Item 7 of the Provisional Agenda: State of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List and/or on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Point 7 de l’Ordre du jour provisoire: Etat de conservation de biens inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial et/ou sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril

MISSION REPORT / RAPPORT DE MISSION

Group of Monuments at Hampi (India) (C 241) / Ensemble de monuments de Hampi (Inde) (C 241)


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REPORT ON THE JOINT UNESCO – ICOMOS REACTIVE MONITORING MISSION TO THE GROUP OF MONUMENTS AT HAMPI (Karnataka, India) 11 - 18 JANUARY 2007

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First of all, the mission would like to highlight the vital role of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), its Headquarters in New Delhi, as well as its Bangalore Circle, in ensuring the perfect organization and smooth implementation of the mission. The mission would like to thank the Director-General of ASI, Mr Babu Rajeev, for his institution’s great support and cooperation for this mission. In addition, the mission wishes to call attention to the important role of Dr KP Poonacha, Director Monuments, ASI Delhi, and Dr S. V. P. Halakatti, Superintending Archaeologist of ASI Bangalore Circle, in the smooth organization of this mission. Furthermore, for the past six years, both experts have been instrumental in advancing the protection and management of the World Heritage Site of Hampi.

Although the time spent in India was short, it was possible to carry out a comprehensive agenda; this accomplishment can be attributed to the painstaking preparatory work of ASI. It should also be gratefully acknowledged that ASI hosted the mission’s stay in Bangalore and Hampi.

The mission would also like to express its sincere thanks to Mr Vittala Murthy, Secretary to Government, Kannada and Culture, Information and Tourism Department, Karnataka Government Secretariat, for his time and the important explanations he provided to the mission, as well as to Mr Aravind Srivastava, Deputy Commissioner, Bellary, as well as Mr Navinraj Singh, Deputy Commissioner, Koppal, for their great cooperation extended to the mission. Finally, the support extended to the mission as well as the professional work undertaken by the conservation architect of the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority (HWAMA), Mr Sarath Chandra, has to be gratefully mentioned.

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Furthermore, the mission would like to recognize Professor Nalini Thakur (School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi) and her staff who are now completing the last summary volume of the Integrated Management Plan for Hampi. Finally, but not of least importance, we wish to acknowledge the support provided by all the representatives of the Government of India as well as the Government of Karnataka who made every effort to ensure the success of this mission.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is the result of a brief joint UNESCO/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to Hampi in January 2007. The report is structured in accordance with standard ICOMOS and World Heritage Centre practice for Reactive Monitoring mission reports.

After a brief introductory section, the first numbered section outlines the background of the mission, i.e. reflecting the inscription of Hampi on the World Heritage List, its inclusion on the World Heritage list in Danger, the removal from this list in 2006 and the most recent decision of the World Heritage Committee on Hampi, defining the mandate of this Reactive Monitoring mission.

The second section presents the protected area legislation, the legal and institutional framework at different levels, with an emphasis on the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority (HWHAMA).

The third section is the longest as it deals with those eight issues that had been stated by the 30th session of the World Heritage Committee in July 2006, with the request for appropriate monitoring.

- The eight issues include complex and interrelated subjects such as (1) the integrated management plan (IMP) which has been under preparation for nearly three years, and (2) the staffing and funding of the HWHAMA. The plan is now likely to be officially adopted in the next few months, whereas the staffing and funding of the Hampi Authority is anticipated to be adequately improved later this year.

- Three more complex and interrelated issues are (3) the preparation and implementation of building regulations, (4) the enforcement of control over the growing encroachments at Hampi Village and Virupapuram Gadda Island, and (5) an adequate traffic management scheme, banning heavy traffic from the most sensitive core areas.

- In comparison with those complex issues, the two remaining issues examined in this report are relatively more simple – they are (6) the future of the commercial centre which had been started at an inappropriate site which has now been abandoned, and (7) the proposed design of the Anegundi bridge as well as the question of a long term solution for its relocation as mentioned in the 2003 WH Committee’s request.

- Finally, there is a short section on the statement of significance which shall be drafted by 1 February 2008 as an amendment to the finalized Integrated Management Plan.

The fourth section essentially describes the report by ASI on the state of conservation, as well as its progress on conservation works at the site.

The fifth and last section of the report contains conclusions and recommendations. The recommendations include the following points:
(a) Provision of adequate staffing and sustainable budget for HWHAMA on an urgent priority basis.

(b) Modification of structure of HWAMA, namely installation of a high-level position with far-reaching decision-making power at the top of its hierarchical structure.

(c) Carrying out of a socio-economic survey and initiation of a stakeholder consultation process in Hampi village to deal with the problem of illegal construction and to establish a sound foundation for effective development control in the Local Planning area

(d) Postponement of notification of the Master Plan until the required appropriate topographic maps as well as certain base studies have been incorporated.

(e) Acceleration of implementation of the traffic regulations on the basis of properly documented quantitative data.

(f) Acceleration of the development and adoption of an effective tourism strategy, possibly by means of the technical cooperation offered by UNESCO.

The annex provides several supporting documents, including the tables of contents of the main planning documents (IMP and Master Plan), and the latest reports submitted by the Archaeological Survey of India on the state of conservation of Hampi.

INTRODUCTION

This brief introduction provides an overview of the reporting format and structure. In addition, it emphasises the important progress achieved over the past years in the conservation and management of the Hampi World Heritage Site, which led to the removal of the site from the World Heritage List in Danger. However, it must be stressed that despite of the removal of the site from the List in Danger, sustained preventive and corrective action is still required.

Reporting format

This is the report of the joint ICOMOS-UNESCO mission which was carried out from 11 to 18 January 2007 in India, followed by the completion of the report by the two authors – Sarah Finke (UNESCO World Heritage Centre) and H. Detlef Kammeier (ICOMOS consultant for this mission). Its format corresponds to the joint ICOMOS/UNESCO Reactive Monitoring mission report format.

Structuring the report

The main body of the report, mainly part III, has been structured in such a way that fast reading is possible – by providing an executive summary and a last section with succinct conclusions and recommendations (part V). This does not imply, however, that the report is short – because much of the complex subject matter does require some explanation and documentation. Hence several annexes have been provided to expand on the issues and findings discussed.
I BACKGROUND OF THE MISSION

I 1. Inscription history: WH List criteria, property description, and inscription in the World Heritage List in Danger

The Group of Monuments at Hampi, India, was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1986, under criteria C (i), (iii) and (iv). At the time, no Statement of Outstanding Universal Value was submitted by the State Party or approved by the World Heritage Committee.

The following brief description is available:

“The austere, grandiose site of Hampi was the last capital of the last great Hindu Kingdom of Vijayanagar. Its fabulously rich princes built Dravidian temples and palaces which won the admiration of travellers between the 14th and 16th centuries. Conquered by the Deccan Muslim confederacy in 1565, the city was pillaged over a period of six months before being abandoned.”

In 1999, the inclusion of the Groups of Monuments at Hampi on the List of World Heritage in Danger was prompted by the construction of two suspension bridges which dominate the natural environment and threaten the World Heritage site’s integrity. The construction of a road towards one of the bridges was expected to result in a major increase in heavy goods traffic and had already resulted in the dismantling and reconstruction of an important historic monument - a mandapa (a pillared stone rest-house) within the borders of the site. This dislocation signifies serious problems in the implementation of cultural heritage policies and regulations.

The concerns expressed by the Committee in inscribing the property on the World Heritage List in Danger during its 23rd session are noted in section 2. below.

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1 This section is based on the following report: Stovel, Herb, Report of the Joint ICOMOS/UNESCO Mission to the Group of Monuments at Hampi (India) World Heritage Property, August 3-6, 2005, final draft, August 30, 2005
I 2. Examination of the State of Conservation of the property by the 23rd session of the World Heritage Committee, 1999

The World Heritage Committee discussed the State of Conservation of the Group of Monuments at Hampi at its 23rd session. The Committee, recalling the reports from the twenty-third ordinary and the twenty-third extraordinary session of the Bureau on the state of conservation of this property, made the following decision:

"The Committee examined the findings of the UNESCO reactive monitoring mission, and expressing deep concern over the partial construction of two cable-suspended bridges within the protected archaeological areas of Hampi, decided to inscribe the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

In view of the ascertained and potential dangers threatening the integrity and authenticity of the site, the Committee requested the national authorities concerned to urgently elaborate a comprehensive conservation, management and development plan, with the assistance of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre.

The Committee requested the Government of India to report on the progress made in reducing the dangers facing the site, and in developing the comprehensive management plan, for examination by the twenty-fourth session of the Bureau."

A number of comments were made during the discussion of the property.

The Observer of India expressed his Government's appreciation to the Committee for its concern over the state of conservation of Hampi. He stated that the protection of the extraordinary site of Hampi, the result of centuries of interaction between man and nature, was no easy task. However, the Observer underlined that the integrity of Hampi, comprising approximately 40 kilometers of villages, banana fields, rice paddies, a river, rocks and monuments, must be preserved. The Observer informed that the problem of preserving archaeological remains was a classic example of the conflict between heritage conservation and development, and that innovative solutions would have to be found in order to solve this problem. The Committee was informed that the construction of the two bridges had been halted, but that corrective measures would have to be undertaken to remove the threats facing the site.

The Observer stated that the inscription of the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger would strengthen the capacity of the Archaeological Survey of India and the State Government of Karnataka in their efforts to safeguard this unique site, and would ensure its long-term protection. Finally, the Observer called upon the Committee and the World Heritage Centre for assistance in ensuring the integrity of the site.

I 3. Examination of the State of Conservation of the property by the 30th session of the World Heritage Committee, 2006

At its 30rd session (Vilnius, 2006), the World Heritage Committee discussed the State of Conservation of the Group of Monuments at Hampi and decided to remove the site from the List of World Heritage in Danger. This decision was taken in view
of the fact that the State Party had made strong progress towards the effective management of the property and that it had complied with the major requests of the decision 29 COM 7A.22, which were:

a) Submission of required documentation for the resumption of the Anegundi bridge to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, notably the traffic regulations on the bypass road and the erection of traffic barriers banning heavy vehicles within the core area of the property;
b) Reassessment of the construction of the commercial complex while the management plan is finalized and fully operational;
c) Continuation of efforts to develop a management plan for the entire property;
d) Submission of final draft of the management plan.

During the discussion of this property, ICOMOS recognized the “huge amount of work achieved, in particular the management plan that could be used as a model for other properties.”

The decision 30COM7A.24 (please refer to Annex 1) refers to the action taken by the State Party in reply to these requests. It acknowledges the important progress made by the State Party towards the effective management of the property, as well as the quality of the draft Integrated Management Plan (IMP), and commends the State Party for having suspended its work on the commercial complex-and-interpretation centre and for the decision to identify an alternate location for the complex. It makes note of the completion of the bypass road, which will divert heavy vehicles away from the core zone, and the efforts made by the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority for the preparation of traffic control regulations. It also notes the progress in the preparation of urban building regulations for the villages in the core zone, as well as the steps taken towards the preparation of the Master Plan for the regulation of development activities within the World Heritage area.

Through this decision, the Committee also expressed its concern regarding the substantial increase of illegal construction in the core zone. It requested the State Party to promptly commence the following actions:

“a) Finalize, officially adopt and implement the Integrated Management Plan (IMP);
b) Provide adequate staffing and financial resources to the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority and its technical unit, in order to ensure the rapid and comprehensive implementation of the IMP;
c) Rehabilitate the abandoned construction site of the commercial complex-and-interpretation centre, restore its former land-use, and submit information on the alternative location of the complex to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for examination;
d) Establish and officially adopt urban building regulations, as well as a heritage-based Master Plan, including land-use regulations;

e) Exert strict control over illegal construction in the core zone;

f) Officially adopt traffic regulations to ban heavy duty vehicular traffic from the World Heritage area and to submit these regulations to the World Heritage Centre;

g) Reconsider and adapt the design and dimensions of the Anegundi Bridge in view of respecting the visual integrity of the property;

h) Appropriately address the statement of significance as an amendment to the finalized IMP once the cultural resource mapping presently being undertaken by HWHAMA is completed, and this by 1 February 2008;

i) Invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS mission to assess the progress made and to report to the World Heritage Committee at its 31st session in 2007."

I 4. Mandate of the Joint UNESCO/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission

The decision 30COM7A.24 clearly defines the mandate of the joint UNESCO/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission as the assessment of the progress made in the above-mentioned eight points. Since the eighth point shall only be addressed once the ongoing cultural resource mapping is completed, by 1 February 2008, the mission, which was carried out from 10 to 18 January 2007, focused on the assessment of progress of the aforementioned seven points.
II NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

II 1. Protected area legislation

The main legal protection of the values of the property includes:

Central Government

1. Gazette Notification Regulating Prohibited and Regulated Areas, 1992
3. The "Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Remains and Sites Act, 1958, and Rules 1959" (=AMASR Act, 1958),
4. Indian Treasure Trove Act 1878

State Government

1. 2002 Government Order No. SKD 97 KMU 98 (P-II)
2. 2001 Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority Act
4. 1988 Notification No. ITY 137 KMU 84 for the protection of the Hampi Archaeological Area
5. Karnataka Urban Development Act, 1987
6. Karnataka Municipality Act, 1964
7. Karnataka Ancient Monuments and Historical Sites and Remains Act, 1961
9. Karnataka Forest Act, 1953

II 2. Legal and Institutional framework: implementation for the preservation of the property’s values

The institutional framework at the national, state, district, municipal, and village level has to be taken into account in order to understand the implementation of legal arrangements for the protection of the property’s value.

(a) National level

The World Heritage property of Hampi includes both public and private ownership of land and built elements.

The publicly owned monuments of national importance are protected under the 1958 Act and its related 1959 Rules by the Government of India. The Act defines the protection and preservation of ancient monuments and archaeological sites and mandates the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) as the single agency for the protection of such monuments and archaeological sites all over the country. At the World Heritage site of Hampi, the ASI manages 56 nationally protected monuments.

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2 This section is mainly based on the input provided by the State Party of India within the framework of the Periodic Reporting Exercise for Asia and the Pacific, 2002, as well as on the draft IMP.
An administrative order under the aforementioned Act, the “Gazette Notification Regulating Prohibited and Regulated Areas” (1992), lays down protection zones for the protected archaeological heritage or monuments: A zone of 100 meters around protected monuments is declared as ‘prohibited’ and further 200 meters as ‘regulated’ for the purposes of both mining operations and construction.

The Hampi World Heritage site falls under the responsibility of two different Circles of ASI, the Bangalore Circle and the Dharwad Circle. All 56 protected monuments are however located in the Bangalore Circle.

Other elements of the heritage of Hampi are managed by the respective Government departments. Involved at national level are the Ministry of Environment and Forest (Forest land and hilly outcrops), the Ministry of Water Resources (national water bodies and irrigation canals), the Ministry of Agriculture (agricultural land) as well as the Ministry of Panchaty Raj.

The ASI Headquarters in New Delhi functions as a national nodal agency for World Heritage matters and coordinates with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

(b) State level
The Karnataka Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1961 (KAHMASR Act, 1961) represents a state act on the lines of the central 1958 Act. It lays down guidelines for protection, maintenance and management of such sites in the state that are not deemed to be of national but of regional importance. The State Department of Archaeology and Museums (DAM), Government of Karnataka, is the mandated agency to protect and maintain such sites in the state of Karnataka. Within the Hampi World Heritage site, there are approximately 1600 State protected monuments.

The KAHMSAR Act of 1961 has been complemented in 1988 by the “Gazette Notification ITY/137/KMU/84/22.10.88”. This notification gives protection to an area of 41.80 sq.kms, containing the highest density of archaeological remains in Hampi. It includes all State protected monuments but excludes the 56 ASI protected monuments. The notification is the only legal document for Hampi protecting an entire area and not only single monuments.

(c) District and regional level
The World Heritage Site includes two districts, Bellary and Koppal. Both District Collectors are part of the HWHAMA, and maintain the function of Chairman and Co-Chairman.

(d) Municipal level
In Kamalapura, within the core zone of the Hampi World Heritage Area, a Town Panchayat holds an important role in the preservation of the values of the World Heritage site. The Kamalapura Town Panchayat is a democratically elected institution of urban local Self-Government and is composed of 19 wards and a number of elected councillors. It is spread over an area of 227 acres and had a population of 18,563 in 1991. The Town Panchayat is responsible to ensure a smooth and sustainable functioning of public life in an urban area.
(e) Village level
There are five Gram Panchayats in the Heritage Area of Hampi. Parallel to town Panchayats, Gram Panchayats are democratically elected bodies of the local rural Self-Government. The IMP qualifies them as the “backbone of Indian democratic society”. They are established under Section 4 of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993, and have powers and functions similar to those of the Town Panchayats. Their responsibilities include maintenance of drinking water supply systems, construction and maintenance of civic amenities like public roads, regulation of construction of buildings, hospitals and health care, and maintenance of community assets. As per the Constitution, the functions entrusted to these institutions cannot be replaced by any authority (including the HWHAMA).

The Town and Village Panchayats, however, lack technical expertise and staff in the areas entrusted to them. They are until today intensely supported by the districts and, in certain tasks, also by the HWHAMA. In Anegundi, an active local NGO supports the Panchayat in its duties. The building of the technical and administrative capacity of the Panchayats is a key aim of the national and state government. Different programs, some of them supported by UNDP and other agencies, are aiming at this empowerment.

(f) The HWHAMA
The Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority Act of 2002 (HWAMA Act, 2002) issued on 4 June 2003, constitutes the HWHAMA in charge of the protection and management of the “World Heritage Area” (see below). The Act is aimed at providing an authority for the conservation of the cultural heritage of Hampi with all its archaeological remains and natural environs; to preserve its cultural identity and to ensure sustainable development of Hampi World Heritage Area.

The HWHAMA is constituted of members from the key state and district departments, regional and local institutions. This includes State Archaeology Department, State Town Planning, and Tourism Department, the Police, ASI Bangalore Circle, the Zilla Panchayats, the district forest and environment officers, the regional irrigation department as well as the local University.

The HWHAMA’s main task is the survey and planning of development of the World Heritage Area. It also shall coordinate between concerned local authorities, notably the Urban Development Authority, the Karnataka Water supply and Sewerage Board, the Slum Clearance Board, the Power Transmission Corporation and the State Road Transport Corporation, amongst others.

The Authority has the supreme decision-making power in all planning aspects within the Area and as such is called the ‘Local Planning Authority’ looking after the ‘Local Planning Area’, which is equal to the Heritage Area mentioned in the Authorities Act.

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3 HWHAMA Act, 2002, pg 1.
4 'No other Authority or person is to undertake development without permission of the Authority. No local Authority shall grant permission for any development … unless the Authority has granted permission.' HWHAMA Act 2002; IV.14
5 This Local Planning Area has just been enlarged to include the full revenue boundaries of the villages within its jurisdiction for the purpose of preparing the Master Plan
In this capacity it has mandated the State Town Planning Department to prepare a Master Plan for Hampi.

The HWHAMA is a body that steps out of the regular administrative setup. Such Authorities have been created earlier in the context of important construction projects, in order to have one nodal agency coordinating all other agencies involved and making final decisions. HWAMA is the first authority created for cultural heritage management purposes.

The HWHAMA, according to its Act, has several organs:

- The Security Force
  Its principal aim is to protect public property within the heritage area, to prevent illegal constructions and to remove encroachments. This Force has been active but not very successful in preventing illegal construction in Hampi and Virupappagada Island. A revision of the work and the contractors to the Force is currently undertaken by the Chairman of the Authority.

- The State Level Advisory Committee,
  Its task is to coordinate and monitor the activities of the Authority and to provide advise to it on all matters concerning the conservation of the cultural heritage and the natural environment within the Heritage Area\(^6\).
  The State Level Advisory Committee has been constituted in theory, but has not been operational.

- The Technical Unit of the Authority
  The Technical Unit has been operational since 2005 and its staffing was reviewed following the November 2006 UNESCO technical mission.

\(^6\) HWHAMA Act 2002; II.6
At present, the Authority is organised in the following way:

**Chairman and Co-chairman**
(DC Bellary and DC Koppal)

**Members**

**Staff, administrative:**
Commissioner (currently vacant)
Dpty. Commissioner (acting Comm.)
Planning officer
Accounts officer

**Staff, technical (under consultants contracts):**
Conservation architect
Junior Town Planner
Junior Archaeologist
GIS specialist (just recruited and seconded to ISRO)
Other staff under recruitment

**External consultants completing various tasks of the Authority under contract.**

**Boundaries**
The HWHAMA 2002 Act outlines the boundaries for the jurisdiction of the HWHAMA. This originally included a Core Zone Area of 41.8 sq.km, a Buffer Zone of 53 sq.km, as well as a Peripheral Zone, of 31 sq.km, extending 1km beyond the Buffer Zone. This area is larger than the World Heritage site, as specified in the nomination officially submitted by the State Party of India.

The boundaries of the Hampi World Heritage Area managed by HWAMA were first revised in the 2005 Draft Integrated Management Plan and subsequently amended by the State Government in 2006 to include the revenue boundaries of all the villages within the Hampi World Heritage Area. The latest version of the boundaries are part of the 2006 Draft Master Plan under the designation of ‘Local Planning Area’.

It has to be noted that the boundaries of the Hampi World Heritage site, as inscribed in 1986, have not been officially revised. Within the framework of the Periodic Reporting Exercise in 2002, the State Party informed on its intention to officially request a revision of the boundaries. The mission was informed that this revision would be prepared on the basis of the finalized IMP and Master Plan later in 2007 and subsequently submitted.

**II 3. Cultural Resource Management**
The 2005 Draft Integrated Management Plan evaluates the levels of protection provided by the central and state legislation. It highlights the fact that both Acts only provide for a very “limited protection and management of cultural resources”, namely the standing monuments and visible archaeological remains. The current legislation does not provide for the protection of heritage in a wider sense or indeed the comprehensive 'Area', the cultural landscape of the World Heritage site.

The IMP points out that while the monuments are covered by these laws, the interface between the monument and its surrounding context is insufficiently
addressed. It also discusses the missing links between the agencies involved in the heritage management in Hampi. The IMP proposes that ASI, DAM and HWHAMA, as well as other departments involved, identify ways to jointly manage the cultural resources. This should include all aspects of the heritage: tangible and intangible, natural and cultural.
III IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ISSUES

The World Heritage Committee in its 30th session held at Vilnius, Lithuania, in June 2006 requested the State Party to promptly undertake action on the following eight points:

1. **Integrated Management Plan:** Finalize, officially adopt and implement the Integrated Management Plan (IMP)
2. **Staffing and funding of Hampi Management Authority:** Provide adequate staffing and funding to Hampi Management Authority and its technical unit, in order to ensure rapid and comprehensive implementation of the IMP
3. **Rehabilitation of commercial complex site:** Rehabilitate the abandoned construction site and restore its former land use
4. **Building regulations:** Establish and officially adopt urban building regulations as well as a heritage master plan, including land use regulations
5. **Illegal construction in core zone:** Exert strict control over the illegal construction in the core zone
6. **Traffic regulations:** Officially adopt traffic regulations banning heavy duty vehicular traffic from the World Heritage Area and submit these regulations to the World Heritage Centre
7. **Anegundi Bridge:** Reconsider and adapt the design and dimensions of the Anegundi Bridge in view of respecting the visual integrity of the property
8. **Statement of significance:** Appropriately address the statement of significance as an amendment to the finalized IMP once the Cultural Resource Mapping presently undertaken by HWHAMA is completed, and this by 1st February 2008

The State Party, represented by ASI, provided the mission with a document including detailed comments on action taken in relation to these eight points (8a – 8h in the minutes of the 30th session of the World Heritage Committee of 2006). This list is presented in Annex 2.

The eight points describing the action requested by the 30th session of the World Heritage Committee are also used to structure the central section of this report into eight sub-headings (III.1 to III.8) referring to the main issues to be addressed by the mission. Due to the complexity of the subject matter, each of the eight sub-sections is further structured under three sub-headings, i.e.

(a) **Action taken by the State Party:** This sub-section is based on the list provided by the ASI and the discussions held during the mission. In view of the site inspection, this mission report further distinguishes “action taken,” and “actions intended or announced”;
(b) **Assessment by the mission of the points** reported under (a) above; and
(c) **Summary of the findings** for each of the eight main issues.
III. 1. The Integrated Management Plan (IMP): Completion, Adoption, and Implementation

The completion of the IMP, its adoption and implementation are key issues within the requests made by the World Heritage Committee.

It was confirmed during the mission that this is a highly complex and even controversial issue\(^7\). The IMP for Hampi is the first of its kind in India. Hampi being a particularly complex site, both physically and administratively, its management is also a complex task. However, once the IMP is adopted and adequately implemented, it can become a model not only for similar sites in India, but also for those in other countries.

(a) Action taken by the State Party (issue III.1)
- **Action taken**: The draft IMP of November 2005 has been circulated by ASI amongst stakeholders. It is currently being amended according to comments received. Since November 2005, HWHAMA has been working on the implementation of the draft IMP. A final seventh volume is presently being drafted as an operational document. The mission was informed that it is almost completed, and that it is expected to be submitted very shortly.
- **Intentions**: The strategies of the IMP are being incorporated in the Master Plan, which is a key legal tool for guiding spatial development. The legal adoption of the IMP is intended to be undertaken once it has been finalized upon revision by the key stakeholders.

(b) Assessment (issue III.1)
The completion of the IMP continues to take a considerably long time. It is regrettable that it has taken more than three years to bring the IMP to its present degree of completion. However, it must be taken into account that this IMP is the first for a highly complex site in India, and therefore it has to set an example for the management plans to follow for other complex World Heritage Sites. The content and the recommendations of the IMP are significant and of very high quality. In the context of the removal of the site of Hampi from the List of World Heritage in Danger, ICOMOS qualified the IMP as a “model of excellence”, despite certain shortcomings in its structure, such as the length of the plan (a total of 700 pages for six volumes) and lack of clear structural separation of the “skeleton” of regulations for day-to-day work and the more academic parts of the document.

In addition to the six volumes of the document, a seventh volume is now almost complete; this volume will be the summary volume to facilitate reference and operational use. This is a laudable additional effort to make it possible for all concerned parties to understand the plan.

**The nature of an integrated management plan**: It is unfortunate that misunderstandings prevail as to the nature of an IMP, even among experts in heritage protection, and also among representatives of other agencies who look after certain functions in the area (forestry, water resources, agriculture, and others). One key misunderstanding seems to be that an IMP is a “one-off product”, while it is supposed to be the foundation for a continuous planning and management process.

\(^7\) Pls. refer to ICOMOS mission report by Herb Stovel, August 2005
By definition, an integrated management plan for a large and complex area must be noticeably different from a mere “site management plan” for a single monument and its immediate surroundings.

To point out the differences between conventional monument sites and complex sites of the size of Hampi, Table 1 is presented here to emphasise the management qualities that are being developed in the Hampi context.

**Table 1: The principal differences between a “conventional” monument site and a complex heritage site (such as a cultural landscape)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>“Conventional” monument site</th>
<th>Complex heritage site (such as a cultural landscape or a living historic city) – Hampi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area size</td>
<td>Relatively limited acreage</td>
<td>Often very large, across existing jurisdictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The “monument” or “group of ruins”</td>
<td>Clearly defined objects and structures</td>
<td>Often very large numbers of monuments of different significance, networks, emphasis on the entire ensemble, with tangible and intangible components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main objects of protection</td>
<td>The monuments as such, less emphasis on their setting and context</td>
<td>Managing the entire landscape and its main features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Living” history</td>
<td>Not significant except for some adaptive re-use of buildings or lands</td>
<td>Often very important, and sometimes in competition and contrast with the historical fabric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-monumental residential/commercial land-use</td>
<td>Very limited, or cleared in previous monument protection efforts</td>
<td>Large and complex residential or commercial uses of parts of the area, often not easy to guide under the aspect of compatibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The surrounding land</td>
<td>Clearly subordinate to the main monumental centre, perhaps some park or garden maintenance; often the entire area in public ownership</td>
<td>An intensely interwoven fabric of continuously used land and networks with multiple layers; often hundreds of private land owners and dozens of public owners of buildings and lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management authority</td>
<td>Typically, Department of Archaeology or Fine Arts, with some cooperation by the local authority</td>
<td>Various possibilities of creating special bodies in close cooperation with many other players and distributed authority in the hands of public and private stakeholders; continuing roles of line agencies (forestry, agriculture, water, etc.); with the strong coordinating role of the newly created agency. It is a difficult task to establish clear lines of command — communication and coordination are the key elements of good management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financing</td>
<td>Typically, single-source financing by the authority in charge</td>
<td>Multiple-source financing, need for innovative solutions such as differential entrance fees for local and non-local visitors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode of operations</td>
<td>Relatively simple guideline for the operations that are centred around the protection of heritage resources</td>
<td>An ongoing process in which all stakeholders involved must play their roles. This implies reconciling conflicting views and objectives that result from the integration of living settlements (with their development goals) with heritage places (where protection of integrity is the overriding objective)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Legal implications as the main justification for drafting a “Master Plan”:
Clarification is also required concerning the nature of the IMP vis-à-vis the “Master Plan”. The IMP by its nature is a “working document” without an established legal basis – except for the fact that the World Heritage Convention, which is legally binding for all State Parties, requests that all World Heritage sites create a management plan or management system, i.e. a management framework and its implementation. From this perspective, the argument that only the plans under the Town and Country Planning Act are legally binding is valid only in a rather narrow definition of the legal situation, not in a more adequate definition of management necessities and modalities.

The IMP constitutes the overall “umbrella” plan to which all other plans and regulations within the World Heritage Area are subordinate. Therefore, the “Master Plan,” should not be seen as an overarching plan that should include the site management of heritage resources. The Master Plan is a legal document for zoning, landuse definition, development control, urban planning, and building regulation. As such, it should include the basic principles laid out in the integrated management plan and express them in the legally binding way foreseen for this specialized spatial planning document

Duplication in the contents of IMP and Master Plan: A closer inspection of both IMP (especially volumes 6 and 7, both of which are summaries) and “Master Plan” (in incomplete draft form) reveals, on one hand, substantial duplication, on the other hand its reveals a lack of integration of the two documents: For example

(a) The content of chapter 2 and 3 of the “Master Plan” may be omitted with the simple reference to the IMP.

(b) Chapter 4 – 9 talk about subjects treated in the IMP, many of which need base studies (as pointed out in the IMP). At this point, it is vital to integrate the two documents and to undertake the further studies.

(c) Chapter 10 to 15 of the Master Plan, finally, are specifically concerned with zoning and building regulations, which is the main objective of this legally binding Master Plan (pls refer to Annex 5).

It is the IMP that contains the overarching objectives and stipulations, to which all other plans and regulations must be adapted. The mission found that a number of the agencies operating in Hampi have not adopted this view. This has an impact on the HWHAMA and its operations, as well as on the working relationships between the officers of all regional agencies operating in the area.

The mission members feel that at this stage it is still possible to harmonize the two planning documents in order to avoid duplication. This would help the involved agencies to better understand the reasons for having two planning documents with seemingly identical objectives.

An important activity undertaken by the ASI within the context of the creation of the Management Plan was the consultation of stakeholders in June 2004. Attended by more than 500 participants, the three-day meeting was a milestone in the history of the site. In 2006, the ASI published the proceedings of the meeting. This high-quality publication marks that progress has been made. It is vital that the HWHAMA
establishes a regular stakeholder consultation process on the IMP and the Master Plan in a professional manner, based on the results of a socio-economic survey and in involving a mediator.

It appears that the Hampi Management Authority is determined to fully implement the IMP and to integrate it with several other plans and regulations. Full implementation, however, will require more time, mainly because of a lack of qualified personnel. In this context, the importance of providing adequate staffing shall be mentioned.

(c) Summary of findings (III.1)
Overall, the mission noted substantial progress in the process of finalising, adopting and implementing the draft IMP, although several points have not been fully covered yet.

Finalisation of IMP: The complete final report, including especially the last seventh volume which is expected to provide the critical link between the IMP and day-to-day management has not been finalized and presented yet, as of 1 March 2007.

Adoption of IMP: The way of adopting the IMP has not been laid out. The mission would welcome to receive information on the way forward including a timeline for the adoption of the IMP.

Implementation of IMP:
- Many aspects of the draft IMP have already been implemented through the HWHAMA since the draft’s pre-final presentation in November 2005. This includes the progress made in formulating draft building and zoning regulations and other elements of the future Master Plan.
- However, much work must still be done for the implementation of the IMP to be fully understood and applied in practice. A considerable number of challenges need to be addressed by the parties concerned, and to be translated into smooth coordination and implementation. This notably includes the preparation of thematic studies, the establishment for a joint management of heritage resources.
III.2. The Hampi Management Authority and Its Technical Unit: Towards Adequate Staffing and Funding – to Ensure Rapid and Comprehensive Implementation of the IMP

The points to be discussed under this topic are closely related to the first section, i.e. they address the most appropriate form of integrated management. Although the HWAMA exists for several years now, the addition of a Technical Unit in 2005 has added new possibilities to promote the integrated management system in practice.

(a) Action taken by the State Party (issue III.2)
- Action taken: The Hampi Management Authority was established in 2002, and a technical planning unit has been created in 2005. Essentially three technical staff members of the Hampi Management Authority have been hired on a contractual, i.e. non-permanent basis (conservation architect, surveyor, and archaeologist). In addition, some auxiliary staff has been hired on a short-term contractual basis. The staff members are highly-qualified and diligent, but their number is far too small to handle all demands.

The mission was informed that a subcontractor has been mandated together with a few non-professional staff members to constitute the security force for the entire site. This arrangement is currently being revised.

- Intentions: A list of 16 professional staff positions was presented to the mission, confirming the intention of ASI and HWAMA to meet the requirements (pls. refer to Annex 2). However, it was also pointed out that the budget allocation for 2006/2007 had not been approved yet, so that it remained unclear if and when the Hampi Authority would be fully staffed as intended. In other words, both adequate staffing and funding were not yet secured.

(b) Assessment (issue III.2)
The mission appreciated the serious efforts to increase the human and financial resources of HWAMA. Expectedly, it is difficult to find well-qualified personnel willing to work in Hospet, Hampi, and Kamlapuram because despite the professional challenge of working for an innovative project like the IMP, the site is not considered very attractive for young professionals (who might otherwise find more lucrative jobs in Bangalore or other cities). This being the general view, there are nonetheless some highly qualified and motivated staff members in key positions who are doing admirable work. It is hoped that the staffing problem can be solved in the medium term. It is of great importance to provide a regular, not project-based budget to the HWHAMA. In addition, it is worth noting that hiring externally sponsored professionals under HWHAMA control would be excellent for overcoming staff shortages and making progress with regard to specific projects. Qualified internships and similar arrangements would go a long way in assisting the young Hampi Authority in this endeavour.

There is another aspect arising from the complexity of the tasks of this young authority: The implementation of some of its tasks would require senior decision-makers to give HWHAMA the required institutional “weight”, apart from overcoming the potential difficulties of working across the boundaries of two districts. One possibility for overcoming this particular problem would be to establish a high-level
position with far-reaching decision-making power at the top of its hierarchical structure.

The Hampi Authority is now housed in Hospet HUDA building. The technical unit has a small office in Kamlapuram, in a building rented from the Health Department, Government of Karnataka. This location is considered excellent, due to its close proximity to the ASI site office, and its central location, which makes it visible to visitors. The mission is of the view that the entire HWHAMA should eventually be placed on Site, i.e. at the place of the Technical Unit in Kamlapuram.

The technical equipment presently available is modest but adequate for the limited number of staff. The technical unit is going to be equipped with a site-specific library – which is a very laudable move towards setting up a more professional site management body. In the long run, the office might be able to house visiting scholars and volunteers to work on specific issues, but this appears to be an option for the medium-term future.

(c) Summary of findings (III.2)
The Authority has been very effective in some aspects, but faces important challenges. The mission would like to raise the following issues:

- **Structure of the Authority:** The structure of HWAMA should be modified, namely in installing a high-level position with far-reaching decision-making power at the top of its hierarchical structure. This could mean to appoint a high level administrative / technical manager (Chairman or Commissioner) to lead the Authority.

- **Staffing of the Authority:** HWHAMA has presented a list of staff required (refer to Annex 2). The mission strongly recommends hiring the proposed technical staff as soon as possible, or at least mandating them on a contractual basis.

- **Funding of the Authority:** In order for the Authority to be operational and efficient, the Authority needs to be independent in it financial dealings on the basis of a sustainable annual budget. This budget should cover the regular expenses as well as major project funds. The Workshop on Management, Planning and Future Development of the Hampi World Heritage site (New Delhi, November 2006) has provided constructive suggestions for strengthening the funding base of HWHAMA. An independent yearly audit should secure that the funds are being used in the appropriate way.
III.3. The Abandoned Commercial Complex cum Interpretation Centre: Rehabilitation and Restoration of Former Land Use

The specific request of the World Heritage Committee under this item were formulated as follows: Rehabilitation of the abandoned construction site of the commercial complex-cum-interpretation centre, restoration of its former (agricultural) land-use, and submission of information on the alternative location of the complex to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for examination.

(a) Action taken by the State Party (issue III.3)
- Action taken: The decision to relocate the Commercial complex cum Interpretation Centre has been taken at National Ministerial level in June 2006. The abandoned site at Krishnapuram has however not been restored to its former land-use – in fact the derelict structures and a graveled parking are still prevalent. The new location for an entry point to the World Heritage site, for a major parking node as well as for the future Interpretation Centre and other tourism infrastructure has been designated to be installed in Kamlapuram. The land acquisition for this purpose is underway.

- Intentions:
The Department of Kannada, Tourism and Culture has confirmed its plan to conduct an architectural competition for the entire entry point including the facilities of parking, an Interpretation Centre, other tourist facilities as well as some administrative and research facilities for the HWHAMA.

The HWHAMA asked the mission to consider keeping a small parking node at the Krishnapuram site (abandoned complex) as a short term solution until parking facilities are available at the new Interpretation Centre in Kamlapuram.

(b) Assessment (issue III.3)
It is unfortunate that the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (using HUDCO as its consultant) has continued for such a long time with its uncoordinated plans for setting up a commercial complex and information centre without properly consulting the IMP, the HWHAMA, ASI and UNESCO. This has led to a second case of inadequately conceived planning and construction in a sensitive location in the core zone of the World Heritage Site, following the first case of the Anegundi bridge. Furthermore, substantial funding has been lost. It is now essential to take corrective measures guided by more integrated planning.

(b1) The use of the abandoned Commercial Complex-cum-Interpretation Centre site for parking is intricately linked with the traffic problems in Hampi Village (pls. refer to Figure 1). The parking node at Krishnapuram might take away some heavy traffic from sensitive areas like the Krishna Temple where a bypass road has been under discussion for the past twenty years. It might also take off pressure of the parking at Hampi village that was formerly used as a school playground. However, all this can only be achieved if embedded in a proper traffic control scheme based on a sound tourism and traffic study.
The mission thus supports the suggestion by the HWHAMA to keep part of the abandoned Krishnapuram site as a temporary parking node for a duration of approximately two years until the complex at Kamalapuram is completed and facilities for visitors are established there (pls. refer to Figure 1). No built element shall however be erected, water and toilets shall be installed in mobile structures, and no sewerage and used water shall be left on site. This measure should be linked to closing the parking at Hampi Village and thus decongesting the Krishna Temple through road. This solution might help the Hampi Village Panchayat, whom the mission met, to give a first perspective in solving one of their pressing problems.

Having said that, it is highly important not to allow the remaining plinths/ foundation plates to stay on, because that would result in an increasingly permanent use of the site by vendors and other commercial users. It will be very difficult to remove these businesses in two or three years – the time it will probably take until the visitors’ centre at Kamlapuram will be opened – and to restore the site to its former land-use, as requested by the World Heritage Committee.

(b2) The mission commends the initiative to hold an architectural competition for the new entry point at Kadirampuram. It highlights the need for high level professional involvement at all stages of the preparation and execution of such a competition and offers UNESCO’s technical assistance for the project.

Figure 1: Stage-wise relocation of visitor parking from Hampi Village to Kamlapuram, using the abandoned commercial complex site as a temporary parking facility
(c) Summary of findings (III.3)
The mission emphasises the importance of removing the remaining pillars including the foundations and of the restoration of the site to its former agricultural land-use, excluding a small temporary parking node. It was informed that this should happen shortly. The mission endorses the temporary use of part of the Krishnapuram site as a parking with temporary, movable toilet and water facilities only. It recommends using the existing gravel surface and the plantation of indigenous trees for shade. No buildings shall be established.

III. 4. Establishment and official adoption of urban building regulations, as well as of a heritage-based Master Plan, including land-use regulations

Sound spatial planning, zoning, land-use and building regulations are of high importance for the adequate management of the World Heritage Site and the protection of its Outstanding Universal Value. It is essential to lift the existing ban on construction, to control the rapidly growing illegal constructions, especially in the tourism related areas of Hampi Village and on Virupapura Gadda Island, as well as in a number of other places of the World Heritage site. The Master Plan presently being prepared is the legal format to provide for this planning and regulation.

(a) Action taken by the State Party (issue III.4)
- Action taken: The preparation of the Master Plan was initiated in February 2006 (pls. refer to Annex 6 for a table of contents of the Plan). Within less than a year, it has reached an advanced stage, but its final completion hinges on several factors that still require several months to be met.

- Intentions: The intention of the HWHAMA is to notify the draft Master Plan seen by the mission. After notification, a consultation process of two or three months is foreseen for stakeholder consultation. Subsequently, possible comments/modifications shall be incorporated prior to the adoption of the plan as a basis for detailed building regulations.

(b) Assessment (issue III.4)
The progress achieved in the development of the Master Plan from its start to its present advanced stage is considerably faster than the stage-wise completion approach of the IMP, which is the “umbrella” for the Master Plan, not subordinate to it. Nevertheless, some more time is required to reach the final completion stage – expected around July 2007. It is mandatory to have a legally undisputed regulatory plan for the core areas where tourism will concentrate. This is likely to take place both through formal-sector resorts (and even weekend houses) in agricultural areas, and through informal-sector guest houses like in Hampi Village and Virupapura Gadda. In both cases, a solid basis for enforcement is needed because otherwise the good intentions will be jeopardized by a combination of corruption, ignorance, and neglect.

It has to be noted that the temporary building regulations prepared by the HWHAMA in expectation of the Master Plan and requested by the WH Committee in 2006 have not entered into force.
(c) Summary of findings (III.4)
The mission commends the progress made on the Master Plan. However, as the HWHAMA has highlighted in its presentation on 14 January 2007 in Hospet, some key elements are still missing that would address the sensitivities and the significance of the World Heritage Site of Hampi. These are mainly:

- A general vision for the site – to be incorporated in the Master Plan document
- A tourism strategy – as a separate base document
- A transport and infrastructure strategy – as a separate base document
- A socio-economic survey of the core villages like Hampi Village, Kamalapuram, Kadirampuram and Anegundi – as a basis for a consultative development process and the enforcement of construction control measures
- An environmental study – as a separate document to incorporate the analysis of the landscape and watershed characteristics.

All these strategies might be carried out under the IMP, leading to specific thematic studies that are needed to justify the designation of land-use zones and regulations in the Master Plan.

Furthermore, a stakeholder consultation process has to be initiated to make the Master Plan a sustainable document under the umbrella of the Integrated Management Plan for the Hampi World Heritage Area.

In addition, the currently used map for the Master Plan shall be substituted by the ISRO prepared satellite based Base Map currently under preparation. For the Master Plan all data shall be transferred to this new Base Map.

In this respect, UNESCO advises the State Party to notify the Master Plan only upon completion of these essential studies and to proceed in carefully balanced steps and stages with the prospect of reaching the stage of notification in July 2007.

III. 5. Exertion of strict control over illegal construction in the core zone

Over the past four years, uncontrolled tourism and building activities have grown significantly in Hampi Village, Virupapura Gadda Island, and other areas located in the core zone of the World Heritage site. This increase in development is an issue of highest concern, which requires the rapid identification of an adequate solution.

(a) Action taken by the State Party (issue III.5)
- Action taken: Photographic documentation and mapping of all newly built structures has been recently produced. A new land survey and land registration process on Virupapura Gadda Island is underway, where most of the area is officially protected forest land. Furthermore, a Task Force has been created to deal with illegal constructions.
- **Intentions:** It is foreseen to use the documentation of new encroachments to enforce control over illegal construction in these two locations (as well as in other locations where encroachment is less frequent)

(b) **Assessment (issue III.5)**

Both the actions taken to date and the intentions for finally enforcing construction control are suitable in those core areas where illegal construction is a particular challenge. However, other components of an effective strategy are still missing. The enforcement of construction control will not be effective unless more precise socio-economic information is available, and an active and participatory resettlement policy is developed.

One particular problem is the encroachment of archaeological monuments, namely the Mandapas in Hampi Bazaar in front of Virupaksha temple. The Temple with the Bazaar is presently protected by the State Archaeology Department (DAM) but shall shortly be transferred to ASI. However, the mission advises the ASI to deal with the encroachments on the basis of results of a socio-economic survey including precise information on the persons involved in the illegal constructions. This particular task again underlines the necessity of establishing a sound base for joint heritage management by ASI, DAM and the HWHAMA.

(c) **Summary of findings (III.5)**

The mission commends the photographic documentation and the physical survey of the Hampi Village and the Virupapagada Island as preconditions of effective development control measures. The creation of a Task Force to deal with illegal constructions is a positive initiative, pending the finalization of the Master Plan.

The Master Plan together with the proposed socio-economic survey should provide the basis for a consultative process to remove illegal structures and to establish a sound foundation for effective development control in the Local Planning Area.

### III.6. Traffic Regulations within the World Heritage Area

The World Heritage Committee has requested the following action: Official adoption of traffic regulations to ban heavy duty vehicular traffic from the World Heritage area and submit of these regulations to the World Heritage Centre. Annex 9 shows the traffic regulations as submitted to the World Heritage Centre in mid-2006, the mission was informed that they have been updated in the meantime. The updated traffic regulations were however not submitted to the mission.

The traffic regulations are a long-standing issue which has been discussed many times over the past ten years, including concrete measures especially in conjunction with the possible opening of the Anegundi Bridge to local traffic. In other areas, such as the Krishna Temple, a bypass road has been discussed for about 20 years, without remedial action to date.

(a) **Action taken by the State Party (issue III.6)**
- **Action taken:** Traffic regulations have been drafted and notified in January 2007 in order to regulate heavy traffic in the core zone of the World Heritage site. They have however not been submitted to the mission. Traffic barriers to prevent heavy vehicular traffic (buses and trucks) within the core zone of the World Heritage site and to divert it to the newly built bypass roads have been planned. Recently, some steel barriers were erected, but in several locations, the barriers are incomplete and not operational.

- **Intentions:** Enforcement of specific traffic measures on several routes are foreseen, as a first stage of a comprehensive traffic management system for the entire site. This would include tourist parking facilities at several peripheral locations of the core zone and shuttle transfer services for tourists and pilgrims. The intention of the authorities is to ensure that the core zone will be turned into an area free of car and bus traffic. The main tourist information and transfer area is planned to be located in Kamalapuram.

**(b) Assessment (issue III.6)**
The traffic regulations and their enforcement are at an early stage. While the IMP provides clear indications with regard to the measures to be taken, the implementation and funding plans for this very important sector are far from satisfactory. The proposed “temporary” parking solution on the site of the commercial and information centre (see issue III.3) is part of the overall set of problems where convincing solutions are still far from being implemented and enforced, the transport issues are dramatically becoming more urgent.

A related point is that officially available quantitative data on key sectors, such as tourist traffic, and agriculture, are inconsistent or missing. For a World Heritage area of the size and importance of Hampi, such quantitative data is an indispensable prerequisite to managing traffic routing and control measures. The two tables below (Tables 2 and 3) were provided by the Public Works Department. These tables illustrate the inconsistency of monitoring and data management. The respective data on tourist flows and vehicular traffic in the draft Master Plan are outdated (some of them were taken from a consultant’s report from 2001).

In this context, it is noted that the comprehensive tourism and traffic study, as requested in the IMP as well as in earlier UNESCO mission reports, has so far not been developed.

**Table 2: Statistical overview of visitors in Hampi, 2001-2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Indians</th>
<th>Foreigners</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>100,843</td>
<td>3,148</td>
<td>Number of Indian visitors 2002 inconsistent with 2001 and 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>64,327</td>
<td>4,108</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>161,267</td>
<td>4,423</td>
<td>Numbers for 2004 and 2005 apparently based on a different source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>686,525</td>
<td>12,220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>818,098</td>
<td>20,772</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The implementation of the traffic circulation plan and the various measures for regulating traffic flow has not reached a satisfactorily advanced stage. This may be explained by the fact that the IMP has not been officially adopted yet, or because the Master Plan is still in a draft stage pending adoption and implementation. It can only be hoped that progress on this very important subject matter is imminent, but at the time of writing this report, this particular point cannot be assessed.

It is recommended that the notified traffic regulations should be implemented as soon as possible. The HWHAMA has informed UNESCO of the regulations, and indicated that they would be implemented after 15 January 2007. It would be useful for UNESCO to receive a set of those updated traffic regulations that are now beginning to be enforced.

The tourism and transport study should be prepared as soon as possible.
III.7. Reconsideration and adaptation of the design and dimensions of the Anegundi Bridge in view of respecting the visual integrity of the property

The main reason for inscribing Hampi in the List of World Heritage in Danger were issues related to the construction of the Anegundi Bridge. These have been discussed several times in the past years, without arriving at a definite plan and its implementation. The 2003 and 2004 WH Committee decisions (27COM7A.23 and 28COM15A.24) asked the State Party to consider the vehicular bridge to be temporary, pending the identification of a long-term solution within the Hampi management plan. The request of the World Heritage Committee to identify a long-term solution, remains valid.

The mission felt that on the ground, the bridge is no longer considered a burning issue. Indeed not much support or argument in favor of its completion was expressed to the mission.

(a) Action taken by the State Party (issue III.7)

- **Action taken:** The bridge design has been modified by the Public Works Department (pls. refer to Annex 11) but apparently there is some reluctance to go ahead with completing the bridge construction, which should only be opened to limited local traffic.

- **Intentions:** No specific date was given for the completion and opening of the bridge nor for the finalization of a study on a longer-term solution for the traffic in Hampi and the relocation of the bridge.

(b) Assessment (issue III.7)

It is surprising that, although its construction was halted in 1999, the non-availability of the bridge for the past eight years has apparently not caused any serious transport problems within the World Heritage Site as a whole. The coracles which continue to be used to cross the river seem to be an appropriate means of transport adapted to local needs.

It was brought to the attention of the mission that a number of local stakeholder representatives familiar with the site management and administration would consider it beneficial to the site and its population to demolish the structure now rather than invest the considerable funds still required to finish a bridge of only very limited use.

(c) Summary of findings (III.7)

There has been some progress in modifying the bridge design and completing the bridge and its access roads, but progress has been surprisingly slow since lifting the status of being a site “in danger” in July 2006.

The Public Works Department of Karnataka presented some images of a revised bridge design (pls. refer to Annex 11).

The mission stressed that in coherence with the 2003/4 Committee decisions a long-term solution for a suitable bridge location must be found.

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8 27COM7A.23
III.8. Statement of Significance as an Amendment of the finalized IMP (to be submitted by 1 February 2008)

The World Heritage Committee requested that the statement of significance be appropriately addressed as an amendment to the finalized IMP once the cultural resource mapping presently being undertaken by HWHAMA is complete. The target date for completing this task and reporting about it has been set as 1 February 2008.

The last statement of significance was received by the World Heritage Centre in July 2006 (Annex 10). In order to update this statement by February 2008, the State Party would have to carry out a systematic exercise in cultural resource mapping.

(a) Action taken by the State Party (issue III.8)
- **Action taken:** No concrete action was taken except for preparatory work by the various departments concerned. The mission was informed of the efforts by the Vijayanagar Research Centre at awareness raising and training in this context. The Vijayanagar Research Centre is part of Kannada University, located 20 km southwest of Hampi.

- **Intentions:** The intention is to work towards the required statement of significance as stipulated by the World Heritage Committee. In this context, the description of the cultural resource mapping and its way forward available in the IMP is of relevance. This mapping includes, among other elements, the inclusion of previous research on the cultural resources of Hampi into the GIS system (i.e. the research conducted by John Fritz and Georges Michell, the ASI mapping of the 56 centrally protected monuments, and others). It also entails the creation of inventories of vernacular architecture in the remaining 25 villages, and finally a sound analysis and condensation of findings. The mission was informed that HWHAMA has requested ASI for its support in this large scale endeavor.

(b) Assessment (issue III.8)
The ASI reported this issue as being addressed at an early preparatory stage. It however appears that it will develop into a demanding task, whose gradual implementation will require considerable efforts to be completed by February 2008.

(c) Summary of findings (III.8)
The work related to the re-statement of significance of the World Heritage site has begun although it is only to be submitted by 1 February 2008. However, this work is primarily concerned with the mapping of those cultural resources that are under the management of the Department of Archaeology, Government of Karnataka. Representatives of the State Archaeology Department reported that there are more than 1600 items all over the core and buffer zones of the World Heritage site which need to be inventoried. It would appear to be necessary to use the resource mapping exercise to classify such resources according to criteria like importance, need for protection or repair, and exposure to certain types of risks (such as being encroached by vendors and guesthouse operators). Based on that kind of classification, the Department of Archaeology should come up with a medium-term plan for managing,
maintaining, and restoring those resources under its care, with clear priorities and estimates on budgetary requirements.

Even though there is no immediate time pressure on the DAM yet, the year 2007 will have to be utilized prudently to accomplish this task which is part and parcel of the rich and varied resources that together constitute the unique historical site of the former capital of the Vijayanagar empire.

The ASI office in Bangalore has offered to coordinate the work to be done with the DAM by supporting its insufficient staff resources. ASI’s stronger capacity would thus be utilized, and both agencies should agree on a scheme for joint cultural resource mapping under the coordination of HWHAMA as well as a joint management of these resources. Even if technical support from ASI is foreseen, the Government of Karnataka has to secure the financial resources that are required to undertake the mapping and cataloguing work.

IV ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SITE

The World Heritage Committee, at its 30th session, requested the State Party to submit a report on the state of conservation of Hampi. Following this request, ASI, as focal point for World Heritage in India, has submitted this report on 27 January 2007 to the World Heritage Centre. It is the main source of information in this section of the joint ICOMOS-UNESCO report, complemented by information obtained during the mission in Hampi in January 2007.

The ASI report consists of two main parts, i.e., brief comments on the eight issues that have been covered by the present ICOMOS-UNESCO report, and other relevant aspects of the state of conservation of the site. Based on this logic, this section is divided into two sub-sections, followed by a short third sub-section that has been added to comment on the general management conditions after the removal of the site from the List of World Heritage in danger.

IV.1. The main points of the ASI Report of 1 February 2007

In its first section, the report replies to the eight requests made by the World Heritage Committee at its 30th session. The points of this part of the ASI report were mostly the same as those in the document provided on 11 January 2007 to the mission and therefore do not need to be reiterated at this point. Instead, some specific points of this report shall be highlighted.

The sequence of referring to those eight issues is identical, beginning with some remarks on the IMP and the Master Plan. Here the most important point is that the ASI report states the adoption of the IMP and the Master Plan will be “dovetailed” as soon as possible, without giving a firm date.

On the abandoned commercial centre and its relocation to the Kamalapuram site, the report explicitly welcomes the “temporary” relocation of parking facilities from Hampi Village (which is described in detail in section III.3 above).
Traffic regulations are briefly mentioned, but no date is given for the final enforcement of the traffic control measures, notably the banning of heavy vehicles in the core zone.

IV. 2. Other aspects of the state of conservation mentioned in the report of the ASI

The second part of the ASI report contributes some very relevant points in the context of the management of the site, with particular emphasis on the conservation of buildings and archaeological remains. The following points are of particular relevance:

1. Priority is given by the ASI to the mapping of the conditions of heritage resources (the 56 centrally protected monuments) as a basis for pre-conservation measures and research. Such measures include consolidation and water-tightening of monuments, as well as conservation of dislodged and fallen building components. This activity of the ASI is highly visible in several areas of the Hampi site. The mapping and condition survey is highly commendable and should be continued for structures under the responsibility of the State Archaeology department.

2. Another very valuable activity of the ASI is the provision of information and services at the site museum which will be a reference point for the future visitors centre. A new illustrated and interactive exhibition on the World Heritage site of Hampi at the site museum is of great quality and could be displayed off site (i.e. in Delhi or at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris) to raise the awareness for the heritage values of Hampi.

3. The ongoing GIS mapping using satellite imagery is an excellent endeavour, in order to better understand the historic land use patterns, the tracing of ancient pathways and traditional water systems, and to utilise this information to provide guidance to further development of the site. This is a valuable contribution by the HWHAMA, ISRO, and ASI, which will be highly appreciated by visitors and researchers alike.

4. The architectural mapping at Virupaksha Bazaar. The only living temple bazaar at the site, which continues to be encroached by vendors and even resident squatters, requires precise information in order to be able to control the encroachments. The ASI, which will shortly take over responsibility for this area from the State Department, informed that it will carry out this task.

5. A comprehensive report on conservation and restoration work carried out by ASI for the 56 centrally protected monuments over the past ten or fifteen years is being prepared. ASI has continuously worked on the excavation and conservation of ancient structures.

The current works at the Vitalla Temple complex, visited by the mission, are most impressive, including the spectacular illumination facilities which have been installed most recently. The traffic and parking regulations at the site, including a shuttle service for visitors, are likely to be determined in a special plan, which may also include special fees for visitors who wish to see the illumination at night. This
is a very good move towards specific site management (including financial management) within the World Heritage area. It is recommended that this activity is coordinated with HWHAMA.

Regrettably, this report does not refer to the large number of monuments that are being protected by the State Archaeology Department.

6. Continuation of the stakeholder consultation process: In May 2004, meetings with the several Village Panchayats took place, the proceedings of which were published in 2006 (refer to section III.1 of this report). Furthermore, a special “World Heritage Week” was held in Hampi and the HWHAMA distributed a World Heritage publication in Kannada language⁹ to an approximate number of 45,000 children. The Hampi and the Anegundi Utsav (festival) were very successful events for raising the awareness of heritage and fostering the social cohesion within the site. These are important initiatives focusing on participatory awareness building and inclusive management of a “living historic site”.

7. Site management and interpretation has made substantial progress over the past few years, with better accessibility of sites and well-designed signage all over the area. Again, these are highly visible and most welcome components of a responsive site management style.

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⁹ UNESCO World Heritage Centre, World Heritage - today and tomorrow with young people, June 2005
V CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This final section of the report provides an overview of the mission’s assessment of the state of conservation in reply to the requests of the World Heritage Committee. Based on this assessment, recommendations are made, in support of continuously improved management capacity of the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority, in cooperation with the other relevant agencies.

This section begins with a first part that consists of a relatively detailed summary of findings, and proceeds to the mission’s recommendations in the second, final part.

V. 1 Conclusions

The general impression formed during the monitoring mission is that the management of the complex site is well underway and that a dynamic process has started. It may be concluded that substantial progress has been achieved in some respects, while in others, substantial progress can be expected to materialise in the next few months. In view of the great importance of Hampi as a model case for a complex heritage site and its management, it may also be concluded that it would be counterproductive to rush certain activities at this stage (such as notifying a Master Plan without basing it on some key base studies and a true base map). Instead, high priority should be given to the implementation of the most important components of the management system that has been defined in great detail in the IMP.

The mission was asked to monitor changes in the management of the site on the basis of the eight issues that were raised by the World Heritage Committee in July 2006. Consistent with this procedure, it is now possible to present a summary of findings on issues 1 – 8.

1. Integrated Management Plan: Finalize, officially adopt and implement the Integrated Management Plan (IMP)

   The mission noted substantial work, namely by the HWHAMA, in starting the implementation of the draft IMP since November 2005. The mission did not receive information on the way of adoption of the IMP and its timeframe. The final volume 7 of the IMP should be available soon, hopefully providing the important link between theory and day-to-day management practice.

2. Staffing and funding of Hampi Management Authority: Provide adequate staffing and funding to Hampi Management Authority and its technical unit, in order to ensure rapid and comprehensive implementation of the IMP

   The Authority has been very effective in some aspects. However, it continues to face important challenges. The mission would like to raise four issues:
Structure of the Authority: The current structure of the Authority should be improved for the Authority to become more efficient, and the HWAMA Act needs to be amended accordingly. Namely the hierarchies need revision as well as the question of a technical board consulting the HWHAMA in its decisions.

Staffing of the Authority: The staffing of the technical unit should be strengthened as soon as possible as it is now seriously understaffed.

Funding of the Authority: The funding of the HWHAMA is insufficient and irregular. Sustainable funding on the basis of a yearly budget including running costs as well as project funds, needs to be secured in order for the Authority to be fully operational.

3. Rehabilitation of commercial complex site: Rehabilitate the abandoned construction site and restore its former land use

The establishment of a temporary parking area at the site of the abandoned commercial complex constitutes an appropriate intermediate solution until the final traffic system is implemented and the proposed visitors centre at Kamlapuram is finalised. This measure will remove the pressure of congested areas in the core zone. In this context, the mission advises to dismantle the remaining structures at the site. The new planning for a visitors centre in Kamlapuram by a well prepared architectural competition is commended.

4. Building regulations: Establish and officially adopt urban building regulations as well as a heritage master plan, including land use regulations

The mission commends the progress made on the Master Plan. However, some key elements are still missing that would address the sensitivities and the significance of the World Heritage Site of Hampi. These are mainly a general vision for the site; a tourism strategy (which may be developed as a separate document); transport and infrastructure strategy (where the emphasis has to be on implementation and enforcement of existing plans); socio-economic survey of the core villages, and an environmental study (please refer to the UNESCO mission report November 2006 by Paul Trouilloud and Nicole Bolomey).

The currently used base maps (also known as “revenue maps”) for the Master Plan have been used on a temporary basis during the planning process, but they need to be replaced by the satellite maps that are now available for use. Converting the thematic maps and transferring all data to the new accurate base maps requires more time and will delay the currently favoured completion date.

It is regrettable that the intermediate solution of temporary building regulations until the Master Plan is finalized and operational have not been adopted.
5. Illegal construction in core zone: Exert strict control over illegal construction in the core zone

The mission commends the various measures that have been taken to prepare and improve the enforcement of building regulations in the core zone. These are, among others, photographic documentation and physical survey of the Hampi Village and the Virupapagada Island; an improved security force under the HWHAMA to control illegal construction; establishment of a task force to monitor unauthorized constructions, and partial demolition of illegal establishments.

6. Traffic regulations: Officially adopt traffic regulations banning heavy duty vehicular traffic from the World Heritage Area and submit these regulations to the World Heritage Centre

The implementation of the traffic circulation plan and the various measures for regulating traffic flows has not reached a satisfactorily advanced stage. This may be explained by the fact that the IMP has not been officially adopted yet and a comprehensive tourism and transport strategy has not been drawn up. It is very likely that progress in this very important subject matter is imminent but at the time of writing this report, this particular point cannot be assessed.

7. Anegundi Bridge: Reconsider and adapt the design and dimensions of the Anegundi Bridge in view of respecting the visual integrity of the property

Progress in modifying the bridge design and completing the bridge and its access roads has been surprisingly slow since lifting the status of being a site “in danger” in July 2006. It is recommended to develop a long-term solution in this regard, as recommended by the World Heritage Committee in 2003 and 2004.

8. Statement of significance: Appropriately address the statement of significance as an amendment to the finalized IMP once the Cultural Resource Mapping presently undertaken by HWHAMA is completed (target date 1st February 2008)

In order to appropriately address the statement of significance as an amendment to the finalized IMP, a systematic exercise in cultural resource mapping is necessary. The high number of cultural resources that are under the management of the Department of Archaeology, Government of Karnataka, as well as all the unprotected resources, should be mapped as soon as possible. It is important to integrate all existing and research into the GIS cultural resource map at the HWMAMA. An appropriate classification system will be necessary in order to develop a medium-term plan with clear priorities and estimates on budgetary requirements. (refer to IMP)

In general, substantial progress to ensure the sustainable management of the World Heritage site of Hampi has been achieved. However, a number of important challenges still remain. Even though, in recognition of this progress, the site was removed from the World Heritage List in Danger in 2006, it is essential that the preventive and corrective measures that have been discussed in the major sections of this report are continued to be implemented or implemented in order to mitigate existing and future threats.
V.2 Recommendations
As a final result of the mission’s assessment of current opportunities and threats, some recommendations shall be made. The purpose of these recommendations is to assist the relevant actors in guiding and strengthening the management processes in Hampi.

1. As a matter of high priority, necessary staffing and sustainable funding for HWHAMA should be provided.

2. The structure of the Authority and the existing hierarchies should be revised in order to strengthen the position of the Authority with regard to difficult and unpopular decisions, notably for the enforcement of construction control. It should be considered whether a consultative (expert) board or indeed a strengthening high level administrative board should be established.

3. The Integrated Management Plan and the Master Plan should be harmonized, in order to avoid duplication and strengthen the role of each document.

4. The scope of the recommended temporary use of the abandoned commercial complex-and-interpretation centre site should be limited to make sure it remains a truly temporary measure.

5. Control of illegal construction should be enforced as soon as the legal foundation is laid. A socio-economic survey should provide the basis for a consultative process to remove illegal constructions and to establish a sound foundation for effective development control. Solutions for the relocation of businesses and the creation of new opportunities are needed and should be elaborated in consultation with stakeholders. The HWHAMA will only attain real authority if it starts to exert strict control on illegal construction and at the same time can offer effective and positive solutions for the relocation of certain businesses.

6. A realistic resettlement plan for Hampi Village as well as for Virapupura Gadda Island should be established in order to provide a perspective for the owners of illegal guesthouses and shops that shall be moved.

7. The Master Plan should incorporate appropriate topographic maps, and not rely on the “revenue maps”. It shall only be notified once this essential basis is included.

8. The Master Plan should be seen as a detailed planning document under the “umbrella” of the IMP and not the reverse.

9. The implementation of traffic regulations should be accelerated on the basis of appropriately documented quantitative data – as part of a tourism and transport study.
10. The development and adoption of an effective tourism strategy should be accelerated, in using the technical support offered by UNESCO.

11. A boundary revision of the World Heritage property should be prepared on the basis of the finalized IMP and Master Plan and submitted to the World Heritage Committee, according to the procedure defined in chapter III.I of the Operational Guidelines

All these measures shall be taken as soon as possible - which means for some measures, less than three months, while others may be tackled within the next six months, but none of the measures recommended here should take more than a year. In other words, HWHAMA and the other agencies active in Hampi would be able to report about such measures taken and results produced no later than 1 February 2008, when the report about statement of significance is due which may also constitute an important component of the documentation for the possible re-nomination of the site as a cultural landscape.
REFERENCES

Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) Bangalore Circle, Proceedings of the First Stakeholders Meeting, 8th – 14th June, 2004, Hampi (India), not dated (January 2007)


Archaeological Survey of India, Periodic reporting exercise on the application of the World Heritage Convention, Section II, State of Conservation of specific World Heritage properties: Group of monuments at Hampi, September 2002

Stovel, Herb, Report of the Joint ICOMOS/UNESCO Mission to the Group of Monuments at Hampi (India) World Heritage Property, August 3-6, 2005, final draft, August 30, 2005

UNESCO World Heritage Centre, World Heritage - today and tomorrow with young people, June 2005

Nalini Thakur, for Archaeological Survey of India, Integrated Management Plan for Hampi World Heritage Site, Volume I to VI

Decisions of the World Heritage Committee concerning Hampi, notably:

1999: Summary records of the 26th session of the World Heritage Committee, item X33
2003: 27COM 7A. 23
2004: 28COM15A. 24
2005: 29COM7A.22
2006: 30COM7A. 23
(Available at http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/241)
ANNEX 1

Decision 30COM 7A.24 by the World Heritage Committee at its 30th session:

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-06/30.COM/7A,

2. Recalling Decision 29 COM 7A.22, adopted at its 29th session (Durban, 2005),

3. Commends the State Party for the strong progress made towards the effective management of the property, as well as for the quality of the draft Integrated Management Plan (IMP);

4. Further commends the State Party for having suspended the work on the commercial complex-and-interpretation centre and for the decision to identify an alternate location for the complex;

5. Notes the progress in the preparation of urban building regulations for the villages in the core zone, as well as the steps taken towards the preparation of the Master Plan for the regulation of development activities within the World Heritage area;

6. Takes note of the completion of the bypass road which will divert heavy vehicles away from the core zone and the efforts made by the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority for the preparation of traffic control regulations;

7. Expresses its concern about the substantial increase of illegal construction in the core zone;

8. Requests the State Party to promptly undertake the following actions:

   a) Finalize, officially adopt and implement the Integrated Management Plan (IMP);

   b) Provide adequate staffing and financial resources to the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority and its technical unit, in order to ensure the rapid and comprehensive implementation of the IMP;

   c) Rehabilitate the abandoned construction site of the commercial complex-and-interpretation centre, restore its former land-use, and submit information on the alternative location of the complex to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for examination;

   d) Establish and officially adopt urban building regulations, as well as a heritage-based Master Plan, including land-use regulations;

   e) Exert strict control over illegal construction in the core zone;

   f) Officially adopt traffic regulations to ban heavy duty vehicular traffic from the World Heritage area and to submit these regulations to the World Heritage Centre;

   g) Reconsider and adapt the design and dimensions of the Anegundi Bridge in view of respecting the visual integrity of the property;

   h) Appropriately address the statement of significance as an amendment to the finalized IMP once the cultural resource mapping presently being undertaken by HWHAMA is completed, and this by 1 February 2008;

   i) Invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS mission to assess the progress made and to report to the World Heritage Committee at its 31st session in 2007.

9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by 1 February 2007, the completed IMP, together with a detailed progress report on the state of conservation of the
property, including the state of implementation of the IMP and all above-mentioned actions, for examination by the Committee at its 31st session in 2007;

10. **Decides to remove the Group of Monuments at Hampi (India) from the List of World Heritage in Danger.**
ANNEX 2

Status Report of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI): Action Taken with Regard to the Decision of the 30th Session of the World Heritage Committee
Status report

on the Implementation of World Heritage Committee recommendations

World Heritage Committee in its 30th session held at Vilnius, Lithuania in June 2006 has requested the state party to promptly undertake the following actions

8a) Finalize, officially adopt and Implement the Integrated Management Plan

Action taken:
   i. A draft copy of the Integrated Management Plan is received by the HWHAMA on November 28th, 2005.
   ii. This document is discussed among the agencies and the respective feedback is forwarded to ASI and IMP team.
   iii. The concepts proposed in the IMP are incorporated in the Master plan which is the only legal tool for implementing the development regulations
   iv. Finalization of the IMP is being carried by the IMP team under the direct supervision of ASI, New Delhi. It is informed that the Operational document is in its final stage and will be submitted by the consultant in the third week of January 2007.

8b) Provide adequate staffing and funding to Hampi Management Authority and its technical unit, in order to ensure rapid and comprehensive implementation of IMP

Action taken:
   i. The existing technical staff strength of the Authority include one Conservation Architect, one Archaeologist and one Surveyor
   ii. Authority has identified the requirement of further technical staff. This include
      a. Conservation Architect – 2
      b. Architect – 2
      c. Archaeologist – 2
      d. Planner – 2
e. Engineer - 3
f. Surveyor – 3
g. IT person - 1
h. GIS person - 1

iii. Action is being taken to get requisite sanction for creation of posts and qualified personnel will be identified and engaged on contractual basis.

iv. Government will provide requisite funds to the Authority based on the activities identified annually.

8c) Rehabilitate the abandoned construction site of Commercial complex and interpretation center restore its former land use

Action taken
i. The Honorable Minister for Tourism and Culture, Government of India along with secretary culture, Government of India; Director General, ASI; Principal Secretary – Kannada culture, Principal Secretary for Tourism, Government of Karnataka; Joint Secretary, Tourism, Government of India; Ms Minja Yang, Director, UNESCO INDIA office, New Delhi and officials representing ASI and State Archaeology, Hampi Management Authority including the Chairman visited the site in April 2006 after which a decision was taken to abandon further constructions at Interpretation center site and alternate site was located at Mayura Bhuvaneshwari Complex and the parking node behind the PWD guest house in Kamalapur. Consequent to this discussions have been held with CPWD authorities requesting them in writing to dismantle the pillars. However the plinth portion could be considered to be used as a place for cultural events.

ii. Action has been initiated to conceptualize the new Interpretation center at Kamalapuram.

iii. Once the land acquisition procedures are over the concept developed for the parking node at Kamalapuram will be taken up for implementation.
iv. As a temporary measure the existing graveled place is going to be used as a parking place for heavy vehicles until a comprehensive plan for visitor circulation supported by the Transportation plan is completed.

8d) Establish and officially adopt urban building regulations as well as heritage based master plan, including land use regulations

Action taken
i. The draft master plan prepared by the Directorate of Town Planning, Government of Karnataka for Hampi World Heritage Site is completed and circulated to various stakeholders and Inputs from them are being currently awaited and will be incorporated in the draft master plan, further this will be notified to invite objections.

ii. Requisite urban building regulations as well as land use regulations have been incorporated into the master plan

iii. However as the finalization of the Master plan would require some more time, as a interim measure a sub committee has been constituted to address the immediate basic needs of the local populace.

8e) Exert strict control over the illegal construction in the core zone

Action taken:

i. Task force has been constituted by the Authority to monitor unauthorized and illegal construction activities

ii. Those who violated have immediately served with a notice and further activity if any is contained

iii. In Hampi village, photographic documentation of all the built structures is completed in September 2006. This allows HMA to identify any new alterations after this date.
iv. In Virupapuragudda Island, land is surveyed by the revenue department and marked for the first time in an accurate manner. Through this exercise the extents of encroachment in the forest lands have been identified.

Enforcement:

i. Partial demolition of the illegal commercial establishments in Hampi was undertaken.

ii. A plan has been formulated to step up security in the Core area of the World Heritage Site.

8f) Officially adopt traffic regulations banning heavy duty vehicular traffic from the World Heritage Area and submit these regulations to the World Heritage Center

Action taken:

i. The traffic regulations for the control of Heavy duty vehicular movement have been notified with requisite modifications and objections from public is awaited.

ii. A security plan is prepared for the overall HMA area which will also strengthen the enforcement of Traffic regulations. Action is being taken to obtain requisite funding and staff from the Government.

8g) Reconsider and adopt the design and dimensions of the Anegundi Bridge in view of respecting the visual integrity of the property

The Public Works Department, Government of Karnataka has come up with a proposal based on the guidelines laid out by the Hampi Management Authority such as

i. Reduce the carriage way of the bridge

ii. Sensitive finish matching the environs

iii. Existing permanent barricades to continue
8h) Appropriately address the statement of significance as an amendment to the finalized IMP once the Cultural Resource Mapping presently being undertaken by HWHAMA is completed, and this by 1st Feb 2008

i. Mapping of the Cultural Resources under the protection of the Department of Archaeology, Government of Karnataka located within the Hampi World Heritage Area has been completed. A proposal has been formulated to compile the research material on various aspects of Hampi is sent to the Dept of Kannada and Culture, Government of Karnataka for funding.

ii. The statement of significance will be further examined and addressed taking into consideration all the missing elements within the World Heritage Area.
ANNEX 3

Terms of Reference of ICOMOS expert for the Reactive Monitoring Mission

The following is a summary of the contents of the ICOMOS letter dated 9 August 2006 to H. Detlef Kammeier, inviting him to take part in the reactive monitoring to the Groups of Monuments of Hampi (India). The letter constitutes the Terms of Reference of the consultant.

Introduction:
Reference to the 30th session of the World Heritage Committee in Vilnius, Lithuania, 8-16 July 2006 (not shown here)

TOR proper:
With reference to the preparation of reactive monitoring mission reports the World Heritage Committee (WHC) “requests that reports of the missions to review the state of conservation of World Heritage properties include, as appropriate …

(a) an indication of threats or significant improvement in the conservation of the property since the last report to the WHC,
(b) any follow-up to previous decisions of the WHC on the state of conservation of the property,
(c) information on any threat or damage to or loss of outstanding universal value, integrity and/or authenticity of which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List.”

The mission is intended to last six days.

Information provided:
The nomination dossier together with information relating to the state of conservation was supplied.

Conditions:
These missions are confidential and reports may only be submitted to ICOMOS, not to the authorities of the country concerned. UNESCO reserves the right to distribute the mission report to the State Party. This document should be written when possible with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in English or French and sent to ICOMOS within two weeks after completion of the mission (a hard copy and an electronic version).
ANNEX 4

Implementing the mission

(a) Composition of the mission team

1. Professor Hans Detlef Kammeier, ICOMOS representative
2. Ms Sarah Finke, UNESCO World Heritage Centre representative
3. Ms Nicole Bolomey, UNESCO New Delhi office representative

(b) Schedule and programme of the mission

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date/Place</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tr>
<td>10/11 Jan 2007 Bangalore</td>
<td>Arrival of mission participants at Bangalore Airport</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Stay at St Marks Hotel, St Marks Road, Bangalore</td>
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<td></td>
<td>09h30 Internal UNESCO/ICOMOS meeting</td>
<td>D. Kammeier, S. Finke, N. Bolomey</td>
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<td>13h00 Departure to Vikas Soudha</td>
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<td>afternoon Introductory meeting with State officials and ASI: Vittala Murthy, Secretary Culture &amp; Tourism</td>
<td>Secretary Transport</td>
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<td>Pralhad B. Mahishi, Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka</td>
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<td>Dr KP Poonacha, Director Monuments, ASI Delhi, and Dr S. V. P Halakatti, Superintending Archaeologist ASI Bangalore Circle</td>
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<td>21h30 Departure to the Railway station</td>
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<td>Train to Hampi</td>
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<td>12 Jan 2007 Koppal</td>
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<td>Stay at Hotel Malligi</td>
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<td>08h30 Departure to Anegundi</td>
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<td>09h00 Arrival at Anegundi Bridge</td>
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<td>09h15 Visit to Anegundi Village, rural tourism project, visitors centre, accompanied by: Mr Navinraj Singh, Deputy Commissioner, Koppal, as well as officials of ASI, State Archaeology Department and HWAMA (notably Dr SVP Halakatti, ASI, Mr Ratnakar, Director Archaeology, State Government and Mr Sarath Chandra, Conservation Architect, HWHAMA)</td>
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<td>afternoon Discussion of Master Plan with Mr Singh, Deputy Commissioner, as well as with officials of ASI, State Archaeology and HWAMA</td>
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<td>Meeting with the Panchayat, discussion on the Master Plan and stakeholder consultation</td>
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<td>13 Jan Hospet</td>
<td>11h00 Presentation of Master Plan and discussion of a</td>
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<td>Presentation of Village and draft building regulations</td>
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<td>Way forward for Master Plan (notification, stakeholder consultation, introduction of Base Map, final notification, implementation, etc.)</td>
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<td>afternoon</td>
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<td>Joint Heritage Management and comprehensive Conservation Plan</td>
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<td>14 Jan 2007</td>
<td>Bellary</td>
<td>Visit to former interpretation complex site, Vittal temple and Krishna temple, Kamalapuram’s future visitors centre site, site museum and HWAMA office, as well as visit to Hampi village and to a plot of land identified by State Government for future tourism project, located 20km south of Hampi university. The mission was accompanied by Mr Aravind Srivastava, Deputy Commissioner, Bellary, and Mr G. Kumar Naik, Commissioner, Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka</td>
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<td>20 h Departure to railway station</td>
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<td>15 Jan 2007</td>
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<td>Meeting with Vittala Murthy, Secretary Culture &amp; Tourism and Dr S. V. P Halakatti, Superintending Archaeologist ASI Bangalore Circle</td>
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<td>evening</td>
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<td>Flight to Delhi</td>
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<td>16 Jan 2007</td>
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<td>11 h Debriefing with Mr Babu Rajeev, Director-General of ASI, Ms Minja Yang, Director of UNESCO New Delhi office, Prof Nalini Thakur, School of Planning and Architecture, as well as with Dr KP Poonacha, Director Monuments, ASI</td>
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<tr>
<td>17 Jan 2007</td>
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<td>10h Meeting with Badal K. Das, Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Department of Culture, Government of India, and Ms Minja Yang, Director of UNESCO New Delhi office</td>
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<td>18/19 Jan 2007</td>
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<td>Departure of mission participants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(c) List of persons met

1. Badal K. Das, Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Department of Culture, Government of India

2. C. Babu Rajeev, Director-General, Archaeological Survey of India, Ministry of Culture, Government of India

3. Dr KP Poonacha, Director (Monuments), Archaeological Survey of India, Ministry of Culture, Government of India

4. Pralhad B. Mahishi, Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka

5. Dr S. V. P. Halakatti, Superintending Archaeologist, Bangalore Circle, Archaeological Survey of India

6. C. B. Patil, Deputy Superintending Archaeologist, Bangalore Circle, Archaeological Survey of India

7. I. M. Vittala Murthy, Secretary to Government, Kannada and Culture, Information and Tourism Department, Karnataka Government Secretariat

8. Mr Navinraj Singh, Deputy Commissioner, Koppal, Karnataka

9. Mr Aravind Srivastava, Deputy Commissioner, Bellary, Karnataka

10. G. Kumar Naik, Commissioner, Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka

11. Mr. Honnur, Town Planning, Government of Karnataka

12. Mr. Ratnakar, Director Archaeology, Government of Karnataka

13. Mr. Sarath Chandra, Conservation Architect HWHAMA

14. Mr. Ranganatha, HWHAMA

15. Mr. Chandra Ghantha, HWHAMA

16. Prof. Nalini Thakur, Department of Architectural Conservation, School of Planning and Architecture

17. Jawaid Akhtar, Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, Karnataka

18. Prof. M. V. Krishnappa, Director of Archaeology and Museums in Karnataka

19. H. M. Siddaramswamy, Koppal Zilla Panchayat Member, Anegundi Constitution and Social Justice Standing Committee Member

21. John M. Fritz, Adjunct Professor of Anthropology (Archaeology), Research Associate, University Museum, Director of the Vijayanagara Research Project, University of Pennsylvania

22. Ms Minja Yang, Director and UNESCO Representative to India, UNESCO Office in New Delhi
ANNEX 5

Integrated Management Plan for Hampi World Heritage Site
Table of Contents, Volume 7 (as of January 2007, Prof. Nalini Thakur)

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   Site description
   Site situation
   Values and significance of Hampi
   Proposed Statement of Significance
   Proposed Statement of Authenticity
   Proposed Statement of Integrity
   Emerging scope of the IMP

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   The Constitution of India – Basis for any framework in the Indian context
   The legal framework
   The institutional framework
   The economic framework
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   Integrated Management Plan (definition, principles etc + preparation of the IMP chart + previous 6 volumes + shape of the final IMP)
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   Management Approach
   Management Priorities
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   Protection – an overview (interlinking with core, integrative and general)
   Protecting an Area
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Section 7: Core Management - Conserving the Outstanding Universal Values
Introduction. Archaeological management as detailed sub-plan. The Comprehensive Conservation Plan as the tool to manage all categories of cultural resources. Management of living heritage – architecture and settlements. The archaeological Management both underground and standing. The Joint Programme for management for one site with common philosophy, methods and standards.

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Annexure
Newspaper articles commenting on the mission
UNESCO team lauds masterplan for Hampi

KAMALAPUR, DHNS: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation team inspected the development works taken up by the State government at Hampi on Saturday. Before the team left for Hampi, it inspected the master plan devised by the Hampi Development Authority. Bollary DC and Authority President Aravind Srivastava told reporters that the team lauded the master plan.

The team comprised Indian representative Sarah Pinke, Prof. Hans Kamire and Nicole Balomi. ASI members Prof. Halakatti and Ranganath also accompanied them. The team inspected the half-constructed commercial complex, Varupaksha Temple, Anegundi bridge and by pass road.

The UNESCO team which visited Hampi on Saturday along with the government officials to study the masterplan for development.

Parameshwar supporters flay CM

DH NEWS SERVICE

TUMKUR: Chief Minister H D Kumaraswamy has intentionally tarnished the image of legislator Dr G Parameshwar, who was also present, had tried to give reasons for his present lack of support, an official of Parameshwar's office said on Sunday. The official alleged that Dr Parameshwar had been repeatedly told that he was needed for the party's victory.

The legidlator's supporters also flayed the chief minister for his speech at a recent conference in Tumkur on Saturday.

It may be noted that the chief minister had evinced disappointment over the show of support for education minister G Parameshwar.
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ANNEX 8 Traffic regulations as submitted by ASI in mid-2006

The Anegundi bridge which leads to Anegundi can be reached through two ways: (1) old Talawara Ghata road and (2) newly constructed by-pass road both of which are connected from State high way-49 between Kamalapura and Kampi near Hampi. The world famous monuments exist in between these two roads.

UNESCO research team in its report has recommended to ban the heavy goods vehicles in these two above mentioned roads to protect the monuments. The Commissioner, World heritage Area Management Authority, Hospet has reviewed the matter and has also requested to stop heavy goods vehicles and heavy passenger motor vehicles movement in both the Talawara ghata road and the newly constructed by-pass road to Anegundi bridge.

The state high way-49 which passes through Kamalapura and Kampi leading to gangavathi deviates the vehicles to Anegundi bridge (i.e Talawara ghata road) and the newly constructed by road connects the state high way-49 to the Anegundi bridge.

In order to stop heavy goods vehicles and heavy passenger motor vehicles over the Anegundi bridge there is a need to place elevation bar at the start of Talawara ghata road which deviates from state high way-49 towards Anegundi bridge and at the place where newly constructed bypass road meets the state highway-49. The movement of heavy vehicles will not be affected by effecting this ban since there is one more route to reach gangavathi via Aagalakere road (Munirapad, Anegundi, Gangavathi).

In the circumstances mentioned above, it is felt necessary to consider the proposal of banning heavy goods vehicles and heavy passenger motor vehicles passing on (1) old Talawara Ghata road and (2) over newly constructed bypass road. In order to effect the banning of vehicular movement a notification inviting the objections, suggestions in writing from the concerned and the general public.
was issued on 20/7/2005. There were no objections, suggestions by the concerned
and the public. Therefore the Order

ORDER

I, Aravind Shrivastava, I.A.S, Deputy Commissioner and District
Magistrate, Bellary exercising the powers vested in me by U/S 115 of Central
Vehicular Act 1988 read with rule 221(a) (5) of Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules
1989 hereby order the banning of heavy goods vehicles and heavy passenger
motor vehicles near Hampi World heritage Area at both the roads connecting State
highway-49 to Anegundi bridge.

In order to effect this ban it is deemed necessary to place elevation bars at the start of Talawara ghata road which deviates from State high way-49
towards Anegundi bridge and at the point where newly constructed bypass road
meets the State highway-49.

This order is issued with my signature and seal on 24/8/2005

Sd/-

(Aravind Shrivastava)
Deputy Commissioner and
District Magistrate, Bellary

To,

1. Regional Transport Officer, Hospet to communicate this order to all the
RTO's in the state and requesting all the RTO's to communicate all the local
motor vehicles associations in their region.
2. Superintendent of Police, Bellary for necessary action and reference
3. District Information Officer, Bellary to communicate the order to the media
4. Compiler, Government press, Gulbarga with a request to publish the order
in the next Gazette notification and send 30 spare copies for further action.
5. Commissioner, World heritage Area Management Authority, Hospet for
reference
6. Deputy Commissioner, Koppal with a request to ban the movement of
heavy goods vehicles towards the Anegundi bridge.
7. Superintendent of Police, Koppal for necessary action and reference.

(Signature)
Deputy Commissioner,
Bellary
ANNEX 9
Statement of Significance, as submitted by ASI in mid-2006

Statement of Significance for Hampi

Hampi is inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1986 "Group of Monuments". In the Integrated Management Plan the Outstanding Universal Value has been elaborated taking into consideration the cultural resources of national, regional and local value.

Statement of Significance
Hampi, the erstwhile capital of the Vijayanagara Empire from the 14th - 16th century, is set in a spectacular setting characterized by the rugged boulder landscape; with widespread physical remains. The site represents the achievements of the builders of the Vijayanagara Emperors and their subjects. The relationship of the natural landscape to the built components is maintained to perfection and represents the high point integration of man made systems within the existing natural systems. Example. The hills form an integral part of the fortification and the outermost fortification of the Vijayanagara metropolis comprises only of the mightier hills. These unique granite hills with the river Tungabhadra contribute towards the ecological value of the site.

The sophistication of the varied urban, royal and sacred systems is evident from the surviving remains of temples, palaces, pillared halls, water systems etc. representing a highly developed metropolitan city of the 16th century. This is eulogized in the accounts of several contemporary foreign travelers. It shall also be noted that Vijayanagara was the only Hindu empire with unparalleled prosperity in India in the 15th and 16th centuries when Islam was at its height in the rest of the country. This contributes to the historical value of the site.

The architectural value of the site can be evaluated by the fact that Dravidian architecture flourished under the Vijayanagara Empire to its ultimate form. The Vithala temple is by far the most exquisitely ornate structure on the site. It is a fully developed temple with associated ancillary buildings like Kalyana Mandapa and Utsava Mandapa within a cloistered enclosure pierced with three entrance Gopurams. Another unique feature of temples at Hampi is the wide Charriot streets flanked by the rows of Pillared Mandapas, introduced when Charriot Festivals became the integral part of the rituals. The stone chariot in front of the temple is also testimony to its religious ritual. The Dravidian architecture survives in the rest of the Southern India spread through the patronage of the Vijayanagara rulers. The Raya Gopura, introduced first in the Vijayanagara temples attributed to Raja Krishna Deva Raya, is a landmark all over South India. Vijayanagara architecture is also known for its adoption of elements of Indo Islamic architecture for secular buildings like Queen's Bath, and Elephant stables, representing a highly evolved multi-religious and multi-ethnic society. More than 1600 resources have been identified in the area with range of typologies like caves and caverns, riverside features, royal and sacred complexes, temples, shrines, Mandapas, memorial structures, walls, gateways, defences, check points, stable, water structures, sculptures etc.

The site today is predominantly a vast archaeological area whose entire extents can be discerned. The archaeological remains include excavated sites, traces and ruins on ground, fragments and collapsed structures, all existing in relation to its landscape making it a site of immense archaeological value.

Another layer to Hampi is its strong mythical association to the epic of Ramayana – Kiskinda and the legend of Pampa Kshetra. This association leads to the mythical and cultural value of the site as it makes Hampi a site of religious importance. The cultural value is further enhanced by the living heritage mainly in the form of living settlements and traditional knowledge systems of rituals and beliefs, occupation, medicine and building knowledge systems.
The authenticity of the site is intact mainly in terms of:

- Location and Setting, as the original setting comprising of river Tungabhadra and boulders is fully retained.
- Form and design, as the entire capital can still be discerned and the form of original city planning with suburban pattern is clearly evident.
- Materials and Substance, as the large untouched archaeological resources are ample evidences of authentic materials and construction.
- Traditions and Techniques, as there is a continuity of several religious rituals, associations, traditional skills and occupations within the society.

The integrity of the site is also well maintained due to the religious sentiments associated with the natural settings and its other resources.

Hence the Statement of Significance for the Hampi can be summed up:

*Vijayanagara is the most magnificent capital of its time (16th century AD). While planning the city, its landscape has been used to perfection and organized it into various quarters of royalty, religion and habitation.*

*The natural settings, the archaeological and architectural remains reveal several systems in place including royal, sacred, secular, water, defence, and network – all put together making it a site of Outstanding Universal Value.*
ANNEX 10
Amended design of Anegundi bridge, documentation submitted by ASI during the mission

Government of Karnataka

No:EE/PWD/Kpl.A.G.Bridge/2006-07/ 34

Office of the,
Executive Engineer,
P.W.D. Dvn, Koppal,
Date: 07-04-2005

To,
The Deputy Commissioner & The Chairman,
Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority,
Hospet.

Sir,

Sub:- Completion of Construction of Anegundi Bridge across
Tungabhadra River near Anegundi – Reg.

Ref:-

1. T.O.Ltr No:EE/PWD/Kpl/AE.1/Bridge/2005-06/1851
   Dated: 30-11-2005/17th December 2005
2. UNESCO Ltr No:WHC/74/408, 1.9.3/05/GB/10/91
   Addressed to Director General, A.S.I. New Delhi.
3. Ltr No:68/S/HSMP/2005/m/7369 Dt. 9th Sept 2005,
   from Superintending Archaeologist, A.S.I. B'lore to
   Principal Secretary, Kannada Culture Dept, Bangalore
5. Your office Ltr No: HWIAMA, A.Bridge/2005-06 /642
   dt: 17-12-2005
   dt: 29-03-2006

With reference to the above subject, the "No Objection Certificate" from your office has been issued on 17-12-2005. It was clearly mentioned by the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority, Hospet that permission has been accorded to complete the construction of Anegundi Bridge across Tungabhadra river near Anegundi village in Gangavati Taluk on 17-12-2005. Subsequently, with reference to your letter dated 29-3-2006 it is here with complied for all the three observations as under.

Contd---2.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S1</th>
<th>Observations</th>
<th>Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Evaluation of the stability of the exposed steel structure of the cable stayed bridge.</td>
<td>Tor steel research foundation in India has certified that the construction of the balance portion of the bridge can be taken up as there is no major distress observed in the bridge after the stoppage of the construction. (Tor steel Research Foundation In India certificate has been enclosed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Re-examining the options to reduce the negative aesthetic impact of the bridge</td>
<td>As per the UNESCO mission 2006 recommendations a discreet matt colouration of the final concrete coating are finalized. (The perspective view of the final finish with the discreet matti colouration has been enclosed.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Controls for the use of the old road need to be firmly established by ensuring the traffic diversion function of the newly constructed Venkatapur bye-pass-road.</td>
<td>The Portal (Barricades) controlling the heavy vehicular movements have been established as per the recommendation of the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The site for construction of the footbridge connecting Virupapura Island have been surveyed and detailed drawings will be submitted in due course for approval.

Also on 4th April, 2006 as per the instructions of the Chief Engineer C&O (N) Dharwar & Secretary to Government of Karnataka, Public Works Department, the matter was discussed before the Principal Secretary to Kannada & Culture, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

Hence, all the points raised by UNESCO mission been complied. Therefore it is once again requested to kindly obtain the permission from Kannada & Culture Department in this regard and the same may be communicated to this office to take up the balance portion of the Anegu Bridge work.

Yours faithfully,
(M.H.M.Sripakash)
Executive Engineer,
PWD, Division,
Koppal.
1. Copy submitted to the Principal Secretary to Government of Karnataka, Kannada & Culture Dept., 5th floor M S Buildings, Bangalore for favour of kind information.

2. Copy submitted to the Secretary, PWD, Vikasa Soudha, Bangalore for kind information.

3. Copy submitted to the Chief Engineer, C&B (N) Dharawad for kind information.

4. Copy submitted to the Superintending Engineer, PWD Bellary Circle, Bellary for kind information.

5. Copy submitted to the Deputy Commissioner, Koppal Dist for information.

6. Copy to the Commissioner, Hampi World Heritage Management Area Authority, Hospet for information.

(M.H.M. Sriprakash)
Executive Engineer,
PWD, Division,
Koppal.
Ref: TRFI: PWD-K: 744: 05-06: MS/A
Thursday, December 29, 2005

The Executive Engineer
PWD Division
KOPPAL.

Dear Sir,

Sub: Inspection of partly constructed Anegundi Bridge for continuation of construction


This has reference to the above and the visit of our senior colleagues Sri M S Sudarshan and Sri S Sudarshan to site along with your goodself, Sri Ramkumar Raju - Design Consultant, Asst. Executive Engineer - Gangavathi Sub-Division and Asst. Engineer – Koppal Division on 28.12.05.

We thank you for the courtesy extended to us during the visit.

The detailed physical inspection of the constructed portion of the bridge reveals that there is no major distress observed in the bridge after the stoppage of construction.

In view of this, the construction of balance portion of the bridge can be taken up.

This is for your kind information and necessary action.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully
for TORSTEEL RESEARCH FOUNDATION IN INDIA

[Signature]

DR C S VISWANATHA
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Koppal
PWD Division
Executive Engineer
Shrikesh

View of Anegundi Bridge after completion

Date: 28-11-2005