Maratha Military Landscapes of India

MANAGEMENT PLAN
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Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Maharashtra in association with the Archaeological Survey of India

Executive Summary

The Directorate of Archaeology and Museum**s**, Maharashtra in association with the Archaeological Survey of India has proposed the nomination the Maratha Military Landscapes of India to be inscribed on UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites. The property area for this serial nomination comprises of 12 components or forts covering 11 forts from Maharashtra and 1 from Tamil Nadu.

The nomination dossier was initiated and prepared between 2020- 2023 and the proposed management framework evolved as part of the process alongside final selection of attributes and articulation of the OUV along with an assessment of all stakeholders associated with the nominated property and the buffer zone. This Overarching Management Document provides the management system for protection and management of all identified attributes that qualify the OUV of this serial nomination.

This Overarching Management Plan includes the overall framework for managing and monitoring the nominated serial property and buffer zone under specified 'Strategic Objectives' and 'Adopted Policies' for all 12 components. Key Actions identified for each of the component fort are also included in this document along with the structure and composition of the management committees at State Level and District Level. This overarching management framework will guide all conservation, tourism, interpretation, mobility, infrastructure and risk management works identified for each component as per requirement.

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I. Introduction

The Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Maharashtra in association with the Archaeological Survey of India has proposed the nomination the Maratha Military Landscapes of India on UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites. The property area for this serial nomination comprises of 12 components or forts as outlined in the next section.

This overarching Management Document provides a complete framework for management of this nomination as per the format and requirements of UNESCO Operational Guidelines (OG) for implementation of the World Heritage Convention. The Maratha Military heritage of Maharashtra was included in the tentative list of UNESCO's world heritage sites in 2020. While each of the 12 components (forts) in the serial nomination has also prepared a Site Management Plan for specific activities pertaining to the required conservation and management works, the overall management of the serial site is guided by the Policies and Action Plans outlined in this Overarching Management System.

The final list of forts in the serial nomination is defined as per their capacity to illustrate the essential and distinct cultural attributes unique to the narrative of the Maratha Military Landscapes of India. The Operational Guidelines define Outstanding Universal Value as "cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity."

The Maratha Military Landscapes of India developed during the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and sustained till the early 19th century Anglo Maratha War. It represents a very interesting phenomenon in the Indian history which remains unparalleled for its military ingenuity. The fortified cultural landscape of Maharashtra encompasses 720km of coastal defence structures and island forts that were further supplemented by the network of hill forts across the Sahyadri range and Western Ghats even extending up to the Eastern Ghats . These networks are excellent examples of how the existing terrain was used for developing the Maratha warfare strategy by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and the Maratha army to combat the imperial power of the Mughals on the landside and European coastal powers from the seaside. Among the military landscape of India, the warfare strategy of the Maratha Empire clearly stands out as one of its kind with potential to be showcased to the world".

The nomination dossier was initiated between 2020- 2023 and the proposed management framework evolved as part of the process in final selection of attributes and articulation of the OUV along with an assessment of all stakeholders associated with the nominated property and the buffer zone. This Overarching Management Document provides the management system for protection and management of all identified attributes that qualify the OUV of this serial nomination.

II. Nominated Property

The nominated serial national property of the Maratha Military Landscapes of India encompasses the boundaries of 12 components. These components, distributed across diverse geographical and physiographic regions in present-day Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu states of India, showcase the strategic military prowess of the Maratha rule.

These components include Salher Fort, Shivneri Fort, Lohagad, Khanderi Fort, Raigad, Rajgad, Pratapgad, Suvarnadurg, Panhala Fort, Vijaydurg, Sindhudurg, and Gingee Fort.

The nominated boundary of the 12 components ensures the inclusion of essential attributes justifying the OUV of the serial nomination. The area of the nominated property includes the primary layer of defence and fortified attributes representing the Maratha architectural prowess.

The selection of buffer considers representations of the Maratha Military Landscape, from a micro-understanding of the fort's periphery to a macro-understanding of the cluster formed around the selected component. This understanding is represented in two additional layers of defence systems, strategically laid out by the Marathas around these components. The perimeter of the buffer zone has the additional layer of defence, with a network of other secondary and tertiary forts forming the cluster around each component. It also considers the trade routes and geomorphology that formed the basis of the cultural and economic setting of the region.

The buffer emphasizes the secondary defence features laid around in the periphery of the component, which include the natural physiographic features such as geography and biodiversity acting as natural defence and small check posts on the route to the forts known as Met areas.

Table 1: Area of Nominated Property and Buffer Zone

S no.	Name of the component part	District(s) / State	Area of the nominated component part (ha)	Area of the Buffer Zone (ha)
1	01_Salher Fort	Nashik, MH	112.45	26020.5
2	02_Shivneri Fort	Pune, MH	28.72	15079.2
3	03_Lohagad	Pune, MH	13.25	24369.3
4	04_Khanderi Fort	Raigad, MH	6.87	3403.5
5	05_Raigad	Raigad, MH	397.4	52168.9
6	06_Rajgad	Pune, MH	65.15	25689.9
7	07_Pratapgad	Raigad, MH	10.2	45544.9
8	08_Suvarnadurg	Ratnagiri, MH	6.75	376.9
9	09_Panhala Fort	Kolhapur, MH	136.38	1136.35
10	10_Vijaydurg	Ratnagiri, MH	9.72	155
11	11_Sindhudurg	Sindhudurg, MH	19.35	2537.05
12	12_Gingee Fort	Villupuram, TN	289.35	1772.12

Note: Refer Nomination Dossier for further details and maps of each component

III. Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

a. Brief synthesis

The Maratha Military Landscapes of India, that developed between the 17th and 19th centuries CE, represent an extraordinary fortification and military system envisioned by the Maratha rulers. This extraordinary network of forts, varying in hierarchies, scales, and typological features, is a result of integrating the landscape, terrain, and physiographic characteristics, particularly distinctive to the Sahyadri mountain ranges, the Konkan coast, Deccan Plateau and the Eastern Ghats in the Indian peninsula. The serial nomination, consisting of 12 components, illustrates its diverse military heritage both chronologically and typologically. The 12 components, individually and collectively as a serial nomination, are unparalleled representations of the Maratha Kingdom's envisioned military network in India.

These 12 forts symbolize the manifestation of power and geopolitical dominance through strategic vision, geographical diversity, nuanced understanding of the terrain, innovative military design, defence planning, social inclusiveness, and deployment of military tactics devised under the Maratha Regime. Collectively, the 12 components of the Maratha Military Landscapes narrate a military saga and showcase the interconnectedness in expanding the Maratha Kingdom, and developing Maratha community ideologies, culture, and social structure of an important phase in the history of the Indian subcontinent. They also highlight the vision of the Maratha Rulers in defence architecture and planning strategies, leading to successful expansion through numerous sieges, conflicts, geopolitics, and alliances over a period of three centuries. Along with their buffer zones, these 12 components constitute the most authentic, well-preserved, and representative sites of Maratha Military Landscapes of India.

The inception of the Maratha Military ideology dates back to the late 17th century, reaching its zenith during the reign of the Maratha King Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj by the 1670CE and continuing through subsequent rules until the Peshwa rule till 1818 CE. This historical period, marked by expansion, rule, rise, and fall of the Maratha Kingdom, holds paramount importance in Indian history for its military ingenuity. The significance lies not only in the architectural grandeur, strategic settings, and picturesque locations of the forts but also in the innovation of connecting them into a unified operational defence system through a strategic network that exploits the unique cultural landscape from Konkan to Sahyadri hills across the Deccan Plateau to the Eastern Ghats in the Indian peninsula.

These components and the military landscape they represent are the best surviving examples of Maratha Military Landscapes. They also represent the largest concentration of forts integrated within a cultural landscape globally, retaining their strategic importance over an extended period, with a legacy celebrated by the local community even today.

b. Justification for Criteria

Cultural Criteria (iii): To bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization that is living or which has disappeared

The 12 selected forts represent Maratha ideology in architectural planning based upon the best utilization of Sahyadri mountain ranges, the Konkan coast, and the Deccan plateau, extending up to the Gingee hills in the Eastern ghats. These forts offer new insight into various forms of architecture including rock-cut features, construction of perimeter walls in layers on hilltops and slopes, temples, palaces, markets, residential areas, and almost every form of medieval architecture. Though the military planning in this region is shaped by the hands of many superseding dynasties of the Maurya, the Western Satraps, the Satavahana dynasty, Rashtrakuta dynasty, the Western Chalukyas, the Bahamanis, the Deccan sultanates and the Mughals, it was under the Maratha Rule that it became legible as one of the largest extended fortified landscapes in the Indian subcontinent. The nomination of the selected components focuses on the time period of Maratha Kings (between 1600s to early 1800s) for the region that witnessed its expansion over the ancient period on account of the trade through the Dakshinapatha connecting famous Indian ports and major Indian cities. The ancient epigraphs and literature found across the region mention the names of some of these like Thane, Chaul, Kalyan, Karhad, Vanvasi, Dhenukakata, Karle, Sopara, Paithan, Bhokardan, Dhanyakataka, Bharuch, etc. The land routes starting from the port-towns criss-crossed through the dense forests and steep serpentine routes on the slopes of the Sahyadri mountain ranges. These routes, known as 'ghats' and mountain passes catered to the fleets of caravans carrying the goods, across the Sahyadri ranges. It can be said that not all the 'Ghats' were built during the Satavahana period. During their era, Paithan, Nashik, and Junnar were the power centers and ultimately very busy trade centers. This very potent landscape with rugged terrain and physiography offering natural defence potentials was harnessed through tactful and visionary planning by the Maratha Rulers.

Thus, the Maratha Military Landscapes is a testimony to this period of Maratha Rule that integrated and harnessed the existing natural resources, trade routes, ports, forts and the ancient caves in this region built over centuries into a robust military network. Out of the many contemporary medieval powers spread across the southern peninsula of India, Marathas were the only visionary rulers who through their knowledge of the terrain, political and governance philosophies as well as local alliances expanded the Maratha Rule on land and sea across the southern Indian peninsula to its full potential. The selected components present a typological plurality in location, planning and design, scale as well as unique architectural elements which distinguishes each component but also demonstrates the interrelation of each to the overall fortified landscape. It was the vision of the Maratha Rulers that resulted in island forts such as the Sindhudurg, forest forts like Pratapgad and the hill forts like Salher, Rajgad, Raigad and Gingee which are planned and reinforced with ingenious defence features. This territorial expansion bears testimony to the expansion of the Maratha Rule who successfully countered many invading contemporary powers like the Mughals, the Bijapur sultanate, and the Ahmadnagar Sultanate on land along with colonial sea powers along the coast.

Cultural Criterion (iv): To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble, or landscape that illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.

The serial nomination is an exceptional specimen of the Maratha Military Landscapes of India showcasing the deep integration of defence planning with geography, economics, and geopolitics. The selected components demonstrate the successful application of military architecture dovetailed with planning, design, technological development, and military and governance strategies. The 12 components presented here represent this massive military intervention and planning, which began at the end of the 17th Century CE, during the reign of Shahaji, the father of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj a general of the Bijapur Sultanate, and reached its zenith by 1670 CE and sustained until the third Anglo Maratha war in 1818 CE. Each component with its particular characteristics, contributes to defining the great typological variety inherent in design and planning due to the varying geography and physiography. Together these serial components present the narrative of the expansion and rise of the Maratha Rule in Indian History.

The development of the intense network of forts was possible due to the foresight of the Maratha Rulers, who envisaged forts not only as military and defence structures but also as administrative, geo-political, and social components of the communities. Within the 12 components, Raigad is the classic example of Maratha architecture and best representation of the capital fort on a hill with the most developed typologies of structures within the fort. Rajgad, another capital hill fort is adapted to the unique spurs and ridges integrated within the fort's architectural design. The fort of Salher in the Baglaan region, the fort of Pratapgad in the Satara region demonstrate the potential of control of crucial trade and economic zones in varying terrains of higher mountains and forest respectively. These forts were strategically chosen and built over by the Marathas as they guarded the kingdom's boundaries and played a vital role in battles and conquests thus serving as military bases. Coastal forts like Khanderi and Suvarnadurga kept a check on trade, foreign powers, and pirates on the coastline. Where the island fort of Sindhudurg and the coastal fort of Vijaydurg provided the base for naval military operations. Thus, each component demonstrates military architecture and defence value through design, execution, and integration into a different fort typology along with its important role in connecting and controlling the larger military landscape.

Cultural Criterion (vi): To be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance.

The associational value of this serial nomination is very high on account of the intangible aspects of culture, society, and belief systems that were perpetuated by the descendants and communities associated in historical and present times with the Maratha ruler Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. This association is celebrated in the form of myriad expressions throughout the state and country in the form of art, culture, literature, research, political strategies as well as environmental and cultural stewardship which has led to the conservation and inclusion of these sites for the larger community. The interventions in the landscape by the Maratha Rulers led to a significant impact on the development of the landscape, the society, and the culture of these regions along with material

remains in the form of forts and fortresses. This cultural legacy is celebrated even after 350 years by the associated communities. The 12 components are associated with specific events of the Maratha ruler that continue to be celebrated by the Maratha community, state government and local villagers in each area such as the birth of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj at Shivneri, his battle and victory with Afzal Khan at Pratapgad, and his escape from Panhala followed by the battle of Pawankhind, his capital and primary forts of residence Rajgad, Raigad, Panhala and Gingee, besides Raigad as his seat of coronation and his other land and sea conquests with other forts. Some of these forts have specific spots of the events that are glorified and celebrated annually.

c. Statement of Integrity

The serial nomination of Maratha Military Landscapes of India with its illustrative 12 components is most representative of the complex system of military and defence planning and mechanism developed and manifested between 1600s to the early 1800s. All selected components are carefully classified and categorized from a large concentration of over 390 plus forts in the region and represent in its vastness and contents the ideology, vision and planning, and military philosophy of the Maratha Kings over a large territory.

The nominated components as a whole demonstrate the best representative geo-historical territory of this extraordinary military expansion project, which includes the Sahyadri mountain ranges and its sub-ranges, the Konkan coast, up to the Rajagiri, Krisnagiri, and Chandrayandurgam hills on the Eastern ghats. Overall, the nominated series restores in its integrity the chronological development of the military planning and architecture envisaged under the leadership of the Maratha Rulers, integrating with the landscape, local physiography and geo-political situations of trade and commerce through the trade routes along rivers and ghats and passes and harnessing the existing ancient architecture and resources, such as Buddhist caves and temples, to its highest advantage. The selected 12 components also demonstrate geographical and chronological integrity, showing the complexity of the design, location and physiography, and execution of military operations which are key characteristics of the forts. Each individual component contributes to the definition of the exceptional universal value of the serial nomination. The process of informed and thorough classification of the 12 components based on literary sources, research, and field visits combined with assessments concerning specific attributes which, when seen together, reinstate the overall strategy of the military operation.

The 12 components of the Maratha Military Landscapes of India demonstrate a military narrative and their interrelation in expanding the Maratha Rule, development of the Maratha community and ideologies, culture, and social structure. Collectively, they also demonstrate the vision of the Maratha Rulers in the development of military architecture and planning strategies, which led to successful expansion through multiple sieges, conflicts, geopolitics, and alliances between the contemporary powers over centuries. These components and their buffer zones constitute the most authentic, best conserved, and most representative sites of the Maratha Military Landscapes of India.

d. Statement of authenticity

The selected 12 components are protected under the Central or State government notifications. The protected status grants the fort importance at the national and state level. This mechanism ensures that the fortifications are protected from extreme damage, vandalism, and the threat of in adverse

human activities, as well as monitoring of all attributes.

Besides this, the conservation and management frameworks follow National Conservation Policy and State-level regulations to carry out conservation, management, monitoring, and site development works as per the site management plans. This ensures the maintenance of the site's authenticity in terms of materials, design interventions to be harmonious and not compromise the original or historic structures. In the conservation works carried out in these forts, utmost care is taken to use similar materials and techniques and preserve the authenticity of the architecture, without introducing foreign elements.

Apart from this, the fortifications are observed to have signs of natural wear and tear due to external elements of winds and erosion due to saline waters. However, the structures are largely intact without major damage or collapse. This can be attributed to the original construction techniques and technology that to caters to the longevity of the fort and its structures. The archaeological and architectural material remains of these forts spanning across the west coast of Maharashtra, the Konkan coast, and the Eastern Ghats are largely authentic and contain original design, the technology of construction, motifs, and details and materials of the respective periods as seen in the layering of the forts. Concerning the protection and conservation of the fortifications, elements of architecture such as walls, bastions, gates, a few internal structures such as palaces, temples and mosques, granaries and storage units, and other structures of varying importance are observed in each fort. The important feature of the sweet water tanks in each fort is in good condition as a water catchment even after so many years of construction.

e. **Protection and Management**

As a serial nomination property, all 12 components of the Maratha Military Landscapes of India fall jointly under the aegis of the central and the state governments. An existing legal and administrative framework functions satisfactorily by implementing laws, bye-laws, policies, and administrative guidelines for protection of each component. Eight components out of the twelve nominated for the property, (Shivneri Fort, Lohagad, Raigad, Suvarnadurg, Panhala Fort, Vijaydurg, Sindhudurg and Gingee Fort) are protected by national-level laws, namely the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (AMASR), 1958, amended as the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010; Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules of 1959; Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules of 2011 The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act 1972. Decisions pertaining to its conservation, maintenance, and management are governed by the National Conservation Policy for Monuments, Archaeological Sites, and Remains Protected by the Archaeological Survey of India. Further, the other wings of ASI, including the Chemistry and Horticulture Divisions, undertake investigatory and landscape-related activities at the site for maintaining its integrity. Remaining four components of Salher Fort, Rajgad, Khanderi Fort and Pratapgad are protected by the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Maharashtra, under the Maharashtra Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1960. The overall management of the 12 components is steered by the State Level Apex Advisory Committee This Apex Level Advisory Committee is further supported by a District Level committee for each component for implementation of approved action plans in each area.

IV. Summary of State of Conservation and Development Pressures

Detailed inventory, condition of structures and infrastructure and the Site Management Plan for each component are included in the annexures to the nomination dossier. Below is a brief summarization of the conditions in each component fort.

01 Salher Fort

State of Conservation	Development pressures	Environmental pressures, natural disasters, and risk preparedness	Visitation, other human activities, and sustainable use
The fort is a challenging climb and it is difficult to supervise ongoing activities on daily basis. The department is undertaking a detailed survey of structures in critical condition.	The fort is in an isolated location and off the regular tourist track so it does not face any development pressures	The fort is located on the highest peak at 1,567 metres (5,141 ft) and has the tallest elevation in Sahyadri mountains. The slope is steep and there are regular incidences of landslides; mostly during the monsoons. The caves atop the mountain are under threat due to falling of big bollards and rocks. This is leading to the loss of built heritage, deterioration of cultural and natural fabric. Many visitors and travellers' visits without safety gears and many places or routes on the fort without any proper safety rails.	The fort is quite secluded and mostly used and visited by local tribes as a fodder area for their live stocks. Most of the visitors are trekkers from Gujrat and Maharashtra state. The fort as an independent hill can be accessed via trek routes from three. There are few devotees visit the temple located at the peak of the hill. But there is no continuous footfall on this fort.

02 Shivneri Fort

State of Conservation	Development pressures	Environmental pressures, natural disasters, and risk preparedness	Visitation, other human activities, and sustainable use
Most of the fort structures at Shivneri are in a fair or good state of conservation.	Development pressures at the fort are mainly encroachment in terms of shacks or even utility shops, adaptation, agriculture activities and mining for natural materials. The site is majorly vulnerable to increasing visitor/infrastructure pressure to cater to the increasing number of visitors and development pressures upon the area surrounding the site.	The fort experiences environmental pressures such as pollution due to excess amount of visitors. There are number of caves at the foot hill which forms a base for the fort plateau. The nature of the site allows water to drain off naturally. However, the modulations in the natural terrain over long time have resulted in spaces which allow water collection in the monsoons. Original historic drains and water routes are filled with debris. Landfall, flooding are other important aspects which need holistic risk preparedness plan.	Shivneri fort is often visited by many throughout the year as it is in the vicinity of caves and cave temples. Fort has enough open space where visitors gather and spread across freely, Mainly the Shivjayanti, the Birth day of Chattrapati Shivaji Maharaj is the much celebrated event at the fort when it experiences overcrowding. Carrying Capacity has been determined in SMP along with recommendations for future measures.

03 Lohagad

State of Conservation	Development pressures	Environmental pressures, natural disasters, and risk preparedness	Visitation, other human activities, and sustainable use
The structures in Lohagad are mostly facing overgrowth of vegetation, deterioration, masonry damage, and dampness.	Encroachment activities such as the installation of commercial stalls by villagers on the climb route. In the surrounding context, the fort is rapidly developing as a tourist hotspot with the emergence of various resorts and hotels leading to environmental pressures and the loss of biodiversity. .	The major environmental factors are high winds and rainfall, which lead to weathering and deterioration, causing heavy losses to the structures on Lohagad. Intense rains lead to deterioration, dampness, and vegetation growth in the structures and caves on the fort. Heavy winds have damaged the structures as well as cause landslides due to erosion processes on the straight cliffs of the fort.The clearing of forest lands for construction activities in the vicinity of the fort can lead to the loss of biodiversity and damage to the ecosystems in the surrounding area. The stepped route to the fort floods in ever monsoon. This has lead to loss of physical fabric of the stone steps in many locations.	The fort is visited regulary due to it's vicinity to the major cities Pune and Mumbai, over the weekends and the monsoons are most busy days. The Fort faces a major threat due to overcrowding during monsoons each year. This results in damage to the historic fabric of the heritage site as well as a threat to human lives.

04 Khanderi Fort

State of Conservation	Development pressures	Environmental pressures, natural disasters, and risk preparedness	Visitation, other human activities, and sustainable use
The island fort is located much within the open sea. The fort has various areas which are structurally precarious. Many areas of the bastions, parts of the fort walls and some structures located within the fort are structurally weak and physically weathered.	The island fort has multiple stakeholders such as Mumbai Port Trust, Indian Coast Guards and State Archaeology department. These departments look after various needs catering to the fort and come up with their own proposals and plans. This must come under one umbrella for the holistic conservation plan of the monument. There are multiple planning and development works which were proposed and some are even executed at the fort which needs to be in coherence with historic nature of the fort. The proposed development activities such as helipad, jetty, works within lighthouse premises, island infrastructure etc. is being foreseen by the state archaeology department to authorise for the permissions and approvals with a more conscious approach.	The southern part of the island has relatively thick vegetation with number of large well grown trees. In the central part of the island there are few trees close to the jetty and the Vethaleshwar temple. The northern part is predominantly barren with rocky outcrops, with few small trees close to the well and shrubs and ground covers close to the northern most part. Such vegetation growth amplifies during the monsoons when the fort is closed for the visitors and the fishermen and is detrimental to the historic walls and bastions.	The fort is accessible through sea-boats using the existing jetty which is available to all (i.e. Concessionaire, Concessioning Authority, DGLL personnel, local fishermen etc.) as common user facility. The aforementioned jetty can only be used during high tides. During the monsoon period or any other natural adverse climatic conditions (such as cyclones, storms, heavy rains etc.) movement of boats are disrupted and sometimes restricted by Government (Central, State or local bodies). The organised visitation with monitoring authority is missing at present.

05 Raigad

State of Conservation	Development pressures	Environmental pressures, natural disasters, and risk preparedness	Visitation, other human activities, and sustainable use
ASI has carried out recent excavations to reveal several new structures in the fort. Raigad Development Authority is carrying out conservation of several structures including the gateways and water bodies.	There are no development pressures though a few families stay up at the fort but support in facilitating the visitors while retaining the fort character	The hill fort is independent hillock within forested areas, the hill has many incidences of landslide and rock falling. Many of the natural drain routes from the fort to downhill are blocked and needs to be cleared out for the better flow of rainwater.	The Raigad ropeway leading to the fort has huge footfall on regular basis and this increases incredibly during the holidays. This creates huge crowd at the foothill and also atop the hill fort. This needs to be managed in a more systematic manner.

06 Rajgad

State of Conservation	Development pressures	Environmental pressures, natural disasters, and risk preparedness	Visitation, other human activities, and sustainable use
The state of conservation of the Rajgad Fort can be deemed fair. Most of the structures including the fort wall alongside Maachis, gates (Darwajas), temples, water bodies are fairly intact with no structural damage. The inside palace structures on the Bale Killa and Sadars, residential places on other machis except for Padmavati machi are majorly intact as ruins.	Development pressures are observed during the peak tourist period when trekkers stay for overnight at the fort, which adds to the waste management and garbage dumping issues. Also, locals install shops temporarily during such period.	There are number of routes as trekking trails used by many trekkers and visitors. These trails are part of the protected/reserve forest that face the threat of biodiversity loss. Monsoons are very heavy with strong winds and rainfall which leads to further loss of built heritage fabric and issues of surface runoff.	There are many tourists and trekkers with numbers increasing on weekends. Major issues are visitors trekking at Balekilla (A small fort located on the high peak within the fort) with a narrow access. There is a need of monitoring authority to the fort to supervise daily footfall as many areas of the fort including the secluded routes for safety purpose.

07 Pratapgad

State of Conservation	Development pressures	Environmental pressures, natural disasters, and risk preparedness	Visitation, other human activities, and sustainable use
The fort has historical drainage system and natural rain water routes to fill the historic tanks located at the fort. Due to various construction activities these routes are either blocked or lost in due course. The fort wall and bastions require conservation measures and are addressed in the site management plan.	There are number of inhabitants residing the fort hill and the basic facilities needed for these have burdened the fort. New building constructions are major threat. There are various departments responsible for the multiple activities and maintenance of the areas at the fort such as gardens, temple precinct, private residences and shops.	The natural forest cover around the fort is the identity of this fort. The heavy pouring during monsoons leads to recurrent events of landslides and flooding. The roots of trees also cause cracks in built surfaces. The pathways become slippery and cause bottlenecks during monsoons.	The Fort has visitors throughout the year, with maximum number of visitors being recorded during the Navratri festival. Currently, there are no crowd management measures. The visitors are generally locals who come from nearby villages and towns, climb to the top of the fort, and visit the temple. The temple has limited flat ground in front, which can barely manage a large crowd.

08 Suvarndurg

State of Conservation	Development pressures	Environmental pressures, natural disasters, and risk preparedness	Visitation, other human activities, and sustainable use
There is a loss of built heritage such as walls and bastions of the fort due excess growth of vegetations and big trees	The island fort is located close to the coast. It is accessible to visitors by boats through local fishermen. The fort is with ASI and not much work has been carried out at the fort. Local communities of fishermen regularly visit the fort for their daily fishing activities during high and low tides but there is no significant development pressure for this fort. Mostly fishermen use fort as a grazing grounds for their livestock such as goats	The fort is closed during the monsoons. Flooding and falling of built heritage elements during the storms or excess rains is a threat.	The fort is visited by local fishermen regularly, and by visitors mostly during weekends. Locals use for as grazing grounds for smaller livestock. There is no jetty present at the fort and local temporary measures are applied for the boats to anchor and for bringing visitors.

09 Panhala

State of Conservation	Development pressures	Environmental pressures, natural disasters, and risk preparedness	Visitation, other human activities, and sustainable use
Most large structures are intact and in good condition such as the granaries, temples and the stepwell. The fortifications require further excavation in some locations and also need to be stabilised in few places.	The Panhala fort is one of the largest forts in the Deccan, with a perimeter of 14 km. Shooting of films and television serials on the fort, illegal constructions and encroachments are the major development pressures. The last two decades have seen a rapid growth of hotels, farmhouses and resorts inside its precincts.	Incessant rainfall in the area has led to collapsing of several sections of fort wall and bastions. the degradation of forest and surrounding environment might lead to the loss of wild life and beauty of the area.	The fort is frequently visited by many throughout the year. Monsoons and winters are most busy seasons. Currently visitation and carrying capacity is unchecked at the fort. It will further help to determine the optimal number of people required so as to sustain the fort both economically as well as environmentally. It is essential to maintain the balance between tourism and environment.

10 Vijaydurg

State of Conservation	Development pressures	Environmental pressures, natural disasters, and risk preparedness	Visitation, other human activities, and sustainable use
Loss of mortar layer due to salinity and loosening of the masonry work of fort wall. Laterite stone being porous in nature is also absorbing moisture of sea waves, which is causing algae growth on the wall surfaces.	The commercial development and construction activities around the fort are transforming historic architectural character and skyline of this area. It is necessary to define the permissible area of intervention and type of intervention with design parameters and regulations..	Inappropriate drainage system of the fort complex is also causing damage to the wall surfaces and other internal areas. This leads to excessive surface runoffs during monsoons The fort wall is showing environmental impacts, as western side wind movement pattern has impacted the wall fabric.	Based on the carrying capacity of the site, the fort complex has higher visitor capacity than the number of visitors visiting the place. It is necessary to develop supporting facilities for the visitors in the peripheral areas of the fort complex. In present context the fort complex and the community of Vijaydurg town has minimal/ limited linkages. The site lacks in adequate and easy transport system which needs to be made available to the visitors at local level and with neighbouring areas.

11 Sindhudurg

State of Conservation	Development pressures	Environmental pressures, natural disasters, and risk preparedness	Visitation, other human activities, and sustainable use
Tidal waves and their impact on fortifications is the main area of concern in this fort.	At present, there is no major new construction within the prohibited area, since the Fort lies within the sea, except few houses that claim to have been constructed long time back and exist in the regulated zones of this property. The site does not face any development pressures. The shops along the route within the fort are encroachments, and need to be relocated.	Continuous impact of strong winds and waves have led to loss of physical attributes of the fort walls, cracks, erosion and weathering are most highlighted concerns.	The fort has continuous footfall and visitors come regularly using ticketed boat rides form the coast to the fort jetty. This number often goes beyond the carrying capacity and the fort experiences events of overcrowding. This is a pressure on fishermen who run the boats, the amenities and public infrastructure at the fort. Boat ride times are within the limits of high and low tide timings, and such phenomena leads to the long queues at the coast as well.

12 Gingee Fort

State of Conservation	Development pressures	Environmental pressures, natural disasters, and risk preparedness	Visitation, other human activities, and sustainable use
The overall state of conservation of the fort wall and structures at Gingee Fort are in good condition, but there are certain areas that require further development to enhance the visitor experience and for their convenience.	Construction of Tiruvannamalai road or National highway 77 more than two decades back has led to one of the biggest development pressures on the fort which has made a change in spatial planning/ landscape and authenticity.	Reserved forest area, landscaped area- dense vegetation and grassland area in the fort need frequent surveillance and upkeep to mitigate potential risks like forest fires and biodiversity conservation. It is recommended to design and maintain landscapes that harmonize with historical and architectural elements, conserve water, promote native plants, and employ eco-friendly techniques to minimize environmental impact in and around the Gingee Fort.	During weekdays, the number of visitors to Gingee remains relatively low, but on weekends and holidays, the site experiences a surge in visitors. It is important to ensure that pathways, facilities, and transportation options are accessible for all visitors, including those with mobility challenges.

v. Overarching Management Framework

As a serial nomination property, all 12 components of the Maratha Military Landscapes of India fall jointly under the aegis of the central and the state governments. An existing legal and administrative framework functions satisfactorily by implementing laws, bye-laws, policies, and administrative guidelines for protection of each component.

Eight components out of the twelve nominated for the property, (Shivneri Fort, Lohagad, Raigad, Suvarnadurg, Panhala Fort, Vijaydurg, Sindhudurg and Gingee Fort) are protected by national-level laws, namely the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (AMASR), 1958, amended as the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010; Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules of 1959; Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules of 2011 The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act 1972. Decisions pertaining to its conservation, maintenance, and management are governed by the National Conservation Policy for Monuments, Archaeological Sites, and Remains Protected by the Archaeological Survey of India. Further, the other wings of ASI, including the Chemistry and Horticulture Divisions, undertake investigatory and landscape-related activities at the site for maintaining its integrity. Remaining four components of Salher Fort, Rajgad, Khanderi Fort and Pratapgad are protected by the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Maharashtra, under the Maharashtra Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1960.

The overall management of the 12 components is steered by the State Level Apex Advisory Committee, chaired by the Chief Secretary of Maharashtra and comprising of Principal Secretaries of the concerned departments, namely Environment & Climate Change, Revenue and Forest, Tourism & Cultural Affairs, Energy, Senior officials of the Archaeological Survey of India, Collectors of concerned districts and various representatives of the heritage sector including the ASI and active fort NGOs in the area with the Director of the Directorate of State Archaeology as the Member Secretary. The Apex Advisory Committee meets every quarter and is designed to constitute the overall management framework of the serial property, guide the local management of the 12 serial components, coordinate cross-cutting initiatives, share research and documentation, share conservation and management practices, and address the requirements of common interpretative resources. The Gingee Fort in Tamil Nadu is included with the representation of SA Chennai Circle, ASI, in the committee. The Apex Advisory Committee also has the authority to co-opt any additional department representative/expert member as per specific requirement if needed.

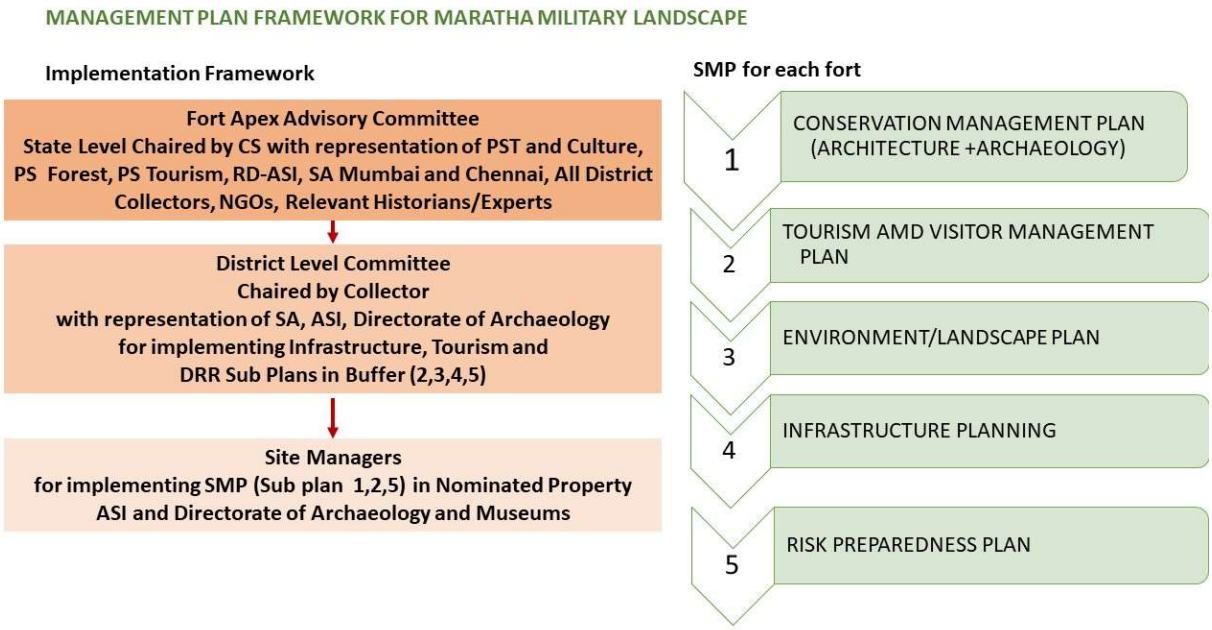
This Apex Level Advisory Committee is further supported by a District Level committee for each component for implementation of approved action plans in each area. This second level committee is chaired by the District Collector with representations of the Superintending Archaeologist of ASI/ Deputy Director/Assistant Director of the Directorate of State Archaeology Museums, and other local experts/NGOs. Action Plans for each component are outlined as per the overarching management framework and adopted policies that reference the Outstanding Universal Value with indicators for management quality assurance during the implementation processes.

Table 2: Management and Legislative Framework for the 12 components

Sr. No	Component	Management Committees		Planning Authority	Legislative framework for nominated property	Legislative framework for buffer
1	Shivneri Fort	Fort Apex advisory committee for steering the Management Framework (State level)	District Level Committee for each Fort	Archaeological Survey of India, National Monument Authority	AMASR Act,1958 and Amendment 2010	AMASR Act,1958 and Amendment 2010; The Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972; The Indian Forest (Maharashtra Amendment) Act, 1984 Maharashtra Forest Rules 2014
2	Lohagad					
3	Raigad					
4	Suvarnadurg					
5	Panhala					
6	Vijaydurg					
7	Sindhudurg					
8	Gingee Fort					
9	Salher Fort			Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Maharashtra	Maharashtra Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1960	Maharashtra Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1960; The Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972; The Indian Forest (Maharashtra Amendment) Act, 1984 Maharashtra Forest Rules 2014
10	Rajgad					
11	Khanderi Fort					
12	Pratapgad					

Note: Refer Appendix for Composition of the State Level Apex Advisory Committee

Figure 1: Flowchart showing Management Framework for implementation of works and Site Management Plan for the component forts



VI. Strategic Objectives and Policies with Action Plans (2024-30)

Objectives and Policies

The overarching management framework for the Maratha Military Landscapes of India aims at a systematic, scientific and inclusive approach with the following objectives:

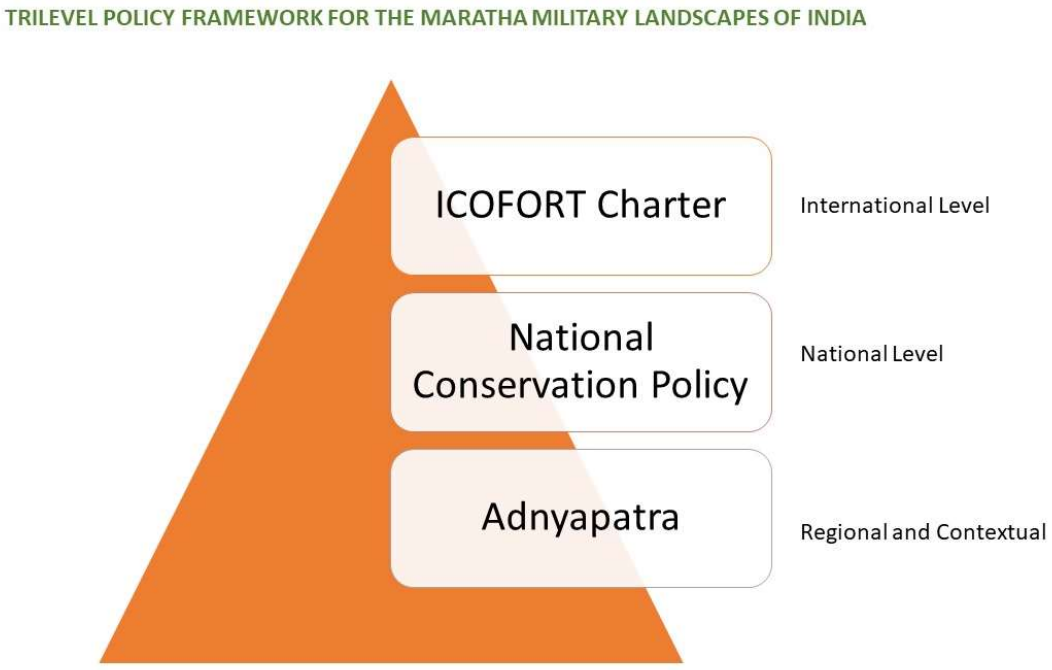
Strategic Objective 1: The management of Maratha Military Landscapes of India will ensure safeguarding all essential tangible and intangible attributes that contribute to its potential Outstanding Universal Value.

Strategic Objective 3: The management will be based on a complete understanding of the traditional and historic patterns of maintaining these forts and will integrate the traditional norms with the current best practices for managing military heritage.

Strategic Objective 3: The management approach will be inclusive involving the local communities and active NGOs who associate with various components of this serial nomination and support the maintenance and upkeep of these sites.

These strategic objectives guide the adoption of Management Policies for the Maratha Military Landscapes of India which are integrated with the Local, National and International Level Policies and Guidelines for management of Military Heritage.

Figure 2: Overarching Policy Framework



ICOFORT Charter on Fortifications and Military Heritage; Guidelines for Protection, Conservation and Interpretation adopted by ICOMOS in 2021:

The need for a **Guidelines of Fortifications and Military Heritage** is based on two observations which also led to the formation of a specialized committee for fortifications and military heritage.
• Fortifications and their military heritage have specific problematics which are wholly or partly distinct from other types of heritage.
• Fortifications and their military heritage assets have specific values that are totally or partially different from those recognized in other types of assets.

The guidelines provided by the ICOFORT Charter emphasize on a scientific and methodical approach for management inclusive of the community with special consideration of the landscape. Hence, these guidelines are very relevant to manage all the attributes of the Maratha Military Landscapes of India

The National Conservation Policy for Protected Monuments by the Archaeological Survey of India

The National Policy for the Conservation of the Ancient Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Remains (NPC-AMASR) continues, on the one hand, to further the already laid out objectives of safeguarding monuments and sites of national importance and, on the other, envisions bringing in renewed impetus for contemporizing and indigenizing the conservation approach. The process of conservation [of monuments] is being aimed to manifest itself as a dynamic enterprise intertwining concerns for the sustenance of their physical fabric with their overall effective management.

Since this National Conservation Policy already applies directly to the eight of the 12 forts protected under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and is also being used by the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Maharashtra while preparing the Site Management Plans for various forts in Maharashtra; it is an ideal national level policy document to adopt for guiding the management and actions plans for all components (forts) of this serial nomination. Hence it is adopted as the overarching conservation policy for all the 12 components of this serial nomination Military Landscapes of India. (Refer https://asi.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/national-conservation-policy-final-April-2014.pdf)

Each of the component fort will adhere to all clauses outlined in the National Conservation Policy, more specific policy guidelines as per OUV of the series and each fort are further enumerated below.

Adnyapatra

Adnyapatra means a Royal Edict written by Ramchandrapant Amatya, a contemporary of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, is considered as an authentic work on the Maratha polity of his times. This traditional Maratha treatise of Adnyapatra provides specific guidelines for fort conservation. Certain aspects related to conservation and landscape as mentioned in the chapter on forts are listed below:

1. *Kalargi* (local species of trees/complete forest areas) thickness should be increased.
2. Thinly planted trees *Nirgudi* trees should be placed near palace spaces
3. No waste to be allowed to remain on the fort. Natural waste should be burnt in specific places and burnt ashes to be used in backyard for vegetable growth. (Indicates presence of vegetable gardens for local use in the past)
4. Royal palace structures to be monitored for cracks.
5. Maintenance of structures to be undertaken with fumigation, cow dung smearing and rangoli.

6. Application of *chunam* (lime) in cracks to avoid leakage of tanks
7. Walls to be repaired where falling and, trees on fort walls to be constantly cut down. Grass on fort walls to be cleaned after burning.
8. Trees inside fort to be protected. Jack trees, Tamarind trees, Banyan trees, Pipal trees and other big trees, lemon, orange and other small trees, flowering plants and creepers should be planted in the forts and protected.

The general attributes for the Military Landscapes of India that contribute to the OUV are recognised as:

a. ***Physiographic and Landscape.*** The forts are adapted to and optimize various kinds of terrain while surrounded by a network of other forts and watch posts essential for controlling trade routes and defending the fort itself.
b. ***Plurality of Fort Typology.*** The forts showcase specific typologies such as coastal forts, island forts, forest forts and hill forts adapting to varying terrain and materials.
c. ***Maratha Military Architecture.*** The forts exhibit specific features of Maratha Military Architecture that are observed in the fort planning and design of gateways, bastions and fortifications.
d. ***Associational Value.*** The forts have a special association with events related to Maratha Rulers birth, coronation, wars and other historic events.

Based on the above attributes, following Policies may be adopted for the conservation and management of the Maratha Military Landscapes of India

POLICY 1

The Maratha Military Landscapes of India will ensure protection and enhancement of the unique physiographic attributes of Hill, Water and Forests and associated natural features, routes and passes as part of their cultural landscape setting as per following approach outlined by ICOFORT Charter. "The fortification has an external functional scope beyond its physical boundaries, which is established according to the needs of its defence and the military technology of each epoch, as well other purposes of territorial or commercial expansion or both." Hence, each of the 12-component fort will aim to understand the fortification from the view of its operation zone in order **"To develop appropriate interpretation which must include, but not limited to, their collections, archaeology, built fabric and design as well as the cultural landscape ensembles, including space, panoramas, dominant views, and territories they were meant to defend and protect."**

POLICY 2

Each of the 12 forts have a specific fort typology adapting to the terrain which is reflected in the planning and also possess specific defence architectural features (locally known as Mahadarwaza, Machi, Chilkati Burj, Takmak Tok) developed by the Marathas. These are essential planning and architectural attributes that need to be documented, conserved and interpreted to communicate their uniqueness to the larger public. Conservation of these specific features should aim at preserving and restoring the original with minimal intervention.

POLICY 3

Each of the 12 forts possesses a special associational value linked with the Maratha Ruler Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj or his descendants, their history and lifestyle, wars and sacrifices holding a special meaning for the community. Hence, they need to adhere to Clause 4 on '**Fortifications and Communities'** recognised in the ICOFORT Charter that states **"Fortifications play an important role in the cultural identity or traditions of communities, countries and regions. Caution should be exercised when interpreting sensitive subjects as not to promote dominating or excluding values."**

- **To develop appropriate interpretation with emphasis on facilitating the creation of an accurate history and relationship to the changing cultural, social and political contexts, including the relationships between contemporary elements and their effectiveness in the territorial defence.**
- **To reinforce the visitors and local community appreciation of the site by developing effective tools that foster and agreed and consensual interpretation of identity values.**

Besides the above specific policies for Maratha Military Landscapes of India, following are applicable to each fort as per the Exceptional Value of each component contributing to the series:

01 Salher Fort

As the highest of the Sahyadri hill forts, its unique rock cut construction with high escarpment, natural defence features of the Selbari and Dolbari sub-ranges of the Sahyadri and its historic associational value for the Battle of Salher needs to be conserved and communicated through appropriate interpretation.

02 Shivneri Fort

The various historic layers of Shivneri such as the Buddhist caves belonging to the 1st century CE, its important commanding position on the trade route between the *desh* area (West part of the Sahyadri mountains) to Kalyan and Thane, which gave access to the coast and its exceptional gateways that influenced later forts in the region should be safeguarded.

03 Lohagad

Its strategic location to control over the North Konkan/ Panvel region through the Bor pass, fort planning features exploited during the hold of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and later period stylized gateways of the Peshwas are some unique attributes that need special care in conservation.

04 **Khanderi Fort**

As the naval focal point between Bombay and Chaul ports, this island fort's exceptional location needs to be interpreted at various level besides the associated battles and the reconstruction undertaken during the period of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

05 **Raigad**

As the second capital of the Sisodia clan and the target of important historical siege of the battle of Raigad, this fort is strongly associated with Maratha history and folk lore. Furthermore, the sheer number and variety of architectural remains in the fort mark it as an

exceptional fort in its scale and monumentality comparable to very few others. It is important to ensure conservation of each architectural remain as per its historic relevance, to ensure appropriate interpretation of this range of architectural monuments in order to showcase its unique value to all.

06 **Rajgad**
The planning and design adapted to the geomorphology and the ridges and spurs that the hill provides are of the highest value and need to be maintained as per original form. The defense features in the triple fortified Sanjeevani Maachi are exceptional and need to be conserved and interpreted as unique defence attributes.

07 **Pratapgad**
This forest fort has a high associational value, on account of the Battle of Pratapgad and the event of the killing of Afzal Khan, which was one of the major events in the Maratha history, a catalyst to the establishment of the Maratha empire. Its surrounding fortifications and bastions present the basic first application of the Maratha fort attribute of Maachi.

08 Suvarndurg
This fort shows unique planning and construction on a low-lying island. Captured and strengthened by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, it became the depot for budding Maratha Naval operations. The fortification walls are exceptional along with few planning elements of escape doors into the sea and need to be conserved and interpreted appropriately.

09 **Panhala**
The strategic location of the hill, proximity to the ghat and passes, giving surveillance access to trade routes to Bijapur, multiple layers of dynasties having ruled and constructed the fort over different periods, shows multitude in architectural design and style. Some of its structures such as the large-scale granaries and the extensively stone carved stepwells are exceptional that need to be preserved besides its strong associational value with the battle of Pavankhind

10 **Vijaydurg**
As a Chief naval operation fort, it is one of the strongest coastal forts in the Indian subcontinent with triple fortifications. Constructed on a promontory surrounded by water on three sides, it has a unique natural defence line that needs to be conserved and interpreted along with its history of associated Maratha battles.

11 **Sindhudurg**
Most formidable and intact coastal fort with one of the largest spread fortifications, its important role in the expansion of the naval operations of the Maratha army needs to be conveyed through interpretive means besides ensuring conservation of its fortifications.

12 **Gingee Fort**
While the fort served as a stronghold of several dynasties, namely the Vijayanagar Nayaks, the Bijapuri Sultans, the Mughals, the Marathas, the French, and the English, its last layer of Maratha Fortifications is well documented as one of the most significant defence system. Along with conserving its various layers, it is important to address the uniqueness of its defence attributes and fortifications.

Action Plans for the 12 Components (2024-2030)

Based on the survey and condition of the 12 component forts, specific action plans are framed to undertake conservation, infrastructure, visitor management, interpretation, landscape, mobility and risk management works in phases for next 5-6 years. This action plan is also reflected in the Site Management Plan of the fort.

01 Salher

Sno.	Actions Identified for Salher	Component of SMP	Phasing		
			6 months - 2years	2 – 5 years	5 – 10 years
1.	Strengthening of the administrative and security structure.	Administrative Structure			
2.	Stabilise slopes to prevent rockfall, landslides and structural instability of fort walls.	Conservation			
3	Undertake conservation, maintenance, and repair works for the structures at the fort.				
4.	Excavation of caves along the western edge of the fort. Improving access and clearing of site.				
5.	Reversing modern interventions and incompatible materials such as concrete walls, restoration works in cement and incorrect masonry.				
6.	Removal of silt and thorough cleaning of the water bodies. Excavating historic water bodies which are newly buried.				
7.	Installation of lightning arrestors and fire suppression systems.	Site Infrastructure			
8.	Provision of dustbins in the fort premises. Creating sustainable waste management program at the fort.	Interpretation, Use and Visitor Management			
9.	Providing water fountains and provision of potable water at various locations in the fort.				
10.	Installation of railings along pathways at the access roads and steep steps.				
11.	Creation of signage program for the fort. Installation of signages at the structures and along the trek route.				
12.	Creating guided tours, local guide communities and audio guides for enhanced visitor experience. Providing interpretation sites and viewpoints along specific locations on the fort.				
13.	Regularly monitor and analyse visitor data to effectively manage visitor flow and calculate the visitor carrying capacity.				
14.	Preserve and maintain the natural and cultural landscape of the Salher and Mulher fort and surroundings.	Environment and Landscape			
15.	Upgrade the site infrastructure, including parking facilities and roads. Improve access from Salher village to the fort base. Create parking at the Fort base with a designed trail head.	Comprehensive Mobility and Visitor Management			
16.	Install CCTV cameras within the fort premises	Risk and Visitor Management			
17.	Develop an emergency preparedness and risk management plan for the site.	Disaster and Risk Management			
18.	Organize regular evacuation drills and capacity training workshops to enhance preparedness and response capabilities of the local residents and create evacuation team				
19.	Engage the community in site conservation, management, and development initiatives.	Overall Site Management			

02 Shivneri

Sno.	Actions Identified for Shivneri	Component of SMP	Phasing		
			6 months - 2years	2 – 5 years	5 – 10 years
1.	Strengthening of the administrative, management and security structure.	Administrative Structure			
2.	Stabilise slopes and rock bases of fortification walls to prevent landslides, rock fall and instability of walls.	Conservation			
3.	Undertake conservation, maintenance, and repair works for the structures, temples, etc. at the fort. Reversing modern interventions and incompatible materials such as concrete foundations, pavements, flooring and new unregulated construction. Haphazard planned existing modern structures must be strictly removed.				
4.	Creating bye laws for sustainable and compatible development and upgradation of resident houses, small scale shops, etc. at the foothill				
5.	Removal of silt and thorough cleaning of the water bodies. Preventive conservation measures for water seepage in the cave areas.				
6.	Installation of lightning arrestors and fire suppression systems.	Site Infrastructure			
7.	Implementation of Waste Management Systems for solid waste and dry waste for the trekkers which comes in maximum numbers at the fort	Interpretation, Use and Visitor Management			
8.	Providing drinking water fountains and provision of potable water at the fort.				
9.	Installation of railings along pathways at the lower fort and at the Ballekilla.				
10.	Installation of signage (directional, statutory and interpretative) at all the location in the fort.				
11.	Reuse existing structures for showcasing site interpretation and introduce new interpretation signages to provide information about the fort and its structures.				
12.	Regularly monitor and analyse visitor data to effectively manage visitor flow and calculate the visitor carrying capacity.				
13.	Preserve and maintain the natural, cultural and military landscape of the Shivneri Fort and it's environs	Environment and Landscape			
14.	Upgrade the site infrastructure, including parking facilities and roads. Enhancement of existing parking, etc.	Comprehensive Mobility and Visitor Management			
15.	Install CCTV cameras within the fort premises	Risk and Visitor Management			
16.	Develop an emergency preparedness and risk management plan for the site.	Disaster and Risk Management			
17.	Organize regular evacuation drills and capacity training workshops to enhance preparedness and response capabilities of the local residents and create evacuation team				
18.	Engage the community in site conservation, management, and development initiatives.	Overall Site Management			

03 Lohagad

Sno.	Actions Identified for Lohagad	Component of SMP	Phasing		
			6 months - 2years	2 – 5 years	5 – 10 years
1.	Strengthening of the administrative and security structure.	Administrative Structure			
2.	Execute necessary conservation, maintenance, and repair tasks for the structures on the Fort and Jain caves.	Conservation			
3.	Cleaning of the Water bodies regularly				
4.	Installation of lightning arrestors and fire suppression systems.	Site Infrastructure			
5.	Increasing the number of Dustbins on the Fort.	Interpretation, Use and Visitor Management			
6.	Using the natural tanks to extract drinking water on the Fort and avoiding direct use from the cisterns.				
7.	Increasing the seating arrangements on the Fort.				
8.	Replacing damaged/broken signage's and installing new ones.				
9.	Implement audio-guided tours, hire tour guides, and introduce QR code facilities for enhanced visitor experiences.				
10.	Reuse existing structures for showcasing site interpretation and introduce new interpretation signage's to provide information about the Lohagad fort and its structures.				
11.	Regularly monitor and analyse visitor data to effectively manage visitor flow and calculate the visitor carrying capacity.				
12.	Preserve and maintain the natural and cultural landscape of the Lohagad fort and surrounding Sahyadri Eco-sensitive areas.	Environment and Landscape			
13.	Upgrade the site infrastructure, including parking facilities and roads.	Comprehensive Mobility and Visitor Management			
14.	Install CCTV cameras within the fort premises	Risk and Visitor Management			
15.	Develop an emergency preparedness and risk management plan for the site.	Disaster and Risk Management			
16.	Organize regular evacuation drills and capacity training workshops to enhance preparedness and response capabilities.				
17.	Engage the community in site conservation, management, and development initiatives.	Overall Site Management			

04 Khanderi

Sno.	Actions Identified for Khanderi	Component of SMP	Phasing		
			6 months - 2years	2 – 5 years	5 – 10 years
1.	Strengthening of the administrative and security structure.	Administrative Structure			
2.	The island fort is much within the open sea, the fort walls needs to be strengthened and stabilize which are in the constant contact with strong waves.	Conservation			
3.	Undertake conservation, maintenance, and repair works for the structures at the fort. Reversing modern interventions and incompatible materials such as concrete foundations, pavements, flooring and new unregulated construction – for the light house and other structures at the fort. Structural audit and analysis should be undertaken on priority.				
5.	Removal of silt and thorough cleaning of the water bodies.				
6.	Installation of lightning arrestors and fire suppression systems.	Site Infrastructure			
7.	Implementation of Waste Management Systems for solid waste and dry waste for light house staff and tourists	Interpretation, Use and Visitor Management			
9.	Installation of railings along pathways at the lower fort and at the light house area. Providing proper pathways within the fort				
10.	Installation of signage (directional, statutory and interpretative) at all the location in the fort.				
11.	Reuse existing structures such as a residential structure near the light house, for showcasing site interpretation and introduce new interpretation signages to provide information about the fort and famous battle of Khanderi which was fought here.				
12.	Regularly monitor and analyse visitor data to effectively manage visitor flow and calculate the visitor carrying capacity. Keep a track on the to and fro boat rides with no. of visitors coming to the fort.				
13.	Preserve and maintain the natural and coastal landscape	Environment and Landscape			
14.	Upgrade the site infrastructure, visitors' amenities like toilets, information center, etc.	Comprehensive Mobility and Visitor Management			
15.	Install CCTV cameras within the fort premises	Risk and Visitor Management			
16.	Develop an emergency preparedness and risk management plan for the island site.	Disaster and Risk Management			
17.	Organize regular evacuation drills and capacity training workshops to enhance preparedness and response capabilities of the local residents and create evacuation team				
18.	Engage the community in site conservation, management, and development initiatives.	Overall Site Management			

05 Raigad

Sno.	Actions Identified for Raigad	Component of SMP	Phasing		
			6 months - 2years	2 – 5 years	5 – 10 years
1.	Strengthening of the administrative, management and security structure.	Administrative Structure			
2.	Stabilise slopes and rock bases of fortification walls to prevent landslides, rock fall and instability of walls.	Conservation			
3.	Undertake conservation, maintenance, and repair works for the structures at the fort. Reversing modern interventions and incompatible materials such as concrete foundations, pavements, flooring and new unregulated construction.				
4.	Creating bye laws for sustainable and compatible development and upgradation of resident houses.				
5.	Removal of silt and thorough cleaning of the water bodies. Scientific approach in conservation of such water bodies, preventive conservation methods for water leakage.				
6.	Installation of lightning arrestors and fire suppression systems.	Site Infrastructure			
7.	Implementation of Waste Management Systems for solid waste and dry waste for local residents and tourists	Interpretation, Use and Visitor Management			
8.	Providing dringking water fountains and provision of potable water at location along the fort, both at the lower fort and Ballekilla.				
9.	Installation of railings along pathways at the lower fort and at the Ballekilla. Providing dedicated pathways in the Ballekilla.				
10.	Installation of signage (directional, statutory and interpretative) at all the location in the fort.				
11.	Reuse existing structures for showcasing site interpretation and introduce new interpretation signages to provide information about the fort and its structures.				
12.	Regularly monitor and analyse visitor data to effectively manage visitor flow and calculate the visitor carrying capacity.				
13.	Preserve and maintain the natural and cultural landscape of the Raigad Fort and environs	Environment and Landscape			
14.	Upgrade the site infrastructure, including parking facilities and roads. Enhancement of existing parking, queue management at the rope way areas, better ticketing, tracking and QR services.	Comprehensive Mobility and Visitor Management			
15.	Install CCTV cameras within the fort premises	Risk and Visitor Management			
16.	Develop an emergency preparedness and risk management plan for the site.	Disaster and Risk Management			
17.	Organize regular evacuation drills and capacity training workshops to enhance preparedness and response capabilities of the local residents and create evacuation team				
18.	Engage the community in site conservation, management, and development initiatives.	Overall Site Management			

06 Rajgad

Sno.	Actions Identified for Rajgad	Component of SMP	Phasing		
			6 months - 2years	2 – 5 years	5 – 10 years
1.	Strengthening of the administrative, management and security structure. Security is must as fort as quite a few access and not all are monitored. Such challenges can be overcome with local community involvement	Administrative Structure			
2.	Stabilise slopes and rock bases of fortification walls to prevent landslides, rock fall and instability of walls. Stabilize the caving under the tree roots with gabions, etc.	Conservation			
3.	Undertake conservation, maintenance, and repair works for the structures, temples, etc. at the fort. Reversing modern interventions and incompatible materials such as concrete foundations, pavements, flooring and new unregulated construction. Haphazard planned existing modern structures must be strictly removed.				
4.	Creating bye laws for sustainable and compatible development and upgradation of resident houses, small scale shops, etc. at the foothill				
5.	Removal of silt and thorough cleaning of the water bodies.				
6.	Installation of lightning arrestors and fire suppression systems.	Site Infrastructure			
7.	Implementation of Waste Management Systems for solid waste and dry waste for the trekkers which comes in maximum numbers at the fort	Interpretation, Use and Visitor Management			
8.	Providing drinking water fountains and provision of potable water at the fort.				
9.	Installation of railings along pathways at the lower fort and at the Ballekilla.				
10.	Installation of signage (directional, statutory and interpretative) at all the location in the fort.				
11.	Reuse existing structures for showcasing site interpretation and introduce new interpretation signages to provide information about the fort and its structures.				
12.	Regularly monitor and analyse visitor data to effectively manage visitor flow and calculate the visitor carrying capacity.				
13.	Preserve and maintain the natural and cultural landscape of the Rajgad Fort and it's environs	Environment and Landscape			
14.	Upgrade the site infrastructure, including parking facilities and roads. Enhancement of existing parking, etc.	Comprehensive Mobility and Visitor Management			
15.	Install CCTV cameras within the fort premises	Risk and Visitor Management			
16.	Develop an emergency preparedness and risk management plan for the site.	Disaster and Risk Management			
17.	Organize regular evacuation drills and capacity training workshops to enhance preparedness and response capabilities of the local residents and create evacuation team				
18.	Engage the community in site conservation, management, and development initiatives.	Overall Site Management			

07 Pratapgad

Sno.	Actions Identified for Pratapgad	Component of SMP	Phasing		
			6 months - 2years	2 – 5 years	5 – 10 years
1.	Strengthening of the administrative and security structure.	Administrative Structure			
2.	Stabilise slopes and rock bases of fortification walls to prevent landslides, rock fall and instability of walls.	Conservation			
3.	Undertake conservation, maintenance, and repair works for the structures at the fort. Reversing modern interventions and incompatible materials such as concrete foundations, pavements, flooring and new unregulated construction.				
4.	Creating bye laws for sustainable and compatible development and upgradation of resident houses.				
5.	Removal of silt and thorough cleaning of the water bodies.				
6.	Installation of lightning arrestors and fire suppression systems.	Site Infrastructure			
7.	Implementation of Waste Management Systems for solid waste and dry waste for local residents and tourists	Interpretation, Use and Visitor Management			
8.	Providing water fountains and provision of potable water at location along the fort, both at the lower fort and Ballekilla.				
9.	Installation of railings along pathways at the lower fort and at the Ballekilla. Providing proper pathways in the Ballekilla.				
10.	Installation of signage (directional and interpretative) at all the location in the fort.				
11.	Reuse existing structures for showcasing site interpretation and introduce new interpretation signages to provide information about the fort and its structures.				
12.	Regularly monitor and analyse visitor data to effectively manage visitor flow and calculate the visitor carrying capacity.				
13.	Preserve and maintain the natural and cultural landscape of the Jaori Khora and Pratapgad Fort	Environment and Landscape			
14.	Upgrade the site infrastructure, including parking facilities and roads. Enhancement of existing parking, provision of shuttle services and EV vehicles.	Comprehensive Mobility and Visitor Management			
15.	Install CCTV cameras within the fort premises	Risk and Visitor Management			
16.	Develop an emergency preparedness and risk management plan for the site.	Disaster and Risk Management			
17.	Organize regular evacuation drills and capacity training workshops to enhance preparedness and response capabilities of the local residents and create evacuation team				
18.	Engage the community in site conservation, management, and development initiatives.	Overall Site Management			

08 Suvarndurg

Sno.	Actions Identified for Suvarnadurg	Component of SMP	Phasing		
			6 months - 2years	2 – 5 years	5 – 10 years
1.	Strengthening of the administrative, management and security structure for the island fort	Administrative Structure			
2.	Stabilise slopes and rock bases of fortification walls as a preventive conservation from constant contact of sea waves and instability of walls.	Conservation			
3.	Undertake conservation, maintenance, and repair works for the structures at the fort. Reversing modern interventions and incompatible materials such as concrete foundations, pavements, flooring, etc.				
4.	Creating bye laws for sustainable and compatible development and upgradation of resident houses at the coast				
5.	Removal of silt and thorough cleaning of the water bodies.				
6.	Installation of lightning arrestors and fire suppression systems.	Site Infrastructure			
7.	Implementation of Waste Management Systems for solid waste and dry waste	Interpretation, Use and Visitor Management			
8.	Providing drinking water fountains and provision of potable water at location along the fort				
9.	Installation of railings along pathways at the lower fort and Providing proper pathways. Installation of a minimal scale jetty for the visitor's easement				
10.	Installation of signage (directional, statutory and interpretative) at all the location in the fort.				
11.	Reuse existing structures for showcasing site interpretation and introduce new interpretation signages to provide information about the fort and its structures.				
12.	Regularly monitor and analyse visitor data to effectively manage visitor flow and calculate the visitor carrying capacity through QR codes, better ticketing solutions, etc.				
13.	Preserve and maintain the natural and coastal landscape of the Siuvarnadurg Fort	Environment and Landscape			
14.	Upgrade the site infrastructure, including parking facilities and roads. Enhancement of existing parking, enhancement of current shuttle services of boats, uniform boat tags, identity badges to Koli's etc.	Comprehensive Mobility and Visitor Management			
15.	Install CCTV cameras within the fort premises	Risk and Visitor Management			
16.	Develop an emergency preparedness and risk management plan for the site.	Disaster and Risk Management			
17.	Organize regular evacuation drills and capacity training workshops to enhance preparedness and response capabilities of the local residents and create evacuation team				
18.	Engage the community in site conservation, management, and development initiatives.	Overall Site Management			

09 Panhala

Sno.	Actions Identified for Panhala	Component of SMP	Phasing		
			6 months - 2years	2 – 5 years	5 – 10 years
1.	Strengthening of the administrative, management and security structure for the fort, as this is a living fort.	Administrative Structure			
2.	Stabilise slopes and rock bases of fortification walls as a preventive conservation from heavy vehicular traffic within the fort areas	Conservation			
3.	Undertake conservation, maintenance, and repair works for the structures at the fort. Reversing modern interventions and incompatible materials such as concrete foundations, pavements, flooring and new unregulated construction.				
4.	Creating bye laws for sustainable and compatible development and upgradation of resident houses, hotels, restaurants and overall new upcoming construction activities				
5.	Removal of silt and thorough cleaning of the water bodies, securing water bodies within the fort				
6.	Installation of lightning arrestors and fire suppression systems. Reviving old drain routes and upgradation of drainage system	Site Infrastructure			
7.	Implementation of Waste Management Systems for solid waste and dry waste for local residents and tourists	Interpretation, Use and Visitor Management			
8.	Providing drinking water fountains and provision of potable water at location along the fort with other visitors amenities such as shades, seating areas, signages, etc.				
9.	Installation of railings along pathways and water bodies at the fort and Providing proper pathways				
10.	Installation of signage (directional, statutory and interpretative) at all the location in the fort.				
11.	Reuse existing structures for showcasing site interpretation and introduce new interpretation signages to provide information about the fort and its structures.				
12.	Regularly monitor and analyse visitor data to effectively manage visitor flow and calculate the visitor carrying capacity through QR codes, better ticketing solutions, etc.				
13.	Preserve and maintain the natural landscape of the Panhala Fort	Environment and Landscape			
14.	Upgrade the site infrastructure, including parking facilities and roads. Enhancement of existing parking, dedicated trail routes for the trekkers and visitors, badges and organised set up for Guides. Etc.	Comprehensive Mobility and Visitor Management			
15.	Install CCTV cameras within the fort premises	Risk and Visitor Management			
16.	Develop an emergency preparedness and risk management plan for the site.	Disaster and Risk Management			
17.	Organize regular evacuation drills and capacity training workshops to enhance preparedness and response capabilities of the local residents and hooteliers, create evacuation team				
18.	Engage the community in site conservation, management, and development initiatives.	Overall Site Management			

10 Vijaydurg

Sno.	Actions Identified for Vijaydurg	Component of SMP	Phasing		
			6 months - 2years	2 – 5 years	5 – 10 years
1.	Strengthening of the administrative, management and security structure for the coastal fort	Administrative Structure			
2.	Stabilise slopes and rock bases of fortification walls to prevent landslides, rock fall and instability of walls. Stabilize the caving under the tree roots with gabions, etc.	Conservation			
3.	Undertake conservation, maintenance, stabilization and repair works for the structures, temples, archaeological remains, etc. at the fort. Reversing modern interventions and incompatible materials such as concrete foundations, pavements, flooring and new unregulated construction. Haphazard planned existing modern structures must be strictly removed.				
4.	Creating bye laws for sustainable and compatible development and upgradation of resident houses, small scale shops, etc. near fort.				
5.	Removal of silt and thorough cleaning of the water bodies.				
6.	Installation of lightning arrestors and fire suppression systems.	Site Infrastructure			
7.	Implementation of Waste Management Systems for solid waste and dry waste	Interpretation, Use and Visitor Management			
8.	Providing drinking water fountains and provision of potable water at the fort.				
9.	Installation of railings along pathways at the lower fort				
10.	Installation of signage (directional, statutory and interpretative) at all the location in the fort.				
11.	Reuse existing structures for showcasing site interpretation and introduce new interpretation signages to provide information about the fort and its structures.				
12.	Regularly monitor and analyse visitor data to effectively manage visitor flow and calculate the visitor carrying capacity.				
13.	Preserve and maintain the natural, cultural and coastal landscape of the fort	Environment and Landscape			
14.	Upgrade the site infrastructure, including parking facilities and roads. Enhancement of existing parking, etc.	Comprehensive Mobility and Visitor Management			
15.	Install CCTV cameras within the fort premises	Risk and Visitor Management			
16.	Develop an emergency preparedness and risk management plan for the site.	Disaster and Risk Management			
17.	Organize regular evacuation drills and capacity training workshops to enhance preparedness and response capabilities of the local residents and create evacuation team				
18.	Engage the community in site conservation, management, and development initiatives.	Overall Site Management			

11 Sindhudurg

Sno.	Actions Identified for Sindhudurg	Component of SMP	Phasing		
			6 months - 2years	2 – 5 years	5 – 10 years
1.	Strengthening of the administrative, management and security structure for the island fort, as this is a living fort.	Administrative Structure			
2.	Stabilise slopes and rock bases of fortification walls as a preventive conservation from constant contact of sea waves and instability of walls.	Conservation			
3.	Undertake conservation, maintenance, and repair works for the structures at the fort. Reversing modern interventions and incompatible materials such as concrete foundations, pavements, flooring and new unregulated construction.				
4.	Creating bye laws for sustainable and compatible development and upgradation of resident houses.				
5.	Removal of silt and thorough cleaning of the water bodies.				
6.	Installation of lightning arrestors and fire suppression systems.	Site Infrastructure			
7.	Implementation of Waste Management Systems for solid waste and dry waste for local residents and tourists	Interpretation, Use and Visitor Management			
8.	Providing drinking water fountains and provision of potable water at location along the fort				
9.	Installation of railings along pathways at the lower fort and Providing proper pathways				
10.	Installation of signage (directional, statutory and interpretative) at all the location in the fort.				
11.	Reuse existing structures for showcasing site interpretation and introduce new interpretation signages to provide information about the fort and its structures.				
12.	Regularly monitor and analyse visitor data to effectively manage visitor flow and calculate the visitor carrying capacity through QR codes, better ticketing solutions, etc.				
13.	Preserve and maintain the natural and coastal landscape of the Sindhudurg Fort	Environment and Landscape			
14.	Upgrade the site infrastructure, including parking facilities and roads. Enhancement of existing parking, enhancement of current shuttle services of boats, uniform boat tags, identity badges to Koli's etc.	Comprehensive Mobility and Visitor Management			
15.	Install CCTV cameras within the fort premises	Risk and Visitor Management			
16.	Develop an emergency preparedness and risk management plan for the site.	Disaster and Risk Management			
17.	Organize regular evacuation drills and capacity training workshops to enhance preparedness and response capabilities of the local residents and create evacuation team				
18.	Engage the community in site conservation, management, and development initiatives.	Overall Site Management			

12 Gingee

Sno.	Actions Identified	Component of SMP	Phasing		
			6 months - 2years	2 – 5 years	5 – 10 years
1.	Strengthening of the administrative and security structure.	Administrative Structure			
2.	Execute necessary conservation, maintenance, and repair tasks for the lower inner and outer fort structures.	Conservation			
3.	Undertake conservation, maintenance, and repair works for the structures at Rajagiri and Krishnagiri.				
4.	Removal of silt and thorough cleaning of the water bodies.				
5.	Installation of lightning arrestors and fire suppression systems.	Site Infrastructure			
6.	Placing dustbins at Rajagiri and Krishnagiri locations.	Interpretation, Use and Visitor Management			
7.	Replacing non-functional drinking water kiosks and adding more at regular intervals, including providing facilities at Rajagiri and Krishnagiri foothills.				
8.	Provision of wheelchair facilities and special assistance services.				
9.	Setting up seating arrangements at Rajagiri and Krishnagiri.				
10.	Replacing damaged/broken signages and installing new ones, including Braille signages, at Rajagiri and Krishnagiri.				
11.	Implement audio-guided tours, hire tour guides, and introduce QR code facilities for enhanced visitor experiences.				
12.	Reuse existing structures for showcasing site interpretation and introduce new interpretation signages to provide information about the Gingee fort and its structures.				
13.	Regularly monitor and analyse visitor data to effectively manage visitor flow and calculate the visitor carrying capacity.				
14.	Preserve and maintain the natural and cultural landscape of the Gingee fort.	Environment and Landscape			
15.	Upgrade the site infrastructure, including parking facilities and roads.	Comprehensive Mobility and Visitor Management			
16.	Install CCTV cameras within the fort premises	Risk and Visitor Management			
17.	Develop an emergency preparedness and risk management plan for the site.	Disaster and Risk Management			
18.	Organize regular evacuation drills and capacity training workshops to enhance preparedness and response capabilities.				
19.	Engage the community in site conservation, management, and development initiatives.	Overall Site Management			

VII. Monitoring

The table for Monitoring Indicators below identifies the periodicity of collecting the data and its location for all 12 components. Personnel responsible for Specific Monitoring for each component are included under each section.

No.	Indicators	Periodicity	Location of Records	Action/Impact
1	**State of Conservation of Built Structures**			
	Site Inspection to observe the state of built structures (gates, palace structures and others) and boundary fortifications specially vegetation overgrowth	Quarterly (4 times a year) Special assessment after monsoons	SA /Executive Engineer, ASI and Directorate of Archaeology and Museums	Monitoring and inspection to observe the issues on site and address them in regular maintenance and conservation work or device special budgets and plans for management and conservation as per the urgency and requirements.
	Site inspection by the engineer to oversee ongoing conservation works	Daily during the execution period		
	Documentation, drawings, and photographs of ongoing site works	Daily during the execution period and periodically before and after the execution		
2	**State of Conservation of Landscape**			
	Site Inspection of water bodies and trees within the forts. To review annual rainwater collection and leakages in waterbodies and damages to vegetation	Qaurterly and special inspections in Post Monsoon	Horticulture Department, ASI and Assistant Director, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums	Devising Special Plans for maintenance and cleaning of waterbodies and upkeep of trees and vegetation as per condition.
3	**Risk Management**			
	Physical survey reports of the structures to assess the condition due to environmental and external impacts/ Landslide/ Soil erosion/ Coastal erosion specifically in fortifications	Biannually and Periodic inspection (every monsoon) of the outer hill structures of forts to identify any risk of future landslides, erosion, and impact on the structural stability	Conservation Assistants and Structural Engineers, ASI and Directorate of Archaeology and Museums	Crucial for devising emergency response as well as long-term management and conservation for risk preparedness

4.	**Tourism and Visitor Management**			
	Checking condition of visitor amenities and accessibility on site	Daily maintenance of specific amenities, monthly records of maintenance	Monument Attendants, ASI and Directorate of Archaeology and Museums	Ensuring upkeep and upgradation of amenities as per visitor footfall and usage and preparing Detailed Project Reports for special works
	Data on Tourism Footfall and Interpretation measures	Daily, Monthly and Annual Data	Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs, Maharashtra	Enabling more interpretive tools to cater to all kinds of visitors and ensuring that carrying capacity of visitors in maintained throughout the year

6.A.ii Buffer zone

No.	Monitoring indicator	Periodicity	Location of Records
1	**Objective: Implementation of bye-laws / Forest Act in Buffer Zone/ Infrastructure**		
	Inspection of the buffer zone and permits submitted to development in the Regulated zones in consultation with the competent authority	As required /Qaurterly Directed towards management of the physical and visual integrity on the site by control of new developments	District Collector at Local Level

Department and Personnel Responsible for Monitoring in each component at Local and District Level to report to the State Level Advisory Committee

Id no.	Component part	District(s) / State	Conservation of Built Structures, Landscape and Risk Management in Property area	Tourism Amenities, Visitor Management and Interpretation in Property and Buffer	Infrastructure and Environmental Issues in Property and Buffer
1	01_Salher Fort	Nasik, MH	Assistant Director, Nashik, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Maharashtra	Assistant Director, Nashik, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Maharashtra with Local Tourism Official, MH	District Collector, Nashik with concerned Forest Officials
2	02_Shivneri Fort	Pune, MH	SA, Mumbai Circle, ASI	SA, Mumbai Circle, ASI with Local Tourism Official, MH	District Collector, Pune with concerned Forest Officials
3	03_Lohagad	Pune, MH	SA, Mumbai Circle, ASI	SA, Mumbai Circle, ASI with Local Tourism Official, MH	District Collector, Pune with concerned Forest Officials
4	04_Khanderi Fort	Raigad, MH	Assistant Director, Ratnagiri and Pune, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, MH	Assistant Director, Ratnagiri and Pune, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Maharashtra with Local Tourism Official, MH	District Collector, Raigad with concerned Forest Officials
5	05_Raigad	Raigad, MH	SA, Mumbai Circle, ASI	SA, Mumbai Circle, ASI with Local Tourism Official, MH	District Collector, Raigad with concerned Forest Officials
6	06_Rajgad	Pune, MH	Assistant Director, Ratnagiri and Pune, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, MH	Assistant Director, Ratnagiri and Pune, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Maharashtra with Local Tourism Official, MH	District Collector, Pune with concerned Forest Officials
7	07_Pratapgad	Raigad, MH	SA, Mumbai Circle, ASI	SA, Mumbai Circle, ASI with Local Tourism Official, MH	Respective District Collector, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Kolhapur and Sindhudurg with concerned Forest Officials
8	08_Suvarnadurg	Ratnagiri, MH			
9	09_Panhala Fort	Kolhapur, MH			
10	10_Vijaydurg	Ratnagiri, MH			
11	11_Sindhudurg	Sindhudurg, MH			
12	12_Gingee Fort	Villupuram, TN	SA, Chennai Circle, ASI	SA, Chennai Circle, ASI with Local Tourism Official,TN	District Collector, Villupuram,TN

Appendix

FORMATION OF STATE LEVEL APEX ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR MANGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY AND BUFFER ZONE UNDER THE MARATHA MILITARY LANDSCAPES OF INDIA

The Directorate of Archaeology and Museum**s**, Maharashtra in association with the Archaeological Survey of India has proposed the nomination the Maratha Military Landscapes of India to be inscribed on UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites. The property area for this serial nomination comprises of 12 components or forts covering 11 forts from Maharashtra and 1 from Tamil Nadu.

The overall management of the serial site will be guided by the Fort Apex Advisory Committee at the State Level. Furthermore, the State Level committee will be supported by a District Level Committee in each of the 12 districts. The committees will ensure management of this serial property at two levels besides ensuring the phased implementation of local level Site Management Plans/ Detailed Project Reports for specific activities pertaining to the required conservation and management works for each fort component.

I. Composition of the State Level Apex Advisory Committee

1. **Chairperson**
   Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra

2. **Member Secretary**
   Director, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Maharashtra
3. **Permanent Members**

i) Director General, Archaeological Survey or his nominee
ii) Principal Secretary –Tourism & Cultural Affairs
iii) Principal Secretary –Revenue and Forest
iv) Principal Secretary – Environment and Climate
v) Principal Secretary – Energy
vi) Collectors of concerned districts (Nashik, Pune, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Kolhapur, Sindhudurg in Maharashtra and Villupuram in Tamil Nadu)
vii) Regional Director, ASI (Western and Southern Region)
viii) Historians on Maharashtra Forts (2 no.)
ix) Foundations/Trusts involved in managing the 12 forts (Such as Raigad Development Authority for Raigad/ any other as applicable)

The Apex Advisory Committee also has the authority to co-opt any additional department representative/expert member as per specific requirements if needed

II. Meetings of the Committee

The Apex Advisory Committee will meet quarterly i.e. 4 times a year to discuss matters related to the management of the forts and buffer zones under the Maratha Military Landscapes of India. It may decide to call additional intermediate meetings as per requirement.

III. Role of the State Level Apex Advisory Committee for Military Landscapes of India

The Apex Advisory Committee meets every quarter and is designed to

(i) oversee the management framework of the serial property,
(ii) guide the local management of the 12 serial components,
(iii) coordinate cross-cutting initiatives among these forts and management examples from other world heritage sites across India or overseas
(iv) share research and documentation on the Maratha Military Forts
(v) share conservation and management practices
(vi) address the requirements of common interpretative resources for these 12 components
(vii) ensure implementation of the Site Management Plans and DPRs through respective District Level Committees in each district
(viii) Review the State of Conservation reports and address any developmental issues as per Operational Guidelines for World Heritage Sites.

This Apex Level Advisory Committee is further supported by a District Level committee for each component for implementation of approved action plans in each area. This second-level committee is to be chaired by the District Collector with Superintending Archaeologist of ASI/ Deputy Director/Assistant Director of the Directorate of State Archaeology and Museums, Maharashtra as the Member Secretary along with representations from relevant local departments/ experts/NGOs.

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