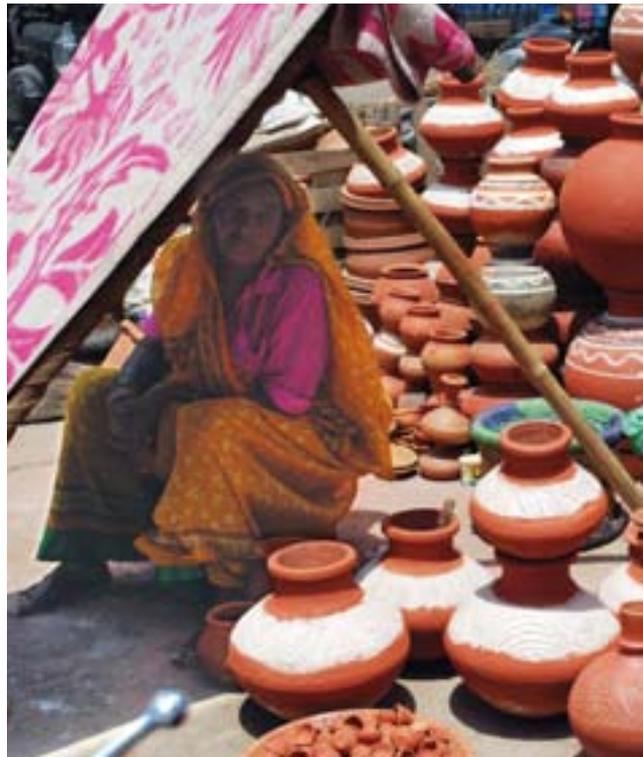
Community, Creativity and Culture for Development in Jaipur

The Jaipur Virasat Foundation (JVF) is a citizen's forum, initiated with the help of the INTACH Jaipur Chapter, which works jointly with the government to conserve and revitalise the city. It is committed to building community awareness and participation towards the conservation of Jaipur's heritage. To encourage local communities to appreciate the values of cultural diversity and the benefits of conservation, JVF has built up a unique programme: Community, Creativity and Culture for Development. The programme comprises large scale, widely marketed, creative festivals. JVF has initiated India's first annual city festival, the Jaipur Heritage International Festival (JHIF) as a landmark event of national and international significance. This popular event provides a common platform to all the artists, craftsmen, residents of the Walled City, municipal officers, NGOs and other institutions to come together to experience the richness of the city's tradition and culture. The event has also achieved international recognition and appreciation. As a measure of its importance in the development context, JHIF has been the first city festival to be endorsed by UNESCO as a "*peoples' platform for creativity and sustainable development*".

Source: http://www.jaipurvirasatfoundation.org/Programmes1.php

7. Developing tourism, but not only tourism

Cities are a magnet for a wide range of tourists with different agendas, whether seeking tangible or intangible heritage, culture, museums, or simply an "urban atmosphere". It is therefore often tempting to see tourism as a highly profitable, cash-producing sector, and base the entire economy of a city or a historic area on tourism alone. Indeed, it can revive a district and support local craftsmen to a large extent. It can also help to preserve a heritage and enhance awareness of it among the local actors.

However, tourism should not be the overarching goal for the revitalisation of historic districts. Uncontrolled tourism can also have an irreversible impact on the environment, the social and heritage fabric, and can generate conflicts which are difficult to resolve. Heritage sites or the areas around them can become '*Disneyfied*' (i.e. similar to an amusement park rather than a true experience of culture of the area), and can transform historic districts into museums emptied of local trade and living.

Tourism should be seen as a driving force for development of historic areas, but not a singular activity which entraps cities. In particular tourism in historic districts must respect the essence of sustainable development, i.e. to be socially equitable, culturally diversified, economically viable and not to have an adverse impact on the natural environment.
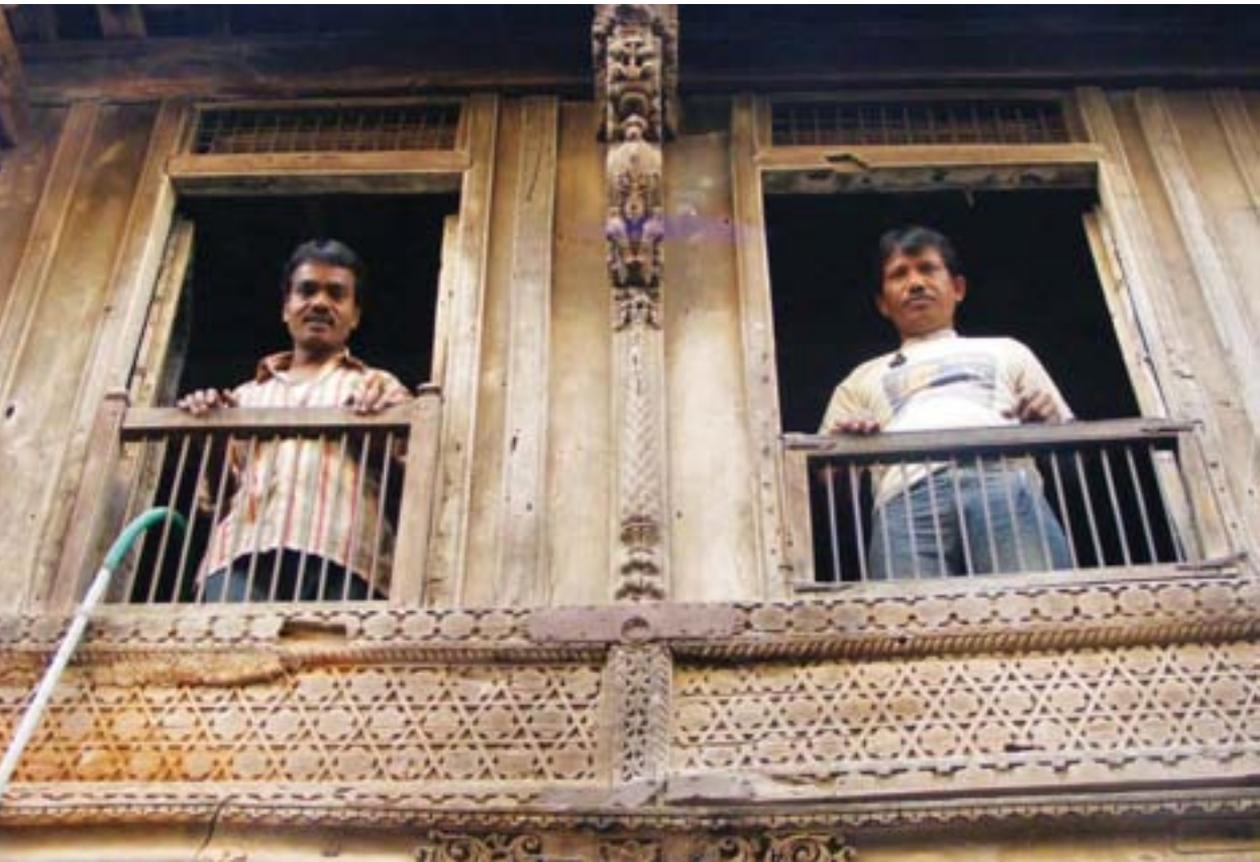
Strategies and suggested policies

- Conduct carrying capacity and impact studies by taking account of the physical, ecological, cultural and social load capacities of the existing urban fabric, before any intervention is planned;

- Diversify tourist itineraries in historic districts, control and restrict access to the most visited and/or endangered sites;

- Support actors to set up sustainable and qualitative tourism;

- Ensure that tourism revenue is equitably distributed in the wider city and region, as well as contributes to spending on services and infrastructure for the entire population;

- Equip and enhance tourist sites by reinvesting part of the tourism revenue in their conservation;

- Maximize the positive impact of tourism in other economic sectors of the city and thus generate a demand for products and resources outside the tourist season;

- Inform, train and educate the population (both inhabitants and visitors) in order to support sustainable tourism;

- Support all those involved in tourism to adopt quality measures and encourage the local population to become real actors in the tourism chain;

- Support tourism companies and promote employment of the local population, especially the most vulnerable, in order to develop an independent economy;

- Promote quality local products which may be related to, but not entirely dependent on, tourism (e.g. handicrafts, small-scale manufacturing, value-added agricultural products); support diverse sectors of the economy which traditionally employ local people;

- Generate cooperation and national, sub-regional and international partnerships, particularly between the public and private sectors;

- Discourage widespread conversion of family homes and livelihood spaces into tourist-related services such as bed-and-breakfast places, internet cafés, etc.

7 Key Factors for Success
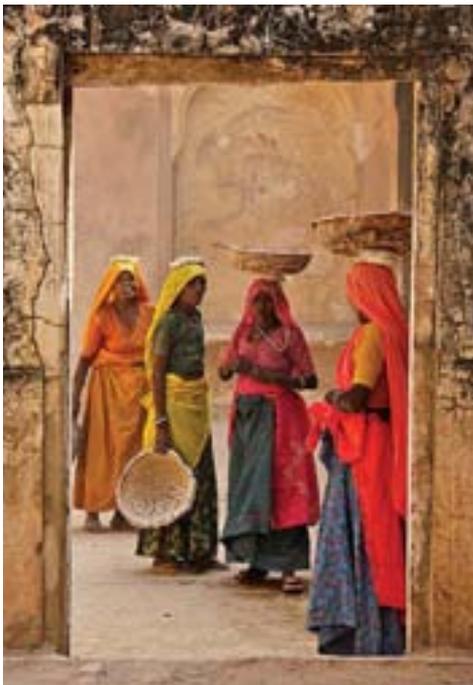
Cultural revival in Ahmedabad

In Ahmedabad, cultural revival initiatives are key elements in the process of revitalisation of the Walled City, complementing the physical conservation efforts. These include, for example:

- Preservation of the Past and Glimpses of History: this programme helped identify houses in the Walled City related to the history of India's freedom struggle and walks and events were held around them;

- *Kavi Sammelan* ("Poets' Meeting"): it was organised in honour of the renowned local poet, Kavi Dalpatram, and pictorial storybooks, leaflets and interactive games were distributed, providing information about the historical value of the place;

- Ahmedabad Heritage Festival 2008: The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation's Heritage Cell organised a series of events as part of the Ahmedabad Heritage Festival in November 2008. The events included, *inter alia*, a daily heritage walk and freedom walks, a night walk in the Walled City titled "Discover Ahmedabad at Night" with a street play performed before the walk; traditional food festivals, the screening of films at old *havelis*, outdoor music and dance festivals, kite-making workshops, photo exhibitions.

Sources: AMC et al. (2001); Nayak and Iyer (2008)

HOW AND WITH WHOM SHOULD WE PROCEED?

Basic principles for an effective revitalisation process

TRANSPARENCY

Revitalisation processes respond to transversal, cross-cutting, multi-disciplinary and multi-scale approaches. These complex approaches require transparency in their implementation.

INTEGRATION

The historic district is part of a wider urban territory. Projects must be included in a global plan to avoid the fragmentation and exclusion that can result from revitalisation processes in these districts.

PARTICIPATION

Strong political will and leadership must be accompanied by awareness raising and the concerted and organised mobilisation of all actors (including the private sector).

ADAPTABILITY

Each historic district has its specificity, even within the same country and the same region, thus no model can claim to replace an analysis of the values and local practices. The methods and tools conceived in a given context may help the actors but must be adapted to the local conditions.

PRECAUTION

Historic districts need conservation and therefore restoration of the built heritage. In case of irreversible damage, measures have to be taken to prevent further degradation and to enable the district to transmit a heritage testifying to an era and to past generations.

PROFESSIONALISM

Professionalism is compulsory at every stage, in the fields of planning, environment, services, culture and in the field of information. Training of the people concerned might be necessary to ensure professionalism in all these areas.

Sources: UNESCO (1972); ICOMOS (1987); UNESCO (2001)

Key stakeholders and Partnerships

The most important stakeholders involved in the revitalisation of historic districts are of course the citizens at large, and in particular, the local residents of historic districts. It is of primary importance that those who live and work, or own property or land, in historic areas must be engaged in the process of revitalisation.

Other actors and stakeholders who have a role to play include the following:

Governmental authorities

- Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, and the Ministry of Environment and Forests;
- Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);
- State departments of archaeology;
- Municipal corporations or municipal councils, both political and executive wings (especially town planning departments, where they exist);
- Development authorities;
- Para-statal bodies (dealing with water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, roads, transport, slums).

Non-governmental organisations

- Environment, poverty, conservation, advocacy groups and social activists;
- INTACH and its Chapters.

Professionals

- Urban planners, architects, archaeologists, historians, geographers, sociologists, anthropologists, educational and training institutes, housing corporations.

How and with whom should we proceed?

Strategies and suggested policies

- Ensure participation and public dialogue from the early stages of the process in order to develop projects and initiatives that respond to the needs of local communities, as well as the wider interests of the city and its population;

- Reflect on the short and long-term impact of the projects on the local communities and the city as a whole in terms of whether they are socio-economically feasible, and whether they will address both present and future needs;

- Involve a wider range of governmental and non-governmental actors in the revitalisation process to avoid a restrictive rehabilitation of historical buildings and monuments;

- Strengthen dialogue between the various actors at different levels (local and national, as well as regional and international) to build a better understanding of the goals and objectives at these different levels;

- Involve public utility agencies to assist the municipal corporation - as public works design and execution is often the responsibility of these agencies;

- Promote training adapted to the local context and the specificities of the various actors (e.g. their role in the process, the extent of their responsibility, their capacity level);

- Strengthen public-private partnerships, national and international, in terms of exchange of information, lessons from different cases and established good practices;

- Establish a nodal agency or department tasked with the coordination of all development and conservation related initiatives in historic areas. The heritage cells established in many cities are good examples but the scope of their work must be expanded, from simply ensuring the preservation of heritage properties, to wider policy-formulation and coordination for historic areas;

- Establish a priority list of initiatives and potential strategies in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, and ensure that initiatives are in line with these;

- Support a multi-disciplinary approach but develop common procedures and guidelines at the local level, which are also applicable to national and international levels.

Collaborative efforts for conservation of the Walled City in Ahmedabad

The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) established a number of partnerships at different levels in order to gain widespread support for the conservation efforts in the Walled City. From 1998 to 1999, a series of workshops on managing the cultural heritage of cities (*Sambhav* Initatives) were held, with the involvement of INTACH and IIM (Indian Institute of Management) and the Government of France. An agreement was subsequently signed between Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation and the Government of France to prepare a Walled City Revitalisation Plan. As part of the conservation effort the beautification of the Fort wall and city gates was undertaken in partnership with the Archaelogical Survey of India (ASI). Furthermore, residents of the Walled City were offered loans at a subsidised interest rate of 5 per cent (as against 10 per cent to 15 per cent) for the conservation and repair of old buildings.

Sources: AMC et al. (2001); Nayak (2003); Nayak and Iyer (2008)

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Learning from the past

There is no single or "miracle" method even for seemingly similar problems. The positive results and good practices, combined with an analysis of the failures and setbacks in the process, are the best elements for progress. Documentation of the methods used, results obtained and of lessons learned from past experiences hold the key to success in future initiatives. Difficulties encountered in the revitalisation of historic districts in Indian cities often vary, but the following seem to be recurrent:

- An exclusively heritage-driven approach, underestimating the functionality of the district and the city as a whole, and ignoring the social, economic and human fabric of the area;
- Lack of a serious diagnosis and competent expertise to assess the situation, notably at a socio-economic level, and the provision of alternative strategies for intervention;
- Lack of training, inadequacy of technical capacities, notably in terms of linking traditional and modern know-how;
- Insufficient involvement of local communities;
- Complete destruction of existing structures with no consideration of their heritage value to make way for new constructions;
- Lack of cooperation and coordination among actors (national and international);
- Unsustainable financing mechanisms, which either rely entirely on the state or on external funding agencies;
- Tourism developed as the sole activity and thus unsustainable in the long run.

Conservation and revitalisation of the living fort of Jaisalmer

Jaisalmer fort is the world's only living fort with a population of 2,800 people living in it. The conservation of the fort was initiated nearly twenty years ago and an injection of funds by international donors, such as the World Monuments Fund (WMF), and NGOs, such as Jaisalmer in Jeopardy UK, gave the activity greater momentum. Since 2008, the initiative has also been integrated within the broader development of the city, and efforts are being made to devise a management strategy involving multiple agencies such as the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), the World Monument Fund (WMF), the Government of Rajasthan, the Municipal Corporation of Jaisalmer and residents of Jaisalmer. An integrated solution for the fort is being sought under the Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project, funded by the Asian Development Bank, with WMF and ASI as key partners. The focus of the initiative is the population within the fort.

The main objectives of revitalisation efforts in Jaisalmer fort were to ensure optimum conservation of the 1000 year old fort, stabilisation of the hill on which it sits and improvement of the collapsing civic infrastructure, while at the same time, addressing the growing aspirations of a community whose livelihood hinges on tourism. The effort has been holistic in nature, not just concentrating purely on the physical restoration of the monument, but also taking into account the living heritage of the place and its people.

A positive result is an increasing awareness amongst the community of the significance of this heritage, since the sustenance of the fort has become crucial to their existence. Local residents are now requesting the government to provide them with suitable heritage laws so that they can maintain the ambience of the historic fort.

Even though not every aspect of the initiative has been equally successful, the most important lesson learnt from the experience of Jaisalmer fort is that unless conservation and revitalisation schemes are legitimised through legal processes, community participation and administrative will, they are destined to fail. Higher levels of education and awareness, as well as efforts to build alternative sources of livelihoods, are the major challenges ahead.

Sources: Amita Baig, Heritage Consultant; Shikha Jain, DRONAH

A STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH

DIAGNOSIS

Situation analysis and inventory

- Comprehensive assessment of the historic district in relation to its position and role in the city at large, including demographics, socio-economic profile, housing, infrastructure and services, informal sector assessment, environmental profile;
- SWOT (Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats) analysis;
- Inventory of all resources in and around the historic district like cultural, environmental (potential greening of the district), human and socio-economic (potential economic redevelopment linked to traditional know-how), available and potential resources for the districts economic redevelopment;
- Listing of prominent heritage structures;
- Identification of key stakeholders and preliminary consultations on situation analysis.

VISION

Development of a collective vision and strategy

- Stakeholder consultations on concerns, aspirations and fears: develop a collective vision for revitalisation of the historic district;
- Identification of project objectives and strategic areas for intervention: concentrating on "what", "how" and "for whom";
- Prioritisation of interventions, focusing on those which respond to cross-cutting requirements.

ACTION

Development and implementation of action plans, projects and programmes

- Development of action plan(s) for priority strategies, linked with broader development programmes (ongoing/planned);
- Integration of short and long-term plans;
- Feasibility assessment, establishment of time-frame and resources required;
- Impact studies of priority projects in close cooperation with all stakeholders;
- Identification and mitigation of risks;
- Resource mobilisation (physical, financial, human, technical) for action plan implementation;
- Development and negotiation of public-private-community partnerships;
- Establishment of flexible and transparent procedures;
- Ensuring involvement of beneficiaries in all stages of implementation.

M & E

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Development of clear indicators for monitoring and evaluation, including quantitative and qualitative indicators;
- Establishment of M&E procedures;
- Involvement of all major stakeholders in monitoring and evaluation;
- M&E adopted as a learning and training exercise.

CAPITALISATION

Learning from the experience

- Identification of lessons that can be applied to other districts in the same city or other cities;
- Integration of new individual and community practices into established procedures;
- Promotion of lessons learnt for and by inhabitants to value their participation to the process and create a feeling of belonging. This will reward their efforts and inspire the inhabitants of other areas to do the same.

NEED HELP?

More information on various aspects relating to the revitalisation of historic districts in Indian cities, including heritage conservation, poverty and social inclusion, urban planning and governance can be found through the institutions and individuals listed below. The list also includes the main international conventions relating to heritage conservation and protection (which may or may not have been ratified by India).

Conventions

Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=31038&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?pg=00006

Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001)
http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001260/126065e.pdf

Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985)
http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?NT=121&CM=1&CL=ENG

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)
http://whc.unesco.org/en/convention

Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954)
http://portal.unesco.org/culture/en/ev.php-URL_ID=35156&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

India: Key Ratified Conventions

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Paris, 16 November 1972 (ratified 14/11/1977)

Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
Paris, 17 October 2003 (ratified 09/09/2005)

Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions
Paris, 20 October 2005 (ratified 15/12/2006)

India: Official Planning Documents

City Development Plan (CDP)
http://jnnurm.nic.in/nurmudweb/missioncities.htm

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)
http://jnnurm.nic.in

India: NGOs and Research Institutes

Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC)
http://www.akdn.org/aktc

Centre for Environment Education (CEE)
http://www.ceeindia.org

Centre for Heritage, Environment and Development (C-HED)
http://c-hed.org

Centre for Science and Environment (CSE)
http://www.cseindia.org

Centre des Sciences Humaines de New Delhi (CSH)
http://www.csh-delhi.com

Center for the Study of Developing Societies
http://www.csds.in

Center for Urban Economic Studies
http://www.caluniv.ac.in/academic/centre_urban_economic_studies.htm

Development and Research Organisation for Nature, Arts and Heritage
(DRONAH)
http://www.dronah.org

ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI)
http://www.iclei.org

Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICCSR)
http://www.icssr.org

Indian Heritage Cities Network Foundation (IHCN-F)
http://www.ihcn.in

Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH)
http://www.intach.org

International Network for Traditional Building, Architecture & Urbanism
(INTBAU)
http://www.intbau.org

Need Help?

Institute of Social Sciences (ISS)
http://www.issin.org

Nabha Foundation
http://www.khemkafoundation.org

National Foundation for India (NFI)
http://www.nfi.org.in

National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)
http://www.niua.org

Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA)
http://www.pria.org

Sarai
http://www.sarai.net

Society for Development Studies
http://www.sdsindia.org

Urban Age
http://www.urban-age.net

India: Institutes with Specialisation in Planning (Urban, Regional, Environmental and Geographical)

Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi
http://www.bitmesra.ac.in

CEPT University (Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology), Ahmedabad
http://www.cept.ac.in

Chandigarh College of Architecture
http://cca.nic.in

Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar
http://www.gndu.ac.in

Institute of Town Planners, Delhi
http://itpi.org.in

Kamla Raheja Vidyanidhi Institute for Architecture and Environmental Studies, Mumbai
http://www.krvia.ac.in/Krvia/index.php

L. S. Raheja School of Architecture, Mumbai
http://www.lsraheja.com

Rizvi College of Architecture, Mumbai
http://www.rizvicollege.com/rizcolarchi

School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi
http://www.spa.ac.in

Sir J.J. College of Architecture, Mumbai
http://www.sirjjarchitecture.org

Sushant School of Art and Architecture, Gurgaon
http://www.sushantschool.org

Training Institutes and Centres

Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI)
http://www.asci.org.in

Administrative Training Institute (ATI)
http://www.atimysore.gov.in

Centre for Good Governance
http://www.cgg.gov.in

Haryana Institute of Public Administration (HIPA)
http://hipa.nic.in

HCM Rajasthan State Institute for Public Administration (HCMRIPA)
http://hcmripa.gov.in

Human Resource Development Institute of Andhra Pradesh
http://www.hrdiap.gov.in

Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI)
http://www.hsmi.in

Indian Institute of Public Administration
http://www.iipa.ernet.in/index.asp

Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration
http://www.lbsnaa.ernet.in/lbsnaa/index.jsp

National Institute of Urban Affairs
http://www.niua.org

Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration (SPIPA)
http://spipa.gujarat.gov.in

Uttaranchal Academy of Administration
http://www.uaoa.in

Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA)
http://www.yashada.org

Need Help?

International and Regional Organisations

Alliance for a Responsible, Plural and United World
http://www.alliance21.org

Asian Development Bank
http://www.adb.org/India

Asian Planning Schools Association
http://www.apsaweb.org

Cities Alliance
http://www.citiesalliance.org

Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF)
http://www.clgf.org.uk

Directorate of Architecture and Heritage (DAPA)
http://www.culture.gouv.fr/culture/da.htm

Department for International Development (DFID)
http://www.dfid.gov.uk

Eurocities
http://www.eurocities.org

International Association of French-speaking Mayors (AIMF)
http://aimf.asso.fr

International Development and Research Centre (IDRC)
http://www.idrc.ca

International Federation of Landscape Architects (ILFA)
http://iflaonline.org

International Labour Organization (ILO)
http://www.ilo.org

International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP)
http://isocarp.org

Italian Cooperation for Development
http://www.ambnewdelhi.esteri.it

International Union of Architects (UIA)
http://uia-architectes.org

National Association of Cities and Countries, Art and History, and Cities with Heritage Protected Sectors (ANVPAH & VSS)
http://www.an-patrimoine.org

Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC)
http://www.ovpm.org

School of Architecture and Protected Spaces, Inspectorate General of Architecture and Heritage (CAEP / IGAPA)
http:// www.culture.gouv.fr/culture/da.htm

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
http://www.sdc.admin.ch

United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)
http://www.cities-localgovernments.org

Union of Latin American Municipal Leaders (UIM)
http://www.uimunicipalistas.org

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
http://www.unesco.org; http://www.unesco.org/newdelhi

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
http://www.undp.org.in

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
http://www.unhcr.org

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
http://www.unhabitat.org

World Bank
http://www.worldbank.org.in

World Federation of United Cities (FMCU)
http://www.fmcu-uto.org

Need Help?

Notes:

Seven Do's and Don'ts to remember

DO

1. Link historic districts with wider urban and regional development

2. Put local communities at the heart of revitalisation projects, building extensive public awareness and participation

3. Improve living and working conditions for the inhabitants

4. Focus on enhancing public spaces and protecting natural and cultural resources

5. Maintain social networks and encourage cultural diversity

6. Manage tourism sustainably with several spheres of activity

7. Capitalise on political will and interest

DON'T

1. Evict the local population (residents and traditional merchants)

2. Hinder traditional occupations or suppress existing trade

3. Contribute to the fragmentation of urban social networks

4. Convert housing into storehouses for itinerant merchants

5. Isolate the historic district from the rest of the city

6. Preserve the built heritage without the participation of the residents, or without an appropriate assessment of the impacts on the entire city

7. Develop tourism as the sole economic activity

The present *Brochure for Local Authorities* is a summary version of the *Manual for City Professionals,* which can be downloaded through the CD-Rom provided with this publication. They are both part of *UNESCO/UN-HABITAT Toolkit on Historic Districts for All – India: A Social and Human Approach for Sustainable Revitalisation.*
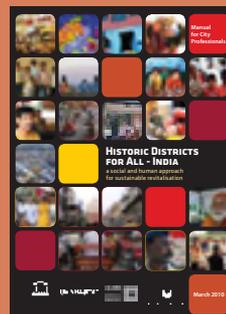
Historic Districts for All - India

a social and human approach
for sustainable revitalisation

Brochure for Local Authorities

March 2010