

Integrated Model for Safeguarding the built heritage of Pune -Vision 2041

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Abstract

Over the past decades safeguarding of heritage has gained momentum across the globe as it is a major component of tourism sector imparting identity to a place . The built heritage of a place is the primary physical evidence narrating the existence of the glorious past and communicating the creative genius of human race. Beyond the physical fabric the heritage stands as the foremost bearer to the witness of time as the most crucial dimension to assign its Significance. On the other hand, our present is governed by the age of networking bestowing us with the power to outreach place and time . The technological development has led us in to an era of information available through global networking systems. This has led to a situation where global initiatives and new ideas in all fields are available on single platform for interaction and introspection. Heritage is seen as an important asset in present with respect to the development goals of any place. Asserting the mentioned fact, the new approaches in the domain of heritage conservation is looking beyond the aspects of physical fabric and glorification of time and events. The paper attempts to take an overview of various such new emerging approaches belonging to interdisciplinary fields for safeguarding the built heritage and seeks to reflect upon the application of the concepts through an integrated Model for city of Pune as we approach the mid of 21st century .

Key Words: Built heritage, Integrated model, Safeguarding ,Vision

1.INTRODUCTION

Built Heritage of a place inculcates the elements of past in the present thereby affirming the evolutionary stages of human development. The most vital aspect of preserving and protecting the built heritage is in the nature of its continuity and association between people and place. Pune as a city becomes a relevant case as it is bestowed with diverse typologies of built heritage integrated within its physical fabric situated amidst complexities and conflicts. Like most cities in transition, the city is continuously adapting to the demands and need of people and time. At the turn of the 21st century, Pune has witnessed a tremendous change in the physical environment at a faster rate. This alarming situation is leading to introspect and reconsider on the aspect of safeguarding our built environment realizing the importance of our valuable assets in terms of regional identities rooted within places and engaging people through a sense of belonging.

Safeguarding Built heritage: Overcoming the Present Challenges

Built heritage describes our origins and informs our understandings of who we are today. It helps to define a sense of place, an identity for a community. It can contribute to feelings of connectedness, and community pride and confidence.ⁱ

The challenges relating to built heritage are universal in nature except for their intensity and the impact that is reflected and observed with respect to place and time. Figure below depicts the most probable threats to built heritage :

| NATURE | CULTURE |
|--|---|
| Climate Change Natural Disasters | Consumerism Societal Aspiration Change of Ideals |
| HUMAN ACTIONS | PLANNING |
| Inappropriate Addition/Alteration Destruction/War Redundant Use | Lack of Vision Lack of legislation Lack of Management |

Figure 1 : Challenges : Built Heritage

Source : Author

Reflecting upon the nature of threats, the role of human engagement to overcome the challenges becomes fundamental and crucial to safeguard the built heritage . Also, it is imperative to note that any built heritage are physical evidences of past hence function to decode the resources of thought, craft ,skill and techniques of the bygone era. While most of the past effort has been upon safeguarding through glorification of the built, minimum intervention theories, localized and elemental conservation of the built , the new age seeks new dimensions and identifies opportunities far beyond the safeguarding of the physical fabric like Value based Approach, Evaluating and enhancing the Visitor Experiences, Providing Universal Accessibility, Integrated Conservation and Appropriate use of technology.

The beginning of 21st century experienced a major change in communication medium and tools. It is very important to note this change in terms of the effect it caused upon all components of cultural heritage including the built heritage component. Taking in to account benefits of 1976, ICOMOS Charter of Cultural Tourism, the heritage promotion became a major tool ,shifting the dimension from protection to promotion to outreach the existence of heritage to larger part of the society.

Methodology :

The study is based upon literature resources classified in to three major components:

1. International Charters : Reviewing the main concepts and thrust areas bringing forth the universal nature of challenges associated with built heritage -Overview
2. Case Studies with respect to Europe and Asia to identify the Present-Day Operational Challenges in the process of safeguarding-built heritage
3. PUNE VISION 41 : Approaches and Goals , review of efforts by local governing bodies, NGO, institutions in built heritage awareness under PMC

The proposed model refers the cyclic model proposed by Thurley 2005, wherein safeguarding heritage is understood as a cyclic system of identification, understanding, value and care respectively. The review of PUNE VISION -2041 document brings forth the opportunities and strengths for the future proposal.

Discussion -Built Heritage of PUNE, Maharashtra, India



The city of Pune is imbibed with long lasting and glorious past. A past that has left lasting impressions in form of both the built environment and living traditions. The city has witnessed several changes over the turn of

the century however has also attempted to maintain the customs and traditions rooted in the place.

Location of PUNE in Maharashtra , India -Ref : Maphill.com

A significant contribution is observed by the people who have played the dual role of both custodian and caretakers retaining the sense of place. The built heritage of Pune comprises of primarily the religious typology, residential typology (Wada as the indigenous built of Maharashtra) and other buildings belonging to administrative, institutional, hospital typology. This cultural heritage built is integrated within the present urban landscape of Pune which is undergoing several patterns of change.

The PMC, draft regulations 2017 regulations have identified and listed the built heritage and classified the buildings and complexes in to Grade I, II and III respectively based upon the significance of the same. INTACH, Pune has also

contributed to the overall process of documentation and expertise with respect to Heritage Mapping. The percentage of built heritage component classified and graded is depicted below in the charts.

The classification depicts that the built heritage component of Pune represents a highest percentage of religious built typology followed by other building typology comprising of institutions, hospitals, bridges and comparatively a less percentage of the residential typology.

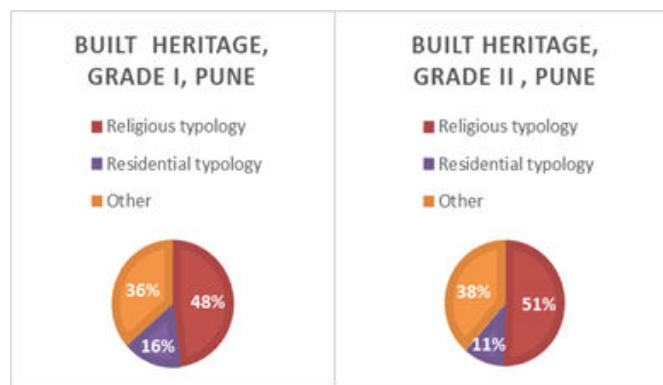


Figure 2 : Built Heritage Typology, PUNE

Reference : 2017 , PMC, DCR

The above data also reiterates the loss of historic fabric within the residential neighbourhood cluster as seen that major land use change being affected by rapid urbanization and changing aspirations.

Review : PUNE - Smart City Mission and Vision 2041 (JNNRUM)

As per the report published by Pune Smart City Mission, Pune Volume II, the city intends to make noteworthy long-term changes within planning process by revising its CDP (till 2041). Use of GIS is further advocated in spatial planning and digitization of existing development plans inclusive of the fact that the tool to be integrated for the decision-making process.

The Smart City Mission propagates a thirty-six-point program to be operative in four years' time concentrating on the major thrust areas such as transport, water supply, affordable housing, sanitation, health job creation and governance. In accordance with guideline 3.1.7 of Smart city objectives the Smart city takes in to account the cultural heritage of the city and thereby seeks to promote and celebrate the unique identity of a place. The PUNE SMART CITY MISSION has worked out the basis of assessment , the future projection and listed the initiatives in this regard.

The Fiscal management of built heritage proposals included within the revised 2041 development plan under JNNRUM are estimated for total investment of 2350.67 Crores with major investment in River Mulla -Mutha ,Nature Tourism and Kasba-Peth Upgradation which forms the core of the city area. Considering the proposed investment with respect to the built heritage the possibilities of inclusion of interdisciplinary tools is evident and needs to be integrated within the ambit of

preparation of the Integrated Heritage Plan as foreseen by Vision 2041 revised CDP.

The basic ideology of heritage management stems from Heritage Conservation Cycle proposed by Thurley in 2005 observed as a cyclic process of Understanding Heritage-Valuing it-Caring and Finally Enjoying . In case of the city of PUNE , the most crucial aspect is to Understand the various associative layers of built heritage undergoing several transformative layers. Equally important is the process of valuation including the aspects of human perception and attachment to place.

The model needs to address the universal threats proposed to the four-classified nature of challenges like Nature , Culture , Human Action and Management comprising the set of environmental, subjective and objective variables. The goal of the model needs to focus upon safeguarding the built heritage through four systems approach:

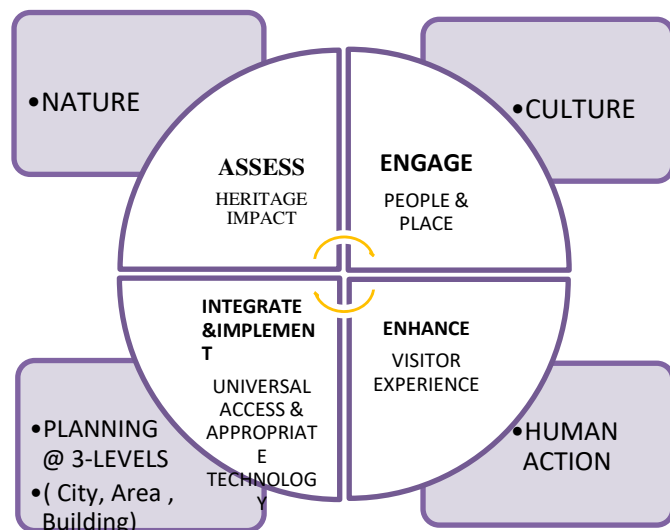


Figure 3: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT MODEL- INSIGHT FOR FUTURE

Source : Author

- CRITICAL ASSESSMENT BOTH TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE COMPONENTS : Nature , Culture, Human Actions
- ENGAGE : create interdependency of people and places : Cultural, Social, Economical
- ENHANCE : Unique experience, sense of belonging, Branding, marketing, Place attachment- Multiple (Associations)
- INTEGRATE & IMPLEMENT : human capital and cultural capital : appropriate use of technology, resource management and Mobilization.

Integrated Model for Safeguarding the built Heritage of PUNE- VISION 2041

Taking in to consideration the classification of the challenges and threats to the built heritage of Pune the Heritage Management Model for the city is proposed in retrospection of the revised development plan- VISION 2041.

As observed specifically for the case of Pune city the present built heritage is associative of the values based on functional use , emotional needs and sense of belonging to particular places. Like most of the historic places across the globe, built heritage of Pune integrates social, cultural and economic dependency . The former holds true for religious built typology which is the largest component of the built heritage as observed in the data represented in Figure 2.

The emerging approaches and interdisciplinary tools listed in Table 1 can serve as a guideline to be used for specific nature of challenges as they have been identified as best practices and have proven to the test of time.

CONCLUSION

Integrated conservation is universally accepted phenomena involving the contemporary attitude towards conservation of built heritage through restoration and inclusion within the urban context. It emphasizes the incorporation of principles for the protection and management of cultural heritage in the decision-making process, particularly at the level of urban planningⁱⁱ.

Since built heritage of any place is a historical and cultural construct involving a continuum of activities within a place, its role of assertion in human existence is vital for making sense of the present and understanding the links of the past. Physical manifestation of form has been an effort of generations of creativity, productivity and resource management . Hence a holistic approach involving the present resources and future prospects is required to go beyond glorification of the past to integration within the present through crucial interpretation of purpose and intent.

Safeguarding has been central to all Conservation effort, however safeguarding the Past for a meaningful Present and an insightful future need to be proposed for the city of PUNE having abundance of nature and a variety of built heritage component . As the city progresses towards the mid of 21st century the growth of tourist inflow with respect to overall state of Maharashtra is foreseen to increase twice as much from eight percent to fifteen percent.ⁱⁱⁱ

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