Heritage Based City Development Plan A Case of Walled City Patiala, PB

Shapinder Kaur
IKGPTU MOHALI CAMPUS-II
I.K. Gujral Punjab Technical University
Jalandhar-144603 (INDIA)

Abstract
Planning to create a holistic vision for the city as a heritage and cultural attraction, using strategic planning methodologies and program-based initiatives centered on civic infrastructure around heritage. Initiatives aimed at preserving heritage assets and their surrounds also while pursuing development goals.

A concept that acknowledges cultural sites as heritage "assets" in the city fabric, rather as monuments in solitary, with the potential to serve as vital aspect of sustainable urban development and improve inhabitants’ quality of life.

The main purpose of the Heritage Based Sustainable Development Plan is to create a sustainable Civic Infrastructure Development Plan for areas around tangible heritage assets (identified / approved by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India and State Governments) by identifying gaps through infrastructure need assessment for physical infrastructure (approach roads, footpaths, street lights, tourist conveniences, electricity wiring, landscaping, heritage fabric restoration etc.) as per locally applicable standards/norms/bye-laws.

Keywords: Heritage, Urban Development, Walled City, Patiala.

Introduction
Cities' identity and images are frequently based on their historical identities. City' history are intertwined with their built culture, which includes a diverse range of religion, spirituality, culture, structures, and relics such as buildings, roads, inscriptions, monuments, and landmarks.

The aesthetic value represents humanity's artistic history. The cultural fingerprints linked with those attributes reveal the key characteristics of that society and its culture.

Objectives
The objectives of this paper are to evaluate and contribute to the theoretical and practical aspects of heritage-based city development, as well as the key role of heritage conservation in promoting urban growth and maintaining the image of Patiala city.

Planning, development and implementation of heritage sensitive infrastructure. Service delivery and infrastructure provisioning in the core areas of heritage city.
Methodology

A variety of strategies were used to collect data for this paper's methodology. The existing literature, which comprises of text books, journals, and research articles, was reviewed to gather theoretical explanations on the subject's concepts, terminologies, and the like.

About Patiala

Patiala district is one of the important historical districts of the Punjab. Patiala is a city in south eastern Punjab, north western India. It is the fourth largest city in the state and is the administrative capital of Patiala district.

Patiala is located around the Qila Mubarak (the ‘Fortunate Castle’) constructed by the Sidhu Jatt chieftain Ala Singh, who founded the royal dynasty of Patiala State in 1763, and after whom the city is named.

The present Patiala city represents royal heritage and rich culture with magnificent Forts, Palaces, and extensive gardens like Qila Androon Sheesh Mahal, Moti Bagh Palace, Baradari Gardens, Art Galleries and National Institute of Sports, Baradari Gardens, Gurudwara Dukhniwaran Sahib and Temple Kali Devi.

In popular culture, the city remains famous for its traditional Patiala Shahi Turban, Paranda, Patiala Salwar, Jutti and Patiala Peg. This city is also known as Patiala - The Royal City and Patiala - The Beautiful City.

Theoretical and conceptual Background

Hriday- Scheme Statement

1. Preserve and revitalize soul of the heritage city to reflect the city’s unique character by encouraging aesthetically appealing, accessible, informative & secured environment.

2. To undertake strategic and planned development of heritage cities aiming at improvement in overall quality of life with specific focus on sanitation, security, tourism, heritage revitalization and livelihoods retaining the city’s cultural identity.

JnNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, 2005-2014)

Improved system of sustainable planning and governance through the JnNURM, which along the with urban renewal and improved infrastructure focused on development of Heritage areas / precinct as one of its components.

Study Area: Walled City Patiala

A small walled settlement to a city, Patiala has been developed to fourth largest city on the Punjab. With just 53,545 population of Patiala in 1901 to 446246 in 2011, the increasing development of Patiala lead to increase in population of the city that can be seen today.
Existing Land Use of the Study Area

The core area of the Patiala city CBD and famous area of the city. It is located centrally in the city. The study covers the area of 648 hectares. Following is the land use and traffic details of the area.

The study area is having the area of 648 hectare under various sub categories of land use. Being an old area, it was originally designed for the residential purpose and 45.57% of land shares the hold under residential category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LANDUSE</th>
<th>AREA(HA)</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>295.81</td>
<td>45.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>120.35</td>
<td>18.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public-Semi Public</td>
<td>77.674</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>43.51</td>
<td>6.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>15.21</td>
<td>2.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic &amp; Transportation</td>
<td>57.39</td>
<td>8.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Land</td>
<td>12.17</td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage</td>
<td>8.89</td>
<td>1.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>648.00</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 3.4 -- AREA DISTRIBUTION

Commercial

The commercial use is the most important use of the urban area though it may have lesser share in the areal extent. It plays a vital role in the formation of city character.

The main unplanned commercial area is confined to walled city especially Dharampura bazaar, Adalat bazaar, Arya Samaj chowk and Qila chowk. Similarly, the famous wholesale markets namely Gurmandi, Sher-e-Punjab wholesale cloth market, Medicine market, Timber market.

MAP 2 - shows Existing Land Use of Study Area. (Source: Raster from LPA master plan 2011.)

MAP 3 - Mapping of locations of bazaars in the walled city for the City Heritage Plan
TABLE - Major Specialized bazaars of Patiala City.

Appraisal of Heritage and Cultural Assets of Patiala

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage Resource</th>
<th>Glimpses</th>
<th>Brief About</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chilla Mubarak</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>It remained as the official residence of the ruling royal family till A.D. 1662. Outer portion used for commercial purpose and inner part for tourism purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilla Androon</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>In the past it was used as the official residence of the Royal Family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darbar Hall</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>It was used as a court room by the rulers. Now it has a mini museum of rare arms and armour, Bohemian-cut glass chandeliers and cannon park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rang Mahal &amp; Sheesha Mahal</td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>It was used for pleasure. It has 19th Century finest painted frescos by Rajasthani, Pahari &amp; Avanti artists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mai Ji Di Sarai</td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Earlier used as Sarai now houses C.I.A. Office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahi Samadhan</td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Cenotaphs of erstwhile rulers of Patiala. Outer area comprising of gate is used as Post Office, J.T.O. Office of Telegraph Dept.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appraisal of Heritage and Cultural Assets of Patiala

- **Bahadurgarh Fort**
  - Fort was originally the palace of Navab Safi Khan. Guru Teg Bahadur stayed in this palace in A.D. 1656. Presently used as Commando Training Centre.

- **Old Moti Bagh Palace**
  - It was a palace and guest house of Royal Family. Later on converted into National Institute of Sports.

- **Sheesh Mahal and Museum**
  - It was built to serve as a pleasure complex but now it has a Museum, Art gallery with beautiful miniature painting, metal sculptures, mirror worked chamber of Kangri & Rajasthan Quila, fine objects of Tibetan art.

- **Samanji Gate**
  - Serve as doorway.

- **Darshani Gate**
  - Serve as doorway.

- **Sirhind Gate**
  - The structure has a Mughal influence with paintings over the exterior as well as interior walls but all are obliterated due to natural causes.

- **Sunami Gate**
  - Serve as doorway.

- **Mohindra College**
  - Colonial style architecture (French architecture) with semi-circular arch and Ionic columns along the length of corridor, pediment over the entrance portico, decorative cornices, plasters, stucco work on the external facade, decorative parapets, gothic style minarets.
Problems in Walled City Patiala

Citizens and visitors, today have cope with crowds, bottlenecks traffic, long taxi or auto rickshaw rides, and other challenges like public transportation, insufficient parking lack of information centre as well as transportation. The main categories described are:

- Lack of awareness towards heritage
- Poor implementation of regulatory & legislative frame work
- Sustainable tangible & intangible heritage
- Solid waste management
- Water infrastructure
- Electricity Wiring & services
- Vehicular traffic and parking
- Management of stray animals
- Insufficiency of tourist facilities

Today the city continued to amalgamate new changes into its historical core while preserving its old character need a big effort from all those users and stakeholders involved. This historic core, which covers 6.48 square kilometers, presently has the greatest population density of 337 people per hectare. The highest density observed within the ward number 44 & 26 where it is of the order of 337 persons per hectare and 271 persons per hectare respectively. Further, it has been analysed that 76.43% of high-density area lies within walled city Patiala.

Authorities, Legal Framework & Urban Planning Tools

Here describe three levels of public authorities that concern, directly or indirectly, the heritage interpretation:

1. Tourism Management

Management of tourism is not direct responsibility of Patiala Municipal Corporation. Tourism sector does not have any local agency dealing with it in Patiala city being everything referred to the Punjab Tourism Department. Therefore, all legislative provisions already taken concerning Patiala and specifically its historical core, refers to the general indicators provided by the State tourism policy.

- Proposes consolidation of facilities to make fairs and festivals more attractive
- State Archaeological Department

2. Heritage Management and Conservation

The Department of Punjab Heritage & tourism board (PHTPB) undertakes conservation works which is responsible for maintains & conservation works in heritage buildings of Patiala.

3. Urban Development

The Municipal Council was migrated to Municipal Corporation in Patiala got its present elevated status on 24 September 1997. It is responsible for: cleaning the Walled City, painting public buildings and monuments, enforcing building byelaws, declare building unsafe as & when necessary and repairing and maintaining roads and sewage.

Patiala Development Authority (PDA) was constituted in 2002 under PUDA which is committed to provide planned residential, commercial and industrial spaces incorporating the latest state of the art technology and town planning norms and entrusted with the task of preparing the Master Development Plan with a view to securing integrated development and use of land.

Proposed Measures

Achieve the objectives of the study and to find the solutions for problems of walled city Patiala. Some proposal and recommendation have made to improve the present conditions of the study area.
Area Based Proposal – Heritage & Tourism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategies</th>
<th>Infrastructure</th>
<th>Proposal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adaptive reuse of heritage structures</td>
<td>Qila Mubarak Shahi Samadah Rajindra Lake Qila Chowk Heritage Walk</td>
<td>• Promoting a heritage destination to visitors is an important economic strategy for the sustainable management of adaptive heritage reuse. • Integration of Smart Parking • Water Show proposed in Rajindra Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart and green concepts in public areas</td>
<td>In all heritage buildings and bazaars Parks and Plaza</td>
<td>• Deployment of a Wi-Fi network using public Wi-Fi, which allows access to internet in Heritage areas. • Surveillance cameras and CCTV coverage for safety and security. • Integrated with Public bike sharing scheme. • Rain Water harvesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart heritage walk</td>
<td>All Around the Qila Mubarak to Samandia Gate</td>
<td>• Protect historic facade in the precinct includes grand arched entrances, columns, decorated parapet bands, wooden carving etc. • The signage should be in harmony with, be sensitive towards and not encroach upon the existing fabric. • It shall conform to the historic structures in finishes, texture and colour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night Markets</td>
<td>Near Anandana Chowk, Qila Chowk, Sherawala Gate, Fountain chowk</td>
<td>• Planned with Smart street lighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vending Zone</td>
<td>Chotti Baradari</td>
<td>• Vending Zone planned with infra smart provisions and licensing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Area Based Proposal – Transport

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategies</th>
<th>Infrastructure</th>
<th>Proposal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adaptive reuse of heritage structures</td>
<td>Qila Mubarak Shahi Samadah Rajindra Lake Qila Chowk Heritage Walk</td>
<td>• Promoting a heritage destination to visitors is an important economic strategy for the sustainable management of adaptive heritage reuse. • Integration of Smart Parking • Water Show proposed in Rajindra Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart and green concepts in public areas</td>
<td>In all heritage buildings and bazaars Parks and Plaza</td>
<td>• Deployment of a Wi-Fi network using public Wi-Fi, which allows access to internet in Heritage areas. • Surveillance cameras and CCTV coverage for safety and security. • Integrated with Public bike sharing scheme. • Rain Water harvesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart heritage walk</td>
<td>All Around the Qila Mubarak to Samandia Gate</td>
<td>• Protect historic facade in the precinct includes grand arched entrances, columns, decorated parapet bands, wooden carving etc. • The signage should be in harmony with, be sensitive towards and not encroach upon the existing fabric. • It shall conform to the historic structures in finishes, texture and colour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night Markets</td>
<td>Near Anandana Chowk, Qila Chowk, Sherawala Gate, Fountain chowk</td>
<td>• Planned with Smart street lighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vending Zone</td>
<td>Chotti Baradari</td>
<td>• Vending Zone planned with infra smart provisions and licensing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Sustainable mobility with corridors fitted for:
  - Non-Motorized Transport
  - Pedestrianizations
  - Public bike sharing system
  - Universal access (Barrier free)
  - Electric vehicles / IPT (Rickshaws)
  - smart parking and smart signage

Map 4 Shows: Proposed Road Network-Walled City Patiala.

REFERENCES


