

FAQ's

Name any two financial incentives used internationally.

Easements: A form of donation, easements allow property owners to receive tax deductions or other financial benefits in exchange for agreeing to a diminishment of their property rights. A typical form is a "façade easement," in which property owners agree not to alter some aspect of the exterior of their property by "donating" that right to a non-profit organization or government body in perpetuity.

Property Tax Abatements:

Typically offered at the local level, this incentive permits historic property owners or investors to claim a full or partial reduction, freeze, or deferment of property taxes or rates, sometimes to help control the costs of a rehabilitation which has increased a property's value.

What is the role of financial incentives?

- Market-based incentives offer a powerful reason for the public at large to retain, care for, invest in, and responsibly rehabilitate historic buildings.
- Financial incentives offer a positive and more broadly defensible reason for the public to get involved with responsible preservation activities, other than the fact that they are being compelled to do so by the government.
- Much more could be said about the finer points of preservation tax incentive systems in the United States and how they have been utilized, because the topic has been well documented and is widely understood by American practitioners.

What is TDR? Discuss

Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) means making available certain amount of additional built up area in lieu of the area relinquished or surrendered by the owner of the

land, so that he can use extra built up area either himself or transfer it to another in need of the extra built up area for an agreed sum of money.

What does the term 'city in transition' mean?

- Managing the ever-burgeoning population of the mega cities continues to be one of the crucial issues in the urban agenda of developing countries.
- A policy of urban decentralization—limiting or discouraging growth within the core cities while encouraging population concentration in the smaller urban centres in the periphery—is an approach that has been commonly adopted
- The differential growth patterns of peripheral urban centers at the agglomeration *level—by size as well as location relative to the core unit(s)* — have remained largely unexplored in the context of India.
- The general expectation is that the real spread of population in the peripheral areas—as evidenced in the rise in the number and the growth rates of urban places—accompanies a slowing of the growth rate in the core city within the agglomeration.