

World Heritage Scanned Nomination

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UNESCO Region: ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

SITE NAME: Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park

DATE OF INSCRIPTION: 7th July 2004

STATE PARTY: INDIA

CRITERIA: C (iii) (iv) (v) (vi)

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

Excerpt from the Report of the 28th Session of the World Heritage Committee

Criterion (iii): The Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park with its ancient Hindu architecture, temples and special water retaining installations together with its religious, military and agricultural structures, dating back to the regional Capital City built by Mehmud Begda in the 16th century, represents cultures which have disappeared.

Criterion (iv): The structures represent a perfect blend of Hindu-Moslem architecture, mainly in the Great Mosque (Jami Masjid), which was a model for later mosque architecture in India. This special style comes from the significant period of regional sultanates.

Criterion (v): The Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park is an outstanding example of a very short living Capital, making the best use of its setting, topography and natural features. It is quite vulnerable due to abandonment, forest takeover and modern life.

Criterion (vi): The Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park is a place of worship and continuous pilgrimage for Hindu believers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

A concentration of largely unexcavated archaeological, historic and living cultural heritage properties cradled in an impressive landscape which includes prehistoric (chalcolithic) sites, a hill fortress of an early Hindu capital, and remains of the 15th century capital of the state of Gujarat. The site also includes, among other vestiges, fortifications, palaces, religious buildings, residential precincts, and water installations, from the 8th to the 14th centuries. The Kalikamata Temple on top of the Pavagadh Hill is considered to be an important shrine, attracting large numbers of pilgrims throughout the year. The site is the only complete and unchanged Islamic pre-Mughal city.

1.b State, Province or Region: Gujarat state, district of Panchmahal

1.d Exact location: N22 29 00 E73 32 00

CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH

World Heritage Site Nomination

for inclusion on the UNESCO World Heritage List

I n d i a , J a n u a r y 2 0 0 2



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1. Identification of Property

Champaner-Pavagadh World Heritage Site Nomination

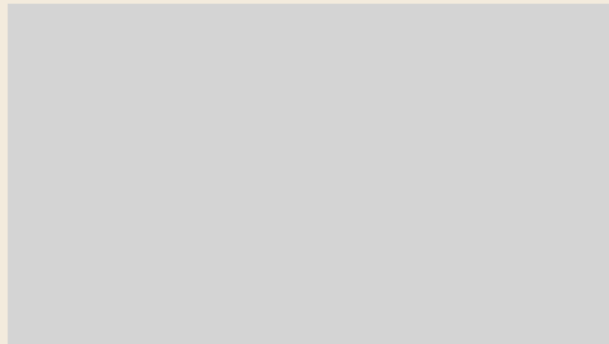
Identification of Property

Minar Detail, Jami Masjid



- a. Country
India.

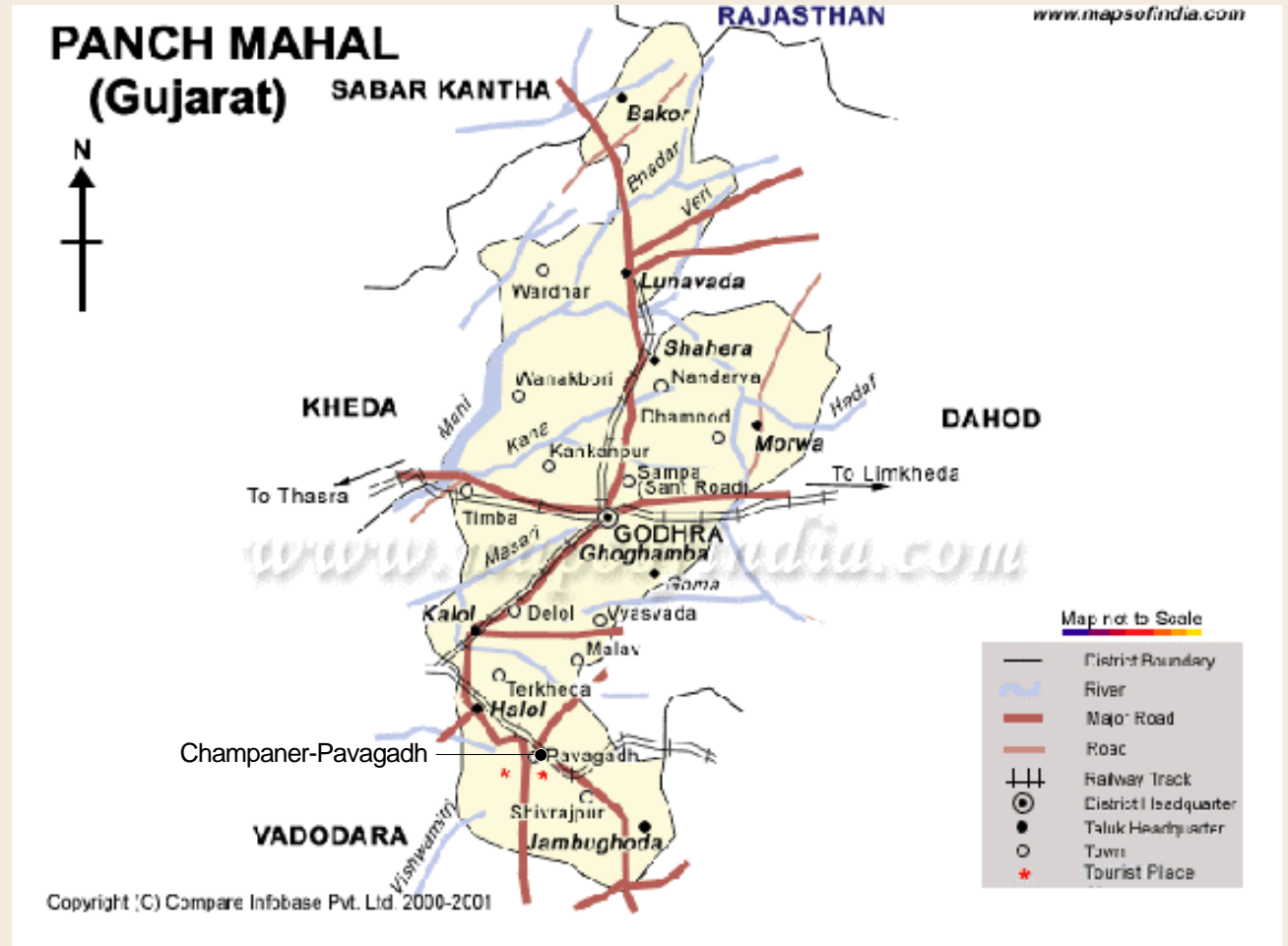




Minar Detail, Jami Masjid

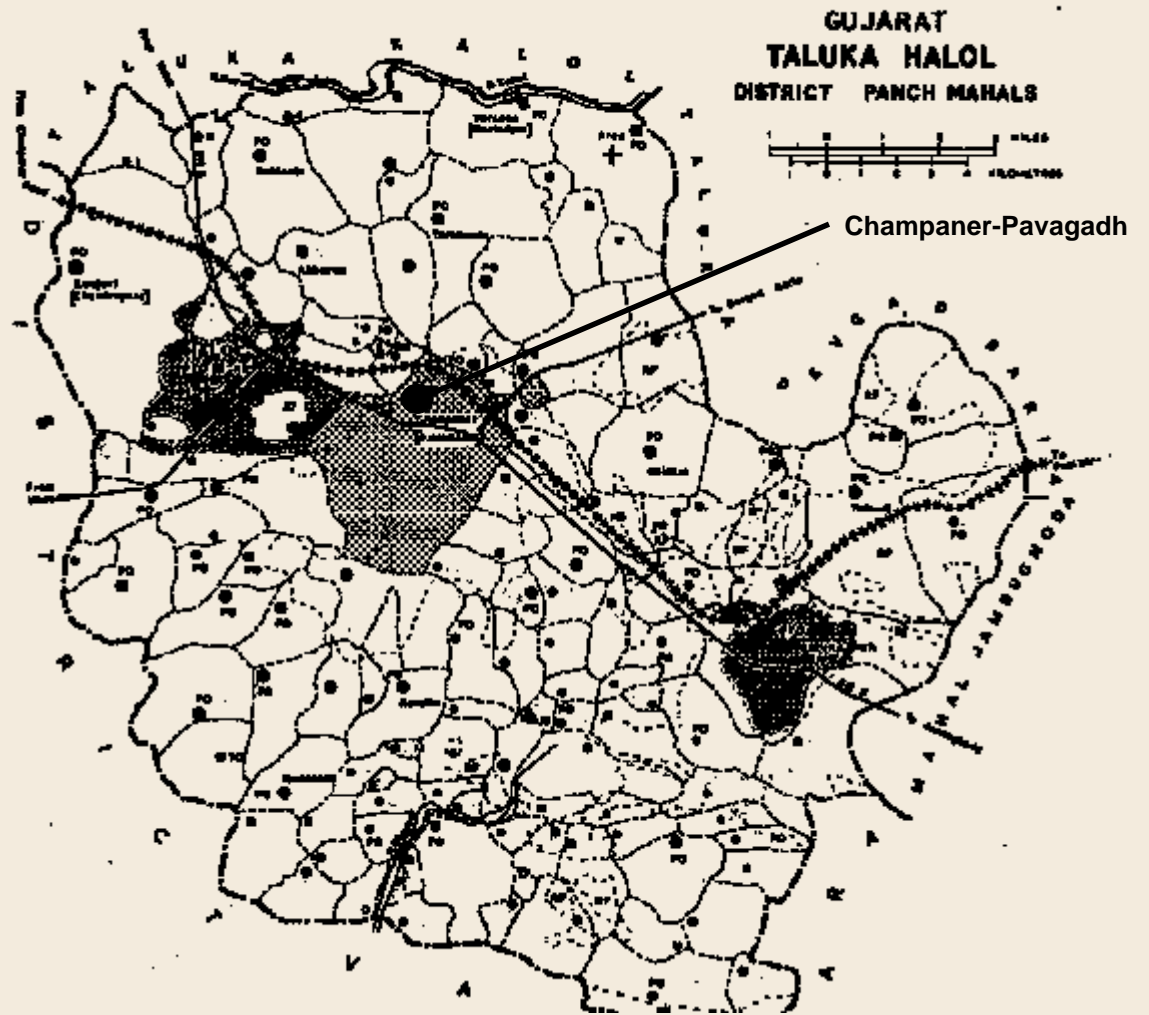


- b. State, Province or Region
 - 1. State Gujarat, District Panchmahals

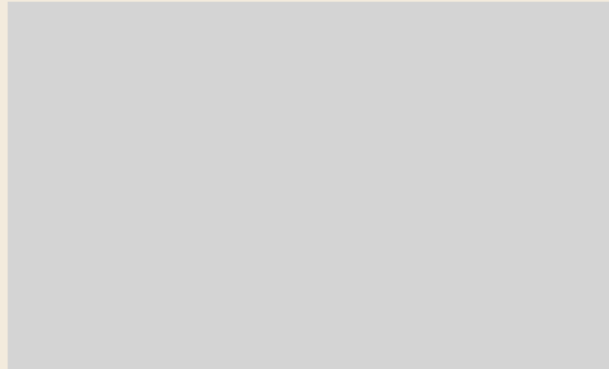


2. Halol Taluka

Mihrab Detail, Jami Masjid



CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION



Jarokha Detail, Kevada Masjid



- c. **Name of Property**
Champaner- Pavagadh Archaeological Park.
- d. **Exact Location and Geographical Coordinates**
73⁰27' E- 73⁰36' E, 22⁰25' N- 22⁰32' N (Refer Drg. No. 1)
- e. **Map showing Boundary of Area Proposed for Inscription and Buffer Zone**
Refer Drg. No. 1
- f. **Area of Property Proposed for Inscription and Proposed Buffer Zone**

(i) Proposed Heritage Zone (Core): 1328.89

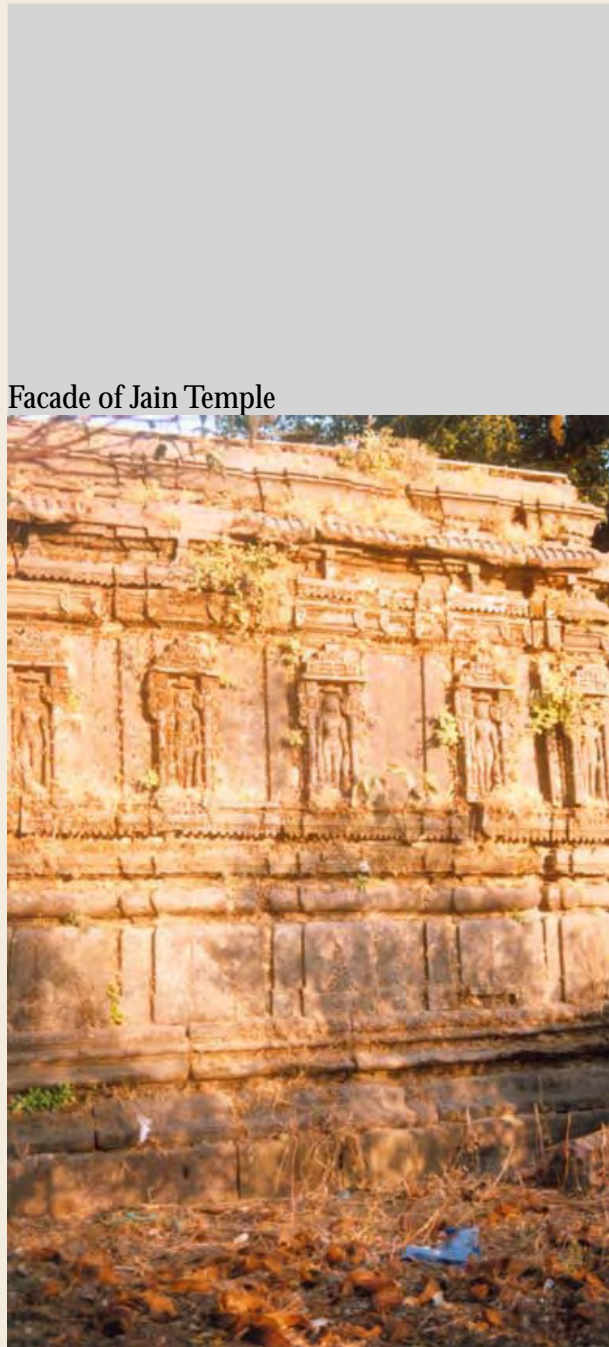
The definition of the site is an Archaeological Park. It is beyond protected monuments to cover the entire archaeological area and includes the living settlement and living temple with intense pilgrimage. The area includes the Pavagadh Hill and its subsidiary, outcrops, the Rajput fortress city and the walled Islamic 15th century capital of Muhamad Begda. The delineated area of the Heritage Zone includes cultural resource contents underground and standing structures and heritage components. Also included are open spaces that have cultural value such as trade routes (cultural corridors) street net works, pilgrim's path and Garrison Square. The zone boundary includes a periphery of 100 mts. (in accordance with the present Monuments Act) around the periphery of the city walls and the Pavagadh Hill.

(ii) Proposed Buffer Zone: 2911.74 Ha

A buffer zone beyond the boundary of the Heritage Zone will be designated and managed under the Gujarat Town and Country Planning Act as a Special Area but with the addition of a comprehensive protection and management system (Refer to Khajuraho Matrix which outlines the total protection and management system, given in Annexure V).

The extent of the buffer Zone is determined entirely on visual criteria. Because since time immemorial it has inspired the people and culture of the region by its sheer size and magnificence. Therefore the buffer zone will be managed under the Planning regulations – control of landuse, density and special guidelines.

Both the Archaeological Park Plan and the Buffer Zone Regional Plan are documents that are mandatory in the new Archaeological Park Legislation. The boundary has been decided on the existing forest boundary plus a periphery of 300 mts. around isolated structures. in accordance with the present Monuments Act.



Facade of Jain Temple

Statement of Area of Proposed Heritage Zone and Proposed Buffer Zone

Map Ref	Name with Inventory Code	Core Area (Ha)	Buffer Area (Ha)
Multiple	Primary Heritage Zone	983.27	2851.45
057/080	BRD 02 Kabutarkhana/ MJD 10 Khajuri Masjid	31.42	
091	MQB 04 Maqbara near Panchmahuda Masjid	31.42	
092	MQB 05 Maqbara Mandvi	31.42	
097	MQB 10 Maqbara near Patidar Village	31.42	
107	JLS 09 Malik Sandal Ni Vav	31.42	
026	MIL 11 Hathikhana	31.42	25.13
108	JLS 10 Sindh Mata	31.42	25.13
088	MQB 01 Sikandar Ka Rauza	31.42	10.03
098	MQB 11 Babakhan Ki Dargah	31.42	
109	JLS 11 Nau Kuan Sat Vavdi	31.42	
114	JLS 16 Chandrakala Vav	31.42	
		1328.89	2911.74
	Total	4240.63	

2. Justification for Inscription

Champaner-Pavagadh World Heritage Site Nomination



Justification for Inscription

a. Statement of significance

The recognition of the significance of Champaner- Pavagadh is not new, it has always been there since the 1970's when Nurul Hasan, former minister, recommended Fatehpur Sikri, Hampi and Champaner- Pavagadh as potential World Heritage Sites, of which the other two sites have already been designated. Since then focussed efforts have been on towards projecting the significance of the site. It is also a recognised National Site with 36 structures protected by the ASI.

It was one of the 100 Most Endangered Sites of the World, declared by the World Monument Watch, 2000. Champaner grew over a long period of time and every period respected the natural beauty of the setting. One can perceive the manner in which the builders of the past have utilised the difficult topography and learn valuable lessons of planning and construction. Together they make an eloquent picture with the natural landscape adapted and modified to create some of the best examples of military architecture and its unique identity.

Pavagadh Hill



Naulakhi Plateau



Champaner- Pavagadh can be considered one of the most important sites in western India because of the high archaeological, architectural, historical and artistic value of its cultural landscape. The high degree of the archaeological and architectural survival helps to present a complete picture of the city planning of a regional medieval city. It is also a “living” settlement and an important pilgrimage destination for lakhs of devout Hindus who trek up to the summit of Pavagadh to the Kalikamata temple. The cultural resource significance of Champaner can be outlined as below:

1. **Significant Setting:** Champaner- Pavagadh has a truly spectacular setting of the dominant Pavagadh and a series of hillocks cradling the built heritage of different periods. The hill of Pavagadh rises to a height of about 800 m and comes down in five successive plateaus viz., Kalikamata Plateau, Mauliya Plateau, Bhadrakali Plateau, Machi Plateau and the Atak Plateau. This hill, said to be an outcome of a sudden volcanic eruption, is the only one in the surroundings and commands a breathtaking view from as far as Baroda on one side and Godhra on the other.

Pavagadh Hill:
an outcrop in the otherwise plain landscape



Machi Plateau



2. **Significant Geology:** Champaner series of rocks is the oldest land form in India which falls within the buffer zone. The “pre cambrians” or the older rocks found in the area beyond Wada Talao constitute the Champaner series comprising phyllites, slates, and quartzites.
3. **Significant Pre- Historically:** The chalcolithic finds have been discovered along the river bank testifying it as a prehistoric habitat.

Bhadrakali Plateau



Archaeological Findings



Amir's Manzil

Atak Fort Entrance



4. **Significant Regional Town Planning:** There are considerable remains of Rajput hill fortress of the earlier Hindu capital that prove that there is a possibility to better understand the Gujarat regional planning and its development. Since more work has been done on the Mughals we have a different perception of their contribution. An understanding of such regional capitals would lead to a very different perception where Regional Town Planning becomes more important for revealing the derivation of Islamic Town Planning from its Rajput predecessor.
5. **Significant Archaeological Site:** The 15th century deserted capital of greater Gujarat, built by great builder Mahmud Begharha, is now lying buried beneath the forest cover. Apart from the excavations carried out by Dr. R. N. Mehta in the 1960's, the buried city is absolutely unexplored. One can find the evidence of the medieval city in its most complete and untouched form. This site is a milestone in reconstructing history of the regional medieval times.



CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION

Catapults



6. **Significant Built Heritage Components:** The site offers a variety of components forming the built heritage. All the identified structures in Champaner- Pavagadh can belong to any of the following typologies distinguishable by its original function. The building typologies identified are military structures like Armoury, Barracks, Manjanik (Catapults), Darwaza (Gates), Killa (Fortifications), Kotardi (Prison Cells); residential structures like Mahal (Palaces), Manzil, Kothar; civic structures like Baradari (Pavilion); religious structures like Mandir, Masjid, Maqbara; Jalaashay like Kund/ Hauz (Tanks), Kuan (Wells), Bandh (Dams), Hamam (Baths), Pul (Bridge), Water Channels, Vavs (Stepped Wells); residential and commercial precincts.

The military architecture of the site is definitely significant with its arrangement of Fortifications, Gates, Catapults, etc.

Sadan Shah Gate: a paraboloid entry into the Rajput fortification



7. **Outstanding buildings as examples of Gujarat Regional Style of Architecture:** Eg., **Jama Masjid**- unique which signifies the continuation of the Hindu building traditions and incorporates the new Islamic style, it typifies the best of regional architectural expression. Its entrance- Gatehouse is a forerunner to the Jahangir Style of buildings belonging to the Mughal times constructed in marble. **Budhiya Gate**- an extraordinary semi- rock cut and constructed gate which resolves successfully the difficult topography and change of levels of the Pavagadh with numerous turns in a labyrinth form to confuse and trap the enemy, **Atak Fort with Catapults**- the most spectacular pre- artillery military defence , **Lakulisha Temple**- the oldest temple in the region.

Jama Masjid



Mausoleum Near Nagina Masjid



CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION



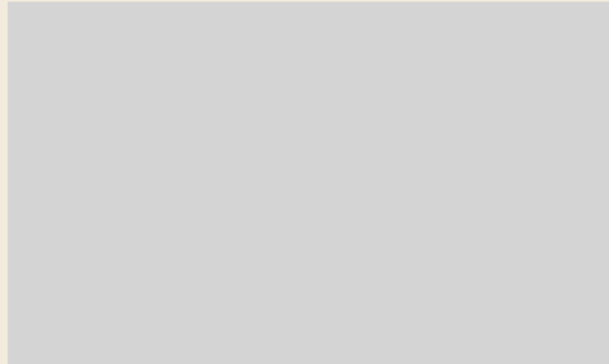
Gabanshah Vav



8. **Significant Scientific Developments:** Understanding the traditional water networks is an emerging area of research. Slowly the traditional engineering and knowledge are being rediscovered. In Champaner, the challenges of the Pavagadh hill were considerable but still water was being stored at a considerable height and supplied to the city very efficiently. The water was collected in large catchments by diverting it from small rivulets and stored at a higher plane to keep the ground water recharged. The city is dotted with thousands of wells which catered to the requirements of the individual households. The royal palaces had elaborate systems of water channels running through the inner rooms for creating comfortable and cool environments for the inhabitants. The impenetrable natural defences was backed with impressive pre-artillery fortifications and surviving military architecture.

Saraswati Kund





Pilgrims waiting in queue for kalikamata's darshan



9. **Significant Example of a Creative Genius:** Mahmud Begharha was a famous builder of his times in the 15th century. He founded several cities in Gujarat of which Champaner is a paramount of his accomplishments.
10. **Regional Religious Significance:** Champaner- Pavagadh is an important regional religious centre for the state of Gujarat. This makes it not just an archaeological site but a “living” settlement and a thriving pilgrimage destination. The temple of Kalikamata at the summit of the Pavagadh Hill is valued immensely in the region. It is a very important shrine and is visited by lakhs of pilgrims through the year.

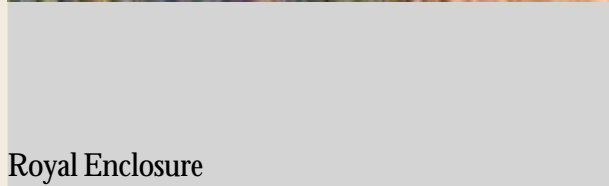
Pilgrims going for the blessings of Kalikamata



CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION



Bhadrakali Plateau



Royal Enclosure



b. Possible comparative analysis (including state of conservation of similar properties)

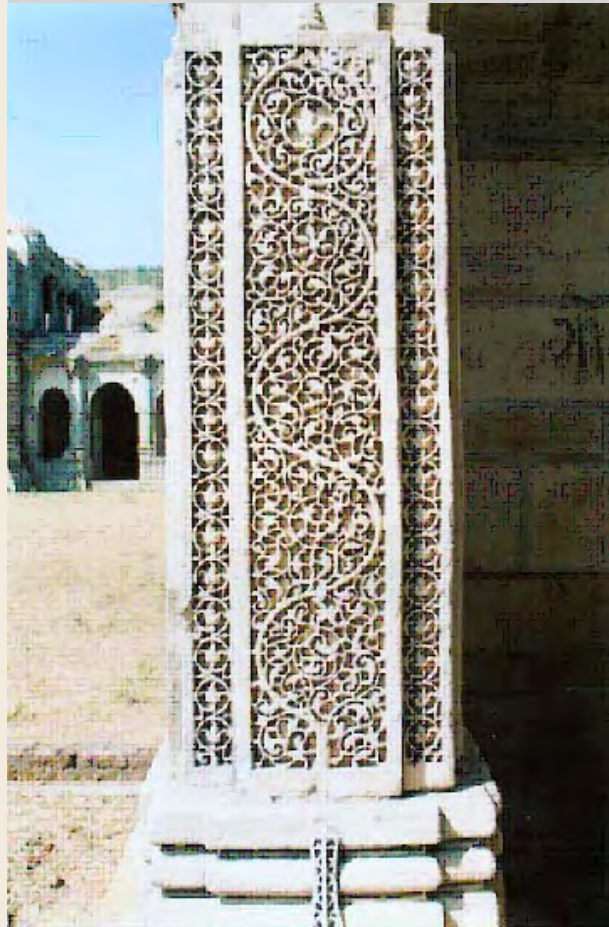
Comparison with other 15th century and subsequent Capital Cities across the Indian Sub- continent – Recent academic research in the Department of Architectural Conservation Studies, SPA, New Delhi, reveals the Indian Islamic city is emerging as a definite city typology, of which Champaner- Pavagadh is a very significant example, the others being Shahajahanabad, Bijapur, Mandu, Fatehpur Sikri, Agra, etc. two of which are designated as world heritage sites.

In the 15th century, Begharha built this city prior to the Mughals and this was a precedent to the Mughal Building Tradition evident in Shahjahanabad- the most well known of all. Champaner- Pavagadh offers the most complete, original picture of the medieval city which also helps in understanding the original Shahjahanabad. Champaner- Pavagadh has the potential to find out a lot of information and alter the understanding of Indian Islamic Cities. The spectacular and coherent cultural landscape of this site holds answers for the Indian Islamic cities and gives clues for understanding the Mughal cities that came almost 100 years later. Due to late Dr. R N Mehta's life time involvement in the study of Champaner- Pavagadh, we have a complete three dimensional construction of the Islamic capital of the 15th Century. It is complete but exists underground. This is an added value of the site. Mughal cities are better known, and Chamapaner- Pavagadh being a predecessor of the Mughal cities, it is very significant for its contribution to the later developments. An understanding of such regional capitals would lead to a very different perception where regional Architecture becomes more important

In this site there are considerable Rajput remains that prove that there is a possibility to better understand the Gujarat regional Architecture and its development. The most recent research carried out in the past one year gives a lot of information about the Rajput capital city which developed on the Pavagadh Hill. Comparing Pavagadh with known examples of Rajput capital cities like Jaisalmer, Bundi, Jodhpur, Lal Kot in Delhi, adds to its significance.

It is comparable to several deserted capital cities of India like Hampi, Chittorgarh and Fatehpur Sikri, parts of which are already designated as World Heritage Sites. Fatehpur Sikri, as understood today, is only a complex, the information about the city is not known or is lost. Champaner- Pavagadh is a more complete example of a medieval regional Islamic city. The nomination for Champaner- Pavagadh is being sought for the whole site.

Column detail at Nagina Masjid



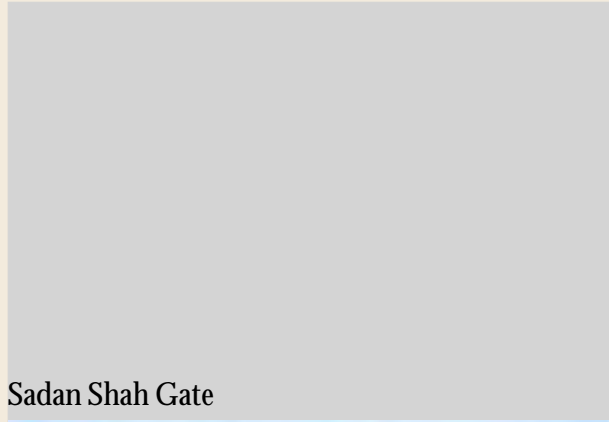
Comparison with other 15th century Sultanate Cities of Gujarat– The 15th century can be easily qualified as the Begharha period, who was the most significant builder of this age in Gujarat who also built Khambhat, Bharuch, Junagarh, Mehmudabad and Ahemdabad. He constructed this city over a period of 27 years. Although Begharha's has made a significant contribution in the field of construction, his efforts have somehow not found recognition. The other cities have undergone several transformations unlike Champaner-Pavagadh. This is the only city, out of the others mentioned above, that had been built as a capital.

Comparison with Architectural Development of Gujarat- This is the most important architectural, historical and religious site within the region. In Gujarat there are three capitals which survive till today. They are Anilwada- Patan, Ahmedabad and Champaner. Champaner is the second capital and a very important link. It is possible from the study of all three to get a complete coherent picture of the region's development. This is not possible in the case of Shahjahanabad and Fatehpur Sikri.

Entrance to Jama Masjid



CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION



Sadan Shah Gate



c. Authenticity/Integrity

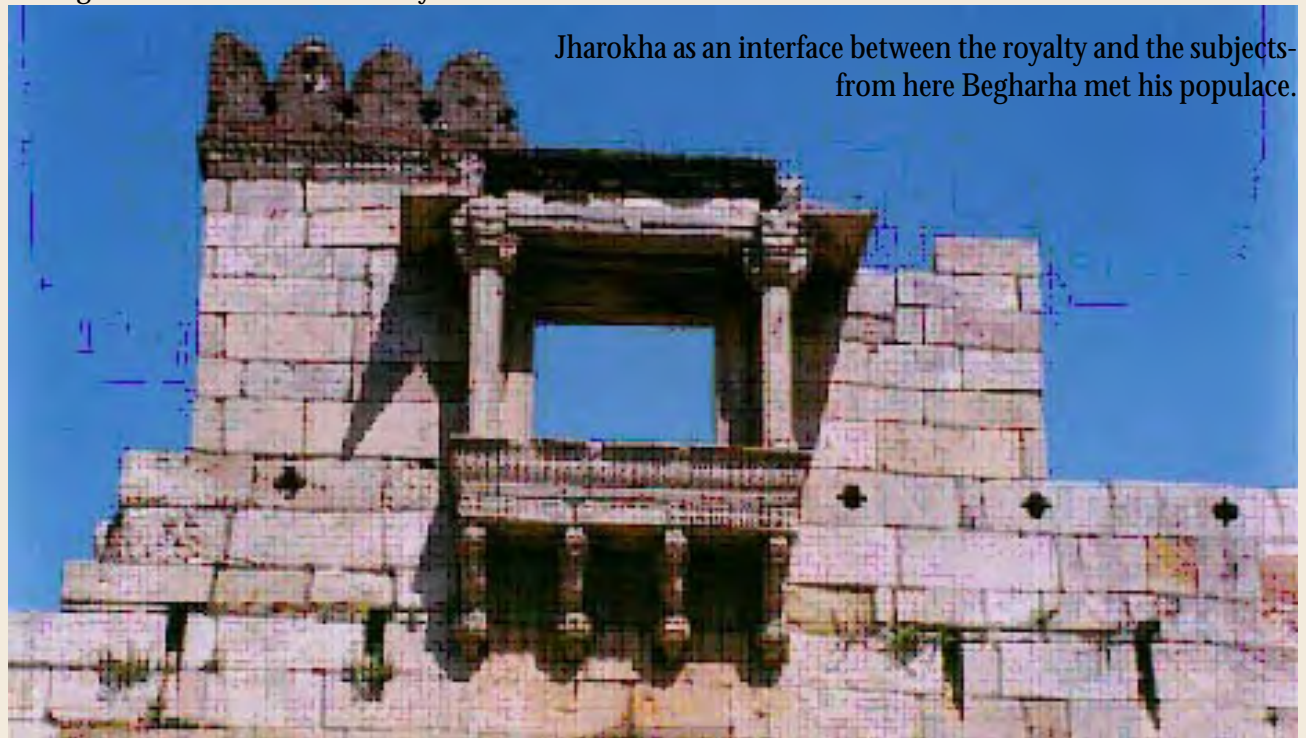
The site consists of a number of Cultural Resource Components, each of which has its own significance and value.

Spatial Setting: Three major components

Surviving Archaeological Sites, Earthworks and Mounds offer frozen evidence and a complete record on site of 15th century Capital City in its entirety. Mute testimony of the glorious capital of Mahmud Begharha lies buried beneath the dense forest cover, absolutely untouched. It is a site which was deserted and taken over by the Natural forces but its Islamic elements can be clearly identified.

(i) Outstanding Architecture- E.g., Jama Masjid, Sat Manzil is a part of the knowledge system to understand the development of regional Islamic Architecture.

The site bears evidence of a continuous and a layered development in the region over centuries from the 10th century Rajput times till today. The military structures of the Rajput were repaired and modified by the Sultan to suit his own requirements. Repairs were carried out in the 18th century AD by Scindhia's to the original pilgrim's path, from the base of the Hill to the summit. Today, the site is presented as multi-layered having evidences from 10th century onwards.



Jharokha as an interface between the royalty and the subjects- from here Begharha met his populace.

CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION

(ii) Cultural Landscape- is formed by the association of the elements in their spatial and visual settings, and religion conveying a certain meaning to the people. The present village of Champaner occupies the precincts of Hissar- e- Khas. The local populace is very efficiently tapping the only possible resource of the region, i.e., Pilgrimage. The popular folk lores, in the form of Garbas, vary from the glory of Kalikamata, the rise and fall of the Rajput Kings and also the magnificence of the city of Champaner. This has become an example of a sustainable development at a local level which offers the right balance between human development, society and heritage resource.

Settlement at Machi Plateau



Naulakhi Valley



CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION

(iii) **Knowledge Systems**- are available on the site in technical and architectural forms. Records of Medieval warfare systems are available on the site, which are original. The efficient system of rain water harvesting is another source of knowledge which is an important landmark for the holistic development of the area in particular and the community at large.

Integrity- Sustainable balance, as a measure for development, although a rare phenomenon, is being maintained here even today. The community has developed this very spontaneously.

Khapra Zaveri No Mahal- an excellent example of Military Outpost overlooking and controlling the steep Vishwamitri Valley

Inscription from Nani Ubharvan Vav



CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION

d. Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria).

Champaner Pavagadh falls under 5 criteria.

1. Masterpiece of human creative genius of a person of a region: Mahmud Begharha who founded several cities in the 15th century AD.
2. Interchange of human values over span of time, developments in architecture or technology, town planning or landscape design.
3. Unique testimony to cultural tradition or civilization living or disappeared.
4. Outstanding example of a type of building or architectural ensemble or landscape, significant stage in human history.
5. Outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land use representative of a culture, high degree of survival.

Jama Masjid



Khajuri Masjid



CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION



3. Description

Champaner-Pavagadh World Heritage Site Nomination

Description

a. Description of Property

At Champaner the land (nature), the people and the built heritage are individual components of a complex dynamic process. These components act together at a particular geographical context over a period of time leading to 'layers of heritage' superimposed one over the other. Each layer affects and modifies the other, hence they must be also analysed together. The aim of the description of the site will attempt to address the "layers" holistically over time.

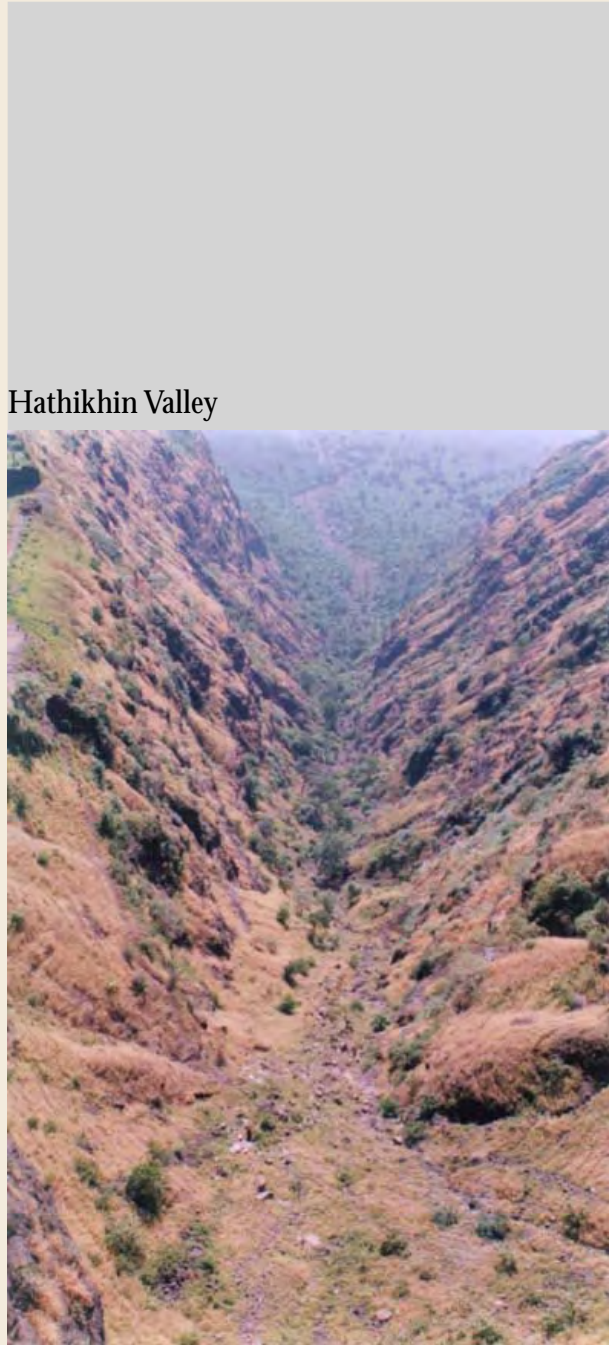
General Description of the place today: Champaner is situated about 50 km from Baroda at the foot of the Pavagadh Hill in the State of Gujarat. The magnificent view of the Pavagadh Hill greets the visitor from Baroda (north) or from Godhra south or from Devgadha Baria. From all directions it is a stunning introduction to the site of Champaner. Within the impressive natural setting, with the temple of Kalikamata atop the Pavagadh, the rest of the site comprises a few standing structures, fortifications, water tanks, etc. from 8th to 14th century, and the deserted city of Mahmud Begharha at the foot of the hill with a few mosques still surviving the ravages of time and being engulfed by the forests that took over after it was deserted in the 15th century. The living village of Champaner is located within the inner enclosure of the Islamic capital, which at one time was fit for the sultan and his family. To the north east is the Wada Talao.

From the top of Pavagadh Hill, one can see continuous series of flat terraces and steep cliff faces. The entire scene that holds the eye is dotted with walls, bastions and other types of medieval military architecture. Today Champaner is not in the mainstream of activity, only the devout visit and flock in thousands for the blessings of the Kalikamata.

The main Pavagadh hill is the highest point in the district, rising to a height of 800 m surrounded by several small hillocks ranging from 200m - 300m in height. High escarpments on the west and south render it impenetrable. This hill commands a breathtaking view from as far as Baroda on one side and Godhra on the other. Towards the North east, the land slopes gently with plateaus in between. The hill comes down in five successive plateaus viz., Naulakhi, Mauliya, Bhadrakali, Machi, and the Atak Plateau. Mauliya is the larger and has a straight face, which offers excellent natural protection while Machi is situated in the middle of the Pavagadh hill. The series of plateaus owe their origin to a phenomenon known as 'magnetic differentiation'. Flat-topped, steep-sided hills, sloping escarpments and flat terraces correspond to different lava flows.

Pavagadh from the Baroda highway





Hathikhin Valley

The geology

The area contains some of the oldest rock formations in the area, which is quite distinctive and can be immediately recognised from the top. The “pre cambrians” or the older rocks found in the area beyond Wada Talao constitute the Champaner series comprising phyllites, slates, and quartzite.

Summary of the geology of Pavagadh section from the summit

Depth	Rock Type
100 ft	Rhyolite group: rhyolite, felsites, rhyodacites, pitchstone, volcanic tuff, agglomerate
50 ft	Porphyritic quartz rich andesites
550 ft	Porphyritic olivine basalts, olivine dolerites, mugerites, latites and phonolites
1,700 ft	Non- porphyritic basalts (tholeiites), trachylites

Horizontally bedded sediments south east of Pavagadh hill are equated with Nimar sandstones. They comprise conglomerates, grits and sandstones with porcellanic and jasperoid banks, unconformably overlying the Champaner schist and phyllites, and are in turn covered by the Deccan lavas. The grit was extensively used as building stone in the past as may be seen in the ruined building of the Champaner Township. Some outcrops of the gritty sandstone, associated with conglomeratic beds, also occur north of Bhanaria. The stone that the hillside is made of is called ‘rhyolite’ a type of igneous rock with red yellow colouring. Rock types of the different layers seen in this region are as follows.

The district is drained by seven major rivers. The Mahi is the longest. Notably, the river Vishwamitri rises in the Pavagadh hills and flows through Halol taluka before entering Baroda district.

When one is talking about nature one must mention the forests. The forests have always been famous. Till 1860, the produce of the Panchmahals forests was in little demand. However, with the construction of a broad gauge railway line passing through the forests, the situation changed. The produce was now accessible to the outside market and exploitation was rampant. Reckless hacking and shifting cultivation carried on until the enforcement of the Indian Forest Act in 1878. What exists today is a degraded forest.

Wall of Hissar- i- Khas Precinct



Hissar- i- Khas from the Pavagadh Hill



On the hill are the fortifications, military structures and the temples.

On the plain at the foothills of Pavagadh lie the Precincts viz., Jahanpanah and Hissar- I- Khas.

Precincts

Two prominent precincts are identifiable today. The Royal Enclosure, an oblong quadrangle fortified by high stone walls, with towers at regular intervals, running north and east at right angles and the main entrance being the East Bhadra Gate. It now houses the present day village and other important government offices. Once it used to have the palaces, gardens, a royal mosque and other administrative buildings. The thorough excavations help us to read the city accurately and give a coherent picture of what a medieval capital looked like and how it was planned. A processional pathway from the royal palace went through the Mandvi straight through the South Bhadra Gate to the Jama Masjid outside the enclosure, probably lined on both sides with administrative buildings, officers' quarters, barracks, stables, etc.

The other precinct is the Jahanpanah- the capital city of Begharha. It is now in ruins lying buried at the foot of the hill, which got deserted when the Begharhas lost to the Mughal Empire in mid 1500s.

The city is circumscribed by a wall backed by the hill on one side. This defines the shape of the city, which is roughly semi- circular in shape. Within this boundary various zones can be identified with specific use. There was a zone for the military and one for the civilian population. The civilian zone can be further identified by areas for housing, recreation, religion and commerce.

The roads make up a definite system and deserve appreciation. Roads from the rim of the circle of fortification lead to the centre and diffuse around the central focus of the city. That means that it is not possible to drive through. The security implications of this feature must be noted. These arterial roads are straight except when the uneven ground demanded a change. By- lanes cut across at right angles in most places. Road surfaces were kept even and at places paved. Potholes and depressions were filled with local gravel. The roads leading up the hill were more carefully constructed with large pieces of stone and the slope maintained to aid men and animals. Rivulets and ravines were spanned by bridges. This information was revealed by the excavations of Dr. R. N. Mehta. It clearly illustrates that there existed a proper system of urban planning.

Residential areas were located within the walls and in the suburbs although varying in details and layouts.. A residential unit comprised a compound with structures within. The larger compounds held homes of the wealthy with servants' quarters and space for the animals. Suburban houses were also of the same style- compound with buildings and gardens within, and paths leading from one area to another. Some of them had murals in them.

Hissar- i- Khas



Gardens were an intrinsic element in all these residential complexes, which were enhanced by water channels flowing through rooms, into passages and into gardens making the whole complex alive.

Other house patterns, smaller in size, had a square or rectangular compound with common protective walls. Yet each house was independent by itself. This indicates the functional unity of the community occupying the area. In such compounds, the house form consisted of one, two or three rooms. Some larger ones had a central courtyard.

All these are now excavation sites except for the Amir's Manzil, which is already excavated and open to the tourists.

The plan of the city permitted shops to be erected at convenient locations. They were usually found along certain streets and at road junctions; normally single- celled but larger ones also existed with underground storage. Recreational areas consisted of gardens with single roomed two storeyed pavilions. The buildings of Champaner were constructed of local rubble with sandstone from Nathkuva mines. There is evidence of bricks, both fired and sun- baked, are in evidence laid in lime- mortar. A fair quantity of glazed tiles was also uncovered.

The mosques were located conveniently near residential and commercial areas, for the inhabitants to perform their religious duties. These mosques are scattered through out Champaner and some of them are quite magnificent. Public mosques were located near the main road. By the side of the mosques, graveyards and mausoleums can be seen. Quartz, schist and fine dressed stone from Nathkuva mines were used.

Entrance to Hissar- i- Khas



CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION



Steps to Kalikamata Mandir

Significant Built Heritage Components

The site offers a variety of components forming the built heritage. These structures present a very formal though impressive image of Champaner Pavagadh to the visitors.

All the identified structures in Champaner- Pavagadh can belong to any of the following typologies distinguishable by their original function. The building typologies identified are pilgrims' path, military structures like Armoury, Barracks, Manjanik (Catapults), Darwaza (Gates), Killa (Fortifications), Kotardi (Prison Cells); residential structures like Mahal (Palaces), Manzil, Kothar; civic structures like Baradari (Baradari); religious structures like Mandir, Masjid, Maqbara, pilgrims' path; Jalaashay like Kund/ Hauz (Tanks), Kuan (Wells), Bandh (Dams), Hamam (Baths), Pul (Bridge), Water Channels, Vavs (Stepped Wells); residential and commercial precincts.

Champaner- Pavagadh is an important regional religious centre for the state of Gujarat. This makes it not just an archaeological site but a "living" settlement and a thriving pilgrimage destination. The temple of Kalikamata at the summit of the Pavagadh Hill is valued immensely in the region. It is a very important shrine and is visited by lakhs of pilgrims through the year.

Patha (Pilgrims' Route)

The Path going to the temple is an outcome of the mythological story of temple. Thousands of people climb up and down to get blessings of the goddess. This can be termed as the soul of Champaner. It has been trodden upon since time immemorial. It leads from the foot of the Pavagadh to the Kalikamata Temple at its summit. This route is the most important element of the place. It is to this day being used intensively. Due to its continuous existence and importance it has conservation value. Most people who come to Pavagadh take this route as it is a custom to climb up to the Kalikamata. In recent times with modernisation it is possible to reach Machi by vehicle, and from Machi to Mauliya by cable- car with the introduction of the rope- way. But, even today, the last lap, a half hour trek, has to be walked. Most people go to Pavagadh as pilgrims and have a good perception and knowledge of this route. The path starts near the Gaben Shah Vav where it consists of undressed stone paving. Near Machi, the pathway has dressed stone paving. All along the small kiosks, resting sheds impart interest and life to it. All the historic gateways lie along the pathway only. In fact, the city developed and the city life happened in constant relation to the path only.

Mandir (Temples)

These form the oldest survivors of historic times. Mainly located on the Pavagadh hill, the temples belong to both Hindu deities and Jain Tirthankars. Lakulisha Temple is the oldest temple and is in ruins. The other temples are mostly maintained by the private temple trusts. Except the Bavanderi group of Jain Temples near the Naulakha Kothar, all the temples are living. Kalikamata is the most widely revered shrine. The temples are all constructed in local stone and have elaborate carvings of Gods and Goddesses.

Kalikamata Mandir



Lakulisha Mandir



CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION

Masjid (Mosques)

The Mosques form the most significant part of the Architectural Heritage of the Sultanate period of Champaner Pavagadh. They form the biggest source of knowledge and expression of the glory of architecture that was attained in Champaner Pavagadh. Jama Masjid- unique which signifies the continuation of the Hindu building traditions and incorporates the new Islamic style, it typifies the best of regional architectural expression. Its entrance, Gatehouse is a forerunner to the Jahangir style of buildings belonging to the Mughal times constructed in marble. The confluence of Islamic ideals and Hindu craftsmanship reached its peak in Champaner in the later part of the 15th century AD.

Nagina Masjid



There is a distinct hierarchy that can be established among the mosques of Champaner Pavagadh. The hierarchy is perceptible from the number of mihrabs in the mosque. The city mosque is the Jama Masjid having seven mihrabs. The ones for the royalty and their guests have five mihrabs viz. Sarai and Shaher ki Masjid and those for the common people have three mihrabs.

The mosques of Champaner fall under two broad categories of construction systems namely- the arch-dome system and the beam-column-dome system. Their construction system has been the major source of knowledge, in forming the chronological sequence of the structures. Only Babaman Masjid and the Iteri Masjid fall under the former category suggesting that they came at a much later period when the Islamic architectural system had been well established in India. A certain geometric pattern can also be discerned in the location of each and every mosque within the city.

Nagina Masjid



Tomb (Maqbara)

Apart from the mosques, these are the only other type of structures, which are proof of the quality of architecture that was achieved in the times of Mahmud Begharha.

Almost all the tombs are square in plan, absolutely symmetrical opening out on all four sides, covered by a dome in the centre. The maqbaras or tombs of Champaner Pavagadh are usually accompanied by a mosque (Masjid). All such tombs are highly decorative with carvings in geometric motifs running in formal horizontal bands. These tombs are constructed in stone. E.g. Mausoleum near Nagina Masjid, Mausoleum near Kevda Masjid and Babakhan Ki Dargah.

There are also individual tomb structures, which do not have any mosque in its vicinity. Such tombs have simpler single walled constructions representing the qibla for prayers. They are mostly constructed in brick and lie outside the Jahanpanah fortifications.

The degree of decorations in the design is testimony to the importance being attached to the person who has been buried there. Except for the brick tombs, which are decaying, all tombs are under the purview of ASI and are in good state of preservation.

Sikander khan ka Rauza



Sikander khan ka Rauza

CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION

Hathiakod (Cantonment)

In the planning of the medieval city, the military was given prominence. Pavagadh Hill itself was a good buffer hence that part was safe. The most vulnerable line of defence was on the eastern side, which was the gateway to Gujarat. Hathiakod or the cantonment lay to east of Wada Talao where a very large enclosure was constructed. This area was probably the cantonment for the army especially for the cavalry of the Sultan. It held buildings that were well constructed and probably the Commander-in-Chief also lived here.

Fortification walls (Killa) form the most important aspect of the military architecture of Champaner Pavagadh. The walls are reinforced with bastions or burj, which also formed the locations for canons, catapults and other medieval war equipment. The military structure included fortifications guarded by barbicans and series of catapult stands. Catapult stands having trapezoidal construction of parallel walls stand behind the main fortification on the Atak Killa. Several stone balls of various dimensions obtained at the site indicate that these stones and other forms of missiles were hurled at the enemies. The width of the walls permitted movement along the top. The merlons (kanguras) provided vantage points from which attackers could be repulsed.

Barracks and other military structures in Champaner Pavagadh were placed at strategic locations, so as to keep a vigil and also to pass on the messages to the king, if the need arises. These military structures were part of all the defence fortifications from the Pavagadh Killa to the Jahanpanah. Most of the barracks are constructed very crudely - the only exception being the Chor Kotardi, Sat Kaman and Khapra Zaveri No Mahal. Other military structures consist of Prison Cells, found within the Royal Enclosure precinct and also on the almost unapproachable plateau behind the Naulakha Kothar. Built in crude rubble masonry they are testimony to strict punishments that were levied on the captives.

Chor Kotardi



Hathi Khana



Gates (Darwaza)

The Kalikamata Temple was approached by a pilgrims' path, which started at the base of the hill. It has been seen that all the gates that came up, are along this path only.

The Mauliya was well connected with Machi by a series of gates, starting with the Naqqarkhana Darwaza, the next being Tarapur Darwaza which seems to belong to the Rajput period. This gate controlled the movement along the difficult passage from Halol No Mala. Below this was a wooden bridge known as Patia Pul, which could be lifted or removed to cut off Mauliya from Machi. The entire passage was difficult to cross. Enroute watchtowers and structures had been built for stationing small limited defence forces. It had a network of secret passages and a bridge was built over a narrow ravine at a later stage.

The Makai Kothar Darwaza which apparently belongs to the Sultanate era controlled the entry to Patai Raval's Palace on the Bhadrakali Plateau and also all the movements from Machi to Mauliya could be controlled.

Also, from Machi down to the base of the hill, there were several gates. The Sadan Shah and Budhiya Darwazas formed a very efficient system of defence mechanisms, whereby the attacker could be misdirected into a prison. Budhiya Gate- an extraordinary semi- rock cut and constructed gate resolves successfully the difficult topography and change of levels of the Pavagadh with numerous turns in a labyrinth form to confuse and trap the enemy. Atak itself had four gates, although only one can now be located. Still these gates are being used by the pilgrims' who prefer to walk upto the Kalikamata temple. These gates are now normally used as rest spaces during the tiring journey upwards. Several kiosks have come up in their vicinity to cater to the pilgrims' needs.

The city of Jahanpanah had nine gates, of which none exist today. The Hissar- i- khas has four gates out of which two are architecturally of utmost importance and known as the Bhadra Darwazas.

East Bhadra Darwaza



Palaces (Mahal)

Most of these structures are now architectural fragments and ruins. This can be attributed to the fact that every invader destroyed the ruling sovereign's royal residence to symbolise his victory, whose palace in turn was again destroyed by the next invader. Begharha destroyed Patai Raval No Mahal into utter ruins, while his own royal residence is now indiscernible because of Humayun's destruction of it

All the palaces, belonging to various royalties, held the most strategic position within their respective cities. The palaces, made out of local black rhyolite stone and sometimes brick, do not seem to have much military defence mechanisms, within them. They were safeguarded by several layers of fortification, gates and other military structures lying outside the royal residential complex.

The palaces had very elaborate water storage systems for the convenience of the royal household. Mahmud Begharha's palace seems to have a very vast and magnificent garden in its territory, known as the Khorassani Garden. One can still discern several ruins of pavilions and water channels which would have been running within these gardens. A similar garden can also be traced in the Rani No Mahal.

At present, there are two Kothars namely, the Makai and the Naulakha Kothar. Readings from the 14th century describe the Naulakha Kothar as the royal residence of the queen of the Chauhans. This was taken over by Begharha and apparently converted into a granary or Kothar, which is how one better knows it today. The same can be applicable to Makai Kothar, although no written evidence testifies the fact, except the construction details. In both the structures one layer of construction is in stone which has been covered by another layer of brick.

Patai Raval No Mahal



Rani No Mahal



Naulakha Kothar



CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION

Pavilions (Baradari)

The baradaris in Champaner- Pavagadh form an essential characteristic feature of the gardens within the royal residence or outside it. Sometimes they were also a part of a larger landscape encompassing surrounding water structures, hill settings etc., like the Kabutarkhana, which lies adjacent to the Wada Talao with a splendid view towards the Pavagadh. The term Baradari here is used to describe a pleasure pavilion, which should not be confused with the Mughal concept of an open structure having twelve doorways, although the function remains the same.

Mirat- e- Sikandri mentions Champaner as a place of attraction from far and wide because of its pleasure pavilions and gardens during the Begharha times. Mahmud Begharha had invited a Persian landscapist, Khorassan to his court. Halol was at that time developed solely as royal garden designed by the Persian gardener.

Although the supporting garden is now in utter ruins, one can still determine several water channels running through what was once a grand garden. Although Champaner never had a considerable amount of surface water but their efficient system of water management could make the retention of water efficiently possible. Champaner was strewn with pleasure pavilions and serais all along the Jhorvan River and also along the main route going towards Halol.

Kabutar Khana



Kabutar Khana

Spiral channels for slowing the movement of water



Hamam



Jalaashay

The meaning of Jalaashay has been extended to encompass the whole of the water system which includes the structures for storage as well as conveyance of water. Champaner Pavagadh survived on rain water harvesting by creating a landscape of elaborate catchment and conveyance system. When the settlement was abandoned, its hydraulic system deteriorated. Earthen embankments or bandh were constructed at suitable locations to hold rainwater during the monsoons. These dams were able to hold water on the eastern, south eastern and northern sides of the central cliff where the Kalikamata Temple exists. The water problem was traditionally solved by constructing talaos with careful regard to natural landform. They were constructed in natural depressions on plateaus at varying levels. Different types of talao and highly developed techniques of tanks were used. Large macrocatchments basins like Wada Talao, Kasbin Talao and Medhi Talao were created by damming depressions and diverting water from rivulets and runoff. Medhi Talao in Atak Fort was constructed by damming a small valley passing through the centre of the lowest plateau. On Mauliya Plateau two large basins caught rain water which was then directed through an underground channel system to storage tanks known as Ganga, Jamuna and Saraswati Kunds. Wada Talao is the largest macrocatchment in this area. Rainwater enters the head of the system by a series of hills to its north- east. Normally, water caught in these hills would flow past the Wada Talao to the south; instead the lined channel redirects the flow of water towards the west.

Water supply to inhabitants also exhibits a clear system of water resource management.. Except for the seasonal rains and the existence of the little river Vishwamitri, which was inadequate, numerous ways had to be employed to conserve water. The perennial problem of water was responsible for the ingenious methods for its conservation. Apart from wells and channels, large tanks and underground cisterns were water sources. Wells took many forms, baoli or stepped well, ordinary well, and well over cistern have all been discovered. The water system deserves a study in its own right, which may give ideas for successful water management for the present drought crisis in Gujarat state. Most of these, found within the Jahanpanah and the Hissar-I- Khas, are still in use. The Hauz at Jama Masjid is the biggest one. It is eight sided, having triangular steps, and can store the seasonal rainwater having a natural spring which keeps the tank full even in summers. A wide range of variation can be seen among these tanks. Some of these tanks were used as Hauz- e- vazui and rest used for recreational purposes. The construction of these tanks was done with bricks and stones. They had been internally plastered so that they became waterproof. In order to clean these tanks, drains had been provided at lower levels. These were mainly found in noblemen's residences, palaces, and mosques. Vav/ Baoli formed another type of well, which had steps leading to base of the well.

During the 15th century, this water system was exploited for its aesthetic aspect also within the city of Jahanpanah. There were gardens with flowing water, houses too had running water supply. Pavilions were even constructed over them. Besides these, pleasure resorts were also built on the embankments facing the waterfront.

Chassiya Talao



Macrocatchment Basin: Dudhiya Talao



b. History and Development

Pre- Historic Layer

Champaner has been occupied even during pre- historic times. The small rivulets flowing from the Pavagadh hill, especially the river Jhorvan, has been the haunt of Stone- Age Man. During excavations on Medieval Champaner, Dr. R. N. Mehta discovered numerous artefacts and early stone tools made of locally available igneous rocks. The early denizens depended more on flora than fauna. A skeleton discovered on site reveals highly developed burial practices and notions of life and death. Animal remains; both wild and domestic were also found. These settlers were culturally more advanced than simple food gatherers and may have been Chalcolithic inhabitants similar to those who inhabited the rest of Gujarat also lived here. The reason for their disappearance is still not known. After this, Champaner remained unoccupied till circa 400 AD.

The Landform



Dr. R. N. Mehta- a visionary

CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION



Small shrines lying along the path also revered

Kailkamata: Depiction in a 19th c. Rajput Painting



Puranic Layer

This is not a “physical” layer but one which studies the “cultural geographical” feature, as Dr. R. N. Mehta called it. This is an important aspect that has to be considered when one attempts comprehensive studies of the site. The myth of Pavagadh Hill belongs to this layer of history. Champaner is most famous today as a pilgrim centre. According to the “Pitha Narayana” of the Saktas, the Pavagadh Hill stands on a spot where the right toe of the goddess Kalika fell. Out of the legendary pieces of Shakti, the toe is supposed to have landed here in the form of the hill. Incidentally, Pavagadh Hill is also shaped like a toe. This can be interpreted as an appreciation of nature as the landform is distinct from its surroundings, a quality that even the modern mind appreciates.

Pavagadh Hill symbolising Kalikamata’ s fallen toe



CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION

The Rajput Layer

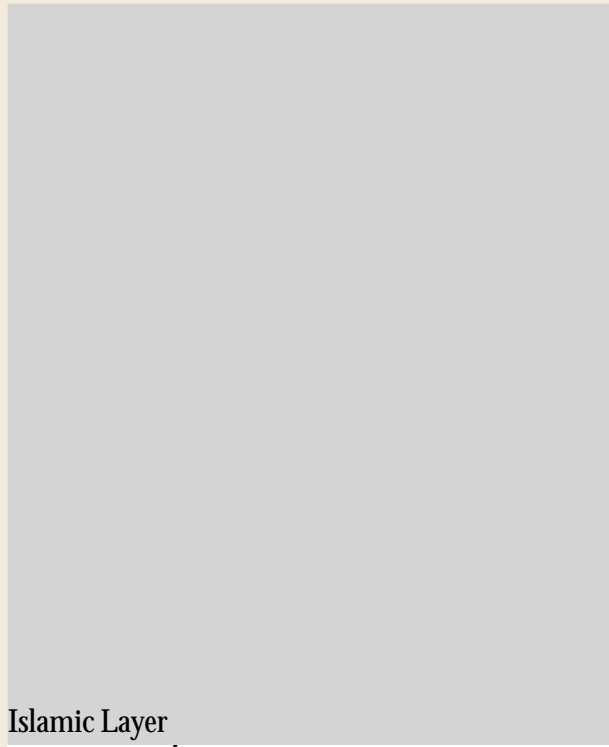


The Rajput Layer

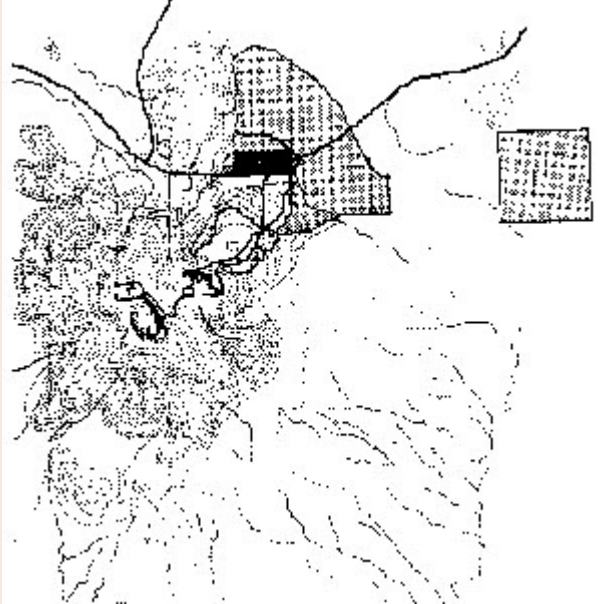
In the 13th century, the area was conquered by the Khichi Chauhans who began to rule from Champaner. They ruled Pavagadh and the surrounding areas for eight generations prior to 1484 AD. It was on the hill that the main settlement of the Chauhans was located. Just below the Machi Plateau lie the main Rajput fortifications. The natural protection offered by the Mauliya Plateau was also fully utilised by the Rajput Chauhans. They built fortification walls along the plateau. Canon balls and other artefacts indicate the possibility of an outer defence. The oldest existing monuments of Champaner date from this layer and are located on the Mauliya Plateau. They are the temples of Lakulisha, Kalika, and Jain Digambar. The oldest among these is Lakulisha, of which the remains of the original structure, entrance, mandapa and garbhagriha are in ruins. The ruins strewn around testify that a large and beautiful temple once existed. It is uncertain when the temple was constructed but the stylistic analysis indicate 11- 12th century AD. The temple had undergone extensive repairs at some point of Pavagadh Hill. A “yantra” representing the deity is still worshipped. At Champaner water is a scarce resource. In every period of history water storage systems and structures have been constructed at appropriate places, which is in itself a tradition. Among the tanks near the Kalika only two survive, namely Dudhiya and Chhassiya. It has been mentioned in the “Gangadas Pratap Vilas Nataka” (circa 15th century) that several tanks existed in Champaner. The tanks are situated with careful regard to the natural landform. They are constructed in natural depressions on plateaus at varying levels. Water flows down the steep slopes or via underground streams and collects in these tanks. This is clearly seen in the locations of the tanks: Annapurna and Teliya tanks are situated on the Machi Plateau, Chhassiya tank on the Mauliya Plateau and Dudhiya tank at the plateau at the foot of the Kalikamata Hill.



The Rajput Fortification of Atak Fort



Islamic Layer



Islamic Champaner

Islamic rule spread from Delhi and it also reached Gujarat. Since Khilji rule (1290- 1320), the spread of Muslim influence, which reached Mandu in the Malwa, brought havoc to many great Rajput citadels. In Gujarat, the Turkish Musafarids displaced the Hindu rulers who ruled from Anilvada and whose influence extended to the area corresponding to Gujarat State. Champaner remained the political capital of Gujarat till the death of Bahadur Shah in 1536. The close connection between Malwa and Gujarat favoured the city's prosperity and growth.

The capital of Mahmud Begharha

The Musafarids of Gujarat conquered Champaner in 1484. A new phase of development occurred which in some ways can be considered the most important. Mahmud Begharha realised the strategic importance of Champaner, hence when he got the chance he took it and decided to build his capital there.

The Champaner of Mahmud Begharha was located not on the hill as the previous settlements were but at the foot of the hill. The enormous mass of Pavagadh, with the old fortifications, looms above seeming to give it protection by shielding it from the rest of the hostile world. Once the decision to shift the capital was taken, work progressed at a fast pace and to a definite predetermined plan.

There seems to be three major purposes in this venture. First of all it was intended to be a capital city. Secondly, it was to provide protection to the inhabitants and the royal household. Thirdly, it had to serve as an escape for the king. In short it had to be a fitting setting for the medieval king and be efficient in defence. These needs were all both fulfilled in an eloquent manner by the architectural expression of its buildings. The strong fortifications, which still stand, suggest that Champaner was designed to hold out against a prolonged siege. An examination is made of the plan and design to see if the capital reflects the basic intentions of Mahmud Begharha, its creator. The following description is based on Dr. R. N. Mehta's excavations.

The Deserted Capital

By 1535 the city was deserted. There were no more periods of great building and monumental architecture. In fact, when taken over by the British in 1803, it is reported that there were only 500 inhabitants in Champaner.

Maratha Layer

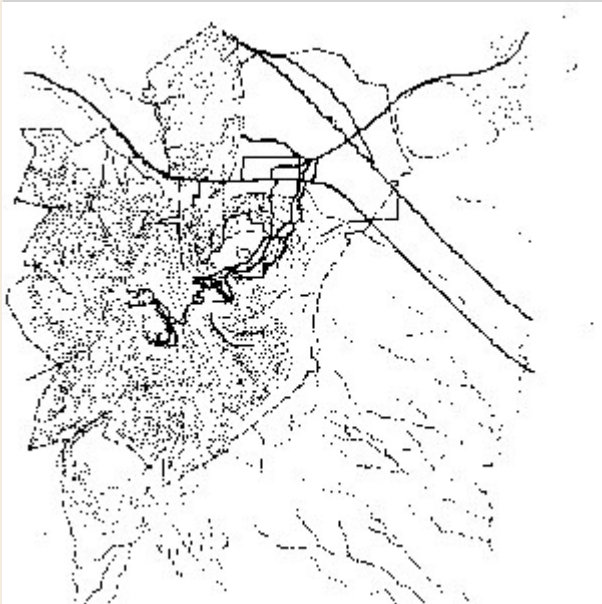
After the death of Aurangzeb, the conflicts between the Mughals and the Marathas were intensified in Gujarat also. Krishnaji, a General of Raja Rao I, captured and made Pavagadh his capital in 1726. Then followed a period of infighting between various Maratha generals and rulers within the region. No notable building was constructed during this time.

The Scindias acquired political control over the Panchmahals in 1761. With the coming of the British in 1802, there began a new period of rule. The Scindia found it difficult to manage Pavagadh Panchmahals from his capital at Gwalior. Apart from the distance, much trouble was caused by the rebellious Mewas and Bhils. He, therefore, entered into an agreement with the British to transfer the management of the district from 1853 for a period of ten years.

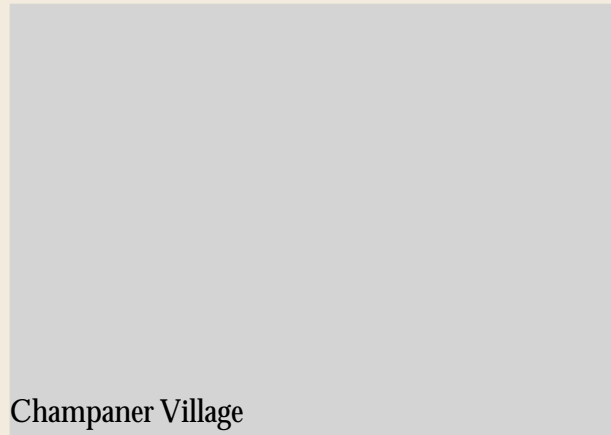
British Layer

As a reward for his services during the war of 1857, the British entered into a treaty with the Scindia in 1860, whereby the Panchmahals district was transferred to British rule in exchange for territories near Jhansi. Since assumption of administration in 1853, the British ruled the district as a non-regulation district under the discretion of the local officers.

Deserted Capitals



Shiva Temple built by the Marathas



Champaner Village



Champaner Today

There are basically three areas of settlement in Champaner.

- a. **Within the enclosure at the foot of the Pavagadh**
- b. **On the Machi plateau**
- c. **On the Mauliya plateau**

The housing within the enclosure is the oldest and the most consolidated. It has been studied in detail and is described in 5.4 below. The housing on the two plateaus is mainly in the form of ribbon development along the major pilgrim route. Much of it is probably unauthorised construction. The structures are “shophouses” containing both commercial and residential quarters. The families living in these shophouses provide various facilities and services to the pilgrims. These vary from cooking meals to serving tea and snacks.

The District Census (1982) states that a population of 1,856 comprising 392 households lives in 387 houses in Champaner. Out of these, about 200 are located in the main settlement within the enclosure.

Types of Houses

Large House:	Pucca construction, single or double-storeyed, essentially higher class rural type plan and construction
Town Houses:	Pucca construction, single or double-storeyed resembling typical urban residential development
Shop Houses:	Pucca construction combining residential and commercial activities
Detached Houses:	Semi-pucca construction, single-storeyed, usually built with the help of co-operative loans. These houses often display ingenious methods of planning and construction even without the help of trained architects. They should be encouraged to continue with the minimum intervention
Tenement Houses:	Pucca construction, double-storeyed, converted from dharamsalas
Row Houses:	Semi-pucca construction, single-storeyed
Thatch/Bamboo Sheds:	Kutchha construction, single-storeyed

Most households rely on individual or communal wells for their water supply, although quite a few have individual piped connections. A small number rely on communal taps. Municipal water supply is available only during parts of the day, hence most houses are also equipped with storage tanks. About 80 percent of the houses studied have electricity. Only one had a telephone connection. It is presumed that the majority rely on the telephone exchange at the village post office.

The Pilgrimage Centre

Like many other abandoned centres, religion (the Kalika Mata temple) is still a pivot which retains interest in the place enough for it to remain habited. Many people from the surrounding areas visit the temple daily but the Navaratri and Chaitri. Navratri festivals attract about 4000-5000 people with daytime stalls, Puja and night time Garbas. Other festivals attracting up to 3000 persons are Mahakali Mata fair in February, Ambali Agraras in March and Parasnath Fair on same day as the Mahakali Fair.

The main community is Hindu (Brahmins, Banias, Kolis, Charans, Rabaris and Rathwas) with a few Muslim, Jain and Christian households. There are also several households in the SC and ST categories. There is a large community of grazers which provides the milk and milk products. They are an under privileged section of the local community. The grazers are basically nomadic; they own animals and travel with the animals. The ones at Champaner are not strict nomads at present but still possess many of those traits. Hence they are less organised which makes it difficult for the authorities to help them because of problems like loan recovery.

Kalikamata



Devotees performing puja on their way upto Kalikamata

CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION



c. Form and date of the most recent records of property

2001, Inventories prepared by People for Heritage Concern Surat for Heritage Trust, Baroda, identified more than 120 buildings in Champaner- Pavagadh, gives a better picture of the Rajput Champaner ignored by the previous scholars. Digitised drawings prepared during the inventory process are a revelation too.

R N Mehta, Head of the Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, MSU Baroda, carried out extensive excavations of the buried capital city of Mahmud Begharha. He had written extensively in English and Gujarati, in the 1960s and 1970s, about the findings from these excavations. These writings present a good picture of the Begharha urban construct.

Work was catalysed by the Heritage Trust Baroda since 1986. Dr R N Mehta, who was also a member of this trust, continued from his own personal legacy and expanded it to areas of conservation management.

1987, Champaner- Draft Action Plan, prepared by Prof. Nalini Thakur, identified 61 more monuments against 35 already protected by ASI.

ASI has been maintaining the site. The site office at Champaner has an annual report stating the protection and maintenance measures taken towards the protected monuments.

d. Present state of conservation

As the site now defined is larger the conservation work on resources is varied in quality. The protected monuments are maintained and managed within the paradigm of ASI's school of conservation. Only the 36 protected monuments are being maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India which includes periodical monitoring, and minimal repair work carried out as per the requirement. ASI has a site office within the Royal Enclosure precinct with a site officer and care takers, who are responsible for the maintenance of the protected monuments. The condition of these structures is fairly good. The ASI is doing an excellent job. Evidence of recent repairs and restoration in progress, or careful inventorying of fragments can be seen. Limitations in power and resources reduce the scope and quantity of work. Well meaning but incorrect beautifications of areas around monuments are outdated concepts and need revision.

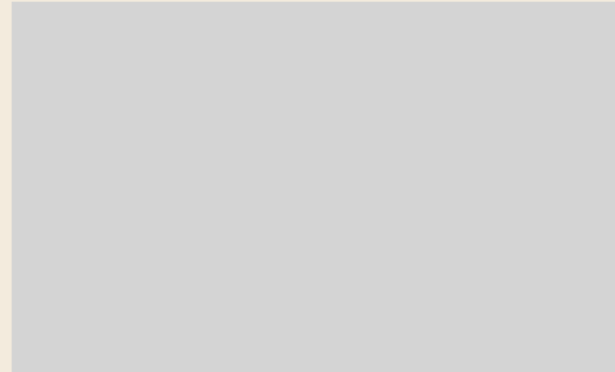
The living temples, which are of archaeological value, are being modified beyond recognition by loving care and maintenance.

Pilgrims path, although unprotected, is being constantly upgraded through local initiatives because of the religious sentiments attached with it. Work done on the pilgrim's path by the well intentioned panachayat is not according to established conservation norms.

The tanks which the Gram Panchayat is restoring are being done without professional guidance. The problem of effectively protecting and controlling privately owned property is yet to be sorted. These issues are getting complex in the present than they used to be. This brings up the point of expertise at local level. The will to conserve and awareness is prevalent among the local leaders. The bitter lesson learnt during the recent drought is a healthy respect for the old water tanks and their relevance. The local Gram Panchayat is taking emergency measures to reinstate the tank system for water. The new pitching lacks the good quality workmanship. This means technical expertise is required at local level.

Hissar- e- khas fortification wall- ASI monitored- cleared off all encroachments





Wild vegetation growing over the Bhangelu Deru



There has been minimum conservation work done as far as the rest of the Archaeological Park site is concerned. For details of individual structures refer to the inventory report provided as an annexure.

The state of conservation of the unprotected heritage is of concern. Recent work gives a clearer picture of the underground buried layer. Important zones are near the Maratha temple in the inner enclosure. Conflicts with landuse of forest on the Pavagadh hill especially in which important Rajput palace complexes are situated. The overgrown forest makes accessibility to most structures very difficult, hence causing such structures to deteriorate.

A large area of the site, mainly the Pavagadh Hill, the buried city, comes under the forest land and is under the purview of the Forest Deptt., Godhra. The Forest Act is so powerful that it has controlled the development in the forest land, hence protected the authenticity of the site. But, it has proved to be a threat to the archaeological heritage as it allows rampant planting of saplings all over. The roots of the plantations are slowly harming the vulnerable heritage buried below the earth.

A part of the Archaeological Park, especially the Machi plateau and agricultural fields on the base of the hill, comes within the revenue land where large scale urban development is occurring, largely catering to pilgrims. For details of the state of conservation of individual structures refer to the inventory report provided as an annexure. All the above efforts are following a piecemeal approach, without following an integrated approach of managing cultural resources as part of one cultural landscape.

e. Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property.

Concept of Archaeological Park as an integrated presentation, promotion of the whole site. Site presentation and management developing from 1987,

First interpretation centre

- 1987 report, interpretation centre on Machi plateau which is revenue land. The land has been recently recovered from encroachment.

Site Management :

- Botanical presentation of the site as per RN Mehta, bigger pilgrimage centre (refer to 1987 report)
- Landscape Management Plan with water circulation proposal prepared in 2001, prepared by University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign, USA and Department of Architecture, MS University, Baroda along with Heritage Trust.

Awareness programmes:

- Project “Simulation of Buried City of Champaner – Pavagadh” by the Heritage Trust, Baroda. This is currently going on and is estimated to be complete by mid February.
- Exhibition of 30 panels to represent finest architectural examples of each building typology as a follow up to the inventory.
- Posters projecting the cultural resources of Champaner- Pavagadh have been prepared.

Educational and academic level

- The completion of the new inventory has created interest among the scholars and academics. A book with articles on Historical Geography, Trade Routes to Champaner through the ages, historic water systems of Champaner is planned.
- Monographs on specific themes: Champaner in epigraphs and chronicles, Champaner in coins.
- A Conference “Scholars enclave at Champaner – Pavagadh” is planned at the end of the year.
- At the local level, a local historian has trained 20 local people as guides and who are now professionally fit to work as guides for tourists. They present Champaner Pavagadh as a historic place comprehensively, supporting with historical facts.
- A hands-on workshop has been organized by the Heritage Trust, Baroda wherein students from the ‘Architecture’ and ‘Archaeology & Ancient History Department’ have been trained about the methods of scientific excavations at the site of Champaner, Pavagadh.
- The Heritage Trust also organizes educational programmes for school children regarding the history and heritage of Champaner, Pavagadh.

Exhibition of 30 panels to represent the architecture

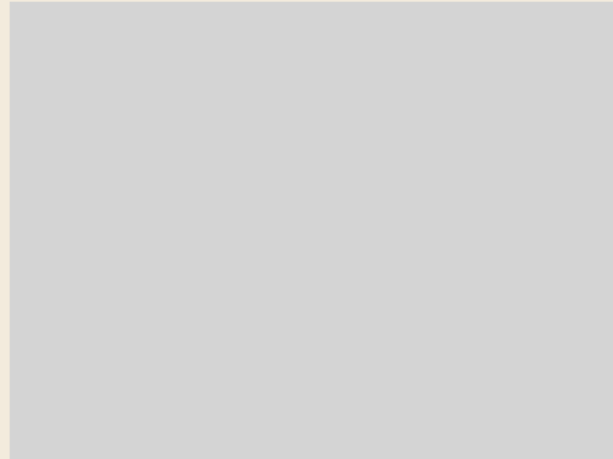


- 1000 students from 20 schools of Baroda are members of the Heritage Club of Champaner. The target is to bring together around 10,000 students from 200 schools of Baroda region. Students in small groups/ batches shall be taken, over a time span of 18 months, to the site to understand the historical development of this rich heritage and to imbibe in them a long lasting respect for their past.
- **Workshop on Architectural Conservation of Champaner : 1987**

The Workshop on Architectural Conservation of Champaner was the first of its kind on this subject and organised at Champaner itself. At that time the main threat to the standing monuments at Champaner came from more than a hundred quarries which operated within and in the immediate vicinity of the heritage precinct. These quarries used explosives detonated under the ground that caused severe tremors and shook the monuments causing long-term damage. The most urgent step to be taken was to stop the quarrying. The Trust even identified alternative sites so that the quarries could be shifted. The second problem was more complex. The site was under the Archaeological Survey of India but they protected only half of the identified standing monuments while one monument was under the protection of the State Archaeology Department, Govt. of Gujarat. There were also the 'buried' heritage as the prosperous medieval capital of Champaner was believed to have been spread over more than 6 sq. km. Heritage Trust wanted the entire site to be treated as a heritage precinct, and so these issues also needed to be resolved. Participants at the Workshop included the leading authorities on conservation such as Sir Bernard Fielden, ICCROM, archaeologist Prof. R N Mehta who had lead extensive archaeology excavations at the site in the late '60s-early '70s under an M S University programme and several renowned heritage conservationists, architects, archaeologists, historians and environmentalists from all over the country and abroad. The 3-day Workshop led to some practical recommendations which were submitted by Heritage Trust to the Government of Gujarat. Following the Workshop at Champaner, a Seminar was also organised at the Department of Architecture, M S University, to inform faculty and students about the importance of architectural conservation and to evoke interest in this new but growing field. Along with Sir Fielden, a number of eminent conservationists, architects and archaeologists also conducted sessions at this seminar.

Workshop being held at the Mandvi hall, where local people participated with Heritage Trust





Mallika Sarabhai performing at the Champaner Festival



Second Workshop on Champaner-Pavagadh : 1995

This was a modest Workshop held on the day after the first Champaner Festival, 1995. The Workshop essentially looked at what has been achieved since 1987. Though the Trust tried to get the same group of participants as in the earlier Workshop, not all could come. However the key points for discussion were that since nothing has improved at Champaner, the Trust was really left with no option but to move the Courts. It was decided that the Trust file a Public Interest Litigation in the Gujarat High Court asking for an immediate ban on the quarrying activities at Champaner-Pavagadh. This was duly done. Fortunately, within a short time, there was a Supreme Court ruling against quarrying in forest areas and non-renewal of quarrying licenses to quarry owners operating in forest zones. Since 80% of Champaner-Pavagadh is under Reserved Forest area, most of the quarries here automatically had to shut down. A few quarries continue to operate in the Revenue land.

First Champaner Festival : 1995

Since there was no action on part of the Government for more than 5 years, the Trust thought that it was now time to bring Champaner-Pavagadh's plight to the attention of the people. Since there is already an established tradition in the country of classical music and dance concerts being organised at heritage venues, the Trust thought of having a dance festival at Champaner. However since this was a festival with a purpose and not just a cultural evening out, the Trust planned it in a completely different way whereby the audience would always remember what Champaner-Pavagadh actually means and is. The audience was expected to reach the site two hours before the actual performance during which they were taken for an 'informed walk' in the interior of site so that they could experience the excavated Amir's Haveli, the other spectacular mosques that are often hidden in the undergrowth and other aspects of the site. Eminent danseuse, Mallika Sarabhai, was contacted and as per the Trust's suggestion, she choreographed and scripted (along with Prof. R N Mehta) a dance drama on the fascinating legends associated with Champaner-Pavagadh, deftly weaving them with historical fact. The choreography included several monuments with the audience requiring to walk a short distance from one venue to another. It was a completely unexpected and unusual experience for the audience who were till then quite unaware of the beauty of these monuments. The performance ended with a dinner at the Kabutarkhana on the banks of the Vada Talav, a spectacular setting in itself. Any one who attended would never be able to ignore anything detrimental to Champaner-Pavagadh ever for the rest of their lives.

The Second Champaner Festival : 1996

At the second Champaner Festival, the performers were Astad Deboo, an internationally known Indian exponent of contemporary dance accompanied by the Gundecha Bandhu, classical Dhrupad singer. He performed on the ramparts of the Champaner fort, a dramatic and breath-taking experience in itself. The entire Festival was sponsored by the General Motors Ltd. who have their operations at the nearby town of Halol. General Motors Ltd. were hosts to Mr Frank Wisner, the US Ambassador to India and a delegation of top American businessmen who were in India to explore business opportunities. Incidentally it was the impression that Champaner created on the mind of the General Electric CEO who was present in this delegation that helped us generate a grant of US\$ 25,000 from the global GE Fund. Mr. Wisner himself is very supportive of Champaner and was one of the endorsers of the site when Heritage Trust proposed its nomination to the World Monuments Fund, USA.

Ustad Deboo with Jama Masjid as the backdrop

Ustad Deboo



CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION

The First Stake-holders' Conference : 1999

After the official declaration in September 1999 of Champaner-Pavagadh as nominated to the WMF's List of 100 Most Endangered Heritage Sites for 2000, Heritage Trust decided to call a Conference (Nov1999) of all the stake-holders with any interest in the 6 sq. km. site. This included the various state government departments such as Forest, Revenue, Public Works including Roads & Transport, Tourism, Culture, central government bodies like the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), the local people as represented by their Panchayat, and the Kalika Mata Temple Trustees. This Conference was the first time that all the stake-holders got together around a table and voiced their concerns, what according to them should be planned at the site, the projects their departments were in the process of preparing/implementing. The local representatives came up strongly for protection and conservation of the site. The Conference revealed to Heritage Trust the complex nature of the site and therefore the immediate need to persuade the state government to form a high-powered Task Force on Champaner. The Conference also revealed the availability of invaluable data on the site, especially with the department of Archaeology & Ancient History, M S University of Baroda which had conducted extensive excavations at the site. By using the mapped data of the excavations and superimposing it with present-day mappings, the Trust was able to produce a detailed CAD map of the buried capital, a document that has never been prepared about an important Archeo-architectural medieval heritage site anywhere in India.

The Second Stake-holders' Conference : 2000

This Conference was held in February 2000 and presided over by Mr Martand Singh, President, INTACH-UK Trust. The meeting was going to be chaired by Mr Ajai Shanker, then Director-General, ASI, but he unfortunately died in a car accident just two days before the Conference. The issues in focus at the Conference looked at ways of fund-raising for Champaner and the stake-holders present indicated access to fairly large amounts of funds. It was decided that the Trust continue its pursuit of the Task Force and the Conference also looked at ways in which this could be expedited. The Task Force was instituted by the Government of Gujarat and its first meeting was held in July 2000 under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. Its second meeting was held in May 2001.

Workshop on Landscape Planning for Champaner-Pavagadh : 2001

Heritage Trust collaborated with the Department of Landscape Planning, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign, USA and the Department of Architecture, M S University of Baroda for an extensive and detailed Workshop with faculty members and students, in May 2001 to work on Landscape Planning for Champaner-Pavagadh. The Workshop took into consideration the medieval water systems and the possibility of their efficient revival, as well as a study of indigenous flora to recreate Champaner's natural environs the 'way they may have been'. The Planning took into consideration walkways and paths on the site, design of signage that blends with the site ambience and such issues.

A Follow-Up Workshop was held in January 2002 when Prof. Amita Sinha, University of Illinois presented the Draft Proposal of the Landscape Planning solutions worked out at their Department. These were debated in detail along with Prof. Nalini Thakur, conservation architect who has worked on the Comprehensive Integrated Management Plan of Champaner-Pavagadh. Further work was assigned to the local student-participants.

Landscape Management Plan

Students from Urbana Champaign and MSU with their Landscape Management Plan.

Design Team



CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION



4. Management

Champaner-Pavagadh World Heritage Site Nomination

Management

Proposed Landscape Management Plan proposed by Department of Landscape, Urbana Champaign, University of Illinois



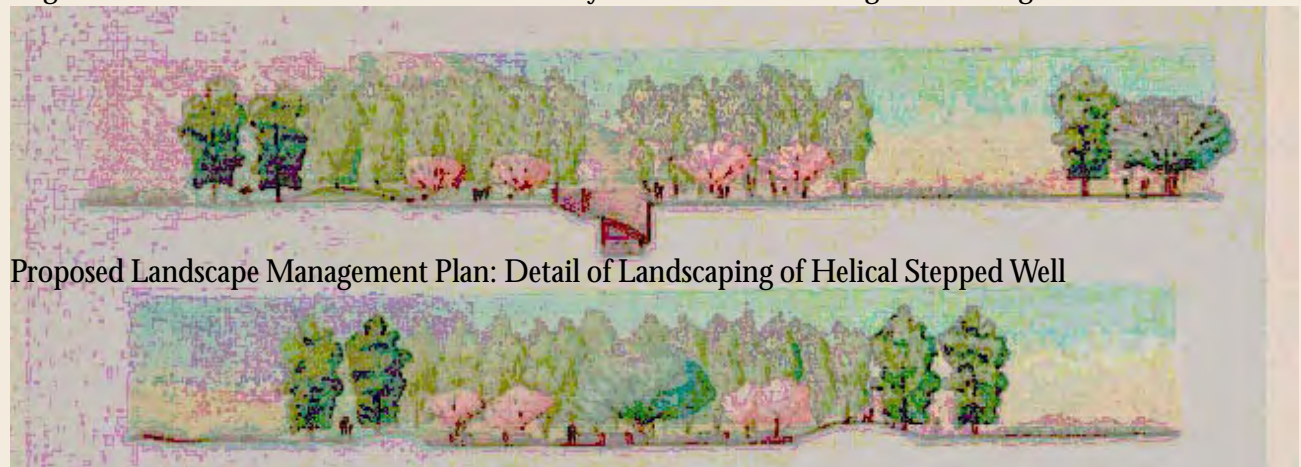
Proposed Draft Action Plan for Integrated Conservation



The definition of the site is an Archaeological Park and is a quantum jump from individual monuments. The aim of the management seeks to protect the entire Champaner- Pavagadh area with its natural, cultural and human resources in a Cultural Park situation. This area encompasses 6,350 hectares, which include the Pavagadh Hill with its subsidiary outcrops; the Rajput Fortress City; the walled Islamic 15th century capital of Mahmud Begharha, the living settlement; living temple with intense pilgrimage, cultural resource contents- underground and standing structures, heritage components, knowledge systems, open spaces that have cultural value, such as trade routes (cultural corridors) street net works; pilgrim's path and the cantonment space. The most appropriate term of this type of designation is "Archaeological Park". The designated Park boundary includes the above plus another 300 metres around the entire perimeter to comply with the existing Monuments Act, forming the core area for the nomination.

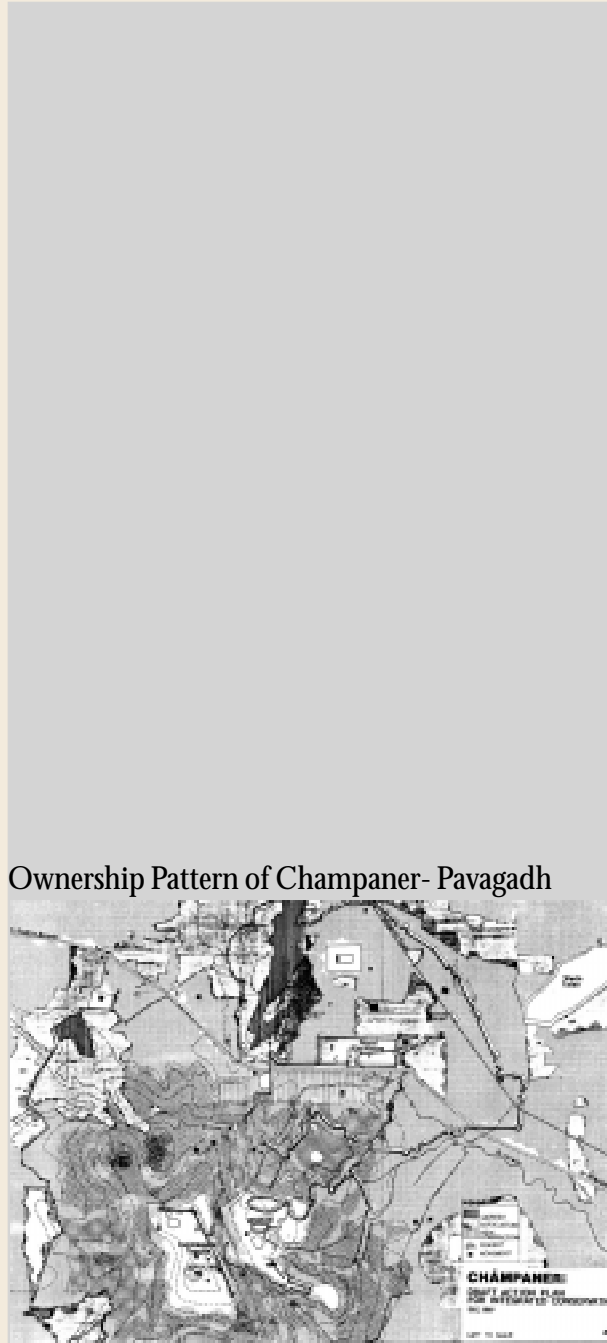
A buffer zone or Champaner Pavagadh Heritage Zone beyond the boundary of the Archaeological Park will be designated and managed under the Gujarat Town and Country Planning Act as a Special Area but with the addition of a comprehensive protection and management system. The extent of the Buffer Zone is determined entirely on visual criteria because since time immemorial it has inspired the people and culture of the region by its sheer size and magnificence. Therefore the buffer zone will be managed under the Planning regulations – control of landuse, density and special guidelines.

The Gujarat Government has already agreed to a new Legislation "Archaeological Park Legislation" for the Archaeological Park and Champaner- Pavagadh Archaeological Park and Heritage Zone, which will ensure the comprehensive protection and management. Both the Archaeological Park Plan and the Buffer Zone Regional Plan are documents that are mandatory in the new Archaeological Park Legislation.



Proposed Landscape Management Plan: Detail of Landscaping of Helical Stepped Well

CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION



Ownership Pattern of Champaner- Pavagadh

The last 15 years' effort for Champaner- Pavagadh has tried to find new ways of protecting and managing the site through a multi- pronged approach. (Refer to Khajuraho Matrix, which conceptualises a complete protection and management system). The solution of Archaeological Park addresses the issues and problems that emerge from the heads enumerated below to evolve a participatory, decentralised and integrated answer that is required. This is a paradigm shift from existing notions of managing cultural resources. The Archaeological Park tries to address the reality of complex ownership. In short a great deal of “change” is required from attitude to action regarding heritage resource. Heritage protection and management cannot solely survive on the enthusiasm and efforts of groups of citizens and persons. It has to be recognized as an irreplaceable resource that is essential for long term human development because of its vast educational and knowledge systems that are embodied. Management also has to ensure that the “truth” authenticity and other messages are maintained. Champaner- Pavagadh Management plan attempts the challenge of bringing the site into a sustainable development process with local participation – a new paradigm for cultural resource protection and management which can be seen as a pilot project/ experiment that has relevance at all levels of Indian Governance and resource management.

a. Ownership

As the definition of the site has been enlarged and made all-inclusive, the ownership pattern emerges as multiple and complex covering different portions of the site.

- The biggest owner is the Gujarat State's Forest Department, Office at Godhra, Chief Conservator of Forest, Godhra.
- The Archaeological Survey of India, Office Baroda Circle at Mandvi, Baroda.
- The State Department of Archaeology, under Head office Chief is Superintending Archaeologist at Ahmedabad. .
- The Gujarat State Revenue Department, under Collector at Godhra District Head Quarters.
- Private ownership within the inner enclosure and the agricultural fields.
- Jai Kalika Temple Trust with office at Godhra owns the Kalika Mata Temple.
- Jain Temple Trusts own the Jain temples on the Pavagadh and dharmshalas with office in Champaner on the Pavagadh Hill.
- Fakir Sect Trust that owns Dargah and maqbaras, office at Halol.

The Agricultural Fields of the villagers within Hissar- i- Khas



The Villages nearby governed by Gram Panchayat



b. Legal status

Existing legal-scenario is briefly outlined.

Within the Indian Constitutional framework there exists adequate implicit and explicit constitutional mandate for heritage resource conservation, covered in all the three legislative lists and in the directive principles. In principle it is possible to protect heritage resource effectively comprehensively. Some examples to substantiate:

Article 49- of the Constitution of India proclaims-

“Protection of Monuments and Places and Objects of National Importance: It shall be the obligation of an artistic or historic interest (declared by or under law made by Parliament) to be of national importance from spoliation, disfigurement, removal, disposal or export as the case may be.”

Article 51 f. (a) added by a special constitutional amendment in 1976 exhorts every citizen of India to:

“... value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.”

Entry 67 of the Union List of the 7th schedule gives executive legislative competence to Parliament to deal with:

“... ancient and historical monuments and records and archaeological sites and remains declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance.”

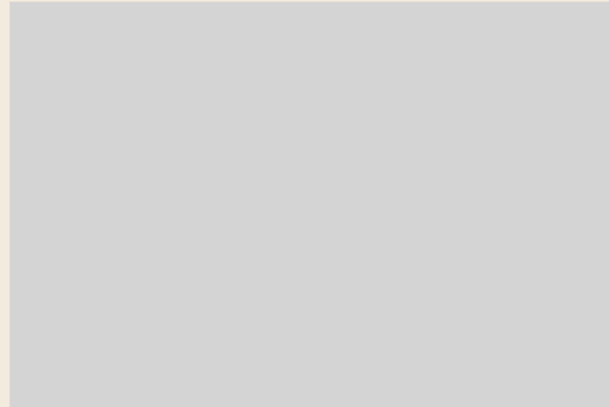
Entry 12 of the State List of the 7th schedule gives executive legislative competence to each state in respect of:

“... ancient and historical monuments and records other than those declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance.”

Entry 40 of the Concurrent List of the 8th schedule empowers both Parliament and State legislatures to act, subject to superiority of Parliamentary law in that field with respect to:

“Archaeological sites and remains other than those declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance.”

The 73rd and 74th amendment of the constitution is committed to decentralisation that has great potential for heritage protection and management.



Kevda Masjid: An ASI Protected Monument



Shakar Khan's Rauza: An ASI Protected Monument



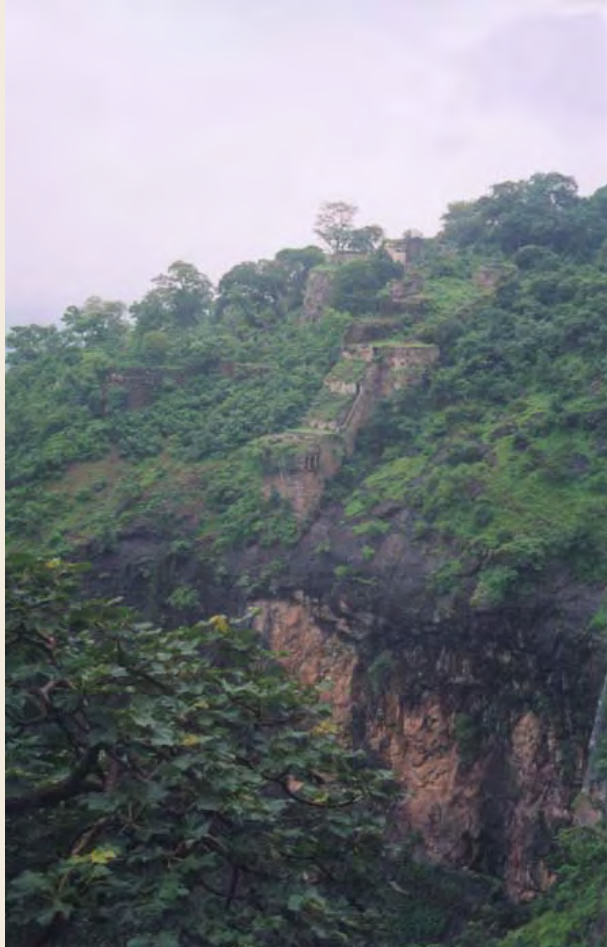
Ancient Monuments and Sites Act '58

This empowers the Central Government to declare any monument to be of National importance. Such declared monuments are automatically deemed to be protected monuments under the act. The Act goes on to deal separately with protected monuments, areas and with archaeological excavations and antiquities. The provisions authorised the Central Govt., through the Director General to purchase or to, receive gift or bequest of any protected monument. The Act also accepts that certain monuments may remain in private ownership. The Director General is also empowered to enter into an agreement with the owner of a protected monument to maintain it. The agreement provides for any or all of the following matters:

- a) The maintenance of the monument
- b) The custody of the monument and the duties of any person who may be employed to safeguard it.
- c) The restrictions of the owners right
 - 1) To use the monument for any purpose
 - 2) To charge any fee for entry into, or inspection of the monument
 - 3) To destroy, remove, alter or deface the monument.
- d) The facilities of access to be permitted to the public or to the archaeological officers or to persons disputed by the owner or any archaeological officer or the Collector to inspect or maintain the monument.
- e) The notice to be given to the Central Govt., in case the land on which the monument is situated or any adjoining land is offered for sale by the owner, and the right to be reserved to the Central Govt. to purchase any specified portion, at its market value.
- f) The payment of any expenses incurred by the owners or by the Central Govt. in connection with the maintenance of the monument.

The amendment of 1992 to the Monuments Act 58 has attempted to consider an area around the protected monument. The existing prohibited and regulated zones of 100m and 200 m around monuments is not always effective. The area or spatial entity protection category suggested for Champaner - Pavagadh is an Archaeological Park.

Khapra Zaveri No Mahal: Dense Forest cover enshrouding the Heritage



Gujarat State Town Planning Act and Master Plans:

The area immediately around the monument in most cases comes under the jurisdiction of the State Government. There has been special area designation under the Town- Planning Act for areas with heritage. The reason of Special Area designation for heritage has failed in the past is because the heritage itself was not protected under law.

The Planning Act provides for development of the area. The Industrial Estate at Halol is not in tune with local skills and abilities. The road to Devgadhi Baria, which was not a problem in '87, now poses a problem. The Planning Act is in place without a comprehensive Heritage Act. There is, thus, no stopping from making the highway wider for more traffic.

Master Plan is a legal document within this framework. This plan is mandatory under this TP Act. It can be used to resolve the industrial estate problem and the road that goes through Champaner- Pavagadh through a regional plan that balances the need for resources.

Forest Acts: Reserved Forest Act, Indian Forest Act 1927, Indian Wild Life Act 1972, Forest Conservation 1980. Most of the site of Champaner Pavagadh is under is the Reserved Forest Act. The earliest is the Reserve Forest Act and Champaner- Pavagadh comes under this Act. It is the most effective till today, but it has been very harmful to the vulnerable heritage resource. Firstly, by not giving adequate protection to heritage components and management in a comprehensive manner and secondly, by engulfing them through laws meant for a natural resource. Earlier an attempt was made to protect this under the Forest Sanctuary Act, which allows limited usage but, the forest management is quite rigorous and does allow the required management of heritage resources. This has been realised through experience at Champaner- Pavagadh.

Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961

This is a very important Act because this stands for decentralisation and local community participation. The constitutional amendments are already in place to devolve powers from the centralised system to the decentralised power structure.

Gujarat State being the home state of the Father of the Nation, the Gujarat Panchayats are very strong and is functioning strongly in Champaner- Pavagadh. A three- tier system viz., Gram Nagar (Village/ Town) Panchayats, Taluka Panchayats (Regional), District Panchayats. This act transfers certain regulatory revenue functions to the Panchayats and empowers Panchayats to collect land revenue. Public properties like common plots, streets, trees in govt. wasteland are vested in the Village Panchayats.

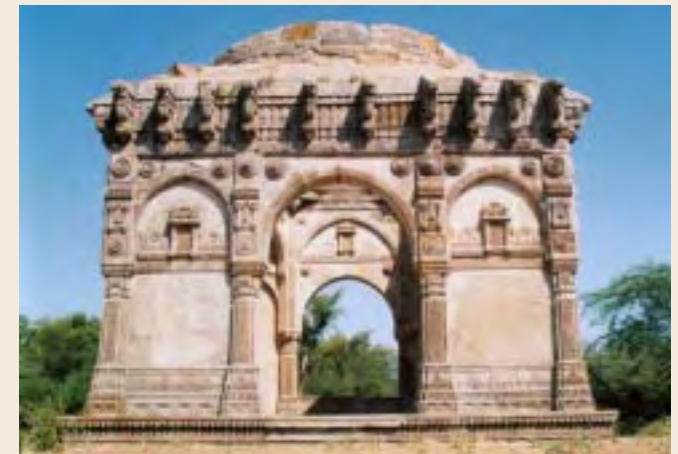
Panchayats have the power of executing all works in conjunction with local communities and have the power to take crucial decisions. The future management structure of the site will try to realise the potential of the site. For more legal notes refer to annexure.

c. Protective measures and means of implementing them

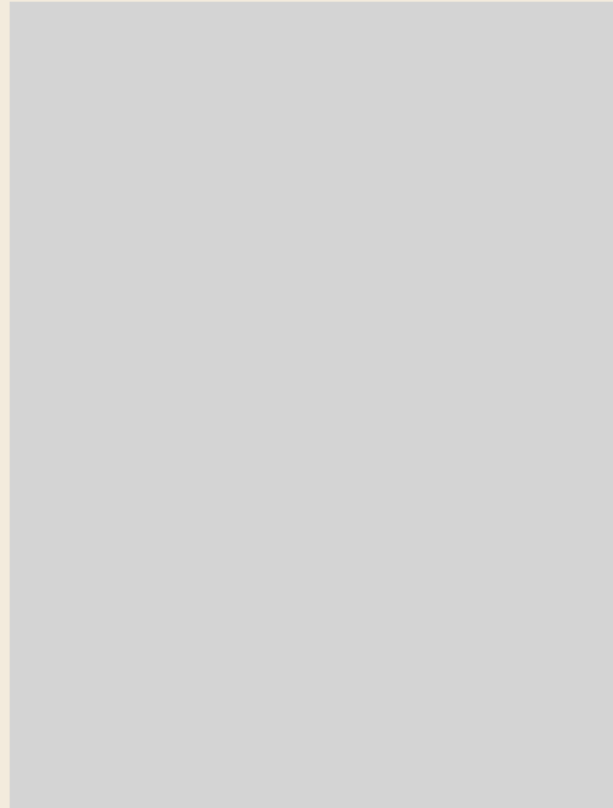
1. The area is large and a minute area is under the Monuments Act. The amendment of 100 metres- 200 metres around protected monuments was a measure to protect the immediate surroundings. The protected buildings have been fenced but most of the site is open.
2. The Forest Act is effective in protecting the resource and has a Department and annual management plans are prepared and executed. The emerging conflicts as the needs of the natural resource were contrary to the requirements of heritage.
3. Gujarat government high level task force meetings to review progress at Champaner- Pavagadh.
4. A public interest litigation to stop the quarrying in the Supreme Court, was a valuable effort. Local NGO's have been active against the pollution caused to the River Vishwamitri, caused by the chemical factory in the vicinity. Public hearings is a popular method, especially in the industry sector.

Though there are adequate measures, heritage is always vulnerable. Therefore a consensus document that has legal clout is being developed for the site in which the owners and stakeholders agree to a programmed action for the site.

Mausoleum near Nagina Masjid :
Before and after conservation by ASI



CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION



Champaner- Pavagadh today: Developments occurring on site



d. Agency/agencies with management authority

- 1 Forest Department
- 2 Gujarat Tourism Development Cooperation
- 3 State Electricity Department
- 4 State Department of Archaeology
- 5 State Departments for infrastructure- Roads, Water, etc.
- 6 Temple Trusts- organise dharamshalas and manage temples
- 7 Local TDO- in charge of this area under district collector
- 8 Government- Panchayat- repairs to tanks, community facilities
- 9 Archaeological Survey of India

e. Level at which management is exercised (e.g., on property, regionally) and name and address of responsible person for contact purposes

Management is exercised at principally three levels, the Regional (State of Gujarat), the District Collector and the Local Panchayat, with various agencies working on the Champaner- Pavagadh site with specific jurisdiction. The State Government is responsible for land management and for the provision of infrastructure. The district administration under the collector, which oversees all the activities involved in the area. Thirdly, the local Gram Panchayat, which represents the people. The Archaeological Survey of India is a major stakeholder at the site but is a Central (National) Department.

Key persons at their respective offices:

DG ASI, Janpath, Delhi,
Chief Secretary Gujarat Government, Gandhinagar
Collector, Godhra
Sarpanch, Champaner

f. Agreed plans related to property (e.g., regional, local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)

There are at least four plans related to the site.

- (i) Development Plan for Pavagadh prepared by Forestry Department
- (ii) Plan prepared by ASI for a greater protection of the archaeological areas
- (iii) Development Plan for the site by the local Panchayat.
- (iv) Schemes and projects prepared by Department of Tourism and others.

Agreements achieved at Regional level through dialogue:

Progress in consensus building: Agreement has been reached with the State Government to enact the “Archaeological Park Legislation” to cover the entire site and buffer Zone and bring it under effective heritage resource management.

The various stakeholders whose departments were represented at the Task Force meetings at Gandhi Nagar have agreed to new legal- administrative system spelt out for protection and management of the site. Consensus also reached at the State Level for Archaeological Park as a spatial designation is a paradigm shift in cultural resource thinking in the country. The Archaeological Park is a new concept to strengthen protection and management for cultural resources (Refer to Paper given in Annexure X). The idea can be applied in many situations all over the country.

Agreements achieved at Local level through dialogue:

At the local level there is a continued collaborative effort between the Panchayat and the young professionals working on the site. The site office is located at the hotel on the Machi Plateau. The on going work of preparation of inventories has lead to exhibitions of drawings and photographs. Training of seventeen guides, as cultural programmes, were activities achieved mutually.

g. Sources and levels of finance:

Funding towards Champaner-Pavagadh initiatives received by Heritage Trust, Baroda:

Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi: INRs. 100,000

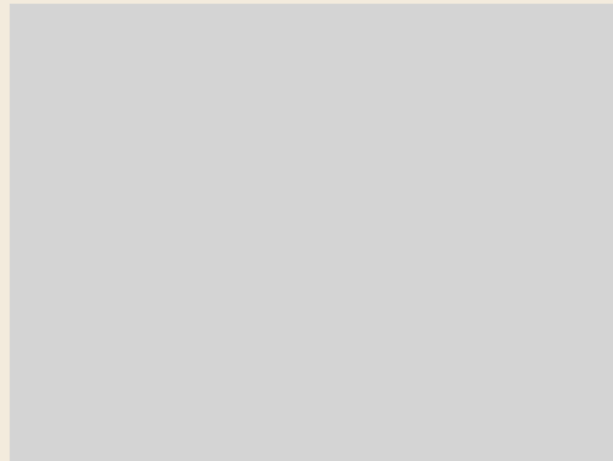
Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is one of the major stake-holders at Champaner-Pavagadh since they protect 39 standing monuments at the site. They were one of the sponsors of the first Workshop on Architectural Conservation of Champaner, 1987, along with Heritage Trust, Baroda and INTACH, India. This Workshop had participants of the stature of Sir Bernard Fielden, ICCROM, Prof. Golding, several internationally known conservationists, archaeologists, historians, architects, environmentalists, and the members of the national press. ASI also participated in the Second Workshop on Architectural Conservation of Champaner in 1995 to review the lack of progress and inaction of the measures suggested in 1987 and decide on the future plan of action.

2. Indian National Trust for Art & Cultural Heritage (INTACH), New Delhi: INRs. 150,000

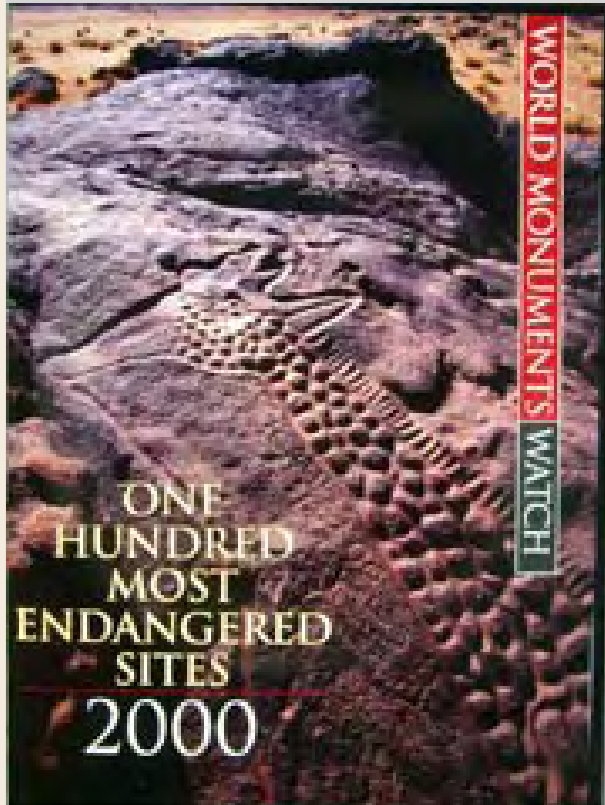
INTACH has been a constant supporter for Champaner-Pavagadh. It co-sponsored the Workshop on Architectural Conservation of Champaner, 1987. INTACH also financially supported (partly) the documentation necessary to make the proposal for the nomination of Champaner-Pavagadh to the World Monument Fundis List of 100 Most Endangered Heritage Sites of the World for the year 2000. INTACH was also a legal signatory when Heritage Trust filed the Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the Gujarat High Court to ban quarrying in the environs of Champaner-Pavagadh in 1995.

3. General Motors Ltd., Halol, India : INRs : 400,000

Halol is a small town about 10 kms from Champaner where the General Motors' Indian manufacturing facility is situated. General Motors sponsored the second Champaner Festival (1996) featuring the contemporary Indian dancer Astad Deboo who performed on the fort walls of Champaner accompanied by the Gundecha Bandhu (brothers) who sing in the classical Hindustani style. As special invitees to the Festival were Mr & Mrs Frank Wisner, the US Ambassador to India accompanied by 40 top American industrialists who were on a state visit to study investment opportunities for American businesses in India. General Motors also officially launched their first luxury car, the Opel Astra, in Gujarat on the occasion.



World Monument Watch: Key Financial Supporters for Champaner- Pavagadh



4. World Monuments Fund, USA : US\$ 20,000

Subsequent to the nomination of Champaner-Pavagadh to the WMF's List of 100 Most Endangered Heritage Sites, Heritage Trust made a funding proposal to WMF for the preparation of a Comprehensive Site Management Plan for Champaner-Pavagadh. General Electric Fund responded (incidentally their CEO was amongst the industrialists accompanying Mr. Wisner and had hence experienced Champaner) with US\$ 25,000 which was routed through the World Monuments Fund. WMF made US \$ 20,000 available to us after deducting their administrative fees.

5. INTACH-UK Trust, London : 3000 Pound Sterling

Heritage Trust made a presentation to the INTACH-UK Trust's annual funds allocation meeting which was held at Orchha in India last year. INTACH-UK Trust sanctioned pound sterling 3000 for Champaner-Pavagadh along with a London-Champaner-London air ticket for an expert if we required any such specialist. This fund was used to partially support the Landscape Workshop, a collaborative project between the Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, USA and the Faculty of Architecture, M S University of Baroda, India.

6. Department of Culture, Govt. of Gujarat: INRs. 100,000

Subsequent to the WMF nomination of Champaner-Pavagadh, Heritage Trust brought pressure on the Government of Gujarat to initiate positive action at the site. We needed their intervention since there are numerous stake-holders at the site and all future activities must proceed according to an agreed-upon action plan. The Government of Gujarat instituted a Task Force Committee which would monitor all developmental activity at the site keeping in mind the heritage component at all times. The Task Force Committee is headed by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Gujarat and through his office the department of Culture sanctioned this fund to create documentation of the site.

7. Corporate Support: in Kind

Two major Hotel chains, the WelcomHotel Vadodara (ITC) and the Holiday Inn, have offered their premises to Heritage Trust to conduct workshops, seminars, meetings, press conferences, at no cost. In certain cases, they even lodge out-of-town experts at no cost.

(Current rate of exchange: US \$ 1= INRs.48; Pound Sterling 1 = INRs. 70)

Dharamshalas coming up at the base of Pavagadh Hill providing boarding & lodging to visitors.



The kiosks on either side of the pilgrims' path sell 'parshad' and 'kumkum' as offerings to Kalikamata



h. Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques:

Sources of Expertise:

Trained conservation professionals from School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi

Trained Conservation Professionals from York (Source: Intach)

Craftsmen: masons, stone carvers

Archaeologist

Conservators.: Maharaja Sayaji University of Baroda.

Architects, landscape architects: Baroda

i. Visitor facilities and statistics

8 Dharamshala for the Jain pilgrims to the site. They have rooms for family, along with dormitory. The majority of the pilgrims are from the hindu sect. They come in the morning and go back to their places by the evening. They normally do not stay on the site. They prefer to come on weekends and on the hindu festivals. They normally come by the bus up to the foothill of the Pavagadh Hill and choose to walk up to the Kalika Mata mandir. This forms almost 55 to 60 percent of the total pilgrim. The rest take the cable car from the Machi Plateau to the Mauliya Plateau and then climb the rest of the Hill to the summit.

Muslims also come to the summit to the Sadan Shah Pir dargah. Annually as many as 22 lakh visitors come to the site, with the number rising sharply during the Navratri Festival, when the number shoots up to a high of almost one lakh visitors per day.

j. Property management plan and statement of objectives (see annexures)

Champaner Pavagadh Archaeological Park

The Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park Concept seeks to integrate the various plans, schemes and projects through a process of consensus building. The various actors from different levels of management to be brought under one umbrella. This will be done by the preparation of two documents namely,

- **Champaner –Pavagadh Heritage Zone Plan (Buffer Zone)**_ whose objective is to maintain a balanced regional development.
- **Champaner – Pavagadh Archaeological Park Plan** with the heritage resources identified are mapped and supported by comprehensive guidelines. Also, integrated are the aspects of urban area and sectorial management.

These key regulating documents have to be prepared. These documents and the later resource projects are closely integral to the idea, processes, procedure and management forming the philosophical basis from heritage priority and needs. This is because we believe that heritage can not look after itself without any positive and proactive intervention or adequate responsibility and support from Government or the decision making bodies.

Refer to Comprehensive Management Plan for Champaner- Pavagadh in the annexure.

In order to prepare these two documents the following structure has to be in place.

Statement of objectives:

To enact Archaeological Park Legislation under the Gujarat State jurisdiction solely for this site. This has been agreed upon at the High level Task Force chaired by the Chief Secretary.

The core content of this act:

Clear site boundaries to be designated for “Archaeological Park” protected area and the “Chamapaner – Pavagadh Heritage Zone” Within the boundaries, specific/special procedures, norms and guidelines will be formulated land aid down. The two document preparation will be mandatory.

Comprehensive cultural resource protection and management:

Champaner Pavagadh needs two categories of protection for its cultural resources/ heritage. One is building protection that is comprehensive and covers all structures both big and small. The monuments Act only covers the largish ones such as the Jama Masjid. All the heritage components and resources will be indicated in the Archaeological Park Plans. Each resource will have its own guidelines.

Another category of heritage protection is area protection or the protection of spatial entities. It is mandatory that building protection be reinforced by area protection. Area protection means that an entire historic city can be protected and managed, just as a complex of buildings can be protected. This is very applicable and finds great relevance in living areas. With area protection it is possible to bring heritage resource into urban management and planning process.

Survey, inventory and database of all resources. Very high level of information and knowledge generation as a prerequisite to management measures. GIS Database, ground survey that maps the contours of the ground and all types of resources will be the base on which proposals will be made. The building surveys have already been accomplished.

The database to be housed at Champaner at a site office to be provided by the local panchayat.

Additional provisions through Plans and documents for integrating to area management and sectorial management, to bring the Park within Development framework

Examples of documents: - Master Plan or Concept Development/ Archaeological Park Plan:

Landuse plan is to be mandatory for both the Archaeological Park Plan and the Heritage Zone Plan. Traditional Landuses like Agriculture will be continued wherever they survive. Since it is essential to preserve links between the living community and its neighbouring heritage, no permanent barrier should be constructed between the two, though this may be required during the nascent stage of the Park. Traditional agricultural practices may be allowed within the precincts and not modern ones like the use of tractors.

Space and landuse within park: Museums Interpretation Usage: Audio-visuals can be prepared for those who are less energetic. Also, at least two exhibitions to display local architecture can be put up. Traditional crafts and industries to be encouraged in the settlement. Limited commercial use in the form of restaurants, souvenir shops and craft workshops are permissible as long as the basic purpose or overall appearance is not tampered with. The revenue generated from these could be ploughed back into the maintenance and management of the Park.

It also integrates pilgrim/ visitor management and provides site interpretation and information for people. These sites related activities would enhance local employment opportunities. The strong local participation through the stake holder approach integrates development, planning and management to resource management.

Proposed Visitors Centre in Champaner- Pavagadh



Site Management/Landscape Management Plan:

A policy and system have to be worked out to present the structures competently. A Landscape plan has been prepared by the University of Illinois. The various aspects of the site such as the military architecture of the old capital can be expected to be popular, whether presented *in situ* or through other media such as interactive museums and models. Similarly, the water-structures and gardens can be used to recreate history. The various structures and gardens have to be linked through a network of pathways, or “circulation system”. Different natural features such as viewpoints and high points have to be integrated into this system. Adequate parking space should be created for vehicles, along with a visitor interpretation and orientation centre.

Presentation and Interpretation themes: The themes are to be dynamic interactive and primarily and predominantly educational in nature. The main aim of this is conservation first, but does not preclude recreation; recreation has to respect heritage. Recreation is an interactive one for education through real resource, safe guarding the authenticity of heritage. Plan of Park must be prepared.

Heritage and nature trails of varying complexity have been designed and mapped to cater to different groups of participants.

Responsible management of Champaner Pavagadh Archaeological Park

The Park has two important parts: funding and documentation. The Park to be managed primarily through local level participation. Prior to the enactment of the legislation this strategy becomes both heritage resource protection and management strategy.

This will require a new institution at the site with a site manager and an archaeological park office with technical support from a trained conservation expert. The database will be housed in this office. This will be the co-ordinating body for the management and also the resource body for the data.

Local decision making will be by a committee, comprising private and government as well as the elected representatives. The site office would be in charge of making the various plans. Another committee will look in to the financial management

The Archaeological Park legislation will be the overriding legislation that will override all the other legislations in order to remove discrepancies among them.

k. Staffing levels (professional, technical, maintenance).

there has to be a the site office which shall be full time working on the site itself.

Staffing required other than the staffing currently existing with the ASI

Site Manager to be helped by an assistant: Monitoring and control.

Conservation Architect and an assistant: Conservation Plans.

Scientific Conservator

Administrative support: two persons

Person in charge of the Database

There will be other staff that will be part-time.

5. Factors Affecting the Property

Champaner-Pavagadh World Heritage Site Nomination



Factors Affecting the Property

The Industries In Panchmahal District



The Makai Kothar Complex almost hidden under the dense forest



a. Development Pressures (e.g., encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)

Industrial Pressure at Halol

The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation has located a major industrial estate at Halol. Although there are no industries in the village of Champaner, several are located in Halol and surrounding areas. These industries provide employment to several people in the village. Comprehensive planned industrialisation began in the second half of the nineteenth century. The major industries are stone-crushing and saw-milling, which developed due to the availability of raw material. Recent years have seen the development of industries producing chemicals, polythene, detergents, aluminium vessels and needles.

Most of these industries have been shifted from Bombay where trade unions are more aware and which has less attractive incentives for industrialisation than Halol. Although industrialisation has its advantages, the chemical industries require a lot of water, which is not plentiful in the district. In addition they are polluting the nearby rivers.

Forest Pressure

In Champaner, the forest apparently forms 2238.76 ha of the total area. It extends from Halol and covers the slopes of Pavagadh. It spreads over the historical sites in the village. In recent times, pockets of agricultural plots have encroached onto the forest. The next stage is conversion of agricultural land into buildings, e.g. new temples. This is happening south of the Godhra-Bodeli road.

The forest is mainly of dry teak. The people depend on the forest for several reasons: supplying timber for building, leaves and bamboo for thatching, grass for feeding cattle and fuel for domestic purposes. Forests also help in conserving soil moisture thereby increasing the fertility of the soil. Thus, forests constitute productive as well as protective wealth. However, the forest in Champaner has been degraded by illicit cutting and grazing. Cattle trampling over young saplings cause much irreparable damage. The state forest department has a plan for Pavagadh which includes reforestation and social forestry.

The existing forest statute – the Reserved Forest Act is unable to protect the “setting” of Champaner site from quarrying. The destruction of the setting has negative impact on its heritage resource value because Champaner– Pavagadh Site has to be seen with the surrounding hills, as they are integral to the environment.

Small Kiosks along the pilgrims' path catering to the pilgrims



Local Population successfully utilising the only livelihood potential- that of pilgrimage commerce with the help of available government schemes



While the Forest Act has protected the site as a forest its cultural resources have suffered under the Act. During the 1980's when a long drought occurred in Gujarat, more monuments could be observed because the forests had degraded. However subsequently rains have regenerated the forest area, at the cost of the cultural resources. From the cultural resource perspective many forest management activities of the last two years have obliterated the monuments from sight by new planting. This will also have negative effect on the condition of the structures.

The current Reserved Forest Act that protects the land and the land use is forest. In fact a very small area is revenue land. Because of the limited population living at Champaner it has successfully utilized the only livelihood potential at the site, that of the pilgrimage. The Kalikamata temple has made it a regional pilgrimage centre successfully totally through local and private initiative with the utilization of the available Government schemes. The balance created is very delicate and if destroyed will destroy the entire economic structure of the site. The large-scale industrial development is certain to do that. This will create major conflicts in the local situation.

Agriculture Pressure

Agriculture is an important source of employment for the people and provides employment for a large number of the residents of Champaner. 4 ha is irrigated (2 ha by electric motor on wells and 2 ha by tanks), 57 ha area is unirrigated and 1 ha is agricultural wasteland. However, soils are not very fertile and irrigation facilities inadequate. Most of the area under cultivation is located on the foothills of the Pavagadh. Some of the holdings are located very close to historic monuments. Those close to the Wada Talao are causing the tank to silt up.

Grazing Pressure

The recent concern for the forest environment makes grazing an unpopular activity with forest officials. Forests are out of bounds to grazers and the availability of grazing land has become scarce for them. One often witnesses the bizarre spectacle of cattle grazing in the compounds of the hi-tech chemical factories of Halol.

Soil Composition in Panchmahal District



Stone quarries in the vicinity



Quarrying Pressures

This is a major activity in the district and 6000 people work in the quarries. However, this is difficult to ascertain as there is much unauthorised quarrying. The quarries in and around Champaner are located on two hillocks termed as sector A and B (Map). There are 71 quarry leases issued within Champaner, out of which 61 leases fall in forest land covering an area of 102 ha and 10 leases occupy revenue land of 94 ha. All the 71 quarries are situated within 4km from Pavagadh as described below:

No	Distance	No. of Quarry leases
1	1 Km Radius	None
2	2 Km Radius	14
3	3 Km Radius	60 (53 forest, 7 revenue)
4	4 Km Radius	71 (61 forest, 10 revenue)

About 35 years back, black trap rock quarrying was established here with the intention of supplying required building and construction material to public and private sectors in the vicinity. For construction purpose the material of Pavagadh proved technically the best for its compressive strength and compactness. There was a great demand which in turn led to an increase in leases and production. Since then the hill of Pavagadh is swiftly being denuded and in a crushed form finding its way from road surfaces to buildings of IPCL, VMC, GUJARAT REFINERY, GSFC, GACL, PWD, RAILWAYS etc.

In the early 1960s, the Mines and Minerals Trading Corporation converted a large amount of non-revenue forest land into non-agricultural revenue land by operating quarries. Although quarrying licences have since been stopped and all licences have expired by 1990, much damage has already been done to valuable forest land and natural topography.

The concern about the dangers of quarrying has been felt. The State Government did set up a state level committee to look into the issue of quarrying. They went into the pros and cons, and also suggested alternative sites at Wagodia in Baroda district. However, quarry operators, many of them powerful local people, are reluctant to move as much capital investment has gone into the quarrying machinery. The point in favour of this activity is that it provides jobs in a backward area.

Rapid commercialisation along the path

Champaner village undergoing urbanisation pressures



Urbanisation Pressure

In the last 85 years, several towns in the state have lost, and sometimes regained, their urban status. This happened due to the change in the definition of “towns” and growth of industrialisation and urbanisation. Godhra and Halol are two such examples, which lost their urban status in 1961. Godhra used to be seat of the Mughal provincial governmental.

The District Gazetteer states that there has been no appreciable increase in the growth of towns since the turn of the century. The existing towns are taluka headquarters or industrial centres. Only Godhra, the district capital has a population of over 50,000. The proportion of the urban population (%) in the district is less than that in the state. The Gazetteer also states that there is a comparatively greater increase in urban population as compared to rural. Incidentally, Halol taluka has the lowest urban density in the district (408 p/ sq km). Godhra, the only town in Halol taluka is shown to have three equally predominantly characteristics: service, commerce and industry. The railways and principal roadways are also shown on this map.



CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION

b. Environmental Pressures (e.g., pollution, climate change)

The Growth of Industries Pressure

The growth of industries at Halol 6 km from Champaner causes concern. The industrial projects are sponsored by the State Government as the district is industrially backward. The main problems are that the location, is too close to a historic centre and the choice of industry being mainly chemical in nature needs plenty of water and is pollution causing. The choice of industries is not related to local skills. The types of industries, being high technology, are not appropriate to the local skills. This means that labour will be from outside Champaner, thus causing unnatural population growth. The future growth can cause a fast expansion of Halol towards Champaner. Champaner itself may also be affected. The growth and expansion caused by the scale of this development and the fact that it will attract workers from outside the area would result in an overloading of the existing infrastructural services. It can upset the entire balance of the region.

The industries are exploitive in nature. The principle reason for the industrialist's choice of this location is the relative lack of trade unions among the locals. The industries are Bombay-based and take advantage of both the financial incentives of work as well as labour exploitation.

Furthermore, the water problem is acute at Champaner. Tube wells have been provided by various government departments under various schemes. The water problem is at its gravest on the Pavagadh due to its height. Here, water is entirely supplied by tankers. In such a serious situation the choice of industries using so much water is questionable. Even though the industries have obtained clearance from the water pollution board, the popular belief in Baroda is that these industries pollute the tributaries of Mahi, which is the water source for Baroda. This point needs further examination

c. Natural disasters and preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.)

In the 1980's drought had occurred. Although detrimental to the region, it had proved to be beneficial to the heritage components, as several monuments could be identified on site, without the heavy forest cover. Also the drought awakened the local authorities like Gram Panchayat to revive the traditional rain water harvesting system to overcome the water shortage. This led to repairs and renovations of the traditional water channels and tanks.

Babaman Masjid suffered serious destruction during the earthquake of Jan 2001



Graffiti on one of the fort walls



Ropeway from Machi Plateau t Mauliya Plateau



d. Visitor/tourism pressures

Rapid growth of pilgrim industry

Today, as many as 22 lakh visitors come to Pavagadh annually, the number shooting up to almost one lakh per day during the Navratri festivals in the month of October- November. Within Champaner itself the human and the vehicular traffic generated by the pilgrims to the temple is considerable. The local prosperity is governed by catering to the pilgrims needs. It has resulted in a lot of unauthorised construction near the bus stop, at Machi, and at Mauliya. Till now these unauthorised construction have not been detrimental to the environment. It has provided sustenance to the pilgrims and livened up their journey. The variety of structures is interesting in terms of planning, design and use of materials. This continued trend, may, in the near future cause many negative results. Hence, a clear policy and minimal guidelines are required which retains the present quality and continues the informal tradition.

The organisation and facilities that are provided for the pilgrims by the inhabitants are impressive. Gujarat Tourism also provides good quality accommodation and hearty “Thali” meals for the weary pilgrims on their way down at Machi. The ropeway is another welcome facility provided by the big industry. There are several dharamsalas run by different communities and a wide option exists in catering from self cooking to specialised meals for the orthodox palette. The number of pilgrims is increasing every year. There are many who come to visit and pray at this temple, though the pilgrims are mainly from the region. There is reason to believe that 100,000 pilgrims are catered to in a month. The local population is able to cope but soon the limit of its management capacity will be reached.

e. Number of inhabitants within property, buffer zone

The District Census (1982) states that a population of 1,856 comprising 392 households lives in 387 houses in Champaner. Out of this, about 200 are located in the main settlement within the enclosure. The majority of the settlers had come here from nearby villages within Halol and surrounding talukas. They do not seem to have settled here much earlier than 150 years ago and the earliest settlers probably came here at the same time Champaner started gaining popularity as a pilgrim centre.

Not surprisingly, the major occupation is in the service sector which includes shopkeepers, milk vendors and potters. The next most numerous are the government employees who work in the various State Departments. Then come the grazers, casual labourers and agriculturalists. Only three heads of household claimed to be

Typical Tribal Settlements along the pilgrims' path

Settlement at Dudhiya Talao





6. Monitoring

Champaner-Pavagadh World Heritage Site Nomination

Monitoring

Several kiosks encroaching the area adjacent to the walls of the Hissar- i- Khas precinct



The same kiosks have been removed after a strict action against encroachments taken by the ASI



Recent research, reports and works have improved the baseline information, which enable a degree of measuring conservation and change. Over two decades of continuous effort has brought a change in the definition of Champaner- 36 protected monuments to a complex site with a medieval city and other heritage components. As yet there is no management in place; this applies to all sites in the country – protection and management is very inadequate. However work in Champaner has been totally through the initiative of the Heritage Trust, Baroda, the local NGO and of those individuals associated with this campaign.

a. Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

Standing Structures:

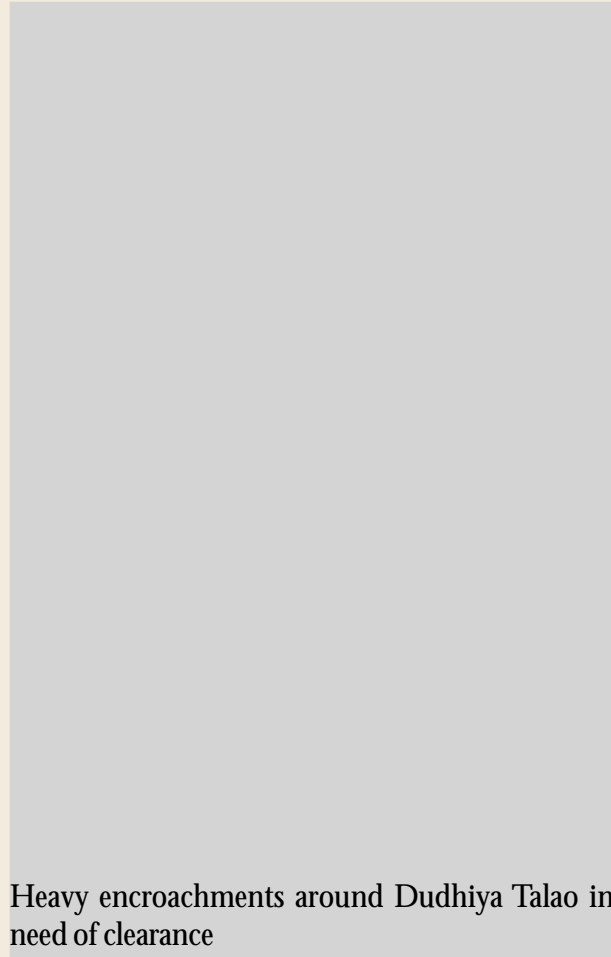
- Number of heritage components identified– recent research has changed the definition of heritage in Champaner- Pavagadh from monuments to 13 heritage components. Ref Inventory Report
- Number of standing structures– recent research has changed the definition of heritage in Champaner- Pavagadh from 36 monuments to 120 elements. The area of the site has increased.
- Number of monuments protected- 36 at present protected by ASI, one having been de-listed.
- Evidence of intervention to the heritage components.
- Evidence of problems observed in last few years- vegetation growth, graffiti, vandalism, inapproachability, collapse due to forest growth.

Archaeological Sites

- Area of site brought under cultural jurisdiction.
- Area of site cleared in recent times- Buildings liberated from forest.
- Area or buildings documented.
- Area of site being damaged by forest.
- Area under illegal mining in site and around.

Pilgrimage:

- Increase in numbers over last five years.
- Impacts observed on site- Wear and tear on path, increase in the number of kiosks along the pilgrims' path.



Heavy encroachments around Dudhiya Talao in need of clearance



General:

- Area of encroachment increased or decreased.
- Area of site cleared of encroachers.
- Number of buildings that are sympathetic to site and those disturbing.
- Change in usage of the site. Increase in forest is having a negative impact unlike irrigation, which is not so detrimental.
- New constructions in recent times- within the inner enclosure, on Machi and other plateaus.

b. Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

- As yet there are no administration arrangements as required by world heritage convention. But the efforts currently have a conservation architect who is stationed for 50 % time at Champaner doing surveys in collaboration with the local panchayat.
- The task force at the State level convened by the Chief Secretary of Gujarat for the New Archaeological legislation is also an ongoing effort
- The focus is on achieving basic management structure through legislation.

c. Results of previous reporting exercises.

Continuous and long term involvement on an informal basis – is our definition of monitoring and reporting. The information of inventory report 2001 seen in conjunction with that of 1987 report helps to present a better understanding of the site with its various heritage components.



7. Documentation

Champaner-Pavagadh World Heritage Site Nomination

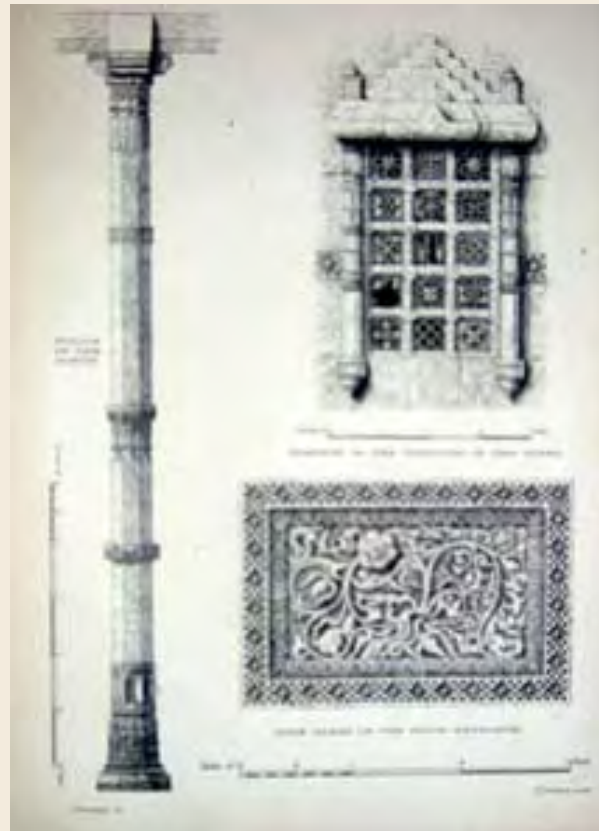
Documentation

a. Photographs, slides and, where available, film/video

Cultural Resource Information System of Champaner- Pavagadh- Inventory of Built heritage, 2001.	Annexure I
Cultural Resource Information System of Champaner- Pavagadh- Built heritage, 2001- Digitised Drawings of plans of each identified heritage component, and of the site as a whole.	Annexure II

Documentation by J Burgess

Documentation by J Burgess



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b. Copies of property management plans and extracts of other plans relevant to the property

Master Plan for Champaner- Pavagadh Archaeological Park, Department of Landscape, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana- Champaign, 2001.	Annexure III
Champaner- Draft Action Plan, Nalini Thakur, 1987.	Annexure IV
A New Paradigm for the Management of the Heritage of Khajuraho within a Sustainable Development Strategy, Prof. Nalini Thakur, 1999.	Annexure V
Participatory Conservative Collaborative- A Regeneration Programme for Champaner- Pavagadh, Prof. Nalini Thakur, 2002.	Annexure VI
Champaner- Pavagadh: A Note on Legal Status, Prof. Nalini thakur, 2000.	Annexure VII
Heritage Trust, University of Illinois Champaner- Pavagadh workshop Schedules.	Annexure VIII
Final report for Champaner- Pavagadh Heritage Site, 2000 for final WMF grant payment.	Annexure IX
The Archaeological Park as a tool for integrated protecting heritage management with planning process. The Case of the deserted 15th century capital site Champaner-Pavagadh, Gujarat Presented by Nalini Thakur at the Conference on " Simplification of Urban Development Control Regulations" at Goa , 21-24 September 2000	Annexure X
Heritage Trust Secretary's Report 2000- 2001.	Annexure XI
Heritage Trust Secretary's Report April 1999- March 2000.	Annexure XII
Heritage Trust Secretary's Report April 1998- March 1999.	Annexure XIII
Heritage Trust Secretary's Report April 1997- March 1998.	Annexure XIV
Heritage Trust Secretary's Report April 1996- March 1997.	Annexure XV
Heritage Trust Secretary's Report April 1995- March 1996.	Annexure XVI
Heritage Trust Secretary's Report April 1994- March 1995.	Annexure XVII
Champaner- A Medieval Capital, Prof. R. N. Mehta.	Annexure XVIII
Minutes of the Champaner meeting, 1st November, 1999, at Baroda	Annexure XIX
Minutes of the Champaner meeting, 17th February, 2000, at Baroda	Annexure XX

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d. Address where inventory, records and archives are held.

Heritage Trust, Baroda
Basement, Meghdoot Apartment,
R. C. Dutta Road,
Baroda, Gujarat,
India.

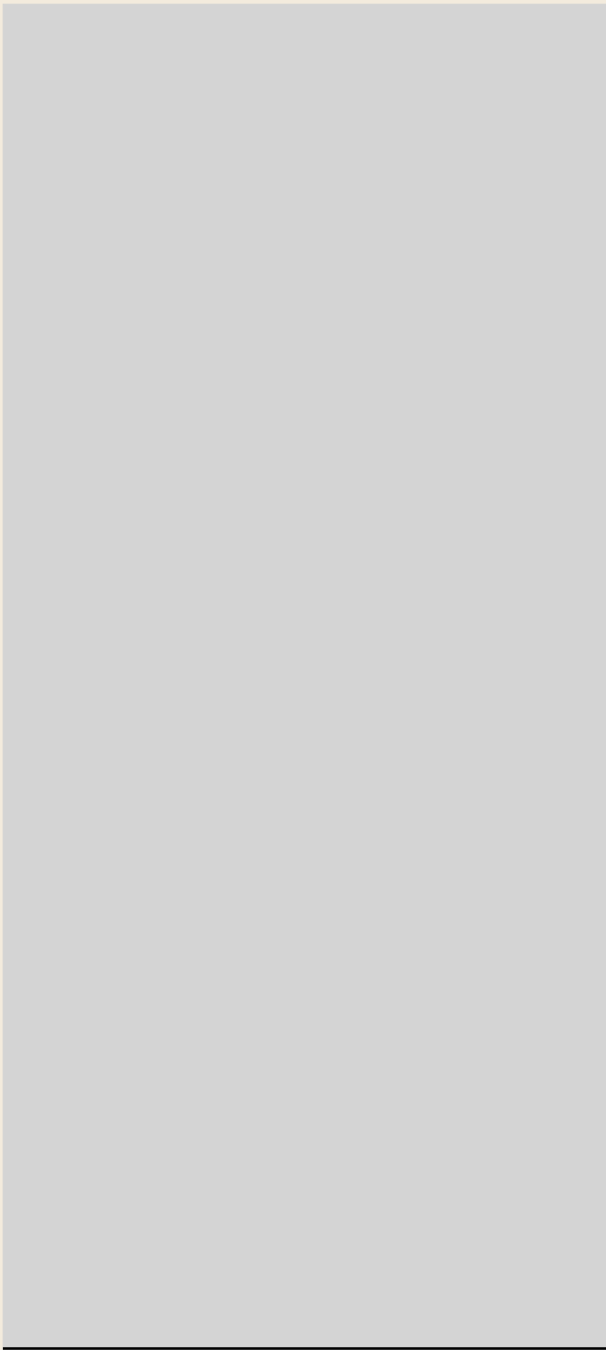
Tel. No.: 91- 265- 338294
91- 265- 332965

email: kga@icenet.net



8. Signature on behalf of the State Property

Champaner-Pavagadh World Heritage Site Nomination




Place
Signature, title or function of the person duly
authorized

date

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Signature, title or function of the person duly
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Champaner-Pavagadh (India)

No 1101

1. BASIC DATA

State Party: India
Name of property: Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park
Location: Gujarat state, district of Panchmahal
Date received: 29 January 2002
Category of property:

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *site*.

Brief description:

A concentration of archaeological, historic and living cultural heritage properties cradled by impressive landscape. It includes prehistoric (chalcolithic) sites, a hill fortress of an early Hindu capital, remains of the 15th century deserted capital of the state of Gujarat. The last is partly buried, unexplored and untouched. The nomination includes also fortifications, palaces, religious buildings, residential precincts, water installations and others.

A temple of Kalikamata on top of the Pavagadh Hill is considered as an important shrine, attracting large numbers of pilgrims throughout the whole year.

2. THE PROPERTY

Description

In the words of the nomination file: *'At Champaner the land, the people and the built heritage are individual components of a complex dynamic process.'*

One of the very important components and values of this nomination is its setting. The sites within the nomination are situated at the foot and around the Pavagadh hill, surrounded by lower hillocks, escarpments and plateaus – all result of volcanic eruptions and lava flows. At the top of the hill is the temple of Kalikameta. The site itself comprises of fortifications, water installations and different standing structures from the 8th to 14th century as well as a deserted city of Mahmud Begharha. It includes also the living village, Champaner, within the area of the historic town.

The nomination text describes two precincts.

The first is the Royal Enclosure, fortified by high defensive stone wall, with towers and gates. It used to house palaces, gardens, royal mosque and administrative buildings. It houses now the modern village and government offices.

Most of the precinct is buried and unexcavated. The exposed part can teach of what a medieval capital in this

region used to be. A processional way links the royal palace, through the city gate, with the mosque, outside the precinct.

The second precinct, called Jahanpanah, is also in ruins and not excavated. It was the capital of Begharha, and abandoned in the mid-16th century when conquered by the Mughal Empire.

The urban plan has been studied by exposing the main road system – comprising of well built and paved streets, all leading from the surrounding fortifications to the centre of the city. Whenever needed, topographic obstacles were overcome by bridges and retaining walls.

The text is not clear about how much has been excavated already, but it says that the whole area is now an excavation site which includes:

- Residential areas for the wealthy and more common people, with gardens and water channels being part of the design.

- Shops and commercial areas along some streets. Some shops with underground storage space.

- Pavilions and public gardens.

- Mosques located in and near residential areas. Some of them are monumental. Next to the mosques there are graveyards and mausolea.

- Temples, located mainly on the Pavagadh hill, belong to different Hindu deities. The oldest of the temples is in ruins, but all others, except for one, are in use. The temples are richly decorated, mainly with stone carvings.

- Considered as the most important element of the place and the 'soul of Champaner' is the Patha, or pilgrims route. The city's life and development were always closely linked with the pilgrim's road. It climbs from the plateau to the top of Pavangadh hill, consisting of thousands of steps and all kinds of decorative and functional structures along it.

- Mosques are some of the most monumental and important architectural elements on site. Some of them are forerunners of the Mughal architecture, being a mix of Hindu traditions and craftsmanship with Moslem ideology. The structural systems also indicate the earlier Hindu elements (column-beam-dome) and later Moslem 'import' such as large domes.

- Tomb structures are almost all square in plan, with a dome resting on columns. They are highly decorated and often linked to a mosque.

- Military architecture which includes the fortifications by walls and bastions, barracks and camps well built, as well as prisons.

- Palaces which are mostly in state of ruins. They belonged to different royalties in different periods and in most cases included gardens and fortifications.

- Pavilions form an essential characteristic feature of the gardens within palaces and outside them. These are considered as pleasure pavilions, for which Champaner was renowned. Mahmud Begharha, for example, invited the famous Persian landscapist to design his palace gardens, probably including the pavilion.

-Gates: numerous gates lead the pilgrims to the top of Pavagadh hill. Others are openings in defensive structures such as the city wall or palaces. Some individual gates have extraordinary architectural features and importance.

-Water installations are integral and important to the culture and design of Champaner. They include water storage systems such as tanks and reservoirs and water collecting systems using dams. Different kinds of wells are known in the whole area – many of which still in use. During the 15th century the water system was used for pleasure and aesthetic purposes as well as for daily use. Some houses had running water and many of the gardens and pavilions were decorated with water channels.

History

Some material remains prove that the area was inhabited already in the chalcolithic period. It seems from existing finds that it was then abandoned until circa 400 AD.

An important non tangible component of the history of the site is the legend that the Pavagadh Hill is the place where the right toe of the goddess Kalika fell. This gives a special meaning to the site – though can not be considered as scientific part of its history.

(There is nothing in the dossier regarding the period between 5th and 13th centuries AD.)

The area was conquered in the 13th century by Khichi Chauhans who built his first settlement on top of Pavagadh hill. These rulers built fortification walls along the plateau below the hill. The earliest built remains from the period include temples. Other important remains from this period are water tanks.

The Turkish rulers of Gujarat conquered Champaner in 1484. With Mahmud Begharha's decision to make Champaner his capital, the probably most important historic phase of the area started. The new city was built at the foot of the hill and not on top of it, as the previous settlements were. Being a capital and residence of a king is eloquently expressed by its architecture. Champaner remained the capital of Gujarat until 1536.

It was then deserted with no more important construction periods. When taken over by the British in 1807, it is reported that there are only 500 inhabitants in Champaner.

Nowadays religious importance is keeping the place alive. This brings thousands of people as pilgrims, participants in fairs and festivals.

The main community is Hindu with a few Muslim, Jair and Christian families. There are some nomadic, grazer groups in the area. The 1982 census states that there is a population of 1856 inhabitants in the area, in 387 houses.

Management regime

It seems from the nomination dossier that there is very little management, no management structure nor clear responsibilities. The dossier is talking of future actions to be taken in this regard, including the nomination of the whole area as an 'archaeological park' with administrative structure, staff and a comprehensive plan. At the moment, in spite of considerable efforts and different plans prepared

– there is nothing in place and plans were not implemented. The expert's evaluation speaks of a 'management system' which looks 'promising' – but from its description it seems more like a decision making process. It is clearly stated in the evaluation report that there is lack of strategy, therefore decisions are rather at ad hoc level.

The temples are managed traditionally and archaeological remains are protected legally – but the nominated area includes much more. It seems also that efforts are made for surveying and inventorying, but at the moment there is not even a proper inventory of the properties on site.

Legal provision:

The constitution of India recognises the value of cultural heritage. India has effective legislation to protect archaeological sites but it is not mentioned in the nomination file whether Champaner, in total or parts of it, are declared as protected archaeological sites. ASI does protect 39 standing monuments at the site.

Much of the area comes under a 'Reserved Forest Act', but according to the nomination dossier it has no provisions to protect cultural heritage.

Management structure:

There is no management plan, no management structure nor regime. There is a system based on meetings of the main stakeholders, to take decisions on different actions. The system is not a legal structure but based on legal role of some of the participants and much good will. There are interested groups, a lot of good will but it seems that there is no clear commitment by any responsible authority, for the whole area, which could for some time replace management plans and implementation structure.

The dossier indicates plans for the future and a landscaping plan without any time frame nor indication of its legal status.

Resources:

There are no permanent financial resources. All financial resources mentioned in the dossier were grants and donations (all ad-hoc) with no indication for future commitments.

Justification by the State Party (summary)

The justification by state party is very vague. Though the descriptions of the different components as well as the pictures, show a very impressive and complex site – the justification for nomination is not always obvious.

It is based on stating that the site has:

-Significant setting.

-Significant geology.

-Significant Pre-History. Not even trying to explain its significance.

-Significant regional town planning. Being the place of regional capitals during Hindu and Mughal periods, the area can be significant for the understanding of the planning of such towns, during these periods.

-Significant archaeological site. Probably the most significant of all points, since the 15th century town is buried intact.

-Significant architectural components. Possibly true but the dossier fails to show it and explain in what way they are significant.

-Significant water systems. There is no doubt that the different solutions for catching water and using it for architecture and for daily functions is significant and impressive.

-Religious significance, which according to the dossier has regional importance.

3. ICOMOS EVALUATION

Actions by ICOMOS

An expert mission to the site took place in September 2003.

ICOMOS has also consulted its International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management.

Conservation

Conservation history:

Several (39) individual monuments are being protected and conserved by ASI (Archaeological Survey of India).

State of conservation:

Majority of site has no conservation plans nor policy. Its only protection is the legal one and intentions for the future.

Management:

Described in length under the relevant paragraph.

In short: There is no management plan nor a commitment for preparing one.

No one authority that can be seen as responsible for the site.

There is an ad hoc system in place. Seemed to the site evaluator as providing temporary answers to management needs.

Risk analysis:

The dossier and the field evaluation point at different risks – lack of comprehensive planning, quarrying (though much of it stopped), agricultural and industrial development, housing encroachment and certain planning activities by ASI (landscaping around individual sites).

Authenticity and integrity

Since much of the archaeological site is unexcavated it is as authentic as possible. Seems that most of the surroundings has kept its authenticity.

Comparative evaluation

Compared to other cities of the period and of the region Champaner is the most complete with no changes. It is the only existing complete Islamic pre-Mughal city.

Outstanding universal value

General statement:

It is unfortunate that what seems to be a possibly valid nomination fails to prove its values and validity due to problematic nomination dossier. It is only through the descriptions and pictures that one can assume that the site might meet the Outstanding Universal Value requirement.

Evaluation of criteria:

The property is nominated on the basis of criteria:

Criterion i: Being a masterpiece of the genius of Mahmud Begharha, who founded several cities in the 15th century AD.

Criterion ii: Interchange of human values over span of time, developments in Architecture or technology, town planning or landscape design.

Criterion iii: Unique testimony to cultural tradition or civilization living or disappeared.

Criterion iv: Outstanding example of a type of building or architectural ensemble or landscape, significant stage in human history.

Criterion v: Outstanding example of traditional human settlement, land representative of culture, high degree of survival.

All the above is in the words of the nomination file with no comparisons nor any further explanations to prove the justifications.

Statement of significance:

The dossier bases its statement of significance on the fact that the importance of the site has been recognised by different organisations and by the state. It does not bring a real statement of significance.

Few words are being dedicated to the significance of past builders to utilise difficult topography and that there are some best examples of military architecture.

From the content of the file it seems that there is much more – but the file fails to show it.

It can be concluded from the dossier that the most significant issue is that the 15th century city is an early Islamic, pre-Mughal city and a transition between the Hindu and Muslim traditions.

The expert's evaluation states also the very important religious significance.

4. ICOMOS RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation with respect to inscription

That the nomination be *deferred* to allow the State Party to provide:

- A proper management plan which will include a management regime and comprehensive planning. At the moment there are just intentions for such regime expressed in the dossier and there is no management plan in place. 39 individual sites are managed by the Archaeological Survey of India, but these are just components of the nomination.
- An explanation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, through the World Heritage criteria. Such explanation is missing in the dossier.
- A comparative analysis which will show the special qualification and importance of this property over similar ones.
- Detailed plans of the individual sites included in the nomination.

ICOMOS believes that according to nomination dossier, describing the importance of the site for pilgrimage, it would eventually meets also criterion vi.

ICOMOS, March 2004

Champaner - Pavagadh (Inde)

No 1101

1. IDENTIFICATION

<i>État partie :</i>	Inde
<i>Bien proposé :</i>	Parc archéologique de Champaner-Pavagadh
<i>Lieu :</i>	État du Gujarat, district de Panchmahal
<i>Date de réception :</i>	29 janvier 2002
<i>Catégorie de bien :</i>	

En termes de catégories de biens culturels, telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du patrimoine mondial de 1972, il s'agit d'un *site*.

Brève description :

Cet ensemble de biens appartenant au patrimoine archéologique, historique et culturel vivant est situé dans un paysage d'une beauté saisissante. Il comprend des sites préhistoriques (Chalcolithique), une forteresse perchée sur une colline datant de l'ancienne capitale hindoue et les vestiges de la capitale désertée du XVe siècle de l'État du Gujarat. Cette ancienne capitale est en partie enfouie sous terre, inexplorée et intacte. La proposition d'inscription comprend également des fortifications, des palais, des édifices religieux, des quartiers résidentiels, des installations d'eau et autres.

Au sommet de la colline Pavagadh se trouve aujourd'hui un temple dédié à Kalikamata, considéré comme un sanctuaire important, qui attire toute l'année un grand nombre de pèlerins.

2. LE BIEN

Description

Selon les termes du dossier de proposition d'inscription : « À Champaner, la terre, les hommes et le patrimoine bâti sont autant de composantes individuelles d'un ensemble dynamique complexe. »

L'une des composantes et des valeurs très significatives de cette proposition d'inscription est l'environnement naturel. Les biens faisant partie de cette proposition d'inscription sont situés au pied de la colline Pavagadh et à son pourtour ; la colline Pavagadh est entourée d'autres petites collines, de tertres, de plateaux et d'escarpements ; ce paysage est le résultat des coulées de laves et de l'activité volcanique passée. Le sommet de la colline est couronné

par le temple de Kalikamata. Le site proposé pour inscription comprend des fortifications, des installations d'eau et différents édifices construits entre le VIIIe et le XVe siècles, ainsi que la ville abandonnée de Mahmud Begharha. Il comprend aussi le village actuel de Champaner, situé à l'intérieur de la zone de la ville historique.

Le texte de proposition décrit deux zones.

La première est la cité royale, entourée de hauts murs d'enceinte en pierre, hérissés de tours et percés de portes. Cette cité abritait autrefois des palais, des jardins, une mosquée royale et des bâtiments administratifs. Elle comprend aujourd'hui le village actuel et les bureaux du gouvernement.

La plus grande partie de l'ancienne cité royale est enterrée et n'a pas été fouillée. La partie découverte donne une vision instructive de ce qu'a pu être une capitale médiévale dans la région. Un chemin de procession passant par la porte de la ville relie le palais royal à la mosquée qui se trouve en dehors de la cité royale.

La deuxième zone, appelée Jahanpanah, est également en ruines et n'a pas été fouillée. Là se trouvait la capitale de Begharha, qui fut abandonnée au milieu du XVIe siècle lorsqu'elle fut conquise par l'empire moghol.

Le plan de la ville a été étudié en mettant au jour le réseau des rues principales, travaux au cours desquels sont apparus un puits et des rues pavées, toutes rayonnant du centre de la ville vers les fortifications. Partout où cela était nécessaire, les obstacles topographiques ont été contournés par des passerelles et des murs de soutènement.

Le texte n'explique pas clairement l'extension actuelle des fouilles mais déclare que la totalité de la zone est aujourd'hui un site de fouille qui comprend :

- les quartiers résidentiels des populations riches et plus modestes, comprenant les jardins et les canalisations d'eau qui font partie de la planification de la ville ;
- les boutiques et les marchés longeant les rues ; certains commerces possédaient des sous-sols pour le stockage des marchandises ;
- les pavillons et les jardins publics ;
- les mosquées situées dans et autour des zones résidentielles ; certaines d'entre elles sont monumentales ; à côté des mosquées se trouvent des cimetières et des mausolées ;
- des temples, situés principalement sur la colline Pavagadh, sont dédiés aux différentes divinités hindoues. Le plus ancien temple est en ruines, mais tous les autres, à une exception près, sont encore des lieux de prière. Les temples sont richement décorés, essentiellement de bas-reliefs en pierre ;
- le Patha, ou chemin des pèlerins, est considéré comme l'élément le plus important du lieu et « l'âme de Champaner » ; le développement et la vie de la ville ont toujours été étroitement liés à ce chemin. Il s'élève du

plateau jusqu'au sommet de la colline Pavagadh ; il est constitué de milliers de marches et de structures décoratives et fonctionnelles variées ;

- les mosquées comptent parmi les éléments architecturaux les plus imposants du site ; certaines d'entre elles sont des précurseurs de l'architecture moghole, un mélange des traditions et de l'artisanat hindoue et des préceptes musulmans. Les structures architecturales possèdent aussi les premiers éléments architectoniques hindous (colonne, poutre, dôme) et des apports de l'islam tels que les grands dômes.

- les tombeaux sont presque toujours de plan carré, avec un dôme reposant sur des colonnes. Ils sont très décorés et souvent associés à une mosquée ;

- l'architecture militaire comprend les fortifications, des bastions, des baraquements et des camps construits avec soin, ainsi que des prisons ;

- les palais sont pratiquement tous en ruines ; ils ont appartenu aux différentes dynasties royales successives et comportaient pour la plupart des jardins et des fortifications ;

- les pavillons sont une caractéristique essentielle des jardins, à l'intérieur des palais comme à l'extérieur. Champaner était bien connue pour ses pavillons d'agrément. Mahmud Begharha, par exemple, invita le célèbre paysagiste persan à dessiner les jardins de son palais, et sans doute le pavillon ;

- les portes, nombreuses, conduisent les pèlerins au sommet de la colline Pavagadh. D'autres s'ouvrent dans des structures défensives comme les enceintes de la ville ou des palais. Certaines de ces portes individuelles possèdent des caractéristiques architecturales extraordinaires et exemplaires ;

- les systèmes de canalisation de l'eau sont intégrés et inséparables de la conception urbaine et de la vie culturelle de Champaner. Les aménagements comprennent des réserves d'eau, des citernes, des réservoirs, des retenues d'eau et des systèmes de collecte utilisant des barrages. Différents types de puits ont été construits dans cette zone – dont beaucoup sont encore utilisés. Au XVI^e siècle, le système de distribution de l'eau servait des objectifs d'agrément et d'esthétique ainsi que l'usage quotidien. Certaines maisons avaient l'eau courante et de nombreux jardins et pavillons étaient agrémentés de canaux.

Histoire

Certains vestiges matériels prouvent que cette zone était habitée dès l'époque chalcolithique. Il semble, d'après les découvertes actuelles, que le site fut abandonné vers l'an 400 apr. J.-C.

L'histoire du site est marquée d'une composante immatérielle importante : celle de la légende qui raconte que la colline Pavagadh est le lieu où tomba l'orteil droit de la déesse Kalika, d'où la valeur particulière du site, qui ne relève pas uniquement de la réalité historique.

(Aucune mention n'est faite dans le dossier concernant la période comprise entre le Ve et le XIII^e siècle.)

La zone fut conquise au XIII^e siècle par Khichi Chauhan, lequel construisit son premier établissement au sommet de la colline Pavagadh. Les seigneurs de cette dynastie entourèrent de fortifications le plateau au-dessus duquel s'élève la colline. Les temples comptent parmi les vestiges bâtis les plus anciens. Il reste de cette époque d'autres vestiges importants comme les réservoirs d'eau.

Les souverains turcs du Gujarat firent la conquête de Champaner en 1484. En prenant la décision de faire de Champaner sa capitale, Mahmud Begharha amorça la phase historique la plus importante de la cité. La nouvelle ville fut construite au pied de la colline et non pas à son sommet, comme ce fut le cas pour les premières installations. L'architecture traduit parfaitement le statut de capitale et de résidence royale de la ville. Champaner resta la capitale du Gujarat jusqu'en 1536.

Elle fut ensuite abandonnée et ne connut plus d'autres périodes de construction importante. Lorsque les Britanniques investirent la place en 1807, on rapporte que Champaner ne comptait que 500 habitants.

Aujourd'hui, c'est l'importance du caractère religieux du site qui le maintient en vie. Le lieu attire des milliers de pèlerins et de participants à des fêtes et des festivals.

La principale communauté est hindoue. Il y a quelques familles musulmanes et chrétiennes et quelques bergers nomades. Le recensement de 1982 rapporte que la zone comporte une population de 1856 habitants répartis en 387 foyers.

Politique de gestion

Le dossier de proposition d'inscription fait apparaître une absence de gestion et aucunes structures de gestion ou de responsabilités clairement établies. Le dossier parle d'actions futures à pendre à cet égard, notamment le classement de la totalité de la zone en « parc archéologique » doté d'une structure administrative, d'un personnel et d'un plan détaillé. Actuellement, malgré des efforts considérables et l'élaboration de différents plans, rien n'est encore en place. L'évaluation de l'expert parle d'un « système de gestion qui semble prometteur », mais d'après sa description, cela se limiterait à un processus de prise de décision. Il est clairement exposé dans le rapport d'évaluation qu'il y a un manque de stratégie et que, par conséquent, les décisions se prennent sur une base *ad hoc*.

Les temples sont gérés de manière traditionnelle et les vestiges archéologiques sont protégés par la loi, mais la zone proposée pour inscription est beaucoup plus vaste. Il semble aussi que des efforts soient faits en direction d'études et d'inventaires, mais actuellement, il n'existe pas de véritable inventaire des biens du site.

Dispositions légales :

La constitution de l'Inde reconnaît la valeur du patrimoine culturel. L'Inde dispose d'une législation capable de protéger les sites archéologiques, mais il n'est mentionné

nulle part dans le dossier de proposition si tout ou partie du site de Champaner est protégé en tant que site archéologique. *L'Archaeological Survey of India* (agence chargée de l'archéologie en Inde) protège les 39 édifices visibles sur le site.

Une grande partie de la zone est visée par la « loi sur la réserve forestière » mais, selon le dossier de proposition d'inscription, il n'existe pas de dispositions pour protéger le patrimoine culturel.

Structure de la gestion :

Il n'existe ni plan ni structure de gestion. Il existe en revanche un système de réunions des principales parties prenantes qui prennent des décisions sur diverses actions. Le système n'est pas une structure légale mais il repose sur le rôle réglementaire de certains participants et sur une part de bonne volonté. Il y a des groupes intéressés, beaucoup de bonne volonté mais il semble qu'il n'y ait pas d'engagement clair d'une autorité responsable quelconque pour la totalité de la zone, qui soit susceptible de remplacer pour quelque temps l'absence de plan de gestion et de structure d'application.

Le dossier indique des plans pour l'avenir et un plan d'aménagement du paysage, mais n'indique pas de délais d'application ni de statut juridique.

Ressources :

Il n'existe pas de ressources financières permanentes. Toutes les ressources financières mentionnées sont des subventions et des dons destinés à des missions particulières versés sur une base *ad hoc*, sans indication d'engagements futurs.

Justification émanant de l'État partie (résumé)

La justification émanant de l'État partie est très vague. Bien que les descriptions des différents éléments ainsi que les photographies montrent un site véritablement impressionnant et complexe, la justification de la proposition d'inscription n'est pas toujours évidente.

Elle est fondée sur le fait que le site possède :

- une implantation géographique significative ;
- une géologie particulière ;
- une préhistoire importante (sans effort pour expliquer cette importance).
- un urbanisme régional important ; le site abritant les capitales régionales des périodes hindoue et moghole, la zone peut être importante pour comprendre la planification de ces villes à ces périodes de l'histoire ;
- un site archéologique important, d'autant que la ville du XVe siècle est intacte sous la surface du sol ;
- des éléments architecturaux importants ; si cela est vrai, le dossier ne le montre pas et n'explique pas en quoi ils sont importants ;

- des systèmes d'adduction d'eau importants ; il ne fait aucun doute que les différentes solutions conçues pour capter l'eau et l'utiliser dans l'architecture et les usages quotidiens sont significatives et impressionnantes ;

- une importance religieuse qui, d'après le dossier, a un rayonnement régional.

3. ÉVALUATION DE L'ICOMOS

Actions de l'ICOMOS

Une mission d'expertise de l'ICOMOS a visité le site en septembre 2003.

L'ICOMOS a également consulté son Comité Scientifique International sur la gestion du patrimoine archéologique.

Conservation

Historique de la conservation :

Plusieurs monuments (39) sont protégés et conservés par *L'Archaeological Survey of India*.

État de conservation :

La plus grande partie du site n'a ni plan ni politique de conservation. Sa seule protection est juridique et inscrite dans des intentions pour l'avenir.

Gestion :

Décrite précédemment au chapitre ***Politique de gestion***.

En résumé, il n'y a ni plan de gestion ni engagement en vue d'en préparer un.

Il n'existe aucune autorité en position d'être considérée comme responsable du site.

Il a semblé à l'expert en mission qu'un système *ad hoc* en place répond temporairement aux besoins de gestion.

Analyse des risques :

Le dossier de proposition et le rapport d'expertise désignent différents risques – absence de plan détaillé, pillage des pierres pour réutilisation dans de nouvelles constructions (bien que cette pratique ait été en grande partie stoppée), le développement agricole et industriel, l'empiètement des habitations et certaines activités d'aménagement menées par l'ASI (aménagement paysagers autour de sites individuels).

Authenticité et intégrité

Étant donné que la plus grande partie du site archéologique reste inexplorée, son authenticité est garantie. Il semble que la plus grande partie des environs aient conservé leur authenticité.

Évaluation comparative

Comparé à d'autres villes de la même période et de la région, Champaner est la plus complète et n'a subi aucun changement. C'est l'unique ville islamique pré-moghole complète existante.

Valeur universelle exceptionnelle

Déclaration générale :

Il est à déplorer que ce qui semble être une proposition d'inscription valable ne parvienne pas à prouver ses valeurs et sa validité en raison de la faiblesse de son dossier de proposition. Ce n'est que par les descriptions et les images que l'on peut supposer que le site pourrait être de valeur universelle exceptionnelle.

Évaluation des critères :

L'État partie suggère d'inscrire le bien sur la base des critères suivants :

Critère i : Le site est un chef d'œuvre du génie de Mahmud Begharha, fondateur de plusieurs villes au XV^e siècle apr. J.-C.

Critère ii : Échange de valeurs humaines pendant une période donnée, développement de l'architecture ou de la technologie, de l'urbanisme ou de la conception paysagère.

Critère iii : Témoignage unique d'une tradition culturelle ou d'une civilisation vivante ou disparue.

Critère iv : Exemple éminent d'un type de construction ou d'un ensemble architectural ou d'un paysage illustrant une période significative de l'histoire humaine.

Critère v : Exemple d'établissement humain traditionnel, d'un territoire représentatif d'une culture, haut degré de survivance.

Tout ce qui précède reprend les termes du dossier de proposition d'inscription sans comparaisons ou explications supplémentaires pour justifier ces propos.

Déclaration de valeur :

Le dossier base sa déclaration de valeur sur le fait que l'importance du site a été reconnue par différentes organisations et par l'État. Il ne présente pas de véritable déclaration de valeur.

L'accent n'est pas mis sur l'habileté des constructeurs du passé qui ont su utiliser une topographie difficile et qui ont construit des édifices comptant parmi les meilleurs exemples de l'architecture militaire.

Il semble que le dossier ne rende pas justice à la grande valeur réelle du site.

L'élément le plus important de ce dossier réside en ce que cette ville du XV^e siècle est une cité islamique pré-moghole illustrant une transition entre les traditions hindoues et musulmanes.

L'évaluation de la mission d'expertise mentionne aussi l'extrême importance religieuse du site.

4. RECOMMANDATIONS DE L'ICOMOS

Recommandation concernant l'inscription

Que l'examen de cette proposition d'inscription soit **différé** afin de permettre à l'État partie de fournir les éléments suivants :

- un plan de gestion approprié qui inclurait un régime de gestion et une planification détaillée. À l'heure actuelle, les intentions pour un tel régime sont seules indiquées dans le dossier de proposition d'inscription et aucun plan de gestion n'est en œuvre. 39 monuments individuels sont gérés par l'*Archaeological Survey of India*, mais ce ne sont que des éléments de la proposition d'inscription ;

- une explication de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle du bien à travers les critères du patrimoine mondial. Cette explication ne figure pas dans le dossier ;

- une analyse comparative qui montrerait les particularités et l'importance de ce bien au regard de sites similaires ;

- des plans détaillés pour les sites individuels compris dans la proposition d'inscription.

L'ICOMOS estime que, selon le dossier de proposition d'inscription qui décrit l'importance du site en tant que lieu de pèlerinage, le bien se conformerait éventuellement à l'application du critère vi.

ICOMOS, mars 2004