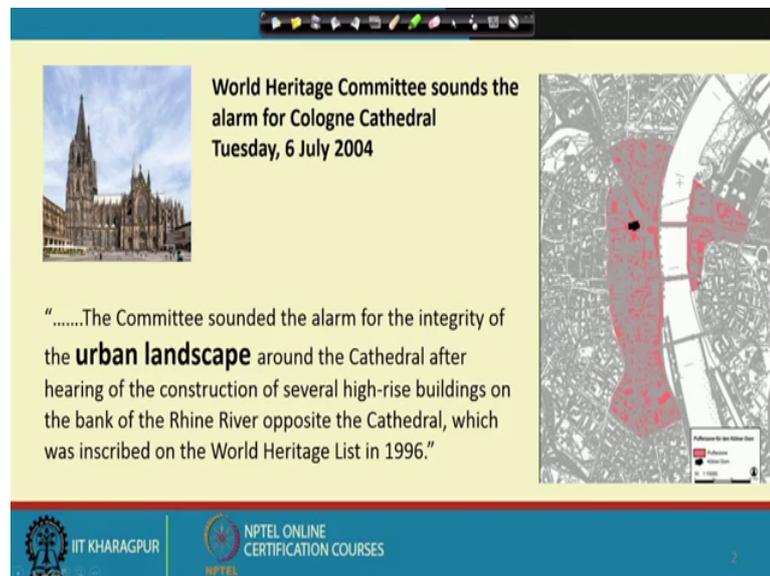


Agricultural Conservation and Historic Preservation
Prof. Sanghamitra Basu
Department of Architecture and Regional Planning
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

Lecture - 20
World Heritage Sites (Contd.)

Next we come to the last part of the World Heritage Sites, we have been discussing about the various aspects of the world heritage sites, about the attributes tubules, and how they are enlisted what are the criteria. Today we will talk about something else which is the management.

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The slide features a yellow background with a blue header and footer. On the left, there is a photograph of Cologne Cathedral. To its right, the text reads: "World Heritage Committee sounds the alarm for Cologne Cathedral Tuesday, 6 July 2004". Below this, a quote states: ".....The Committee sounded the alarm for the integrity of the **urban landscape** around the Cathedral after hearing of the construction of several high-rise buildings on the bank of the Rhine River opposite the Cathedral, which was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1996." On the right side of the slide, there is a map of the Cologne area with a red-shaded region indicating the urban landscape around the cathedral. The footer contains the logos for IIT Kharagpur and NPTEL Online Certification Courses.

Now, let us see this news item it says that the world heritage committee, sounds the alarm for cologne cathedral Tuesday 6 July 2004, and the committee sounded the alarm for the integrity of the urban landscape around the cologne cathedral.

After hearing of the construction of several high rise structures, or buildings on the bank of the river, a Rhine on which along which it is located opposite the cathedral which was inscribed on the world heritage list in 1996. Now what was if you remember those red marks, which shows that the world heritage sites which are in danger. So, this the UNESCO committee is talking about that putting this particular cathedral on that list why, if you see here that this along the river this is the position of the catheter, and this is the area which is the buffer zone of the river and the of the site.

Now, there are some constructions were happening, and what is so much why they were.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:05)



Plans to erect five new high rise tower blocks in the immediate vicinity of the UNESCO World Heritage site Cologne Cathedral, the cathedral was added to the list of World Heritage Sites in Danger in 2004.

Visual Impact Study of High Rise in Cologne

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The slide features a presentation interface with a navigation bar at the top. The main content area is divided into two images: a wide view of the Cologne skyline across the Rhine river and a closer view of the cathedral and surrounding urban area. Below the images is a text block explaining the context of the high-rise construction plans. The slide title is prominently displayed in a bold font. At the bottom, there are logos for IIT Khargapur and NPTEL, along with a small video inset of a speaker.

So, concerned about that here you can see that that this is the cathedral on this side of the river, and this is the high rate structures which were planned. So, plans relate those 5 new high rise tower blocks in the immediate vicinity of the UNESCO world heritage site of the cathedral, the cathedral which was added to the least will it put it in danger. Now here you can see that this is the cathedral, and the structures around that and this was happening on the other side. So, this is what is the existing urban landscape, and which was threatened because of this construction of this hide a structure.

As a result of that it was decided that there will be a visual impact study of the tie dye structures and cone. So, we are not only talking about the structures, which are enlisted in the world heritage sites, we are also talking about something which is happening in the close vicinity of the protected site.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:09)

Dresden is deleted from UNESCO's World Heritage List

Thursday, 25 June 2009

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The slide features a central text box with the title 'Dresden is deleted from UNESCO's World Heritage List' and the date 'Thursday, 25 June 2009'. To the left is an image of a building facade with a large clock. To the right are two images: the top one shows a modern bridge over a river, and the bottom one shows an aerial view of a city with a river. The slide is part of an NPTEL presentation from IIT Khargapur, as indicated by the logos at the bottom.

Another example Dresden is deleted from UNESCO world heritage list in the year 2009, or Dresden that particular site was for a valley, which was for a quite a long stretch, and there are these beach which was constructed for the convenience of the people and other thing, and that actually put it on the danger list, and ultimately it was deleted from the UNESCOs world heritage list.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:37)

On June 25, 2009 the committee of the UNESCO voted to remove the status of World Heritage Site of the Dresden Elbe Valley on the basis of the Waldschlösschen Bridge that was under construction since 2007 would bisect the valley. The 20km long site had been selected as a World Heritage Site in 2004.

The World Heritage Committee decided to remove Germany's Dresden Elbe Valley from UNESCO's World Heritage List due to the building of a four-lane bridge in the heart of the cultural landscape which meant that the property failed to keep its "outstanding universal value as inscribed."

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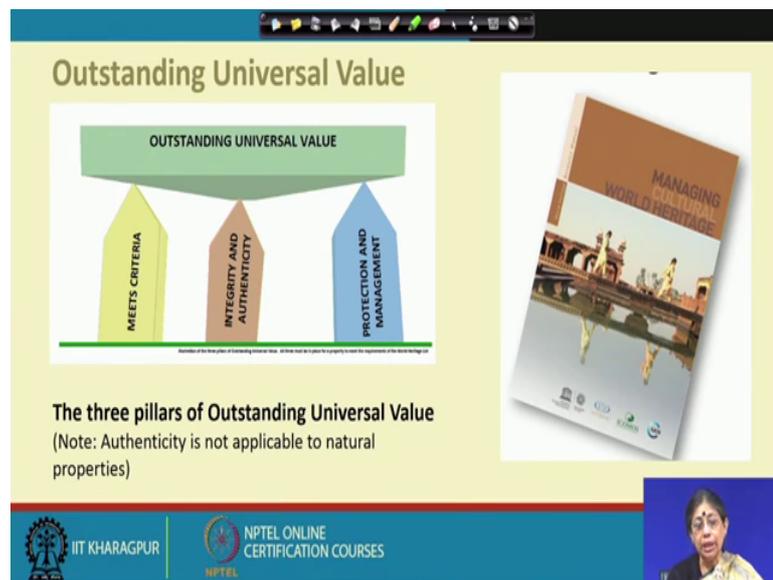
This slide provides a detailed explanation of the UNESCO decision. It includes a text box at the top left with the date and reason for the removal. Below it is a map of the Dresden Elbe Valley. To the right are the same two images seen in the previous slide: a bridge over a river and an aerial view of the city. The slide is part of an NPTEL presentation from IIT Khargapur.

Ah what is happening is that on June 25, 2009 the committee of the UNESCO voted to remove the status of the world heritage sites of the Dresden valley on the basis of the that

particular breach, that was under construction since 2007, and because that would bisect the valley. The 20 kilometer long site had been selected as a world heritage sites in 2004.

Now, let us see what committee talks about that, the committee says the world heritage committee decided to remove the Germanist western values from the UNESCO world heritage list, due to building of a full land bridge in the heart of the cultural landscape, which mean that the property failed to keep his outstanding universal value as inscribed.

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And you can see here that this is the a long stretch of 20 kilometer of the area of the valley, and which was threatened and ultimately it was taken out of the world heritage list.

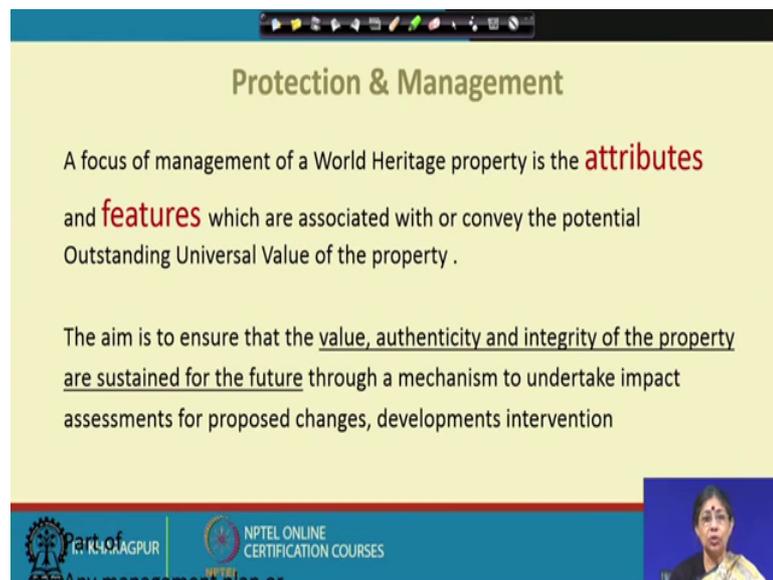
So, we must understand that when we talked about the world heritage ah outstanding universal value, we said there are 3 pillars, one is that which meets the criteria, the second we talked about the last lecture integrity and authenticity, and then is the protection and the management. This is the 3rd pillar of this universal value outstanding universal value or OUV of a world heritage site, and if that is not done.

It probably first of all it will not be inscribed in the world heritage list, and if there is some later some issues developed about that, then it can be taken out of the world heritage list. So, today we will talk about these issues about protection, and the

management of the OUV or the world heritage list, and there are many sort of guidelines you can see from that UNESCO world heritage sites.

This is one which is of particular importance the managing cultural a world heritage, and it totally talks about that how the world heritage sites can be managed. Again I am saying that it is not important for only the world heritage sites is also important for any other site which is of heritage significance.

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The slide is titled "Protection & Management" in a bold, dark font. Below the title, the text reads: "A focus of management of a World Heritage property is the **attributes** and **features** which are associated with or convey the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the property .". The words "attributes" and "features" are highlighted in red. Below this, another paragraph states: "The aim is to ensure that the value, authenticity and integrity of the property are sustained for the future through a mechanism to undertake impact assessments for proposed changes, developments intervention". At the bottom of the slide, there are logos for "Part of IIT BHOPAL" and "NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSES". A small video inset in the bottom right corner shows a woman speaking.

Now, let us talk about the protection and the management, what it really means a focus of management of a world heritage site property is the attributes, and features which are associated with or convey the potential outstanding universal value of the property.

So, we are talking about those attributes and the properties, it is not that everywhere if something happens or I their structure comes up it will be taken out from the list. It is a very important rule or connection with those particular attributes, and features for which that particular site was inscribed, and if anything which happens which actually contradicts those values of those properties, and attributes, and then only these types of problem of the issues come up.

So, the aim of this protection and management is that to ensure that the value authenticity, and integrity of the property are sustained for the future. So, for those property for those attributes or values for which it was inscribed that should be sustained

for the future through a mechanism, to undertake impact assessment for proposed changes developments and intervention.

So, we are talking about that mechanism or which sort of should protect to preserve these attributes, and that is why we have to also see that how this ah assessment or impact assessment happens, this is an integral part of the protection and the management.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:38)

The slide is titled "Protection & Management". On the left, there is a diagram titled "Protected Heritage & Context" showing a central blue area representing the heritage site, surrounded by concentric zones: a grey "New Protected" area, a red "Buffer Zone", and an orange "Extension". Further out, there are blue and red areas labeled "Extension Protected as Heritage". On the right, there are three bullet points:

- In the case of World Heritage, **protecting the attributes** that reflect OUV will be a primary objective but cannot be the sole one.
- in the 'management planning process', a management plan will address the overall cultural values of a property and the **changes in the immediate vicinity** of the property that might have an impact on them.
- This **inclusive approach** is one of the qualities of the management planning approach since it requires links with other plans (such as local or regional land use planning or development plans) and stakeholders outside the heritage system.

At the bottom, there are logos for IIT KHARAGPUR and NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSES.

Now, here you can see that when we are talking about the protection and the management, we are not talking about only the protected part, there can be many others or non protected areas can be there can be a surrounding which is not a world heritage site, we are talking about a buffer zone we will talk about that in detail, then there is talking about some of the extension, and a being which is the protected there.

So, when we are talking about a protected area where the world heritage sites or otherwise, we are also talking about that there are many other things which are related to these attributes values, and significance of a protected area. So, in the case of world heritage sites protecting the attributes that reflect the OUV or the outstanding universal value will be a primary objective, but it cannot be the sole 1.

Let us see what is talking about in the management planning process a management plan will address the overall cultural values of a property, and the changes in the immediate vicinity of the property, that might have an impact on them please remember that we are

talking about a protected site, and we are talking about some changes like we have seen in those cases in Germany and resistant the cathedral.

That some changes were happening in the immediate vicinity, and the changes are likely to happen, because these are not me some pieces they are in an urban landscape, and where because of several reasons the changes are likely to happen. The question is not the changes the question is that how these changes are affecting the values attributes, and the feature for which they are inscribed as the world heritage site, or a protected site. So, one must remember that that this is very important that that no change, will happen in the immediate vicinity that is never the issue, and also it goes on saying that the this inclusive approach it should be an inclusive approach is one of the qualities of the management planning approach.

Since it requires the links with other plans, because when we are talking about not only the heritage property, we are talking about unprotected site, or locally protected site, a buffer area there will be many other authorities will be involved in the planning of those areas, or there can be some locally protected sites, which will come under a different authority or different planning recon.

So, what it is talking about is an inclusive approach, which will try to link with other local or regional land use planning or development plans, and stakeholders outside the heritage system. So, this one must remember that it is never saying that it should be frozen nothing can done can be done around that area, but it is talking about changes will happen, but the management of the change is what is very important.

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The slide features a diagram titled "Protected Heritage & Context" on the left. The diagram shows a central blue-shaded area representing the heritage site, surrounded by concentric zones: a grey "New Protected Surroundings" zone, a light blue "Buffer Zone", and a darker blue "Extension" zone. Arrows point from these zones to the central site. To the right of the diagram, text reads: "Management planning beyond the physical confines of the property aims to better protect the OUV and other cultural values, and to secure those benefits to society that heritage can offer and that the property can gain from greater **community involvement**." The slide footer includes the IIT Kharagpur logo and the text "NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSES".

So, the management planning beyond the physical confines of the property aims to better protect the OUV, and other cultural values, and to secure those benefits to society that the heritage can offer, and that the proper property can gain from gated community involvement. So, it is not only the physical environment it is talking about is also talking about the stakeholders, where the community is a very important for the old type of people who are staying, there were coming to visit that or working there, they are very much involved.

So, the community involvement is very important part of that, and it is also saying that if something is of a valuable something is of a significant, and then if you can sort of better pro protect it, then it will likely and definitely will have a far-reaching impact in terms of benefit not only to that site, but also to the community itself. And because even if we would talk about the world heritage sites, if the if the values for which it is inscribed it remains, and which is of outstanding significant mean, it will continue to sort of enhance ah more visitors, and more awareness or the community will gain a lot of that.

So, it is a long term benefit which is talking about. So, when we are talking about the inclusive approach, we are not only talking about the greater part of the outside part of that, but we are talking about also the community. It is something like when you have very important something very valuable, and this valuable thing you would like to sort of cover it protect it and keep it very in a protected way. So, that it does not get damaged,

but at the same time issues for example, if you have a very valuable stone, and then it will protect it will keep it safely. So, that it does not get damaged, but at the same time you will not like to put it always in a bank vault, you will like to probably show it, to your friends family and other thing. So, it is something like that that one has to share it, one has to also take care of that, but also one has to see that the values attribute and features are maintained, and they are preserved.

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World Heritage Management

The management of a World Heritage site is based on the detailed analysis of its significance as identified during the nomination procedure. Management includes the following:

- ensuring that **all site staff understand** the cultural values to be preserved in the site;
- providing specific guidelines based upon the statement of **significance** of the site;
- making a complete **inventory** of all the cultural resources within the site;
- arranging for regular **inspections and formal reports** by professionals with suitable qualifications and experience;
- drafting a **strategic maintenance plan** leading to the formulation of resource projects which are incorporated into an annual work programme according to their priority; and
- respecting, in all work, **the ethics of conservation**, the established international recommendations of UNESCO, and guidelines such as the Venice Charter.

The slide also features a collage of six document covers on the right side:

- 1. **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE** (UNESCO)
- 2. **RISK PREPAREDNESS: A MANAGEMENT TOOL FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE** (UNESCO)
- 3. **World Heritage Dashboard 5** (UNESCO)
- 4. **MANAGING DISASTER RISKS** (UNESCO)
- 5. **World Heritage Dashboard 26** (UNESCO)
- 6. **Managing Historic Cities** (UNESCO)

So, the world heritage management actually the management of a world heritage site is based on the detail analysis. So, there is a process involved. So, it is based on the detailed analysis of his significance as identified during the nomination procedure, and management includes the following aspects. Let us see first of all ensuring that all of this site staff understand the cultural values to be preserved in the site.

So, there must be the people who are involved the site staff, they should have a clear understanding of the values, providing specific guidelines upon statement of significance of the site as you remember that the statement of significance is very important, and there should be some very specific guidelines, which is related to the statement for that particular site, making a complete inventory of all cultural resources within the site. Now we are talking about the protected area.

So, this inventory and their status is a very important to have a complete documentation of them is available to the stop the people who are taking care of the property, and

arranging for regular inspection, and formal reports by professional with suitable qualification and experience that, regular monitoring is a very important part of the management that once it is inscribed, and there will be a pressure, there will be some sort of a ah threats, and other things and also one has to take care of that.

So, regular maintenance monitoring it is a very important, and there should be monitoring process should be a part of the these management guidelines. Drafting a strategic maintenance plan, and that is what I was talking about that that how it should be done, what should be checked there should be a very clear cut very transparent process should be laid down.

Drafting a strategic maintenance plan, leading to the formulation of resource projects, which are incorporated into an annual work program, according to their priority and respecting in all work the ethics of conservation, we have talked about the ethics of conservation in great detail. So, this maintenance and the annual maintenance plan should keep in mind the ethics of conservation, that which are the international recommendation by UNESCO and the Venice charter.

So, this is what should be done about the maintenance, and the management of the protected side, and I am just giving one by one the different if you go to the UNESCO world heritage sites, these are all available these documents are available these are very good guidelines, where they are talking about the cultural heritage the management it also talks about the risk preparedness, it also talks about the modern heritage, it talks about the different types of disaster, it is talks about the cultural landscape there is so, many historic cities which talks about.

So, there are detailed manuals which are there, and the reports which clearly talks about the very types of heritage site, and what are the issues and criteria with best practices. So, one can sort of refer you should refer to this, and can see that what is they are talking about.

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Common issues in management

In recognizing the diversity mentioned above, common elements of an effective management system could include:

- a thorough shared understanding of the property by all stakeholders;
- a cycle of planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback;
- the monitoring and assessment of the impacts of trends, changes, and of proposed interventions;
- the involvement of partners and stakeholders;
- the allocation of necessary resources;
- capacity-building; and
- an accountable, transparent description of how the management system functions.

The slide also features a video inset of a woman speaking, and two book covers titled 'MANAGING NATURAL WORLD HERITAGE' and 'MANAGING CULTURAL WORLD HERITAGE'.

Now, let us see what are the common issues of the management, there again these two important the managing a natural world it is child, and match in managing a cultural heritage sites, these are very two important manuals which are there which are freely you can download that, and so these are very good important.

Now, see the common issues. So, what are the common issues which happens in the management, in recognizing the diversity mentioned above common elements in effective system, could include the thorough shared understanding of other property by the all the stakeholders, it is not only should remain with the exposed domain, it should the community and all types of community including the children, it is very important to have an awareness of the people, who are there who are the stakeholders of the site.

A cycle of planning implementation monitoring evaluation and feedback, this is a continuous process it should go on, and there about the how implementation it should be implemented it, should be a monitoring, there should be a feedback of what is happening the monitoring, and assessment of the impacts of train changes and as proposed intervention. So, for example, if you remember I was talking about rani ki vov ah railway line is proposing if we if we it that acts is amended, then what will be the impact one should very objectively try to see visual impact the impact due to the pollution, impact due to the vibration, it should be very scientifically first understood, and before such

interval should take place. So, impact assessment is a very important part of this management process.

The involvement of the partners and stakeholders, partners means that it is no longer the responsibility of only one authority, it should be a responsibility of the local authority, the national authority the planning authority, and also the international authority if is a disaster management, and the people who are talking about the different types of disaster experts.

So, it is an involvement of and also why partners, because it is not only the stakeholders, but the partners that that responsibility of protecting the world heritage or maintaining the world heritage site, should also be taken there should be a concerted effort by that nationally internationally and locally, we will take one of the example today, and where we will talk about this partnership that how it can really help in the management.

The allocation of necessary resources is the resource is a very important part, because without the proper resources finance. So, not only the finance, but technical resources the manpower, the know how all types of resources are very important the knowledge, they are very important for the management process, and but financial definitely is a very important part, and the capacity building that until and unless people are trained to take care there are different types of skills, depending on a particular site which is required.

So, this capacity building is a very important part of maintenance and management, and it has to be a sort of integrated within the management system. An accountable, transparent, description of how the management system function, this is absolutely important I said that conservation and taking care of our heritage, is like we are a custodian.

So, everything should be accountable, should be well documented, should be transparent, should be shared with others to the community, if you could exhibitions, talking to the people, debate, all these things are very important part of the management process.

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Delineation of WHS

The **property** is the land or sea area which has Outstanding Universal Value. The term '**core zone**' was formerly used to describe the property. However, it is now out of date and should not be used. All references should be made to the '**property**'.

KEY MESSAGE
The boundary must encompass the Outstanding Universal Value.

Activate Windows
Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

Fig. 4. Plan of the World Heritage Site with the zone or boundaries

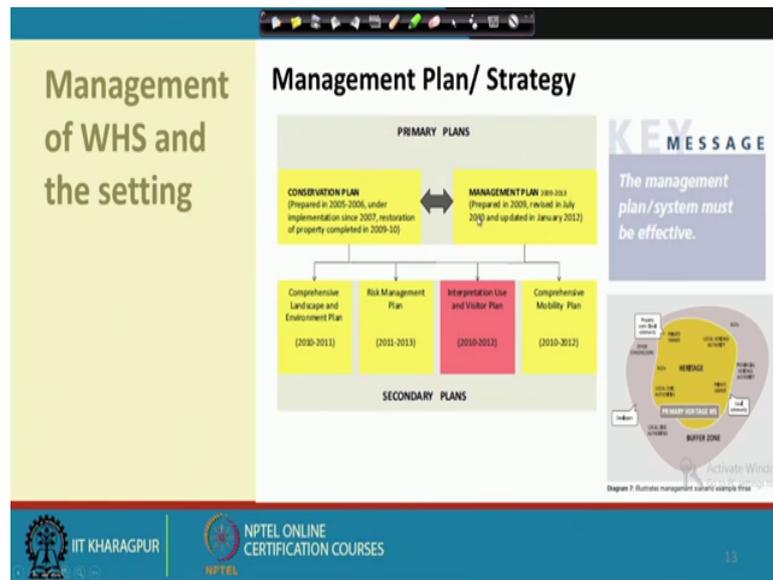
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Let's see that we are talking about the property that that what is that buffer zone, another here you can see that if this is a property the delineation of the property which is the actual boundary is very important, the boundary does not mean always it will be a fence, or it will be a physical thing, but the delineation of that boundary on ground is absolutely very important to understand.

So, the property is the land or the sea area, which has an outstanding universal value, it can be one single property it can be a group of properties earlier we used to use the term core zone, but now it is out of debt and we generally refer to that the property. So, here you can see that that red mark that is actually delineating that how much is actually the property.

So, the boundary must encompass the outstanding universal value so; that means, if suppose there is a structure, and there is a land area or the garden and other thing. So, and that actually contributes to the outstanding universal value. So, that must be inscribed within the that property boundary, and it may so happen that the ownership of this different land person, may not be with only one authority it can be with the different people person or authorities or agencies, but that does not stop anything one must sort of clearly laid out this delineation. So, the alienation itself is a process.

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Now, as you can see that that when we are talking about the management plan, the key message is that that the management should be effective, it should be implementable, it should be carried out.

So, when we talking about the heritage we are talking on suburb buffer zone, we will come to the buffer zone, but when we are talking about a conservation plan, and the primary plan said the management plan. So, one is a conservation plan, and management plans talks about that how it will be the meant, and what will be the resources, who will do that who are the agencies involved, and under that there can be secondary plans, which can sort of simultaneously should be taken up.

If there should be a landscape or environment, I am taking the example of some risk management plan there are different types of there is the interpretation, and the visit to management which is very important, that how the tourists will come and how it will be interpreted, and how this tourists management should be taken care of, and there is also a comprehensive mobility plan that how much people with the vehicles will be allowed how they will approach what of the security.

So, these are the separate depending on the side characteristic the secondary plan also very important. So, the conservation plan management happens in the upper level, and then that should be detail out more, in the landscape plan, risk management plan,

interpretive plan, and depending on a specificity of a site or situation there can be some more specific plans can be required.

So, this is what when we talk about the management of the site, and when we are talking about the setting. Now we have talked more about the setting, because that is where I started with that something happens in the vicinity, then that may endanger the world heritage status of a site. ah

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Visitor Management

- Tourism management is often a major issue for World Heritage properties
- Tourism management consistent with and sympathetic to the protection, conservation and management of potential Outstanding Universal Value must be addressed as part of the nomination

The slide includes two images: the top one shows a canal with several covered boats in Venice, and the bottom one shows a large crowd of people gathered in front of a large, ornate building, likely a heritage site. The slide footer contains the IIT Kharagpur logo and the text 'NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSES'.

Before going to that as I said the visitor management is a very important issue, because the moment is a world heritage sites, it becomes the visibility of the site increases, it becomes an international status and people like to travel.

So, like Venice and other areas it is really a problem that when it is many many size, where is unmanageable visitors are coming, which itself is threatening the wavy or the attributes of the side, but you cannot stop the visitor. So, what we are talking about is the visitors management. For example, if you talk about Ajanta Ellora these are the key we know there are the key pendings within Ajanta and Ellora, and what happens is between a lot of people, enter into cave at a specific time what happens they are breathing the body temperature another that actually builds up within the cave, and that that has a very negative effect on the painting.

So, what has been done by archaeological survey is that to have a restrict the number of visitors, who can at one time can come to a site, then this has to be scientifically tested that how what is the maximum number of visitors who can be allowed. Now one hand we can have a research, we can say that this is the maximum number of visitors should be allowed, and after that there should be a control. So, this control is very important.

But again how it will be implemented aside, one has to also see the discounting of the visitors that, after that number reaches they should be sort of no more visitors should be allowed and associated with that the resting place is the waiting places, all these thing are very important, and it should not even happen at the just the entrance of the cave, it should be planned much much beforehand that how the mobility of the how the visitors will be taken. And some of the sites which they do is that they also have a ticketing systems which have to record or appoint make an appointment from before.

So, after it reaches a certain thing you have to go to the next day or next time slot. So, this is possible it is not that the visitors should be stopped, but what we are talking about the visitors management how they will approach till what distance, the car can come or what distance the walking is allowed or pollution free vehicles and other thing. So, the visitor management is a very important part of the management. So, and this is definitely becoming a major issue of the most of the world heritage properties, this should be consistent with and sympathetic to the protection conservation, and management of the potential, outstanding universal value addresses apart.

Now, if you can see that here is the in Kerala the Alleppey the backwater areas a lot of tourist booths are happening, and the reports are coming out that because of the tourist board the I mean not. So, much of management policy about the taking care of the pollution, it is creating to the water it is really going out of hand.

So, one has to see that what can be their long term impact of having the visitors, and what should be the precautionary measures which should be taken, and many of the site we know that specially during the festival times, and other lot of visitors come, and that definitely contributes to the economy of the local economy another, but it should not go beyond.

So, there is something called the carrying capacity. So, how should we manage is a very important aspect of the management. So, no management is a planning process what I

what we discuss is that it should be a very transparent, and it should have the various issues it should address.

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Management Planning Process

The principal objective of the management planning process is the **strategic long-term protection** of cultural heritage sites.

A fundamental part of this is developing a **framework for decision-making and for managing change** at a particular cultural heritage property.

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3 elements

HERITAGE
HERITAGE
HERITAGE
INSTITUTIONAL
LEGAL
RESOURCES

a **legal framework** which, defines the reasons for its existence, an **institution**, which gives form to its organizational needs and decision-making, and **resources** (human, financial and intellectual) which are used to make it operative.

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The principal objective of the management planning process is a strategic long term protection of the cultural heritage sites, we must remember that I mean there is a long term plan which has to be done, and a fundamental part of this is developing a framework for decision making or for managing the change, one must remember that we are talking about managing the change, I have given you the references you can talk about that. So, there are basically 3 elements the institutional the legal and the resources. So, these are the 3 elements the legal framework institution and the resources which are the basic 3 elements of the planning process.

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Management Planning Process

The principal objective of the management planning process is the **strategic long-term protection** of cultural heritage sites.

A fundamental part of this is developing a **framework for decision-making and for managing change** at a particular cultural heritage property.

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3 processes

MONITORING
IMPLEMENTATION
PLANNING

Together the three elements facilitate the **planning, implementation and monitoring of actions**, usually for a single cultural property or a group of properties or an area, to deliver results.

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And the second is the 3 processes the monitoring the implementation, and the planning these are the 3 processes, where this these 3 elements what we talked about they facilitate, in this process of planning implementation and monitoring of the action, for a single cultural property or a group of cultural property.

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Management Planning Process

The principal objective of the management planning process is the **strategic long-term protection** of cultural heritage sites.

A fundamental part of this is developing a **framework for decision-making and for managing change** at a particular cultural heritage property.

file:///C:/Users/A/Downloads/activity-827-1.pdf

3 results

OUTPUTS
IMPROVEMENTS
OUTCOMES

to deliver results which guarantee the **conservation and management of the properties and their associated values** in a sustainable way.

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And because of that we will have certain results. So, the results are the outputs it can be the improvements, and outcomes which we have to see. So, deliver the results which guarantee that the conservation, and management of the properties, and their associated

values are preserved in a sustainable way. So, this is a this elements process, and the result this is a very important framework for the management.

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Protection & Management

Suitable management arrangements should also exist for the **Buffer zone and the setting** for the property

Chittorgarh Fort WHS

Property Area – 305 Ha
Buffer Zone – 427 Ha
Total – 732 Ha

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Now, what are we talking about management as we started talking about that, we also said that there is to be a buffer zone of which really, when we are talking about the city. So, what is the buffer zone? Let us talk about Chittorgarh; Chittorgarh, is one of the serial nomination of the force of Rajasthan, which is now on the world heritage site, and you can see that there are the these within the fort area lot of people are staying within this area, it is not just it is just in uninhabited it force area.

So and so it is very important and immediately outside the fort area, there are also the other areas, which also the development must take place, but how that is a very important thing. So, as you see that the green area here is the buffer zone which has been Inca inscribe it is like putting a cushion around something which is very important though, it is not that nothing will happen to the cushion, but that cushion is actually giving an extra protection to maintain the or ensure that the attributes are continued to be there or maintained.

ah What is the example in Chittorgarh, as you can see that that Chittorgarh fort, and these buildings which are there any vertical expansion of this building will in will interfere with the visibility of the Chittorgarh fort, which is one of the attribute one of the attribute for which is has been declared.

So, now, it is not that we cannot see the people you go away from that area yes, but we cannot say that, but at the same time we must see that what type of legal instruments should be there. So, that these basic attribute is not interfere with it. So, that is why the delineation of the buffer zone, how much will be the buffer zone is very important, and also it is important to understand that it is not that nothing will happen in the buffer zone.

Buffer zone is actually a plant chain which should take care of the attributes of the protected area, for which it is acting as a buffer zone.

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key questions:

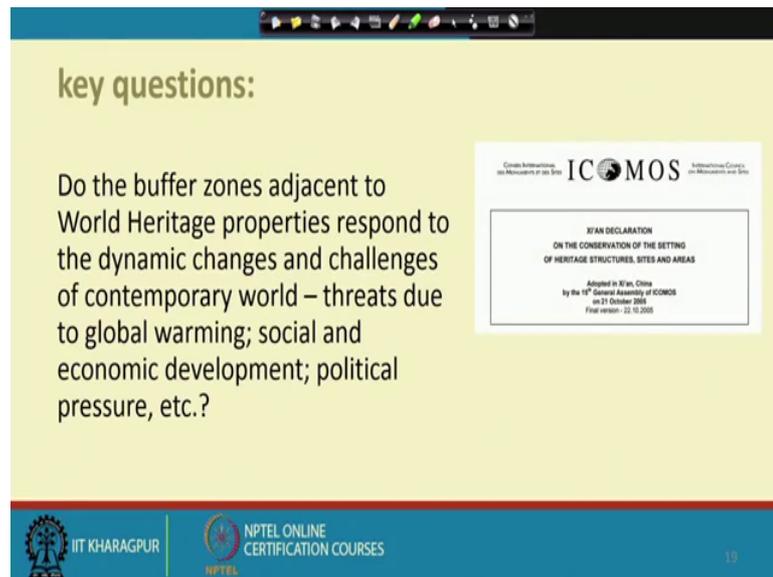
Do the buffer zones adjacent to World Heritage properties respond to the dynamic changes and challenges of contemporary world – threats due to global warming; social and economic development; political pressure, etc.?

Property Area – 305 Ha
Buffer Zone – 427 Ha
Total – 732 Ha

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So, do the buffer zone adjacent to the world heritage site properties respond to the dynamic changes, and challenges to the contemporary world, because they are living area threats due to the global warming, social and economic development political pressure. So, all these issues or the key question should be addressed should be looked into when we are talking about the buffer zone management, and plane pleasing or sort of a guidelines for the buffer zone management. ah

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key questions:

Do the buffer zones adjacent to World Heritage properties respond to the dynamic changes and challenges of contemporary world – threats due to global warming; social and economic development; political pressure, etc.?

ICOMOS
International Council on Monuments and Sites

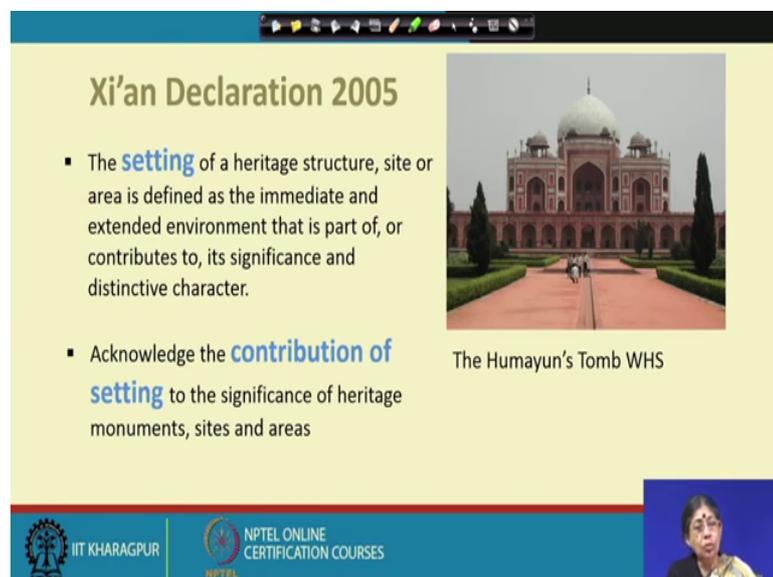
XI'AN DECLARATION
ON THE CONSERVATION OF THE SETTING
OF HERITAGE STRUCTURES, SITES AND AREAS

Adopted in Xi'an, China
by the 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS
on 23 October 2005
Final version - 22.10.2005

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So, there is a in Xian declaration which was adopted in 2005, you can refer to that and that really talks about the buffer zone management. What is the buffer zone, and what is the buffer zone management?

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Xi'an Declaration 2005

- The **setting** of a heritage structure, site or area is defined as the immediate and extended environment that is part of, or contributes to, its significance and distinctive character.
- Acknowledge the **contribution of setting** to the significance of heritage monuments, sites and areas



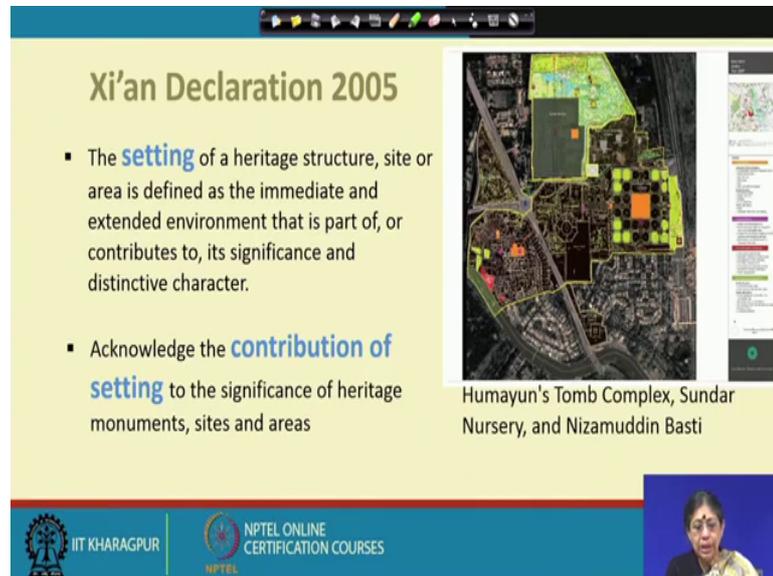
The Humayun's Tomb WHS

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So, this is it talks about the setting of a heritage structure side, or area and it is also talked about the how that setting is contributing to the thing, and so, it is the acknowledgement of that and understanding that for making a framework or guideline for the buffer zone management, we will talk about very quickly ah particularly important site, which is a

world heritage site in India, which is one of the best practice, because how it has managed the world heritage site, the Humayuns Tomb world heritage site.

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Xi'an Declaration 2005

- The **setting** of a heritage structure, site or area is defined as the immediate and extended environment that is part of, or contributes to, its significance and distinctive character.
- Acknowledge the **contribution of setting** to the significance of heritage monuments, sites and areas

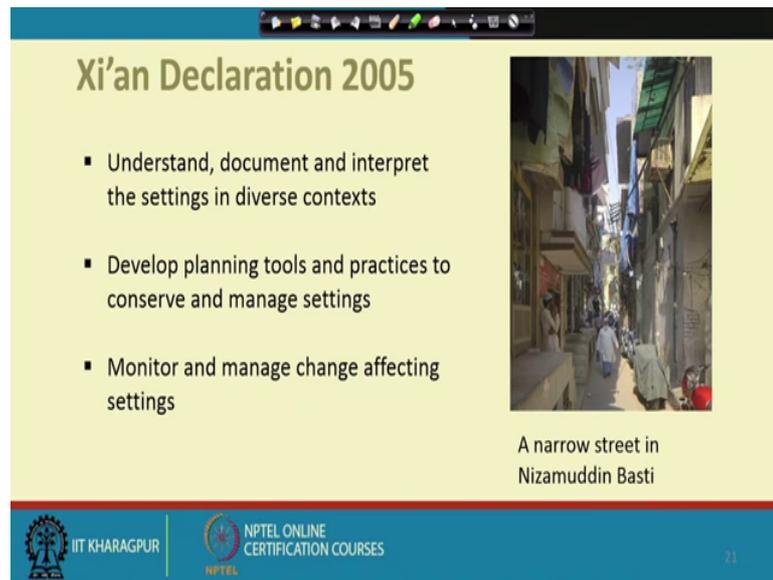
Humayun's Tomb Complex, Sundar Nursery, and Nizamuddin Basti

The slide features a satellite map of the Humayun's Tomb Complex, Sundar Nursery, and Nizamuddin Basti area. The map shows the tomb complex in green, Sundar Nursery in yellow, and Nizamuddin Basti in red. A legend on the right side of the map provides details about the different areas. The slide also includes the IIT Kharagpur and NPTEL Online Certification Courses logos at the bottom.

Then you can see that when it is there it is a world heritage site, this is there is the this is the Humayuns Tomb which all is garden, but outside there it is a residential area which is the Nizamuddin Basti, and there is Sundar Nursery which is their which is also from the British era which is a nursery. So, when Humayuns Tomb management plan is taken care of it is incorporating all these 3, the Humayuns tomb itself in the garden the Nizamuddin area, which is a community the people staying there the Nizamuddin Basti and the Sundar Nursery.

So, the management of this is that how it has been an inclusive approach, it is talking taking care of these 3.

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Xi'an Declaration 2005

- Understand, document and interpret the settings in diverse contexts
- Develop planning tools and practices to conserve and manage settings
- Monitor and manage change affecting settings

A narrow street in Nizamuddin Basti

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I will just quickly give you an idea of that ah narrow street in the Nizamuddin Basti as you can see that, because Xian declaration talks about the understanding document, and interpret the sitting in diverse context, because the context are. So, varied we cannot sort of say just one framework it has to be evolved from a particular site contest, then also we have to talk about the planning tools and practices to conserve, and manage the setting, and also monitor and manage the change affecting the setting.

Now, this Nizamuddin Basti which is as you see in a narrow street, the people staying, there is the Dargah which is there all of these are part of the management of the Humayuns Tomb.

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The slide features a title 'The Humayun's Tomb WHS Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative' and a subtitle 'Work with local, interdisciplinary and international communities for co-operation and awareness in conserving and managing settings'. It includes three photographs: 'Heritage Awareness walk with local children' showing a group of people walking past a building, 'Summer Learning Camp' showing children sitting on the ground, and 'Street Play' showing a group of children playing in a street. The slide also contains logos for IIT KHARAGPUR and NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSES, and a page number '23'.

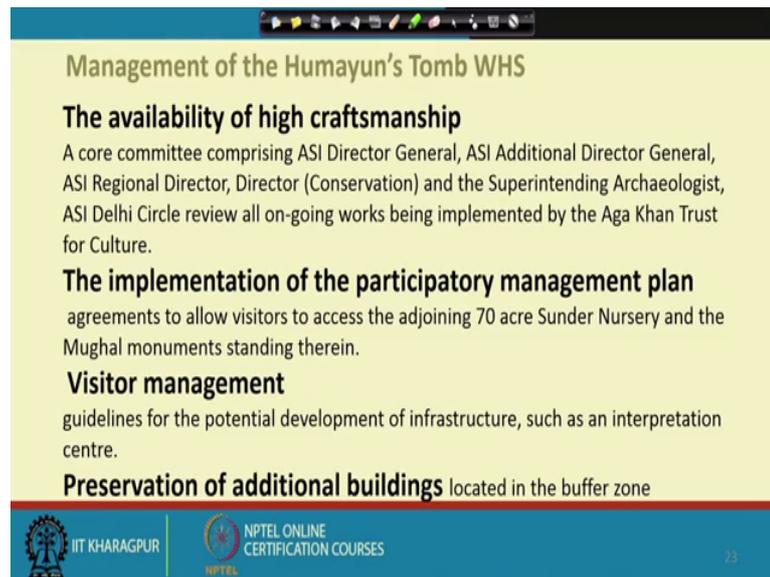
Because what is saying that the working with the local interdisciplinary, and international communities for cooperation awareness conserving, and management is a very important part of that. So, as we see the Nizamuddin Basti we see the Dargha, which is a very important cultural part and also physical it is not a world heritage site.

But it forms within the buffer zone, and all the activities there are now integrated with the Humayuns tomb and also taking care of the community which are surrounding. There also heritage awareness walk which takes around the children, and the people around that there are the summer learning cap from the Sunder Nursery, for the landscape area they are discretely involving the local people, there is also capacity building the training the local people making the health and hygiene programs for the other people.

Involving the local people the community of the Nizamuddin Basti in the different types of crafts work and other. So, it is a total inclusive approach the buffer zone is just not physical delineation, or restricting a height or something it is the different varied types of community which are there, and how that can be integrated along with the attributes of the world heritage site.

ah This is a very important initiative the Nizamuddin urban renewal initiative, if you are interested you can look up that and can see that how, it has really become a very good example of how the social, the participatory inclusive approach can be done in the buffer zone of the world heritage site. ah

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Management of the Humayun's Tomb WHS

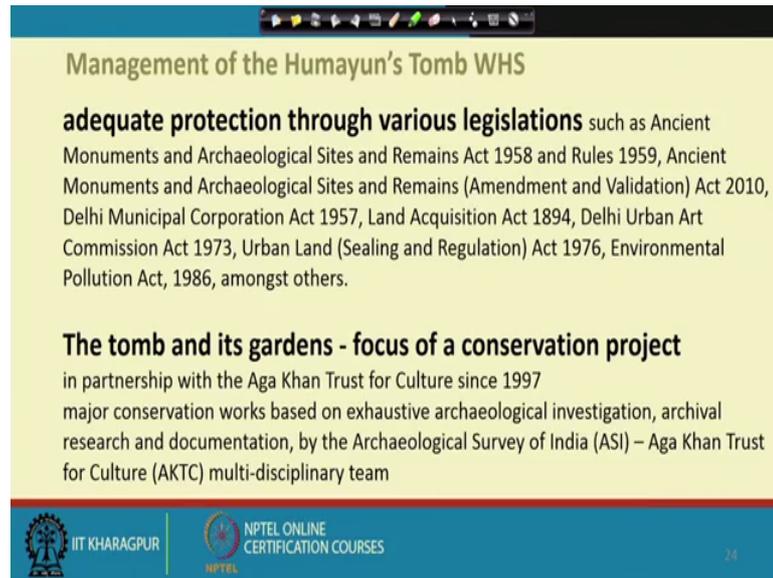
- The availability of high craftsmanship**
A core committee comprising ASI Director General, ASI Additional Director General, ASI Regional Director, Director (Conservation) and the Superintending Archaeologist, ASI Delhi Circle review all on-going works being implemented by the Aga Khan Trust for Culture.
- The implementation of the participatory management plan**
agreements to allow visitors to access the adjoining 70 acre Sunder Nursery and the Mughal monuments standing therein.
- Visitor management**
guidelines for the potential development of infrastructure, such as an interpretation centre.
- Preservation of additional buildings** located in the buffer zone

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Now, as we just say the craftsmanship is one of the important that, which has been trained the participatory management plan, which is a part of the these initiative involving the local people, the visitors involving them the visitor management, and which part they will see, how they will come, what type of festival, what type of activities.

And also preservation of the additional buildings which are not a part of the world heritage site, but they are important for the local people or make up the cultural landscape of that area. So, their festival activities many of the things are being encouraged, and always around the value of the Humayuns Tomb, and it is working both ways.

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Management of the Humayun's Tomb WHS

adequate protection through various legislations such as Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958 and Rules 1959, Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act 2010, Delhi Municipal Corporation Act 1957, Land Acquisition Act 1894, Delhi Urban Art Commission Act 1973, Urban Land (Sealing and Regulation) Act 1976, Environmental Pollution Act, 1986, amongst others.

The tomb and its gardens - focus of a conservation project
in partnership with the Aga Khan Trust for Culture since 1997
major conservation works based on exhaustive archaeological investigation, archival research and documentation, by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) – Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC) multi-disciplinary team

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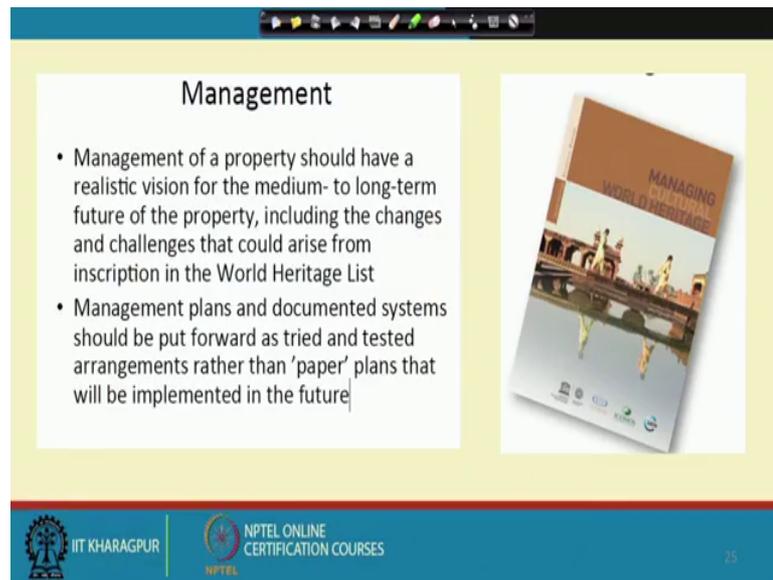
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And various legislation even for Humayuns tomb we can see that there are so, many acts which are there archaeological remains, the land acquisition act Delhi municipal corporation the urban land sealing act. So, a lot of acts which are important, it is very important to see them and put together, and see how they can work in coordination with other another is that the tomb, and the god and this is also.

Now partnership which talked about it is a protected site, but here the Tata foundation and Agha khan foundation they really work together to give the resources, and also resources in form of the craftsmanship skill came from outside and also training of the local craftsmen.

So, Humayuns Tomb and the Nizamuddin initiate which has done under Aga khan project, and it is a fantastic example of the heritage, and the management of the world heritage site all the issues key issues, and how they can be taken up and it is an ongoing process.

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The slide is titled "Management" and contains two bullet points. To the right of the text is a book cover titled "MANAGING CULTURAL WORLD HERITAGE". The book cover features a photograph of a heritage site with people walking on a bridge. The slide footer includes the IIT Kharagpur logo and the NPTEL Online Certification Courses logo, along with the number 25.

Management

- Management of a property should have a realistic vision for the medium- to long-term future of the property, including the changes and challenges that could arise from inscription in the World Heritage List
- Management plans and documented systems should be put forward as tried and tested arrangements rather than 'paper' plans that will be implemented in the future

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And so, the in summary the management of a property, should have a realistic vision of the medium to long term future of the property including the changes, and challenges that could arise from inscription of the world heritage site.

So, one should we prepare beforehand, and it should work go through, and management plans and documented system should be put forward destroyed and tested arrangements, rather than just paper plans that will be implemented in the future. So, it is an ongoing learning process, and again I am saying that it is a there are manuals there are case studies, and are in our own country there is a very good initiative, which has been taken and taken as one of the best example of how the management can be done in an integrated way.

(Refer Slide Time: 37:29)

References

1. <http://whc.unesco.org/>
2. **Course Martial** "Management and Conservation of World Heritage Sites", 2015, UNITAR (United Nations Institute for Training & Research) Hiroshima, Japan
3. **Lecture presentations** in 'Planning and Management of Cultural Heritage Sites' under International Summer Winter Term (ISWT) / Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) for Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India, IIT Kharagpur, December 7 – December 18, 2015. Coordinator Dr Sanghamitra Basu, IIT Kharagpur
 - a) 'Current World Heritage Issues', Prof. Dr. Jukka Jokilehto ICCROM, Italy.
 - b) 'Understanding World Heritage Sites Category' & 'What is Tentative List and Revised Tentative List for India -2015' by Dr. Shikha Jain, Ex Member Secretary, Advisory Committee for World Heritage Matters and Director, DRONAH

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So, this is what in a nutshell is the third of the world heritage sites, where the management is plays a very important role, visitors arrangement and other again I am saying that the reference are there, and also another very important reference is the operational guidelines, the which I will share with you, and that is also very important apart from some of the manuals which have mentioned which of one can refer in the UNESCO world heritage site.

Thank you.